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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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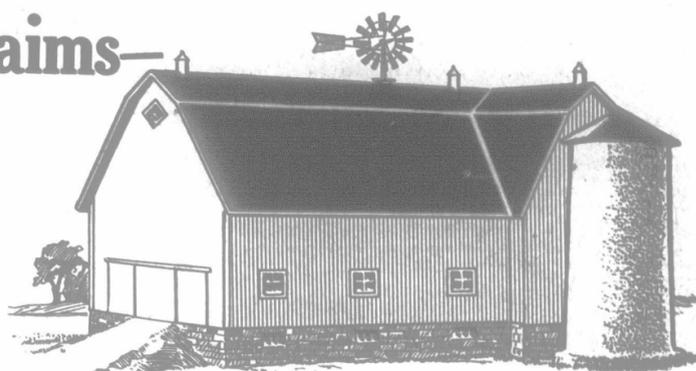
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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 8, 1915.

No. 1189

## Challenge Roofing Claims— ours included—with these questions :



Is it proof against rain, cold, heat, lightning, acids, fire, hail and every other element that tries roofing?

Is it in general use all over Canada?

Is it used in cases where money is no object—where the best is bought at any price?

Has it been years on the market—have its sales increased right along? These are pretty searching questions. Before them, the claims of inferior roofing crumple up and disappear.

To all the above questions the answer of

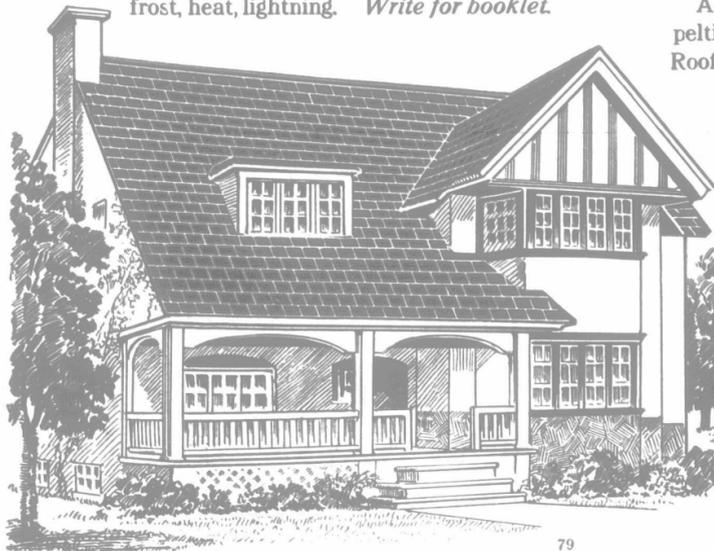
# Brantford Roofing

MADE IN CANADA

### Brantford Asphalt Slates

are the 20th Century roof covering for houses. They give better protection than old-time wooden shingles, and will not rot, split, curl, warp, come loose or get ugly and weather-stained.

Made in three fadeless colors, and finished with a coat of crushed rock. Easier and cheaper to lay than any shingle made. Pliable—fit any corner, curve or nook. Practically everlasting—proof against fire, wet, frost, heat, lightning. *Write for booklet.*



is an unqualified "YES!" Brantford Roofing defies every foe of roofing—is used all over the Dominion—is bought by great manufacturing firms and wealthy farmers—has been before the Canadian people for many years—has made new sales records from the start—and, above all, costs no more than the common, shoddy-made kinds.

The base of Brantford Roofing is long-fibred pure wool, soaked and saturated in 99% Pure Asphalt. It is the material you use when you want a permanent roof. Needs no painting, no coating, no tinkering each spring—first cost is only cost.

A roof of metal will quickly be attacked by rust on both sides; drifting snow and pelting rain will find their way underneath in bad weather. You could soak Brantford Roofing in water for years, and it would come out as good as ever.

### Get Samples and Free Roofing Book

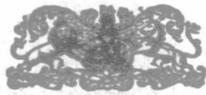
A post card brings samples and big free book on roofing. Since we are willing to have you judge us by the samples, why not get them and know for yourself?

## Brantford Roofing Company, Limited

Brantford, Canada



The only roll roofing plant in Canada controlled entirely by Canadian capital.



### Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64288.

### The Help Problem

In the farm is solved by the telephone. It enables the farmer to obtain help when it is needed, a very important necessity these days.



We have a very interesting bulletin "A Telephone on the Farm." It explains how every farming community can build and own its independent telephone system cheaply. It tells you how to get market and weather reports, the latest news, etc.

It will be sent free if you write for Bulletin No. 1011.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co.  
23 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada

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We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you.

ONE CENT write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you. Free, Postpaid, by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited  
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Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c. Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct. gold nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England.

Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

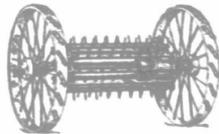
## John Deere Implements



### The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle The John Deere Spreader

The beater—the business part of a spreader—and all its driving parts are mounted on the rear axle. That is why the John Deere is the simplest, easiest running, most efficient spreader. Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:

- 1st.—No clutches to give trouble.
- 2nd.—No chains to break or get out of line.
- 3rd.—Less than half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.



The Beater on the Axle

- 4th.—Manure is not thrown on the axle—straw and trash cannot wind around it.
- 5th.—You get big drive wheels and a low down spreader, without stub axles—that means traction and strength.
- 6th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.
- 7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.
- 8th.—Easy to operate—To start spreading, you pull back the lever at the driver's right—that's all. A boy can operate it.

Power to drive the beater is taken from the rear axle through simple gears like those used on horse powers. All the working parts are within the beater and mounted on the rear axle. They cannot get out of order.

Get These Books—They Are Free  
Every farmer who asks us about the John Deere Spreader will receive, in addition to a complete description of the John Deere Spreader, a valuable text book, "Farm Manures and Fertilizers," free. This book tells all about manure, how to apply it and how to double the value of each load of manure by a proper system of top dressing.

### John Deere One-Way Plow The Power Lift Plow with the Auto Foot Frame Shift

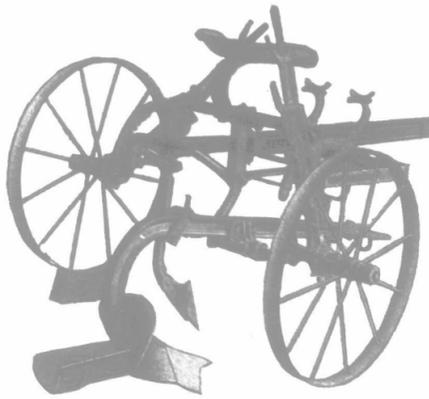
Auto Foot Frame Shift insures uniform plowing on hillsides or level land and in irregular fields. Full width furrow obtained under all such conditions. Team is relieved of all side strain.

The Auto Foot Shift is easy to operate. Foot levers are directly in front of operator, within easy reach. Slight foot pressure swings frame and moves plow as desired.

A Real Power Lift. Power lift is easy to operate and reliable. A slight pressure upon foot lever causes a lug to engage in ratchet in the hub, and forward movement of horses raises the bottom.

All Steel Frame  
This makes the plow strong and durable, light draft and neat in appearance—features not found in cast iron frames ordinarily used. Clevis attached to beam point—no pulling strain upon frame and power is applied directly to load.

Easily Handled—Light Draft  
Long and well balanced frame—adapts plow for use by either man or boy.  
High lift—plow easily transported over rough roads. Long range shift for plow bottoms provided. Easily backed and turned.



Long Malleable Beam Clamp and Bracket  
Beam securely bolted to long malleable clamp. Adjustment of beam is positive.  
No collar, set screws or other similar devices to work loose and allow beam to get out of alignment.

Wide Tread  
Plow does not tip over on hillsides. Wide bearing base also permits use of wide or narrow cutting bottoms.  
There are other superior features of this plow that will impress you when you see it in operation. We will send you any further description free, if you will write us.

Don't Pay Your Hired Man Extra Wages  
Poor tools cut down his efficiency. Use good judgment by buying from a man who has an established reputation for high quality implements—your nearest John Deere dealer.  
John Deere Plow Co., of Welland, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

#### "London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 18 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue No. 2.

London Concrete Machinery Co.,  
Dept. B., London, Ontario  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

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Johnson's Spot Engine  
struction throughout. Large, generous con-  
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Beautiful design—thoroughly test-  
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and oil is supplied.  
Write for circular and  
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Steamers leave Port McNicoll Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.  
The steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS  
leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

Particulars from J. H. Radcliffe, Agent, C.P.R., London, Ont., or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

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#### Summer Service to the Highlands of Ontario from Toronto

2.05 a. m. daily for Muskoka Lakes, daily except Sunday for Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, Maganetawan River and Timagami Lake points.  
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12.01 p. m. daily except Sunday for Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Algonquin Park.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS  
Leaves London - 12.23 p. m.  
Arrives Sarnia Wharf, 4.30 p. m.

Each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with N. N. Co.'s palatial steamships for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, and at Fort William with G.T.P. Railway for Winnipeg and points in Western Canada. Coaches, Parlor-Library-Cafe and Parlor-Library- Buffet cars between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf. Further particulars on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

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Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?  
We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.  
Write for our proposition.

Silverwoods Limited  
LONDON, ONTARIO

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Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Water-proof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.  
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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

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Money to loan (First Mortgage) on improved Ontario farms, at lowest current rates.

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DOMINION BANK BLDG., TORONTO.

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—the Cook Book that 12,000 Canadian housewives wrote. Mailed post free for 25 cents.

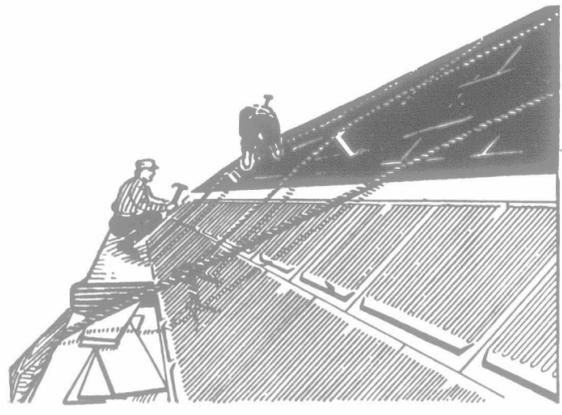
THE MOFFAT STOVE CO., LTD.  
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at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bar-  
gain list and free book FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

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**PEDLAR'S PERFECT PRODUCTS**  
MADE IN CANADA



**Just Notice This---**  
YOU will recognize at once the advantages offered in these galvanized steel shingles.

**Pedlar's "Oshawa" and "George" Shingles**

lock together on all four sides. Each shingle is fitted with a nailing flange on the right and when nailed in place this flange is completely covered by the next shingle, which slides into a beaded groove, protecting the nails from rust and weather.

The "George" Shingle (size 24 ins. by 24 ins.) is the most desirable shingle on the market for barns and big buildings.

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These shingles are wind-proof, rain-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Write for Booklet L.F.

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Established 1861  
Executive Office and Factories: OSHAWA, ONT.  
Branches: MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, LONDON, WINNIPEG

**The Massey-Harris Trademark gives a feeling of security when Harvest Days draw nigh.**

**MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO CANADA  
THE LARGEST MAKER OF HIGH CLASS FARM IMPLEMENTS

**MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO CANADA  
THE LARGEST MAKER OF HIGH CLASS FARM IMPLEMENTS

If your Binder bears the MASSEY-HARRIS TRADEMARK you can rest assured that your Harvesting operations will be completed ON TIME and to your entire satisfaction.

Harvest Days are Busy Days—every minute counts, and a delay in the completion of the cutting may mean serious loss.

You can't afford to take chances—it's better to be sure than sorry.

*The Massey-Harris Binder is known the world over for its Reliability.*

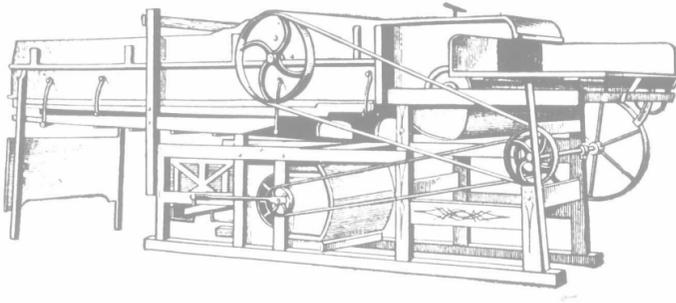
This is no idle statement but is backed up by the experience of thousands of Farmers all over the world, many of whom have Massey-Harris Binders which have been in use for from ten to twenty years and are still giving the best of satisfaction.

*If you have never used one, ask your neighbor who has, and profit by his experience.*

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Head Offices—TORONTO, CANADA.  
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Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.  
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The "PAGE" Saves Its Cost  
Pays YOU Handsome Profits

Get your grain threshed when it's ready—when it's needed—or when you have time to spare—with the

**PAGE THRESHER**

It saves its small cost. Enables you to do custom threshing. Simple, staunch, and lasts a lifetime. Uses least power. Gets all the grain from your crops.

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No matter where you may need a ditch—swamp or upland. No matter what the ditch is wanted for—irrigation or drainage—C.X.L. Stumping Powder will dig it cheaper, quicker and with less labor than is possible by any other method. The only labor necessary is in placing the C.X.L. Stumping Cartridges and firing them.

Send for our Free Book, "Farming with Dynamite"—it tells all about blasting ditches, planting trees, blowing out stumps and boulders, sub-soiling, and other ways to profitably use C.X.L. Stumping Powder. Safe as gunpowder.

Big money for you in Agricultural Blasting. Write for Proposition.

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**WATCH FOR THE TRADE MARK AND KNOW WHAT YOU GET**

**FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS**

A SPECIAL FORMULA FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.

Do not buy a "A Pig in a Poke."

Send for booklet showing just what Fertilizer you should use and the exact composition of it. Your copy will be sent for a post card.

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd.  
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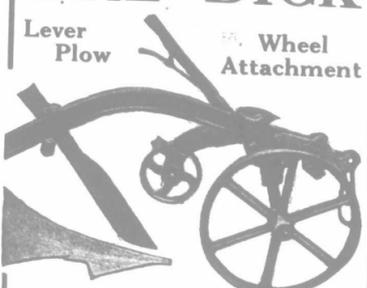
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Special Facilities for Tourists.

For Illustrations, Folders, Rates, etc., apply to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

**THE DICK**

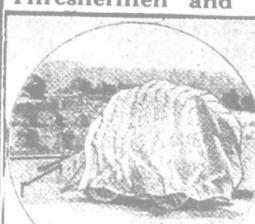
Lever Plow Wheel Attachment



will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.

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Belting, Hose, Rope, Pipe Fittings, Tanks and Pumps.  
Write for catalogue "Engineers' Bargains."

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CHIMES AND PEALS

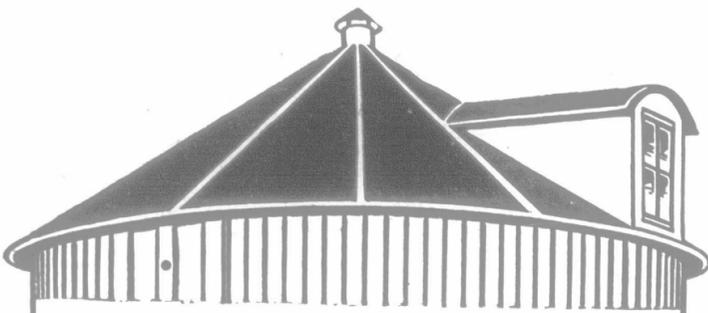
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**Silage Produces Milk, Beef and Mutton Cheaper Than Any Other Feed**

IF YOU erect a silo, you will at once find a decided increase in your profits. It does not matter whether you feed dairy cows, beef cattle or sheep, your stock will produce greater profits and thrive better than they would on any other feed.

When corn is put into the silo the full feeding value of the crop is conserved and the fodder and grain converted into a rich, succulent feed that is in every respect equal to the very best pasturage.

Silage, because of its economy and high feeding value, is recommended by every authority on stock feeding, and its many advantages have been proved by the experience of hundreds of thousands of farmers.

Many careful tests have been made of its feeding value; and these, without exception, have proved that silage produces more milk, beef or mutton at less cost than dry fodder or hay. The Vermont Experiment Station found that a certain amount of corn made into silage produced nearly one thousand pounds more milk than the same amount of corn fed as dry fodder.

**Ideal Green Feed Silos**

are being used by thousands of Canadian farmers who are making bigger profits than before they erected a silo.

An Ideal Green Feed Silo will pay for itself over and over during the many years' service it will give you. Don't look upon it as an added expense and put off buying. It is an improvement that is absolutely necessary to prevent expense and waste on your farm.

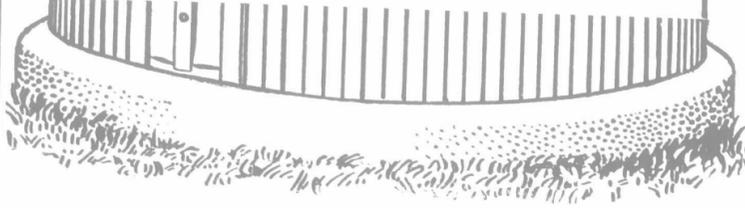
Silo filling time will be here almost before you know it, so you should not delay getting your order in at once. Bear in mind that it takes a little time to erect a silo and that it costs less to do the work if you have plenty of time and do not have to go to the expense of hiring extra help to rush the work through. There is nothing to be gained by delay, and much to be saved by prompt action.

Ask for prices, terms and complete information. Our silo catalogue, which will be gladly sent on request, shows every detail of the Ideal Green Feed Silo and explains fully why this silo gives you more for your money than any other silo you can buy.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



**PEERLESS PERFECTION**

Horse High — Bull Strong — Pig Tight

It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our PEERLESS FENCING we use open Hearth steel wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. PARALINK is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Send for THE BASWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



When Writing Please Mention Advocate

The General says: "Cut Price Roofing means 'Cut Price' Quality." Trying to save money by purchasing cheap roofing is penny-wise foolishness.

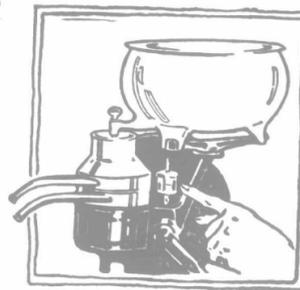


**Certain-teed Roofing**

This Roofing—*Certain-teed*—is guaranteed 5, 10 and 15 years for 1, 2 and 3 ply respectively, and this guarantee is backed by the world's largest manufacturers of roofing and building papers. You can save only a few dollars on a cheap roof, but *Certain-teed* is always least expensive in the end. Buy it from your local dealers.

**General Roofing Manufacturing Co.**  
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis  
Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit San Francisco  
Cincinnati Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle  
Atlanta Houston London Hamburg Sydney



**GET ALL THE CREAM**

THE best cream separators often fall below expectation because they are not properly lubricated. As you can't use tractor oil on a sewing machine, neither can you expect the best results when you lubricate your separator with ordinary farm oils.

**Standard Hand Separator Oil**

perfectly lubricates finely adjusted and close fitting separator bearings because it is made for just that kind of work. It gives you the highest percentage of cream and the lowest percentage of repairs. There is nothing "just as good."

Dealers Everywhere

The **IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY** Limited

Made in Canada



\$19 Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/8-inch tire, grooved or plain, made to fit any axle. Write for Catalogue.

NORMAN S. KNOX  
47 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

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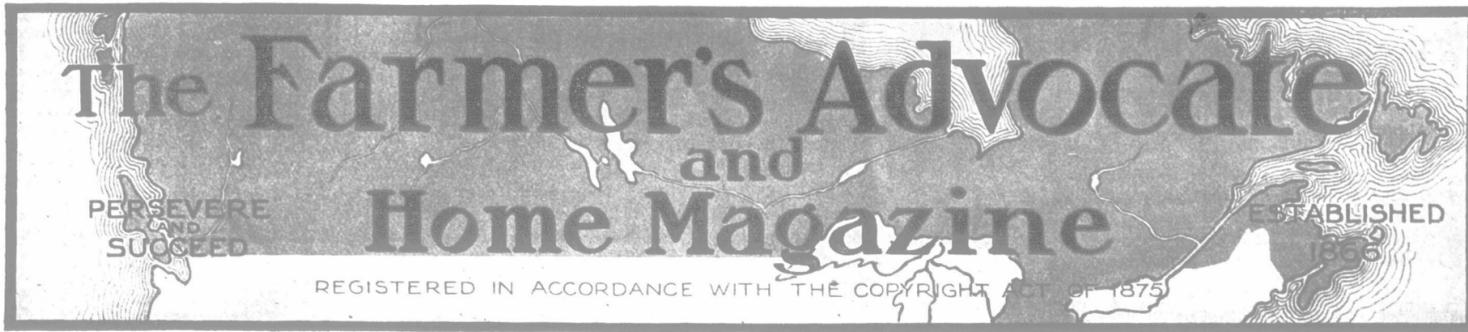
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 8, 1915.

No. 1189

**EDITORIAL.**

Make your farm famous for something.

Cultivate a helpful community spirit.

Remember this is a year of sacrifice, not selfishness.

It never pays the stockowner to pasture the roadsides.

No man can afford to be less than 100 per cent. efficient, and yet most are.

Uncle 'Bije says we had better not wait until the time of the funeral to be neighborly.

The public have already noticed that the farmer is about the most sensible motorist on the road.

Save well all possible feed to be the better prepared for the winter campaign in stock barn and dairy stable.

If more people would insist upon buying and selling on grade, or according to quality, all would benefit.

"The British army is exceedingly well fed." Thus writes a war correspondent. Let us do our part to keep it so.

Does it pay to give thorough after-crop tillage? Read what a correspondent says in another column and be convinced.

The Kaiser is reported to have said: "O Lord! I didn't want this war!" If he didn't want it, who did?

The motor car has the riding plow beaten out of sight in the popularity heat, but the plow will be there at the finish.

We are told that the young men are taking hold of farming and making good. The farm needs all of these men it can get.

When wheat drops to 50 cents a bushel and cheese to eight cents a pound, we may again pull out old Nancy Hanks and the phaeton.

Let the boy commence to prepare some stock for the fall fair. If it does not pay in dollars and cents it will in added interest in live stock.

Complaints are many that corn has done poorly. Make it do better, and make up for lost time by more frequent and thorough cultivation.

The professional horticulturists will find a useful field for effort in evolving frost-proof beans and tomatoes if Jack Frost continues his Zepelin raids.

Marketing may be one of the biggest problems this fall with many articles produced on the farm, notwithstanding the keen demand for others. It is time to study the marketing problem.

Where will the farmer who wakes up and finds himself without live stock be when the war is over and grain prices drop? He will be without his best and surest source of revenue.

**The "Well-bred" Class.**

In looking over market reports a few days ago we noticed quotations were higher on and the demand much keener for "well-bred stuff." Did you ever stop to consider what it means to breed, grow, feed and sell stock which meets a ready sale at top prices, no matter whether the market be brisk or draggy? The call was for well-bred stuff. It is ever thus. The ill-bred, skinny mongrel is not wanted, and yet it is bred in all too large numbers. But, you say, what is meant by well-bred stuff? That is easy. Pure-breds of the right sort; grades of the feeding kind; cross-breeds which will lay on fat. These are the well-bred stuff. There are scrub pure-breds which would not be numbered among the well-bred stuff by a butcher on the market. There are grades and animals the result of the first cross which would not reach the select company, but all the well-bred stuff would fall in the pure-bred, high-grade and first-cross classes. Pure-bred animals of any of the recognized breeds, would, if bred on the proper lines, be first in the well-bred class. Then would come the grade and the first cross. The grade should lead if it is a high-class grade built on a foundation of persistent use of pure-bred sires on cows so high grade as to be almost full blooded. The first cross of Angus and Shorthorn, or Shorthorn and Hereford, or Angus and Hereford, would be considered well-bred, and would likely show it in the feeding qualities and finish if not in color. Crossing is not generally recommended but grading up is, and under some conditions even crossing is found profitable if not carried beyond the first generation. Are your market cattle in the well-bred class? If not, why not?

**Look Out for the Fake Subscription Canvasser.**

The circulation crook is still at large taking advantage of a glibble public and hampering honest, upright canvassers doing business for publications of standing and integrity, and offering value not worthless premiums for subscription money. There are many good men doing circulation work, but their efforts are seriously trammelled by the few "slick" gentlemen who crop up here and there giving away fountain pens which write once and scratch ever after, razors which never cut and are worthless, cheap books of no real value, and other little traps to catch the unwary. These premiums, to induce people who do not want a paper to subscribe, cost next to nothing and are worth nothing, as the new subscriber soon finds out. Generally, the paper which goes with the premium is on a par with the premium itself. Stop and think! Do you ever get something for nothing from a stranger in business? Can you expect it? Is a paper worth reading which does not sell on its merits, but is taken because a pen or razor is used as a bribe to get the subscriber? If it is junk that is wanted get the paper with the valueless premiums.

There are some unscrupulous canvassers who are not bona fide representatives of any publication, who travel around the country attempting to sell farm papers and who will take the money and give a receipt for almost any paper the farmer desires. The subscriber should be on the lookout for this fraud, for such it is. Many such receipts are merely blanks filled in by the canvasser who signs in such an illegible hand that no one could read it. It is a fake receipt,

and as such is valueless, but the other fellow has the money. The paper never comes, and often a reliable publishing house is wrongfully blamed for its non-appearance. There should be more stringent laws to catch and punish this class of robber. And above all the people subscribing for papers through strangers should insist on getting a receipt bearing, in printed form, the name and address of the publishers as well as that of the publication and the whole signed in plain writing by the bona fide representative of the paper whose printed receipt forms he carries. Subscribing through a neighbor or local representative is different; he is known and is responsible. This would help put an end to this nuisance.

Very often the canvasser may be easily beaten down in price of his publication. If the victim does not show signs of parting with a dollar he will take 50 cents, or he will explain that the dollar is really charging nothing for the paper itself, being only enough to pay the postage. This is another catch without foundation. The postage on a paid-up subscription to a sound weekly or monthly publication, doing business on straightforward principles with prepaid subscriptions is not \$1.00, nor 50 cents, nor yet 25 cents. It is much less. Do not believe these misrepresentations, and have nothing to do with the gentleman who brings up this as a point of the argument.

It is all summed up in a few words: A paper worth while is not sent out as an adjunct to premiums. A publication desiring to do business and give value puts the value in the paper. The canvasser who hands out blank receipts should not be trusted, and the canvasser who lies to deceive people into subscribing and takes money under false pretences should be arrested and get the term which he deserves.

**A Hobby on the Farm.**

Does the farmer need a hobby? Because of his out-door life and variety in occupation the man about town possibly thinks not. Compared with the business man of the street or the shop worker, the man on the land has the best of it. He may work longer hours and be more physically tired at night, but he has had change and fresh air and can stop if he wants to. He has a better working partner than the town man—Nature. The crops will not defer growing even though he sits under a tree or on the porch for half an hour after the Rural Mail Courier has passed. He may make an occasional pastime of fishing to vary his meat diet, and the Fall Wheat will keep on ripening. If his wallet be long enough, or if he thinks it is, he may join the crowd and buy an auto and motor over to the branch bank to cash his milk check or leave it on deposit at 3½ per cent. interest, and watch the financier convert it into 15 per cent. dividends for the stockholders. Without a doubt, motoring in many sections is the farm hobby of 1915. How successfully it will outride the post-bellum financial slump remains to be seen. In the meantime, while the roads are good, it is the liveliest recreation maker that ever struck the farm. Without a hobby, nine out of ten people sag into a rut. Working much alone, the farm man is liable to a habit of mind which an occasional hobby will likely correct. Mere money gathering is not a good hobby, for it tends to sordidness and miserliness. The circle of a dollar is too narrow a horizon for a man. He needs a wider

## 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.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all classes and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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range for his interests and sympathies. Talking about our neighbors' affairs and their failings, forgetful of our own is still worse. The acquisition of books and reading is an inexpensive hobby nowadays and a good one, for it cultivates discretion and provides the comradeship of the world's best minds. The same is to be said of music and pictures in the home. It is a great mistake to think that these things are luxuries for the idle rich. In the making of a life they are just as real factors as bread and butter. One may very properly make a hobby of having the best-kept horse in the neighborhood or the choicest flock of sheep or poultry, but he should not let his hobby run away with him to the neglect of other things nor become a faddist by absorption with trifles. In live-stock breeding there have been fads positively mischievous. The man who in showing a friend about his fields stooped suddenly to pull a solitary weed with the exclamation, "Ah!" I missed that one," was making a hobby of clean farming which, however good rather lacked the recreative element of unexpectedness and delight which is experienced in maturing a surprisingly fine, new fruit or vegetable, or a beautiful and unfamiliar strain of flowers in the garden. These might be called natural hobbies and they are not as costly as the artificial ones. It may be objected that they take time. True. But the time is well invested, and we have all the time that's going. If we examine the situation carefully we will find that we probably waste more time reading partizan politics in the newspapers and otherwise than would suffice for a couple of healthy hobbies that would divest farm life of monotony and invest it with charm. Do not wait till you are ready to totter into the grave. Begin now. A good hobby will help you to keep you young.

When you subscribe for your farm paper see that you get a properly signed receipt and always refrain from doing business with the fountain pen and worthless-razor carver.

### The Young Men are Taking Hold.

A Short time ago a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" who lives in Nova Scotia called at this office, and in the course of his remarks said in effect: The younger farmers, agriculturally-trained men, are taking hold, and a great improvement is noticed in the farming done. They are beating any records which their fathers made, and the older men are content to sit back and let the boys go ahead.

We had been speaking particularly of turnips, a crop which does exceedingly well in Nova Scotia, and one which the young men in that province are improving. Our informant said that a yield of 1,500 bushels per acre had resulted on some farms under these modern methods, and the young men are bringing about further developments. Two or three things in our friend's statement are significant. The young men are taking hold. Nothing could augur quite so well for the future of agriculture. Agriculturally-trained young men are taking hold. These are men trained in farm practice, and educated in theory at the Agricultural College. This institution stands vindicated; it has proven its worth. It has trained young men and sent them back to the farms so much better farmers than their fathers that the older men are ready and willing to sit back and let the boys show them how to grow big crops. An institution that can turn out men of such calibre as to convince their old fathers that their agricultural training has made better farmers of them than their sires ever were is no joke; it is the real goods. And we are glad also that the older men are willing to sit back and watch developments. They are convinced. More than that they have earned a rest in the many years of good farming and hard work which they have done. Oh, what a change has taken place! A few years ago agricultural colleges were not esteemed by the men they were intended to help. Now they are appreciated. Now the young man applies scientific principles to his practical knowledge. He rotates his crops; he fertilizes; he feeds balanced rations; he studies conditions; he keeps tab on things; he farms. The young man is taking hold; the young man is the farmer of to-day and of the future, and the older generation sits back and admires. Oh, agriculture, a great and noble calling, a change has come over you! Young man make good!

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A plant which is quite common in bogs from Labrador to the Mackenzie River but which is comparatively little known is the Pitcher Plant. The reason that it is regarded by most people as being a rare plant is undoubtedly because few people except the ardent botanist visit its haunts—the uncertain footing, the sometimes almost stifling heat and the dense clouds of mosquitoes



Pitcher Plant.

do not make an alluring combination to tempt the wayfarer to pass much of his time exploring bogs. But the botanist is well repaid for the discomforts he endures as in the bog we find many of our most beautiful and interesting plants. The name Pitcher Plant is a very apt one for this species for not only do the leaves resemble pitchers in shape but they are nearly always about half full of water. In this water there are always numbers of drowned insects. In fact the whole design of the leaf appears to be an insect trap, as the lower portion of the inside is smooth and the upper portion is covered with downward-

pointing hairs, so that once an insect gets in it cannot crawl out again and is drowned. The nitrogenous matter which results from the decay of the insects is taken up by the leaves and used as food by the plant, so that this species is termed an insectivorous plant.

The flowers of the Pitcher Plant are large and peculiar in construction, the peculiarity lying in the shape of the style, the upper part of which is expanded into a broad, five-angled, umbrella-like structure, the little hooked stigmas being under the projecting angles.

In his recent letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," B. Armstrong tells of a Hawk which took one of his chickens and from this seems to argue that all so-called "Hen Hawks" are enemies of the hen-yard. He says that he refers "to the hawks with feathers somewhat speckled or barred, and which are in the habit of soaring quite high in the air and screaming loudly." This would fit equally well a large number of species. The probability is that the bird Mr. Armstrong shot was a Cooper's Hawk—a species which as we have before pointed out, feeds largely on birds but which is fortunately not common. If all Hawks that were shot as Mr. Armstrong shot his—when raiding the hen-yard only injurious species would be destroyed. But the trouble is that they are quite commonly shot whenever an opportunity offers and thus many Hawks whose services are of the very highest value to the farmer are killed.

Robert Ridgway of the United States National Museum, one of the foremost of American ornithologists in an article in "Bird-Lore" discusses the decrease in the number of birds in Southern Illinois. The causes for this decrease he enumerates as follows:—

(1) Shooting.—The game laws are not only defective but poorly administered, as must necessarily be the case as long as the framing of the laws or their enforcement is connected with politics. It is very doubtful, however if any law, even if rigidly enforced, short of absolute prohibition of shooting for a term of years, can save the remaining game birds from extermination for any considerable time. The number of gunners is out of all proportion to the number of birds that remain, and the yearly increase of the latter is more than balanced by the annual slaughter.

(2) Decrease in the number and extent of shelter and nesting areas.—Continued clearing of woodlands, drainage of swamps and marshes and removal of trees and shrubbery from roadsides and fence-lines have destroyed the places required for nesting places, shelter and food.

(3) Introduction and naturalization of the European House Sparrow.—The amazing increase of the so-called English Sparrow has profoundly disturbed the "balance" of bird-life. Although introduced less than forty years ago, this species is now, without question, by far the most numerous bird in the region of which I write, even if it does not exceed in numbers all the small native birds combined, not only in the towns but on the farms as well. The effect on native birds is exceedingly well marked, for the foreign pest has literally crowded out, or by its aggressive meddlesomeness driven away from the abodes of man those charming and useful native birds, the Bluebird, Purple Martin, Barn Swallow and Cliff Swallow.

(4) Destruction by house-cats and self-hunting bird-dogs.

(5) Wanton killing of birds by boys.

(6) Spraying of Orchards.—To what extent the spraying of orchards has to do with decreasing bird-life I have no positive information. I only know that during my boyhood days fruit trees were the most prolific nesting-places. A majority of the trees in any orchard, no matter its extent, would contain at least one bird's nest, occasionally four or five. Of late years I have repeatedly gone carefully through similar orchards without finding a nest on more than one tree in fifty, sometimes none at all. Of these causes some—for instance Nos. 2 and 6 are unavoidable in any agricultural district—though it is true that more trees and shrubbery might often be left without interfering in any way with arable land. What is written of Southern Illinois applies almost equally well in any thickly settled part of Canada.

### What are the Gross Returns from Your Farm?

The other day a city man expressed great surprise, when, in discussing farming and returns therefrom, he was told by a man from the county that \$1,500 was a big gross return from the average 100-acre farm in Ontario. He could not understand an investment of \$8,000 or \$9,000, or perhaps more, yielding so small gross returns. And yet it is true that many farms do not yield more. Or do they? We'll leave it an open question for our readers to discuss through these columns. What are the gross returns from your farm?



Fig. 1—A Gunner.

A chestnut mare purchased in Western Ontario for artillery purposes.

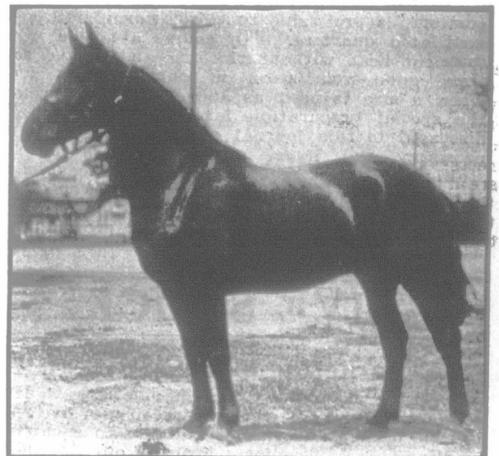


Fig. 2—Another Gunner.

A little more closely coupled, and a good, active horse for the front.

## THE HORSE.

### Canadian Horses for the War.

After enjoying one hundred years of peaceful negotiations with our nearest neighbors and indulging in only a few disturbances that did not call for mounted hosts or the development of a transport system of great efficiency, it is not remarkable that Canadians should desire information about the types of animals required to carry on a war of artillery involving millions of men and horses. Fortunately we in Canada have been trained to appreciate the drafter, the roadster or the carriage horse along with other types that make our great constructive industries possible, but now there comes a call from across the waters for horses with peculiar qualifications. The animals required may be useful in their present sphere, but in the zone to which they will be transported they are discussed in the language of war not of peace, and terms applied to them are different from those we commonly hear. In order to convey to our readers further information about the types of horses desired by the Remount Commission we visited an assembling depot where over 900 horses purchased by the Commission in Western Ontario are stationed. The illustrations accompanying this article represent typical animals as they are grouped for different purposes.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate gunners. Horses are desired for this purpose that weigh from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds. They must be sound, firm of bone, not coarse, and give evidence of being active and strong. Animals may measure up to these demands and yet indicate an irritable or nervous temperament. Such are not the best gunners for they are likely to give trouble when in or near action, and the buyers are sometimes obliged to turn down an otherwise good candidate on account of anticipated bad conduct at the front. Both the gunners shown us were firmly-knit individuals, wide between the eyes, agreeable and docile.

The transport horse will do with less speed and activity than the gunner, but he must have more weight and strength. However the duties of the transport animal are not those of our heavy drafter. They must move quickly at times with their loads. The remarks regarding temperament in the gunner are applicable to transport horses, they must not be irritable or nervous. The Commission are looking for horses that weigh from



Fig. 3—A Transport Horse.

A horse purchased in Western Ontario by the Remount Commission.

1,400 to 1,500 pounds, with the conformation that indicates appetite and capacity for a good meal. They must be clean, strong-boned specimens, and the animals gathered by the buyers did not possess any great amount of feather on their legs. Figures 3 and 4 represent this type, the latter being a particularly good individual, clean, firmly put together and strongly coupled. These are the kind desired for transport purposes.

A trooper's life often depends on his mount. For the cavalry the best is none too good. The average horse desired by the buyers in Western Ontario will stand from 15-2 to 15-3 hands high and will weigh from 1,100 to 1,150 pounds. Figure 5 is an illustration of this type of horse and it gives evidence of Thoroughbred blood, ability to gallop and carry some weight. The average trooper will weigh from 165 to 170 pounds, and his equipment will weigh another hundred pounds, so the mount is required to carry in the vicinity of 270 pounds over all kinds of roads, fields, hills and dangerous places. Sure-footedness is another prime requisite. With the weight of the rider and the varied character of the ground over which this type of horse must operate, only animals with complete control of their feet will be trusted. The true kind of a cavalry horse has a short back which is almost covered by the saddle. They are muscular, clean-boned, speedy, intelligent and full of energy.

### Care of Stallions Between Seasons.

That the reproductive powers of stallions are influenced to a considerable extent by the care and attention they receive during the periods between stud seasons no horseman will deny. The too common practice of giving stallions neither work nor exercise after the season ends until shortly before the next season is about to commence is irrational and harmful. In order that a stallion may do his best in the stud, as regards the number and physical condition of his produce, it is necessary that his muscular, respira-



Fig. 5—The Cavalry Horse.

Fleety, sure-footed, strong horses, are desired for the cavalry.

tory, digestive and genital systems be not allowed to become weak at any time, and in order that these organs may be kept in proper condition it is necessary that time and care be given during the eight or ten months of the year that he is not required for stud purposes. In large breeding establishments where several stallions are kept and generally stand on the premises for service, there is usually a number of large paddocks in which each horse is allowed to run for a few hours every fine day during the whole year, and under such conditions he will take sufficient voluntary exercise to keep the above mentioned systems in an active, healthy condition. On the other hand where but one or two stallions are owned, often in a village, town or city and are put out on a regular route during May and June, which is the recognized stud season, the owner, in many cases, has not the necessary paddocks of the required size, and the horses, in many cases, stand in box-stalls and are seldom taken out for any purpose until the next stud season is approaching. In the meantime the horse's muscles become soft and flabby, and his digestive and respiratory organs become more or less weak from want of function, and as a consequence his generative organs must suffer and become impaired. It is unreasonable to expect a sire under such conditions to produce a large percentage of foals or to expect those produced to be of the desired strength and general physical vigor. The organs mentioned cannot be brought to a satisfactory condition by a few days or even weeks' attention in the spring. It is of sires under conditions of this kind that we wish to speak.

A stallion that has been on a weekly route for two months or more has, of necessity, been firmly fed in order to keep him in condition.

This is necessary in order to enable him to endure the physical exercise required and also perform the functions of a sire. When the season is over we consider it wise to allow him a rest of two or three weeks, but the change in food and labor should not be too sudden. His feed should be gradually reduced and he should be given a little daily exercise for a week or ten days. Then withhold hay and grain for about 12 to 18 hours, feeding bran only, then give him a purgative of aloes or raw linseed oil. We consider this good practice in any case where a horse has been highly fed and kept at high tension for a few months. It gives the digestive organs a rest, or at least a temporary change. After administering the purgative feed bran only until purgation commences, then feed lightly on grass, bran and a little grain and allow him comparative rest for two or three weeks. While we have stated that the various organs should be kept in good condition by regular exercise, we consider that a few weeks' rest as stated is advisable. After this time he will be better performing ordinary farm or road work and fed accordingly. It is not wise to work him to exhaustion, or to ask him to perform work that will require extreme muscular or respiratory exertion, and hence impair rather than improve his condition, but regular, ordinary work is beneficial. It is well to feed considerable grass, bran and other easily digested foods, but unless he be sick no drugs should be given other than the purgative mentioned. Where there is no work for him to do, and a suitable paddock for voluntary exercise is not obtainable, he should have at least a few miles of daily exercise, either on the halter, in harness or under saddle. This, of course takes time, but it is necessary when we wish to do the best for the horse. When cold weather arrives and grass is not procurable, he should, in addition to hay and oats in reasonable quantities, according to the labor he is performing, be given a few roots daily and a feed of bran with a little linseed meal two or three times weekly. As regards grooming, the somewhat popular opinion that a stallion should not be groomed after the season ends until the next spring, that he sheds better under such conditions, is, in our opinion, radically wrong. In order that any horse may do and feel his best it is necessary that his skin be in good condition, whether he be working or idle, and this cannot be unless regular grooming be given. In regard to blanketing, the nature of the stable must decide. The horse should be kept comfortable, and we are of the opinion that thorough ventilation, even at the expense of heat,



Fig. 4—A Good Type of Transport Horse.

Also one of many purchased by the Commission.

where clothing in cold weather is necessary for comfort, is preferable to close, warm, but poorly ventilated quarters. Of course a stable where sufficient heat without clothing and at the same time good ventilation is obtainable is ideal. When a sire is used as above between seasons, the special preparation for the stud which we discussed in this journal some weeks ago is not necessary and if an owner has work for his stallions between seasons he can at least make them earn their keep, which is no small consideration, especially under present conditions, and at the same time it will intensify and prolong their usefulness.

WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Marketing of Live Stock.

Perhaps the most comprehensive investigation conducted in regard to the marketing of live stock is that of K. F. Warner, pertaining to conditions in Minnesota. The facts brought out, as shown in the following table, indicate where the wide margin between the producer and consumer of meat goes. The table is a summary of marketing costs and distribution of gross returns for a 1,000-pound steer, a 280-pound hog, and an 80-pound sheep, on the basis of the consumer's prices.

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	Amt.	Per cent.	Amt.	Per cent.	Amt.	Per cent.
Farmer receives.....	\$60.07	60.5	\$18.01	60.2	\$4.53	62.2
Freight, yardage, feed, etc.....	2.43	2.4	.62	2.1	.27	3.7
Packers' gross returns.....	11.21	11.3	4.59	15.4	.87	12.0
Retailers' gross returns.....	25.55	25.8	6.67	22.3	1.61	22.1
Total value.....	\$99.26	100.0	\$29.99	100.0	\$7.28	100.0

The figures for cattle may be interpreted as follows: During 1913 the average price brought by 1,000-pound cattle at South St. Paul was \$6.25 or \$62.50 a piece. The average cost of selling such an animal from the farm to packer was \$2.43, thus netting the producer \$60.07. The packer paid \$62.50 for the beef and sold the 510-pound carcass for \$11.50 per cwt., or \$58.65 (the animal dressing out 51 per cent.) or \$3.85 below the actual cost of the live beef. The \$3.85 deficit, the cost of handling and the profit were covered by receipts from the by-products which had a value of \$15.06. In other words, the packer sold his \$62.50 beef for \$73.71, retaining a margin of \$11.21. The retailer paid the packer \$58.65 for the 510-pound carcass and sold it for \$16.51 per hundred pounds or \$84.20, realizing a margin of \$25.55. The figures for sheep and hogs are worked out in a similar manner.

In the table direct shipment by the farmer in car lots is assumed, no allowance is made for shrinkage. If sold through the local cattle buyer, the farmer would more accurately receive 57 or 58 per cent. of the amount finally paid for all products from his stock.

The outstanding feature of this investigation was the high cost of retailing, it being from 22 to 25 per cent. of the consumer's prices, and yet, as the investigator has shown, the profits of the retailer were not excessive. This condition is due to the fact that a retailer does a comparatively small business at great expense. The packers receive approximately 11 per cent. of the final price paid by the consumer, or one-half as much as the retailer. This is the case of a large volume of business at relatively much lower expense. The extent of business may be more fully realized from the following claims of the Swift Co. During 1914 they did \$425,000,000 worth of business, and their profits were claimed to be two and one-fifth cents on every dollar's worth of meat handled, or over \$9,000,000.

The farmer received from 57 to 60 per cent. for his expense in producing, growing and fitting his live stock for market, or approximately three-fifths of every dollar the consumer pays.—"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg.

### An Annual Pasture That is Different.

A great deal of interest has been shown by farmers in the annual pasture mixture introduced some years ago by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., and the growth of oats 51 lbs., early amber sugar cane 30 lbs., and common red clover 7 lbs. per acre has become quite general in many parts of this province. We have grown the crop at Weldwood with good success but we found, as some other farmers have, that the sorghum did not come on as well as it does in the experimental field at Guelph. This may be due to a difference in soil or some other similar reason, we do not know. However the fact remains that we got a great catch of oats, an excellent mat of red clover, which is a fine stand this year, but very little sorghum. We began to investigate. We found a man, W. Baty, a

Middlesex Co. subscriber, who had experienced similar difficulty with the sorghum and who, believing sorghum to be a great summer feed, took to planting it in rows alone and cultivating it. At first the rows were sown 28 inches apart at the rate of twelve pounds of seed per acre. The crop was sown about the first of June. Eight acres pastured 14 cows throughout the dry midsummer and early fall season and it was found that very little tramping of the crop resulted as the cows fed up and down the rows.

However, it was desired to incorporate the three crops and to use the same field year after year for summer pasture so a ten-acre field has been set apart by Mr. Baty for this purpose and a regular three-year rotation of the three crops: oats, sugar cane and red clover is to be practiced on this field. One-third of the field will be oats, one-third sugar cane and one-third clover. The sugar cane is sown in rows 35 inches apart instead of 28 inches and cultivated as before. The oats are seeded to clover, so that the rotation is sorghum, oats, clover. The clover is pastured the following year instead of the year sown. This is believed by this particular farmer to be a much better arrangement. Oats are a great early pasture; sorghum sown alone grows well under the cultivation possible, and this cultivation acts as a cleaner to keep down weeds; then the clover gives the best pasture the following season. This field is called upon to pasture from ten to fourteen cows and it does it well keeping up the

year for in many cases they decrease. Finances probably play an important role and no doubt many growers know quite well why they are obliged to sell on a weakening market during October and November.

In 1910 quotations in the month of July were good; better in fact than any other time during the latter half of the year. They did climb up again however in the month of September but bidding was not quite so strong. In 1908 and 1909 September again was the high month, while in the year previous there was not much difference from the early part of July to the latter part of September. July of 1906 and August of 1905 recorded the highest prices of the summer and fall sales.

Thus during the last ten years the best prices have prevailed in August and September with only two exceptions and in one of those cases the September quotations were not far below those of July. In one other season the prices were much the same throughout the season so no stockman suffered loss who had the hogs finished in September.

Judging by these past records and foreseeing nothing at present to alter general conditions of marketing during 1915 it appears that August or September would be a satisfactory period in which to dispose of finished shoats. The matter of grain and other feed is an influencing factor, no doubt, but that should be so regulated as not to jeopardize each season's operations. Then again farrowing cannot always be timed to the week and the litter may be too late or too early but taking everything into consideration the herd should be ready for the shambles during late August or sometime in September.

This should not be construed to mean a prediction for the highest prices during September of 1915 but if history repeats itself as it has so often done relative to hog quotations the month of September would be a suitable period for stockmen to bear in mind when breeding and feeding swine.

### A Live Stock Markets Policy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Following the announcement which recently appeared in the press, announcing that the Honorable Martin Burrell had initiated a comprehensive markets propaganda in the Live Stock Branch of his Department, an explanation respecting the details of that policy will be of interest. The scheme involves—

1. The Organization of an Intelligence System which shall provide for—
  - (a) Statistics of Animal Population and of Production.

Co-operation with the Census Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce and with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in the collection and analysis of statistics of animal population. Gathering current data as to the exact situation in the country respecting breeding and feeding operations, the supply of feed, the condition of stock, when heavy marketing may be expected, the districts from which the largest supplies may be available and the districts in which a shortage exists.

- (b) Information Regarding the Home Market. The collection of definite and reliable information regarding market demand in the several provinces of the Dominion, with particular reference to current prices in the leading market centres, and to conditions governing interprovincial trade in meats and other live-stock products.

(c) Information Regarding the Foreign Market. Through agents of the Branch, through the foreign service of the Department of Trade and Commerce and from such other sources as are available, the gathering of adequate statistics and data to make possible an intelligent interpretation of trade conditions in foreign countries, exporting and importing, with the view of assisting our live-stock interests to develop foreign trade, to adjust their operations to the requirement of foreign demand, and to take advantages of such outlets as may from time to time appear for the profitable sale of live-stock products.

- (d) Distributing Information to the Producers. The dissemination of this information to the producers in such an effective way that they may be able intelligently to anticipate market demands, to seize opportune periods for the profitable disposal of their stock, to adjust successfully, their operations to the trade situation as developed by local and foreign requirements and to equalize production in the several provinces, thus providing against the alternate gluts and shortages which have in the past invariably tended to upset trade balances and defeat the expectations of the breeders.

2. The Organization of Farmers for Co-operative Action in the Sale of—

milk flow and the condition of the cows. This is another idea which someone else may be able to put into practice to good advantage.

### When to Sell Hogs.

Hogs are a commodity, the price of which is not regulated so much by supply and demand as farmers would wish. Although a surplus of hogs will be quickly revealed by market quotations there are seasons when the price does not seem in keeping with the meagre supplies. A month of heavy offerings commanding good prices may be followed by a period of decreased shipments realizing less per hundred-weight than the quotations when offerings were large. This is a peculiarity of the hog market but it has been thus for years. The circumstances which make this phenomenon possible will not be discussed here. It will be more profitable at this season to so handle the herd of shoats as to market them

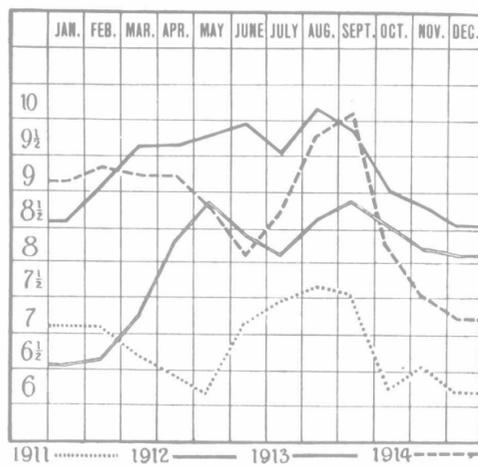


Chart of Average Hog Prices.

The figures at the left indicate prices, while the lines indicate the fluctuations.

when the price will be most satisfactory. To decide upon this we must consult the records of the past for in them their is considerable information relative to the question of marketing hogs.

The accompanying chart prepared by H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa and published in the Agricultural War-Book explains by lines rather than words the fluctuations on the Toronto market during the years 1911 to 1914 inclusive. Directing our attention to the fall sales we find that August and September were the months in which farmers realized the highest prices. Almost invariably there is a drop in October which continues well on into December. This is not because offerings are heavier during the last three months of the

(a) Their Eggs and Poultry.

The successful demonstrations given in Prince Edward Island of the co-operative sale of eggs suggests the need and wisdom of extending the system now in operation to all the provinces of Canada, and of its further elaboration as required by varying local conditions, and in the development of interprovincial and foreign trade.

(b) Their Wool.

The policy to be pursued in this work must closely adhere to the principles followed during the past year, but it is hoped that means may be devised which shall secure to the growers the commercial advantages of deferred sale when the market warrants the holding of the product.

(c) Their Lambs, Hogs and Cattle.

It is proposed to initiate the co-operative sale of live stock in accordance with the principles followed in the work already undertaken.

It should be made clear that in the prosecution of this program it is not expected or intended to involve the Department in any commercial obligation, the farmers' associations, as a matter of deliberate policy, assuming full and complete responsibility in the transaction of their own business and, ultimately, in the executive administration of their own organization.

3. The Promotion of Sale by Grade and Payment According to Quality.

It is widely recognized that the sale of produce on a flat rate basis, for example in the case of hogs, invariably inflicts a penalty on the progressive farmer, and in effect provides a premium for low-grade goods. Evidence is not wanting that a well-directed effort by the Department would favorably influence buyers and merchants toward an acceptance of standards and the rating of prices on a basis of market merit. It is the experience of the Branch that a movement in this direction is fundamental to any advance which may be made in improving quality and in increasing production.

4. The Co-operation of all Interests in the Development of our Live-stock Trade.

Under a Markets Policy, the Department may usefully endeavor to have itself recognized as a medium for the adjustment of differences between the producer, on the one hand, and the packing, transportation and financial interests, on the other, and an organization through which co-operation may be effected by these great industrial bodies in building up Canada's agricultural trade.

The Markets Policy of the Live-stock Branch, operated in accordance with the foregoing outline, will be administered under the immediate direction of H. S. Arkell, Asst. Live-stock Commissioner. The present organization of the Branch will be made use of to the fullest extent, the work being carried on through the Chiefs of the several divisions, the cattle, sheep and swine, and poultry propaganda falling to the charge respectively of R. S. Hamer, T. R. Arkell, and W. A. Brown.

JOHN BRIGHT,  
Live-stock Commissioner.

Canadian Cattle go to France.

We understand that the French Government is now buying cattle on foot in Canada and the first shipment has already reached its destination.

FARM.

Stop Talking "Hard Times"

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About a week back I paid a visit to a cheese-board with some mair auld chaps that I happened to meet in toon an' wha like tae drap in tae the Board meeting aince in a while tae see the cheese sauld at fancy prices an' tae compare them wi' the prices they had tae put up wi' in the days o' auld lang syne.

"Yon is an unco' fine figure tae be sellin' cheese at, Sandy," says one auld fellow tae me, "O aye" says I, "but ye maun remember it costs us mair tae feed oor coos the noo than it did some years back." "Hoot mon" says he, loud enuch for ilka person in the room tae hear, "ye're juist like the rest o' the farmers. Naething is ever sae guid but ye think it micht be better. Even when ye're makin' sae muckle money that ye canna spend it a', an' hae to be pittin' it in the bank for safe keepin', ye are complainin' because the rate o' interest isna' high enuch. I was talkin' tae oor meenister about a week ago," he went on, "an I says tae him says I, 'I want tae ask ye a question, Mr. Ferguson, d'ye think there's anything the Lord canna'

dae, gin it's for oor guid?' 'Aye', he said, 'I'm afraid there is one thing he canna' dae, for He's never done it yet tae my knowledge.' 'What's that,' I asked him. 'He canna' satisfy the farmers,' says he." An' I'm mair than half thinkin' he was richt. It seems tae be the religion o' the majority o' men wha are makin' their livin' on the farm tae think o' naething but the "hard times," which is an expression they got frae their parents twenty years or mair back. There was some reason for this kind o' talk then, for prices were small an' they had tae tak' store-pay at that. For a month at a time maybe they wouldna' see a dollar in hard cash. An' gin I remember richt they didna' dae ony mair kickin' about it than we are daein' at the present time, about the troubles we imagine we hae tae put up wi.' I remember weel drawing oats tae toon tae pay a store bill, for twenty-two cents a bushel, an' when I got through wi' that, startin' in tae deliver hard maple stove-wood at one dollar an' twenty-five cents a cord. An' it was juist as hard tae cut a cord o' it then as it is the noo. Then when the cheese factories started up we'd get sometimes as high as forty-eight cents a hundred pounds for oor milk. I mind one year we thocht we'd mak' a wee bit o' money on the side an' we took the cheesemaker tae board at six dollars a month. This included his washin' as weel, an' it's no joke washin' a cheesemaker's clothes, let me tell ye. One year we went in tae raisin' beans. We planted them by hand an' kept the weeds doon by hand, an' harvested them by hand, an' threshed them by hand, an' when they were ready for market they offered us ninety cents a bushel for them, an' we had tae tak' it in codfish an' blackstrap at that. I suppose we did oor share o' kickin', but what I'm wunnerin' at is hoo we cam' through it wi' sae muckle kick still left in us. We seem tae hae acquired the habit. The trouble is I'm thinkin', that wi' maist o' us the mair we hae the mair we want, an' when we find we canna' pay for it a' we start in tae talk about "hard times." Wi' a' oor inventions an' improvements we still use the same auld expression. It's pretty weel worn, but we dinna seem tae get tired o' it. What's the mather wi' callin' it the "financial stringency" for a change, like they dae in the cities?

that as farmers we ought tae cut oot this complainin'.

First, because we're gettin' tae be a joke for oor cousins in the city. I ken there's no harm in that, but it's no' pleasant, an' I think we should remove the cause.

Secondly we're makin' oorselves meeserable for naething. When a mon repeats a thing, or thinks it, often enuch, he comes tae believe it. So when we keep on tellin' oorselves that we're no' gettin' paid for oor work, an' that we're mair nor likely tae die in the poor house, we get tae feel juist, as bad as though it was a fact.

An' in the third place, suppose for the sake o' argument that ye are in a tight corner. Weel, ye're there sae that ye may develop your muscle in gettin' oot. There's moral muscle as weel as physical, an' hard times is as guid for ane as the ither."

Juist here the auld chap stapped for breath an' I says tae him, "Weel, ye're somethin' like a fire in a paint factory," says I. "Ye're easier tae get goin' than ye are tae stap, but a' the same I'm no' above tryin' tae profit by what ye've said, for yer doctrine wad mak' this a better warld, gin it were lived up tae. It wad be a hale lot mair comfortable for the mon himself, an' also for his family an' neebors, gin he started tae boost his job an' tae try an' look cheerful, instead o' keepin' his face set for a funeral a' the time. "An' I'm thinkin' too" says he "that there wouldna' be sae mony o' us wantin' tae dee an' go tae Heaven, gin we knew what we could mak' o' oor lives here. Yer happiness or misery a' depends on the way ye look at things. It's a' in the viewpoint," says he, a' in the viewpoint." "An' noo" says the auctioneer, gettin' tae his feet, "Gin you fellows are done moralizin' we'll try an' sell some cheese, an' see that ye get the richt 'viewpoint' sae that we'll no' be sae lang about it as usual."

SANDY FRASER.

Observations on Cultivation for Wheat and Other Crops.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As it will not be long before many farmers in Ontario will begin to prepare for fall wheat I would like to offer some suggestions from my own experience.

A clean clover sod, plowed fairly early and worked on top till seeding time makes an ideal seed bed for fall wheat. But if this sod is dirty, especially if blue grass is present in any appreciable quantities, beware! It is practically impossible to kill blue grass with a summer's cultivation. It involves a tremendous amount of work, and doesn't pay. If you have blue grass or anything of this sort in the fall and seed to oats the next spring. Plow the oat stubble shallow right after harvest and, if possible, cultivate a few times during the fall. Put into roots and corn the following season, plowing in the manure either in the spring or the preceding fall. Follow the roots with spring cereals, oats or barley or mixed grain and plow up after harvest for wheat. If manure is available top dress lightly after plowing and work in with harrows and cultivator. Clover may be sceeded on the wheat in the spring and I will guarantee that the blue grass will not appear after the root crop. After experimenting with several other methods I have found this method admirably adapted for cleaning land without losing a year's crop and with the minimum expenditure of labor. Whether it would eradicate couch grass I am unable to say, as I have never had more than a few odd patches of that weed to deal with. All I can say is that couch grass does not increase with the rotation that I have mentioned.

By the way, can any of your readers or scientific experts explain the extraordinary effects of the burrowings of woodchucks upon the crops? I think it is particularly noticeable this year in the wheat. Places where burrows have been or where the earth has been thrown out by these animals, show double the growth, and are rank and green. Is it due to aeration of the soil, to the admixture of more or less subsoil with the soil, or to direct fertilization? We have not yet learned all of nature's secrets and possibly there is a lesson for cultivators of the soil in the action of wood-chuck burrowings. There is a good deal of truth in the statements that the soil



Three Winners.

First-prize Shropshire ewes at the Bath and West Show.

It might help oor credit at the banks gin we want tae borrow enuch tae mak' the last payment on the automobile. It sounds like a mair aristocratic sort o' trouble than juist plain "hard times" onyway.

But at the same time, layin' a' jokin' aside, there's some people that seem tae hae pretty guid reason for their complainin' aifter a'. They're "up against it" as they say, whether their neebors are findin' the times guid or bad. They dinna seem tae hae a head for managing a farm or onything else. They want tae get along an' seem tae work as hard as onybody, but it doesna' go. They wad mak' fine hird men, an' there was a time when I wad hae advised them tae quit workin' for sic a poor boss as themselves an' gae tae workin' for wages, where there wad be someone at the head o' the business that wad dae their thinkin' for them. But I hae changed ma ideas about that. I've come tae believe that there's juist one way tae haud yer ain in 'this warld an' that is tae stay on the job. Gin ye're lucky enuch tae hae a business o' yer ain tae manage I wad say, stay wi' it, even gin ye are no' makin' half what ye wad by workin' for some ither mon. The chances are that ye'll mak' it go some day, an' at the same time ye'll find that while ye were buildin' up yer business ye hae been buildin' up somethin' else, an' that there's noo anither mon in yer shoes, or at least a muckle sight better one than there was in the past. An' when ye reach that point ye'll thank yer stars for a' the "hard times" or "financial stringencies" that ye had tae fight through, an' that helped tae mak' life worth the trouble, aifter a'.

Sae, for three or four reasons I'm thinkin'

is an almost inexhaustible storehouse of plant food, which the successful farmer makes available by wise tillage at least this is true of many soils. I have been impressed this spring by the results of a tillage experiment of one of my neighbors last autumn. In 1914 a crop of wheat was harvested from the field in question. After harvest the field was shallow-plowed and cultivated several times during the fall. It was fall-plowed late and fairly deep. This spring it was seeded with mixed grain (oats and barley) and it is one of the most flourishing pieces of grain I have ever seen. In fact I think it is almost equal to a crop on potato ground. What is the explanation of this fact? The wheat crop of last year was not unusually rank, nor was the land recognizably rich. The unusually good results are not attributable to the addition of any manure, but must be due to the treatment after harvest in 1914. It is generally admitted that cultivation during hot weather accelerates nitrification and that unless a crop is put in in the fall there is serious loss of nitrates by leaching. But here is a case where no such loss is apparent, and where all the effects of a heavy coat of manure are produced by tillage alone. Is there any connection between these facts and those noticeable in the case of wood-chuck burrows?

Perhaps somebody can throw some light upon these questions.

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

NOTE.—This is a good subject opened by Mr. Good. The autumn cultivation of two plowings and several strokes with cultivator must have rendered plant food other than nitrogen available. It would clean the field and might there not be something in conserving moisture for this year's crop? Also the deep plowing later on may have brought up some new soil to incorporate with the surface soil and it would give the frost a great opportunity to act. Then a mixed crop often does better on a field than any one of the grains alone. This is the kind of letter we like to get and we hope any of those who read it and who have noticed something of similar nature will write and give our readers the benefit of their observations and our scientists and practical men as well may be able to offer some helpful explanations.—Editor.

### How the Sweet Clover at Weldwood Was Killed.

As readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will remember, a little over a half-acre of white-blossomed sweet clover was sown at Weldwood in the spring of 1914. It was sown alone and the 20 lbs. of seed, enough to sow an acre, was all put on the plot. It came on well, and two cuttings were made last year, the last being a little too late. However, the crop wintered well and came on with great promise this year. It was cut early in June and gave two fair-sized loads of hay. The cutting killed it. We knew that cutting close to the ground would injure if not entirely kill the clover, so the mower was set up as high as possible on the shoe and then tilted to the top notch, but it was not high enough. One swath across the field was cut about six inches high and this strip is still all right. This higher cutting was due to the fact that one wheel passed down much higher ground and raised the cutter bar higher. Sweet clover is biennial, and if it had been cut high enough it would have given another crop this season and then died. As it is most of the roots are dead and the fibres have so rotted off that the roots may be pulled out very easily. It is necessary in cutting the crop to cut above the lower leaves on the stocks of the plants. Then the clover branches out and grows again, but if cut below these it has no breathing apparatus to sustain life and it dies. The crop cut was heavy. Some of the stocks were too coarse even with so thick a seeding. It would seem also that the ranker and higher it grows the higher it must be cut, for the bottom leaves are higher on the stocks. The thing to watch is to cut it above these leaves no matter what their height on the stocks. Last year they were lower because the plants were smaller the first season and leafed closer to the ground, so that the mower, set the same as this year, did not kill the plants. It cut above the lower leaves. So, provided the plant is not allowed to seed, it may be easily destroyed. This dispels the belief of many that it cannot be cleaned out of a field. If not allowed to seed it will die of itself the second year from seeding.

We have already explained through these columns that the cattle and pigs eat it greedily, the former in the green state and as cured hay, the latter in the green state only. The greatest fault we see with the crop is the danger of its growing too rank and coarse. It must be sown thickly and kept thick to avoid this. Also it is very sappy and difficult to cure and must be cut early when the weather is often catchy. Having to cut so high is also a disadvantage. But with all its drawbacks it has a place and it may be given another trial at Weldwood.

### The Cost of Alfalfa at Weldwood.

In a recent issue we asked our readers to keep tab on their haying operations and let other readers know, through these columns, what it costs to produce hay. Here are a few figures from Weldwood. On the afternoon of June 23, six acres of alfalfa was cut. It was tedded twice June 24. It was raked up June 25 and tedded in the windrow. It was tedded again June 26, and that afternoon most of it was put in the barn, about 3½ small loads remaining out. This was drawn on the morning of June 28. There was a total of 13½ fair-sized loads on the field, and the whole was harvested without getting a rain on it so there was no extra labor caused by this. It was loaded with a hay loader and unloaded, after the mow got up so that it was necessary to pitch up hill, with the hay fork. The entire time taken to harvest the hay was:

Man and team cutting, ..... 5 hours.  
Man and horse tedding (4 times), 10 hours.  
Man and horse raking (twice), 7 hours.  
Six men and two teams drawing, 6 hours.

We may say that the short time at tedding was due to the fact that it was tedded twice in windrow which did not take long.

The total horse time would be then (for one horse) 10 hours cutting, 10 hours tedding, 7 hours raking and 24 hours hauling or 51 hours. The total man time was: 5 hours cutting, 10 hours tedding, 7 hours raking and 36 hours drawing or 58 hours. Some farmers have figured horse time to cost about 11 cents per hour but we believe it costs more on most farms. We are inclined to place it at 15 cents per hour and man time at the same rate. This makes \$4.50 per ten-hour day for a man and team. Some may consider it high; some low. But as a basis to open up a discussion of the question we'll let it go at that. The harvesting of this hay cost, in horse time, 51 times 15=\$7.65. The man time cost 58 times 15=\$8.70. Total for horse and man time \$16.35. Figuring on an average lifetime for the implements used the cost of their use in taking in the hay would be about as follows: mower, 70 cents; tedder, 50 cents; rake, 30 cents; wagons, 60 cents; and hay fork and truck 25 cents, or \$2.15.

The rent of land we place at \$4 per acre, but the land was worked up and sown to the crop last year so that really two years figure in the seeding; but it would be manifestly unfair to charge full rent for both years and the full price of the seed against this one crop. We are sure of another good crop this year and it is more than likely that the seeding, which is a magnificent stand, will produce crops for several years. However, this would only distribute last year's rent and the cost of seed over a number of cuttings or a number of years. We are not sure of these other crops. We are sure of two this year. So would it not be fair to charge half rent against this crop, and half the cost of seed, that is \$2 for this year and \$2 for last year or \$4 in all plus seed cost and charge the remainder of rent and seed against the next cutting which is now assured. Rent of land would then be \$24.

It required two bushels of seed to sow the crop at a cost of \$18, half to be charged against this cutting.

A man with a hand seeder would put in the seed in 5 hours at a cost of 75 cents. If we charge half of this against this crop it would be 38 cents.

This makes a total of \$16.35+\$2.15+\$24+\$9 +.38=\$51.88.

We did not weigh the hay, but the fair-sized loads drawn should run a little over two-thirds of a ton to the load when perfectly dry in the mow. They might do better. A conservative estimate would place the 13½ loads at 10 tons at the least. This would mean a cost per ton, safely housed, of \$5.18 cents.

But, suppose we add the cost of preparing the land for the crop. It was corn stubble not plowed. It was cultivated and harrowed two or three times or more. This would mean a man and team with implements 3 days or \$15, charging \$4.50 for man and team, and 50 cents per day for implement. Half of this charged against this cutting would be \$7.50. This would raise the total cost to \$59.38, or \$5.93 per ton.

It must be remembered that this crop was sown alone. Had there been a nurse crop some of this latter charge could have been made against the alfalfa crop. This estimate, as previously pointed out, is not taking into consideration crops which may come from the sod in future seasons. It is, however, a fair estimate of labor and implement cost and rent of land, and may help others in arriving at the cost of producing hay.

## THE DAIRY.

### "The Milk Supply of Montreal"

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Macdonald College, near the city of Montreal, is doing for the Province of Quebec, what the O. A. College, Guelph, is doing for the Province of Ontario. However, we do not hear so much about the new sister Institutions, as, about the older and parent of all the Agricultural Colleges in Canada. I presume this is due to the modesty of the younger places. Modesty is a virtue very becoming to youth, but usually grows scarce with advancing years. In these modern times it is considered a disadvantage "to be backward in coming forward."

Montreal, as our readers know, is the commercial capital of Canada, having the largest population of any Canadian city. It is also the largest seaport of our country, though situated a thousand miles inland on one of the greatest rivers in the World. The people are mixed French, English, and other nationalities, with the Canadian-French predominating in numbers although the wealth is controlled largely by English speaking persons.

The problem attacked by the authors, Dr. Harrison and Professors Savage and Sadler, was largely undertaken from a Bacteriological viewpoint, but made as practical as possible. In its broadest aspect they say: "The problem of the milk supply, as we view it, consists of providing to the consumer an adequate daily amount of pure uncontaminated milk at a price which is commensurate with the quality of the product. All milk unfit for consumption by reason of adulteration, contamination or age should be excluded from sale."

As the Bulletin contains 65 double-column pages, it will be impossible to give more than a few glimpses of the contents. Commenting on the results of bacterial analyses of the milk supply of Montreal as investigated during the years 1913-14, the authors say on p. 63: "The most deplorable fact is that the averages of these samples show that Montreal milk in both summer and winter is of very poor hygienic quality. It is Grade D milk, milk which should not be permitted for sale, and which would be unhesitatingly condemned by any city with even a low standard. Such milk could not be sold in Chicago, Boston or Rochester."

Trying to account for this comparatively poor milk, they say: "Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that the farmer is given no extra remuneration for the care he may exercise to produce pure milk. Another factor is the relatively small price that the farmer obtains for milk." At these two points the writers have touched the linch-pin of the whole matter. To produce clean, pure milk costs money and the farmer is not paid a price which will warrant him to go to the expense of producing first-class milk. While it may be true that no one has a right to sell dirty, contaminated milk, it is also true that consumers have no right to exact conditions from the milk producer which means a loss to him financially. The case is well-stated in the following: "From the farmers' standpoint the increased cost of labor and cattle feeds has not had its corresponding increase in the price of milk; the former has increased 50 per cent. in the last twenty years, and the latter not more than 40 per cent."

In proof of this statement it is noted that The Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College, "has concluded that a price of twenty cents a gallon for milk will only pay when the milk production per cow is 8,000 lbs. per annum. Hence, as the average farm cow of Quebec gives only about four to five thousand pounds of milk per year, the 'average' farmer is actually losing money when he sells milk to the dealer for \$2.00 a hundred pounds."—p.p. 63 and 64.

From the consumer's side we read: "The consumer is buying milk at a low price compared with other foods, and if he desires a clean, sanitary milk he must expect to pay more for the additional labor which such production entails. Milk should be sold by quality, and cleanliness must be made remunerative."

One of the faults mentioned in the care of milk on the farm is lack of sufficient cooling. During transportation, the milk loses one grade on its way to the city from the farm, due to faulty cars which are "hot and dusty." Dealers are often careless in the handling of milk—"the dealer must be educated for his job"; "in the spread of undesirable bacteria no agency is more responsible than unclean, carelessly-washed utensils."

The following directions are given for washing dairy utensils: "On the farm all utensils, milking pails, strainers, cooling apparatus and cans should, as early as possible, be washed out thoroughly with tepid water to which may be added a little washing soda. Cloths should on no consideration whatever be used, stiff bristled brushes supplying all that is necessary."—The

utensils, having been thoroughly washed as above, should be well rinsed with pure water, in order to clear away all milkiness and any remains of the washing soda—the presence of the latter favoring the growth of organisms responsible for ropy milk."

"The final treatment is thorough steaming with live steam, or scalding with boiling water for several minutes. The utensils should not be dried with cloths, but should then be inverted in an airy, clean place free from dust."—p. 65.

The authors give bottled milk a rather severe handling.—"In actual practice the mere fact that milk is in bottles instead of in cans means nothing.—Unless the consumer has reason to feel satisfied as to these main points (clean milk prior to bottling, proper system of bottling and cleansing of apparatus, clean and sterile bottles) the purchasing of milk in bottles is not to be particularly recommended." We are not inclined to agree with the deductions of the authors on this point, but give them for what they are worth.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Bulletin concludes with recommendations for the improvement of Montreal Milk Supply which may very well be carefully considered by all cities:—

- 1.—"The grading of city market milk."
- 2.—"Payment for milk according to this grading or scoring."
- 3.—"Confiscation of milk as poor in quality as that which we have designated Grade "D". (Over five millions Bacteria per cc raw or before pasteurizing; over 100,000 after pasteurizing.)"
- 4.—"Conferring powers of inspection, and licensing of farms and dealers on the Chief Food Inspector."
- 5.—"Examination (Medical) of persons in charge of, or working in, milk plants."
- 6.—"Enforcing the rule of pasteurization, or heating milk to 145 degrees F. for 20 minutes, followed by cooling."
- 7.—"Systematic publication in the city press of the results of inspections and analyses giving names of vendors."
- 8.—"An educational campaign among consumers, showing the value of milk as a food, the advantages of a pure milk supply and the duties of consumers."
- 9.—"The use of a score card on dairy farms."
- 10.—"The use of refrigerator or iced cars for transportation."

In addition, the Bulletin contains a list of References to dairy literature on the subjects discussed.

As previously stated, the Bulletin is well worth careful study by milk-producers, milk dealers and City Health Authorities, on whom rests largely the burden of an improved milk-supply for town dwellers. The very life of the growing population depends largely upon a wholesome and healthful supply of cow's milk. Shall the children cry in vain for clean, pure, wholesome milk?

O.A.C. H. H. DEAN.

Two Ayrshire Records at C.E.F. Ottawa.

The herd of Ayrshires at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, contains some excellent individuals and is improving rapidly. Herewith are given the records of two of the better individuals in the herd.

"Flavia 2nd of Ottawa" =22197=, an eight-year-old cow, is a grand-daughter of "Rising Star of Auchenbrain" (4583), and a great grand-daughter of "Daniel of Auchenbrain" (3585), the grand-sire of the World's champion cow "Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th." "Ottawa Kate" =29601=, a seven-year-old cow, is a daughter of "Yellow Kate 4th of Auchenbrain" =14343= (14372), a full sister of the dam of "Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th." Both of these cows were bred at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

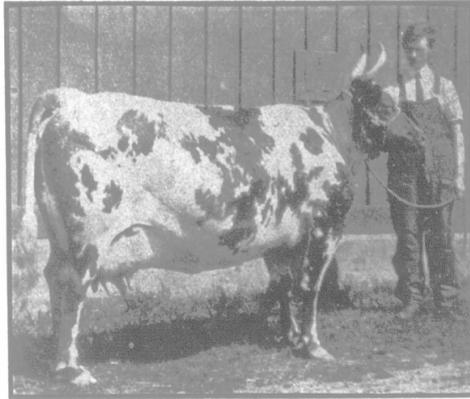
These two cows have been working under commercial conditions for the past three years. They have been milked and fed twice a day. The feed consists of all the good quality roughage which they will consume and a grain mixture in proportion to work done, approximately 1 pound of grain for every 4 pounds of milk produced. These cows have freshened in twelve or thirteen months each year for the past three years. In figuring the profits, the valuation of the calf, manure, labor, interest, and depreciation are not included. The profits here given are over and above the value of feed only.

Both of these cows have made official Record of Performance records, although they have not been forced for the same and have calved well inside of the fifteen months. "Flavia 2nd" as a six-year-old made 10,318 pounds of milk 414.77 pounds of fat in 330 days, calving in twelve months and two weeks. "Ottawa Kate" as a seven-year-old produced 12,747 pounds of milk 479 pounds of fat in 365 days, calving in thirteen months and two weeks.

The above records represent the standard which

is set for this herd, namely, an average of 10,000 pounds of milk and a calf in every twelve months. The daughters of these cows promise to equal or exceed the records of their dams.

In 1912, "Flavia 2nd" at six years old gave in 332 days 10,319 lbs. milk worth \$162.03 and and at a feed cost of \$66.90 leaving a profit of \$95.13. In 1913 she gave 9,493 lbs. milk worth \$150.40 on feed valued at \$70.10, leaving a profit of \$80.30, and in 1914 she gave 10,004 lbs. milk worth \$148.80 on feed which cost \$83.28 leaving a profit of \$65.52. During the

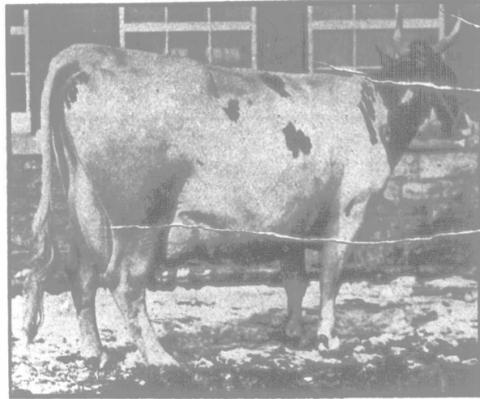


Ottawa Kate.

three years this cow milked on the average 338 days, gave 9,939 lbs. of milk testing 3.84 per cent fat and showing an average profit of \$80.32 per year.

"Ottawa Kate" did still better. As a five year-old in 1912 she gave 10,451 lbs. of milk testing 3.97 and worth \$166.47 while her feed cost only \$67.58 leaving a profit of \$98.89. In 1913 she produced 12,262 lbs. milk at a profit of \$107.47 and in 1914 she made 12,797 lbs. milk at a profit of \$111.27 making an average profit of \$105.87 per year. Butter was figured at 30 cents per pound and skim-milk at 20 cents per cwt. in reckoning the value of production. Calf, manure, interest and depreciation not included.

E. S. ARCHIBALD.



Flavia 2nd of Ottawa.

HORTICULTURE.

Fruit Conditions Generally.

Fruit crop report No. 2 has just been issued, and according to it the weather during the past month has not been favorable. In Western Ontario there were several cool nights following the frost of May 27, and only occasional showers, with the result that fruits have been retarded in their growth. There has been more rain in the eastern and northern parts of the Province. During the latter part of June, however, heavy rains were general, and later reports are more favorable from all sections.

In the Maritime Provinces there has been no frost injury. The season was very late and the weather was excellent during the blooming period. Since then the season has been very dull and wet, and favorable to the development of fungous diseases.

There has been an abundance of rainfall in British Columbia, even in irrigated districts.

Broadly speaking, the Ontario apple crop will be much less than last year, that of British Columbia slightly less, and that of Nova Scotia very much more. Since the last report was issued unfavorable reports have been received from Western Ontario, and even in the orchards east of Toronto on Lake Ontario, the crop does not now promise to equal that of 1914. Nova Scotia has had unfavorable weather, and apple

scab is developing to a serious extent, in spite of general spraying. The report by districts follows:—

Reports from Western Ontario are uniformly unfavorable. Greenings, Kings, and other early winter varieties were very hard hit by the late frosts. A strip along Lake Huron escaped, and Spies and Greenings are reported good in the Hamilton-St. Catharines district. The Georgian Bay district shows a fair crop anywhere within two miles of the water. Farther inland there is only 25 per cent. of a crop.

Eastern Ontario reports a good average crop of Snows and McIntosh. Duchess have set well, but winter varieties are light.

Quebec was hit hard by frost, but east of Quebec city prospects are good for early and fall varieties.

The New Brunswick crop, where bloom was later than usual, promises well.

Reports from the Annapolis Valley, while somewhat variable, point to a very large crop which may approach two million barrels. There has been a heavy drop. A fair estimate would be to place it at 80 per cent. of a full crop, and in poorly-cared-for orchards not more than 25 per cent. Spies, Blenheims, Nonpareils, Baldwins, Ribstons, and Greenings are reported lighter than others. No adverse reports have been received from any part of the Valley. Gravensteins, Fallawater, King, Wagner, Golden Russet, Ben Davis and Wealthy are setting well in most places. In other fruit-growing sections of Nova Scotia about 50 per cent. of a full crop is expected; Baldwins and Spies are reported light in Lunenburg County.

The season is about twelve days late in Prince Edward Island, and trees were not in full bloom until June 22. Present indications are for a good crop with no frost injury.

Orchards on the Pacific Coast in British Columbia promise a crop about equal to 1914; there are no indications of a change in conditions in the inland valleys, where the crop will be about 70 per cent. of average. The total crop for the Province is estimated at 650,000 boxes, or about 35,000 boxes less than a year ago.

In England there is every indication of a very heavy crop of apples. Strawberries, bush fruits, early potatoes and beans were badly damaged by frosts and cold, dry weather in early June.

Holland was also hit by late frosts, but apples, pears and cherries were not harmed. Plums and peaches suffered severely.

The Northwest States give a general report of about 60 per cent. of last year's crop.

The tomato crop of Ontario will be later than usual in maturing. Quite serious injury was done to early varieties in May. In some sections the injured areas were at once replanted, while in others many of the plants have since recovered. Owing to the fact that several canning factories are not operating this season, a larger percentage than usual of the total crop will be marketed. There will be a shortage of early varieties.

The crop in Quebec will be smaller than in former years, and there is a considerably decreased acreage in British Columbia on account of many canning factories being closed.

Niagara Peninsula shipments of early cherries are at their height. In spite of severe frost injury, the total crop there is reported to be 75 per cent. of last year. This is largely due to an increased acreage. There has been a heavy drop. Sweet varieties are generally lighter than others, but in some sections all varieties are short. The crop in Western and Northern Ontario was seriously reduced by frosts, and will not exceed 50 per cent. The Essex Peninsula reports a fair crop of all varieties except Windsors, which are poor. North of Lake Ontario the crop will be medium to full; considerable dropping is reported, and Richmonds are generally lighter than others. In eastern Ontario sour cherry trees are loaded with fruit. In the Maritime Provinces a very heavy set is reported on all varieties. British Columbia cherries were being sold freely in the coast and prairie markets by the middle of June. There is an increased inland production, with a falling-off at the coast. The total crop will about equal that of 1914.

The grape crop is variously estimated at from 60 to 80 per cent. of that of 1914.

Strawberries, on the whole, showed a fair crop, the Niagara Peninsula producing 70 per cent. of last year.

Raspberries will run about 75 per cent. of last year, gooseberries 70 per cent., while currants are very light. They were ruined by frost in the Burlington district, and are only 35 per cent. of last year in the Niagara district.

Plums were injured considerably and will not be a heavy crop. Pears are also light.

There will be a large crop of peaches in the Niagara district. The crop is a failure in Norfolk County. Lambton County will show 70 per cent. of the quantity produced in 1913. A slightly smaller crop than last year is reported in Essex, and B. C. will have a big yield.

Two notes from the report will interest growers.

"Fruit growers will be pleased to learn that

the British War Office expects to require large quantities of jam this year, and if Canada can successfully compete with Great Britain, where large quantities are manufactured, there is reason to believe the orders will be placed in this country. No jelly will be required, and the specifications state distinctly that no mixed jams will be accepted and that fruit must not be pulped before manufacture, except in the case of apricots."

"With the opening of the strawberry season in Ontario, there was a general complaint that the boxes were not being properly filled. Upon investigation it has been found that these complaints are in most cases entirely justifiable. In Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and undoubtedly in other markets as well, many packages have been received which were not more than three-quarters full of fruit, in some instances only half full. Not only that, but much of the fruit was immature and quite unfit for consumption.

"Steps have already been taken to remedy this state of affairs. Fruit inspectors at the shipping points are doing all in their power to warn growers against this practice. All those whose names have been received at Ottawa have been notified of this failure to fill their packages.

The situation is really a deplorable one, and one which has not the smallest excuse in its favor. To deliberately defraud the public by marketing immature strawberries, and giving only a meagre measure at that, is a dishonest practice which cannot be tolerated, and one which is bound to reflect upon the man who has adopted it."

### A Home Made Weeder.

A ten-cent vegetable knife with a wooden handle four inches long and a steel blade four and a half inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, tapering obliquely at the end to a sharp point on the cutting side was converted by a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" into a handy weeding tool by heating the blade in the fire and bending an inch and a half of it a trifle more



acutely than to a right angle. Wheel and hand hoes fail to reach many small weeds that grow closely among the rows of garden vegetables like parsnips, onions, carrots, beets, lettuce, etc., consequently necessitating a great deal of stooping to remove the intruders with the fingers. For such work the weeder described is most effective, and is particularly useful for weeding onions grown from seed, and is also handy for thinning. Other sizes of knives have been made over in this way, but the point, as shown, is hard to improve upon.

### A Responsive Field of Strawberries.

The weather-man has been rather stern this year in his relations with strawberry fields. The result has been that berries, usually scarce enough, have suffered reverses again this season. Growers must contend with the caprices of nature and many times they "lose out," but recently we were privileged to see a small field of strawberries on the farm of Alfred Thompson, in Middlesex County, Ontario, which had withstood the rigors of unseasonable frosts fairly satisfactorily. Would that we could omit the words "fairly" in the preceding sentence but it is necessary there, for, although no damage was revealed by a casual glance, it could be seen on close inspection that the foliage was injured on some varieties, while on others some of the early bloom had been killed. Nevertheless there were many berries just ripening, some being harvested, and many were in reserve waiting for the warm and sunny days, the absence of which they were beginning to regret. This is the dark side of the story, but with it all was an exceptionally nice field three-quarters of an acre in size, vigorous, growthy, and bearing a good crop.

The varieties in this field included three of the leading kinds: Dunlap, Williams and Warfield. The latter two varieties were set so the Williams, which had a perfect flower, might fertilize the Warfield which is imperfect. The accompanying illustration, which shows only part of the field, will give the reader some idea of the width of the matted rows. They were set 4 feet apart, but growth has been so profuse that not quite enough room is left between the rows. Last season while cultivation was being carried out, a cultivator with a rolling coulter on one side was used to keep the rows within bounds. Such an attachment is easily arranged, and Mr. Thompson advises a coulter on both sides, which would save one trip between each pair of rows.

It has been the custom on this farm to take only one crop from a plantation, and then follow

it the same season with millet or potatoes. However, since the field illustrated is clean it was decided to retain it for another year. It is necessary to get new growth and keep down weeds. This will be accomplished by cutting and burning the foliage, plowing between the rows and cultivating. The rows as they now appear will be reduced to one foot in width by the cultivation, yet the new growth which is thus encouraged should make the field quite profitable another year.



A Berry Grower's Cultivator.

The wheel on the side keeps the width of the rows controlled.

The plants are mulched each winter with coarse, strawy, horse manure, and in the spring they are just opened up so growth can start. After setting the field was given one-half a ton of commercial fertilizer, mixed in the percentages of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid that would be suitable for such a crop. The entire field has been well treated and it has responded.

## POULTRY.

It is estimated that four pounds of grain will produce a pound of gain in chickens. Think of the grain going to waste in the fields after harvest and what it would mean to have it converted into poultry products. Elaborate buildings are unnecessary to accommodate chickens in the field. Colony houses are preferable of course, but large, dry-goods boxes, piano boxes put back to back and other conveniences will answer. With



In Berry Time.

Part of a strawberry field on the farm of Alfred Thompson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

runners under them the houses can be transferred from place to place and many a pound of waste transformed into actual gains.

Ducks are marketed before the pin-feathers of the adult plumage start or after the feathers have grown in so clean picking is possible. Ducks sold when from nine to eleven weeks old are sometimes called "green ducks" and if the market is normal they are most profitable at that age. After the mature feathers start to come in there is little gain in flesh until the plumage is complete. The pin-feathers will appear when the ducks are from eleven to fourteen weeks of age and some growers claim the proper time to sell ducks is when they are ten weeks of age.

### Forcing the Molt.

Much of the financial success with poultry depends on the winter egg production. This is brought about by hatching the pullets early in the spring so they will begin to lay during the late fall months and having the yearling hens molt early and resume laying in early winter. Some poultry experts have recommended special treatment for the hens so the molting is forced. This method was explained over a year ago in these columns and individuals who tried it thoroughly claimed it to be a success.

About the middle of August the rations of the hens are reduced to one-third of their usual allowance. During this time the hens should have water and green stuff rather sparingly but they should not be deprived of it altogether. This partial fast should extend over a period of four days and the purpose is to dry up the tips of the quills and quill cells and cause the feathers to drop out in large numbers long before they would do so under normal feeding. After the fourth day the usual allowance of grain should be given. If prices continue high mash made up of bran, middlings or shorts and corn meal will be fed more generally this fall. Wet mashes are fed but the dry mash is considered preferable by many. To force the molt after the period of semi-starvation keep before the hens, until they start to lay, a mash composed of the following: bran, two parts, and one part each of wheat middlings, corn meal, gluten meal, beef scraps, and linseed meal. The linseed meal opens the quill cells again, starts the flow of oil and causes the new coat of feathers to grow rapidly. When the molt is complete the linseed meal should be omitted until cold weather sets in when it is more safely fed. If there are any indications of diarrhoea or looseness the quantity of linseed meal should be reduced.

A very important part of the business is the production of eggs in winter and if the hens are just getting their new feathers when cold weather arrives the chances are against them for laying until spring. Pullets which lay too early are liable to molt in the fall and cease laying until spring. The latter part of September and the month of October is a very good period for pullets to commence. If they do not develop until November they are liable to pass through the winter with a very small egg production so real early-hatched chicks should not be forced too rapidly.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### More Letters Wanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During my experience as a traveller throughout the rural communities, coming into contact with a great many farmers of all kinds, from the practical, progressive, scientific "business farmer" to the predestinarian, I have noticed one thing at least, that I think is worthy of calling to the attention of the readers of this excellent agricultural journal. In discussing the several different branches of farming and the methods of management in each case, we find that a great many farmers specialize and devote extra time and attention to some particular branch. The horse is one man's hobby. Another specializes on dairy cattle, others are in love with the Irishman's pet—the hog. The next man perhaps can tell you all about poultry, grain-growing, gardening, fruit-raising, beef-cattle, sheep-raising and one man of individuality tells me that his fortune is due in a year or two more, from his specialty—an acre or so of ginseng-root.

A great many of these men have, through their own efforts, made discoveries, invented new labor-saving devices, and thought out new methods, systems and means of pursuing their favorite occupation, that are an improvement on the methods generally known and of practical value as time, labor and money-savers. Now would it not be interesting and valuable to both the publishers and readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," if every farmer, farmer's son, farmer's wife or daughter or other person engaged in farming and who knows practices or uses any new article, system or method, write and publish a description of their experiences. I include farmers' wives and daughters for I know that when it comes to securing eggs, growing poultry or making an economical exchange of these for the household necessities, that they are fifty years at least ahead of the men. I am sure that these letters would be valuable and that the editor would be glad to publish them. Many people think that these little "original ideas" are not worth mentioning but I think that is a mistake for anything that would save even a few steps or a few cents each day, would be of incalculable value if known and practiced by everyone. To illustrate:—Last spring I saw a farmer plowing. He left a strip of sod, the same width as his end-ridges, on both sides of his field. Then to finish, he plowed round and round the whole field without any lost time, lifting of the plow or turning. Of course this might not be advisable in

every case but it saves considerable trouble where practicable.

Another man says that he never has any more trouble with his pigs rooting. If they attempt it, he takes his jack-knife and gives them a little rip through the "rooting-muscle" of the snout. That ends the trouble, he says, until it heals at any rate, when if necessary the operation may be easily repeated.

Glengarry Co., Ont. J. B. FERGUSON.

NOTE.—Our correspondent is right. "The Farmer's Advocate" would be only too glad to publish more letters dealing with practical agriculture. Let others know about your methods.—Editor.

### School for Rural Leadership.

Realizing the need in the great Rural awakening for duly trained leadership, the Ontario Agricultural College has decided to institute a Summer School for Rural Leadership. The dates selected for 1915 are Monday, July 26, to Saturday, August 7. A glance at the programme will satisfy anyone interested in Rural Life that there will be much worth-while discussion and inspiration to be gathered from the school. The purpose of the school is to provide a course of instruction and training for all those interested in the re-direction of Rural Life along Economic, Social, Educational, Religious and Recreative lines. It will be suited to all types of rural leaders. To bring together the various organizations interested in rural life so that there may be built up a constructive, comprehensive, co-ordinated scheme for rural progress. All those desiring to attend the school should communicate with G. C. Creelman, President, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, or Alex. Maclaren, Guelph. Registrations should all be in by Wednesday, July 21, so that full arrangements may be made for accommodation in the College Residence. No registration or tuition fee will be charged.

Arrangements have been made so that all registered attendants at the school will be accommodated in the College Residence, and will get their meals in the splendid new College Dining Hall. The charge will be \$5.00 a week.

Every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock will be set aside for recreation, when baseball, tennis and other games will be organized, and everyone will have an opportunity to join in some play. Instruction in athletics and games will be given.

Arrangements have been made so that a rate of a fare and a third may be secured on the railroads.

The program is a good one containing the names of many on the staff of the O.A.C. and many leaders in thought and action in other spheres of national uplift.

### Lake Superior Branch G.T.P.

As foreshadowed in "The Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, the Dominion Government are exercising the authority conferred by parliament to take over the branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Graham on the main line down to Fort William. This is being done by lease, and it is understood that the rental to be paid by the Government is \$600,000 per year, equivalent to 4 1/2 per cent. of the original cost of the line, and includes not only the road but the terminal facilities at Fort William. Extensive preparations are being made for the operation by the Ottawa Government of this National Transcontinental from Winnipeg to the seaboard. In readiness for handling the present season's Western crops, large quantities of rolling stock are being secured, some of it, according to report, from American railroads.

### Does It Pay [to Thresh] from the Stook?

Stook threshing is a very general practice in the West. In fact it is not practicable to handle the crop in any other manner. But in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces where farm buildings are supplied for all the grain and stock the general practice has been to haul all grain to the barn and thresh it later in the season.

However, during recent years a growing number have been trying out threshing from the field. What are the advantages and disadvantages of stook threshing as carried on in Ontario and other Eastern Provinces? We invite our readers to give through these columns the results of their experience and a full account of how they operate. Communities generally co-operate in this work. Give us details of your operations.

### The Freak Disappears.

Fair-goers and the public generally are pleased to note that freaks and objectionable shows are to be barred from Canada in the future. All foreign monstrosities must disappear. The subject is under the advisement of Wm. Banks Sr., the official censor. In the past there have been altogether too many freaks, objectionable and fake shows on the grounds of our exhibitions. Everyone will be glad to see them go.

### A New Commission to Increase Production.

An order-in-council was announced just before Premier Borden sailed for England stating that the Prime Minister has had under consideration the desirability of appointing a Commission for the purpose of making careful and exhaustive inquiry into the matters hereinafter mentioned.

"The Prime Minister observes that the need is everywhere recognized of stimulating greater production in Canada, and especially agricultural production, the immense importance of which has been emphasized by reasons of conditions arising out of the war.

"That in connection with opportunities for increased agricultural production it is necessary to bear in mind the importance of:

- (a) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer;
- (b) Assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration;
- (c) Increasing the acreage under production;
- (d) Attracting immigration of a type which would aid in ensuring a large and permanent agricultural population;
- (e) Stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers; and,
- (f) Providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

The Prime Minister further observes that the agricultural production of Canada is of a highly diversified character and is spread over a great territory comprising an enormous area of fertile land of which only a small percentage is at present tilled.

"The conditions of soil, climate and situation are so varied as to emphasize the necessity of pursuing methods of cultivation and purposes of production which are especially suited to any particular locality under consideration.

"The great area of territory embraced within the Dominion creates unusual problems which affect:

- (a) Distribution of products in our home markets and the trade thus created between the several provinces and their various communities.
- (b) The transport of products to our national ports from which they shall eventually reach their destination abroad, and,
- (c) Their transport to the market of destination abroad.

"The Prime Minister states that so far as is compatible with conditions herein mentioned it is manifestly in the public interest that before export the product should be converted through manufacture in Canada into the form in which it is proposed to be consumed or used; thus encouraging and stimulating those industries subsidiary to agriculture which can be carried on successfully in the Dominion.

"Important questions as to the marketing of our food products, including consideration of the time at which and the methods by which this is accomplished, should receive careful attention. The value of co-operative effort among the producers, and the importance of reducing the present great discrepancy between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer, should not be overlooked."

### The Loose Smut of Barley.

An examination of barley fields in several sections of Middlesex Co., Ont., shows that the loose smut fungus (*Ustilago puda*) is this season unusually prevalent. In some cases as many as forty and fifty smutted heads were counted in a ten-foot square of the No. 21 variety and this condition appeared to be general all over the fields so that it would aggregate a seriously large percentage of loss but in most cases the stand is thick and the growth exceptionally fine so that a good yield of straw and grain is expected. In this species of smut the diseased heads are loose and black from the first and the infection is spread through the spores falling upon the blossoms. For loose smut formalin treatment of seed is not effective and the hot water method of control is difficult to manage and risky. Avoiding the sowing of seed from affected fields is advised.

### Toronto's Open-Air Horse Show.

Toronto held its thirteenth annual open-air horse show in Queen's Park, July 1. This is said to be the second best show of its kind in America. Nearly a thousand horses were assembled by the exhibitors in the park by 9 o'clock in the morning and by half-past ten the judges had completed their work and the monster parade started through the down-town streets in a roundabout route back to the park where the prizes were presented by Mayor Church. Some noted livestock men were present as judges and visitors including: John A. Boag, Queensville; John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; J. W. Brant, Accountant National Live Stock Records, Ottawa; Senator Robert Beith, Bowmanville; and Noel Marshall president of the show.

The entire show comprised 50 classes including

everything from the heavy transport horse to the fancy driver and diminutive pony. The old horse was there showing the results of good care and still ready to answer the call of duty. The young steed, champing at the bit in restless anxiety was also there. It is a great show—a work-horse parade well worth seeing and drivers and attendants are to be congratulated upon the smart appearance of their outfits.

### Cost of Producing Hay in Nova Scotia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The regular rotation used on the Nova Scotia Agricultural College farm is: First year roots, second year grain, third and fourth years hay. We apply the manure and commercial fertilizers to the root crop and figure that the roots pay for half the fertilizer used, and the succeeding grain crop pays for one-half the remainder, leaving one-quarter to be paid for by the hay. The root and grain crops pay for the labor of cultivating the soil, and the only items to charge against the hay crop are as follows:

- 1, interest on money invested in land; 2, taxes; 3, fertilizer; 4, seed used for hay crop; 5, cost of harvesting crop.

The following allowance for the above items represents closely the cost at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

#### ANNUAL CHARGES.

Interest at 6% on land worth \$50.00.....	\$ 3.00
Taxes.....	.50
Cost of cutting and housing hay per acre.	4.00

Total for one year.....	\$ 7.50
Cost for two years.....	\$15.00
General charges for seeding land, 10 lbs. clover seed per acre at 23 cents.....	2.30
Eight lbs. timothy at 12 1/2 cents.....	1.00
One-quarter of fertilizer used on turnips.....	9.50

Total for two years.....\$27.80

The charge of \$9.50 for fertilizers is obtained by allowing \$1.50 per load for 20 loads of manure, and \$8.00 for one-half ton of acid phosphate, making a total of \$38.00 per acre, and one-quarter of this amount to \$9.50.

If 4 tons of hay are cut in the two years it will cost \$6.87 per ton. If 5 tons are cut it will cost \$5.50 per ton. If the field is mowed for three years the annual cost of \$7.50 must be multiplied by 3 giving \$22.50. Add to this the fixed charge of \$12.80, and we have \$35.30 as the cost for three years. If 5 tons are cut in three years the cost will be \$7.06 per ton. If 6 tons are cut \$5.90, and if 7 tons \$5.04. If hay is cut more than two or possibly three years the fertility of the land will be reduced each year, and the farm will gradually become poorer, and the cost of hay per ton higher. Under our four or five year rotation, our land is constantly becoming richer.

The figures given can be changed by any farmer to suit his conditions. If he uses more fertilizing material he can charge more against the hay. He knows how much seed he used and can charge accordingly. Amount of interest will depend on the value of the land he is using.

Truro, N. S. JOHN M. TRUEMAN.

### Make Your Own Repairs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In this age of promoting economy on the farm, the one who said, "It is not what we can make but what we can save" was not far astray. Of course the facilities for making money are first to be considered, but the previously mentioned clause would probably appeal more strongly to the farmer than any other tradesman.

On every hand we find men of other trades remarking about such and such a man's enormous income for the year and failing to consider the enormous bills which he has to meet for instance taxes, hardware, help, repairing, veterinary bills, etc. It is a well-known fact that according to his capital investment the farmers income or yearly clearance is very small compared with that of other business men. Thus to keep his place he is forced to look strictly after the little leaks which may seem but mere trifles but which are so numerous and steady that at the end of the year many would be stunned to know what they would really amount to.

This brings us to a place where we might mention the necessity of bookkeeping on the farm. There are thousands of farmers in Ontario, who, if they had a knowledge of bookkeeping or kept any account whatever of their yearly transactions, would wonder no longer why they were getting in deeper every year or why they were not able to lift the mortgages on their respective properties. Farm papers are making great efforts in this with a measure of some success and with the result

that "The Farmer's Advocate" has found a welcome in thousands of Canadian farm homes. Each week we get helps along almost every line of the business and read articles written by experienced persons.

Might I here suggest a plan to economize, about which I have seen very little written. Let us take up the repairing problem and try to cut down that large blacksmith bill which we are yearly handed. Care, and a stitch in time, will save many a dollar and many a breakdown in the hay or harvest field. Would not a little repair shop be a boon to every farmer with one hundred acres and up? Many farmers are at the present time building drive sheds with the intention of having cars to house in the near future. If you are building make an allowance for a good-sized work shop at the rear. In the parti-

tion between the drive house and shop make a door large enough to admit any vehicle to the shop floor, put a similar door in the rear end, which will admit any implement. At the small expenditure of forty or fifty dollars a complete blacksmithing outfit can be installed. Every farmer needs good carpenter tools. Fifteen or twenty dollars will procure an excellent outfit; with these combined you could handle any piece of work which might confront you. If you are mechanically inclined you will not be satisfied until you have installed other machines such as emery grinders, grindstones, lathes, drills, and small rip-saws and have utilized the power of a small gasoline engine to operate them. If possible build near the well and use the power of your pumping engine.

Make this the keeping place for all your tools,

hoes, rakes, shovels, fencing tools and others too numerous to mention. When you want them they are easily found, and if any repairing is necessary they are handy to the repairing tools. On rainy days you or your man will not lie in the hay mow but will find instructive and profitable employment making some machine ready for the field, shoeing the driver or making some ever-needed repairs on farm tools you will earn a good day's pay in the saving of a repair bill, and when the fine days come everything will go well and you will have gained a knowledge which you would hesitate to part with. Manufacturing concerns have the privilege of saying what first cost of farm machinery and equipment will be, but the agriculturist says what after-cost will be.

Bruce County, Ont.

W. E. J.

**Questions and Answers.**  
**Veterinary.**

**Unthrifty Mare.**

Last year my mare had distemper, which left her in a very weak condition, and she has never recovered. She tires easily. She appears all right but for that. Her ears and legs are cold.

I. O. B.

Ans.—Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nuxvomica and fenugreek, and give her a tablespoonful three times daily.

**Irregular Strangles.**

A year ago my mare swelled under jaw and at the anus. These swellings broke and discharged matter. Then abscesses formed and broke on mammae and along abdomen. She recovered, but the mammae remains swollen, especially after standing in the stable over night.

N. J. M.

Ans.—She suffered from irregular strangles. The swelling of the mammae has become chronic, and will be hard to treat successfully. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little of this well into the mammae. If convenient, allow her to run on pasture when not at work. Give her 1 dram of iodide of potassium three times daily. If this lessens her appetite decrease the dose.

**Skin Trouble.**

Horse is very itchy and his hair is falling out. He appears to have mange. The hair fell out of his tail, but is coming in again. What will make the hair grow?

H. W.

Ans.—This is probably eczema. If it be mange it is necessary to report to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, when an inspector will be sent

to quarantine your premises and give instructions. Give him a thorough washing with a solution of some coal-tar disinfectant, applied with a scrubbing-brush. Repeat treatment in a week, and again if necessary. The growth of hair can be encouraged by rubbing well once weekly with one dram cantharides mixed with two ounces vaseline.

**Foul in the Feet.**

Some of my cattle have been going lame on one hind foot. The first one affected is getting better. A little swelling occurs around the foot and above it. The toes spread, and moisture oozes out between the clouts at the heel. They eat well and chew cud, but fail in flesh. Could I get the Department of Agriculture to investigate?

H. B. P.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate "foul in the feet," caused by standing in or walking through irritating substances, as liquid or semi-liquid manure, rushes, spongy ground, etc. Treatment consists in keeping in thoroughly dry, clean quarters, thoroughly washing feet and between clouts with warm water, applying hot poultices until the soreness ceases; then, if any raw surfaces are present, dressing three times daily with 1 part carbolic acid to 35 parts sweet oil until cured. If you think my diagnosis is not correct, and you get a veterinarian to examine them and he suspects contagion and notifies the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, an inspector will be sent to investigate.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Cows Chew Bones.**

Our milk cows are on pasture and get plenty of salt, yet there seems to be something they are wanting, as they are

continually chewing hard substances, such as bones or pieces of leather. What would you advise giving them? Would this affect the cream? It is very hard to churn?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give the cows 3 times daily 2 to 4 drams calcium phosphate in a little meal. It should not affect the churning.

**Weed—Law.**

1. Tell me the name of weed enclosed, was found in alfalfa on July 1.  
2. Is there any law for the protection of the farmer from adulterated feeds and seeds?

J. S. P.

Ans.—1. The weed is Rocket.  
2. Yes.

**Bats.**

I have a friend who informed me that he is much annoyed by the presence of bats between the logs and boards of his house. They are there in great numbers, and are particularly active during the night. He has tried different means to destroy them but without success. Can you suggest a remedy?

D. C.

Ans.—We cannot suggest anything more than driving them out with some offensive fumes like sulphur and closing up all chinks by which they gain access.

**Snake.**

I killed a snake about two and a half feet in length; the top is in spots, fawn and brown, the brown is more than twice as large as the fawn, the bottom is in smaller checks, color white and drab. I found her near the river, can you tell me the name of it?

P. G.

Ans.—This snake is the Water Snake, a perfectly harmless species, though it sometimes assumes a rather threatening attitude. The one you killed was a rather small specimen, as they range in size from 2½ feet to 4½ feet.

A. B. K.

**Holidays.**

What are the holidays a farm hand is entitled to? Is he entitled to June 3rd, King George's birthday?

J. P.

Ans.—King George's birthday has not been officially proclaimed as a public holiday. New Years Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Sundays and any other day officially set apart as a holiday by proclamation may be taken by the hired man.

**Fat Test—Feeding Calves.**

1. Please let me know how much a cow should test (using a Babcock tester) so that she would be worth keeping. What is a good test?

2. I have two pure-bred Hereford calves on cow. I keep them in the stable and feed them oats and oat chop, also a little oil cake. Which is better to feed, oats or chop? Would they be better running out with cow? Is there any other feed you could recommend me to give them?

T. H. T.

Ans.—1. This is difficult to answer. It depends upon the amount of milk given, as well as upon the per cent. fat in the milk. Unless she is a particularly heavy milker, she should not test less than 3 per cent. fat. Many good cows do. Four per cent. is a good test. Some run five, and higher.

2. Either oats or oat chop is good. Some prefer the whole oats for calves. They are better in the stable if well fed. Feed all the clover they will eat, and as soon as corn and mangels are ready, feed them some.

"Uncle, why did you never marry?"  
"I never found a girl who would have me."

Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular.—Sketch.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, since Saturday morning, July 3, to Monday, July 5, were 261 carloads, comprising 3,594 cattle, 2,748 hogs, 384 sheep and lambs, 146 calves, and 2,438 horses. Of the above number of cattle, there were 1,500 that were being shipped through for export, and not on sale. Export steers, \$8.75 to \$9.10; export cows, \$7.25 to \$7.50; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good, \$8 to \$8.25; medium, \$7.75 to \$8; common light steers and heifers, grass-fed, \$6.15 to \$6.75; cows, \$3.75 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$7; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$100 each; calves, \$5.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$4 to \$7; lambs, \$9 to \$11 per cwt. Hogs, \$9.50 weighed off cars.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	28	574	602
Cattle	199	5,581	5,780
Hogs	682	7,919	8,601
Sheep	655	2,058	2,713
Calves	76	808	884
Horses	45	3,353	3,398

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	9	336	345
Cattle	115	3,498	3,613
Hogs	110	10,320	10,430
Sheep	385	2,737	3,122
Calves	36	1,087	1,123
Horses	28	12	40

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 257 carloads, 2,167 cattle, and 3,358 horses, and a decrease of 1,829 hogs, 409 sheep and lambs, and 239 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Deliveries in nearly all classes of live stock for the past week were moderately liberal, but in no one class did they exceed the demand, excepting common grass cattle that were marketed before they were ready. On Monday the quality of the fat cattle offered was better than was anticipated, being nearly all stalled or meal-fed while on grass. As there were many buyers, some of which came from Montreal, and others from as far west as Chicago, trade was exceedingly good. One dealer from Chicago bought for Morris & Co. about 150 export steers and cows. P. Burns, the Canadian cattle king, also had a buyer on the market, thus the heavy steers that have so long been neglected, found a ready sale at better prices. The only class of cattle to be neglected were stockers and feeders, and these, although

not numerically large, were not wanted, and prices for them were easier. One of the dealers received an order for 1,000 milkers and springers from Saskatchewan, which caused them to regain in value what they had lately lost. Veal calves and sheep sold at about steady values, while lambs were from one to two cents per pound cheaper than in our last letter. Hogs, as usual, were lower at the beginning than at the close of the week.

Export Cattle.—Heavy steers, 1,200 to 1,400, and some 1,500 lbs. each, sold from \$8.60 to \$8.90, and a few extra quality sold at \$9, but not more than two carloads, if that; export cows sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and bulls about the same.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers sold at \$8.50 to \$8.75, and a few were bought for home killing at \$8.90 and \$9; choice steers and heifers, \$8.35 to \$8.60; good, \$8.15 to \$8.35; medium, \$7.85 to \$8.10; common, \$6.75 to \$7.50; choice cows, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good cows, \$6.75 to \$7.10; medium, \$6 to \$7.25; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners, \$4 to \$5; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.50, and a few at \$7.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, 750 to 800 lbs., \$7 to \$7.25; medium steers, \$6.75 to \$7; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.50, with few sales at these values.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice springers sold at \$80 to \$90, and two at \$105 and \$110, respectively; good at \$70 to

\$80; medium at \$60 to \$70, and common at \$40 to \$55.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves, \$9 to \$10; good, \$7.75 to \$8.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.75; common, \$5 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$7 to \$8; spring lambs, \$8 to \$10 per cwt.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, sold at \$9.40 to \$9.50, and sows \$2 per cwt. less.

**HORSE MARKET.**

There was little doing on the horse market at the City yards during the past week on account of want of shipping facilities. Less than forty horses were bought. Prices were unchanged. Cavalry horses sold at \$175 to \$200, and artillery at \$190 to \$200 each.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, \$1.11 to \$1.13, outside. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.36; No. 2 northern, \$1.33; No. 3 northern, \$1.30, track, bay points.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 55c. to 56c., outside; No. 3, 54c. to 55c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 63c.; No. 3, 62c., lake ports.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 79c., track, Toronto; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, 78c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—Outside, No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10. Barley.—For malting, 70c. to 73c., outside; feed barley, 65c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 74c., outside. Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000  
 Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL  
 Branches throughout every Province  
 of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers  
 Invited  
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all  
 Branches

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7; second patents, \$6.50; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$6.30; Ontario, 90 - percent, winter - wheat patents, \$4.60, sea-board, or Toronto freights, in bags.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$18; No. 2, \$14.50 to \$16.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$26 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$28 per ton, Montreal freights.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Butter remained nearly stationary on the wholesales during the past week, creamery pound squares selling at 28c. to 29c. per lb.; creamery solids at 28c. per lb., and separator dairy butter at 23c. to 25c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 23c. to 24c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 18c.; twins, 18½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.40; primes, \$3.20.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes are off the market, and New Brunswicks sold at 48½c. to 50c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 17c.; spring ducks, 18c. per lb.; spring chickens, 20c. to 25c. per lb.; hens, 12c. per lb. (live weight); squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

### HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c.; kip skins, per lb., 12c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, 25c. to 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.; wool, washed, coarse and fine, 32c. to 37c.; wool, unwashed, coarse and fine, 25c. to 27c.; rejections, washed, 26c.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The receipts of strawberries have not been as large as anticipated so far this week, the prices advancing slightly, the choice berries bringing from 11c. to 13c. per box the latter part of last week.

Canadian cabbages were scarce for a few days, the price advancing to \$1 per bushel basket, but are now coming in in larger quantities, and selling at 65c. to 75c. per bushel.

Cherries, that is the sour varieties, came in in very large quantities on Tuesday and Wednesday, and were an especially slow sale, at 50c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket.

Canadian new potatoes are now coming in, and the good-sized ones are bringing 50c. per 11-quart basket.

New apples arrived on the market last week, selling at \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel, or \$2 per box. Bananas, \$1.65 to \$2 per bunch; cantaloupes, \$4 to \$5 per case; grape-fruit, Cuban, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per case; lemons, new Verdilli, \$4 to \$4.50 per case; California, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; oranges, \$4 to \$4.50 per case; pine-apples, Cuban, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; strawberries, Canadian, 8c. to 10c. and 11c. to 13c. per box; asparagus, 75c. to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket; beans, green, \$1.75 per hamper; wax, \$2.50 per

hamper; beets, 20c. to 30c. per dozen bunches; cabbage, new, imported, \$1.50 per case; Canadian, 65c. to 75c. per bushel hamper; cucumbers, Canadian hot-house, \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket; imported, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hamper; onions, Texas Bermudas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 50-lb. case; lettuce, leaf, 20c. to 30c. per dozen; potatoes, new, imported, \$2.75 per barrel; Canadian, 50c. per 11-quart basket; tomatoes, Mississippi and Texas, 75c. to 90c. per box; Canadian, hot-house, 11c. to 15c. per lb.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—During last week the offering of cattle seems to have increased somewhat on the local market, but the quality averaged rather poor. This applies more especially to grass-fed stock. As a consequence of this, together with the warmer weather, the market showed an easier tone. The range of prices was rather lower, but on the other hand buyers explained this in large part by the falling off in quality, from which it would seem that prices, quality for quality, are not greatly different to those of the previous week. Some choice steers were on the market, the price for these ranging as high as 9c. per lb. for stall-fed. For grass-fed cattle, from 8½c. to 8½c. was the best price, ranging from this down to 8c., and lower. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged from about 6c. up to 7½c., while canners sold at 4½c. to 5c. Receipts of sheep and lambs showed an increase, but there was a good demand. Ewe sheep sold at 6c. to 6½c. per lb., and occasionally as high as 6½c. Spring lambs sold freely from \$5.50 to \$6. Calves were plentiful, and choice stock sold at 6c. to 8c. per lb. The hog market was firm, and selected lots sold up to 9½c., with sows at 7½c., and old stags at 5c. to a fraction lower, weighed off cars.

Horses.—So far as the regular commercial trade in horses is concerned, almost nothing is going on, but there is some movement in connection with the remount department. Prices continued steady. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$175 to \$200 each; culls, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and driving horses, \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Trade in dressed hogs showed little change last week, but demand was good. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, Ontario, was 13½c. to 14c. per lb., while Manitoba stock was 13½c. to 13½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—There was nothing new in the market for potatoes, and sales of old stock continued to be made at the lowest point of the year, being 42½c. for 90 lbs., car lots, track, for Green Mountains, with jobbing prices 10c. to 15c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup was steady, at 65c. to 70c. for 8-lb. tins, up to \$1.20 for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 14½c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—English importers still operated in the market, and demand for local account was good. As a consequence, the tone of prices was firm. Straight-gathered stock was quoted at 22½c. to 23½c.; selected was 25c.; No. 1 candled was 20c. to 22½c., and No. 2 steady, at 19c. to 20c. per dozen.

Butter.—The market for creamery was moderately active, and supplies were reported light. Prices steady. Finest creamery was quoted at 28½c. to 29c. per lb., while fine creamery was 28c. to 28½c., and seconds 27c. to 27½c. Dairy butter was 23½c. to 24½c. per lb.

Cheese.—Dear as cheese was the previous week, prices advanced even further, and were very high. The export demand was, of course, responsible. Quotations were from 17½c. to 17½c. for finest Western colored, with white at 17½c. Finest Eastern was 16½c. to 16½c. for white or, colored, with undergrades at 1c. less.

Grain.—The market for wheat was firmer, while the price of oats was fully 2c. higher, and corn was also dearer. Local No. 2 white oats were unchanged, at 61c.; No. 3 were 60c. per bushel, and No. 4 were 59c. ex store. Canadian Western were up to 61½c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed; No. 2 feed were 59½c.

American No. 3 yellow corn was 80½c. to 81c. ex store. Beans were steady, at \$3.25 for 1½-lb. pickers; \$3 for 3-lb., and \$2.90 for 5-lb. Cheaper stock was \$2.75 in car lots.

Flour.—The market for Ontario flour declined, but Manitoba was unchanged in price. Quotations were \$7.10 per barrel for Manitoba first patents; \$6.60 for seconds, and \$6.40 for strong bakers', in bags. Ontario patents were \$6.30, and straight rollers, \$5.90 to \$6 per barrel, in wood, and the latter \$2.80 per bag.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed was unchanged. Bran was \$26 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$34 per ton. Mouille was higher, at \$38 to \$40 for pure, and \$35 to \$37 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—Hay was steady at the recent advance. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$22 to \$22.50 per ton; extra No. 2 was \$21 to \$21.50, and No. 2 \$20 to \$20.50.

Hides.—Prices were unchanged last week on hides and calf skins. Beef hides were 18c., 19c. and 20c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 19c. per lb. Lamb skins were 35c. each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2½c. for crude.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Values on cattle were advanced substantially last week at this market, a light supply here and moderate Western runs being the cause of from a dime to a quarter higher values, shipping steers and choice butchering cattle showing the heavy advance, while a medium class of grass stuff sold from a dime to fifteen cents stronger. It was one of the fastest markets of the year on all good grades of cattle. There were only twenty-five to thirty loads of shipping cattle offered, and these were taken readily, and fully twice as many could have been placed. Shipping steers sold up to \$9.60 and \$9.65, with yearlings running from \$9.20 to \$9.35, best handy and medium-weight butchering steers showing a range of from \$8.85 to \$9.25. It has reached the time of year when the strictly dry-fed steers are getting scarce, and the general opinion is that prices will be higher on these right along. The ten-cent steer will undoubtedly make its appearance, and that before any great while, is the opinion of the big majority of sellers. Yearling stuff, and the lighter, handier steers, are expected to show higher levels. It must be understood, however, that the strength of the market is confined more to the better finished cattle, as fewer of these are coming, and the demand is not being fully met. It is understood here that the big packers are exporting cattle out of this country and buying steers in the Dominion for army contracts, and this outlet will no doubt have the effect of strengthening up prices. It will be along about the middle of the month before the Western range, heavy, grass-fed steers will begin to move in any large numbers, and until then good kinds of grass steers are expected to bring good prices, some sellers being of the opinion that some records may be broken. Steers averaging twelve hundred that were strictly grassers, sold up to \$8.75 last week, but they were fat, and showed hard flesh and apparently a good killing percentage. Killers want the best kinds now, and where the runs are anything like liberal, take occasion to press down on the medium and less desirable, grassy kinds, such as an in-between kind of steers, cows and light, thin heifer stuff. Bulls sold from fifteen cents to a quarter higher on the best grades, while the little, common ends looked no better than strong. Salesmen generally are looking for light runs until the fall months. Receipts last week were 3,825 head, as against 3,910 for the preceding week, and 4,475 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.40 to \$9.65; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9.25.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; best handy, \$8.50 to \$8.85; common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9.35.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows,

\$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, fair to best, \$4 to \$4.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7.

Grass cattle quotable from 50 cents to a dollar under given quotations for dry-fed cattle.

Hogs.—Market was erratic last week. Monday heavies sold at \$8.10 and \$9.15, and the bulk of all other grades landed at \$8.25, Tuesday's range was from \$8 to \$8.20, few light hogs reaching \$8.25; Wednesday the spread was from \$8.10 to \$8.35, decks that carried a heavy top selling at \$8.15; Thursday some heavies sold at \$8.15, and other grades landed at \$8.25, and the bulk of Friday's transactions on all grades were made on a basis of \$8.15, few on the York order bringing \$8.20. Roughs ranged from \$6.50 to \$6.75, and stags mostly \$5.50 down. Receipts last week were aggregated approximately 31,300 head, being against 32,643 head for the previous week, and 35,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Values were considerably higher last week compared with the previous week. On the opening day top springers sold at \$11 and \$11.25, with a few at \$12.50, and winter lambs on the dry-fed order brought up around \$8. Wether sheep were quoted up to \$7.50, and the ewe range was from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Values the next three days were held steady, and Friday sellers witnessed a lower trade on lambs and steady market on sheep. Top lambs on the fifth day of the week sold from \$10 to \$10.50, and yearling lambs could not be quoted above \$9.50. Receipts were light last week, grand total being around 3,400 head, as compared with 3,400 head for the week before, and 7,200 head for the same week a year ago.

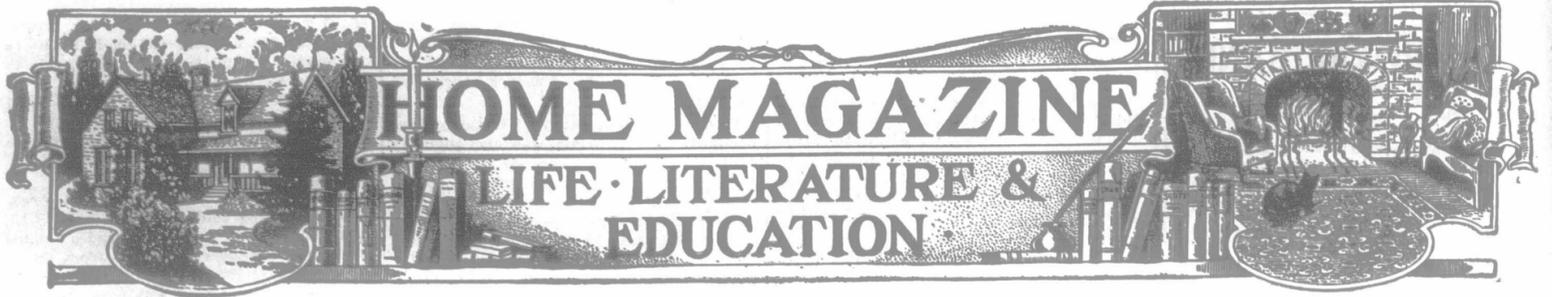
Calves.—Top veals the first two days of last week sold generally at \$11, and the next three days the best lots sold mostly at \$11.50; few selected lots being placed Friday as high as \$11.65. Culls went from \$9.50 down, and grassers ranged from \$5 to \$6. Receipts last week, which included two decks of Canadians, totaled around 2,700 head, being against 3,209 head for the previous week, and 2,625 head for the same week a year ago.

### Trade Topic.

"Patriotism and Production" will be the theme throughout the Canadian National Exhibition programme this year. National in every sense always, the Directors this year have set out to make the Fair in "Patriotic Year" even more representative of Canada, its industries, its agriculture, its commerce, and its arts. Everything will breathe the spirit of Canadian unity and Empire loyalty. The exhibits will more than ever show the versatility and skill of the manufacturer, the adaptability and aggressiveness of the agriculturist, and constitute an object lesson in Canadian progressiveness in every line of effort. Whether Canada is proving equal to the opportunity afforded by the war in replacing the imported article of commerce in the home market, and at the same time endeavoring to supply the Mother Country with goods which the exigencies of war have created a scarcity of, will be shown on every hand. Instead of retrenching, as might have been expected in war times, the Directors of the Big Fair are doing things on an even more lavish scale than ever before. In all, \$150,000 will be spent in prizes and special attractions, and every effort is being put forth to make "Patriotic Year" the most memorable in the history of the Canadian National Exhibition.

### Gossip.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is informed that Queen Pontiac Ormsby, a Holstein heifer, 2 years and 9 months of age, in the herd of R. M. Holthy, Port Perry, Ont., has given 615 lbs. milk and 16.242 lbs. of butter-fat in 7 days, equal to 20.3 lbs. of butter. In 14 days she gave 1,191.5 lbs. milk and 30.278 lbs. butter-fat, equal to 37.84 lbs. butter. In 30 days she gave 2,479.8 lbs. milk and 81.82 lbs. butter; and in 60 days 4,708.8 lbs. milk and 156.43 lbs. butter. This is a Canadian champion, and second in the world.



### Out of Doors.

Just to be out of doors! So still!  
So green!

With unbreathed air, illimitable, clean.  
With soft, sweet scent, of happy growing things,  
The leaves' soft flutter, sound of sudden wings,  
The far faint hills, the water wide between.

Breast of the great earth-mother! Here we lean

With no conventions hard to intervene,  
Content with the contentment nature brings  
Just to be out of doors.

And, under all the feeling half foreseen  
Of what this lovely world will come to mean

To all of us when the uncounted strings  
Are keyed aright, and one clear music rings

In our hearts. Joy universal, keen,  
Just to be out of doors.

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

### Wisdom and Folly.

They who go forth and finally win  
Their way to the temple of truth by error's multiplied stages,  
They are the sages!

They who stop short for life at some inn

On the side of the road—say, Momus's,  
Mammon's, or Cupid's,  
They are the stupid.

—J. C. Mangan.

### A League for Peace.

[The following is the Peace Idea as drafted by the Americans who assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17th. When the struggle ends, its wisdom may be listened to by the exhausted nations which have come through the Great War. It is, perhaps, safe to say that if, during the next century one-half as much energy and money is directed towards the propaganda for and maintenance of peace as have been employed during the past century in preparation for war and maintenance of armaments, world-peace must assuredly be established.]

Throughout five thousand years of recorded history peace, here and there established, has been kept, and its area has been widened, in one way only. Individuals have combined their efforts to suppress violence in the local community. Communities have co-operated to maintain the authoritative state and to preserve peace within its borders. States have formed leagues or confederations or have otherwise co-operated to establish peace among themselves. Always peace has been made and kept, when made and kept at all, by the superior power of superior numbers acting in unity for the common good.

Mindful of this teaching of experience, we believe and solemnly urge that the time has come to devise and to create a working union of sovereign nations to establish peace among themselves and to guarantee it by all known and available sanctions at their command, to the end that civilization may be conserved and the progress of mankind in comfort, enlightenment and happiness may continue.

We, therefore, believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

First.—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to

a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second.—All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

Third.—The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth.—Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the Judicial Tribunal mentioned in Article One.

### The Comrade in White.

[The following, from "Life and Work," is said to be a true account of an experience or a hallucination, whichever it be, common to many soldiers at the front. The story is, at least, interesting—and beautiful.]

Strange tales reached us in the trenches. Rumors raced up and down that 300-mile line from Switzerland to the sea. We knew neither the source of them nor the truth of them. They came quickly, and they went quickly. Yet somehow I remember the very hour when

was often reckless enough in my talk, exclaimed that for me seeing was believing, and that I didn't expect any help but a German knife if I was found lying out there wounded.

"I WAS SHOT."

It was the next day that things got lively on this bit of the front. Our big guns roared from sunrise to sunset, and began again in the morning. At noon we got word to take the trenches in front of us. They were 200 yards away, and we weren't well started till we knew that the big guns had failed in their work of preparation. It needed a stout heart to go on, but not a man wavered. We had advanced 150 yards when we found it was no good. Our captain called to us to take cover, and just then I was shot through both legs.

By God's mercy I fell into a hole of some sort. I suppose I fainted, for when I opened my eyes I was all alone. The pain was horrible, but I didn't dare to move lest the Germans should see me, for they were only fifty yards away, and I did not expect mercy. I was glad when the twilight came. There were men in my own company who would run any risk in the darkness if they thought a comrade was still alive.

The night fell, and soon I heard a step, not stealthy, as I expected, but quiet and firm, as if neither darkness nor death could check those untroubled feet. So little did I guess what was coming that, even when I saw the gleam of white in the darkness, I thought it was a peasant in a white smock, or perhaps a woman deranged. Suddenly, with a

"I MUST HAVE FAINTED."

I must have fainted again, for I woke to consciousness in a little cave by a stream, and the Comrade in White was washing my wounds and binding them up. It seems foolish to say it, for I was in terrible pain, but I was happier at that moment than ever I remember to have been in all my life before. I can't explain it, but it seemed as if all my days I had been waiting for this without knowing it. As long as that hand touched me and those eyes pitied me I did not seem to care any more about sickness or health, about life or death. And while he swiftly removed every trace of blood and mire, I felt as if my whole nature were being washed, as if all the grime and soil of sin were going, and as if I were once more a little child.

"HE, TOO, HAD BEEN WOUNDED."

I suppose I slept, for when I awoke this feeling was gone. I was a man, and I wanted to know what I could do for my friend to help him or to serve him. He was looking towards the stream, and his hands were clasped in prayer; and then I saw that he, too, had been wounded. I could see, as it were a shot-wound in his hand, and as he prayed a drop of blood gathered and fell to the ground. I cried out. I could not help it, for that wound of his seemed to me a more awful thing than any that bitter war had shown me.

"You are wounded, too," I said faintly. Perhaps he heard me, perhaps it was the look on my face, but he answered gently, "This is an old wound, but it has troubled me of late." And then I noticed sorrowfully that the same cruel mark was on his feet. You will wonder that I did not know sooner. I wonder myself. But it was only when I saw His feet that I knew Him.

"HE WILL COME FOR ME TO-MORROW."

"The Living Christ"—I had heard the chaplain say it a few weeks before, but now I knew that He had come to me—to me who had put Him out of my life in the hot fever of my youth. I was longing to speak and to thank Him, but no words came. And then He rose swiftly, and said, "Lie here to-day by the water. I will come for you to-morrow. I have work for you to do, and you will do it for me."

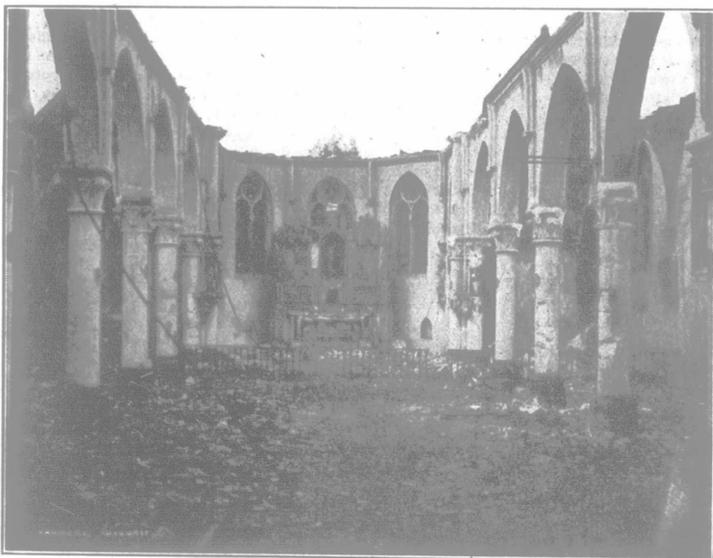
In a moment he was gone. And while I wait for Him I write this down that I may not lose the memory of it. I feel weak and lonely, and my pain increases, but I have His promise. I know that He will come for me to-morrow.

### When They Come Home.

When the war is over, what is to become of the soldiers who come marching home again? Already the question is beginning to exercise the minds of those who feel that no opportunity can be too good for those who have been ready to offer their all, even life itself, to aid the Empire in her time of need.

True, many positions stand waiting for those who shall return.—Canada has been generous about giving "leave of absence"—but there will be numbers of men who will be no longer capable of filling their old places. Some will be too restless and nerve-shattered to step into the old ruts of steady grind; others will have lost an arm, or a leg, or a hand, and so will be compelled to turn to some new occupation.

In London a home is already being equipped for soldiers so maimed, and provision is being made, not only to supply them with artificial limbs, but to teach them such trades as they may be capable of managing, so putting them in



Ruins of a Church at Vielle Chappelle, near La Bassee.

One of the districts in which Canadians have been fighting.—Underwood & Underwood.

George Casey turned to me with a queer look in his blue eyes, and asked if I had seen the Friend of the Wounded.

And then he told me all he knew. After many a hot engagement a man in white had been seen bending over the wounded. Snipers sniped at him. Shells fell all around. Nothing had power to touch him. He was either heroic beyond all heroes, or he was something greater still. This mysterious one, who the French called the Comrade in White, seemed to be everywhere at once. At Nancy, in the Argonne, at Soissons and Ypres, everywhere men were talking of him with hushed voices.

But some laughed and said the trenches were telling on men's nerves. I, who

little shiver of joy or fear, I don't know which, I guessed that it was the Comrade in White. And at that very moment the German rifles began to shoot.

The bullets could scarcely miss such a target, for he flung out his arms as though in entreaty, and then drew them back till he stood like one of those wayside crosses that we saw so often as we marched through France. And he spoke. The words sounded familiar, but all I remember was the beginning: "If thou hadst known," and the ending, "but now they are hid from thine eyes." And then he stooped and gathered me into his arms—me, the biggest man in the regiment—and carried me as if I had been a child.

a new way of earning a living wage and taking a useful part in the world's work.

In England, too, steps are being taken to carry out a scheme for settling ex-soldiers and sailors on the land, and the Royal Colonial Institute is forming a committee to consider what measures may be taken that will best further that end.

She will be ready to receive the British Tommies with open arms, but it is only to be expected that she will also make generous provision for her own men who shall come back in need of her help. In Canada the area capable of being utilized for agricultural purposes is estimated at 400,000,000 acres.

Hope's Quiet Hour. The Great Discovery.

Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him; of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph.

"There were strange soul-depths, restless, vast and broad, Unfathomed as the sea; An infinite craving for some infinite stilling!

The story given above is the sequel to another story which is briefly told in one verse. The Master was seeking a disciple and went into Galilee, where He found St. Philip and claimed him as His own, saying quietly, "Follow Me."

That story is being constantly repeated. The Master still claims men as His own, and they—feeling that they have made a new and glorious discovery—try to bring their friends into the soul-satisfying fellowship with Christ which has changed their whole outlook on life.

his glad words, "We have found Him!" and will confidently meet any objections you may make with the appeal, "Come and see!"

The great discovery seems to the disciple to be his own. "We have found Him!" he eagerly exclaims. But, in reality, the Discovery was made by the Master in this story of Galilee—"Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip"—and it is always so.

Many in these days are troubled because they find the faith of childhood days is shaken. "What is truth?" they ask anxiously. "Is there a God of love ruling this world? If so, why does He allow the innocent to be tortured and the noble to be slain?"

God does not explain to us all His reasons for permitting sin and sorrow to continue in this world; but, when we have made the great discovery of our rightful Master, we can trustfully leave Him to rule His own world.

To-day I want to ask you to "come and see" the King I have found, and Who has found me. He has set His heart on you, has seen you when your soul has been reaching up after God in the quiet of your own room or under the

disciples His own joy and peace—what other man ever dared to say to the weary and heavy-laden: "Come unto me, and I will give you rest?" He spoke with calm authority to a sin-stained soul, saying: "Thy sins be forgiven thee."

Can this Master be trusted to lead aright those who surrender their lives to Him?

To this question there can only be one answer. He demands of His followers a continuous struggle after holiness—holiness in deed, word, and even in secret thoughts of the heart—which can never cease until perfection is reached.

Nearly two thousand years of progress

Listen to His own words: "Jesus therefore answered them, and said, My teaching is not mine, but His that sent me. If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God, or whether I speak from myself."—(S. John vii.: 17, R. V.)

Choose Him as your Master—knowing that His service will lead you ever onward and upward—set your will to do His will, and you "shall know." You, also, will make the great discovery which is able to flood the dullest life the sunshine of joy and peace.

"He cometh still, Where any seek to know and do His will; Where any earth-born child, 'mid shadows dim, Yearneth for closer intercourse with Him, And where one contrite spirit heaves its sigh, There, as of old, the Saviour draweth nigh. The kingdom of thine heart to Him extend, And thou shalt have an advent without end."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

The Dollar Chain list for the week from June 25th to July 2nd, is as follows: Contributions of over \$1.00 each:—

- Wilmot Cook, Anten Mills, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. Jas. Black, St. Louis de Gonzague, Que., \$5.00; Mrs. J. F. H., Anderson, Ont., \$2.00; E. S. H., Galt, Ont., \$2.00; J. Eastwood & Son, Gananoque, Ont., \$2.50; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McIntyre, Elphin, Ont., \$2.00; (No name), Woodstock, Ont., \$2.00; People of Lochaber Bay, Que., sent by Mrs. A. P. MacLachlan, Treas., \$10.00.

- Contributions of \$1.00 each: "Scotia," London, Ont.; J. R. Estey, Lower French Valley, N. B.; Alfred Cumming, Fergusonsvale, Ont.; Eva J. and James F. McIntyre, Elphin, Ont.; E. N. C. Streeter, Granby, Ont.; Geo. Sherriff, Preston, Ont.; M. I. Johnston, Big Lake, Ont.; Elgin Clark, Aylmer, Ont.

Amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to June 25th...\$1,472.50

Total to July 2nd.....\$1,511.00

Kindly address all contributions simply to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. The need is even greater than ever, for the fighting since the beginning of May has been more continuous. If people slacken in their efforts, what is to become of the sufferers?

The Debt Unpayable.

By F. W. Bourdillon, in "Spectator." What have I given, Bold sailor on the sea, In earth or heaven, That you should die for me?

What can I give, O soldier, leal and brave, Long as I live, To pay the life you gave?

What tithe or part Can I return to thee, O stricken heart, That thou shouldst break for me?

The wind of Death For you has slain life's flowers, It withereth (God grant!) all weeds in ours.

Latest Discovery.

One day Luther Burbank was walking in his garden when he was accosted by an officious acquaintance who said: "Well, what are you working on now?" "Trying to cross an egg-plant and milkweed," said Mr. Burbank. "And what under heaven do you expect to get from that?" Mr. Burbank calmly resumed his walk. "Custard pie," he said.—Ladies' Home Journal.



A Street in a Town in Northern France.

This scene is typical of the condition in every town and village they have occupied.—Underwood & Underwood.

green tree in your garden, and He knows you will not have real peace and joy until you yield your life to Him.

Come and see for yourself. You can never be satisfied to surrender your will to any Master unless you can trust Him not to lead you astray. Can you trust Jesus of Nazareth? That is the great question. If you go to a famous specialist you expect him to speak with authority. If he says: "I will try to help you, but I don't understand your disease," you will probably go to another doctor who has confidence in his own ability and learning. Has Jesus of Nazareth confidence in His power to save, or does He speak doubtfully?

Listen to His words of infinite power. "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness." "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." He claimed to be the way, the truth and the life, said that all power "in heaven and earth" was put into His hands, that He had the right and authority to judge all men and to demand the highest love of every heart, coming before father, mother, son or daughter. He challenged anyone to convince Him of sin—and that challenge still stands. He offered to give to His

years of marvelous discovery—have not given us an ideal higher than is set before us in the teaching and Life of the Carpenter of Nazareth. He still draws after Him, by His wondrous attractiveness, those who make the pursuit of holiness their great ambition. He still offers the only real cure for the disease of sin. He still compels men's reverence—as in the days when the soldiers sent to take Him captive went backward, and fell to the ground. The saying of Charles Lamb, which has been so often quoted, is still true, that if Shakespeare entered the room we should all stand, but if JESUS appeared in our midst we should all kneel.

One who studies the marvelous picture of the Master of the world, as given in the Gospels, can hardly fail to exclaim, "Behold the Man!" What other man in all history can be compared with Him for an instant? But we must do more than behold. Our business is to follow Him, in glad obedience, when the Great Discovery has been made. Jesus found Philip and said unto him, "Follow Me." Philip at once went out as a missionary and brought his friend to the Master he had chosen.

The world is willing enough to discuss the claims of JESUS. Many people say carelessly: "How can we be sure that He is Divine?" and then they dismiss the subject, as if faith had to be forced upon them. "How can we be sure?"

### Fashion Dept.

#### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:  
 Name .....  
 Post Office.....  
 County.....  
 Province.....  
 Number of pattern.....  
 Age (if child or misses' pattern).....  
 Measurement—Waist, ..... Bust, .....  
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



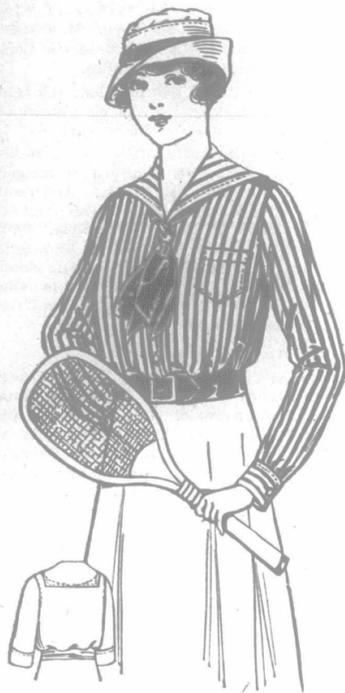
8702 Gown with Three-Piece Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.



8704 Tunic Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



3682 Gown with or without Tucks, 34 to 42 bust.



8700 Sports Blouse, 34 to 44 bust.



8691 Two- or Three-Piece Skirt with Yoke, 24 to 32 waist.



8695 Gown with Raglan Sleeves, 34 to 44 bust.



8705 Tennis Blouse, 34 to 44 bust.



8088 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



8689 Shirred Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

## The Beaver Circle

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

#### Jim Crow.

By Kay Wilson.

One morning in spring my uncle went out to the woods to see if he could find any morels. These are something like mushrooms, and my uncle was very fond of them. He took a large paper bag with him in case he found any, but he had not much hope of success, as it was rather early in the season. He was away all morning, and did not put in an appearance until nearly dinner-time. The moment we caught sight of him we ran to see what luck he had, but he shook his head sadly.

"I didn't see a single one," he said. We eyed the paper bag in his hand suspiciously. There was something in it which seemed to be moving.

"What have you got in your bag?" asked my little sister curiously.

My uncle grinned, and opening the bag, gave her a peep.

"It's a crow," she cried. "A baby crow."

"Where did you get it?" I asked.

"Let me see it."

"I found it on the ground in the woods. It will have to be fed with worms. You run and get me a little piece of raw meat, baby, and we will see if it knows how to eat."

Baby ran into the house and soon returned with a small piece of beefsteak. My uncle cut it up into tiny pieces with his knife and held them in front of the bird. The crow took no notice of it, so we had to open its bill and put the food in. He swallowed it all right.

"We will have to feed him like that for a while. He is too young to know how to feed himself. Aren't you, Jimmy, old fellow," said my uncle, scratching him on the top of the head.

Jim Crow slept on a ladder in the woodshed every night. He soon got to know us all, and would let us go up to him and feed him. It was not long before he learned to take the food out of our hands and hop around after us. When Jim Crow had been first brought home he was not very pretty. His feathers were dull and ragged-looking, and he was clumsy and awkward-looking. We soon began to notice a change in him, however. His feathers began to get smooth and glossy, and his eyes looked so wicked and full of mischief.

Then our troubles began. He would take the clothespins off the line and fly off with our very best handkerchiefs and table-napkins. He never took them very far away, but would deposit them in the mud and they had to be washed all over again.

We kept our refrigerator on the back veranda in the summer-time, and it was not long before Jimmie found out that good things could be had from it if he was only wary enough.

One day mother went to the refrigerator to get some butter for dinner. She cut a piece off and put it on a plate on top of the refrigerator while she got the milk out.

There was a sudden swoop, and away flew Jim with the butter in his mouth. I don't know what he did with it, but he flew up on top of the woodshed, put his head on one side and started to crow.

This was another accomplishment he had learned. He was a great mimic, and soon learned to crow like a rooster and cackle like a hen. The hens hated and feared him. He would fly into the hen-yard when they were being fed and eat up the grain as fast as he could, defying them to come near him. He would fly up on top of the woodshed sometimes and proceed to show off. He would mock the hens, bark like a dog, and one day I heard, or thought I heard puss calling, but after looking for her all over I happened to look up at the roof and there was that naughty bird pretending he was a cat.

Jimmie took a dislike to certain people. I don't think he cared very much for me, because I was a little bit afraid of him and never liked him to fly on top of my shoulders or my head like the

others did. Then, too, I would never let him into the house if I could possibly help it. There was one little boy in particular that Jimmie seemed to dislike. I don't know why, I am sure, because he was a dear little boy. He often came over to our place in his bare feet, and the minute Jim caught sight of him he would make a dive for the youngster's feet.

The poor boy would back away from him, nearly crying, and calling to us.

"Take him away! Take him away!" until we were obliged to come to the rescue. We felt sorry for the child, although we could not help laughing at his fright and Jimmie's antics.

In spite of all our efforts to keep Jimmie out of the house he managed to get in now and again. And once he did get in he stayed in just for spite. We would open all the doors and try to chase him out with the broom. But not a bit would he go until he got good and ready.

He would look at us and chuckle, with his head on one side as much as to say, "You can try all you like, but I'll not budge until I want to." It was only when we gave up in despair and let him do what he liked that he would fly out. And you may be sure he didn't get in again in a hurry.

Jim stayed with us all summer. Now and again we would miss him around the place, but he would come back looking glossier and fatter than ever. We feared that he was stealing from the neighbors, and, in fact, some of them did complain to us. But they were very good-natured about it, as they all knew Jimmie pretty well, not always to their joy, as he would steal the food from their chickens.

But there came a time late in the fall that Jimmie did not return. He went away one evening as usual, and several nights passed and there was no sign of his return.

"I hope nothing has happened to him," mother said in an anxious tone, for in spite of his mischief we had all become very fond of Jim Crow. We thought that perhaps he had gone off with the other crows, as we had seen a flock of them flying overhead a few days before. But we soon learned what had become of him. My father came home from the golf links one day and announced the fact that he knew what had become of Jimmie.

"I was talking to John Smith, who lives up near the golf links, and he said he had shot a crow the other evening," said my father. "It was stealing the grain the whole time. He says he didn't know it was tame, but thought it was wild."

So that was what became of our pet. We took the explanation that he thought it was a wild crow with a grain of salt, baby remarking with a sniff of contempt, "Humph! wild crows don't generally make themselves as much at home as that. He knew quite well it was tame, but he just wanted an excuse to kill it. All the grain Jimmie would take wouldn't hurt him. Some people hate to see anything alive without trying to kill it."

We often thought of trying to get another crow, but we felt that there never could be another Jimmie. And they are rather trying on one's temper, although they do afford a lot of amusement.

### Funnies.

#### JEALOUS.

A certain little girl was discovered by her mother engaged in a spirited encounter with a small friend who had got considerably worsted in the engagement.

"Don't you know, dear," said the mother, "that it is very wicked to behave so? It was Satan that put it into your head to pull Elsie's hair."

"Well, perhaps it was," the child admitted, "but kicking her shins was entirely my own idea."—Tit-Bits.

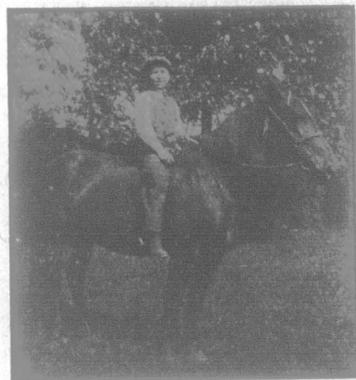
Little Mary had been sent to the store to get some fly-paper. She was a long time in returning and her mother began to feel anxious. Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street, and called:

"Mary, have you got the fly-paper?"

"No, mother," replied Mary; "it's got me, but we are coming together."—Youth's Companion.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Beavers,—I will try and write this letter as well as I can, though I am lying down. I have been in the hospital for ten days and had an operation for appendicitis. I kept my appendix as a souvenir. I live on a hundred-acre farm. I will get out of a lot of hard work this summer, because the doctor told me not to even lift a pail of water for six weeks. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for six or seven years, and intends to continue. I like reading books, especially those with adventures in them. I have a pet horse; her name is Bonny. I intended



One of Our Beavers—Frank Baker.

to go camping this summer, but I don't think I will. I belong to the Y. M. C. A. I am sending you my picture on Bonny's back, but I don't know whether you will print it or not. We have about sixty little chickens, and they are nearly all Plymouth Rocks. I think they are the best kind. I am going to join the Cadets next fall. I will have time to write letters to your Circle often this summer. Well, this is a long letter for the first one, but I will close, hoping it will escape the w.-p. b.

FRANK BAKER.

R. R. No. 4, London, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, and I would like to join it. May I? My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about five years, and he likes it fine. I am in the Senior Third Reader at school, and my sister is in the First Primer. There are about 25 or 26 children in our school. I live near the British Columbia Electric Railway on Lulu Island. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother has gone away to Alberta to seek a situation. For pets I have two kittens called Whiteface and Blackie. I go to school every day, and got the "Roll of Honor" last year for reading. I have two gardens at school; one a vegetable garden and the other a flower garden. I will close, hoping the w.-p. b. is taking a nap.

MARION WILSON (age 9).

R. R. No. 1, Eburne, B. C.

### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. I saw my first letter and thought I would write again. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly four years, and we like it fine, but I like the Beaver Circle best. I have read many books. Here are the names of some: "Beautiful Joe," "Little Nell," "Elsie Dinsmore," "Elsie's Holidays," and many others. My favorite one is "Beautiful Joe." Good-bye.

ALTA CLARK.

Fonthill Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I did not see my first letter in print I thought I would write again. I like reading the Beavers' letters very well. My father began taking "The Farmer's Advocate" at the beginning of the year 1914. I am ten years of age and am in the Second Reader. I like going to school, and go every day that I can. The last time I wrote I saw my name in the Honor Roll. We got a new teacher after the Christmas holidays, and like her. My father has a farm in the second concession of Charlottetown. He ships milk to Montreal.

I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Eileen, Dorothy and Duncan Alpin. I would like some of the Beavers to write to me. I will close with a riddle.

What nation always wins in the end? Ans.—Determination.

A riddle, a riddle, as I suppose; a hundred eyes, and never a nose. Ans.—A cinder-sifter.

When a boy falls, what does he fall against? Ans.—Against his will.

As my letter is getting rather long I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success. Yours truly,

CATHERINE FRASER.

R. R. No. 2, Lancaster, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." We have taken it for several years, and like it. I am knitting socks for the soldiers. I have knit one pair, and on my second pair now. I live on a farm. We have a milk route. I have a rabbit and kitten for my pets. My letter is getting long, so I guess I will close. Will write again if I see this in print.

NELLIE TAYLOR (age 12, Jr. III).

Greensville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I live on a farm. I go to school nearly every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Mackenzie; we like her very much. I have three brothers. I have a little, black colt; its name is Prince. I have eight little goslings and three geese. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle.

Two brothers we are, great burdens we bear, by which we are bitterly pressed, in truth we might say, we are full all the day, empty when we go to rest.

Ans.—A pair of shoes.

Wishing the Circle all success.

MARY CIRCLEWRIGHT (age 11).

R. R. No. 1, Londesboro, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all like it fine. We live three-quarters of a mile from school. I have two brothers and three sisters. For pets I have a dog named Watch and a cat named Kate, but she stays over at our neighbors the most of the time. As this is my first letter I'd better not write too much, so I will close wishing the Beavers every success.

ROSE MOIR (age 11).

Hensall, Ont.

### Heroes at Home.

LITTLE STORIES OF OUR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

(By Emma M. Wise, in the "Daily Mail," London.)

A pretty thing to contemplate these days is the pluck of the soldiers' children. In their own way many of them are quite as heroic as their fathers.

Who, for example, could exhibit more grit in the face of disappointment than the small boy who waited for an hour to buy a sixpenny ticket at a suburban theatre on a Saturday afternoon? He was the only male person in the sixpenny queue. A strange mist he looked in the crowd of matinee women. The lure for them was the eternal triangle, dramatically presented. "But what, in the name of goodness, that child expects to get out of the eternal triangle puzzles me," said the woman who waited just behind him.

Apparently he did expect to get something out of it, however. His eyes danced, his cheeks glowed, and when the doors were opened he darted ahead of the women and scudded excitedly up the stairs.

It chanced that the woman who had stood behind him in the queue sat beside him in the theatre. During the first two acts he sat so still that she scarcely noticed him, but at the end of the second act she felt the pressure of his hand upon her arm.

"Excuse me, madam, he said timidly, "will you kindly tell me if these are the trained animals?"

The unrivalled satire of that artless bit of dramatic criticism was very funny. The woman's first impulse was to laugh, but one look into the upturned face brought a lump to her throat that choked back laughter. The light

of expectation had died out of his face, the brown eyes brimmed over with tears.

"Why, no dear," she said. She told him the name of the play. What did you think it was?" she asked.

"I thought," said he "it was the trained animals."

Then the whole story came out. There was an exhibition of trained animals at the variety theatre that week. There was not much money at home, for father was in the Army and there were younger children, but on Monday his mother had promised him that if he could earn and save sixpence during the week he might go on Saturday to see the animals. With the pertinacity of a miser he had accumulated the small fund, farthing by farthing. Glowing with excitement he had come to purchase his hard-earned pleasure, but unluckily for him the sixpenny entrance to the variety theatre and the sixpenny entrance to the legitimate theatre were side by side, and he had got into the wrong house.

His disappointment was overwhelming. The woman beside him visited the box-office in his behalf, but it was too late to obtain redress, and anyhow the animal turn at the variety theatre was over. Regretfully she reported her non-success.

"Thank you," he said. "But do I have to stay until this thing is ended?" "Oh, no," she told him, "you may go now if you like."

Before he could get away one of the little band of sympathizers volunteered the information that the animals would be exhibited the coming week.

"But you have spent your money," she added. "What will you do?"

"Do?" said the worthy offspring of Thomas Atkins. "I will earn another sixpence."

It does not detract in the least from the lad's heroism that the second sixpence did not need to be earned.

One of the heroes of this war was encountered in a tramway-car. He was such a small hero that when he sat far back in the seat his feet stuck out in front of him like pegs to hang things on. He sat between two women, and he smuggled so close to the woman on the left that the woman on the right thought he belonged to her. Therefore she said rather acidly:

"Madam, will you kindly make your little boy keep his feet off my dress? He is getting it muddy."

The woman on the left colored indignantly, "My boy!" she said. "My goodness, he doesn't belong to me."

The boy straightened up. For a time he sat very stiff and prim. Presently he said to the woman on the right:

"I am sorry I got your dress muddy. I hope it will brush off."

His troubled look dispelled her momentary displeasure.

"Oh, it will," she assured him. Then she added kindly: "You are a very little boy to be travelling alone."

"Yes, I am," he admitted, "but I have to go alone. There is no one to go with me."

"Where is your mother?"

"Mother is dead."

"And father?"

"Father is a soldier."

An arm was slipped around his soft body. Emboldened by that endearment he proceeded with his artless confidence.

"There was just father and me. He thought about me a lot before he 'listed. We talked it all over. 'I put it up to you, old chap,' father said. 'Shall I 'list, or shall I not?' It will mean leaving you, you know. 'I said, 'Yes, dad,' and he did. Then I went to live with Aunt Clara. Days when she wants to go out she sends me to stay with Aunt Ruth. I am going to Aunt Ruth's to-day. Sometimes Aunt Ruth is not home when I get there, and I have to hang around and wait till she comes. I hope she will be home to-day, for it looks like it's going to rain, and I don't like to wait around in the rain."

The encircling arm tightened. The boy went on:

"Sometimes I get lonesome riding around by myself. Then I pick out some lady that I should like to belong to, and I scrooge up against her real close and pretend that I am her little boy. That is how I happened to get your dress muddy. I was pretending that I belonged to the other lady, and I got

so int'ed that I forgot all about my feet."

What a squeeze the lady gave him then.

"You are a brave boy," she said.

"Me?" he exclaimed. "Oh, no, I'm not brave. It is father who is brave."

But the lady had her own opinion about that.

## 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.]

### An Idea and Its Expression.

"Utopia?—it doesn't exist," says a cynical friend. "It never did exist; it never will exist."

Nevertheless I have found what looks very much like it.

Passing casually on the road you might see only two acres of productive land and a small but very attractive bungalow. Were you, however, dropped gently down from a parachute into the midst of the spot on one of these fine summer days, you might not be long in finding the signs and seals of Utopia, for you would be very dull indeed if you did not very soon perceive that everything about you is an embodiment of something behind the mere surface, the beautiful expression of a beautiful thought, or rather, perhaps, of a beautiful philosophy.—So greatly do the minds of folk, with half a chance and a little free rein and initiative, reveal themselves in their surroundings.

A few years ago the rulers and spirits of this spot—who are just two very interesting humans after all, not fays or driads—came to the conclusion that many people in the world are on the wrong track in a few matters that very much affect the current of daily living, and, in the hope of finding a better one of their own, they mapped out a plan which they determined to follow, if only by way of experiment.

In the first place they had concluded that the two most desirable things in life are to be useful and happy. The usefulness, in walks outside of the little home domain, was already assured, so far as these two people were concerned;—it remained to be discovered whether an ideally happy life might be attained inside of it, and it is to this side alone, of the developments that followed, that we shall at this time confine ourselves. For the success which these two Utopians have achieved may surely carry a suggestion and an inspiration to many who may chance to read this lame little account of what they have done.—There are so many, so many, you see, who, though in a quite laudable search for beauty and contentment, follow strenuously after happiness all the days of their lives, never finding it because on the wrong road: losing all chance of it in the very strenuousness with which they keep up the pursuit; hoping by multifarious possessions to attain satisfaction; grasping and striving and yet grasping and striving; breaking down, as the years go by, under the long strain; awaking at last, in old age, when it is too late to retrace the path, to the realization that among all foolishnesses there is none worse than to be utterly possessed by "the mania for owning things."

My Utopians, never misled by surface appearance, saw all this. They wondered if it would not be possible to build up a home small enough to preclude all danger of being enslaved to "just things," yet artistic enough to afford constant pleasure to the eye and satisfaction to the soul. Lovers of birds and flowers, they dreamed of time to work in a garden kept for sheer beauty's sake, and time to watch the winning little bird-time that should be a crowning interest in all such gardens. And, last of all but not least, they visioned opportunity, to read and the gradual building up of a library that should be

made up of books that could be real friends.

So the "Castle in Spain" grew, every day coming nearer to taking form as "Castle in Canada."

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One day the fact that the more we have to do with things the more they mean to us, struck my Utopians full force.—An idea came!—Why not build the structure with their own four hands?

There were all the elements of adventure in the conception, all the charm of doing something out of the ordinary rut of things, and they determined to make the attempt. During the days that followed there were many consultations and much planning, and the "Castle in Spain" grew brighter and clearer; but the first real touch of the magic carpet which should transport it bodily to the heart of two acres of good Canadian soil came upon the day on which a definite plan was transmitted to paper.

From that event interest grew with absorbing rapidity. Together the adventurers—He and She—set about the actual manual labor of the undertaking, manual labor illumined with a purpose and an idea, as all such labor should be. Together they excavated the space for the foundations; together they reared the framework; together they gave the Idea its body; together they gathered the stones for chimney and pillars and verandah balustrades, choosing each with care so that the whole should present a harmonious tinting, soft pinks and grays.—So took form the "Castle in Canada": the walls, the roof; the grouped windows; the big grate—promise of leaping fires on cool evenings; the beautifully matched hardwood floor; the panelling of the interior;—yes, even the furniture, for it, too, has been made by the hands of these people.—"craftsman" pieces, true, of line, solid and honest to the good oaken heart's, core of them.

In all the planning a complete tone-scheme was kept in mind, and so a harmonious whole has been worked out; nowhere a discordant note, nowhere a clash of color rasping to the sensitive eye as a false string in music to the sensitive ear.

Nor has the Idea in its completeness yet been accomplished. There is still much to be done. My Utopians know the joy of going slowly in such things; they prefer to wait for this or that rather than compromise on less than the ideal, and so they escape the blunderings of impatient folk who fill their homes with makeshifts and are vaguely dissatisfied ever after.

—So this Castle in Canada stands. It is not large, as has been before remarked, but it is so arranged that it gives the effect of spaciousness. It has been constructed with an eye to the maximum of convenience and the minimum of labor in keeping it in order. It is, in short, bright, and airy, and serviceable, and home-like and artistic.

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And the garden?—I wish I could transport it to you in a dream some night, that you might see for yourselves its color, and variety, and—interest. Upon the evening on which we visited it there were in bloom masses of paeonies odorously as roses; irises, beautiful as orchids, suggestive always, however, it be, of the Land of the Rising Sun; great masses of Sweet William, and dear, old-fashioned "clove" pinks; meadow rue, feathery as small clouds dropped down to earth; small clustered roses, in snowy rivalry; spiraeas in variety; showy gailardias, so effective for cutting;—and a whole host of other plants never seen in ordinary gardens, charming and holding by their very uniqueness.

"How do you find out about new varieties?" we asked. "From the catalogues?"—and the lady of the garden answered with a smile, "Oh, yes, from the catalogues,"—thus vindicating forever, we thought, for real use and delight, those medleys of garish covers and long lists of unpronounceable names.

I have not spoken of the birds, for there are bird-boxes everywhere, marked by fittings and flashings to and fro, and small, curious heads poked out of mysterious entrance openings; but I am hoping that the garden-lady will herself find time to tell us, some day, as only she can tell, the story of these dear little tenants that have been coaxed to take up their abode in Utopia.

Need one say more? Do you catch even a glimpse of the interest and possibilities of such a home?—My Utopians have demonstrated that life may be simplified from the grind and drudgery that beset so many who are determined upon living "complexly"—if one may coin a word. They are demonstrating that living may be a most interesting experience—not wholly because of the house and the garden, you understand—but because of the working out of a life philosophy in such a way as to give time and opportunity for a multiplicity of interests, and a sure escape from the deadening rut of sameness.—It seemed to me that the results have justified the effort. Does it seem so to you?

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Some weeks ago, if you will remember, I outlined to you my dream of Utopia. I am so glad to have found it a reality in the lives of two people.—The dream seems so much the less but a phantasm or a vagary.

Of course, we are creatures of infinite variety. What is Utopia to one may not be to another. There are those who must find theirs in the orchid atmosphere of the city's perfumed places; there are those, mayhap, for whom it does not exist save in the strenuous rush of the market and stock-exchange; and there are those who must seek it in endless movings to and fro, in drifting about among the floating raft of humanity, the flotsam and jetsam pushed hither and thither on the big sea that touches all shores and draws all sorts of folk into its varying eddies. When all is said, perhaps, Utopia may be anywhere where interest never flags, and where people care enough for one another. It does not depend on houses or lands. It may exist in the humblest, plainest, little cabin in a "hole in the woods," or even, possibly, in the back flat of a city tenement.

But it goes without saying that you to whom I have told my story are, or should be, lovers of the soil and the open air, lovers of plants and clouds, and all that pertains to the country. And it goes without saying also that it is in the nature of folk to look forward to owning a pleasant home with all the privileges that it affords. The one danger is (to repeat what I said in the beginning) that there is such a risk in this of grasping at too much and losing all.

I have told you of one experiment which has been successful in avoiding this mistake. Is there in the story a suggestion for anyone, anywhere?

JUNIA.

### TO EXTERMINATE ANTS—SHAMPOO—CAKE.

Dear Junia,—Still another is coming to your worthy Nook for aid. Am very much worried over a pest that has come to me this summer in the shape of black ants (large). They seem to have an unusual liking for sugar or anything sweet, consequently my pies and cakes suffer. Would be most glad if anyone could tell me something that would in any way tend to drive them away or eradicate them.

Would also like to know of a good shampoo for the hair, and something to restore it. Is pure castile soap injurious when washing the hair?

Will send one of my favorite cake recipes: One egg, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons blackstrap, 1 cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, 1½ cups flour, 1 cup fruit (raisins and currants), a little cinnamon or cloves and nutmeg. Bake in moderate oven.

ESTHER.

Oxford Co., Ont.  
The following methods for banishing ants from the house are given by "Scientific American":

1. To drive ants out of a room, use insect powder, ground mustard, sulphur, camphor, tobacco, cloves, oil of cedar.
2. Peru balsam smeared on table legs or the feet of a cupboard, keeps ants off.
3. To poison ants, feed them on mixed borax and sugar.
4. To kill the insects by wholesale, drop some quicklime in the mouth of their nests and wash it in with boiling water.
5. Grease a plate with lard and set it where the ants congregate. They will gather by the plateful. Destroy the

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ants, and repeat until the insects are exterminated.

6. Saturate a sponge with sweetened water, and when the ants have gathered, plunge the sponge in boiling water.

7. Powdered borax sprinkled around the infested places will exterminate both red and black ants.

8. The use of carbon disulphide is recommended to destroy ants' nests on lawns. Pour a little into the openings of the hill, stepping on each as it is treated to close it up. A single treatment is generally sufficient. As carbon disulphide is very inflammable, keep it away from fires and lights.

An excellent shampoo for the hair is made of equal quantities of green soap and alcohol. Rub to a lather in the hair, then wash out with soft water. The green soap is a surgeons' soap which you can buy from a druggist.

Pure castile soap is not harmful to the hair. Of course, any soap used must be well rinsed out.

**Hot-weather Recipes.**

Raspberry Blanc Mange.—Three cups raspberries, about 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, some rich cream. Stew the berries in enough water to cover, then strain off the juice and re-coction to taste. Place juice over the fire in a double boiler and when it boils stir in the cornstarch wet with a little cold water. Let boil until cooked then pour into moulds wet with cold water. Set away to cool, and serve with sugar and cream.

Cold Berry Pudding.—Stew 1 quart of raspberries (any kind, including huckleberries) for a few minutes with just enough water to cover, and when soft remove from the fire. Arrange part of some buttered stale bread, cut in rather thin slices at the bottom of a deep, buttered pudding dish and pour over it a layer of the hot stewed berries. Put on another layer of bread, then another of berries, and so on until the dish is full, leaving berries on top. Let cool and serve with rich cream and sugar. The top may be frosted if preferred, with beaten white of egg.

Current and Raspberry Tart.—One cup mixed currants and raspberries, 4 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup flour, some plain pie paste. Separate yolks and whites of the eggs. Beat the sugar with the yolks until light, and then fold in the stiffly-beaten whites. Dredge the mixture with the flour and add to the pie paste. Mix the whole well and pour into a deep tin lined with the pie paste. Cover with a lattice-work made of strips of pastry and bake in a moderate oven. Before serving sprinkle with powdered sugar over the top. Serve hot or cold.

Orange Dainty (Nice for a lawn party).—Eight oranges, 2 cups double cream, 1 1/2 cups sugar. Squeeze the juice from 6 oranges into a saucepan. Add the sugar, the rind of 1 orange and 2 teaspoons water. Place over the fire and stir with a wooden spoon until it just boils. Remove from the fire, let stand a few minutes, strain and freeze. When frozen remove the dasher and add the cream whipped very stiff. Serve in glasses garnished with bits of orange.

Ice-Cream and Berries.—Make a plain vanilla ice-cream and cool. Wash and drain one pint fresh berries and press through a sieve. Stir in 1/2 cup sugar, and add to the cream. Turn the mixture into the freezer and freeze. Have a angel cake or sponge cake baked in a mould. Slice off the top, remove a part of the inside and fill up with the vanilla ice-cream; replace the top and put the whole back in the mould. Cover closely and bury in ice and salt for half an hour. When ready to serve turn out and garnish with whipped cream and fresh berries, or slice and serve on individual plates.

Ice-Cream With Chocolate.—Make a plain vanilla ice-cream and fill a mould with it, then bury in ice and salt for 3 hours. Have a cold chocolate icing, rather thin, and as soon as the cream is removed from the mould coat it thickly over the top and sides, and decorate with chocolate-coated almonds.

Banana Ice-Cream.—Make a plain ice-cream, and when partly frozen beat in a pint of banana pulp, to which has been added the juice of half a lemon and one egg, then remove the beater and let

the cream ripen. Cut tiny balls from firm bananas, and roll in lemon juice and powdered sugar. Serve in glasses garnished with the banana balls and chopped nuts.

Frozen Coffee.—Put three heaping tablespoons coffee and a quart of milk in a double boiler and steep 40 minutes. Strain, add 1 cup sugar. When cool stir in 2 tablespoons vanilla extract, and freeze. Serve with whipped cream. May sprinkle candied citron peel, chopped fine, on top.

Junket Ice-Cream.—Make junket as usual. Dissolve a tablet in water and add to one quart rich milk or thin cream. Sweeten, and when it begins to thicken into a soft, creamy, jelly, freeze in the usual way. This makes a very smooth, rich ice-cream.

Jellied Chicken.—Take 1 chicken, 1 1/2 tablespoons powdered gelatine, 1 onion, 1/2 teaspoon white pepper, a blade of mace, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 cloves, 3 hard-boiled eggs, 6 olives, some chopped parsley and mayonnalse sauce. Cook the chicken until tender. Lift out and cool. Cut the meat in neat pieces. Put the skin and bones into a saucepan with 1 quart of the liquor, the onion cut up and the seasonings, and simmer until reduced to 1 pint. Then add the gelatine and strain. Arrange a layer of the chicken in a wet mould, then a layer of stoned olives and chopped parsley, then more chicken, and so on till all are used up. Fill the mould with the stock. Let stiffen in a cold place and serve with mayonnalse sauce.

**Something More on Canning.**

**TO CAN FRUIT IN THE OVEN.**

Cooking canned fruit in the oven is quickly and easily done, and many prefer the flavor of fruit done in that way.

Cover the bottom of the oven with a sheet of asbestos, which may be bought at a hardware store. If you cannot get the asbestos use a large pan in which there is about 2 inches of boiling water.

Thoroughly sterilize the jars and all utensils used. Prepare the fruit and pack into the jars, then fill up with a syrup of sugar and water. Place the jars on the asbestos or in the pan, and cook for 10 minutes. The oven should be moderately hot. Remove the jars from the oven and fill each to overflowing with boiling syrup, snap down the covers and let stand until cool, then put away in a cool, dark place. When rubbers are used they should be dipped in boiling water and adjusted before the last filling.

**A NEW WAY.**

The following method is said to be very satisfactory for berries. Sterilize the jars and pack the fruit in, then fill up with hot syrup. Put the lids on tightly. Place the jars in a boiler with a lid, and pour boiling water over them until entirely covered. Put on the lid and set aside until next day. The berries done this way are described as equal to fresh fruit.

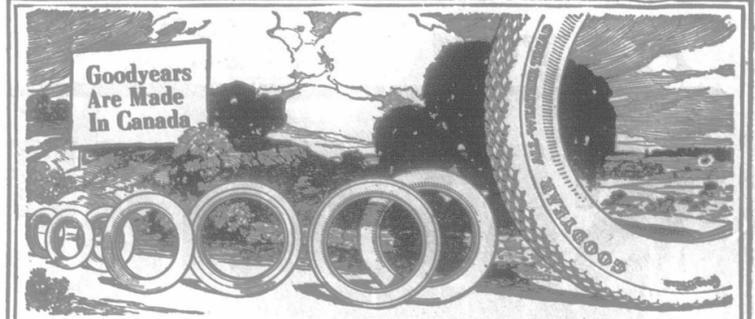
**A CANNING HINT.**

If berries incline to rise to the top of the sealer, leaving the juice in the bottom, as soon as they are sealed lay the sealers on their sides and roll occasionally until cold. The berries will plump out and remain scattered through the juice.

In another chapter there are several good Whistler anecdotes which are well worth re-printing; one of these shows the great artist, and author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," at his deadliest:—

A patronizing young aristocrat was seated opposite Whistler at dinner one evening. During a lull in the conversation he adjusted his monocle and leaned forward in the direction of the artist. "Aw, y'know, Mr. Whistler," he drawled, "I passed your house this morning." "Thank you," said Whistler, quietly; "thank you very much."

And at the same opening Whistler is reported to have described a lover as "a man who, in his anxiety to obtain possession of another, loses possession of himself."



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With the Double-Thick All-Weather Tread

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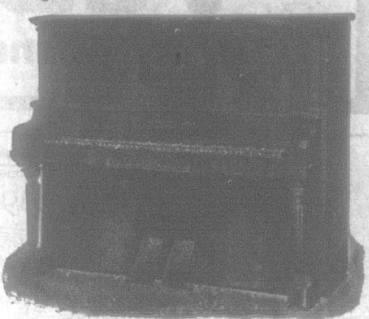
**The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited**  
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**"Our Serial Story"**

**"THE CHAPERON."**

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Chapter II.

This is the first time I have been on a sea-going ship since I crossed from America with my mother, neither of us dreaming that she would settle down and give me an Englishman for a step-father. As for Phil, she has no memories outside her native land—except early ones of Paris—and, though she has a natural instinct for the preservation of her young life, I don't doubt that every motion of the big boat in the night made her realize how infinitely more decorous it would be to drown on the "Batavier 4" than in a newfangled motor thing on an obscure foreign canal.

The Thames we have seen before, in all its bigness and richness and black ugliness; for on hot summer days we have embarked on certain trips which would condemn us forever in the eyes of duchesses, countesses, and other ladies of title I have known serially, in instalments. But we (or rather, I) chose to reach Holland by water, as it seems a more appropriate preface to our adventure; and I got Phyllis up before five in the morning, not to miss by any chance the first sight of the Low Lands.

We were only just in time, for we hadn't had our coffee and been dressed many minutes before my eyes caught at a line of land as a drowning person is supposed to catch at a straw.

"Holland!" said I; which was not particularly intelligent in me, as it couldn't have been anything else.

There it lay, this stage set for our drama, comedy, tragedy—whatever it may prove—of which we don't yet know the plot, although we are the heroines; and now that I'm writing in a Rotterdam hotel the curtain may be said to have rung up for the first act.

Just then it was lifted only far enough to show a long, low waste of gray-green, with a tuft or two of trees and a few shadowy individuals, which the stage-hands had evidently set in motion for the benefit of the leading ladies.

"We might be the Two Orphans," I said, "only you're not blind, Phil—except in your sense of humor; and I'm afraid there are no wicked Dutch noblemen to kidnap me—"

"Oh dear, I'm sure I hope not!" exclaimed Phil, looking as if a new feather had been heaped on her load of anxieties.

The line was no longer gray now, nor was it a waste. It was a bright green, floating ribbon, brocaded with red flowers; and soon it was no ribbon, but a stretch of grassy meadow, and

the red flowers were roofs; yet meadows and roofs were not just common meadows and roofs, for they belonged to Holland; and everybody knows—even those who haven't seen it yet—that Holland is like no country in the world, except its queer, cozy, courageous, obstinate little self.

The sky was blue to welcome us, and housewifely Dutch angels were beating up the fat, white cloud-pillows before tucking them under the horizon out of sight. Even the air seemed to have been washed till it glittered with crystalline clearness that brought each feature of the landscape strangely close to the eyes.

We were in the River Maas, which opened its laughing mouth wide to let in our boat. But soon it was so busy with its daily toil that it forgot to smile and look its best for strangers. We saw it in its brown working-dress, giving water to ugly manufactories, and floating an army of big ships, black lighters, and broadly built craft, which coughed spasmodically as they forged sturdily and swiftly through the waters. Their breath was like the whiff that comes from an automobile, and I knew that they must be motor-barges. My heart warmed to them. They seemed to have been sent out on purpose to say, "Your fun is going to begin."

At last we were in Rotterdam, steaming slowly between two lines of dignified quays, ornamented with rows of trees and backed by quaintly built, many-colored brick houses—blue and green and pink, some nodding forward, some leaning back. The front walls were carried up to conceal the roofs; many of the facades tapered into triangles; others had double curves like a swan's neck; some were cut into steps—so that there were great variety, and an effect almost Chinese about the architecture of the queer houses with the cranes projecting over their topmost windows. There was nothing to be called beautiful, but it was all impressive and interesting, because so different from that part of the world which we know.

A gigantic railway bridge of latticed iron flung itself across the skyline; one huge white building, like a New York skyscraper, towered head and shoulder above the close-leaning roofs of the city; and all among the houses were brown sails and masts of ships; water-streets and land-streets tangled inseparably together.

The hum of life—strange, foreign life!—filled the air; an indescribable, exciting sound, made up of the wind whistling among cordage of sea-going ships, the shouts of men at work, the river slapping against piles and the iron sides of vessels, the whirr and clank of steam-cranes. Wreaths of brown smoke blew gustily in the sunlight; a train boomed across the latticed bridge; and the hoot of a siren tore all other sounds in shreds. Creakily our ship was warped in by straining cables, and I said to myself, "The overture's finished. The play is going to begin."

Phil and I streamed off the boat with the other passengers, who had the air of knowing exactly why they'd come, where they were going, and what was the proper thing to do next. But as soon as we were landed on the most extraordinary place, which looked as if trees and houses had sprouted on a dyke, all consecutive ideas were ground out of our heads in the mill of confusing sights and sounds. Friends were meeting each other, and jabbering something which sounded at a distance like Glasgow-English, and like no known language when you were close enough to catch the words. Porters surged around us, urging the claims of rival hotels; men in indigo cotton blouses pleaded for our luggage; and altogether we were overwhelmed by a tidal wave of Dutchness.

How order finally came out of chaos I hardly know; but when I got my breath it occurred to me that we might temporarily abandon our big luggage and steer through the crowd, with dressing-bags in our hands, to hail an elderly cab whose driver had early selected us as prey.

Before getting into the vehicle I paused, and tried to concentrate my mind on plans; though the quaint picture of the Boompjes, and the thought that we, Phyllis Rivers and Nell Van Buren, should be on the Boompjes was distracting. I did manage, however, to find our boat's address and the name of the caretaker, both of which I had on a

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piece of paper with loose "i's" and "j's" scattered thickly through every word. All we had to do, therefore, was to tell our mouth-eaten cabman to drive to the place, show the letters from the solicitor (and perhaps a copy of Captain Noble's will), claim our property from the hands of Jan Paasma, and then, if we liked, take up our quarters on our own boat until we could engage some one to "work it" for our tour. Luckily, we'd had coffee and rolls on board the "Batavier"; so we needn't bother about breakfast, as I said joyously to Phil.

But Phil, it seemed, did not regard breakfast as a bother. She thought it would be fatal to throw ourselves into a formidable undertaking unless we first had tea and an egg, and somebody to advise us.

"We must go to an hotel before we see the boat," said she, firmly.

"But who's to give us advice at a hotel?" I asked with scorn.

"Oh, I don't know. The manager."

"Managers of hotels aren't engaged to advise young women about motor-boats."

"Well, then, a—a waiter."

"A waiter!"

"We could ask the head one. And, anyway, he would be a man."

"My darling child, have we ever depended on a man since your father died?"

"We've never had emergencies, except taking our flat—oh, and buying my type-writer. Besides, I can't bear all I shall have to hear without a cup of tea."

This settled it. We climbed into that frail shell, our chosen cab, and I opened the Dutch phrase-book which I bought in London. I wanted to find out what hotel was nearest to the lair of our boat, but in that wild moment I could discover nothing more appropriate than "I wish immediately some medicine for seasickness," and (hastily turning over the pages) "I have lost my pet cat." I began mechanically to stammer French and the few words of German which for years have lain peacefully buried in the dustiest folds of my intellect.

"Oh, dear, how shall I make him understand what we want?" I groaned, my nerves quivering under the pitying eye of the cabman, and the early-Christian-martyr expression of Phyllis.

"Don't ask me," she said in icy vengeance; "you would bring me to Holland, and I shouldn't speak Dutch if I could."

"I spik Eengleesh," announced the cabman.

I could have fallen upon his bosom, which, though littered with dust and grease-spots, I was sure concealed a noble heart. But I contented myself with taking him into my confidence. I said we had a motor-boat, and wanted to go to a hotel as near it as possible. I then showed the precious paper with the "i's" and "j's" dotted about, and he nodded so much that his tall hat, which looked like a bit cut out of a rusty stove-pipe, almost fell off on my nose.

You get on my carriage, and I drive you to where you want," he replied reassuringly, making of our luggage a resting-place for his honest boots, and climbing into his seat.

Magnetized by his manner, we obeyed, and it was not until we started, rattling over the stone-paved street, that Phil bethought herself of an important detail.

"Wait a moment. Ask him if it's a nice hotel where he's taking us."

I stood up, seized the railing of the driver's seat to steady myself, and shrieked the question above the noise of the wheels.

"I take you right place," he returned, and I repeated the sentence to Phyllis.

"That's no answer. Ask him if it's respectable; we can't go if it isn't. Ask him if it's expensive; we can't go if it is."

I yelled the message.

"I take you hotel by-and-by. You see Rotterdam a little first."

"But we don't want to see Rotterdam first. We want breakfast. Rotterdam by-and-by."

A sudden bump flung me down onto the hard seat. I half rose to do battle again; then, as I gazed up at that implacable Dutch back, I began dimly to understand how Holland, though a dot of a nation, tired out and defeated fiery

Spain. I knew that no good would be accomplished by resisting that back. Short of hurling ourselves out on the stones, we would have to see Rotterdam, so we might as well make the best of it. And this I urged upon Phil, with reproaches for her niggardliness in not buying Baedeker, who would have put stars to tell us the names of hotels, and given us crisp maps to show where they were situated in connection with other things.

I should think few people who have lived in Rotterdam for years have really seen as much of the town as we saw on this clear blue morning.

At first the information bestowed upon us by the owner of the back seemed an adding insult to injury. How dared he explain what he was forcing us to see in spite of ourselves? But, by-and-by, even Phyllis fell to laughing, and her dimples are to her temper what rainbows are to thunder-showers—once they are out there can be no more storm.

"I feel as if we'd seen samples of all Holland, and were ready to go to our peaceful home again," said Phil, after we'd driven about from the region of big shops and imposing arcades, to shady streets mirroring brown mansions in glassy canals; on to toy villages of miniature painted houses, standing in flowery gardens, far below the level of adjacent ponds adorned with flower-islands; through large parks and intricate plantations; past solemnly flapping windmills; far beyond, to meadows where black and white cows recognized the fact that we were not Dutch and despised us for it; then back to parks and gardens again. "I shouldn't think there could be any sort of characteristic thing left which we haven't met with. I'm sure I could go home now and talk intelligently about Holland."

We couldn't help being interested in everything, though we were seeing it against our wills; yet it was a relief to our feelings when the Back unbent to the extent of stopping before an old-fashioned, low-built hotel, close to a park. So far as we could judge, it was miles from anywhere, and had no connection with anything else; but we were too thankful for the privilege of stopping to be critical. The house had an air of quiet rectitude which appealed to Phil, and without a word she allowed our luggage to be taken off the cab.

When we came to pay, it appeared that our driver hadn't made us acquainted with every secret of Rotterdam, purely in a spirit of generosity. We were called upon to part with almost all the gulden we had got in exchange for shillings on board the boat, and Phil looked volumes as it dawned on her intelligence that each one of these coins (with the head of an incredibly mild and whiskered old gentleman upon it) was worth one and eightpence.

"At this rate we shall soon be in the poorhouse," she said.

"If it comes to that, we can stop the motor-boat at villages and solicit alms," I suggested.

After all, the Back had had some method in its madness, for on showing the caretaker's address to a giant hall-porter, it appeared that the place was within ten minutes' walk of the hotel. We refused to decide upon rooms until our future plans had shaped themselves; and our luggage reposed in the hall while we had cups of tea and a Dutch conception of toast in a garden, whose charms we shared with a rakish wandering Jew of a tortoise.

Many times since I induced Phyllis to join me in becoming an adventuress, have we vaguely arranged what we would do on arriving at Rotterdam. The program seemed simple enough from a distance—just to go and pick up our boat (so to speak) and motor away with it; but when we actually started off, pioneered by a small boy from the hotel, to take possession of our property, I had a horrid sinking of the heart, which I wouldn't for many heads of whiskered old gentlemen on gulden have confessed to Phil. I felt that "something was going to happen."

The "ten minutes'" walk prolonged itself into twenty, and then there was a ferry over a wide, brown, swift-flowing stream. This brought us to a little basin opening from the river, where one

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or two small yachts and other craft nested together.

"Look!" I exclaimed, with a sudden throb of excitement, which bubbled up like a geyser through the cold crust of my depression. "There she is!"

"Who?" cried Phyllis, starting. "Any one we know?"

"Our boat, silly. 'Lorelei.' I suppose you think she ought to be called 'White Elephant'?"

Yes, there she was, with "Lorelei" in gold letters on her bows, this fair siren who had lured us across the North Sea; and instead of being covered up and shabby to look at after her long winter of retirement and neglect, she had the air of being ready to start off at a moment's notice to begin a cruise.

Every detail of her smart white dress looked new. There was no fear of delay for painting and patching. Clean cocoon matting was spread upon the floor of the little decks fore and aft; the brass rails dazzled our eyes with their brilliance; the windows of the roofed cabin were brighter than the Koh-nur, the day I went to see it in the Tower of London; basket-chairs, with pink and blue and primrose silk cushions, stood on deck, their arms open in a welcoming gesture. There was a little table, too, which looked born and bred for a tea-table. It really was extraordinary.

"Oh, Nell, it is a pretty boat!" The words were torn from Phil in reluctant admiration. "Of course it's most awfully reckless of us to have come, and I don't see what's going to happen in the end; but—but it does seem as if we might enjoy ourselves. Fancy having tea on our own deck! Why, it's almost a yacht! I wonder what Lady Hutchinson would say if she could see us sitting in those chairs! She'd be polite to me for a whole month."

Lady Hutchinson is Phil's one titled client. Long ago her husband was a grocer. She writes sentimental poetry, and her idea of dignity is to snub her type-writer. But I couldn't concentrate my mind on the pleasure of astonishing Lady Hutchinson. I was thinking what a wonderful caretaker Jan Paasma must be.

"Conscientious" hardly expressed him, because it's almost a year since Captain Noble used "Lorelei," and we hadn't written that we were coming to claim her; yet here she was, en fete for our reception. But then, I thought, perhaps our dear old friend had left instructions to keep the boat always ready. It would be rather like him; and, in any case, we should soon know all, as Mr. Paasma's dwelling is a little green house close to the miniature quay. We saw his name over the door, for evidently he doesn't entirely depend upon his guardianship of boats for a livelihood. He owns a shop, with indescribable things in one crammed but shining window—things which only those who go down to the sea in ships could possibly wish to have.

For all we could tell he might be on board the boat, which floated a yard or two from shore, moored by ropes; but it seemed more professional to seek Mr. Paasma under his own roof, and we did so, nearly falling over a stout child who was scrubbing the floor of the shop.

"What a queer time of day to be cleaning—eleven o'clock," muttered Phil, having just saved herself from a tumble. I thought so too, but then we'd been in Holland only a few hours. We hadn't yet realized the relative importance of certain affairs of life, according to a Dutchwoman's point of view.

We glared reproachfully at the stout child, as much as to say, "Why don't you finish your swabbing at a proper hour?" She glared at us as if she would have demanded, "What the (Dutch) Dickens do you mean by bouncing in and upsetting my arrangements?"

Little was accomplished on either side by this skirmishing; so I put my pride in my pocket and inquired for her master.

"Boot," replied the creature. "Boot," pointing with her mop in the direction whence we had come.

We understood by this that the caretaker was at big post, and we returned to shout the name of Heer Paasma.

Nothing happened at first; but after several spasmodic repetitions a blue silk curtain flickered at one of the cabin windows on "Lorelei," and a little, old, brown face, with a fringe of fluff around

the chin, appeared in the aperture—a walnut of a face, with a pair of shrewd, twinkling eyes and a pipe in a slit of a mouth. Another call brought on deck a figure which matched the face; and on deck Mr. Paasma (it looked like a gnome, but it could be no other than the caretaker) evidently intended to remain until he got a satisfactory explanation.

(To be continued.)

**The Windrow.**

The famous bronze horses of St. Mark's, Venice, have been removed as a precaution against air-bombs.

The fire-bombs now being used by the Germans are filled with "thermit," a preparation which when lighted is converted into a mass of molten iron with a temperature of not less than 3,000 degrees centigrade.

The entrance of Italy upon the war has, of course, somewhat altered the attitude of the Balkan countries, Bulgaria, Greece and Roumania, but before throwing in their arms on the side of the Allies each is said to be trying to obtain the maximum price for its support. Greece expects compensations in Asia Minor, including Smyrna; Bulgaria lays claim to Thrace and Macedonia.

The war has cut off the supply of anilin dyes (made from coal-tar) from Germany. As a consequence there are indications that vegetable dyes—most of which are very beautiful—shall again be resorted to. A recent U. S. bulletin gives a list of a number of American plants and trees that may be so utilized, among them yellow oak, butternut, black walnut, osage orange, stag-horn sumach, alder and dog wood.

Serbia is suffering terribly from typhus and relapsing fevers contracted from Austrian sick and wounded. Since the war began 100,000 persons, including several United States doctors and nurses engaged in Red Cross work in Serbia, have perished from these diseases.

The war is making as well as breaking fortunes. One district to which it has brought prosperity commercially is the zinc area of Missouri, Southeastern Kansas, Northeastern Oklahoma and a corner of Arkansas. Before the war the price of zinc ore was \$10 a ton; now it is \$112 a ton, and 29½ cents is being paid for refined zinc, or spelter, which is used in the brass of cartridges and other ammunition. Formerly nearly half of the world's zinc supply came from Germany. The chief city of the American zinc area is Joplin, and everyone in it who is connected at all with the industry is growing rapidly rich.

William Hayes Ward, the octogenarian ex-editor of The Independent, writing recently in that magazine, says:

"Within ten years I believe that war will have ceased to curse the nations; it will have died of its own enormity. The nations of the earth, now battling or now at peace, will have agreed that disputes between nations shall and must be settled without fighting, and any nation that dares to attack another will be suppressed by main force. Then will follow the decades of peace in which the ravaged countries will recover their losses in population and wealth, and find means and energy for new discoveries, new inventions, new devices for the benefit of the people, new advance in arts and literature, and the creation of a nobler world. Then all nations will be neighbors inviting friendship, their border fortresses rusty and rotten, their tariff walls forgotten, their limits traversed freely by flight or flood, for travel or commerce, without fear or jealousy. Each continent will be, as it were, one nation, and China will no more harbor suspicion or revenge against Russia or Japan."

"Possibly men eighty years hence will know less about God than they do now, but they will believe far more than they do now in the supremacy of goodness,

to which they can hardly fail, any more than do we, to annex personality and add sanctions. The great religions of the world will come closer and closer together—we already see the process—by dropping their excrescences and absurdities and interpreting their excellences after the model given by Jesus Christ. In the language of each nation and religion the one God and the one law of duty and love will be the same, taught by a multitude of self-denying preachers of the purest and best. It will be a better world to live in, yet neither commonplace or tame; but I am glad that I have lived in this period of transition, of struggle against ancient wrong, of victory achieving, not achieved, of the last supermost outbreak of force against reason; that I have seen by the ministry of steam and electricity local interests change to a world-sympathy, and the missions of religions as well as of commerce bringing the best of both faith and service to the lowest. The past history has been grand. In my boyhood I heard Daniel Webster plead for the unity of the republic, and, better still, John Quincy Adams for the right of free petition against slavery; and in my young manhood I saw slavery abolished by the signature of Abraham Lincoln; and now in these later days I see the sure prophecy of the reign of peace and the unity and victory of the Christian Church. There will come to my successors greater statesmen, more inspired poets, a grander civilization, a world brotherhood; but will they feel the spur and challenge of these last eighty years? Yes, Why not? for I have not seen the end of all perfection, and never shall they reach it who come after."

During the past few months we in Canada have heard much of Ypres, the scene of brave Canadian fighting in Belgium as La Basse and Festubert have been in Northern France. Writing under the heading "All that is Left of Ypres," in London "Times," Mr. John Buchan gives the following vivid picture of the historic city as it appears today:

**ALL THAT IS LEFT OF YPRES.**

"As soon as you enter the faubourg of little houses you realize that you are in a shattered world. The red cottages are riddled and roofless; the asylum opposite has had its front blown off; a water tower has a shell hole in the middle of it. Presently you are in the main street, with the Cathedral at the head of it. The street lies white and empty in the sun, and over all reigns a deathly stillness. There is not a human being to be seen in all its length, and the houses which contain it are skeletons.

"Here the whole front has gone and bedrooms with wrecked furniture are open to the light. Here a 42 cm. shell has made a breach in the line with raw edges of masonry on both sides and yawning cavern below. Go into one of the houses which have suffered least. In one room the carpet is spattered with plaster from the ceiling, but the furniture is unbroken. There is a Boule cabinet with china, red plush chairs, a piano, and a gramophone—the plenishing of the best parlor of a middle-class home. In another room is a sewing machine, from which the owner has fled in the middle of a piece of work. Here is a novel with the reader's place marked. It is like a city which has been visited by an earthquake which caught the inhabitants unawares and drove them shivering to seek a place of refuge.

**RUINED GARDEN.**

"Through the gaps in the houses there are glimpses of greenery. Push open this broken door and you enter a garden—a carefully-tended garden, for the grass has been once trimly kept and the owner must have had a pretty taste in spring flowers. A little fountain still splashes in a stone basin. But at one corner an incendiary shell has fallen on the house, and in the heap of charred debris there are human remains. Most of the dead have been removed, but there are still bodies in out-of-the-way corners. Over all hangs a sickening smell of decay, against which the lilacs and hawthorns are powerless. That garden is no place to tarry in.

"From the street you enter the Place, where stand the great Church of St.

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Martin and the Cloth Hall. Those who knew Ypres before the war will remember the pleasant facade of shops on the south side, and the cluster of old Flemish buildings at the north-eastern corner. There are no words to describe the devastation of these houses. Of the southern side nothing remains but a file of gaunt gables. At the north-east corner if you crawl across the rubble you will find the remnants of some beautiful old mantelpieces. Stand in the middle of the Place and you will be oppressed by the utter silence. Some jack-daws are cawing from the ruins and a painstaking stalling is rebuilding its nest in a broken pinnacle. An old cow, a miserable object, is poking her head in the debris and sniffing curiously at the dead body of a horse. But these sounds only intensify the stillness, and it is well, for sound is a profanation in this tomb which was once a city.

"The Cloth Hall has lost all its arcades, most of its front, and there are great rents everywhere. Its spire looks like a badly-whittled stick, and the big gilt clock with its hands irrevocably fixed hangs loose on a jet of stone. Through the gaps one sees the bad modern frescoes on the further walls.

"St. Martin's Church is a ruin, and its stately square spire is nicked and dented till it seems as if a strong wind would topple it over. Inside the church is a weird sight. Most of the windows have gone, and the famous rose window in the southern transept lacks a segment. The side chapels are in ruins, the floor is deep in fallen stones, but the pillars still stand, and one can realize the noble lines of the building. No damage has been done to the fine Renaissance reredos. A Mass for the dead must have been in progress, for the altar is still draped in black, but the altar stone is cracked across. The sacristy is full of vestments and candlesticks tumbled together in haste, and all are covered with yellow picric dust from the high explosives.

"In the graveyard behind there is a huge shell crater, 60 feet across and 20 feet deep, with human bones exposed in the sides. Before the main door there is a curious piece of irony. An empty pedestal proclaims from its four sides the many virtues of a certain Belgian statesman, who was also Mayor of Ypres. The worthy Mayor is lying in the dust beside it, a fat man in a frock coat with side whiskers and a face like Bismarck.

**LITTLE HOMES.**

"The ruins of old buildings are so familiar that they do not at first arrest the imagination. Far more interesting are the ruins of the pitiful little homes, where there is no dignity but a pathos which cries aloud. Ypres is like a city destroyed by an earthquake; that is the simplest and truest description. But the skeletons of her great buildings, famous in Europe for 500 years, leave another impression. You feel, as at Pompeii, that things have always been so; you feel that they are verily indestructible, they are so great in their fall.

"The cloak of St. Martin is not needed to cover the nakedness of his church. There is a terrible splendour about these gaunt and broken figures, these noble shattered facades, which defies their destroyers. Ypres may be empty and a ruin, but to the end of time she will be no mean city.

"Some day the refugees will creep back to their ruined homes, and a new Ypres will arise, designed for the strict necessities of livelihood by an impoverished people. It will not be the old Ypres, for the treasures of stone and lime will have gone past recall. Yet there will be consolations. The name of Ypres will be one of the most famous in the world, for it will be linked with two of the greatest fights in human history."

Mary Roberts Rhinehart, one of the best beloved of American women writers, who has been visiting the various armies in Europe writing her impressions for the Saturday Evening Post, recently completed a trip along the British lines, and pays this beautifully impressive tribute to the British soldiers:

My visit to the British lines was over. As I look back I find that the one thing that stands out with distinctness above everything else is the quality of the men that constitute the British

Army in the field. I had seen thousands in that one day. But I had seen them also north of Ypres, at Dunkirk, at Boulogne and Calais, on the Channel boats. I have said before that they show race. But it is much more than a matter of physique. It is a thing of steady eyes, of high-held heads, of a clean thrust of jaw.

Volunteers and patriots—and gentlemen.

The English are not demonstrative. London, compared with Paris, is normal. British officers at the front and at headquarters treat the war as a part of the day's work, a thing not to talk about but to do. But my frequent meetings with British soldiers, naval men, members of the flying contingent and the army medical service, revealed under the surface of each man's quiet manner a grimness, a red heat of patriotism, a determination to fight fair but fight to the death.

They concede to the Germans, with the British sense of fairness, courage, science, infinite resource and patriotism. Two things they deny them, civilization and humanity—civilization in its spiritual, not its material, side; humanity of the sort that is the Englishman's creed and his religion—the safeguarding of non-combatants, the keeping of the national word and the national honor.

My visit to the English lines was over.

I had seen no valiant charges, no hand-to-hand fighting. But in a way I had had a larger picture. I had seen the efficiency of the methods behind the lines, the abundance of supplies, the spirit that glowed in the eyes of every fighting man. I had seen the colonial children of England in the field, volunteers who had risen to the call of the mother country. I had seen and talked with the commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, and had come away convinced that the mother country had placed her honor in fine and capable hands. And I had seen, between the first and second lines of trenches, such an army as for quality has never been seen on the stormy fields of war-ridden old Europe since the Crusaders went forth to Jerusalem to take the Sepulcher from the hands of unbelievers—an army of gentlemen going out to battle for the right!

"An army of gentlemen going out to battle for the right." Here in a sentence is told the meaning of a nation of freemen in arms.

**News of the Week**

A big order for 5,000,000 shells has been placed by Russia with Canadian firms.

General Gouraud, Commander of the French force at the Dardanelles, has been wounded, but not dangerously.

Sir William Osler states that in the Great War 60 per cent. of the wounded are returned to the front.

The base of operations against the Dardanelles will probably be removed from Egypt to Italy.

The enemy's aerodrome near Brussels has been destroyed by bombs thrown down from French aeroplanes.

The C. P. R. car shops are to be so equipped that they can be utilized for turning out any materials that may be called for by the British war office.

A new commission to be known as the "Hospital Commission," with Senator Lougheed, of Calgary, at its head, has been appointed to carry out better plans for caring for Canadian wounded.

Workers for the manufacture of munitions of war are enrolling in England at the rate of 10,000 a day. Many mechanics are leaving Canada to work in British factories.

The most powerful aeroplane in the world is being built in Toronto for the

British Government. It will be known as the "Canada."

The Bulgarians are becoming more and more hostile to Turkey. On the other hand, it is stated that a mutiny has broken out in the Turkish army against the Germans in command.

During the week there have been several casualties by sea, the list of vessels sunk by German submarines, including two from the Argentine Republic, laden with wheat, also three Norwegian steamers. On June 29th the British liner Armenian was sunk off Cornwall with a loss of 29 lives, including 20 Americans. On July 2nd the British steamers Caucassian and Inglemoor were sunk near the Scilly Islands by the submarine U-39, which sank the Lusitania, the Inglemoor being torpedoed while picking up those floating about in the sea from the Caucassian. In the Sea of Marmora a British submarine sank a Turkish transport loaded with troops.

The most important war news of the week comes from France and the Dardanelles. In Northern France a determined drive of a German army of 80,000 men under the Crown Prince has been, as reported at time of going to press, checked in the vicinity of Arras, that city being still in possession of the French, although in flames. In the Dardanelles the Allies have taken Krithia, an important Turkish stronghold on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and have also gained a number of Turkish trenches. Losses on both sides, here as in France, have been very heavy. . . . In Italy bad weather has hindered the advance of the Italians, while in Galicia the Russian army still withdraws in orderly retreat, determined to avoid making a decisive stand before being supplied sufficiently with ammunition and artillery. . . . A naval engagement between German and Russian vessels is reported from the Baltic.

Much excitement has been caused in the United States by the shooting of Mr. J. P. Morgan, on July 3rd, by a German, Frank Holt, a former instructor at Cornell University. Holt has confessed that it was he who set the bomb which exploded in the Senate Chamber at Washington on July 2nd. It is expected that Mr. Morgan will recover.

**Women's Institutes of Ontario.**

Nearly 25,000 women, in 843 branches, make up the membership of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, the annual report of which for 1914 has just been issued. Articles in this report cover nearly every line of feminine endeavor. The efforts described or proposed relate to activities in Institutes, the Church, and community life; to Red Cross and other forms of patriotic helpfulness; and to agriculture, more especially to fruit-growing, poultry-raising, and beekeeping for women. The report gives very full consideration to the home, nearly every range of domestic economy receiving attention. The study of child-life is given a large place, and two addresses deal with "Children's Rights" and "Education for the Backward." "Electricity as it Relates to Women on the Farm," is the title of a practical talk by Sir Adam Beck. Considerable space is given to health topics, both of a public and an individual nature. The report reflects much credit upon the hosts of women who are helping along Institute work in this Province.

**Gossip.**

**MAKING HOGS GRIND THEIR OWN GRAIN.**

In another column in this issue is advertised a hog motor which has many things claimed for it. We recently examined two of these machines in operation on farms at St. Jacobs, in Waterloo Co., Ont., and the farmers seemed well pleased with the work they were doing. Look up the illustrated advertisement, which explains the feeder better than we can, and correspond with the advertisers.

**PAGE BARGAINS DIRECT---Freight PAID PAINTS**

Quart Cans - \$0.45  
1/2-Gallons - .80  
Gallon Cans - 1.50

The same house paint your dealer sells for 25% to 50% more. Write for Color Cards and Price List.

**ROOFING**  
Roll (100 square feet) \$1.50

Would cost you 50% more with the maker's name on the roll. Not one complaint in three years. Price includes nails and cement. Write for FREE samples of 1-2-3-ply PAGE and PAFECO Brands.

**WHEELS**  
24-in. front  
30-in. rear  
4-in. x 1/2-in.  
\$17.60 Per Set  
Other sizes at low prices. Make your old wagon into a Farm Truck with a set of PAGE Steel Wheels. Write for sizes and price list.

**WASHERS**  
"Family" Size \$8.75

Your engine lightens your farm work. Let it lighten your wife's work around the house. The smallest engine handles the week's wash in a jiffy with the "PAGE" Machine. Make your wife glad with a PAGE.

**FARM TRUCK 4,000 lbs. \$30.00**  
Improved No. 9 Truck—4,000 lbs. capacity; 24-in. and 30-in. wheels; 4-in. grooved tires. Get our prices on other sizes.

**PUMPS**  
365-gallon per hour capacity \$4.50  
Complete with three-foot galvanized set-length pipe, 3"x10" polished iron cylinder. Other sizes at low prices.

**ENGINES 1 1/2 h.-p. \$39.00**

The biggest cylinder-bore, piston stroke and fly-wheel of any engine its rated power. Big enough for pumping water, running separator, churn, grindstone, wash-machine, etc. A REAL engine at HALF the usual price. Get our prices on PAGE POWER for every purpose. Freight Paid on all orders of \$10 and over to any point in Ontario. Prices for other Provinces on request. Write for free illustrated folder on the above items.

**Page Wire Fence Co., Limited**  
1133 King St. West, Toronto  
Montreal Walkerville St. John

# FARM BARGAINS



FARM RESIDENCE OF  
R. M. GRAHAM  
NEAR MELITA, MAN. CANADA

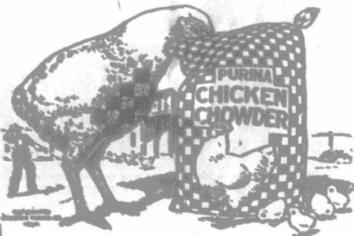
The above cut is from a photograph of the residence of Mr. R. M. Graham, west half 36 3 27, near Melita, Man., Canada

Fertile farms near a beautiful town in the most beautiful district of Southern Manitoba. Owner retiring, will sell his three farms as follows: Half-section adjoining Melita, quarter-section one mile from Melita, and whole section six miles from Broomhill, at 40, 30 and 20 dollars per acre.

## REASONABLE TERMS

Half the first-named farm is river bottom land, yielding 40 bus. per acre wheat last year. See the land under crop, or write for full particulars to

**R. M. Graham**  
Melita, Man.



**Purina Chick Feed**  
With Purina Chicken Chowder will keep your chicks busy and happy.  
At your dealers.  
Always in Checkerboard Bags.  
The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited  
Dept. A., Toronto

## POULTRY AND EGGS

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 25c., 35c., 50c. each. Eggs \$1, \$2, \$3 per 15. Best strains Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.  
EGGS for Hatching—S.-C. White Leghorns, bred from heavy-laying and prize-winning stock, 75c. per 15 a hatch, guaranteed. \$4 per 100.  
GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 1

## WANT AND FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.  
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

EXCHANGE of farms—On account of ill-health in family, we desire to exchange two improved half-sections of land in Alberta, within short distance of shipping facilities, for good dairy farm near Toronto. Box 282, Vermilion, Alta.

WANTED—Situation by practical farmer, Canadian, married; thoroughly experienced in general farming; good stockman. Box 12, Farmer's Advocate, London.

## CREAM WANTED

We meet any competition for GOOD QUALITY CREAM. We have the experience, the capital and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied. Charges paid. References: Any shipper or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED  
Toronto, Ontario

## DURHAM COUNTY FARM

FOR SALE  
HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES—Clay loam. Mile from railway station and village. Brick dwelling; cedar hedge; row of maples; bank barns; drive house; poultry house. Twenty acres orchard; ten acres bush. Spring creek. Close to school. Price five thousand.  
JOHN FISHER & CO.  
Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ontario

**LOUDEN**  
Barn Equipments  
SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense  
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:  
**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.**  
Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Outdoor Whitewash.

I saw a recipe in your paper about making a whitewash for outdoors. I asked for the Spanish whiting, but was unable to get it. Where can I get it? How will this whitewash be for fence-posts?  
P. G.

Ans.—This whitewash would do all right for a fence. You should be able to get it from a hardware store.

### Pig Injured.

In my pigpens I have platforms built for the pigs to sleep on off the cement. I was putting a young sow out of the pen quietly, and as she was stepping off the platform her hind feet slipped underneath her. Since then she has been unable to walk at all, and can only raise up a little. I had my veterinarian examine her, but he said no plaster would have effect on a pig's skin. Do you know of any way in which you could cure her, as she is just a year old and of considerable value?  
A STOCKMAN.

Ans.—If your veterinarian could do nothing, it is not likely anything would cure her. Possibly she will get all right in time. Keep her dry, and as soon as she can move encourage exercise. If she does not improve, call your veterinarian again.

### Non-bearing Strawberries.

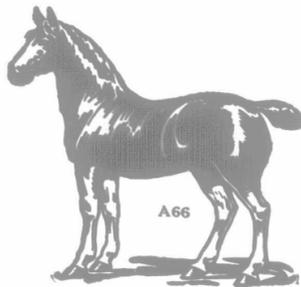
We have some strawberries which bore fruit neither last year nor the year previous to amount to anything, yet they are well cared for. Other people seem to have plenty of berries this year. Some have suggested that strawberries should not be worked while in bloom, others that two varieties should be planted in the same patch, and others that something is wrong with the ground, which, by the way, is first-class land. This is the second year. They came out in flower, but the quantity of fruit is very small. Kindly advise me as to what you think is the matter.  
A. H. W.

Ans.—Strawberry blossoms are imperfect or perfect. It is probable that plants or varieties with imperfect flowers were set, consequently no fruit. The Warfield, Sample, and many others are imperfect, while the Williams, Senator Dunlap, and a host of others are perfect. When a variety with imperfect flower is desired, another kind with perfect flowers should be set every second row, or, if desirable, two of imperfect to one of perfect. Many plant two and two. If these berries have not been injured by frost it is altogether likely that our correspondent has planted a variety with imperfect flowers. He should have mentioned what variety he had.

## Make Your Lame Horse Sound, Like This

### You Can Do It While He Works.

We want to show you that there isn't any affection that causes lameness in horses that can't be cured, no matter of how long standing. We want to send you our instructive book, "Horse Sense" No. 3. We



also want to send you an expert's diagnosis of your horse's lameness free. Simply mark where swelling or lameness occurs on above picture and write us how it affects gait, how long lame and its age.

We absolutely guarantee Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy to cure Spavin, Bone or Bog Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Sprung Knee, Shoe Boil, Wind Puff, Weak, Sprained and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeney, Shoulder or Hip Lameness and every form of lameness. We have deposited \$1,000 in bank to back up our guarantee. Cures while he works. No scars, no blemish, no loss of hair.

P. B. Smith, Jamestown, Cal., says: "In regard to my sprained horse, am pleased to state that after using one bottle of Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy, my 24-year old horse is entirely cured."

Your druggist will furnish Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy. If he hasn't it in stock, write us. Price \$2.50 per bottle and worth it. Address, McKallor Drug Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.  
Distributors to Drug Trade.



Mixing concrete with this 1915 Model Hand Mixer saves you time, labor and money. You get a better mix with less cement. Write for catalogues.

**WETTLAUER BROS.**  
Improved Concrete Machinery  
178A Spadina Avenue TORONTO, ONT.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

## Retention of the Afterbirth.

1. Does it injure a cow at time of calving to assist her unless really necessary?

2. Would it have any effect on the afterbirth not coming away?

3. If afterbirth did not come away from cow for four days, would it poison the calf that was sucking her?

4. Would you kindly give a good method for removing afterbirth? Should it be taken away, or internal remedies be given?  
W. C.

Ans.—1. It may and it may not. It is always safer to let things take their course where everything is all right and the cow is not in difficulty.

2. It might if the cow were injured.

3. It should not poison the calf, but the afterbirth should not be left with the cow more than 24 hours in summer.

4. It should be removed by a competent man.

## Abortion.

I have two cows that are due to freshen on the 23rd and 25th of October. These cows were bred last winter to a bull that had previously served cows that have since aborted. Cows did not get in calf to him, however.

1. Is it likely, or probable, that my cows will abort?

2. Is there any treatment that is reasonably certain to prevent abortion? If so, what is it? How should it be given; also state the amount to be given, and the probable cost of same for the two cows?

3. Does a bull ever get over being infected?  
R. M.

Ans.—It is scarcely likely, although it would be safer to take precautions to keep the disease out of the herd.

2. We have fed methylene blue at Weldwood, and it seems to have given good results. Feed a heaped-up teaspoonful every morning for five consecutive weeks. It would cost from \$2 to \$3 per cow.

3. Yes. If properly disinfected and cared for.

## Trade Topic.

### THE RURAL TELEPHONE.

The value of an extensive rural telephone development surrounding a town was attested by the Chesley "Enterprise" in a recent article. Said the "Enterprise":

"Chesley may well be proud of its rural-telephone connection. There are to-day approximately three hundred such 'phones which are owned and maintained by farmers. The lines connect direct with the switchboard of the Bell Company, the farmers paying that Company a small annual fee for switching. In this way the farmer obtains intercommunication, not only with his neighbor on the same line, but with all 'phone holders comprising the Chesley Exchange. Long-distance connections are also available when desired. While this development, commenced in 1908, when the Orr & Steinhoff line and the North Brant Association were organized, the real growth has taken place since 1911, when no less than thirteen local systems have been formed.

"This splendid showing has been brought about by co-operating with the Bell Company, and illustrates what may be accomplished in other sections where the farmer's 'phone is lacking if the farmers will go about it in the right way. Until recently the Chesley farmer lines imposed an extra toll of 10c. on each long-distance connection. For example, if a Paisley 'phone holder talked to a farmer on the Chesley line he was charged 25c., of which 15c. accrued to the Bell Company and 10c. to the Chesley line, whereas on a similar call reversed, the farmer on the Chesley line only paid 15c., the Bell regular long-distance rate. This meant that the same was not charged for the same service both ways, and the Railway Boards insists that there should be no discrimination. The Bell Company charged the same to its own subscribers as to the farmers' lines on all long-distance business, so we think the Chesley lines have adopted a wise course in abolishing this extra charge, thereby making the rate the same to all subscribers at Chesley Exchange, whether they are Bell or connected on one of the many local lines."

### Macdonald College Assists in Handling Quebec Wool.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Macdonald College, through the sheep expert for the Province of Quebec, A. A. MacMillan, and our demonstrator, of Stanstead County, A. F. Emberley, made an attempt to market the wool produced in that county in a co-operative way. An association known as the Stanstead Wool-growers' and Sheep-breeders' Association was organized, with the object of improving the sheep industry along all possible lines. During the spring months' demonstrations were given throughout the wool-producing sections of the county, by means of which the proper method of shearing and the subsequent handling of the clips were fully and freely discussed.

The following points were strongly emphasized:

1. A clean, smooth floor or platform must be provided on which the shearing operations are to be performed.
2. All tag locks, strawy and foreign material must be removed before shearing proper is commenced.
3. The fleece should be removed as much intact as possible, spread out rolled and tied either by the neck wool or paper twine.
4. Under no circumstances should binder or sisal twine be used, as the fraying fibres adhere to the wool, causing undyed portions in the finished product.
5. Each fleece must be placed in regulation wool sacks furnished by the association, and stored in a clean, dry place, until such wool is graded.
6. All wool passed through the association must be unwashed.

The last week of May was set aside for grading, on which dates 83 sheep-breeders entered 222 wool clips to be graded and sold. An official grader was supplied by Macdonald College, whose duty it was to grade the wool into the commercial grades. Each grade was weighed separately, and receipt of grades and weights given to the farmers. After the wool had all been graded, buyers, who had been previously invited, were ready with their bids. The following table is supplied:

Grades.	Weights lbs. per lb.	Price 31c.	Value.
Fine medium.....	163	31c.	\$ 50.53
Medium .....	6,834	31c.	2,118.54
Low medium.....	1,629	30c.	488.70
Lustre .....	1,031	30c.	319.50
Rejections .....	194	25c.	48.50
Black and gray.	85	25c.	21.25
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,916</b>		<b>\$3,060.90</b>

The above indicates the total weight of each grade, with the selling price of the same. 9,916 lbs. of wool realized \$3,060.90.

Farmers in Stanstead not selling their wool through the association obtained 23c. to 25c. per lb. Those 83 association members realized approximately \$581.90 more for their wool by selling in a co-operative way. As the greater part of the wool sold in the 30c. to 31c.-grades.

After the returns had been received from the mills the members were paid by check, after a membership fee of 3c. per fleece had been deducted.

### Elephant's Tricks.

Elephants dearly love a joke. When engaged in the timber trade in Burma I observed some queer pranks played by them. On one occasion I saw a calf play a most ludicrous trick on its mother. The older animal was hauling a log, which fifty coolies could not have moved, from a river to the sawmill, quite unconscious of any guile in the bosom of her offspring. The youngster took a turn with his trunk around one of the chain traces, and pulled with all his might. This additional weight caused the mother to stop and look behind her; but, on discovering the cause, she gravely shook her head and prepared to resume her task of drawing the log

to the mill. This was just what the little imp expected, and, before the strain was put on again, he kicked out the iron hook which fastened the long chain to the log. As the mother again began to pull, he held back with all his strength on the chain until her muscles were in full play, and then suddenly let go.

The effect was disastrous in the extreme. Down went the old elephant on her knees, and her driver described a most graceful and prolonged curve before he landed on the ground. But, like a cat, he stuck on his feet, and, blurring out some heavy Burmese exclamations of wrath, he whispered a few words into the ear of the amazed victim of this unflinching practical joke. She seemed to understand him at once, and there ensued one of the most exciting chases I have ever witnessed.

The youngster was more quick in turning, but at last he was cornered. The maternal trunk smote him on the loins. He gave a shriek, at a second stroke he dropped to his knees, and took his punishment bravely and patiently. A few minutes later he walked past us to his shed; but his trunk was drooping, and the great tears were coursing silently down his great indiarubber cheeks.

I was sorry for the poor little fellow, and I noticed that at dinner-time his mother was gently rubbing him down with her trunk and manifesting many signs of affection.—Chums.

### 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 enclosing.

### Veterinary.

#### Fatality in Lamb.

Lamb appeared to be very thin. It died, and a post-mortem revealed two inches of fat covering the heart.

W. J.

Ans.—Death no doubt was due to the accumulation of fat around the heart interfering with its functions. The cause of a condition of this kind is not well understood, and nothing can be done to prevent or cure.

#### Crippled Pigs.

1. Sow became lame, and finally became so crippled that she cannot rise without assistance, after which she will stagger for a few steps and then fall down. She appears to have lost the use of her hind legs.

2. Out of a litter six weeks old, two have shown about the same symptoms.

A. McT.

Ans.—1. Crippling of this nature is usually due to high feeding and want of exercise. Purge her with 6 ounces Epsom salts, and repeat the dose in 24 hours if the first fails to act. Follow up with 6 grains nux vomica three times daily. Feed on shorts, milk and grass, and as soon as she can move allow her free run on grass.

2. Treat the same as the sow, but of course give much smaller doses, according to size.

#### Lame Colt.

Yearling Clydesdale filly well fed all winter and kept in a small box stall and given little out-door exercise, showed tenderness in her fore feet towards spring. At present she is on pasture, and is lame in one fore foot and knuckles at the fetlock joint. I cannot see or feel anything wrong with the foot. Would a stimulant liniment applied to the fetlock help to strengthen it?

C. P.

Ans.—It is not possible without further particulars to diagnose the case. It may be a ringbone forming in the coffin-joint. It may be thrush or other foot trouble. If she does not improve in the course of two or three weeks, it will be wise to have her examined by a veterinarian, as there is little use in treating her by guesswork. The application of a strong stimulant liniment to the fetlock will act as you suggest.

## ELEVATES GREEN CORN INTO THE HIGHEST SILO

or will blow dry straw 60 feet up into and across the barn.

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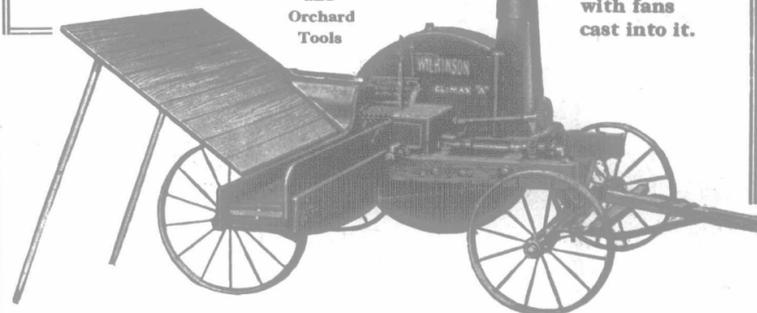
The knife wheel also carries the fans. No lodging on wheel arms, everything cut, wheel always in balance.

Supplied with necessary pipe and elbows, pipe rack, set of extra knives, tools, etc.

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It has the same underslung rear springs. It has the convenient arrangement of electric control buttons on the steering column.

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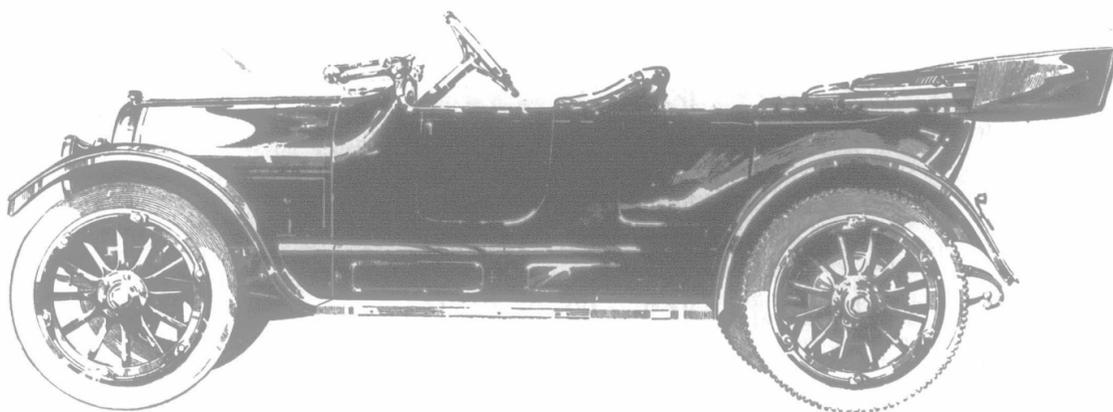
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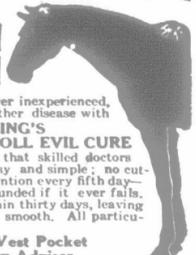
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 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
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**MAIL CONTRACT**  
 SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th day of July, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over London (Hyde Park Corners) Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of London, London West and Hyde Park Corner, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London. Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 28th May, 1915.  
 G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

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**Cleaning out an Old Well,**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I do not recommend cleaning old wells as recreation for dissipated people who have passed lives of unhealthy excitement. I admit that to such this form of recreation will have a ginger-ale flavor. I am merely describing the effect for the benefit of those who desire a mild stimulant, and whose constitutions will not stand violent forms of excitement, like fishing chubs, or even digging bait. For mildness it cannot be excelled, and having used it myself, I recommend it to other sufferers, confident that the results will be marvelous. The well in question yielded almost enough kitchen utensils to start a humble bachelor family housekeeping. We are not expert miners and did not pan the stuff. We just pawed it over with a hoe, so that we got merely the rougher, heavier things, such as dippers, skillets, saucepans, pie-plates, butcher-knives, case-knives, butter-knives, bowls, saucers, tobacco-pipes, etc. A careful washing may have discovered lighter and more precious wealth. I say rougher, heavier things. It is as well to admit that we got no cook-stoves, kitchen cabinets and chairs, so that the emigrant from the city will do well to bring along a supply of these. The other essentials to housekeeping can be mined in liberal quantities on the premises. Knives and saucers predominated. This was due, strangely enough, to the failure of the ice crop. The relation may seem dark to the uninitiated, but it is quite simple. People who have no ice, use the well as a cold-storage warehouse. The butter is done up neatly in a cloth, placed in a saucer which is then inserted into a bowl which is covered with a pie-plate and again put into a 'shilling crock, together with several umbrageous cabbage leaves. A granite pail on the end of a binding-twine finally receives the whole lot and is solemnly lowered to that bourne from which some of it may never return. An effort must be made to keep continually in mind that the butter is the thing to be kept cool, not the saucers and crockery. This advice may look trivial, but I have seen people who appear mentally sound, go through the whole sad rite, even to the plucking of a fresh cabbage leaf, without any butter. People who know me do not despise my advice, as it is usually based on careful observation. The proper time to get the butter is after the family have surrounded the table and the attack is about to begin. The correct thing is to seize a saucer or a pie-plate and butter-knife and rush to the well. A butcher-knife will do after you have fed the butter-knife to the well. After you have drawn the cold-storage plant to the surface, you remove layer after layer until the yellow beautiful is revealed. Then carve off about a dollar's worth, laying it with the knife on the saucer. Care should be taken to place only the point of the knife on the saucer, with merely sufficient butter on it to balance the heavy handle; then, while you are engaged with the other formalities, the sun will melt the balancing piece of butter and the knife will jingle, musically to the bottom, the jingle being followed, like all musical jingles, by an unmusical "plopp," and the melted butter will spread out and harden on the water's surface, handing back a rainbow-colored picture in payment for the cutlery. You look intently at that and the rippling surface until you are sure the knife will not bounce back. Then a feeling of mingled sadness and anger flows over you, and you look annoyed and say, "there!" with a peculiar inflection. After the formalities of eating have been gone through with, your militant half awaits the psychological moment when you have kindled a fire in your pipe and ideas of great magnitude commence to flow through the stem into your system, to call your attention to three or four cents' worth that the family have neglected in their haste. You seize it and rush off to the cooler. One should never reply to the advice that is freely lavished upon one while so engaged. One is apt to lose his meeschau and his temper. I mention this to account for the presence of several

**"Until death do us part"**

Yes sir, and even after passing beyond, it will be a credit to your memory to have provided for wife and children.

Face this question squarely. Then if a sudden summons comes, you will answer it more cheerfully if wife and little ones are properly protected.

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**SHORTHORNS**

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**J. T. GIBSON :: DENFIELD, ONT.**

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.**

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS**

Present offering 3 choice roan bulls fit for service. Excellent herd headers, and females in calf.

**Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1**  
L.-D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

Females, breeding milkers for over 40 years, reds and blacks, best type, quality and size cows milking up to 30 lbs. per day. Prices easy.

**Thomas Graham, R. R. 3, Fort Perry, Ont**

pipes in the well. Well-diggers and water-witches will notice that water has a greater affinity for briar pipes than for witch-hazel twigs.

When the supply of pie-plates and saucepans fails to meet the demand, and community of interest goes into operation over the lone table-knife, you can be assured the well is in a bad state and must be cleaned forthwith. The main essential to this job is a fearless heart and an entire lack of imagination. Timid people may stand on the brim before the yawning, angry abyss, and draw the oozy typhus-hatchery to the surface and feed it to its enemy—the sunlight—and the playful imagination take fancy shots at the scenery, and language delight itself with metaphors of dark futures. The man who goes down must be brave. He is usually a workingman, a tired soul, who, through abundance of trouble, has acquired a disregard of danger. Death is a sort of rest, and rest to the tired workingman is most desirable.

A well is an innocent thing when you are out of it. Looking downwards it is to be regarded with calm, philosophical indifference. Away down, near the center of the earth, is a disk of gray daylight, with a hairy cloud in it, and also a human face with a thoughtful expression. Distorted shapes lurk in the shadow bordering the disc of light—shapes that remind you of pre-historic relatives with whom you dread being on speaking terms. You shudder when the trembling water starts them into movement. Here and there a brick looks shelly, and the edges don't "mash" right and the rings of brick have become parabolic in places, forming bulges, behind which your imagination piles tons of pressing earth.

Thus, from the top—looking downward. Viewed from the bottom these swellings assume a threatening, angry aspect, reminding one of the portraits of William Hohenzollern, which are rich in majesty, and as the sands of the sea for multitude. The earth behind the swellings which you weigh and measure so calmly in tons and yards, now assumes a new and terrible aspect. You are introduced to a world of extra dimensions. You do not think about it, and measure it and weigh it. You feel it. All measuring is left to those above, who chirp like a lot of parrots about the "safety of it," as if you had lived always in that spot and had no experience of being out of a well. "No use being scairt," they mutter soothingly, taking for granted, not only your cowardice, but your intention of showing that being "scairt" is useful to you, or to humanity in some mysterious way, and that you must be turned quietly from the error before it becomes a mania. A conviction enters your mind of the utter childish senselessness of the world you lately left. The extra dimension stuff embraces mind as well as matter. You feel annoyed that it never occurred to you before that people not in wells are a shallow lot. You cause wondering at the evils that are coming upon them. The surprising thing is their luck in escaping the calamities that are due them.

There is a brick tottering on the edge of the rim waiting until you get in range. "Which one?" they ask, as if there were a hundred, and when you finally make it plain, they proceed, not to adjust the brick, but to increase your foolish trust in the safety of it. "Shaw! you couldn't get it loose with a steam crane."

You get thinking of your life insurance; you fix one eye on the teetering brick, and with the other you push fiercely at the swelling bulge that grows larger each moment; you grasp, with clinging boots, the shapeless block of wood they have sent down for you to stand on. You seize the corner of a brick with one hand, while with the other you scrape and scrape and scrape among the ooze. You make sure the brick is tight before you trust your life to it, and that there is no opening through which lurking reptiles might attack your fingers. Hugo's description of the devil-fish intrudes upon your mind, and if your imagination is good, a slimy thing with at this point coil itself about your ankle, and in kicking it loose your feet lose their grasp of the block and your fingers part company with the brick, leaving a piece of skin to adorn the



**What a Million Mothers Avoid**

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon 35 cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."



**TANGLEFOOT**  
"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer"  
Non-Poisonous  
Catches the Germ with the Fly  
Made in Canada by  
**THE O. & W. THUM CO.**  
Dept. 2701 Walkerville, Ont.  
American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

**The Auld Herd**

Our Herd consists of the following families: Orange Blossoms, Missie, Broadhooks, Rosebud, Secret, Victoria, Cecilia and is headed by—  
**Sylvian Power** Bandsman Commander  
**Burnbrae Sultan** Broadhooks Ringleader

Our address has been changed to:—  
**A. F. & G. AULD, R.R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.**

**MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS**

Four young bulls of serviceable age for sale.  
Priced from \$125.00 up.

**WILL A. DRYDEN, - - BROOKLIN, ONT.**  
Brooklin, G.T.R. and C.N.R.

**Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight**

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

**ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

**Blairgowrie Shorthorns** Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for all who want to buy. Cows, heifers and bulls all fashionable bred.

**JNO. MILLER - C.P.R. and G.T.R. - ASHBURN, ONT.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**—We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdales, we have eight imported mares with foals. We can spare some of these and will sell them worth the money or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington**

**Escana Farm Shorthorns**—100 head in the herd, which is headed by the noted bulls, Right Sort, Imp., the sire of the first-prize calf herd at 1914 Toronto National Show and Raphael, Imp., grand champion at London Western Fair, 1913. For sale, 20 bull calves, 9 to 14 months old, several in show form, also 20 cows and heifers.

**Mitchell Bros., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont.**  
**JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager** Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct.

**GLENGOW SHORTHORNS**

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

**WM. SMITH & SON, - COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

**H. SMITH, - HAY P.O., ONT.**

**12 SHORTHORN BULLS** and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

**"Thistle Ha"** Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest estab. herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices.

**JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT., Pickering Station, G.T.R., 7 miles**  
Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles.  
Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.

**Belmont Farm Shorthorns** Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis (Imp.) For sale—a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Missie Marquis; with calves at foot.

**F. W. SMITH & SON, R. R. NO. 2, SCOTLAND, ONTARIO**  
Long-Distance Telephone

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales** Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and an offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = \$7800 =. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock L.-D. Phone

**A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario**

**Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English** If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

**A. J. HOWDEN, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.**

**SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS**

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only 13 miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way.

**J. A. WATT, - ELORA, ONTARIO**

TRADE MARK  
**Ploughs—Wilkinson**  
 REGISTERED  
 U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean any soil. Steel beams, steel landsides and high carbon steel couler. Clevises can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock elm, long and heavy and thoroughly braced. The long body makes it a very steady running plough. Shares of all widths—specials for stony or clay land. The plough shown turns a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for catalogue.

The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited  
 411 Symington Ave., Toronto, Canada.

No. 3  
 Sod or General Purpose Plough.  
 25 styles to choose from.



**"Manana"**

THIS is a favorite and fatal word much in use among the Mexicans: it means "To-morrow."

If one asks a Mexican to close a deal, he smiles and says, "Manana, Senor." This habit has made the nation poor.

"To-morrow I will give you an application for a \$10,000 policy," said a contractor to a life agent a few days ago.

That "To-morrow" cost his wife \$10,000, for she was a widow before the day dawned on which her husband intended to apply. If he had only said "To-day!"

No life on which other lives depend should be left uninsured for one hour. If in good health you can secure an ideal policy in

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
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 Secure a Mutual Life Policy TO-DAY

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**A Gold Mine on Your Farm**  
 You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a

**BISSELL SILO**  
 "Summer Feed all Winter Long"



Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservatives that prevent decay.

The BISSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers, or address us direct. Get free folder. Write Dept. W.

**T. E. BISSELL CO. Limited**  
 Elora, Ontario

**Maple Grove Holsteins**

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

**H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock**

**HOLSTEIN BULLS**

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O.M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and King Fayne Segis Clothilde. Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting.

**R. M. HOLTBY**  
 R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

**The Maples Holstein Herd**

Offers bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow Mechtville, at 2 years 15,000 lbs. milk, 722 lbs. butter; R.O.P. 24.45 lbs. butter 7 days at 3 years. All calves sired by Canary Hartog. Two nearest dams 29,880 lbs. butter 7 days, two granddams average 115 lbs. milk in one day. Write: Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

**THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD** offers ready-for-service sons of Homestead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; also daughters from one week to two years old. Prices right.

**FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLEY, ONT., R.R. No. 1**

**RIDGDALE HOLSTEINS** For Sale. One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont.** Mails: G. T. R., Myrtle, C.P.R., Bell Phone

brick, and a sore spot on your finger that may prove an incubator for germs. You have a short vision of tetanus and other varieties of blood-poison. Your feet sink into the ooze with a sickening "slosh," and it dawns upon you that you are a victim of rheumatism and that your medical adviser years ago warned you against getting your feet wet—a warning unheeded until this hour.

The sympathy of people out of a well for victims of rheumatism is nil. Rage possesses your soul. Your eye sweeps the hampered view. You catch a glimpse of the tottering brick on the edge—the ever-growing bulge, and the awful shapes in the ooze. The blush of righteous indignation mounts your brow. Your sloshy foot seeks the ladder-rung and you state with dignity that you have no intention of going about for weary years on crutches for any old infested well extant.

This is the brave man's opportunity. He has been busying himself tying together bits of decayed rope with knots that suggest malicious intent, and when you see what you have escaped you feel like having him indicted. Only the pressing necessity of having a man to go into the well prevents this. His face is a study in massive disdain. Not a nerve trembles as this man of blood and iron descends with solemn tread among the bulging jawbones of death. He never batted an eye at those swollen inner surfaces. His contempt of death—and some people equally close—marks him the Superman, and suggests that he be mentioned honorably in despatches and recommended for the iron cross. While you are devoting yourself thus to hero worship, "Pull er up" comes rumbling forth. You peep over the edge and whisper warningly that such noise might loosen the bricks. He scrapes industriously with the skillet, and the awful mask of disdain never twitches a muscle. You are remembered with awe that this is not a mere man like yourself, but a Bismarckian hero—a Nietzschean Superman—a thing of blood and iron. A realization of your own inferiority envelopes you like a shroud. You must walk the earth henceforth shamefaced, with trembling eyelids, shifty eyes, and wobbly knees. All the sweet democracy and equality and chummy-ness is shaken out of life. The great, lonely, iceberg apex of things has been reached. Evolution was for this very thing. The climax of humanity has suddenly dawned. It is a thing without sensation—a man at home in a well.

ANGUS MCKYLE.

**Questions and Answers.**  
 Veterinary.

**A Remarkable Parasite.**

I have a two-year-old heifer which was in good flesh and milked well until June 6. On the 9th of June she could not pass anything, only having a slight passage. I gave her one pound of salts on June 10. She had no relief. That morning I gave her half a gallon of raw linseed oil, and in the evening I gave her one quart of molasses (blackstrap). On June 11 her bowels did not move. The next morning she passed through her rectum what appeared to be her bowels, about forty feet in length. Upon close examination of it I found it to be a tapeworm about one inch in diameter in the largest part, containing numberless young tapeworms, some about ten inches long. They were white in color, and flat, with marks on both sides of body. The large one was of disgusting appearance, wormish color, with rough creases around the body, and round in shape. I did not get anything that appeared to be the head. The large one was broken in several places. On June 14 I gave her six tablespoons of turpentine, one quart linseed oil, and one quart of molasses. After she got the dose purgation ensued, and she is losing flesh. We have stopped milking her. What shall I do for her? J. R. H.

Ans.—We cannot understand this. Tapeworms do not propagate in that manner, nor do we know of any that present such conditions as you describe. It is probable that the heifer will now do well. You might give her tonics as a tablespoonful three times daily of equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. V.

What Ontario Farmers Think of

**SYDNEY BASIC SLAG**

Mr. A. E. Wark, Wanstead, Lambton County, writes on the 23rd October, 1914, as follows:

"I may say that this year I won a handsome trophy donated by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, our Provincial Secretary, and valued at \$100, for the best four acres of corn in the County of Lambton. On the four acres I applied 1,600 lbs. SYDNEY BASIC SLAG last March (1913), and I honestly believe it helped wonderfully. I also applied 250 lbs. per acre on 10 acres of fall wheat this fall, and it looks at present magnificent. In the contest for Mr. Hanna's trophy there were 165 competitors, the largest field competition ever carried out in Ontario."

Agents wanted in districts where not already represented.

**The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited**  
 SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

**BISHOPRIC SHEATHING**

**SAVES 25%**

does the work of Lumber and Sheathing Paper—does it better—and costs less. Made of heavy sheets of Asphalt-Mastic, reinforced with kiln-dried laths, Bishopric Sheathing is strong and rigid, and absolutely proof against wind and dampness, rats and vermin.

Bishopric Sheathing makes a splendid lining for barns, stables and granaries, and interlining for walls and floors of houses and cold-storage rooms.

Write for samples and full information about the money-saving Bishopric Products and Permatite Roofing to

**The Bishopric Wall Board Co., Limited**  
 Office & Factory - 536 Bank Street - Ottawa, Canada

**King Segis Walker** whose dam, granddam and great granddam have records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed. I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont, Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo.

**A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

**D. C. FLATT & SON**  
 R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. Long-distance Phone

**LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Bronte, Ont.** Breeders of High-Class Holsteins

**E. F. OSLER, Prop.** Offer for sale some choice young stock of both sexes. **T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.**

**HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms** For Sale—cows and heifers in calf to our great herd sires Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid bull calves

**F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.**

**Sunny Hill Holsteins** Present offering: two choice bull calves from tested dams four and five months old, sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. 138 A. R. O. daughters. Both calves are good individuals. Price \$75 each for quick sale.

**WM. A. RIFE HESPELER, ONT.**



**When you want a sturdy, long-lived, fire-proof roof, put your trust in "EASTLAKE" Galvanized Shingles.**

You may be able to get cheaper roofing, but no man's money can buy anything better.

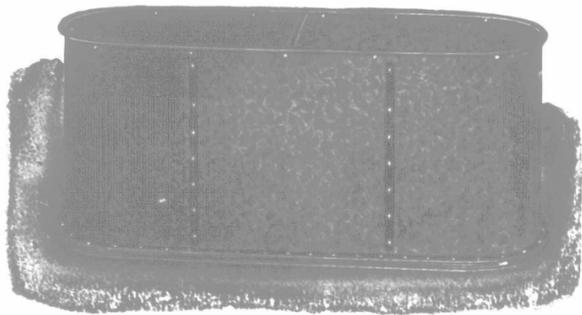
"Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles are pioneers in the metal shingle world. Ever since 1884 they have been standard for durability, ease in laying, weather tightness and perfect simplicity in design. The "Eastlake" construction is exclusive, you can't get it in cheap imitations—you can't get anywhere else the "Eastlake" patented features that ensure an absolutely weather-tight, time and fire-proof roof.

"Eastlake" roofs laid 30 years ago are still giving perfect service. They are fireproof and good for a long time yet. Write us for prices and full information. Tell us what building or repairing you want to do. We'll make some sensible, money-saving suggestions. Write us to-day.

Rock and Brick-faced Siding "Empire" Corrugated Iron. Ventilators, Roof-Lights and everything in Sheet Metal.

**THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LTD.** 29  
WINNIPEG Manufacturers TORONTO

**KEEP MILK COOL**



An absolute necessity and economy. You can best keep the milk cool with a

**WAYNE STEEL TANK**

Do not buy wooden tanks or build concrete ones until you have investigated the Wayne Steel Tank. The Wayne Tank is moderate in price and has twice the life of a wooden tank and many advantages over cement. If your dealer does not handle the Wayne, let us hear from you direct. We guarantee quick delivery.

**WAYNE OIL TANK & PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED**  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

**Brampton Jerseys** We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires** Are a combination of show yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.  
**Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec**

**Hillhouse Ayrshires** Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during May on heifers rising two years many of them granddaughters of ex-champion cow, "Primrose of Tanglewyld." Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.  
**F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Co., Ont.**

**Glenhurst Ayrshires** For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60 lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.  
**James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.**

**Humeshaugh Ayrshires** We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best (imported) and home-bred females, which we offer at good value for quick sale. Select now. Write us.  
**Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, R. No. 3**

**City View Ayrshires** Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.  
**JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO**

**Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs** Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England  
We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering one hundred Oxford range rams and 80 yearling ewes and ewe lambs. All registered, prices reasonable.  
**HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2, GUELPH, ONT.**  
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph, Long-distance phone in house.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Clover Thresher.**

Would you kindly tell me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," where I could buy a threshing-mill that will thresh or hull clover, as well as thresh grain? G. W. K.

Ans.—Correspond with some of the firms advertising threshing outfits in these columns. Better results with clover threshing generally come where a special clover huller is used.

**Solid Cement House Wall.**

I intend building a house next summer, and having good gravel and sand near by, was thinking of building a solid cement wall. Is a solid cement wall, eight inches thick, stripped and lathed and plastered, dry and warm? J. S.

Ans.—Some who have this class of house claim them to be entirely satisfactory. Any reader having such a house is invited to describe its structure and efficiency through these columns.

**Knapweed.**

I have had this weed on my farm for about ten years and cannot kill it. What is the right way to treat it? T. M.

Ans.—This is one of the Old World knapweeds, of which Loudon names more than 150 kinds, annuals, biennials, and perennials, most of them weedy plants inhabiting the Mediterranean regions. It seems from the branch sent to be the spotted-calyxed knapweed. Take up and send us a couple of entire plants, root included. Roll them firmly in paper and they will reach us in good condition. J. D.

**Henbit.**

The enclosed plant has come up in a field where rape was sown. Is it a kind of rape or a weed? Would you advise sowing the rest of the rape-seed? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*). This little plant with square stem, roundish crenate leaves, purple flowers, and hairy calyxes, is a European weed, but it is not listed as a noxious one among crops there. It is occasionally introduced as an impurity in field and garden seeds in this country, but I have not seen it or heard of it becoming troublesome. The seed is easily distinguished by its shape from rape seed, being somewhat oblong and smaller. A sieve that would just restrain plump rape seed would let all the henbit seed go through. J. D.

**Wild Rice.**

1. In what season of the year should it be sown?
2. How long before it grows to the surface of the water?
3. Would it die in a season of low water if the mud were wet but not covered with water?
4. Does it spread quickly?
5. How much seed would be necessary to cover a quarter of an acre?
6. Will it grow in mud and gravel mixed, or must it be sown on an entire mud bottom?

Ans.—Wild rice grass (*Zizania aquatica*) is commonly found in both Canada and the United States, but has been little used as a cultivated grass. Its habit is low, marshy wastes, where it often grows to a height of from five to eight feet. It is considered of little value for seed purposes, as the seed tends to shatter upon ripening. This grass has been used for fodder by one or two men in the United States with good results. The best time to seed this grass would be in the spring of the year. It will not likely die in wet mud, even though the water has been largely drained off. It would not do as well in a mixed, gravelly mud soil, as on a mud bottom. Ten pounds of grass seed should be enough to sow on one-quarter of an acre? W. J. S.

**15 95**  
Upward ON TRIAL

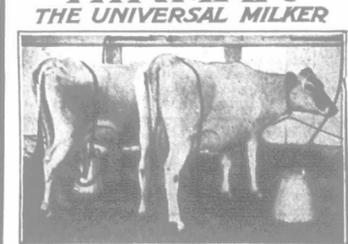
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A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** BOX 3200 Bainbridge, N. Y.

**HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER**



Made in Canada

THE FIRST HINMAN was sold about eight years ago to Mr. E. D. Dye, of Edmeston, N. Y., and is still working to PERFECTION.

Don't experiment! Buy a HINMAN. Price \$50.00 Per Unit

**H. F. BAILEY & SON**  
Sole Manufacturers for Canada  
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**ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM**  
**Angus, Southdowns, Collies**

**Special** By champion rams, fitted show individuals and flocks.

**Robt. McEwen, :: Byron, Ontario**

**Oxford Down Sheep**

"The Champion Oxford Flock of America"

Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Fairs. Present offering—75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes (some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which will make excellent flock headers. Consult us before buying. **PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, Ontario**

**SHEEP AND SWINE**—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep; in swine Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Consult me before buying.  
**CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ont.**  
Phone 284, M.C.R., P.M. & Electric Rly.

**IMPROVED**  
**Yorkshires**  
**FOR SALE**

Young sows old enough to be bred, also young pig recently weaned, out of choice stock, all will be registered.

**WELDWOOD FARM**  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
London, Ontario

**"Worm Destruction"**  
tells how to destroy worms in Hogs, Sheep and Horses and is sent free on request.  
**WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS**  
183 W. Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

**TAMWORTHS**  
25 young sows, bred for spring farrow and a few choice young boars, registered. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.  
**John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario**

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM** Champion herd at **Chester White Swine** Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale.  
**W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario**

**Tamworths** Buy your hogs now, as they will be very scarce this fall. I have a nice lot of boars and sows four to five months old. Prices reasonable.  
**Herbert German, St. George, Ontario**

## Rice's Pure Cheese Salt

is the best value you can obtain, because it is specially made for the even curing of your product.

Ask for

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North American Chemical Co., Limited  
CLINTON, ONTARIO

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. A choice lot of young sows to farrow, dandies and young boars, also choice young bulls and heifers in calf sired by Proud Royalist (Imp.) from extra choice Chas. Currie, Morrison; Ont.

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES**  
We are offering a few extra choice Brood Sows in pig, due between May 1st and June 15th. These Sows are priced very reasonably, and will sell in short order. We have a few young Boars fit to head any herd. Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ont.

**BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS**  
Berkshires from prize-winning dams, Guelph and Toronto. Herd headed by Mountain Pat, 1st aged class and champion at Toronto in Aug. and Nov. and at London, 1913. Young stock for sale; prices low. Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires**  
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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### NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS

Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Championship Stock. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.

A. A. COLWILL, Long-Distance Telephone, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Saddon Torredor we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE, ONTARIO  
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

### YORKSHIRES AND BARRED P. ROCKS

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WM. MANNING & SONS, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO

### LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call.

H. J. Davis, Long-Distance Phone, C.P.R., G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

### DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.

MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

**Elmfield Yorkshires** A few young sows bred, also young boars and sows 2 to 3½ months from choice breeding stock. Can supply pairs not akin. G. B. Muma, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont. Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo; C.P.R. Ayr.

**CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES** For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.

D. DeCoursey, R. R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ontario

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Farmyard Scene—Four Motors, Many Hogs, No Labor

THESE machines are in use in Great Britain, every State in the Union, each Province in Western Canada, 400 in Saskatchewan, and for over two years a number have been in use in Ontario, two being on the farms of Anson and Noah Brubacher at St. Jacobs.

These machines have so completely satisfied the owners and users that, after having held a series of investigations of results of using the Motor, we have decided to enter up on a genuine selling campaign throughout Ontario, with the intention of selling one or more Motors to every farmer or hog feeder.

A twelve months' test by any feeder will convince him there is no other successful method of handling hogs.

By the use of the Motor the pig feeder finds pig feeding just as pleasant and profitable during the winter season as in summer; the Motor controlling the feeding, thus preventing gorging, thereby eliminating stomach trouble and rheumatism.

Those who have used the Motor for a couple of winters say the machine reduces feeding to a science.

It is possible to have hogs feeding on the Motors

several days without even looking at them, and in busy times or when from home the usefulness of the Motor can be appreciated.

Our price, \$42.50, for the Motor makes it within reach of every farmer, and in order to quickly acquaint the public of its merits, we will allow railroad fare to every purchaser of a Motor who makes the trip to St. Jacobs, fare not to exceed \$5.00. If in excess of that amount, write us, quoting cost of return ticket from your town to Listowel, and we will endeavor to meet you.

Figure out the loss to yourself and neighbors by hogs crippling during the winter the past five years.

Figure out the number of hogs you would now be keeping were it not for stomach troubles during the cold season; you will decide to buy a Motor just as soon as this has been done.

A Motor to each Ontario farmer will mean 25% more pigs for the summer of 1916, and the country will need them.

All shipments made at \$42.50 per Motor f.o.b. Galt, Ont.

Address all correspondence to

THE CANADIAN HOG MOTOR CO., LIMITED, Listowel, Ont.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Re Macdonald Institute.

At what age is a girl admitted to Macdonald Institute, Guelph, or is there any limited age?

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Ans.—For all information in regard to the Macdonald Institute write to Miss M. U. Watson, the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont.

### Engine--Water System--Breeding, Etc.

1. Would it be safe to run a 2½-h.p. gasoline engine in end of feed alley in cow stable of bank-barn? Would noise or fumes be injurious to cattle? Engine would be used for pumping about two hours twice a week.

2. We are installing water system in stable. Would you advise placing water bowls in horse stalls, with shut-off tap in upright feed-pipe, so that a horse coming in warm, could be given only one bowlful of water, but at other times could have water at will? Would this plan not be more satisfactory than Mr. Thomson's way (F. A. June 17), where horses could only get water at feeding-time?

3. In grading up an Ayrshire herd, would it be wise to raise a heifer calf from a pure-bred Ayrshire bull and a grade Holstein cow? Would this calf be called a scrub?

4. Which is likely to give the better results as outside covering for barn walls, painted dressed lumber or galvanized siding?

5. In laying tile drains, is it necessary to have them below the frost line in all kinds of soil? M. R. O.

Ans.—The stock would soon become accustomed to the engine. It might be well to have the muffler on the exhaust extend to the outside of the building.

2. No doubt the bowls would work all right. Mr. Thomson's method is a good one for a simple, homemade outfit.

3. If you are going to specialize in grade Ayrshires, it is better to have grade Ayrshire females and use a pure-bred bull. The calf may not be a mongrel, and unless a particularly promising youngster we would advise getting rid of her.

4. We cannot say. Both are good, and the metal has some advantages.

5. Generally speaking, yes; but some drains work very well at two feet.

### Troublesome Churnings.

We have had trouble getting our butter for a long time, being obliged to churn in the summer-time often as long as two hours. In the winter we have no difficulty, getting it often in fifteen minutes. In summer we keep the cream in the cellar; in the winter, in the pantry off the kitchen. The winter temperature of the pantry is about the same. I should think, as the summer temperature of cellar, 62½ degrees. In the winter we ripen the cream by heating it on the stove; in summer, we generally leave it in the cellar. Sometimes we bring it up to the kitchen, but in either case the length of time to get the butter seems the same. Our churn is old, 25 years or more. It is a barrel churn, in good repair, and sweet-smelling. We generally churn more than one-half a churnful at a time. Our last churning took nearly two hours. The churn was about three-quarters full, temperature of cream and cellar, 62½ degrees F. The cream was from Tuesday to Friday morning; separated cream from four cows freshened in October, February, March and May, respectively. They are on grass, and fed a little silage. Would be greatly pleased to get light on the subject to lessen labor. SUMMER CHURNER.

Ans.—In the first place, too much cream has been put in the churn; it should never be more than one-half full during summer churning. When three-quarters full the cream will "go to sleep," or not fall. Occasionally the cream will foam badly and fill the churn. Such cream is usually poor in butter-fat. It may be cold, or contain gas-producing germs. Sometimes in summer the fat appears in liquid form and the cream will not break. In such a case the difficulty may be overcome by adding a few quarts of ice-cold water. The trouble of this enquirer probably arises from the condition of too much cream in the churn.

Answers.

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The Spice of Life.

Cook—"The cheese has run out, mum. Mistress—"Why didn't you chase it?"

When you are asked to drink, my son, and have half a mind to accept the invitation, remember that if you had a whole mind you wouldn't.

It did Jack good to marry his stenographer, for she continues the habit of the office in their home.

"How so?" "When he starts to dictate she takes him down."

"What do you think of married life?" asked the henpecked man, addressing the youthful bridegroom. "Bliss is no name for it," said the young husband, enthusiastically. "You are right," said the henpecked man, gloomily. "Bliss is no name for it."

"An hoo 's yer husband this morning, Mrs. Tamson?"

"Oh, he's awfu' bad. The doctor said his temperature has gone to 150."

"Nae, nae, you've made a mistake. Sandy's temperature could never be as muckle as 150—at least no in this world."

The teacher asked, "When did Moses live?"

After the silence had become painful, she ordered:

"Open your Old Testaments. What does it say there?"

A boy answered, "Moses, 4,000."

"Now," said the teacher, "why didn't you know when Moses lived?"

"Well," replied the boy, "I thought it was his telephone number."

The other evening a countryman took his sweetheart into a west-end theater. Going up to the ticket office, the girl hanging on to the sleeve of his jacket, he banged down a sovereign and said:

"Twa seats?"

"Stalls?" inquired the ticket clerk.

"Look here, my man," said the countryman, rather sharply, "dinna think because we come frae the country that we're cattle. Gie's twa cooshioned seats!"

A group of farmers were sitting round the fire in a country inn and telling how the potato pests had got into their crops.

"The pests ate all my whole crop in two weeks," said one.

"They ate my crop in two days, and then sat around on the trees and waited for me to plant more!" said another.

"Well," said a commercial traveller for a seed merchant, "that may be, but I'll tell you what I saw in our own warehouse once. I saw four or five beetles examining the books about a week before planting-time to see who had bought seed!"

A travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm, recently back to New York from a trip through the rough lands of Eastern Pennsylvania, tells this possibly true tale:

"One day on my last trip I had a six-mile ride to make to the county seat, and the small village in which I was had only one horse that I could hire and no other form of conveyance.

"Well, I got away on the sorriest specimen of a horse I ever straddled, and I was to send him back by the mail-carrier, though not as a parcel-post package. It took me two hours to cover the distance—I was sorry enough I hadn't walked—and as I passed the county jail on my old bag of bones a face grinned at me from between the bars of a small, square window. I was too sore to smile, but I nodded to the grin, and the prisoner called to me:

"Say, mister," he said, 'how'd you like to trade that critter for thirty days in jail?"

"Just then I should have been glad enough to trade, but the law wouldn't let me, and I rode on."

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One pound short weight on each 100 pounds of feed, fertilizer, flour, etc., or one pound overweight on each 100 pounds of the produce you sell, costs you the price of a good scale every year.

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Yes, we mean exactly what we say. Every DIABOLO dealer is instructed to sell you a machine on this basis, that is, after you have had a machine 30 days you are not thoroughly satisfied with your purchase in every particular, you may return the machine to him and we will gladly refund your money.

If you do not find that there is no Separator on the market

- That skims closer (the milk may be hot or cold), That is so easy to turn at the same capacity, That is made of better material in any detail, That shows more perfect workmanship, That is easier to clean, That is more convenient to handle, That the cost of repairs is less, That gives you the quality at our price.

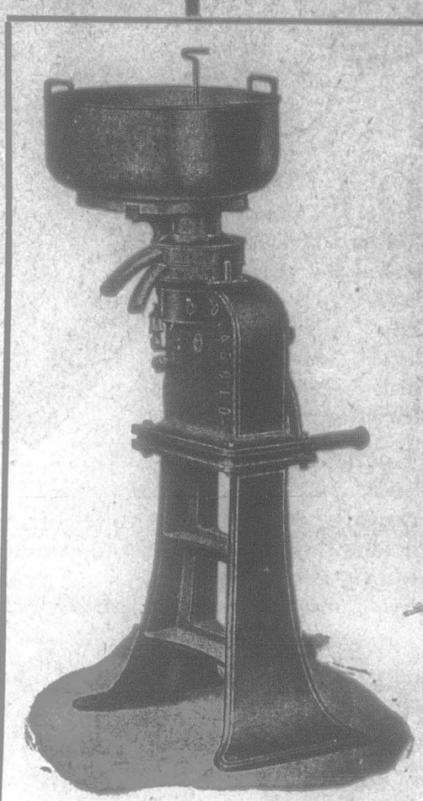
Return the machine to him and he has our instructions to refund your money to you.

If we did not believe in our machine; if we did not absolutely know that we were offering you a proposition that never before was equaled in a cream separator, we could not afford to make you this proposition.

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