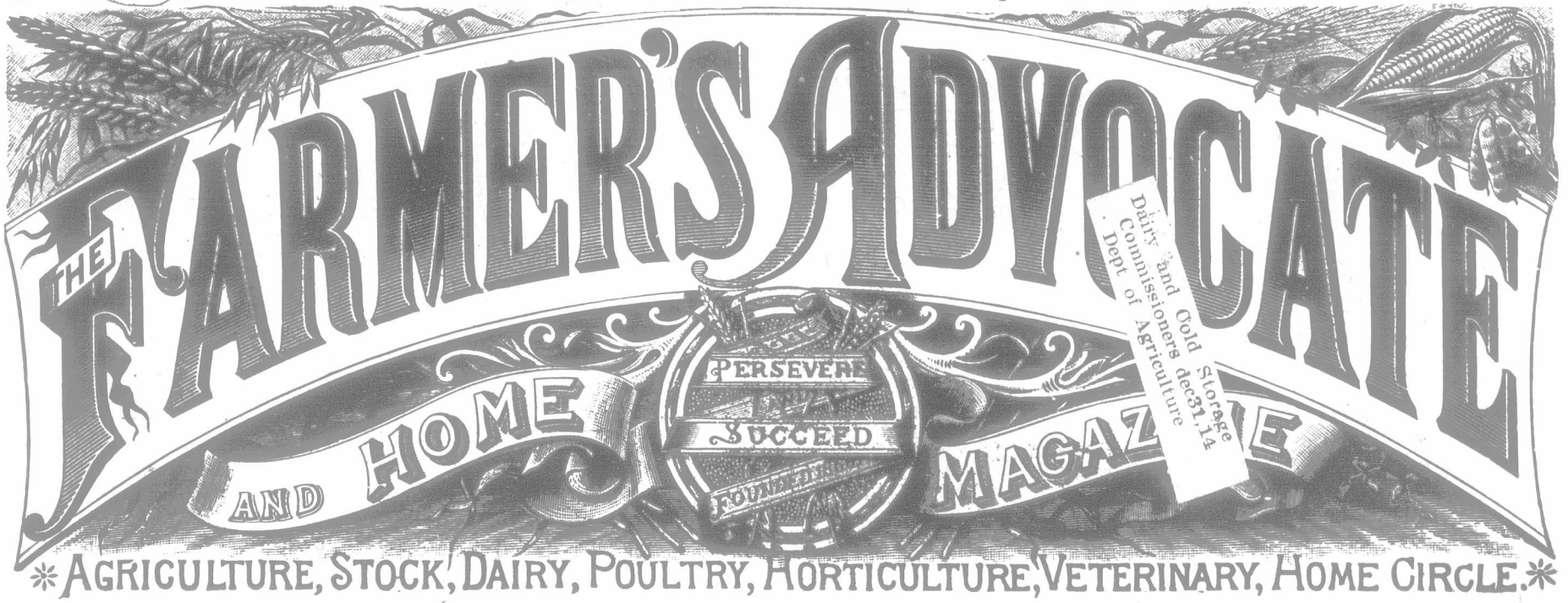


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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 16, 1914.

No. 1138

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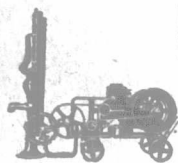


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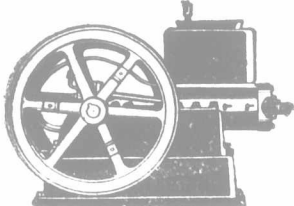
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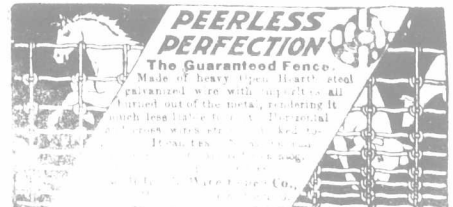
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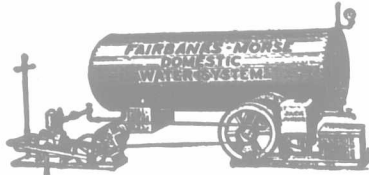
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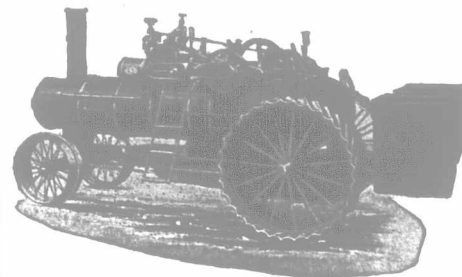
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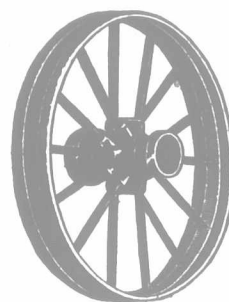
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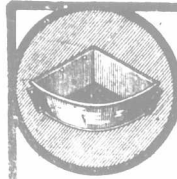
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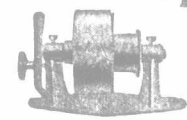


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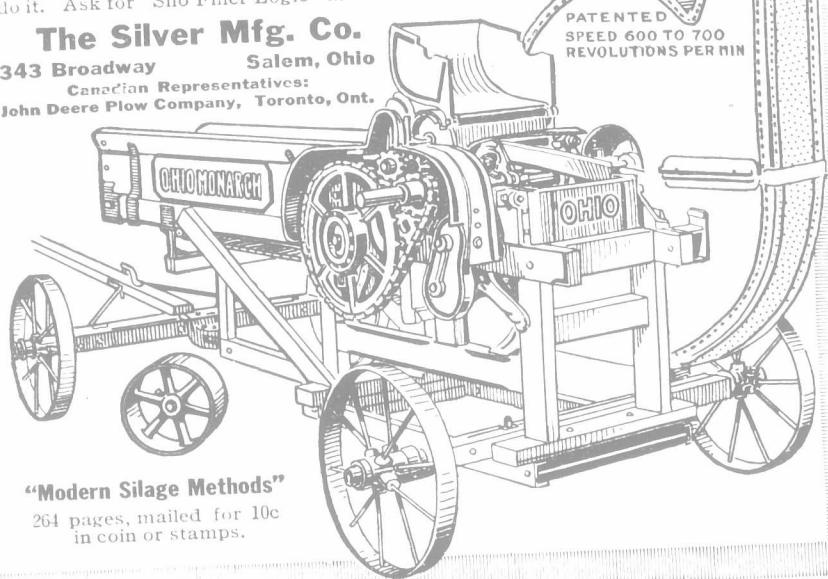
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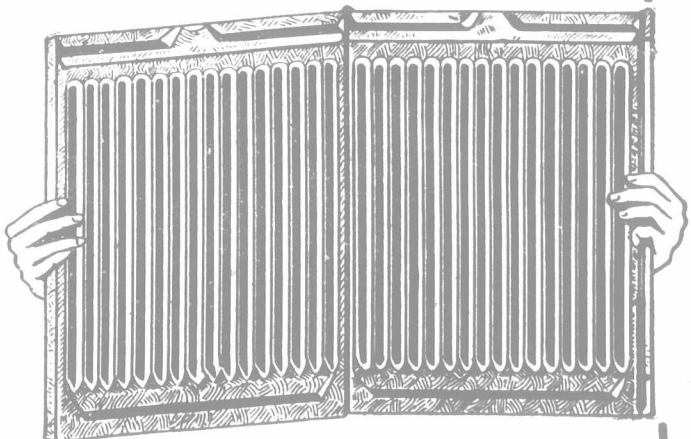


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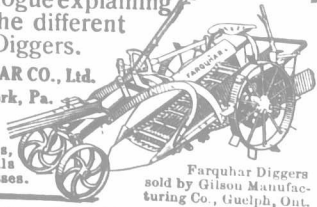
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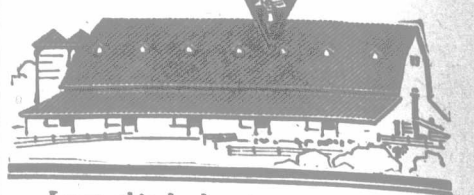


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1875

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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 16, 1914.

No. 1138

## EDITORIAL

Do not allow flies to worry the calves.

It is not yet too late to breed a good mare if you have one.

What is the use of enriching a piece of land and then turning it over to the production of weeds?

It never proves profitable to buy a poor grade of binder twine. Delays in the harvest field are expensive.

Did you ever notice that when the weatherman predicts "variable" weather he generally hits it exactly?

Ontario has few "bad years" for the progressive agriculturist. Every year is a "good year" on a good farm well tilled.

About as much interest and importance is now attached to international sport as formerly centered in international warfare.

Through the heavy cloud of business depression comes the bright and broadening ray of light—a record crop is expected.

The season for feeding the milk cows is at hand. Now is the time a soiling crop or two, or a little summer silage fills a big gap.

In selecting books for the improvement of the farm home library watch the lists of the modern "Best Sellers" and avoid buying them.

When a man is always grumbling about poor crops there is generally something wrong with the methods employed on the farm.

Do not stop cultivating the corn because it is clean; its growth still requires stimulating by frequent soil-stirring and renewal of soil mulch.

Mr. Farmer, upon your crop depends the prosperity of your country. Growing good crops year by year is a better sign of loyalty than wearing gold lace and bright uniform.

Allow all crops to ripen thoroughly, but be ready to harvest them at the proper time. A few days too late may mean the loss of many bushels of valuable grain as well as a more difficult harvest.

We must once more caution our readers who ask questions through these columns to write their names and addresses plainly, and to give all particulars in connection with legal, veterinary or other queries.

If cattle are required for fattening next winter the man who can secure them early will likely be the gainer. There is not going to be enough good ones to go around, and "first come first served." The early buyer gets the choice.

A well-kept lawn, a shapely hedge, a wind-break and a few fine, big trees around a house do not directly add to or detract from the farm returns, and yet they are often the source of more satisfaction and pleasure than several dollars banked from some branch of the season's operations.

## Grain and Cattle as Security.

A leading Western Canada banker recently made a statement which reflects the proper attitude between banker and farmer. He, as bankers should be, was in favor of easier money for the farmer by advancing up to fifty per cent. of the value of the grain in the farmer's hands to the latter thus allowing him to finance his operations, hold his grain, and not be forced to sell on a declining market due to the forced rush of wheat to the elevator. An advance of this kind would mean thousands of dollars to the grain growers of Western Canada. Only last fall, it was pointed out, there was a sharp drop in prices as soon as the crop was threshed and rushed out for sale. Early in September wheat sold at 88c per bushel and one month later the price was down to 78c per bushel. Figure a loss of 10c per bushel on the millions of bushels produced and sold and the aggregate loss to the producer is sufficiently plain to demonstrate the need of ready money for the farmer. If the grower could raise fifty per cent. of the value of his crop on the grain before it is sold he could then hold it and there would be no rush of grain on the market to lower prices which would remain more equable throughout the season.

The same would apply in Eastern Canada only on a somewhat different basis. The stockman could raise money with his cattle for security and could thus buy cattle to feed and hold them until ready to sell on the highest market. Many cattle, pigs and sheep that would otherwise be forced on the market during a period of low prices or before they were properly finished would reach a higher finish, command a higher price, and return greater profits to the feeder. Why should not a farmer's grain, hay or cattle be just as good security as a merchant's dry goods or boots and shoes? The banker helps the merchant and business man and he cannot afford to pass the farmer by. He gets no inconsiderable amount of the deposits in his vaults from the tillers of the soil and he should endeavor to help those who need the money and can give such good security out of the holes into which circumstances often force them. More of our bankers are soon going to see what it means to them and the country at large and are going to fall in with the idea.

## A Movement with a Motive.

The business world looks with discredit upon the movement known as "co-operation." They recognize three channels of trade, viz., manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, and argue that co-operation cannot replace this system which has been in vogue and has stood the test for ages. In this their contentions are well-founded, for there is no desire to replace such system, but there is a brave effort being made to improve it. The movement is not a direct onslaught on the middleman; his name is used, however, to represent the system in its entirety, but it is their multiplicity and antiquated wasteful systems that people are warring against. It is the system of excess and duplication of accommodation, clerks, insurance, rental, delivery service, interest on investment, telephones, and such that the people would have relegated to the world's garret, and the producer realizes that the lack of standardization of products, individual buying and selling, the control of products by traders for ulterior motives, and the whole unfavorable manipulation of the channels of trade are second-hand and antiquated methods of commerce.

Middlemen always have been and always will be; we need them and want them, but where one can do the work there is no necessity of two. It is this duplication of workers that enhances the price of commodities, and although the actual earnings of the middlemen may be small yet their multiplicity makes it so that the buyer must pay a price that is unwarrantable. We doubt if the Cost of Living Commission will be able to hand down a decision deprecating the individual middleman, yet they will do well to look into the system as a whole. They will also be surprised, perhaps, when they learn how little the Farmer can lay by each year as a reward for his hard labor, but the lack of standardization of his products and organized effort will be as much in evidence.

In the organization of co-operative societies there are some who take the veil and sham philanthropy for no good end. A Western rancher once built a large fence around his flock to protect them from the coyotes, but when the fence was completed he found he had fenced some coyotes in. This often occurs in organization of any kind, and coyotes often creep into co-operative associations for their own aggrandizement, but who will condemn the movement on that account? Co-operation will not cure every social and commercial ill, but it has a place in the struggle for economic betterment.

## One Man's Experience Not Enough.

We were much amused upon a certain occasion at a remark made by a retired minister regarding a certain farmer sending his son to the agricultural college, and yet there are a great many farmers good, bad and indifferent scattered here and there over this country that hold views very much like the prejudiced old parson who saw very little in farming more than work and worry over big crops and small. Here is his view of an agricultural education. There is a great deal contained in the one sentence—"John, what in the world do you want to send that boy to the agricultural college for, can't you teach him how to farm?"

John had made a very good success of farming and was considerably more of a practical man than a theorist; yet his practical experience and lack of scientific knowledge did not bias his mind or prejudice it against higher agricultural education than that which good fields and good stock afford. His reply was short and to the point. "Yes, I can teach him how to farm, but there is much more to be learned about the occupation than he can ever learn from me. He has a very good practical ground work to keep his head level enough to weigh the merits of the theories expounded by the scientific men, and by picking the good from my teaching and from theirs he should be placed in a fair position to go on and do something at this hard old game of farming. I have worked hard all my life; maybe he will learn to use his head more to help his hands."

The trouble with too many farmers is that they are always looking for something to criticize in the efforts of others, especially of those whose work deals with the scientific end of the business. They have been good, practical, hard-working farmers for years, and, to their credit, have made a financial success of farming. These men are never easy to convince that new methods are more to be depended upon than the old tried ways which have brought them returns, and

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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prefer to cling to their own rather than listen to  
others. These are the men who must be shown  
and sometimes convinced against their wills.  
They may have missed many opportunities  
through being too busy to think, but work is  
uppermost in their minds, and most of their  
thinking is done during the few minutes it takes  
them to drop off to sleep at night. There is no  
doubt but that more money is lost yearly on  
many places because more up-to-date methods,  
the result of thought, are not brought into play.  
There is no use any of us thinking that because we  
have had years of practical farm experience, and  
have made, by hard work and close saving, a few  
thousand dollars that there is no more agricul-  
ture for us to learn. It is a subject the depths  
of which will never be fathomed, and the wider  
knowledge, practical and scientific, men young  
and old get, the better will they be equipped to  
make a success of it. It is not to boost agricul-  
tural colleges that we write, but it is to im-  
press upon readers the importance of recognizing  
in the calling a big work for a big man who  
cannot afford to let an opportunity slip past of  
adding to his knowledge. In short, no man  
knows it all about farming; most of us know  
comparatively little, and we should make the  
best possible use of our colleges, institutes, rep-  
resentatives, bulletins, live stock branches, fruit  
branches, and all the many aids to a wider  
knowledge of the greatest subject on the curri-  
culum

### The Source of Success.

With all the agitation for the improvement of  
agricultural conditions farmers should remember  
that their success on the farm will not depend  
entirely upon any legislation or decisions in their  
favor. Success must emanate from their own  
brain and their own ambition. In the convolu-  
tions of brain matter are little germs of suc-  
cess, and when they are isolated from their  
neighbors and nourished with ambition on the in-

dividual's part then results begin to appear.  
Transportation facilities, better markets, and  
general improvement all add their quota to agri-  
cultural betterment, but proper tillage, good seed,  
good stock and good farming generally have  
been most pronounced in the acquisition of suc-  
cess. This remark should not discourage agri-  
cultivators from exerting their influence on every  
occasion in the direction of legislation favorable  
to them and the community, but in so doing let  
us remember that our success is largely of our  
own making right at home.

### A Compromising Body.

The struggle between organized capital and in-  
dividual effort has been going on since time im-  
memorial, and life would not be worth living if  
there were no struggles. The combat is usually  
more pleasant, however, when the opposing forces  
are routed and we obtain possession of the  
trenches. Yet with every victory there must be  
defeat, and it is the latter result that causes  
dissatisfaction. Some theorists or dreamers  
would like to see capital so curbed that the peo-  
ple would control it, but the human race at this  
stage of the process of evolution would, we fear,  
misuse the power if it were vested in them.  
However, our pessimism is not unconquerable,  
and the efficiency of commissions, unshackled by  
political standing or support, is not to be dis-  
puted. They compromise between organized and un-  
organized; between the weak and strong; between  
capital and individual. The Interstate Commerce  
Commission of the neighboring Republic and our  
own Railway Commission have solved many em-  
barrassing problems, and have meted out justice  
to the individual and community where appeal  
to our country's courts was out of the question.  
In doing so they have not jeopardized the larger  
interests upon whom the country depends, to  
some degree, for growth and development of re-  
sources. The railway companies of the United  
States do complain that their profits are not so  
great, and embarrassment will result if they are  
further interfered with. However, many nefarious  
practices have been dispensed with, and the  
whole system is now more acceptable to the peo-  
ple at large.

Where monies accumulate and development pro-  
gresses, the people, through the Government,  
usually throw in their offering to assist and bet-  
ter conditions, but they expect something in re-  
turn. When millions of dollars are expended on  
improved waterways, docks, piers and harbors we  
look for recognition from ocean transportation  
companies. When railroads are subsidized we  
also look for some return. So it is with all  
publicly-bonused enterprises, and when the Gov-  
ernment assists corporations and agriculture they  
are both children of one parent, and in the sub-  
sequent control of each a capable mistress in the  
form of a commission is a very efficient means of  
home management.

### Business and the Crops.

The importance which the "crops" have in the  
business world is mirrored in some of the state-  
ments of prominent men and leading periodicals  
of the United States, made since it has been  
known from Government crop reports that the  
1914 wheat crop of that country is likely to  
yield in the neighborhood of 900,000,000 bushels.  
A few only of the comments are sufficient to  
to show the influence which a good or poor sea-  
son for the farmer has upon the financial condi-  
tion of the biggest enterprises in the country.  
We quote some of these comments:—

"If the farmers are prosperous there will be  
a lot of business for the railroad companies.  
There will be a demand for every sort of  
merchandise; the banks will strive to lend their  
deposits, and to that end will make the terms as  
easy as possible. This will be favorable to  
more buying of land, and more building of houses  
and barns. A great part of the wheat is ex-  
ported and brings in money from the foreigner.  
We do not rejoice over bad crops abroad, but if  
we have heavy crops when Europe has not  
enough to eat, it does our philanthropy good to  
save the poor foreigners from starvation and it  
adds a lot to our bank account."  
"When a big crop is expected the agricultural  
implement makers buy great quantities of bar-

iron and steel; the merchants in the West and  
South study the crop prospects carefully and  
talk with their farmer customers, and if it is  
likely that the farmers will have plenty of money  
they order liberally from the manufacturers."

A railway authority states that a large crop  
"will cause a large indirect increase in railway  
traffic as well as a large direct increase. The  
enlargement of the purchasing power of farmers  
will tend to cause an increase in the movement  
of manufactured articles of all kinds, and this in  
turn will tend to cause a proportionate increase  
in the movement of fuel and raw materials to the  
factories."

Agricultural prosperity tends to strengthen  
confidence in the general business outlook. Presi-  
dent Wilson predicts that within a month it  
will no longer be a question of "jobs," but a  
question of how to get enough men to fill them.  
Indications point to easier money during the  
coming winter, because, as pointed out by a  
business man in the Western States, the good  
crops will enable farmers to pay off their obliga-  
tions to their local banks, and these local or  
country banks will pay in turn their obligations  
to the bigger banks in the cities, and the money  
will be at the disposal of business generally. It  
is thus seen that a large crop means prosperity  
for the entire country. What affects the farmer  
affects every line of business from the smallest  
country store up to the largest railroad. If the  
crop fails money is scarce from the little village  
to the great metropolis. While the farmer is not  
generally considered to carry much weight in  
financial circles when business is good, just as  
soon as business slows down a little and fear  
takes the place of optimism and confidence, then  
everyone turns to the crop for a cure for this  
evil state, and then it is that the agricultural in-  
dustry of the country gets its true place as the  
real basis of prosperity.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

Fire-flies are a common enough accompaniment  
to a night walk along a road which runs  
through damp places, but beyond the flashes  
which we see very little is generally known about  
them.

The fire-flies are really not flies at all, but  
little beetles. One of the commonest Canadian  
species, *Photinus pyralis*, is about a half inch in  
length, pale gray above, with a reddish  
prothorax with a black spot in the centre. Be-  
neath the grayish wing-covers is a pair of large  
dark-veined wings which are neatly folded, cross-  
wise and lengthwise, when not in use. The legs  
are short and the antennae ("feelers") are long  
and kept in constant motion.

Looked at from beneath, we can see that  
some of the segments of the abdomen are sulphur-  
yellow. This is the situation of the "lamp." If  
the specimen is a male, the yellow area covers  
all the end of the abdomen up to the fourth or  
fifth segment; but if it is a female, only the  
middle portion of the abdomen, especially the  
fifth segment is converted into a lamp.

The light-giving organ is situated just inside  
the body wall of the abdomen, and consists of a  
special mass of adipose (fatty) tissue richly  
supplied with tracheae (air-tubes), and nerves.  
From a stimulus conveyed by these nerves the  
oxygen brought by the tracheae is released to  
unite with some substance of the adipose tissue,  
a slow combustion taking place. To this the  
light is due, and the relation of the intensity or  
amount of light to the amount of matter used  
up to produce it is the most nearly perfect  
known to physicists.

In some species the females are wingless, and  
a portion of their bodies emits a steady greenish  
light. These wingless females are called "glow-  
worms."

The larvae of the fire-flies are often termed  
"wire-worms," a name applied to the larvae of  
many species of beetles. They live in the soil,  
feeding upon soft-bodied insects. Each segment  
of the "wire-worm" has a horny brown plate  
above, and the head can be pulled back under the  
plate of the first segment. When full-grown the  
larvae makes a little oval cell in the earth and  
changes to a pupa. In about ten days the pupal  
skin is shed and the mature beetle emerges.

The flash which the fire-fly emits is entirely  
voluntary, and is a means of bringing the males  
and females together at mating time.

Though to inland dwellers the fire-fly is the  
commonest light-producing animal, it is not by  
any means the only luminous organism. In the  
sea there are numerous small forms which emit  
light. Sometimes if one dips up a bucket of  
water at night the disturbed water seems  
suffused with a greenish glow, and one has but  
to lift the bucket and set it down with a jar to  
produce the phenomenon again and again. One

of these forms is a little marine worm which emits the light from the rear end of the body.

The production of light by living matter is not limited to animals, as several of the fungi exhibit it. That decaying wood emits a phosphorescent light has been widely observed. It is due to the presence of the mycellium (the spreading threads from which the spore-bearing body of the fungus springs) in the wood. The luminosity is often so bright that when brought near a printed page in the dark, words can be read. One of these luminous fungi is the Sulphur polyporus.

Among beneficial insects the ladybirds or lady-beetles take a high rank since both in the adult and larval stages they feed upon plant lice (aphids) and scale insects. There are a great many species of ladybirds, but nearly all the species may be readily recognized because they are nearly all reddish-brown with black dots or black with red dots. The great majority of them are also nearly circular in outline.

The adult beetles lay their eggs here and there on plants, and as soon as the larvae hatch they begin to feed upon the aphids. The larvae are long, segmented, and velvety with six short legs. They are usually black spotted with orange or yellow, and there are six warts on each segment.

After a larva has shed its skin several times, and consumed many times its own bulk of aphids it hunts up some quiet corner, hangs itself up by the tail and condenses itself into a sub-globular form. After a few days the pupal skin bursts, and the adult beetle emerges. These adults then seek out a cozy nook in which to hibernate, and come out the next spring to feed on the plant lice and scale insects and to raise a fresh brood of "plant cleaners."

One of the greatest triumphs of economic entomology was the saving of the orange-growing industry in California. An Australian scale insect, the Cottony Cushion-scale, appeared in the California orange groves, and in a few years it had become so abundant and widely spread over the State that it threatened the extinction of the industry. About five hundred ladybirds of the genus *Vedalia* were introduced from Australia and placed on the scale-infested trees. In a few years they had increased to such an extent that the scale was completely under control, and California is still able to raise oranges.

## THE HORSE.

A little longer noon hour during hot weather, with the harness and other encumbrances removed will assist the horse in going to the field in better shape for the afternoon's work.

Fewer horses and more horse power is an alteration that might profitably be made on many farms. A good horse is a source of revenue but a poor one dissipates the time, energy and capital of its owner.

When the mare is first put to work or the young foal is being weaned care should be taken to enclose the young one in a safe place. A young active foal oftentimes does itself injury by jumping higher than its owner expects it is able to do.

In choosing farm horses it is well to remember that the labor we employ to direct their efforts is oftentimes valued very high, consequently, it is good business management to select the kind that will convert the skill of the driver into the most accomplishment.

During hot weather when the horse begins to lag, droops his head or pants very hard, he should be stopped at once. It is quite likely that exhaustion from heat and labor has taken place and unless proper treatment is applied the results are often fatal.

Often there are shade trees scattered over the place which appear a nuisance when ploughing or cultivating, but during the hot summer months they may be of inestimable service under which to wind the team or men. The sight of a driver reclining peacefully under a shade tree while the team is suffering without protection from the sun is deplorable and if drivers understood how their team appreciated a little shade while being rested they would be more willing to share up.

Fall fairs call out a number of untrained, refractory colts. When the judge desires to see them walk they will trot, when he wishes to see them trot they walk on their hind legs or go broad-side to the judge and spectators. All of this is unpleasant and unsatisfactory both to the exhibitor and to the judge. A little handling, and a little intelligent training will instill in them a knowledge of what is required and the results will oftentimes be more satisfactory to the exhibitor and pleasant to the judge.

## Indigestion in Horses---IX.

**SUPERPURGATION**, or over excitement of the intestines from the undue action of purgative medicine, is a condition of the bowels frequently seen. The susceptibility of horses to the action of purgatives and other medicines varies greatly. While on general principles this is governed to a great extent by size and breeding (hot blooded horses being more susceptible than those of colder blood, and hence require smaller doses in proportion to age, weight, etc.) we find that horses of like breeding exhibit various degrees of susceptibility. It is impossible for any man to foretell by the general appearance of a horse just how large a dose of aloes or other purgative it will require to give the desired action, which is usually moderate purgation. In some cases where an ordinary dose has been given, one that is in proportion to the size and breeding of the animal, practically no purgative action is produced, while in another case of apparently the same nature in a horse of apparently similar characteristics, severe purgation may be the result. Hence we can readily understand that the most observant and skillful may be disappointed in the operation of a purgative. Some horses, without showing any indications, are particularly susceptible, while others are the reverse. Then again, the susceptibility of a horse varies at different times, owing largely to the general condition of the digestive tract, which may not in any way be indicated by his general appearance, while in cases where reasonable care and intelligence is exercised in the size of the dose and after treatment it is seldom that serious results occur. It is possible that untoward results may appear in any case. The result of a purgative depends, not only upon the size of the dose and condition of the animal, but upon the treatment both before and after its administration.

When the necessities of the case will permit, the patient should be prepared by not allowing him anything to eat except a little bran for 12

patient usually becomes more or less nauseated, and suffers from slightly griping pains. If the purging, however does not proceed to an undue extent, these symptoms soon subside, the pulse becomes normal and the nausea is succeeded by a desire for food. Should the patient be constitutionally weak or be ridden or driven for a considerable distance or worked while the purging continues, or worked too soon after purgation ceases, or if the dose was too powerful in the first place, or if two or more of these circumstances operate the purging will probably become excessive and long continued, and the life of the animal thereby placed in danger. While under ordinary conditions purgation should commence in 18 to 24 hours after the administration of the dose, and continue for a like period, it is not unusual for a much longer period to elapse before its action is noticed, and its duration may also be extended beyond the normal period. A purgative dose should not be repeated (except in exceptional cases) for at least 48 hours, and then only a small dose given when the first has not operated. We are assuming that the drugs given are of good quality, for, of course, no dependence can be placed upon the action of inferior quality. Purgative may continue for a long time, but so long as the patient is kept quiet and the appetite remains good and the pulse normal, or nearly so, little or no danger need be apprehended, but if the appetite fail, the pulse become thready and the animal weak, prompt treatment is necessary.

The symptoms indicating too violent and long continued action of a purgative are: Staring, glassy eyes; frequent, indistinct or intermittent pulse; passing offensive smelling or bloody faeces; distended abdomen, with or without evacuations; pallid or pasty tongue and general weakness, with of course well marked loss of appetite. The patient usually stands still or paws and wanders about, but seldom lies down. Horses suffering from any acute disease of the respiratory organs are particularly susceptible to the action of purgatives and in such cases even small doses frequently act with great violence.

### TREATMENT.—

As stated, when appetite and strength remain practically unimpaired, even though purgation continue an abnormal length of time it is unnecessary to interfere, but should the serious symptoms mentioned be observed, means must be taken to check the diarrhoea, which, however, should not be done too quickly. Care should be taken not to allow water to be taken in large quantities at a time, as the thirst is usually great, and he would drink inordinately. He should be given water in small quantities and often, and a little starch or even flour mixed with the water gives good results. The adding to the water of about one-quarter of its bulk of lime

usually gives excellent results. He should be allowed small quantities of anything he will eat. Dry food, as hay and oats are preferable. If very weak, stimulents, as 4 to 6 oz. of whisky or brandy should be given every few hours. If purging continues, treat as for diarrhoea, viz., give 1½ to 2 oz. laudanum and 4 drams each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every 4 hours until purging ceases. Care must be taken not to continue the latter treatment after purging ceases as there would be danger of causing constipation.

### WHIP.

Writing in the *Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal*, Winnipeg, Ontario, the author of "Productive Horse Husbandry" says: "I have no patience with the man who thinks that the motor car has put the horse out of business on the one hand, and I have no faith in the statement that the motor has nothing to do with the horse business. It has, and you must take the horse into consideration. The thing for you to do is to study the proposition and eliminate those with which the competition is most keen. If you follow the market conditions you will find that the commercial draft horse is as good a proposition to-day as he ever was, and so far as we can find out from the men who are using these horses, there is nothing to indicate that this state of affairs will not continue to exist."



A Promising Young Stallion Being Used in Glengarry Co., Ont.

to 14 hours before administration, after which nothing but bran should be allowed, and water given often and in small quantities (and if the weather be cold the chill should be removed) until purgation commences, after which solid food should be given in small quantities until the bowels have regained their normal condition. Gentle exercise during the first few hours after administration hastens the action of the purgative, but on no account should the horse be exercised or worked severely, nor should he be given exercise during the action of the dose. It is customary, and good practice to allow the horse rest after the administration of the dose, until its action has ceased and the bowels become normal.

While there are in most cases more or less nausea and distress, caused just prior to and during the acute and visible action of the drugs, these are often so slight as to escape observation, but irrational treatment, such as allowing solid food, copious drinks of water, fatiguing exercise etc., increase the irritation and distress. It is good practice to administer a little ginger with the purgative, especially with aloes, as this tends to prevent griping. The usual symptoms are associated with the actions of a purgative are slightly hurried breathing, a partial but temporary loss of power of the circulation and a loss of desire for food (not noticed in all cases). When the purging is about to commence, the

## LIVE STOCK.

### Fitting Stock for Exhibition.

Winning prizes on animals at the fairs and live stock shows is no easy matter. Those who win usually do so through judgment of animal quality and hard work. No one should think for a minute that because a particular animal he may own "looks fine" it will easily carry away first prize. Looks count, but quality clear through is what judges consider. First of all, then, the animal or animals which are to be shown must be of good breeding and have strong points of the particular breed to which they belong. Scrubs are not considered for exhibition purposes nowadays. Good grades of high quality are sometimes entered at the fairs for special purposes, yet exhibition of pure-bred animals only is the rule.

The breeding of pure-bred animals of all kinds is fast becoming an important industry. The main object of fairs and live stock shows is to give pure-bred breeders a chance to show and advertise their animals. It is scarcely worth while to fit an animal for the show-ring unless one is a breeder and has stock of quality to sell. But if one has pure-bred animals and is breeding to sell animals for breeding purposes, then it will pay him to fit the animals and show them at the fairs. It is an excellent way to advertise the stock, and it is also an excellent schooling for a breeder to bring his animals in actual competition with other good animals for comparison of merits. If one is conceited, it is a good way to have the conceit taken out of him, and to set him on the right track to better breeding.

A breeder should have quality of breed before he thinks of exhibiting. Knowing that the animals have especial merit is very important. One of the first things to consider in fitting a young animal for exhibition is size. With practically all animals, size for a given age is very essential. The large, young animal for a given age stands a better chance for winning a prize than a smaller animal of the breed with better general markings. Therefore, the young animal must be fed for rapid growth. This does not mean that the animal shall be excessively fat, but it must be large of frame and heavily fleshed. Of course, meat-producing animals must carry a considerable amount of fat, but they must also carry a good frame to support the fat harmoniously. All animals except racing stock and producing dairy cows should be round and "plump," as thin animals of this class stand small chances for winning.

Feeding is the most important item in fitting an animal for exhibition. The young animal especially must be fed abundantly, regularly and with a variety of food that will produce maximum growth. Proteins and carbohydrates must be well balanced. Plenty of mineral matter must be used in the ration to make bone. The digestive and assimilative organs must be kept in a healthy and strong condition. The animal must be crowded for rapid gains in flesh, bone and finish, but care must be exercised not to overfeed and thus get the animal off feed. The appetite must always be keen. Some green matter in the form of forage must be used, if possible, with a plentiful supply of dry mixed grain or ground concentrates. The bowels of the animal should be kept moderately loose or active with either green feeds or a little oil meal in the dry feeds. Linseed oil meal in the ration for practically all animals is not only a good regulator of the bowels, but it is a rich feed in itself and has a tendency to make the coat fine and glossy. A sleek coat of hair is always a winning point.

In the matter of making the animal look sleek and fine as to its coating of hair, regular grooming must be practiced. Combing and brushing cleanse both skin and hair for the general health of the animal and the more perfect secretions of the skin. The clean and bright dress of the animal makes a great difference in its appearance, and the means for securing this is through constant use of the brush. Hogs as well as horses and cattle must be groomed if their coats are to help their looks.

Hogs and cattle should be washed as well as groomed. Warm water and soap are used, finishing with mild water without soap. After the washing the animal is carefully dried with cloths and the hair brushed out even and fine. In order to retain clean hair and skin, after washing the animal must have a clean place in which to stay, and clean, dry bedding. The animal should be accustomed to grooming and washing weeks before it is to be exhibited. It will be necessary to groom the animals during the days while on exhibition, and if their coats become soiled with manure, etc., this will have to be washed off.

Training horses of different kinds for exhibition is an art by itself. Different breeds must have different training to show off to best advantage

in the show-ring. An exhibitor should know the requirements expected of his horse and train accordingly. The horse, of all animals, must show good action. But all animals must be trained for exhibition. They must be able to walk and stand up straight on their feet, so that judges and spectators can easily see all their good points. For this reason all animals while being fed and finished for exhibition purposes must have sufficient daily exercise. This is as important with swine and beef cattle as with other animals. Hogs especially must carry a relatively large amount of flesh and fat. If the exhibition hog has not had abundance of daily exercise while being fitted for the show-ring, it may not be able to stand well while being shown. Its bones and muscles must be accustomed to holding up its weight with dignity. All animals should be trained to move as they will be required to move in the ring, and they should be made gentle and not afraid to be touched and handled in a crowd. The more they are worked with, the quieter and more confiding they will become and the better they will behave in the competing audience.

—"Farmer's Advocate", Winnipeg.

### Tendency of Like to Beget Like.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Great as is the scope for skill in the management of soil and crops there is still greater scope in the management of live stock. When we plant the seed for a crop no skill in tillage will make any variation in the kind of crop. In breeding live stock it lies largely with our own judgment and skill whether or not we produce an improved animal. Continued selection and hybridization have made farm crops what they are and with ordinary cultivation there is little tendency to deteriorate. In the case of live stock, a single generation may make the greatest difference either for better or for worse. It cannot fail to strike the observer how wonderfully uniform in appearance wild animals are. Rabbits, squirrels, foxes, etc., are each an exact reproduction of the type. This is not the case with the domesticated animal. The more the breeding of the stock has been kept under control the more variable the stock may be, if that control is injudicious.

A short examination of the general principle is that like begets like. The wild rabbits of a certain district will be found all alike in color, size and general appearance. In different districts we find rabbits of different types, although they may be descended from the same original stock. This brings us to a further principle, that the circumstances of life modify type. Where the circumstances are favorable we have the large, well-developed type, and where unfavorable the type is pinched and dwarfed. Now, in our farm live stock we see how this second principle works in the large breeds of cattle, horses and sheep that are found on the good land and the same breeds that occur in the mountainous districts. Contrast the Shorthorn

cow with the Kerry, the Shire horse with the Connemara pony, the Roscommon sheep with any of the mountain breeds of sheep. So strong is the circumstance of life that the true type of the mountain breed cannot be reared on the good, low-lying land. The first generation of calves from Kerry cows on the rich lowlands will be larger and coarser when full-grown than the original Kerry.

The first principle of breeding—like begets like—establishes the importance of pedigree of blood. When animals are all of one strain of blood from time immemorial they all settle down to one type. There is no reason why they should vary. The male element and the female element work together to fix the type. When a cross takes place between animals of two different types, whether different strains of the same breed or different breeds, there is a struggle for influence between the different types. As a result the progeny may show some of the points of each of the parents, or, sometimes, may resemble one of the parents very closely and show no resemblance to the other.

These variations are not arbitrary. Where the male and the female elements are both equally pure-bred the progeny usually show a mixture of



A Fine Trio of Southdowns.

### A New Breed of Swine.

For many years a breed of pigs has existed in Great Britain which have been very much desired by bacon curers, but for unexplainable reasons they have not had a very wide distribution. Up to a few months ago there has been no society registering these pigs, but since the Agricultural Development Grant of Great Britain did not give grants to boars of this breed unless they were registered, patrons of the breed have set about to establish records. The society was organized last November and is known as the Gloucestershire Old Spots Pig Breeding Society. The swine, themselves, are quite spotted and marked in color. It is claimed that the breed is not only ancient but very prolific, hardy and profitable. One of its most prominent characteristics being that it shows an unusual proportion of lean meat in its carcass. There are already between two and three hundred individuals registered in the new books.

Whether or not there is a place or a necessity for this breed remains to be seen but one thing is sure that now, since they are to be encouraged by organized effort, they will be more frequently seen at fairs and exhibitions and more often heard of in live stock circles.



Pure-bred Berkshire Sows at Pasture.

A herd of swine, owned in the West, which spends much of the time in the pasture field.



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characteristics. Where one element is pure-bred and the other is cross-bred the pure-bred type will always predominate in the young. The blood of the pure-bred parent is prepotent over the other parent, because it has a fixed type, whereas the other is a mixture of types without any fixity. This explains the prejudice of experienced breeders against mongrel sires. They may be fine looking animals, perfect in every external point, but they have little if any prepotency. They may produce strong, healthy stock, but there is no certainty that this product will not cast back to the inferior strain of the blood. The average run of female live stock is of indefinite breeding, so there can be no certainty what the produce will be like if they are mated with badly bred sires. With the same class of stock the pure-bred sire will impress his own good quality on the offspring.

Among dairy cattle the influence of the pure-bred sire will tell, not only in the shape and constitution of the calves, but also in the milking capacity of the cows. This influence will be for good if the sire comes from a line of milking cattle, but it will be for bad if he comes from a non-dairy family. A pure-bred bull of beef-producing type will spoil a dairy herd, just because of the prepotency which his pure-bred breeding gives him. This is no argument against the use of pure-bred sires in such cases; it only shows the necessity of understanding every aspect of the principle "like begets like."

The same principle holds true in the selecting of parents of good constitution. Delicate or unsound parents, poor feeders, poor milkers, or vicious, bad tempered animals are likely to produce these qualities in their progeny. The breeder who keeps before his mind the principle that like begets like and who remembers that it is applicable in a full sense only to animals of pure blood, has made one step in the direction of making his stock more profitable. If he breeds for milk he will find out the best of his cows by keeping a record of their produce and will mate them with a pure-bred bull of a good dairy strain. This is a matter of importance, for in the same breed of cattle there is much variation in dairy capacity. If he breeds for beef he will take those heifers which show the earliest maturity and quickest fattening qualities and will mate them with a bull of an early maturing beef type. It is all a matter of selection. No one need have unprofitable live stock if he will make a point of selling the bad ones and breeding only from the good.

Johnson Co., Ill. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

## THE FARM.

### An Undesirable Intruder from the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Penny Cress or Stink Weed, scientifically known as *Thlaspi arvense*, is not prevalent in Ontario. It is not unknown however in the Thunder Bay District. Some Ontario farmers claim that there is very little hope of its eradication when once established. It is becoming established in this Province through importation of Western grain and screenings. The writer, who attended Camp at Niagara-on-the-lake last month, found that the oats fed the horses there contained besides, Ball Mustard and other less harmful weeds in profusion, a small proportion of Penny Cress. The size of this seed would insure its transportation uninjured to the comparatively clean Ontario farms when these horses returned to their respective homes.

From an examination of different samples of grain and screenings from the West it appears that a small percentage of Penny Cress and Ball Mustard is to be generally expected. The use of Western grain by Eastern farmers is bound to increase as the eastern limit of the pioneer crop of grain recedes westward. The only method of preventing the spread of these weeds is for each farmer that is using this grain for feed to arm himself with a magnifying glass and the knowledge necessary to enable him to identify on sight these different weed seeds. So equipped he will know what he is buying, what to expect if precautions are not taken and the necessity of treating such grain in such a manner that these weed seeds will be rendered ungerminable.

Many of our best farmers, those who spend considerable time each year hand-pulling weeds, (and there are a few of such left) purchase trouble in the shape of weed seeds, not because they are careless over the matter, but because "they know not what they do." Do not wait for a crop of weeds to call forth your denunciation of a purchase of grain or seeds. Get Bulletin, 188, entitled "Weeds of Ontario," know the weeds and weed seeds on sight and be careful buying trouble. This is easier than eradicating a bad weed that is once firmly established. An ounce of prevention, in this case, is worth many pounds of cure.

J. E. LATTIMER.

### Lightning Rods and Equitable Insurance a Good Investment.

Following in the trail of almost every electric storm comes the report of burned buildings or homes and the loss of property and stock. This will always be so until some genius, who may not understand electricity but can divert or harness it in its rampage through the atmosphere, contrives some way to deprive it of the pleasure of destruction. In each succeeding storm some object nearer to our dwelling place is marked for execution until our own turn comes, and then we realize our helplessness or perhaps our negligence in not fortifying against such havoc with devices known to be safeguards in 99 per cent. of all cases where danger is imminent. Prof. W.H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, relative to lightning rods as a protection says, "Out of every thousand dollars worth of damage done to un-rodded buildings by lightning nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars worth would be saved if those buildings were properly rodded." The data prompting Prof. Day to make this statement required thirteen years to gather and compile from actual experiences on the farms of Ontario and in the states of the Union, and being founded upon facts it should lead many to think that danger which might be avoided is daily staring us in the face.

During the years 1900 to 1909 inclusive \$1,366,826 were paid as actual lightning losses in Ontario, and this is 12½ per cent. of all losses paid by insurance companies during that time, including the great Toronto fire. Risks are not taken in full, and many buildings lost by storm during that time were not insured, so one may safely estimate the loss to buildings during these ten years at two and one-half million dollars. Approximately twice as many claims are filed for loss of stock as for buildings, so the loss of animals would probably equal that for buildings. This aggregate is appalling, and when it may be practically all eliminated through the use of lightning rods, as Prof. Day declared in a new bulletin recently issued on the subject, there is little argument against the adoption of their use.

In a personal interview Prof. Day asserted that 25 per cent. of the farm buildings in Ontario were rodded at the present time, and advocated it as a general practice. It would then be only fair and just he said for the owner of such buildings to demand a reduction on his premiums on the insurance, for, as it now is, the owner of rodded buildings pays for the losses of the un-rodded ones. The majority of loss occurs where the buildings are unprotected by rods, and on first thought the unfairness of the system of insurance which does not discriminate reveals itself.

However, if any reduction in premiums be made the company would find itself without funds, and the only solution lies in the unrodded risk paying a larger premium. In this connection Prof. Day says, "according to the records of insurance companies in Michigan, which are insuring both rodded and unrodded buildings, it is found that on the average in five companies the assessment on rodded buildings is 36½ per cent. less than the assessment on the unrodded buildings. Consequently, in a general way, we may say that the insurance on rodded buildings should cost only two-thirds as much as unrodded ones. Under the present system the rodded buildings are paying far more than they ought to, and the unrodded are paying less than they should. Knowing that approximately one-quarter of the buildings in Ontario are rodded I have calculated the alteration in rates that should be made to adjust the rate properly between the two classes. To give the rodded buildings a preference of one-third the present rates should be reduced 27 1-3 per cent., and the present rate on

unrodded buildings should be increased 9 per cent."

Insurance both of life and property is now recognized as sane, and insuring rodded buildings under a readjusted rate, such as advised by Prof. Day, is wisdom in the last analysis. The companies in the State of Michigan realize the decreased risk in carrying rodded buildings, and carriers of such insurance save each year \$1.07 on each \$1,000 of insurance. A building worth \$1,000 could be properly rodded, on the average, for \$28.00, and if companies could be prevailed upon to recognize the reduced risk and grant concessions the expenditure of this small amount would soon be regained and much danger of loss eliminated. "To the individual whose building would be burned if not rodded," says Prof. Day, "expenditure in lightning rods is just as good investment as paying insurance premiums on a building which is burned. In the case of rods one would pay for the rods and save the building, while in insurance you pay the premium and receive back two-thirds of the value destroyed."

### A Plea for Co-operative Banking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read with pleasure in your issue of June 18th, the remarks of Peter McArthur on the Farmers' Bank and think what he said was very much to the point.

As far as I am able to understand the statements made by the various Banks there are two or three things which stand out very prominently. As a rule their paid-up capital and rest seldom amount to more than twenty-five per cent. of their assets. Their investments in real estate such as bank premises and their loans outside of Canada usually amount to more than their paid-up capital and rest. It follows then that the amount they have available to do business with in Canada is only such amounts as are placed on deposit, some bearing interest and some not. This money on deposit is largely placed there in small amounts by farmers and working men either mechanics or laborers. Loans are made mostly to manufacturers and business men, especially the larger concerns. Very little of it is loaned to farmers or working men. The business situation is very largely controlled by these chartered banks. Since the change in the banking act, making them responsible for each other's currency, they have united so as to be very close to a huge construction of capital. We know all this or ought to know it but do nothing. It seems to me, therefore, that Peter McArthur is right when he says, "surely the time has come when farmers should take an interest in co-operative banking."

Farmers buy implements and all sorts of things on long credit, paying long prices, prices in fact based on this almost universal credit system. If co-operative banks were established, and they wanted to buy an implement or something they now buy on credit, they could borrow the money and pay cash, and if paying cash were the custom prices would be very much reduced. I trust the agitation will be kept up until it materializes in something definite. There is no reason why it should not take tangible shape in Ontario as well as it has done in Quebec.

We work hard to get a little ahead and place it in the bank. The working man does the same, and the joint deposits are by way of loans passed into the hands of those who, to a large extent, control the prices we receive for our products, and the working man receives for his labor.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

PETER BERTRAM.



Teachers Studying the Things of Nature.

### A Dry Season and Its Lesson.

Various reports have been circulated regarding the condition of crops in the Province of Ontario, especially the hay crop, which, owing to the scarcity of rainfall and in many cases unfavorable winter conditions, is pronouncedly light. The crop, as a whole, must be below the average. On many occasions new seeding was ploughed up last spring, and on a recent visit from almost one end of the Province to the other the representative of this paper was impressed with the lightness of the crop. When we study the precipitation of the spring season it will be seen that conditions can hardly be otherwise. The Central Experimental Farm were good enough to supply us with records of precipitations at that station, and during the month of April only 2.07 inches of rain fell. During the same month four inches of snow was recorded, which in the terms of rain would be equal to .4 inches. This makes a total precipitation for the month of April of 2.47 inches. In May only .3 inches fell, and during June 1.32 inches of rain was recorded up to the 24th day of the month. This makes a total precipitation from April 1st to June 24th of only 4.09 inches. This is really the growing season for the grass crop, as by that time considerable hay had already been harvested.

Other crops such as grain and corn have suffered likewise, for we must consider that during the growing season of a grain crop from 20 to 25 inches of water are used up. This, of course, does not all fall during that time, for much is stored in the soil, and by capillary action is brought up to the roots of the plants, and the amount of water from this source depends upon the care and manipulation of the soil previous to the spring growth. A crop of peas will consume in the neighborhood of 27 inches of water, and if only 4 inches fall during the greater part of the growing season for peas, they must of necessity receive thorough and intelligent treatment of the soil. This statement is borne out by conditions on the Experimental Farm for this year, as never before, the thorough cultivation and preparation of the soil had very marked effect upon the nature of the crops. This is true on every farm, but it is more noticeable where crops are being grown to their greatest possibilities and where their productiveness is most closely observed.

This record of rainfall might not be applicable to all parts of Eastern Ontario. Some districts may have had more and some less, but in localities lying between Ottawa and Montreal and to the south of Ottawa farmers complained that they had seen very little rain at all, even since the first of April.

Spring grain and spring crops generally have suffered considerably, and it has demonstrated one of the greatest lessons of the day that thorough tillage and intelligent handling of the soil in order to conserve moisture is one of the most important problems which the farmer must combat at the present time.

Similar conditions exist in Western Ontario in varying degrees of intensity, and when the hay crop is entirely harvested we fear reports substantiating these remarks will be only too numerous.

### July a Good Month to Sow Alfalfa.

Farmers who intended to sow alfalfa during the month of June but did not succeed should not despair. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College says that he considers July the best month and June the worst in which to sow alfalfa. When sown during July considerable time elapses before the seed must be sown, and this time can be taken advantage of in order to prepare a good seed-bed and conserve moisture. During the same time the weed seeds in the surface layers of the soil will have germinated and will have been destroyed if the cultivation has been thorough. Furthermore, showers are more likely to be frequent during the month of July than in June, and when sown in the latter month there is a possibility that the weeds will grow up and perhaps conquer the young alfalfa seedlings.

In an experiment carried out on the College farm for a period of four years it was found that on the average of these years, July 19th was the most favorable period in which to sow alfalfa seed. A plot sown on July 5th gave, on the average of four years, .78 tons of hay less than the July 19th seeding, while a plot sown on the 21st of June gave .96 tons less. Taking it at a later date the difference is even more marked. A seeding made on August 2nd gave .23 tons less per acre, and on August 16th it gave 1 ton less of hay per acre than when sown on July 19th. August 30th, which is generally considered too late gave very bad results, showing a difference between that of July 19th of 1.59 tons.

### A Confession.

By Peter McArthur.

They say that confession is good for the soul and to-day I am going to make a surprising confession. Some time ago I made a discovery about myself that was as startling as if I had suddenly developed grasping power with my toes and had commenced to hang head-downward from the branches of trees like those remote ancestors from whom some people believe that we are descended. In short, in spite of the bitter scorn I have been heaping on political partisans I made the humiliating discovery that I am a partisan myself. If there is one thing above another that I thought myself free from it is partisan bias, but when put to the test I found myself as firmly fettered by party shackles as any hide-bound Grit or Tory at whom I have railed. Nothing ever took the conceit out of me so completely, but fortunately I found that my love of country is stronger than my unexpected loyalty to party, and I have decided that the only honest thing to do is to make a clean breast of the whole matter and start over again. There has never been a time in the history of Canada when a non-partisan citizenship has been so necessary, but we can never develop it unless we look into our own hearts and frankly consider our own political weaknesses.

\* \* \* \*

To make clear the shock I received when I discovered the partisan spirit in myself I must ask you to bear with me while I indulge in autobiography. Up to the present time I have never cast a vote for any political party. This is due to the fact that I left Canada before I had a vote, and during the years spent in New York and London, England, I retained my Canadian citizenship. I had started out to see the world, and the fact that I stayed sixteen years in one city and two years in the other was merely incidental. I felt at all times that I was a Canadian. Since returning to Canada it took me so long to get located that I have not been entitled to vote until this year. During the years of my absence I was not connected with any political party. When a public question interested me, I wrote articles and sold them to the papers and magazines that supported the policy I happened to favor. As a result I wrote indifferently in support of either Democrats or Republicans in New York and of either Liberals or Conservatives in London. During all those years I was never conscious of any partisan spirit and surely the training I was receiving would free me from it if anything could. Moreover, I developed that modern attitude towards journalism which prevails in all Anglo-Saxon countries. I regarded my occupation in the same way as a lawyer regards his profession. As my articles were unsigned and the whole responsibility was taken by the paper publishing them I felt that like a lawyer I could honestly write for whichever party retained my services and make out as good a case for it as possible. This also should have killed the partisan spirit.

\* \* \* \*

Since returning to Canada and resuming the practice of my profession I have been confronted by an entirely new situation. My first engagement allied me with the political party which I had been taught to admire as a boy, but the experience gained did not fill me with either enthusiasm or admiration. When I finally decided to write as a free-lance the editors insisted that I should sign all my articles, thus assuming entire responsibility for the opinions expressed. This suited me exactly for I felt competent to discuss public questions in a non-partisan spirit. As those of you who have been reading this correspondence know I have treated both political parties with careless disrespect. In fact,

"The shafts of my passion at random I flung  
And reeked neither where nor how fiercely I  
stung."

Well, that was all right as far as contributing signed articles was concerned. I have nothing to take back of what I have written. But writing is one thing and acting another. A short time ago I had an opportunity to render a slight service to a political party, a service that was quite in line with what I have been writing and talking. But it was the party I had been brought up to distrust as a boy. Instantly my mind was torn by an unexpected conflict. Something within me revolted against doing anything to help those hereditary enemies. I even lost sleep over it. I would waken up in the night and there would be the partisan spirit whispering to me. It was like Satan, "Squat like a toad" at the ear of Eve in Paradise Lost. My conscience never troubled me so much, though I have often given it enough cause. (It is still moderately active, though it has been touched here and there by a hot iron.) Although my reason told me clearly what I should do my feelings made the action unspeakably repugnant. Before I could finally make up my mind the opportunity passed—but the lesson remained. What right had I to sold anyone for partisanship when years of ab-

sence from the country and training in independent thinking had not rid me of the bias? But I am not a bit ashamed because this has happened. On the contrary, I am glad. It has given me an insight into politics that I hitherto lacked. If I find it hard to shake off ties that have lain upon me so lightly that I was not aware of their existence, what must party ties mean to men who have always supported and voted for one party? In future my feeling for the partisan shall be one of sympathy rather than of contempt. But this does not mean that from now on I am going to be an avowed partisan. On the contrary, it means the beginning of a struggle to overcome this weakness as a citizen. I want to find out what it is in our natures that enslaves us in this way. I feel that I am only beginning my political education. All my previous convictions have gone into the scrap-heap as a result of this struggle with the partisan spirit in myself. I must start over again from the beginning. If any reader knows of a practical way of overcoming the partisan spirit I should like to hear from him. In the meantime I intend to study the problem in a humble spirit and set forth the result with entire frankness.

\* \* \* \*

My excuse for this confession and for the articles that will probably follow is my unquenchable love of Canada. Absence had the effect of strengthening rather than of weakening the bond. I can honestly say that,

"Time but the impression stronger makes  
"As streams their channels deeper wear."

During my years of absence I always looked back to Canada as the land of high ideals and pure public life. Wherever I went there remained with me the love of the pioneers that I had imbibed beside an open fire-place in a pioneer home. My highest ambition has ever been to write something that will help to give them their proper place in the history of the country that they and they alone made. Since I am being so personal in this article perhaps you will forgive a quotation from a poem written during a period of homesickness in London.

"O, for an hour of the ampler stainless spaces  
That breathe the health of nations, where the  
sun  
Spreads his wide tent upon the hallowed places  
That toil's long battle from the waste has won.  
Give me my birthland, still unknown to story,  
Dearer than dream, remembered from afar,  
Where love and plenty yield a golden glory  
That shames the cruel, barren pomp of war.  
And O ye spirits of that world unsung,  
That serve the god of solitude, once more  
Send me the vision though with faltering tongue,  
I voice your music on a friendless shore.  
Strike your wide harp and to Aeolian numbers  
Marshal the legions of the patient dead  
From noteless fields whereon their lives were  
sped,  
Where harvest winds and birdsong lull their slumbers;  
Call them again that men may see  
Heroes of bloodless victory;  
May see and learn to love and bless  
The silent vanguard of the wilderness."

The spirit that moved me to express my love of Canada while in voluntary exile now moves me to study how I may best serve my country as a voter and citizen. If you feel about it as I do the quest may yield us both amusement and profit.

## THE DAIRY.

### Babcock Bottles and Scales for Weighing Cream Samples for Babcock Test.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Since the article on "Special Points in Testing" was written, and which appeared in the "Advocate," issue of June 25th, there has appeared in an American journal, an article along similar lines by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the State of Wisconsin. There are some points in this Wisconsin sketch worth noting.

After some preliminary remarks with reference to the Babcock test, he says: "In making the above test, skill and experience are required to secure accurate results. But no matter how careful the operator may be, it will be impossible for him to get correct results if he is not provided with accurate glassware and sensitive and accurate scales. In the past the creameries of the State have been obliged to depend largely upon the advice of salesmen when ordering supplies and apparatus with which to work. This has resulted in the purchase of certain types of scales entirely unfit for the purpose for which they were purchased, and the use of such scales has been the cause of great errors and heavy losses."

He then illustrates types of scales for weighing cream samples which are lawful and those which are not. According to these specifications, none but 1, 2, and 4 bottle cream scales of the "Torsion" type are legal, and also the 12 bottle scale with hanging pans. We may say that we have been somewhat suspicious of the ordinary 12 bottle cream scale, although tests in our laboratory indicate that with good care, they are reasonably accurate. However, as we understand it, these 12 bottle cream scales with "knife-edge" bearings are illegal in Wisconsin.

At a meeting of the Dairy Instructors at Ottawa about three years ago, it was suggested that the weights and measures inspectors of Canada be also requested to inspect the creamery balances for weighing cream samples as a part of their duties, but so far as the writer knows, this has not been done. Where so much depends upon accurate weighing of cream samples, it would seem as if this should be a proper line of inspection. We are afraid that in some cases the cream balances are not very accurate, especially those of the 12 bottle type, after a few years' use in a damp creamery. In fact it is a question if these should be allowed at all.

The writer of the article referred to seems to fall into a curious error when he says: "There was a time when an 18cc. cream pipette was considered sufficiently accurate to use in making cream determinations. But when it became known that such a pipette would deliver 17.9 grams of a 10 per cent. cream and only 15.8 grams of a 50 per cent. cream, the cream pipette was replaced by various types of cream test scales." He then adds—"errors approximately as great as those obtained through the use of the cream pipette may be obtained by the use of inaccurate, insensitive cream test scales."

The following table will show the weights of cream measured by an 18cc. pipette, where cream tests from 10 to 50 per cent. fat, and the error introduced:

Per cent. fat in cream	(+)=too high. (-)=too low. Weight of 18cc. of cream in grams.	Error in Reading.
10	18.414	.23(+)
15	18.216	.17(+)
20	18.144	.16(+)
25	18.036	.05(+)
30	17.928	.12(-)
35	17.640	.70(-)
40	17.388	1.36(-)
45	17.100	2.25(-)
50	17.046	2.65(-)

It will be seen from the foregoing table that an 18cc. pipette which is properly rinsed so that all of the cream measured, goes into the Babcock bottle, will give results which are within the "limits of error," when testing cream, containing from 10 to 30 per cent. fat. If I were the patron of a creamery, I would aim to have my cream test between 25 and 30 per cent. fat, and then, whether pipette or scale were used, I should expect to obtain more nearly justice. If a cream containing less than 25 per cent. fat is sold or delivered, there is too much skim-milk leaving the farm, and such cream is likely to sour more quickly than richer cream. From the creameryman's viewpoint, rich cream is wanted because there is less bulk to handle and the butter from such cream is likely to be of better quality than where the cream is thin. However, where the buttermilk is retained at the creamery there is more buttermilk from thinner cream and this may be an advantage to him. On the whole creamerymen prefer the richer cream. On the other hand, if cream tests above 30 or 35 per cent. fat, there is greater danger of the separator throwing too much fat into the skim-milk, and more difficulty in accurate sampling of the cream for a test.

The Wisconsin Inspector accounts for the difference in readings of cream tests made by him, and at the University, when compared with tests made at the creamery, as being "due to the use of cream scales that are not sufficiently sensitive." In some cases this would hardly account for the difference we find, assuming that a representative sample is sent to us at the College. We had a case recently where the difference was nearly 100 per cent., that is, our test was nearly double that obtained by the patron at the creamery. He assured us it was similar cream in both cases. In another case we got 43 per cent. and the creamery test was 34—The person sending sample said both lots were taken from the same vessel.

On the question of variety of Babcock bottles, the Wisconsin writer says: "A bewildering variety of types of Babcock bottles is now listed in the catalogues of glassware manufacturers." He says a few of these are accurate but, "The remaining types are worse than worthless as they are misleading to the dairymen. The use of the wide-neck bottle is especially objectionable. The use of bottles in which the graduations are placed very close together is likewise objectionable, it being impossible to obtain accurate results when either of the above objectionable types of bottles are used."

In accounting for this "bewildering variety" of bottles he observes: "It is to the manufacturer's advantage to use tubing having a wide variation in diameter. If no limit is placed on the diameter of the tubing used, the manufacturer to avoid waste uses up all available tubing, thus producing a varying percentage of bottles with extremely wide necks, and graduations crowded closely together. While such bottles may be accurately calibrated they are difficult to read." He concludes—"Accuracy must not be sacrificed for mere convenience; neither should the matter of a few dollars extra expense to the creameryman be the essential consideration. It is highly desirable from the standpoint of accuracy to have all the milk bottles with necks of approximately the same diameter." (He specifies types of bottles for both milk and cream testing to be used in Wisconsin.)

Your readers will observe that much of the foregoing is in accordance with the principles laid down in our previous article on the question. Coming as it does from a Wisconsin man, it is all the more acceptable. In nearly every advance of the human race, errors and inaccuracies are sure to creep in, during the course of time, hence it is essential that those on the "Watch Towers" shall keep a sharp lookout.

O.A.C.

H. H. DEAN.

### Prejudice an Obstacle.

It is a greater accomplishment to breed prejudice out of the farmers than it is to breed a good dairy type into his herd. In the latter case nature will have its own way and accomplish its own end if the proper sires are used, but even then the bias and prejudice inherent in us have the upper hand. Opinion is subject to the will, and our will is not very flexible. We sometimes consider conditions of our own mak-

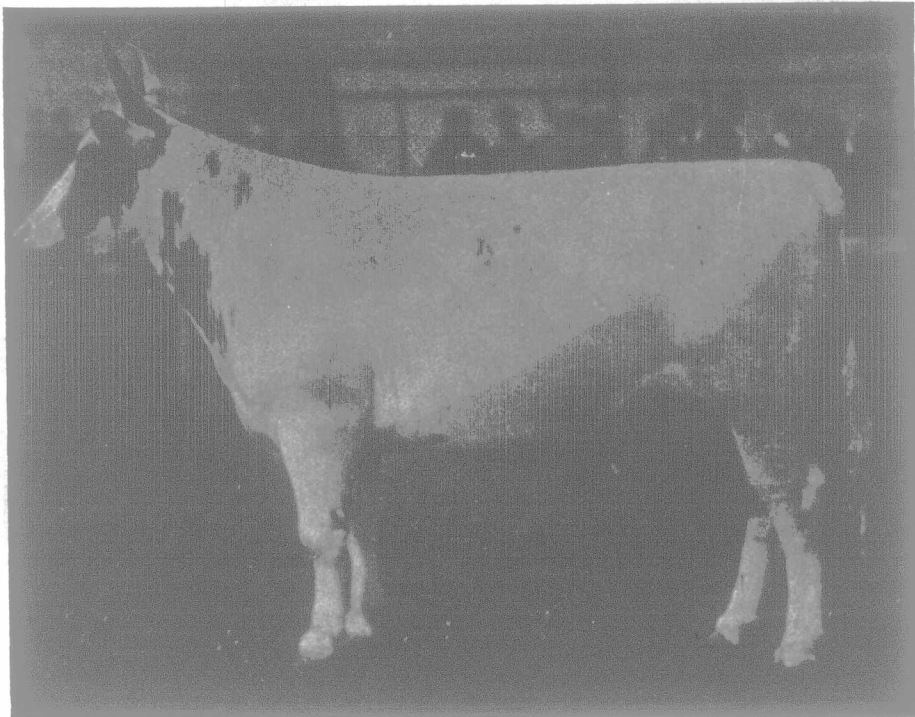
and a concatenation of circumstances led to its denunciations. However, if prudence had been exercised and peculiarities of the dairy breed studied it would have been realized that the calf actually possessed nerves and a temperament, for it is this that makes them profitable and productive.

This is one prejudice that had to be overcome in the beginning, but there are others just as pronounced at present. In the exploitation of any project it is general conditions that should guide us in our movements, for we are all human and prone to make mistakes if we build too much on our own judgment and decision.

### True Worth.

Nowadays farmers use the gang-plough, the wide drill, and the wide harrows, and with them they couple as many horses as are necessary to do the work, and place the reins in the hands of one man. Does not the same economical wisdom apply in feeding the dairy cow, one man will operate a large implement as well as a small one, and will he not care for a high-producing cow most as easily as for a small producer. When filling a silo a large blower requiring much labor is more economical than many small ones and the same thing applies to the dairy herd, with the exception that very little more labor is required to care for a large cow and heavy producer than for a small one, in fact, labor is more economically used. Taking it, the country over, with an average production of milk of about 3,800 pounds per year, the folly of the system appears, when at the same time animals producing all the way from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of milk per year are becoming numerous and require very little more individual attention.

The profits from a 10,000-pound cow are vastly superior to those from two 5,000-pound cows, and in fact we doubt if the latter mentioned can be fed at a profit at all. In the case of Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th, \$184.62 worth of food were consumed, but, giving as she did, 23,022 pounds of milk containing 917.6 pounds of butter-fat, she returned a profit of \$356.36. These figures almost place this cow outside the sphere of dairy farming. She was an exceptional case, it is true, but, we do not need to go far from home to find instances where the good feeding results in most profits. In a recent issue of our paper an ordinary grade cow was featured, which is owned by Prof. Reynolds. She consumed \$66.82 worth of fodder, yet she left a net profit of \$94.50 to her owner. This is bringing the question nearer to home, and applying it to actual



Perfect Piece.

First-prize Ayrshire bull at Kilmarnock, 1914.

ing as the nature of things generally, forgetting to look around us and see if such circumstances are universal. To illustrate this remark let us relate one instance where a farmer had for years been breeding "just cattle." A bull of the dairy type with good breeding came into the community, and since he was handy this particular farmer used him. We will not say but what at that particular time he had some slight intention of increasing the milking propensity of his herd. However, the progeny resembled the sire in appearance, which distinguished it as being different from the rest of the cattle. As it grew up it became fleet of foot and caused its owner no little annoyance, and so disgusted was he with the outcome that he withdrew his favor and swore vengeance on the breed.

The sight of thousands and thousands of like cattle feeding tranquilly in the fields vindicates the breed, and throws the blame back onto the unsatisfied individual. The last volume of the Ayrshire breed's record gives as its highest number 38,170, while a like volume recording Holsteins shows 39,025 sires and dams in Canada. With this immense number of pure-breds and a large number of grades in consequence of crossing with the males of these breeds one would almost expect to find the country overrun with wild infuriated animals if that peculiarity were characteristic of the breed. But where they exist in any number they are noted for their docility and complete domestication. Prejudice, thoughtlessness and unacquaintance with the breed probably made this farmer as strange to the young dairy calf as the calf was to its owner,

conditions and circumstances as we find them on Canadian farms. Turn a pure-bred and a scrub on to the road and you will see little difference in them, but put them into the stalls and give them intelligent care and you will soon be able to discern the difference in the two.

In most cases where good care is given and the greater the cost of maintenance the greater the profits. We do not advocate this system apart from proper records and bookkeeping, for in many cases with the great individuality in dairy herds it might result in a loss, but knowing the cost of maintenance and the production of each animal, the unprofitable ones can then be eliminated.

This system of liberal feeding does not necessitate buying a large amount of concentrates. Rosalind of Old Basing, the champion Jersey cow of the British Empire, gave 13,105 pounds of milk containing 674 pounds of fat, yet she did this on food chiefly grown on the farm. In making this record her owner states that she received hay grown on the farm, green feed, oat straw, roots, pasture in season, and oat chop, with an occasional handful of corn meal and a little bran. There is no limit he says to the amount of hay and bedding she will eat. Much of her success depended upon the herdsman and his care, and under such conditions she produced 674 pounds of fat per year for four years and four living calves.

To make dairying profitable we must get away from the small consuming, small producing individual type, and get the large, rugged kind that will eat large quantities of roughage and

large quantities of concentrates, and convert them into large quantities of milk. They are the kind that return profits over and above the cost of labor and maintenance connected with their keep.

In pursuing this principle we need not sacrifice the interests of any breed, as the individuals mentioned will show. It is a discrimination within the breed and an appreciation of worth where it may be found.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Heaters to Protect Early Crops.

Throughout the spring season we have noticed on several occasions where heaters have been used to protect the crops from frost. At a Horticultural Convention in Rochester last winter some extensive fruit growers expressed a little dissatisfaction with their use, but at our Experimental Stations in Canada they are in favor. At Ottawa, Prof. Macoun has a number of these heaters in the garden of the Experimental Farm, and seems exceedingly well pleased with the results. One hundred of these heaters or pots per acre will raise the temperature from eight to ten degrees, while forty, it is considered, will raise the temperature two or three degrees, which sometimes means the difference between preservation and destruction of a crop. It is estimated that one and one-half cents per hour for fuel will operate each pot, and brings the cost within the reach of most.

At the Ontario Agricultural College Prof. J. W. Crow has also made use of them this spring. They are of a little different make from that seen at Ottawa, but their efficiency is just as marked.

When used in connection with early crops, such as tomatoes and others susceptible to frost at that time of year, it would be quite easy, at a small expense, to protect the crop from destruction, and when we further consider that the income from a successful crop amounts to from four hundred to six hundred dollars per acre, it seems like commercial wisdom to make use of these appliances to protect such crops from frost. Crude oil is used as fuel, the price of which varies considerably with the quantity purchased at one time.

### Working the Hoe in British Columbia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This morning we went out to look after a patch of sweet corn. Here in the West we hear the Real Estate men talk much about suckers and something to the effect that there is "one born every minute" well it struck me that in the corn business we meet more suckers than in the real estate business. The Early Malakoff which is grown to quite an extent here is very much given to throwing suckers and last year we found that it paid us to pull these off. This morning after our regular weekly round of the hoe I started in to pull off the suckers and it took me half an hour to clear up one short row, but the pigs enjoyed the product and to-morrow the dose will be repeated and so on each morning till the corn patch is cleared of that kind of sucker.

There is another sucker that is a bad one if left to his own devices but if handled well he is a worker when turned loose in the corn; that is the sun. We find that on this land the soil in a hoed patch is anywhere from 10 to 20 degrees warmer than the soil that is not kept hoed and then too, if it is not hoed the sun fairly sucks the moisture from the ground. So far this year we have only irrigated our corn twice and it has been pretty hot. In fact when I was down on my knees after the suckers the dust was too hot to be comfortable.

We are all struck on the hoe here. Last year with 700 tomato plants and lots of hoe and cultivator we sold more tomatoes and had them earlier than off another patch of 1,000 that was only hoed twice and cultivated irregularly. This year with more hoe and less irrigation we are ripening our tomatoes three weeks earlier than last year and are having a much bigger early crop. Of course, some of it is due to better plants but not all.

We have quite a gang on hoeing this week and it is funny to note how they regard the hoeing. Every one of them has been gardening at some time and they all wanted to hoe with the idea of killing weeds, even though they could not see any. We have had six men, not regularly employed this spring, for we had to take what we could get. Men here work by the hour and are engaged for the season, we are likely to want them only a day here and there and can generally get a man when we want one. Sometimes it is quite a problem to get a new one to understand that a very shallow dust mulch that is all over the ground and particularly close to the plant is worth twice as much as a big heap of dust here and there and the rest of the ground untouched or scraped bare of its share, in order to pile the

dust. Hoeing that is done checker-board style is not good if you are trying to get ahead of the other fellows on the early market. It is a system that wastes moisture and worse than that it wastes heat, for heat is worth more than moisture though you can not do much without both. If you are keeping in all the moisture and all the heat there will be no weeds in sight.

In two weeks we will be putting in our cover crop of oats around our young trees, and in the lowest places among the older trees, that are kept under clean cultivation. We are coming more to believe that more winter-killing is caused by early fall frosts than by the hard winter. Last winter was very mild with us and yet we lost a bunch of three-year-old McIntosh Reds from top freezing and a cover crop would have saved them. Oats are our favorite because they are an annual. They will grow with less moisture to start them and get a ranker growth quicker than any other grain will give, yet form no sod, so that we only need to cultivate in the spring to get rid of them. They draw off the surplus moisture and the young wood ripens quickly where they are growing.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

### Care of the Strawberry Bed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is good practice to take care of the strawberry patch at this season of the year. There is the old berry patch for instance that is to be plowed down. Last year at this time I ran the mower over mine and so put the weeds past the stage of seeding. I then manured slightly and by early fall I had a fine rank growth. This I turned under and this spring I cultivated thoroughly and planted to early potatoes. This patch is to-day entirely clear of weeds and the potatoes are about the best I see anywhere. It

to have the patch altogether free of weeds. This year I planted about the first of May, or as soon as the ground was dry enough to let me get on it. Every plant grew. Last year I waited till about three weeks later and lost a great many plants through the drouth. The young plants are running splendidly, much better than they did last year.

York Co.

W. H.

### Canning Crops a Good Department in the Farm Rotation.

The canning-factory industry with its encouragement to the growth of canning-factory crops has grown to large proportions in the Province of Ontario, and it has led to the production on farms, favorably situated, of crops that are fairly lucrative. Prince Edward County comprises a district which has led in this pursuit, and at the present time there are twenty-six canning factories operating in that county. Although the profits per acre are not always as large as those received from other lines, such as berries and sometimes tree fruit, yet, taking it year after year, it is looked upon with favor by the farmers, and among those making a success of this enterprise in the county mentioned is Ed. B. Purtelle.

Success in the growth of canning tomatoes depends largely upon the seed or plants used. Of all the crops grown tomatoes, taking them year after year, perhaps return the largest profits, and with this crop, particularly, the character of the plants grown and set influences to a very large extent the nature of the crop. It is a common practice in Ontario to have the factory provide themselves with the seed and furnish the growers with the plants, but some patrons of the factory consider that by seed selection and growing their own plants they can enlarge their yield and increase their profits. Pursuant to this principle Mr. Purtelle selects his own seed each year, and by methods often described in these columns separates the seed from the tomatoes in the fall and stores it for the spring use. The plants are first started in a modestly-constructed green-house on the farm, and they are transplanted once into cold frames outside. They are protected here by cotton, but during the latter days of their stay in the bed this is sometimes left off altogether.

In Mr. Purtelle's opinion the nature of the plants might easily influence the crop, to the extent of one hundred bushels per acre, and considers that much of his success in the production of tomatoes is reliant upon the selection of seed which he has made, and the character and vigor of the plants which he grows.

In his fields the Baltimore, Chalk's Jewel and Worden are the varieties chiefly grown, and they have been selected on account of their smoothness and uniformity in maturing. In preparation for a good crop of tomatoes clover sod is turned under with a liberal coating of manure. This has been sufficient on the farm mentioned to eliminate the necessity of commercial fertilizers. They are not denounced by Mr. Purtelle, but in his experience he has received fairly good results without their use, and it has not been his practice during recent years to apply anything besides manure.

Many growers in Prince Edward County claim that they have grown six and seven hundred bushels per acre, but generally speaking they are freak crops and cannot be cited as a reliable average in the growing districts. Mr. Purtelle himself has grown all the way from two hundred to six hundred bushels per acre but asserts that he is satisfied with a four-hundred-bushel crop, and if he could procure that year after year he considers tomato growing for the canning factories a lucrative industry.

A little calculation will show this to be far in excess of the customary returns from an acre



An Ordinary Rolling Coulter Attached to a Wheel Hoe.

For cutting strawberry runners and cultivating at the same time.

seems that an old strawberry patch has the right amount of humus in it for the potatoes. If one wishes to add a little fertilizer rich in potash he may do so to advantage the previous fall.

This year I have marked the part of my patch that has yielded the best berries. From these I intend to do my planting for my next year's bed. Unless one does this he may set out inferior plants, much to his loss and disappointment next season. In this connection I have been careful to cultivate the part of my patch to be used for planting from, with the utmost care and I have done all I can to encourage the rooting of the runners. I am adding a little liquid manure in order to encourage growth.

Next year's patch will be on ground that I have planted to early potatoes this year. As soon as the potatoes are harvested I shall cultivate the ground thoroughly and sow rape. In this way the land will be quite clean and full of humus. I hope to plow about the last thing this fall and to cultivate again next spring in order

of land. Thirty-five cents per bushel is paid for the tomatoes at the factory, giving a gross income from a four-hundred-bushel crop of \$140 per acre. Without the use of commercial fertilizers and with inexpensively-grown plants the cost of production need not exceed \$40 per acre under average conditions. This leaves approximately \$100 per acre as a profit from the crop.

Eight acres are this year devoted to canning-factory crops on this place. Besides the tomatoes are peas and corn. Peas are not so profitable as tomatoes, but they leave the land in excellent condition for fall wheat or any other crop which is likely to follow. One ton of peas per acre worth \$40 at the factory is a fairly good crop. This does not sound as remunerative as the growing of tomatoes, but the labor connected therewith is vastly less, and, considering the subsequent condition of the land, it is one of the best systems to put into practice on a canning-factory farm.

Even four hundred bushels to the acre is above the average in Prince Edward County, but it is within the range of most every grower who will select his own seed wisely from the field and grow the proper kind of plants. Mr. Purtelle speaks favorably of this department of his crops, and it is to the system of seed selection and plant growing that he credits his success in the enterprise.

## POULTRY.

### Dry Feeding in Winter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Although, perhaps, it may justly be claimed that dry feeding should not be considered as exclusively applicable to winter conditions, at the same time it may be safely considered as of especial interest to study any different methods of feeding to be applied during that season more particularly in reference to farm conditions.

It is not in the least too early to begin thinking of winter conditions and planning, in order that winter may find us with our minds made up and in readiness to carry out some definite plan. The practice of feeding ground grains and concentrates, principally dry in winter, certainly possesses many advantages particularly on the farm. Included in the advantages of dry feeding are: The great saving of labor; the decreased risk of ill effects on the birds; and of improper mixing of various ground grains, and the fact that the birds are less liable to gorge themselves. Experience has proved that poultry will take small quantities, and often, if fed by this system, which is the natural manner in which birds should feed. The problem of occupation at times when the birds must be to a large extent confined is also in this way partially solved.

A very important point which is seldom sufficiently emphasized by advocates of the dry feeding system, is the more easily digestible condition which the dry food will take on while in the crop of the bird as compared with damp or wet food. There are glands in the mouth of a bird which secrete saliva or what is sometimes known as the glandular juice, and the saliva will be more freely given off by these glands when dry meal for instance is taken into the mouth, than when damp or wet meal is eaten. This mixing of the food with the saliva, which contains a ferment like yeast, is the first step in digestion which really commences in the crop under favorable conditions.

Should there be mistakes or carelessness in the mixing of ground grains it would appear reasonable to suppose that the chances of the evil effects of such carelessness being minimized by digestive activities would be in favor of the dry system.

It has been said by those who do not or did not favor this system of feeding that it is conducive to laziness on the part of the birds. The writer's experience has been quite the contrary, and in caring for a large number of birds through the winter it has been found, as above stated, a partial solution of the employment problem.

The birds will eat the dry meal until the

saliva in the mouth becomes temporarily exhausted, then they will turn to the drink, from which they will almost invariably turn to scratching if conditions in the poultry-house are such as to encourage this, the natural exercise of the hen.

The feeding of a moist or crumbly mash, say twice or three times a week, in small quantities at noon, has been found advantageous in combination with the dry feeding, and this mash can be composed of the same mixture as that fed dry with the addition of a small quantity of unmarketable, small potatoes and the best of the table scraps mixed with milk or water, not feeding all the birds would eat had they the opportunity.



Waiting for the Dominion Exhibition.

A view in the Exhibition Grounds at Victoria, B. C., where the Dominion Exhibition will be held in 1914.

In many sections of Prince Edward Island we had a very poor hatching season this year, but it is quite noticeable that where the dry feeding system and cotton-front poultry-house have been used the results compare very favorably indeed with wet feeding and tight house system. Of course, the reason being that the birds so cared for were in good health, not having suffered from colds and digestive troubles through the exceptionally long, severe winter which we experienced.

P. E. Island.

T. A. BENSON.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Enforcing the Stallion Law.

The work of the Stallion Enrolment Inspectors in the Province of Ontario is proving helpful and salutary as the rapid increase in enrolment shows. To any who are still neglecting to enroll their stallions, the fact should be made known that one owner in Huron County recently paid a fine of \$25.00 and costs, and a similar case for violation occurred in Simcoe County. The determination of the authorities is to impartially enforce this law which has had a year's initial trial.

## Notes From Prince Edward Island.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At this date, July 8th, we are having splendid growing weather, and crops are coming on rapidly. June was a cold month all through, and vegetation was slow, but the ground is full of moisture, and the present warm spell is hastening the crops on to maturity at a rapid rate.

Haying will not begin before the 20th of July. The hay crop, though a fairly heavy one, does not come up to earlier expectations. The very cold weather of the month of April thinned out the red clover meadows, and only the alsike survived except where the snow lay till late. But timothy is making a good growth now, and we look for a good average cut.

Grains look exceedingly well, and the deep-green color of the oat and wheat fields gives assurance of heavy crops. Potatoes and roots have come well. Corn not so well, on account of the cold in June. Fruit trees seem very healthy, and early and fall varieties promise a good yield. Dairying at the cheese factories was a little slow in June, but since July came in the supply of milk is up to that of former years. Poultry is giving large returns. Eggs have averaged a considerably higher price than any previous year. This is the result of co-operation through the "egg circles." Mr. Benson, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is still hard at work extending the co-operative system of marketing, and will soon have the whole Island covered with egg circles. More power to his elbow in this matter. The farmers should all stand by this movement, which is paying them well now and promises still better results in the future when all of our egg producers are educated

up to produce and offer to the consumers only a first-class article in clean, fresh, eggs, guaranteed and bearing the stamp and number of the producer. Quality is what tells in profits to-day, and we must see to having it in all of our exports if we are going to reap the rewards we would like.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Live-stock Branch, have placed a few very fine Clydesdale stallions here with companies of farmers who agree to keep them insured. They are not sold—only lent—and are placed in localities where good sires are not available. Other pure-bred stock is also placed on same conditions. This will stimulate the breeding of better and more profitable farm animals, and start many to improve their herds who have not been doing much along that line before.

W. S.

Baron of Buchlyvie, the Clydesdale stallion so well known to breeders, met with an accident on June 28th which necessitated his death. This horse has left many valuable animals and will long be remembered through his progeny. He was a winner at Scottish shows and was known the world over. The horse world sustains a great loss through the death of Baron of Buchlyvie.

### The Dominion Exhibition at Victoria.

Since the announcement was received that the Federal Administration had selected Victoria as the scene of the next National Show, to be held on September 21 to 26, the Executive of that exhibition have not spared themselves in making their fair grounds convenient, beautiful, and commodious. A landscape architect was at once employed, and his recommendations have been followed almost to the letter. The Executive of the Association are very much pleased with what has been achieved, and it is generally felt that former patrons of the

Exhibition, as well as many new-comers expected, will agree that nothing more could have been done to provide for their convenience and comfort. Between \$40,000 and \$50,000 have been spent in these preparations, and there is little more to do than await the coming of the thousands who are expected to flock to the Pacific Coast.

The educational display which has been assigned to a new building, now in course of construction, promises to be very interesting. The aim is to make it thoroughly representative, thus giving outsiders, as well as local people, a comprehensive idea of the standard of British Columbia's educational system.

It is expected that the Dominion Fair will find the largest collection of stock that has ever been assembled on Van-

cover Island. Geo. Sangster, the Secretary, has received a great many enquiries, not only from the breeders of British Columbia, but from those interested in the industry in Eastern Canada, the United States, and elsewhere.

Victoria's 1913 Fair was marked by an exceptional stock exhibit. So many entries were received that it was difficult to find housing for them all. The management had figured that, with the added attraction of the Dominion Exhibition, the Department should have even a larger representation, and has proceeded to arrange the necessary accommodation. Five or six new and thoroughly modern stables have been built; the cattle sheds have been extended, and the sheep pens now occupy more space than ever before. With such preparations, it

is assured that no matter how large the entry, the stockmen will be found satisfactory shelter for their entries.

The entertainment end of the Show has not been overlooked. As usual, there will be horse-racing. These races will open on the Saturday preceding the inauguration of the Show, and will continue every day until its close. The half-mile track has been put in fine shape, and the grandstand is being extended.

James Begg & Son, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont., when sending a change for their advertisement for this issue, report the sale of Bonnie's Messenger 32762, their four-year-old Ayrshire bull, whose record as a producer of heifers is remarkable. Look up the change of advertisement in this issue.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1914.

Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. J. Lockie Wilson Superintendent.

Table listing dates of fall fairs for 1914 across various Ontario locations. Columns include location names and their respective dates (e.g., Desboro Sept. 17 and 18, Toronto (Can. National) Aug. 28 to Sept. 12).

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, July 13, numbered 129 cars, comprising 2,358 cattle, 791 hogs, 356 sheep and lambs, and 362 calves. Choice and good cattle firm; choice steers, \$8.30 to \$8.65 for loads; one lot of live sold at \$8.90; good steers and heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; common to medium, \$6.50 to \$7.75; cows, \$3 to \$7; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$7; milkers and springers, \$5.5 to \$8.5; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$1 to \$6; lambs, \$9 to \$16.25. Hogs, fed and watered, \$8.75 per cwt.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

Table showing receipts of live stock at Toronto (City, Union, Total) for Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, and Horses.

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

Table showing receipts of live stock at Toronto (City, Union, Total) for Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, and Horses (1913).

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 166 carloads, 1,212 cattle, 7,148 hogs, 1,910 sheep and lambs, 610 calves, and 60 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock have been liberal in nearly all the different classes. Trade was generally active, and prices steady to strong for all stock of good to choice quality. The run of cattle was fairly large, but not too large for the demand. The season of the year has arrived when unfinished grassers are brought on the market in hopes of getting some of the high prices that have been, and still prevail, for stall-fed, or meal-fed, on grass cattle. Too many of this common class arrived, and values declined for them from 15c. to 25c., and in some instances more; but choice cattle held firm, and more of them would have sold. Trade in stockers and feeders, as well as milkers and springers, was about the same as for the previous week. Veal calves, if anything, sold at increased values, as receipts were not equal to the demand. At the commencement of the week, sheep and lamb prices were excessively high for this season of the year, but at the close of the week values had declined \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. for lambs,

and from 50c. to 75c. per cwt. for sheep. Hog receipts have not been equal to the demand, and prices were very firm all week. Butchers'.—Choice steers sold at \$8.30 to \$8.65, and one lot of eight cattle brought \$8.70; good steers and heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; medium, \$7.60 to \$7.90; common grassers, \$6 to \$7; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.10; good cows, \$6.50 to \$6.90; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.25; canners, \$2 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7.25. Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; stockers, \$5.75 to \$6. Milkers and Springers.—The demand for milkers and springers was quite indifferent in comparison with a few weeks ago. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$85, and one cow brought \$90. The bulk sold at \$60 to \$70 each. Veal Calves.—The demand for veal calves still keeps ahead of the supply, and prices, if anything, were firmer than at any time in the past two months, at



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SURPLUS - 11,000,000  
TOTAL RESOURCES 80,000,000

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least there were more calves sold at the high price of \$11 per cwt. Choice veals, \$10 to \$11; good veals, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$7 to \$7.75; inferior Eastern calves, \$3.50 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices for lambs declined from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt., and sheep from 50c. to 75c. per cwt. during the week. Spring lambs sold from \$8.50 to \$9.50; light ewes, \$5 to \$6; heavy ewes and rams, \$3.50 to \$4.50; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs.—Prices remained firm, at \$8.40 fed and watered, and \$8.65 weighed off cars, and \$8 to \$8.10 f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Trade in horses was very quiet again last week at all the different stables. At the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, two carloads were sold and shipped out, one car going to Montreal, and one to Quebec. A few sales were also made to the local city trade. Prices quoted were: Drafters, \$200 to \$225; general-purpose, \$175 to \$200; expressers, \$160 to \$200; drivers, \$125 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$45 to \$90 each.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The supply of Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables is still growing larger, and prices becoming more reasonable. Blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket; currants, red, 40c. to 75c. per basket; gooseberries, 40c. to 90c.; cherries, sour, 45c. to 55c. per basket; black cherries, 75c. to \$1.25 per basket; raspberries, 14c. to 16c. per box; strawberries, 10c. to 14c. per box. Asparagus, \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen bunches; beets, 15c. to 25c. per dozen bunches; beans, 90c. per basket; cabbages, \$1 to \$1.15 per hamper; carrots, \$1.50 per hamper; cucumbers, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; onions, 25c. to 35c. per dozen bunches; parsley, 40c. to 50c. per basket; peas, 50c. to 75c. per basket; peppers, 75c. per basket; tomatoes, 90c. to \$1.15 per basket, outside-grown.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 98c. to 99c., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 94c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 93c., bay points. Oats.—Ontario, new, white, No. 2, 39c. to 40c., outside; 41c. to 42c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 42c.; No. 3, 42c., lake ports. Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c. Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside. Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 74c., all rail, track, Port Colborne. Barley.—For malting, 56c. to 58c., out-

side. Manitoba barley for feed, 51c., track, bay ports.

Roller Oats.—\$2.25 per bag of 90 pounds.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$13 to \$14.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8 to \$9. Bran.—Manitoba, \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$28.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts were liberal and prices easy. Creamery pound rolls, 24c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—New-laid, firm, at 23c. Cheese.—New, large, 12c.; twins, 14c. Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.40; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.40; primes, \$2.25 per bushel.

Potatoes.—No Ontario potatoes to be had, and scarcely any New Brunswick, which were worth \$1.75 per bag, by the car lot, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Spring chickens, 20c. to 30c. per lb.; hens, 14c. per lb.; ducks, old, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; spring ducks, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. to 22c. per lb.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; city hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 14c.; calf skins, per lb., 17c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 50c.; horse hair, 37c. to 39c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, 17c.; fine, unwashed, 19c.; wool, washed, combings, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, combings, fine, 27c.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Demand for cattle continued very good last week, notwithstanding the warm weather. Supplies were not large, and the quality of the stock for the most part was fairly good, though very few really fancy steers were offered. Prices of live stock of all kinds were very high. Choice steers were quoted at 8c. to 8c. per lb.; fine at 8c. to 8c.; good at 7c. to 8c., and medium at 6c. to 7c. Common stock ranged down to 5c. Cows and bulls ranged generally from 5c. and 5c., up to 7c. and 7c. per lb. Spring lambs continued in good demand, and prices ranged from \$5 to \$7 each, according to size and quality. Yearling lambs were about steady, ranging from 6c. to 7c. per lb., while ewe sheep ranged from 5c. to 5c. per lb. There was a very good demand for calves, and sales of milk-fed stock took place at 6c. to 8c. per lb., while good, grass-fed calves sold at 5c. per lb. Sales of selected hogs were still being made in the vicinity of 9c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses was unchanged in tone. Horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., sold at \$225 to \$275 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$127 each, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were sold at about the same price. Demand was good and supplies were fairly liberal. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were up to 12c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—New stock was not handled to any considerable extent, and old was very scarce. Green Mountains, in car lots, were quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25, in bags of 90 lbs., while Quebec stock was quoted at 90c. to 95c., and reds at 85c. to 90c. In a smaller way, prices ranged from 15c. to 20c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 60c. to 65c. in small tins, and up to 85c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 13c. to 14c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 12c. to 13c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—Receipts of eggs were fairly large, and prices were unchanged. Prices were 22c. to 23c., for wholesale lots of straight-gathered eggs, and 26c. to 27c.

for single cases of selected stock, with No. 1 at 23c., and No. 2 at 20c. to 21c.

Butter.—The quality of butter is being maintained fairly well, although it is possibly a little less choice than that of a few weeks ago. The tone of the market for creamery was slightly easier. Choice quality creamery sold at 23c. to 24c. per lb.; fine at 23c. to 23c., while seconds were 22c. to 23c. Ontario dairy was 21c. to 22c., and Manitoba, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Receipts were fairly large, but quality was hardly up to that of a few weeks ago, although prices were higher. Western colored was 13c. to 13c. per lb., and white was about the same also. Eastern cheese was 12c. to 12c. for colored, and 1c. less for white.

Grain.—The market for oats was rather lower last week. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 43c. to 44c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots, and No. 3 at 43c. to 43c.; No. 2 feed oats were sold at 42c. to 42c. per bushel. Manitoba barley was 61c. for No. 3, and 60c. for No. 4.

Flour.—Ontario flour was again lower in price. Manitoba first-patent flour was unchanged, at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour was \$4.90 to \$5 for patents, and \$4.60 to \$4.65 per barrel for straight rollers in wood.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed were steady. Bran sold at \$22 per ton, and shorts at \$25 in bags, while middlings were \$28 including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Supplies were light and prices firm and higher. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay was \$16 to \$16.50, and No. 2, \$15 to \$15.50.

Hides.—Lamb skins were higher, but the market was otherwise steady. Prices were: Beef hides, 14c., 15c. and 16c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1; lamb skins were 45c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prices were higher at Buffalo the past week, it being mostly a dime to fifteen cents higher level, except on some slippery, low-grade stuff. Canada was a liberal contributor, quite a few good steers and heifers coming out of the section around London. Best Canadian steers the past week, of strong weight, sold up to \$9.20, the highest price within the recollection of sellers, and it was generally an \$8.75 to \$9 market for Canadian shipping steers. There were something like eighteen loads from across the river, and most of the consignments ran to better kinds of steers. A load of heavy heifers sold at \$8.20. Few little cattle came from Canada. In the yearling line, nothing here was good enough to sell above \$8.85. Best handy-weight steers ranged from \$8.40 to \$8.65, and were ready sale. Anything on the dry-fed order, whether heavy or light, sold readily. Not enough of these grades coming to meet the full demands. On Monday, July 6th, something like thirty cars of shipping kinds of steers, and they were disposed of readily during the first hours. Extreme top for some weighty Ohio steers was \$9.60, other sales ranging from \$9.30 to \$9.40. Dry-fed cows and heifers were bringing big money. Some young cows in good flesh were selling up to \$7.25, and heifers better than eight cents, not many of either class coming marketward at this time. On Friday, a load of nine and a quarter average cows and heifers, with a few odd steers in, sold at \$8.10. They were off the grass, and sellers said it was the highest price paid for the class of stuff for July, within their recollection. Stocker and feeder trade was rather quiet, although some good quality lighter stuff sold at good prices. Little stuff appears to have the call, but it must show good quality to get by. Feeders on the fleshy order were selling around \$7.25 to \$7.50, and the choice little yearling stuff brought nearly as much money. Buyers in this division looked for quality. Same in the stocker bull trade. The past week some dealers paid up to \$5.75 to \$6.50 for stocker bulls, but they showed good breeding and were very desirable. Tail-

end, common, stocker bulls, sold down to \$5.25, and slow sale at that. Fat bulls sold strong last week, and about the best offered sold up to \$7.50. Demand has been good right along for all kinds of bulls. Usually, during the very heated term, big heavy bulls are not wanted, but so few good kinds of bulls are coming, that killers are taking all weights readily. Milker and springer trade looked better, prices the past week being full strong, and a better feeling generally prevailed. Canadian shippers are advised that the demand at Buffalo of late has been very strong for shipping steers, but to obtain high prices, cattle must show excellent finish. Medium weights, 1,175 to 1,250 lbs., sold readily, where they showed prime finish. Receipts for the week show 3,950 head, as against 4,475 head the previous week, and 3,375 a year ago. Quotations:

Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9 to \$9.60; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.60 to \$8.90; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.40; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.50 to \$8.70; fair to good, \$8.15 to \$8.25; light and common, \$7.50 to \$7.75; baby beef, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; good butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; light butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.75; best heavy, fat cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.90 to \$5; best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good feeders, \$6.75 to \$7; best stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; good killing bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock and medium bulls, \$5 to \$6.50; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90; good milkers and springers, \$55 to \$65; common, \$35 to \$50.

Hogs.—Hog receipts fell off the past week, and prices were higher every day, pigs showing the greatest improvement. On Monday, July 6th, best grades sold generally at \$8.90, with pigs at \$8.85, and before the week end packers paid up to \$9.25, and pigs reached \$9.40; roughs, \$7.50 to \$8; stags, \$6 to \$7.25. One deck of Canadian hogs sold on Thursday's market, with a few heavies out, at \$9. Receipts past week, 25,760; previous week, 35,200; year ago, 27,200.

Sheep and Lambs.—Past week started with a \$9.25 range for top lambs, and Thursday and Friday best ones reached \$9.50 to \$9.75; a few, \$9.85. Top yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8; wether sheep, \$6.25 to \$6.50, and ewes, \$4 to \$5.50, as to weight. Receipts for the past week, 6,000; previous week, 7,200; year ago, 7,000.

Calves.—Mostly an \$11 to \$11.50 market for top veals the first four days of the past week, and on Friday best ones reached \$12; culls \$10.50 down, and grassers \$5.50 to \$7. Loads of Canadian grass calves, averaging around 180 lbs., sold on Thursday to a Pennsylvania buyer for feeding purposes at \$7. Receipts for the past week totaled 1,675 head, as against 2,625 for the previous week, and 2,375 for the corresponding week last year.

Butter.—Creamery, prints, 29c.; creamery, extra, tubs, 28c.; creamery, extra, firsts, 25c. to 26c.

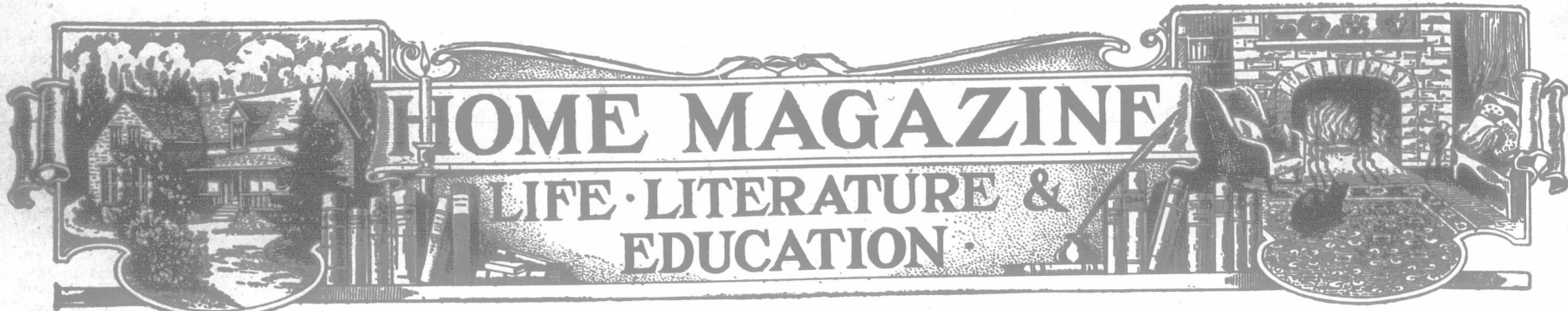
Cheese.—New, fancy, 15c. to 16c.; fair to good, 14c. to 15c. Eggs.—White, fancy, 26c. to 27c.; State, fancy, mixed, 25c. to 25c.; Western, candled, 21c. to 22c.

### Cheese Markets.

Utica, N. Y., 13c. to 13c., butter 27c.; Brockville, 12c., balance refused, 12c. to 12c. paid on street; Kingston, 12 5-16c.; Napanee, 12c. and 12 13-16c.; Cornwall, 12c. and 12 13-16c.; Perth, 12c. and 13c.; Iroquois, 12 13-16c.; London, 12c. to 12c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter 23c., cheese 12c.; Belleville, 12 11-16c.; Cowansville, Que., butter 22c.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.60 to \$9.75; Texas steers, \$6.40 to \$8.30; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$8; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$9; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.85. Hogs.—Light, \$8.50 to \$8.90; mixed, \$8.40 to \$8.90; heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.90; rough, \$8.25 to \$8.40; pigs, \$7.70 to \$8.70; bulk of sales, \$8.55 to \$8.90. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.85 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$7.50. Lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$9.35.



### The Athabasca Trail.

My life is gliding downwards; it speeds swifter to the day  
 When it shoots the last dark canon to the Plains of Far-away,  
 But while its stream is running through the years that are to be,  
 The mighty voice of Canada will ever call to me.  
 I shall hear the roar of rivers where the rapids foam and tear,  
 I shall smell the virgin upland with its balsam-laden air,  
 And shall dream that I am riding down the winding woody vale,  
 With the packer and the packhorse on the Athabasca Trail.

I have passed the warden cities at the Eastern water-gate,  
 Where the hero and the martyr laid the corner-stone of State,  
 The habitant, coureur-des-bois—and hardy voyageur.  
 Where lives a breed more strong at need to venture or endure?  
 I have seen the gorge of Erie where the roaring waters run,  
 I have crossed the Inland Ocean, lying golden in the sun,  
 But the last and best and sweetest is the ride by hill and dale,  
 With the packer and the packhorse on the Athabasca Trail.

I'll dream again of fields of grain that stretch from sky to sky,  
 And the little prairie hamlets, where the cars go roaring by.  
 Wooden hamlets as I saw them—noble cities still to be,  
 To girdle stately Canada with gems from sea to sea;  
 Mother of a mighty manhood, land of glamor and of hope,  
 From the eastward sea-swept islands to the sunny Western slope,  
 Ever more my heart is with you, ever more till life shall fail,  
 I'll be out with pack and packer on the Athabasca Trail.

—Arthur Conan Doyle.  
 Jasper Park, Alberta, June 18, 1914.

### Browsings Among the Books.

#### MENTAL STOCKTAKING.

From "Literary Taste and How to Form It," by Arnold Bennett.

You, O serious reader of many volumes, believe that you have a sincere passion for reading. You hold literature in honor, and your last wish would be to debase it to a paltry end. You are not of those who read because the clock has just struck nine, and one can't go to bed till eleven. You are animated by a real desire to get out of literature all that literature will give. And in that aim you keep on reading, year after year, and the gray hairs come. But, amid all this steady tapping of the reservoir, do you ever take stock of what you have acquired? Do you ever pause to make a valuation, in terms of your own life, of that which you are daily absorbing? Do you ever satisfy yourself by proof that you are absorbing anything at all, that the living waters, instead of vitalizing you, are not running off you as though you were a duck in a storm? Because, if you omit this mere business precaution, it may well be that you, too, without knowing it, are little by little joining the tritlers who read only because eternity is so long. It may well be that even your alleged sacred passion is, after all, simply a sort of drug habit. The suggestion disturbs and worries you. You dismiss it impatiently; but it returns.

How (you ask, unwillingly) can one perform a mental stocktaking? How

can he put a value on what he gets from books? How can he effectively test, in cold blood, whether he is receiving from literature all that literature has to give him?

The test is not so vague, nor so difficult as might appear.

If a man is not thrilled by intimate contact with nature: with the sun, with the earth, which is his origin and the arouser of his acutest emotions—

If he is not troubled by the sight of beauty in many forms—

If he is devoid of curiosity concerning his fellow-men and his fellow-animals—

If he does not have glimpses of the unity of all things in an orderly progress—

If he is chronically "querulous, dejected and envious"—

If he is pessimistic—

If he is of those who talk about "this age of shams," "this age without ideals," "this hysterical age," and this heaven-knows-what age—

love, a thirst for beauty, and he has not taken the gift; because genius has offered him the chance of living fully, and he is only half alive, for it is only in the stress of fine ideas and emotions that a man may be truly said to live. This is not a moral invention, but a simple fact, which will be attested by all who know what that stress is.

What! You talk learnedly about Shakespeare's sonnets! Have you heard Shakespeare's terrific shout:

"Full many a glorious morning have I seen

Flatter the mountain-tops with sovereign eye.

Kissing with golden face the meadows green.

Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy."

And yet, can you see the sun over the viaduct at Loughborough Junction of a morning, and not shake with the joy of

ful: who know, moreover, that this transgressor, whosoever he be, is my kinsman, not by the same blood and seed, but by participation of the same reason and of the same divine particle—how can I be hurt?" And with these cadences in your ears you go and quarrel with a cabman!

You would be ashamed of your literary self to be caught in ignorance of Whitman, who wrote:

"Now, understand me well—it is provided in the essence of things that from any fruition of success, no matter what, shall come forth something to make a greater struggle necessary."

And yet, having achieved a motor-car, you lose your temper when it breaks down half-way up a hill!

And the A. V. of the Bible, which you now read, not as your forefathers read it, but with an aesthetic delight, especially in the Apocrypha! You remember:

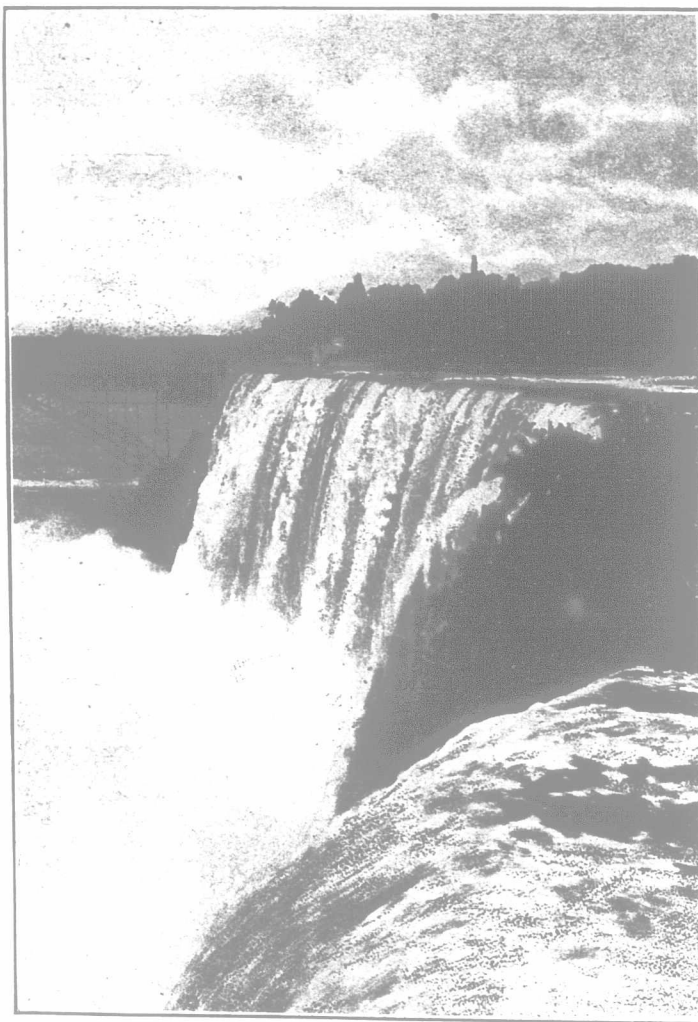
"Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art changed to a low estate. For gold is tried in the fire, and acceptable men in the furnace of adversity."

And yet you are ready to lie down and die because a woman has scorned you! Go to!

You think some of my instances approach the ludicrous? They do. They are meant to do so. But they are no more ludicrous than life itself. And they illustrate in the most workaday fashion how you can test whether your literature fulfils its function of informing and transforming your existence.

I say that if daily events and scenes do not constantly recall and utilize the ideas and emotions contained in the books which you have read or are reading; if the memory of these books does not quicken the perception of beauty, wherever you happen to be, does not help you to correlate the particular trifle with the universal, does not smooth out irritation and give dignity to sorrow—then you are, consciously or not, unworthy of your high vocation as a bookman. You may say that I am preaching a sermon. The fact is, I am. My mood is a severely moral mood. For when I reflect upon the difference between what books have to offer and what even relatively earnest readers take the trouble to accept from them, I am appalled (or should be appalled, did I not know that the world is moving) by the sheer inefficiency, the bland, complacent failure of the earnest reader. I am like yourself, the spectacle of inefficiency rouses my holy ire.

Before you begin upon another masterpiece, set out in a row the masterpieces which you are proud of having read during the past year. Take the first on the list, that book which you perused in all the zeal of your New Year resolutions for systematic study. Examine the compartments of your mind. Search for the ideas and emotions which you have garnered from that book. Think, and recollect when last something from that book recurred to your memory apropos of your own daily commerce with humanity. Is it history—when did it throw a light for you on modern politics? Is it science—when did it show you order in apparent disorder, and help you to put two and two together into an inseparable four? Is it ethics—when did it influence your conduct in a two-penny-half-penny affair between man and man? Is it a novel—when did it help you to "understand all and forgive all"? Is it poetry—when was it a magnifying glass to disclose beauty to you, or a fire to warm your cooling faith? If you can answer these questions satisfactorily, your stocktaking as regards the fruit of your traffic with that book may be reckoned satisfactory. If you cannot an-



"The Gorge of Erie, Where the Roaring Waters Run."

Then that man, though he reads undisputed classics for twenty hours a day, though he has a memory of steel, though he rivals Porson in scholarship and Sainte Beuve in judgment, is not receiving from literature what literature has to give. Indeed, he is chiefly wasting his time. Unless he can read differently, it were better for him if he sold all his books, gave to the poor, and played croquet. He fails because he has not assimilated into his existence the vital essences which genius put into the books that have merely passed before his eyes; because genius has offered him faith, courage, vision, noble passion, curiosity,

life? If so, you and Shakespeare are not yet in communication. What! You pride yourself on your beautiful edition of Casaubon's translation of Marcus Aurelius, and you savor the cadences of the famous:

"This day I shall have to do with an idle, curious man, with an unthankful man, a railer, a crafty, false, or an envious man. All these ill qualities have happened unto him through ignorance of that which is truly good and truly bad. But I, who understand the nature of that which is good, that it only is to be desired, and of that which is bad, that it only is truly odious and shame-



swer them satisfactorily, then either you chose the book badly or your impression that you read it is a mistaken one.

The superlative cause of disastrous stocktakings remains. It consists in the absence of meditation. People read, and read, and read, blandly unconscious of their effrontery in assuming that they can assimilate without any further effort the vital essence which the author has breathed into them. They cannot. And the proof that they do not is shown all the time in their lives. I say that if a man does not spend at least as much time in actively and definitely thinking about what he has read as he has spent in reading, he is simply insulting his author. If he does not submit himself to intellectual and emotional fatigue in classifying the communicated ideas, and in emphasizing on his spirit the imprint of the communicated emotions—then reading with him is a pleasant pastime and nothing else. This is a distressing fact. But it is a fact. It is distressing, for the reason that meditation is not a popular exercise. If a friend asks you what you did last night, you may answer, "I was reading," and he will be impressed and you will be proud. But if you answer, "I was meditating," he will have a tendency to smile and you will have a tendency to blush. I know this. I feel it myself. (I cannot offer any explanation.) But it does not shake my conviction that the absence of meditation is the main origin of disappointing stocktakings.

**The Child in Vacation.**

The summer vacation to which the boys and girls look forward so eagerly does not always come up to what is expected of it. Even young children grow tired of aimless days, and when they seem "cross" and out of sorts, it may simply be because they are feeling what an older person would be at no loss to recognize as boredom. Parents wonder why the child should be discontented when it has nothing to do but play. Often that is the very reason. As it is true that all work and no play makes for dullness, so it is likewise true that all play and no work ceases to bring pleasure.

The vacation playground programmes contain good suggestions for mothers, or anyone having the charge of the children during their holidays. The promoters of the vacation playgrounds proceed on the knowledge that the child is essentially active, that it loves to use its hands in "making" things, and that some attractive manual employment should be provided, as well as games and opportunities for play.

Accepting a hint from this, some of the "properties" of the vacation playground will prove helpful to the mother who lives in the country, and whose children remain at home through the long vacation. The articles are very inexpensive—small, colored beads, the stringing of which into patterns will furnish absorbing occupation for little fingers on warm afternoons when the children are better quiet in the shade than at play; colored kindergarten paper cut into strips to be woven into book-marks, mats, and looped in chains; bright-hued worsteds for the pin-and-cork work that never seems to lose its fascination from one generation to another. Modelling in clay is an occupation that appeals to small boys and girls, and a very little direction is enough to start them to producing what, in their eyes, are wonderful works of art. Solid geometrical objects, cubes, cones, etc., are serviceable to begin with, and apples, pears, and other fruits and leaves are favorite models. Paint boxes and pictures outlined to be colored are likewise a source of much busy enjoyment. Children at the seaside have a never-failing resource in digging in the sands. While the little people not at watering places cannot have the real thing, a good-sized sand-box is no mean substitute. The box may be only four boards nailed together at the ends to enclose the sand. With tiny shovels and pails, and a tub of water near by, little children will enjoy themselves for hours at a stretch. Playing in the sand is a healthy pastime, and one to which children take as naturally as young ducks take to water.

For the older boys and girls, the summer vacation is a fine time for cultivating a mature hobby. It is true that, of late years, many of us, led on by nature books, nature pictures, nature stories,

have felt that we must join the ranks of the students of nature unless we were willing to own ourselves hopelessly behind the times. We must not attempt to thrust a nature hobby upon the children, as Mrs. Pardiggle thrust practical philanthropy upon her young sons. But we can bring them within the sphere of Nature's charms, and trust her to win them to her study.

Almost every child likes to collect things, and the interest of his collection adds to both the pleasure and the profit of his vacation. Wild flowers can be pressed successfully between several thicknesses of blotting paper under a piece of board weighted with stones. The sheets of paper on which are the flowers should not be disturbed, but the next sheets may be changed if they become damp. When the flowers are dry, they can be fastened in the blank book provided for them, either by thrusting the stem through a slit in the page, like post cards in an album, or by a narrow slip of paper gummed on the ends. The name of the flower, the place where it was found, and the date, should be written under the specimen, and any other remarks the collector wishes to make may be added. The attention of the little flower collector may be called to the deep coloring of the late summer flowers as compared with the wild flowers of spring. Collecting butterflies and insects is a hobby of many boys old enough to be allowed to use a cyanide bottle for putting their catch painlessly to death. The young entomologist's outfit should include a few small paste-

The celebrated Wm. Ellery Channing asserted: "Every human being is intended to have a character of his own, to be what no other is, to do what no other can. Let him not enslave his conscience to others, but act with the freedom, strength, and dignity of one whose highest law is in his own breast. All virtue lies in individual action, in inward energy, in self-determination. There is no moral worth in being swept away by a crowd, even towards the best of objects."

"Give what you have," said Longfellow. "To some it may be better than you dare to think"—and he might have added, "than you dare to act."

Do you dispute the statement? Do you doubt the law? Then try to estimate what might have been the consequence had Christopher Columbus stifled as an idle dream his mental visions of a New World,—had he been deterred by the fears or yielded to the expostulations of his advisers—had he, in a word, lacked the individuality to act on his own convictions.

What if Copernicus, with desperate resolve, had crushed as chimerical, his ideas of the sphericity and motions of our earth and the other worlds in space! What if he had concluded that "What everybody said must be true,"—namely, that the earth is a circular flat surface, that it rests on the backs of elephants, etc.—that if you ventured too near to the outer rim you would be in danger of falling over!—but needless to pursue the thought—the new continent would not have been discovered, nor the circum-

The different destinies of men are less dependent upon differences of opportunity than upon ambition and application.

W. J. WAY.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**From Some of Our Readers.**

Dear Christian Friend, greeting in the Master's Name,—I enjoy reading the Quiet Hour; it is food for my soul. May the Lord spare you for many years (if it is His will) to work for the honor and glory of God.

I will send this reading along. If you can make use of it to benefit mankind, you are at liberty to do so.

**The World Needs Our Sympathy.**

The sight of a man crushed to earth is one of the saddest things known. And how many such wrecks there be! Poor, helpless, weary ones, of whom it might truly be said, "The grasshopper is a burden" to them.

Indeed, it seems as if the juniper trees were almost as close together as lamp-posts in some lives; and how little we do, compared to what we might do, to make it otherwise! Here is a poor, disconsolate, disappointed man, crushed to earth with the weight of life, and wanting to die. He feels that he hasn't a friend in the world, and so he wants to get out of it. A kind word of encouragement and sympathy would be to him like an angel feast, in the strength of which he might go for forty days: and yet we withhold it, because it seems such a little thing to do.

The hardest thing about the hard things of life is that we must bear so many of them alone. Many a man will give his goods to feed the poor, and almost give his body to be burned in the works of charity, who will not take a poor man by the hand and say, "Brother, be of good courage;" the very thing his heart is starving for. This old world of ours is in more of a famine to-day for sympathy than it ever was for bread. As our hearts have gone out to the old prophet in his oppressive loneliness, perhaps some of us have thought, "I should like to have been the angel that helped him under the juniper tree."

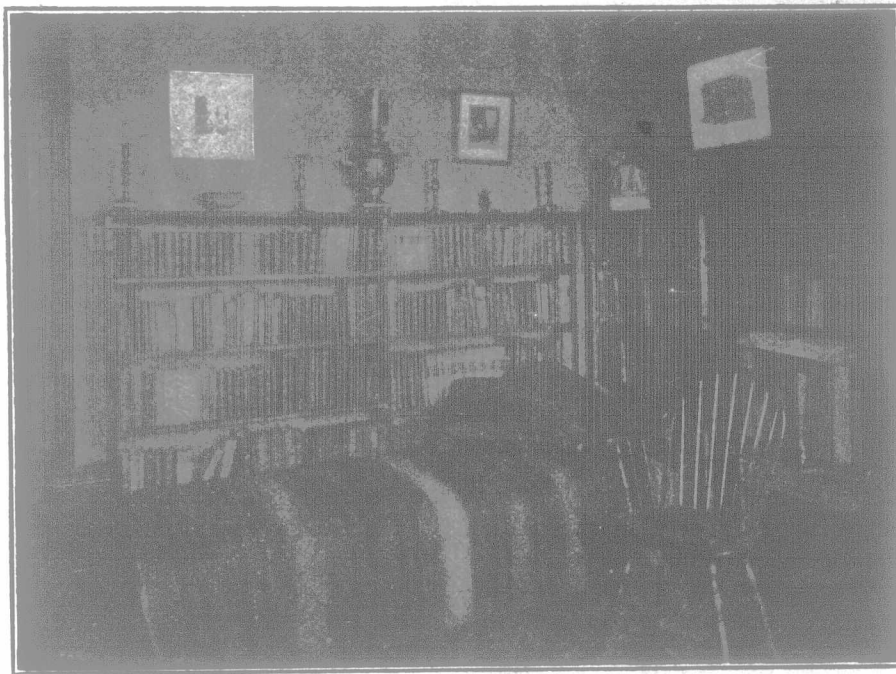
Well, why not be the angel to help other poor folks under other juniper trees? For there is still plenty of that kind of work to do. God's work in this world is not waiting for wings so much as it is for hands and feet. The most of us are too much afraid of soiling our hands and hurting our manuring in doing the same kind of work the Good Samaritan did; but if we only had a pair of nice, long, white wings to hold us up out of the mud, what missionaries we would make!

Had the priest and the Levite only stopped to give the half-dead man the right kind of a hand-shake and a word of encouragement, it might have braced him up to at least make a good start for Jerusalem before the Samaritan reached him. But their going by on the other side, with their heads up, may have hurt him more than the hardest blows the robbers gave him. A friendly hand on the shoulder of John B. Gough made a man of him, and put sunshine into untold thousands of homes.

"It was only a glad, 'Good morning!' As she passed along the way; But it spread the morning's glory Over the live-long day."

It was a little thing, so easy for any of us to do, and so much needed, and yet we didn't do it. Somebody has said that if we don't take joy to heaven with us, we won't find it there, and I have no doubt it is true. In this world we have to give to get, and I don't know of any good reason why it should not be that way in the next. It doesn't take many notes to make a melody, and yet so many of us never sing the little song we might.

"The wounds I might have healed,  
The human sorrow and smart!  
And yet it never was in my soul  
To play so ill a part.  
But evil's wrought by want of thought,  
As well as want of heart."  
—Selected from "The Raven and the Chariot."



Bookcases—Convenient and Easy to Make.

board boxes for carrying home the specimens, as they can be more easily transported in that way than on the mounting boards.—Selected.

**Individuality.**

All true moral worth comes from inherent and individual energy. It is rare that success in any form, or even the semblance of success, is thrust upon a man. It is quite true that our fellow-man may help us: indeed, as John Ruskin expresses it, "Every good man is helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons." But this brings us at once to the principle of individuality. A man must fulfil the conditions, that is to say, he must put himself in the right mental and moral attitude. In other words, a man must rely on himself, and must have a worthy object; and then all influences will help him, for he will convert even obstacles into stepping-stones to lift him towards the summit of success.

To win some success, to reach some goal, should be the object of all effort. While life is too short to be idly spent, it is also too short and too precious to be squandered in aimless endeavor. If the experience of successful men is a safe guide, then, wisely-directed, persistent, individual effort, must win.

Aristotle said: "Be sure that you have an aim in life sufficiently lofty to justify the spending of your years in endeavoring to attain it."

navigation of the globe been attempted, much less accomplished. What if Sir Isaac Newton had paid as little regard to the fall of an apple in his orchard as do ordinary observers? That which to all other minds had seemed a matter so trivial as to be scarcely worthy of remark, led him to careful study,—to prolonged and abstruse investigations, and recondite calculations, resulting in the discovery of the universal law of gravitation. What if Galileo, observing the oscillations of a lamp swinging from the ceiling in the cathedral at Pisa, had not discovered behind the effect a cause, beyond the phenomenon a law! This law is called the isochronism of the pendulum. And upon the knowledge and practical application of this law depends the accuracy of our chronometers (time-measurers). What if Gutenberg had listened to the pessimists, and abandoned his types and the first roller press? What if Brewster and Faraday had been frightened by accusations of making discoveries in chemistry and electricity by satanic influence! What if Geo. Stephenson had been deterred because some wisecracks said his locomotive "couldn't be made to work!" What if Cyrus W. Field had become discouraged by apparently insuperable difficulties and repeated failures in that great work—the laying of the Atlantic cable?

The greatest achievements have been wrought, not by man in the aggregate, but by man the individual. In view of great results, what aggregation or company of men should we pit against such individuals as an Edison or a Marconi?

Noon is the summer of the day,  
When brightly shines the sun  
Upon our path with cheering ray,  
To show the course we run.

The flowers of character are seen  
Of manhood's glorious prime,  
To shed their beauty o'er the scene  
By lives that are sublime.

Amid the struggles and the storms  
Of life's preceding years,  
We've watched their young and tender  
forms,  
With many doubts and fears.

And as we viewed the virtues fair  
In lovely shades appear,  
We've praised the tenderness and care  
That could such beauty rear.

For mid the evil which surrounds,  
And would their growth oppose,  
Their sweetest fragrance oft abounds,  
And they their charms disclose.

Even as a flower when gently pressed,  
Its odor we receive,  
So many virtues when oppressed,  
Their sweetness often leave.

Likewise we see the mental powers,  
Their beauty now display;  
And wisdom's treasures, as the flowers,  
Are seen in bright array.

The brilliant eyes with wisdom shine  
In tenderness and grace,  
While nobleness with light divine,  
Is seen upon the face.

For wisdom, truth, and virtues rare,  
That character adorn,  
Are seeds implanted by Heaven's care,  
Sometimes in Life's young morn.

But in the noontide of man's life,  
As flowers they do appear,  
Amid the trials and the strife,  
Through manhood's brief career.

W. MIDDLEMASS BROWN.  
Collingwood, Ont.

My thanks are due to the readers who  
sent the selections given above, and I  
also wish to thank a Toronto reader of  
"The Farmer's Advocate" for her gift of  
two dollars for the sick girl who is  
anxious to go to her friends in the coun-  
try. I will give my needy friend the  
contribution towards her expenses, and  
also the cheering message—she is still  
unfit for the journey, but is very grate-  
ful for any kindness shown her. Thank  
you, my unknown friend, for your kind  
words about the Quiet Hour, and for  
your prayers. I love to think—as Dr.  
Arnold says—"that Christian friendships  
may be part of the business of eternity."  
HOPE.

## The Beaver Circle

### At the Fountain.

By Elizabeth Maury Coombs.  
Iron feet on the hot highway,  
Gray lips caked with dust,  
Silent and travel-worn come we  
Athirst to the fountain's rust!

Dry as the dust of yesterday,  
And how can we understand?  
Dry? When we've come with our burden  
far  
Over the heat-cursed land.

Brothers of Speech, stop, hear us:  
We lesser folk than you  
Crave but the flow of the vital stream  
In the fountain's pool anew.

Patient and true companions,  
Sharers of all your toil,  
God sealed our lips that we make no  
moan  
When he chained us to the soil.

Ere you plunge each day in the cooling  
flood,  
Think of our burning thirst,  
Think of our parching clay-caked lips,  
And give us our life-draught first.

### The Story of Black Bob.

A famous regimental pet in days gone  
by was Black Bob, a horse which be-  
longed to the Eighth King's Royal Irish  
Light Dragoons—new hussars. Black Bob  
was foaled at the Cape, and he became  
the favorite charger of Rollo Gillespie,  
colonel of the "Royal Irish." The heroic  
Gillespie fell at Kalunga (1841), and  
after that affair Black Bob was put up  
at auction, "with his saddle and hous-  
ings still spotted with the blood of his  
gallant master." Gillespie was greatly  
beloved by the Royal Irish, and they de-  
termined not to let the charger go out  
of the regiment. The upset price was  
300 guineas, and an officer of the  
Twenty-fifth Light Dragoons bid 400  
guineas, but the Irish troopers bid 500  
guineas among themselves, and so Black  
Bob became their property. Black Bob  
always marched at the head of the regi-  
ment, and could distinguish the trumpets  
of the Eighth from those of any other  
corps. It is said that he was partial  
to the air of "Garry Owen," always  
pricking his ears when the band struck  
up the national tune. At length, when  
the Eighth was ordered home, circum-

Gillespie on his back, watching the  
squadrons of the Royal Irish defile past,  
Black Bob fell down and died.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my  
first letter to your charming Circle, and  
I hope it will escape that hungry w.-p.  
b. I live on a farm of one hundred  
acres, about five miles from our nearest  
station. I have two brothers and one  
sister. I am in the Junior Fourth  
Class. I have read the following books,  
Elsie Books, Pansy Books, Bessie Books,  
and many others. Our teacher's name  
is Miss Houston, and we all like her  
fine. I would like some of the Beavers  
of my age to write to me, and I will  
write back. I will close, as my letter  
is getting long.

IRENE CADWELL (age 12).  
R. R. No. 3, Moorfield, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has  
taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for 12  
years, and he thinks that it is the best  
farm paper there is. We farm, but we

in the Senior Third class at school. For  
pets I have a dog named Collie, and a  
little gray-and-white kitten. Every  
night when I am coming home from  
school, Collie is out watching for me,  
and runs to meet me. Then he jumps  
up and barks at me and leads the way  
to the house. When we get to the door  
he nods his head for me to go on in.  
When my little kitten wants me to stroke  
its back, it comes over to me and rubs  
against my legs and jumps up. Then I  
lift it up on my knee and pet it, and it  
sings for me. I think this is all I can  
think of for this time, so good-bye, Puck  
and Beavers.

ALEXIA WILLIAMS.  
The Cedars, Bradford, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have long  
been a silent reader of these fine letters.  
My father has taken "The Farmer's Ad-  
vocate" for many years. We all take  
great pleasure in this fine book. I live  
on a 150-acre farm. We have eleven  
horses, five of which are colts. I love  
the horses, and it is wonderful how much  
some horses know. I am very glad it  
is summer, for I like to work outside  
with the flowers and hear the pretty  
little songs the birds sing. I live seven-  
eighths of a mile from a school. This  
school is a fine one. There are about  
twenty children come to school. Well,  
I must close and leave room for some-  
one else's letter. Wishing the Circle  
success.

MARION SOMERS.  
(Age 14 years.)  
R. R. No. 1, Villa Nova, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my  
first letter, I hope it will not find the  
w.-p. b. I am in Grade VIII at school,  
but I am afraid I am not going to pass  
into the High School. I have one sis-  
ter; she is four years old; her name is  
Ella. We are going to build a barn this  
summer. I see that there are a number  
of rural-mail routes around in Ontario.  
We have one out this way. It has been  
raining here for two days now, and all  
the creeks are raised. There is one be-  
tween our place and the school, and last  
night when I was coming home the water  
was flowing over the road, and I had to  
go into our neighbor's and wait till I  
saw a ride coming, and I got home all  
right, but I could not go to school the  
next morning. It was the worst rain  
we have had for a long time. I will  
have to close now. Will some of the  
Beavers write to me, please?

VERA L. KNIGHT.  
R. R. No. 1, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have often  
thought of writing a letter to the Circle,  
but this is the first time I have done so.  
We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate"  
as long as I can remember, and I like  
it very well. I like reading very much.  
Some of the books I have read are:  
"The Lamplighter," "Lelia's Choice,"  
"Fallen Fortune," "Ivanhoe," "Swiss  
Family Robinson," and "The Second  
Chance." I would like to get Miss Mc-  
Clung's first book, "Sowing Seeds in  
Danny." I do not know how many  
books I have read. I like drawing and  
music. In the winter we have a nice  
time skating and sleigh-riding.

We have a little pup and call it Towser.  
In the evening he will follow me all  
around in the barn, so as to come up  
with me. He and our other dog are  
not very good friends, but they are bet-  
ter than they were.

We have six heavy horses and a driver,  
seven little calves, and about sixty-five  
pigs.

I am in the Senior Fourth class. My  
teacher's name is Miss Linxage, from  
Toronto. I would like to try the  
Entrance this summer. My sister has  
been at the Peterboro Business College.  
We used to live near there, but moved  
here five years ago.

I like flowers, but do not know the  
ones that go prettiest together. I like  
the vines that come up themselves every  
spring. Could you tell me any of that  
kind? I wish the Beaver Circle suc-  
cess.

IRENE GRANT.  
(Age 13, Sr. IV.)

The Adlumia sows itself every fall, and  
comes up every spring. It is a very  
pretty, delicate vine, but gives no shade.  
For shading a porch or veranda, the  
Virginia creeper is probably the best.  
It grows quickly, and is very hardy.



A Refreshing Drink.

stances rendered it imperative that their  
"pet" should be sold, and Black Bob was  
bought by a civilian at Cawnpore, to  
whom the Irish troopers returned half  
the money on his solemnly undertaking  
that the old horse should pass the re-  
mainder of his days in comfort. But  
poor old Bob had only been three days  
in his new quarters when he heard the  
trumpets of the Eighth as the  
regiment marched off at daybreak to em-  
bark for Calcutta. At the well-known  
sound, the old horse became frantic and  
made every effort to escape from his  
stable, until worn out with his exertions  
and well-nigh strangled, he sat down  
exhausted. As days passed by, and Bob  
saw no more the familiar uniforms, and  
heard no more the trumpets nor the  
voices of his old comrades, he began to  
pine away, refusing his corn and other  
food that was offered him; so his owner  
had him turned out into a paddock.  
But the moment he was free Black Bob  
jumped the bamboo fence and galloped  
off to the cantonments of the European  
cavalry. Making for the parade ground,  
the old horse trotted up whinnying to  
the saluting point, and on the spot where  
he had so often taken post with Rollo

live in a pretty village on the shores of  
Lake Simcoe, below Oro hills. On the  
east side of Hawkestone, on what we call  
Poplar Point, the Jesuit missionaries are  
supposed to have landed when they came  
into the County of Simcoe to teach the  
Indians. On the west side of this vil-  
lage is Rouse's Creek, where there are  
still traces of the Indians having camped  
along its banks. When my father was  
a boy there was an abundance of spec-  
kled trout in this creek, but now there  
are none. I will close, hoping to see  
my letter in print.

EVAH LEIGH (age 13, Book V).  
Hawkestone, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the  
third letter I have written to your splen-  
did Circle. I have only seen one of my  
letters in print, but hope this one will  
be printed. My teacher's name is Miss  
Fraser, and I like her very well. I am  
the only one going from this direction  
to our school, but I get a ride with my  
sister, who goes to Bradford school.  
My father owns two hundred acres of  
land, and we are three miles from Brad-  
ford. I am eleven years old, and am

**Honor Roll.**

- Alfred Stone, Highgate, Ont.
- Laura Somers, Villa Nova, Ont.
- Iva West, Aylmer, Ont.
- Jean Graham, Claremont, Ont.
- Lloyd B. Hoover, Selkirk, Ont.

**Answer to Puzzles in July Second Issue.**

1. Numerical Enigma.—Beaver.
2. Word - Square.—Late, Avon, told, ends.
3. Cross-Word Enigma.—Farmer.
4. Beheading.—Habit, a bit, bit, it.

**Conundrums.**

- When is it dangerous to enter a church? Ans.—When there is a canon (cannon) in the pulpit.
- What bird can lift the heaviest weight? Ans.—The crane.
- When are two apples alike? Ans.—When they are pared (paired).
- What coin do you double in value by deducting its half? Ans.—A half-penny.
- What is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness? Ans.—One is the sale of effects, and the other the effects of a sail.
- Why was Samson the greatest dramatic star that ever lived? Ans.—Because he brought down the house.
- What table has no legs to stand on? Ans.—The multiplication table.

Few animals surpass the horse in the keenness of his hearing, yet there are a multitude of drivers who yell and shout as if the horse in front of them with the delicate and sensitive ear were sixteen blocks away. We have sometimes been able to convey a sound to the horse we were driving which the person sitting beside us could not hear. The quiet, confident tones of the voice aid greatly in controlling the horse. We do not like drivers who never talk to their horses, though there used to be a driver of a six-horse team in Boston known as "Silent Jim." People stopped often to watch him handle his team in difficult situations, backing, cramping, turning around, without speaking a word. At any rate, please remember, whoever you are who drive, that your horse has no need of an ear trumpet to hear you.

**The Ingle Nook.**

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.]

Dear Friends,—An article appeared not long ago in one of the magazines, which commented in no flattering terms on the manners of the young people of the present day, contrasting them most unfavorably with those of former generations. The article went on to say:

"Boys and girls used to be very carefully trained in politeness. They learned to efface themselves. Perhaps the thing was overdone, but any such mistakes have been abundantly rectified. Now, parents seem to vie with one another to make their children as selfish as possible. The habit of gratifying every impulse, the shrinking from all dull and tiresome obligations, the satisfying the craving for constant amusement inevitably result in a want of self-control and self-restraint. It is almost impossible to inculcate constant charm of manner in those who are uniformly bent on pleasing themselves. Young people get an unattractive decision, a sort of slap-dash assurance, a total want of delicate half-tones. It is the little touches that make, the little flaws that mar, and urbanity, taught and practiced in the home, would not leave so much to learn in intercourse with the world at large."

Now, we would be very sorry to have to agree with this statement in toto, but we must acknowledge that there is a certain amount of truth in it. Our parents, in their young days, were taught to give way to their elders, to show respect to old age and authority, not to give their opinions unasked, and to be on the alert to serve and render those

little acts of kindness and courtesy which show consideration for others. Someone has said that this might be called the children's century, so much is being said and written on the subject of child-nature, the study of the development of the child, and the theory of training along the lines of self-expression; which is all very well and perfectly right to a certain extent, but does it not sometimes go a little too far in allowing too much liberty of thought and action, and requiring too little self-restraint and thoughtfulness? There is an old saying that "Manners maketh man," and that is true, for the basis and ground-work of true politeness is consideration and thoughtfulness for others. "Company" manners are only a thin veneer, liable to crack and peel off on any strain or stress, and show the rough wood underneath. Who does not know the discomfort and annoyance caused by the behaviour of a badly-brought-up child; and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it is not the poor child's fault if he is disagreeable and disliked, it is the fault of the parents who, through mistaken kindness or disinclination to take the trouble, have neglected to teach him a due regard for the rights of others. I have seen a strong, healthy boy of fourteen, calmly enjoy the most comfortable chair in the room, and not make the slightest sign of rising and giving it to his father who had come in tired from a long walk. I have heard children speak of their

They were speaking of Canada and her prospects, and though I was not expected to listen, I could not help but hear. It made me very indignant, and led to the writing of this letter to tell other like-minded people that they are entirely wrong. They were both dissatisfied with Canada. "Why," said the English lady, "Canada was called the land of opportunities, but it seems to be the land of failures." "Yes," assented the other, "I think Canada has stopped, and all the opportunities formerly so numerous are disappearing from view."

What a speech! Opportunities!—Canada fairly bristles with them! Her sunny skies are daily lighting paths to them. Her snows but hide them from the doubting and the undeserving. They gleam from her fields. They are singing, a gnome-chorus from the mineral beds beneath her soil. They are beckoning with Briarean hands from the new fledged towns and seething cities of the Golden West.

There's nothing the matter with Canada. She has not stopped. She has not even hesitated. Though embattled nations abroad have been wasting the blood of their citizenship; though strikes and labor disturbances have been crippling the industries of other lands; though world-wide financial depressions have cast reflections of their influence over her undertakings, the spirit of Canada is not touched. Steadily, and with unflinching purpose, she has kept the



The Fascinating Sand Pile.

father as "the boss," "the governor," or "the old man," and lack of respect in word is very likely to be accompanied by disrespect in action. But good manners do not consist simply in "Thank you," "I beg your pardon," "If you please." These are but the blossoms, so to speak; the roots strike down deeper, to the "Be courteous," "In honor preferring one another," of the Bible. The home is the child's natural training-ground, and a child's manners are the best indication of the manner of home from which he comes. Children who are not trained by example as well as precept to show respect and courtesy to others at home, are not likely to show respect to teachers or employers when they go out into the world; and the lessons which should have been taught at home often have to be learned afterwards by bitter experience, and at the cost of much humiliation and embarrassment.

Dear Junia,—While journeying on a train the other day I overheard a conversation between two ladies travelling East. One had just left the Golden West, the other was from England.

even tenor of her way, through good report and evil, too; and there is no need of an over-sanguine or fictitious optimism to breed faith in her immediate future.

There's nothing the matter with Canada; she knows where she is going, and she is on her way, strong, serene, and confident.

So, be Canadian to the core. Be proud of our Canada, the land of the maple, and sing with heart as well as voice:

Oh, the land of the maple is the land for me,  
The home of the stalwart, the brave,  
and the free.

A CANADIAN.

You are quite right. If ever a land deserved to be called "God's Country" it is Canada. She has varieties of climate to agree with every constitution, and opportunities for all. All she asks in return is energy and honest work, but she has no place for idlers.

A correspondent kindly sends the following recipe for canning corn:

**TO CAN CORN.**  
Take eight pints of corn, one cup of salt, and nearly one cup of white sugar. Put in kettle with water to barely cover. Cook fifteen minutes, put in jars, and seal tightly. When wanted for use, drain.

We have been asked for some recipes for good, savory, nourishing dishes, without meat, and for the benefit of others who may be interested, we give some here. These dishes are all nourishing, and "good eating":

**Vegetable Macedoine.**—Wash and scrape some carrots. Cut into pieces about three inches long and one-half inch wide. Roll in egg and breadcrumbs and fry in deep, hot fat. Prepare some creamed onions, also some fresh or canned peas. Put the peas in the center of a round platter, surround with the creamed onions bordered with the fried carrots. Garnish with parsley or cress.

**Potato Apples.**—Two cupfuls of sliced potatoes, one-half cupful of grated cheese, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream or one tablespoonful of butter, and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Salt to taste. Mix all ingredients together, shape as small apples, egg and crumb, put clove in stem and blossom end, and fry in deep, hot fat. Serve garnished with parsley.

**Apple and Banana Compote.**—Fill a baking-dish with alternate layers of sliced tart apples and sliced bananas, sprinkling over each layer a little sugar. See that bananas form the top layer. Brush over with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar, cover closely, and bake in a slow oven an hour and a half. Remove the cover, and brown.

**Nut Croquettes.**—Mix together one cupful of very finely-chopped nuts and one cupful of breadcrumbs. Bind together with a beaten egg. Form into small balls and encase them in seasoned mashed potato. Roll in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat.

**Swiss Ramequin.**—For six persons use eight small slices of stale bread, an egg, a cupful of milk, half a pound of mild, soft cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt, a grain of cayenne, and two generous tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat the egg well, and add three-fourths of the milk to it. Dip the bread in this mixture, and let it stand on a plate long enough to absorb all the milk and egg. Butter a gratin-dish or a platter with one tablespoonful of the butter, and lay the bread upon it. Set the dish where it will keep cool until the time for placing it in the oven. Cut the cheese into bits, and put it in a small saucepan with the salt, pepper, and the remainder of the milk and butter. Set this pan into another containing boiling water, and place the large pan on the stove. Stir the contents of the small basin occasionally until all are melted. Meanwhile put the dish of soaked bread into the oven. As soon as the cheese becomes melted, take the bread from the oven and spread the hot mixture upon it. Return to the oven and cook for five minutes longer. Serve the ramequin the moment it comes from the oven. It is suitable for a luncheon or supper dish, as well as for a course in a dinner.

**The Scrap Bag.**

Sewing machine oil stains can be removed by rubbing the stain with sweet oil or lard, and letting it stand for several hours.

Grass stains may be removed by rubbing with alcohol, then washing in clean water.

Sprinkle places infested by ants with powdered borax and they will soon disappear.

Pencil marks, in books, may be rendered indelible by washing with a soft sponge dipped in warm milk.

A jar of lime on the pantry shelf or cellar floor will keep the room dry and the air pure.

Newspapers firmly rolled together, adjusted properly, and hung by a string from the center, make a good skirt and coat supporter for use when travelling.

A shampoo for oily hair is made by

powdering very fine one-fourth of an ounce of camphor and one-half of an ounce of borax, and dissolving them in one pint of boiling water.

People with whose skins glycerine does not agree, generally find it work all right if used when the hands are wet. They may be wiped afterwards, as the mixture of water with glycerine does away with stickiness.

Do not say that it does not matter how you look around the house, for it does matter a great deal. It matters for the general credit of the establishment; it matters in its example to the children; it matters to the husband and father. It is one of the important duties of every woman to keep herself, and her house, in a condition as presentable as possible considering her circumstances.

Cane chair bottoms are improved by thorough soaking in hot water, and drying in the sun and air.

**Seasonable Cookery.**

**Currant Pie.**—To make the filling, mash 1 cupful of ripe currants, add 1 of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of water, and 1 of flour beaten with the yolks of two eggs. When baked, frost the top with the beaten whites of the 2 eggs and 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown in a hot oven.

**Currant Sweetmeats.**—Look them over carefully, stem and weigh them, allowing a pound of sugar to every one of fruit; put them in a kettle, cover, and leave them to heat slowly and stew gently for twenty or thirty minutes, then add the sugar and shake the kettle occasionally to make it mix with the fruit; do not allow it to boil, but keep as hot as possible until the sugar is dissolved, then pour it in cans and secure the covers at once. White currants are beautiful preserved in this way.

**Cherry Sweetmeats.**—To ten pounds of cherries allow five pounds of sugar; stone the fruit and put it in a porcelain kettle in layers with the sugar; let it heat slowly until the juice is drawn out; or it may stand in a cool place several hours, even over night; when stewed until tender, take the cherries from the syrup in a little strainer, and put them in cans placed on a board in boiling water. Boil the syrup until thick, then fill the cans and fasten the covers.

**Red or Black Raspberries with Currant Juice.**—Ten pounds raspberries, twelve pounds granulated sugar, one quart of currant juice. Make a syrup of the sugar and juice; when boiling, add the fruit and continue boiling for ten minutes. Put in glass cans, and fasten immediately.

**Currant Jelly.**—The currants must not be dead ripe; look them over and pick out all the leaves, but do not stem them; put them over the fire in a porcelain kettle and let them remain, heating gradually until they look shrivelled; they must scald thoroughly, but not boil. Pour the contents in a large flannel bag and drain without touching. To every pint of this allow one pound of crushed or granulated sugar; boil the juice fifteen minutes without the sugar, and five minutes after putting it in; skim well, and pour in the glasses. Squeeze what remains in the bag and make it like the above. It will be beautiful jelly, but not equal to the first.

**Strawberry Acid.**—Dissolve five ounces of tartaric acid in two quarts of water, and pour it upon twelve pounds of strawberries in a porcelain kettle; let it simmer forty-eight hours; strain it, taking care not to bruise the fruit. To every pint of the juice add one and a half pounds of sugar, and stir until dissolved, then leave it a few days. Bottle, and cork lightly; if a slight fermentation takes place, leave the corks out a few days; then cork, seal, and keep the bottles in a cold place.

**Currant Shrub.**—To one pint of currant juice and three pints of water add sugar to taste; chill with ice, and serve like lemonade.

Officer—"I ketch'd this here mutt pinchin' bananas off a fruitstand."  
Magistrate—"Aha! personating an officer! Two years."

**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.

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

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.



8288  
8281



8293  
8200

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8288 Blouse with Yoke and Sleeve in One, 34 to 40 bust.  
8281 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8293 Kimono Coat, 34 to 42 bust.  
8200 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 40 bust.



8126  
8234

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8126 Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.  
8284 One-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women 16 and 18 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8216 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.  
8232 Two-Piece Tucked Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8313 Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years.  
8303 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8329 Child's Kimono Coat, 2 to 6 years.  
8312 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8325 Draped Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.  
8326 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.



8306 Gown with Simulated Tunic, 34 to 42 bust.  
8310 Plain Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

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AND OVER

## WEEKLY MAIL ORDER BARGAINS



LOW PRICES  
AND GOOD  
QUALITY.

THIS  
PRETTY  
"DOROTHEA"  
DRESS  
29c

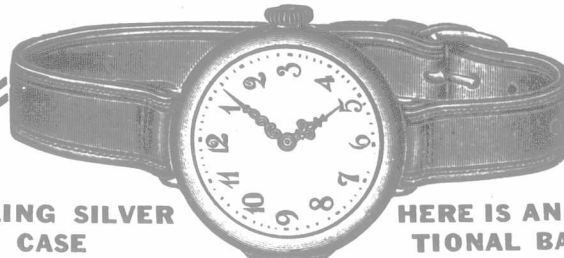
YOU SAVE ON THIS PURCHASE

58-A71. "Dorothea" Dress of Galatea  
Stripe Kindergarten Cloth, with Bulgarian  
and plain band trimming. Navy, 29c  
Oxford Grey, or Sky. Price.....  
Sizes 1, 2 years. Lengths 18, 20 inches.

COLORED  
LUSTRE 21c  
Per Yard

THIS IS A WONDERFUL  
DRESS GOODS  
OFFER  
NOTE THE SPLENDID QUALITY

46-A42. A cloth we can strongly recom-  
mend for wearing qualities and general use-  
fulness, very serviceable for school dress  
and bathing suits. Colors are Black, Navy,  
Red, Brown, Grey, Green and Cream. 40 in-  
ches wide. Almost half-price. 21c  
Price, per yard.....



STERLING SILVER  
CASE

HERE IS AN EXCEP-  
TIONAL BARGAIN  
30-A52. This is a high-grade Swiss Watch, 7-jewel movement, fitted in a  
sterling silver case, with side straps for wrist. We have only a  
limited quantity, so would advise you to place order at once.  
Owing to the great popularity of Ladies' Wristlet  
Watches this is an opportune time to buy.  
Dollars saved on every watch.

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DETAILED  
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DO NOT OVERLOOK  
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SAVING

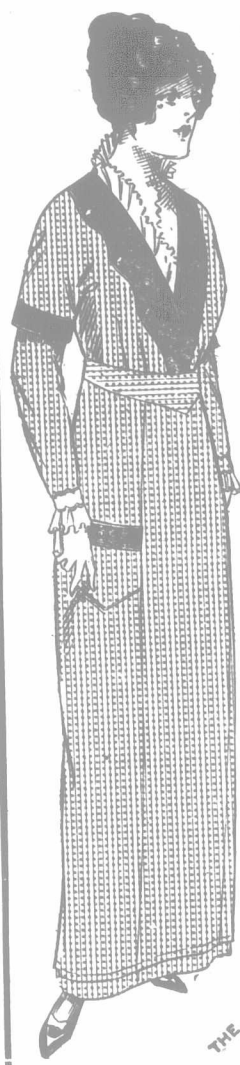


ANOTHER  
NEAT  
"DOROTHEA"  
DRESS

29c

Worth Almost Double the Price

58-A72. "Dorothea" Dress of strong  
Gingham, in plain colors, trimmed with con-  
trasting stripe Galatea. Navy, Tan, 29c  
Sky, or Oxford Grey. Price.....  
Sizes 1, 2 years. Lengths 18, 20 inches.



A SENSATIONAL BARGAIN  
OFFER IN

OVERALL  
APRONS 39c

74-A23. Women's Overall of fine  
Blue and White Striped Print. Sur-  
plice effect in front, short kimona  
sleeve, fitted band, plain gored skirt,  
small pocket. The apron is trimmed  
in an effective style with folds of  
blue and white polka dot print piped  
with plain blue. A blue button at each  
point on the front.  
Price..... 39c

BIG BARGAIN IN A CHILD'S  
ROMPER SUIT

74-A92. A Practical Romper Suit,  
made very wide to permit dress or  
underwear to be tucked in. The ma-  
terial is Dark Blue and White Check-  
ed Gingham, finished with folds and  
belt of white. Dutch neck and short  
kimona sleeves. Buttoned down and  
across the back. Ages 1 to 4 years.  
Price..... 25c  
ALMOST HALF PRICE.

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Many similar bargains to those  
offered here are listed for your  
choosing. Send your name and  
address without delay.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED  
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MEN'S  
SILK SOCKS  
AT HALF PRICE  
AND LESS 25c

20-A95. Men's Fancy or  
Plain Silk Socks, made  
from pure silk, with heavy  
seamless lisle foot and  
tight-fitting ribbed lisle  
tops. These socks are very  
dressy in appearance, and  
at this exceptionally low  
price we would advise or-  
dering quickly. Your  
choice of Navy, Grey or  
Tan in the plain silk sock,  
and Black and White com-  
bination only in the fancy  
accordion silk sock. Sizes  
10, 10½ and 11.  
Per pair  
25c



PLEASE  
STATE COR-  
RECT SIZES

### England's Standards.

At intervals of twenty years, the gov-  
ernment officials compare the current  
weights and measures with the previous  
standards, which are sealed up in the  
wall of the public staircase in the House  
of Commons, just by the statue of Berry,  
the architect. The last comparison was  
made in April, 1892, in the presence of  
the Speaker of the House of Commons,  
the First Commissioner of Works, the  
President of the Board of Trade, and  
several other important personages.

The standards are two in number, and  
consist of the pound weight and the yard

measure. The standard pound is of  
platinum, which, despite its weight, is no  
larger than a cubic inch, and, small as  
it is, the actual metal of which it is  
composed is worth £40. The standard  
yard is a bar of bronze thirty-eight  
inches long, on which a yard has been  
marked off in thirty-six divisions of an  
inch.

The most elaborate care is taken of  
these two important articles. When a  
comparison is being made they are han-  
dled with tongs. The pound weight is  
weighed in the most delicate of chemical  
balances, and the yard is measured with  
a micrometer. When they are done with  
the pound it is wrapped in a special soft

paper and laid in a silver-gilt case,  
which in turn is placed in a bronze case,  
this being put in a wooden box, which  
is then screwed down and sealed. The  
yard measure is placed on eight rollers  
in a mahogany case, which is also care-  
fully sealed. Both cases are then put  
into a leaden casket, which is sealed by  
soldering. The packing is not yet  
finished, however, for the lead case is  
then placed in a strong oak box. When  
this is screwed down it is placed in the  
hole in the wall, which is something like  
a small tomb. The wall is then built  
up by a mason, and the standards can  
only be got at by tearing the wall down  
again.—Selected.

### Pass It On.

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,  
After passing of a cloud,  
When a fit of laughter gits ye  
An' ye'r spine is feelin' proud,  
Don't fergit to up and fling it  
At a soul that's feelin' blue,  
For the minit that ye sling it  
It's a boomerang to you.  
—Captain Crawford.

His Guess.—"What will be fashionable  
this spring?"  
"Whatever they happen to be over-  
stocked with in Paris, I suppose."  
—Boston Transcript.



### Solving the Labor Problem

The **TOLTON PEA HARVESTER** saves the work of four or five helpers. It can be attached to your mower in a few moments with a wrench, and it does your pea-harvesting in a clean, rapid and satisfactory manner. The peas are bunched automatically as they are cut, enabling you to do ten or twelve acres a day with ease. You should investigate.

We have a number of agents all over the Dominion. If there's none handy to you, write us for catalogue, which explains details of this profitable machine. **WRITE TO-DAY.**

**TOLTON BROS., Limited,** Address Dept. A **Guelph, Ontario**



The sum of all the arguments against Air Cooled Engines is that "It has never been done before" and this same stand has been taken against every new machine, since the world began.

The Premier has been manufactured for ten years and is winning its way in competition with the most expensive as well as the cheapest water-cooled machines.

Now made in four sizes from 2 to 10 h. p.

### The Premier Silo Filler

is the only device suitable for filling silos of any height with an engine as small as 4 h. p.

Manufactured by **CONNOR MACHINE CO., Limited** EXETER, ONTARIO



**They've Nine Lives!**  
Insist on getting **BLACK CAT BATTERIES**  
Sold everywhere. Cost less. Last longest. Made in Canada's oldest, largest and most reliable Battery Factory. Look for the Cat.  
**CANADIAN CARBON CO. LIMITED**  
96 West King St., Toronto

## Steel Rails for Bridges and Reinforcement

Cut any length

**JNO. J. GARTSHORE**  
58 Front St. West  
TORONTO

### The Gospel of Happiness.

A woman who had many sorrows and heavy burdens to bear, but who was noted for her cheerful spirit, once said in explanation:

"You know I have had no money. I had nothing to give but myself; and so I made the resolution that I would never sadden anyone else with my troubles. I have laughed and told jokes when I could have wept. I have always smiled in the face of every misfortune. I have tried never to let anyone go from my presence without a happy word or a bright thought to carry with him. And making happiness engenders happiness. I myself am happier than I would have been had I sat down and bemoaned my fate."

This gospel of happiness is one which everyone should lay to heart. Set out

with the invincible determination that you will bear burdens and not impose them. Whether the sun shines or the rain falls, show a glad face to your neighbor. If you must fall in life's battle, you can at least fall with a smile on your face.—Wellspring.

She—"It's raining at last, John!"  
He (to corpulent wife)—"Well, come inside, then, and give it a chance to get at the lawn!"

**Westervelt School**  
Y.M.C.A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT.  
Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept 1st Catalogue free. Enter any time.  
**J. W. WESTERVELT** J. W. WESTERVELT, Jr. C.A.  
Principal Vice-Principal

## The Windrow.

Twenty-eight nations, and over seven millions of women were represented at the Rome meeting of the International Council of Women, which voted unanimously that every representative government should grant women full suffrage, with the right to hold office.—The Independent.

The two obsolete battleships, the Idaho and the Mississippi, of the United States navy, are to be sold to Greece for \$11,500,000, and this sum is to be spent in the building of a new superdreadnought. It has been represented to the President that the sale of these ships "would even up the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and make for peace."

The Kiel Canal, which has been enlarged, and was formally opened by Kaiser Wilhelm on July 1st, is now one of the most important waterways in the world. It is ten miles longer than the Panama Canal, and carries every year more than ten times the number of vessels passing through the Suez Canal. The locks are among the largest in the world, holding about sixty per cent. more water than the Gatun locks. It was constructed more for military than commercial purposes, as it gives the German fleet a short cut through from the North Sea to the Baltic, while an enemy would have to go two hundred miles around.

The Baroness von Suttner, whose writings and labors in the cause of universal peace are so well known, died in Vienna on June 21st. She was at one time secretary to Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, and it is said that it is due to her influence that he added the prize for peace to those already offered, this prize being awarded to her in 1905. She was a member of the Advisory Council of the Carnegie Peace Foundation; the founder of the Austrian Peace Society; and Hon. President of the International Peace Bureau at Bern. Her two most famous books in the cause of peace are "Lay Down Your Arms," giving a vivid picture of the miseries caused by war to the relatives of the combatants, and showing the glories of victory to be false and unreal; and "Ground Arms," her greatest work. It is said that it was the reading of this book that caused the Czar to call together the first Hague Conference.

Twenty-two years ago, at the first biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago, one delegate rose and proposed the endorsement of equal suffrage. She stood alone, and received no support whatever from any other delegate, and the Convention proceeded with its business without taking any notice of her. At the last biennial meeting of the General Federation just held, the resolution that the General Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex, was passed by a large and enthusiastic majority. The Chicago Tribune says, "That such an organization, representing as no other does, thoughtful, practical, and forward-looking women throughout the Republic, should vote virtually unanimously for the suffrage, means the fight for enfranchisement is won. It will be retarded here, and yielded with limitations there, but the time will not be long before woman votes as man votes in every part of the United States."

### It Must Have Been Annoying.

The Circle Railroad in London describes a circle whose diameter is about ten miles. In the car one day was a very obese lady who expressed the utmost solicitude lest she be carried past her station.

A passenger assured her that the station was a half-hour away, and that he would tell her when they reached it. "Thank you very much, sir," said the fat old lady, "but whenever I gets cut, bein' as I'm so 'eavy, I backs out; an' I ain't more than arf-way out before

along comes the guard, and 'e says, 'Look lively!' there mum, look lively," and 'e pushes me back in again, an' I've been round the circle three times this morning!"—Manchester Guardian.

### The New Woman.

(200,000 years ago.)

Through the dark forests of our land there roamed, many hundreds of thousands of years ago, a strange, hairy, ape-like creature, a female member of a curious race, from whom all other animals shrank. She was a new type, possessing a new cunning, and an amazing power over the other denizens of the forest, for she could do what they could not—use implements, and clothe herself in skins.

She was the ancestress of the English race of to-day, and her skull, which was discovered in Sussex, was recently exhibited before the Geological Society. Now scientists are endeavoring to formulate some idea of her appearance and habits. What was she like, and how did she live?

This ancestress of the human race in England had some resemblance to a chimpanzee, walking with shuffling gait. Her body was probably covered with hair. She could not speak, but as she ambled along she uttered strange noises.

When she was hungry she dug roots and vegetables from the ground, and devoured them just as they were. Living among the rocks, the only protection she possessed from the cold was a skin, rudely fashioned in the form of a cloak. When she hunted she used no dogs to help her track her prey; she and her companions followed their quarry and killed it with a stone spear or hatchet.

This was the picture of the possessor of the Sussex skull, drawn by Dr. Smith Woodward, of the South Kensington Natural History Museum, in conversation with an Express representative.

"She lived," said Dr. Smith Woodward, "in either the pleistocene or the early Pliocene period. If she lived in the former, most of the existing topography of this part of Europe was already formed, the only difference being that the bed of the North Sea and English Channel was dry land, through which rivers flowed. If she lived in the Pliocene period, her age goes back so far that scarcely any of the existing topographical features were then evident.

"The skull is the oldest ever yet seen, and belongs to the lowest type of human being yet found. In most respects she had the appearance of a chimpanzee, yet certain features of her brain which characterize the human race were just beginning to show.

"According to Professor Elliot Smith, that part of the brain directly connected with the faculty of speech was only just beginning to be prominent, and it is curious that the brain should prepare for this faculty before the organs that are to exercise it are ready.

"Another curious point is that, although it has been shown, judging from the discoveries, that this creature used tools and implements, the monkey race have not given any proof that they have the intelligence to do so.

"Recently an orang-outang escaped at the Zoo, and I am told that, when beaten with a stick, it managed to snatch it away; but it simply placed the stick out of reach of the keepers, and made no attempt to retaliate on them.

"The brain of our creature was not quite twice as large as that of an ape, but was as large as that of the lowest type of savage—the Australian aboriginal or the Tasmanians. The latter are now extinct.

"The brain of these savages corresponds to that of the earliest known cave men, who came thousands of years after the owner of the skull.

"The cave men were different from the ordinary man in one or two respects. The slightly bent thigh bone suggests that they did not walk so upright as ourselves. They had long arms, too—more like those of an ape.

"If our creature belongs to a still earlier race, she was certainly more ape-like in gait, and if the climate was the



"Listen, Rose."  
 Bud reads:  
 "Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.  
 "For nearly one mile it travels through hygienic automatic processes—more and more spotless.  
 "Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into clean new packages, filled full—weight by infallible machinery—sewed automatically."  
 "Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.  
 Bud reads eagerly:  
 "Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest bit of machinery is bright—polished like those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is healthy flour, wholesome, none like it. Unbleached, too."  
 "Nobody touches my flour—but me," said Rose.  
 Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

same as it is now, it is possible that the body was covered with hair.

"The thickness of the skull suggests out-door life, and the teeth are ground down in a way that human teeth are not usually ground; they indicate a root and vegetable diet, mixed with dust and sand, accidentally introduced. The roots would be eaten just as they were taken from the soil, without washing or cooking. This race probably had no knowledge of fire.

"The stone implements found by the skull were rude in design, and were employed in preparing skins, also in cutting wood.

"It is pretty certain that this was a race of wandering hunters. They had no domestic animals, for no bones of any have been found.

"They sheltered behind rocks, and, without having the power to articulate as we have, could doubtless call to one another and make one another understand with strange noises, just as monkeys do.

"She was not the missing link; she was a missing link between the monkeys and ourselves."

Expert opinions differ as to the date when the pliocene period became the pleistocene. It may be taken that the skull of the Sussex "woman" is roughly about 200,000 years old—Otago Witness.

An Englishman and an Irishman made a bet which could swim the longest. On the day of the race the Irishman came to the shore in a bathing suit and a large satchel on his back. The Englishman asked him what he had in the bag.

"Provisions for three days," coolly answered Pat.

"The bet's off," said the Englishman, as he handed Pat the money.

A few days later he heard that Paddy couldn't swim a stroke.—Tit Bits.

## News of the Week

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, 1904-1907, died at his home in Dorchester, N. B., on July 9th.

The contract for the new Union Station at Toronto has been signed, and work will begin at once. The building will cost about \$4,000,000, and is to be completed by July 1st, 1916.

Berlin, Ont., has decided to give free trips to mothers and children, once a week during July and August, on the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway.

Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, one of the finest and best-known promenades in America, was practically destroyed by fire on July 9th. At one time the safety of the famous C. P. R. Hotel, the Chateau Frontenac, was endangered, but the fire was extinguished before reaching the building.

The suffragettes of Paris held their first open-air meeting in the Tuilleries gardens on July 5th, when the "Votes-for-Women" League presented flowers, fans and laurels to the passers by. The chief speaker, Mme. Rebour, disclaimed the use of violence as repugnant to their ideas. She said they believed in gentleness, combined with firmness, two qualities befitting women.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Canada for England about October 15th. According to custom, the Governor-General will pass his successor on the way. The Prince and Princess of

Teck will leave England the first week in October, and arrive in Quebec shortly after the departure of the Duke of Connaught.

Argentina, Brazil, and Chili (the A, B, C nations), are considering the adoption of a treaty of alliance. The proposed treaty will deal with the question of selling dreadnoughts and reducing and limiting their armies and navies. It would provide for the arbitration of all cases of dispute between the countries named, and would guarantee their political independence.

The old arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been renewed, and another treaty is nearly concluded providing for the appointment of a Commission to which either Government can refer in case of any difference. Both Governments have promised not to begin hostilities until the point in question has been submitted to this Commission, and its report has been submitted.

### For the Extra Fellow.

"Make enough for ten, Bobby," advised the young scout master as the new "tenderfoot" sat peeling the potatoes for his first real camp stew.

Bobby was tired of the potatoes and there were only eight boys in the patrol. But he caught the look in his leader's eye and answered cheerily, as scout must, "All right. You mean make enough for the extra hungry fellow we may run across. Or," he added whimsically, looking over the wide fields that were quite out of sight of any village, "or maybe it'll only be a poor little old dog, after all."

And it was a dog, a fine little old

dog, who gratefully attached himself to that patrol and became its especial pride and satisfaction.

"Anyway," said Bob, rehearsing the tale later, "it makes your work a lot more interesting if you plan for the extra fellow every single time."

To "plan for the extra fellow every time" is to build a solid foundation of generosity, of justice, of brotherliness into one's life. It may be with food, or it may be with knowledge, or it may be in the added bit of work that serves another, or in the great pleasure that is shared joyously with the other one most in need of it, but the "extra fellow" is to be planned for in each day's living if life is to be rich and fruitful and full of fresh interest every hour. To make only enough for oneself is to starve oneself.—Phyllis Gates, in Well-spring.

## Our Serial Story.

### PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Chapter III.

Long before the two had reached the top floor of the building in which the dinner was to be given, they had caught the hum of the merry-makers, the sound bringing a smile of satisfaction to Peter's face, but it was when he entered the richly-colored room itself, hazy with cigarette smoke, and began to look into the faces of the guests grouped about him and down the long table illumined



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by myriads of wax candles that all his doubts and misgivings faded into thin air. Never since his school days, he told me afterwards, had he seen so many boisterously happy young fellows grouped together. And not only young fellows, with rosy cheeks and bright eyes, but older men with thoughtful faces, who had relinquished for a day the charge of some one of the important buildings designed in the distinguished architect's office, and had spent the night on the train that they might do honor to their Chief.

But it was when Morris, with his arm fast locked in his, began introducing him right and left as the "Guest of Honor of the Evening," the two shaking hands first with one and then another, Morris breaking out into joyous salvos of welcome over some arrival from a distant city, or greeting with marked kindness and courtesy one of the younger men from his own office, that the old fellow's enthusiasm became uncontrollable.

"Isn't it glorious, Holker!" he cried joyously, with uplifted hands. "Oh, I'm so glad I came! I wouldn't have missed this for anything in the world. Did you ever see anything like it? This is classic, my boy—it has the tang and the spice of the ancients."

Morris's greeting to me was none the less hearty, although he had left me but half an hour before.

"Late, as I expected, Major," he cried with outstretched hand, "and serves you right for not sitting in Peter's lap in the cab. Somebody ought to sit on him once in a while. He's twenty years younger already. Here, take this seat alongside of me where you can keep him in order—they were at table when I entered. Waiter, bring back that bottle—Just a light claret, Major—all we allow ourselves."

As the evening wore away the charm of the room grew upon me. Vistas hazy with tobacco smoke opened up; the ceiling lost in the fog gave one the impression of out-of-doors—like a roof-garden at night; a delusion made all the more real by the happy uproar. And then the touches here and there by men whose life had been the study of color and effects; the appointments of the table, the massing of flowers relieving the white cloth; the placing of shaded candles, so that only a rosy glow filtered through the room, softening the light on the happy faces—each scarp crowned with chaplets of laurel tied with red ribbons; an enchantment of color, form and light where but an hour before only the practical and the commonplace had held sway.

No vestige of the business side of the offices remained. Peter pointed out to me a big plaster model of the State House, which filled one end of the room, and two great figures, original plaster casts, heroic in size, that Harding, the sculptor, had modelled for either side of the entrance of the building; but everything that smacked of T-square or scale was hidden from sight. In their place, lining the walls, stood a row of standards of red and orange silk, stretched on rods and supported by poles; the same patterns of banners which were carried before Imperial Caesars when they took an airing; and now emblazoned with the titles of the several structures conceived in the brain of Holker Morris and executed by his staff: the Imperial Library in Tokio; the great Corn Exchange covering a city block; the superb Art Museum crowning the highest hill in the Park; the beautiful chateau of the millionaire surrounded by thousands of acres of virgin forest; the spacious warehouses on the water front, and many others.

With the passing of the flacons an electric current of good fellowship flashed around the circle. Stories that would have been received with but a bare smile at the club were here greeted with shouts of laughter. Bon-mots, skits, puns and squibs mouldy with age or threadbare with use, were told with a new gusto and welcomed with delight.

Suddenly, and without any apparent reason, there burst forth a roar like that of a great orchestra with every instrument played at its loudest—rounds of applause from kettle-drums, trombones and big horns; screams of laughter from piccolos, clarinettes and flutes, buzzings of subdued talk by groups of bass vials

and the lesser strings, the whole broken by the ringing notes of a song that soared for an instant clear of the din, only to be overtaken and drowned in the mighty shout of approval. This was followed by a stampede from the table; the banners were caught up with a mighty shout and carried around the room; Morris, boy for the moment, springing to his feet and joining in the uproar.

The only guest who kept his chair, except Peter and myself, was a young fellow two seats away, whose eyes, brilliant with excitement, followed the merrymaking, but who seemed too much abashed, or too ill at ease, to join in the fun. I had noticed how quiet he was and wondered at the cause. Peter had also been watching the boy and had said to me that he had a good face and was evidently from out of town.

"Why don't you get up?" Peter called to him at last. "Up with you, my lad. This is one of the times when every one of you young fellows should be on your feet." He would have grabbed a banner himself had any one given him the slightest encouragement.

"I would, sir, but I'm out of it," said the young man with a deferential bow, moving to the empty seat next to Peter. He too had been glancing at Peter from time to time.

"Aren't you with Mr. Morris?"

"No, I wish I were. I came with my friend, Garry Minott, that young fellow carrying the banner with 'Corn Exchange' marked on it."

"And may I ask, then, what you do?" continued Peter.

The young fellow looked into the older man's kindly eyes—something in their expression implied a wish to draw him the closer—and said quite simply: "I don't do anything that is of any use, sir. Garry says that I might as well work in a faro bank."

Peter leaned forward. For the moment the hubbub was forgotten as he scrutinized the young man, who seemed scarcely twenty-one, his well-knit, well-dressed body, his soft brown hair curled about his scalp, cleanly modelled ears, steady brown eyes, white teeth—especially the mobile lips which seemed quivering from some suppressed emotion—all telling of a boy delicately nurtured.

"And do you really work in a faro bank?" Peter's knowledge of human nature had failed him for once.

"Oh, no sir, that is only one of Garry's jokes. I'm clerk in a stock broker's office on Wall Street. Arthur Breen & Company. My uncle is head of the firm."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" answered Peter in a relieved tone.

"And now will you tell me what your business is, sir?" asked the young man. "You seem so different from the others."

"Me! Oh, I take care of the money your gamblers win," replied Peter, at which they both laughed, a spark of sympathy being kindled between them.

Then, seeing the puzzled expression on the boy's face, he added with a smile: "I'm Receiving Teller in a bank, one of the oldest in Wall Street."

A look of relief passed over the young fellow's face.

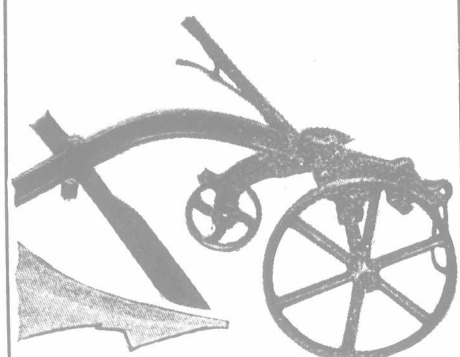
"I'm very glad, sir," he said, with a smile. "Do you know, sir, you look something like my own father—what I can remember of him—that is, he was—"The lad checked himself, fearing he might be discourteous. "That is, he had lost his hair, sir, and he wore his cravats like you, too. I have his portrait in my room."

Peter leaned still closer to the speaker. This time he laid his hand on his arm. The tumult around him made conversation almost impossible. "And now tell me your name?"

"My name is Breen, sir. John Breen. I live with my uncle."

The roar of the dinner now became so fast and furious that further confidences were impossible. The banners had been replaced and every one was resented, talking or laughing. On one side raged a discussion as to how far the decoration of a plain surface should go—"Roughing it," some of them called it. At the end of the table two men were wrangling as to whether the upper or the lower half of a tall structure should have its vertical lines broken; and, if so, by what. Further down high-keyed voices were crying out against the

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abomination of the flat roof on the more costly buildings; wondering whether some of their clients would wake up to the necessity of breaking the sky-line with something less ugly—even if it did cost a little more. Still a third group were in shouts of laughter over a story told by one of the staff who had just returned from an inspection trip west.

Young Breen looked down the length of the table, watched for a moment a couple of draughtsmen who stood bowing and drinking to each other in mock ceremony out of the quaint glasses filled from the borrowed flagons, then glanced toward his friend Minott, just then the centre of a cyclone that was stirring the group midway the table.

"Come over here, Garry," he called, half rising to his feet to attract his friend's attention.

Minott waved his hand in answer, waited until the point of the story had been reached, and made his way toward Peter's end of the table.

"Garry," he whispered, "I want to introduce you to Mr. Grayson—the very dearest old gentleman you ever met in your whole life. Sits right next to me."

"What, that old fellow that looks like a billiard ball in a high collar?" muttered Minott with a twinkle in his eye. "We've been wondering where Mr. Morris dug him up."

"Hush," said Breen—"he'll hear you." "All right, but hurry up. I must say he doesn't look near so bad when you get close to him."

"Mr. Grayson, I want you to know my friend Garry Minott."

Peter rose to his feet. "I do know him," he said, holding out his hand cordially. "I've been knowing him all the evening. He's made most of the fun at his end of the table. You seem to have flaunted your Corn Exchange banner on the smallest provocation, Mr. Minott," and Peter's fingers gripped those of the young man.

"That's because I've been in charge of the inside work. Great dinner, isn't it, Mr. Grayson. But it's Britton who has made the dinner. He's more fun than a Harlem goat with a hoopskirt. See him—that's Brit with a red head and blue necktie. He's been all winter in Wisconsin looking after some iron work and has come back jam full of stories." The dignity of Peter's personality had evidently not impressed the young man, judging from the careless tone with which he addressed him. "And how are you getting on, Jack—glad you came, arn't you?" As he spoke he laid his hand affectionately on the boy's shoulder. "Didn't I tell you it would be a corker? Out of sight, isn't it? Everything is out of sight around our office." This last remark was directed to Peter in the same casual way.

"I should say that every stopper was certainly out," answered Peter in graver tones. He detested slang and would never understand it. Then again the bearing and air of Jack's friend jarred on him. "You know, of course, the old couple—'When the wine flows the—'"

"No, I don't know it," interrupted Minott with an impatient glance. "I'm not much on poetry—but you can bet your bottom dollar its flowing all right." Then seeing the shade of disappointment on Breen's face at the flip-sant way in which he had returned Peter's courtesies, without understanding the cause he added, tightening his arm around his friend's neck, "Brace up Jack, old man, and let yourself go. That's what I'm always telling Jack, Mr. Grayson. He's got to cut loose from a lot of old-fashioned notions that he brought from home if he wants to get anywhere around here. I had to."

"What do you want him to give up, Mr. Minott?" Peter had put on his glasses now, and was inspecting Garry at closer range.

"Oh, I don't know—just get into the swing of things and let her go."

"That is no trouble for you to do," rejoined Jack, looking into his friend's face. "You're doing something that's worth while."

"Well, aren't you doing something that's worth while? Why you'll be a millionaire if you keep on. First thing you know the lightning will strike you just as it did your uncle."

Morris leaned forward at the moment and called Minott by name. Instantly

the young man's manner changed to one of respectful attention as he stepped to his Chief's side.

"Yes, Mr. Morris."

"You tell the men up your way to get ready to come to order, or we won't get through in time—it's getting late."

"All right, sir, I'll take care of 'em. Just as soon as you begin to speak you won't hear a sound."

As Minott moved from Morris's seat another and louder shout arose from the other end of the table:

"Garry, Garry, hurry up!" came the cry. It was evident the young man was very popular.

Peter dropped his glasses from his nose, and turning toward Morris said in a low voice:

"That's a very breezy young man, Holker, the one who has just left us. Got something in him, has he, besides noise?"

"Yes, considerable. Wants toning down once in a while, but there's no question of his ability or of his loyalty. He never shirks a duty and never forgets a kindness. Queer combination when you think of it, Peter. What he will make of himself is another matter."

Peter drew his body back and sent his thoughts out on an investigating tour. He was wondering what effect the influence of a young man like Minott would have on a young man like Breen.

The waiters at this point brought in huge trays holding bowls of tobacco and long white clay pipes, followed by even larger trays bearing coffee in little cups. Morris waited a moment and then rapped for order. Instantly a hush fell upon the noisy room; plates and glasses were pushed back so as to give the men elbow room; pipes were hurriedly lighted, and each guest turned his chair so as to face the Chief, who was now on his feet.

As he stood erect, one hand behind his back, the other stretched toward the table in his appeal for silence, I thought for the hundredth time how kind his fifty years had been to him; how tightly knit his figure; how well his clothes became him. A handsome, well-groomed man at all times and in any costume—but never so handsome or so well groomed as in evening dress. Everything in his make-up helped; the broad, square shoulders, arms held close to his side; flat waist; incurving back and narrow hips. His well-modelled, aristocratic head, too, seemed to gain increased distinction when it rose clear from a white shirt-front which served as a kind of marble pedestal for his sculptured head. There was, moreover, in his every move and look, that quality of transparent sincerity which always won him friends at sight. "If men's faces are clocks," Peter always said, "Holker's is fitted with a glass dial. You can not only see what time it is, but you can see the wheels that move his heart."

He was about to speak now, his eyes roaming the room waiting for the last man to be still. No fumbling of glasses or rearranging of napkin, but erect, with a certain fearless air that was as much a part of his nature as was his genius. Beginning in a clear, distinct voice which reached every ear in the room, he told them first how welcome they were. How great an honor it was for him to have them so close to him—so close that he could look into all their faces with one glance; not only those who came from a distance but those of his personal staff, to whom really the success of the year's work had been due. As for himself, he was, as they knew, only the lead horse in the team, going ahead to show them the way, while they did the effective pulling that brought the load to market! Here he slipped his hand in his pocket, took from it a small box which he laid beside his plate, and continued:

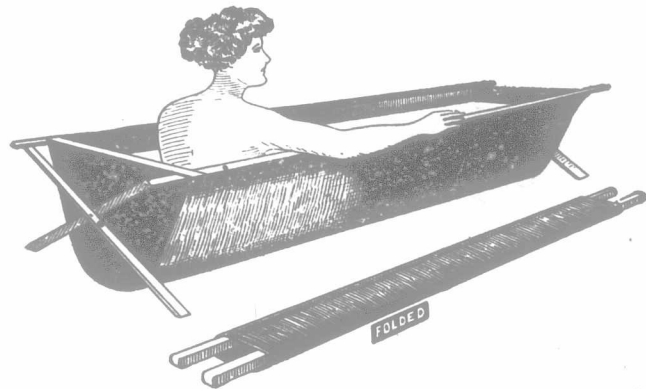
"At these festivals, as you know, and if my memory serves me this is our third, it has always been our custom to give some slight token of our appreciation to the man who has done most during the year to further the work of the office. This has always been a difficult thing to decide, because every one of you, without a single exception, has given the best that is in you in the general result. Three years ago, you remember,

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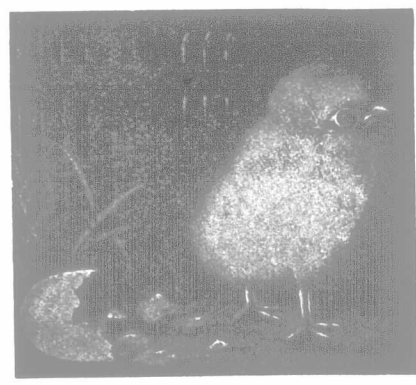
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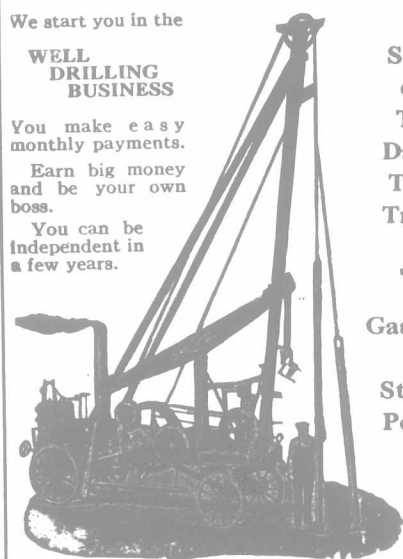
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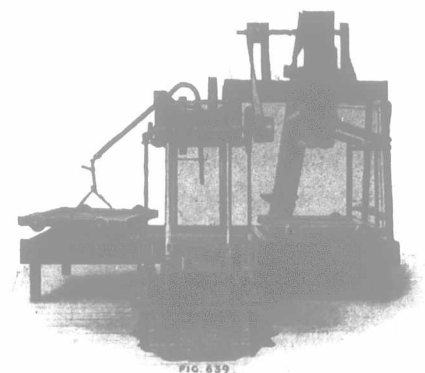


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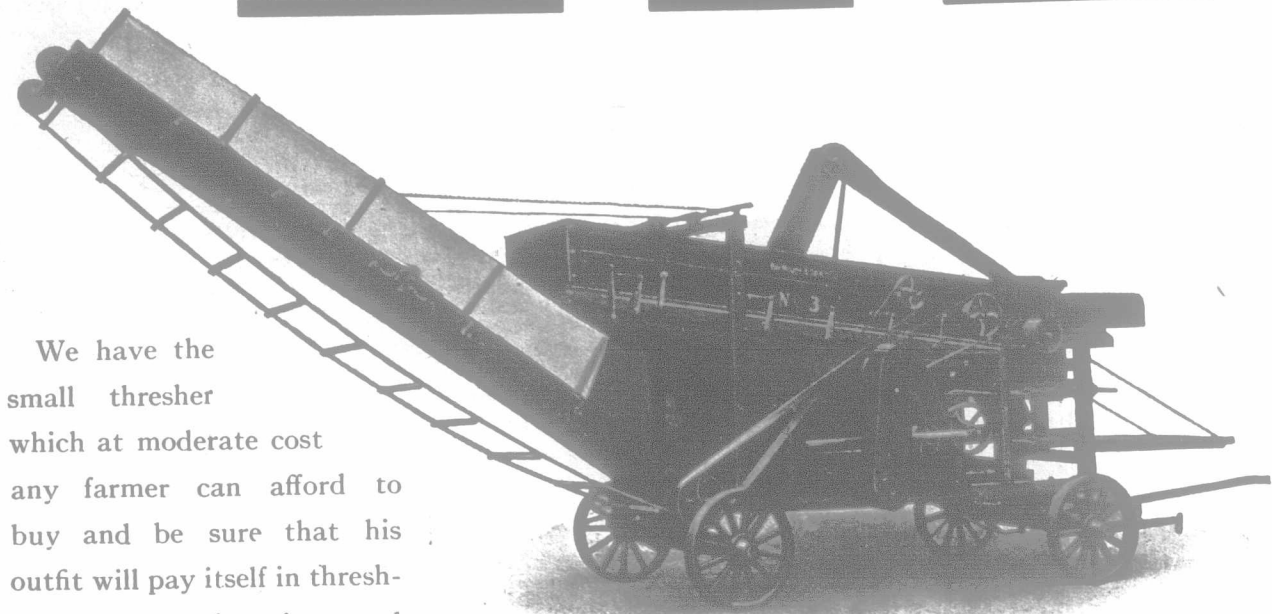
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it was awarded to the man who by common consent had carried to completion, and without a single error, the detailed drawings of the Museum which was finished last year. I am looking at you, Mr. Downey, and again congratulate you. Last year it was awarded to Mr. Buttrick for the masterly way with which he put together the big arches of the Government warehouses—a man whom it would have been my pleasure to congratulate again to-night had it been possible for him to reach us. To-night I think you will all agree with me that this small token, not only of my own, but of your 'personal regard and appreciation' (here he opened the box and took from it a man's ring set with three jewels), "should be given to the man who has carried out in so thorough a way the part allotted to him in the Corn Exchange, and who is none other than Mr. Garrison Minott, who for—"

The rest of the sentence was lost in the uproar.

"Garry! Garry! Garry Minott!" came from all parts of the room. "Bully for Garry! You deserve it old man! Three cheers for Garry Minott! Hip . . . Hip . . .!"

Morris's voice now dominated the room.

"Come this way, Mr. Minott."

The face of the young superintendent, which had been in a broad laugh all the evening, grew white and red by turns. Out of pure astonishment he could neither move nor speak.

"All right—stay where you are!" cried Morris laughing. "Pass it up to him, please."

John Breen sprang from his chair with the alertness of a man who had been accustomed to follow his impulse. In his joy over his friend's good fortune he forgot his embarrassment, forgot that he was a stranger; forgot that he alone, perhaps, was the only young man in the room whose life and training had not fitted him for the fullest enjoyment of what was passing around him; forgot everything, in fact, but that his comrade, his friend, his chum, had won the highest honors his Chief could bestow.

With cheeks aflame he darted to Morris's chair:

"Let me hand it to him, sir," he cried, all the love for his friend in his eyes, seizing the ring and plunging toward Garry, the shouts increasing as he neared his side and placed the prize in his hand. Only then did Minott find his breath and his feet.

"Why, Mr. Morris!—Why, fellows!—Why, there's plenty of men in the office who have done more than I have to—"

Then he sat down, the ring fast in his hand. When the applause had subsided—the young fellow's modesty had caused a fresh outburst—Morris again rose in his chair and once more the room grew still.

"Twelve o'clock, gentlemen," he said. "Mr. Downey, you're always our standby in starting the old hymn."

The diners—host and guests alike—rose to their feet as one man. Then to Peter's and my own intense surprise that most impressive of all chants, the Doxology in long metre, surged out, gaining in volume and strength as its strains were caught up by the different voices.

With the ending of the grand old hymn—it had been sung with every mark of respect by every man in the room—John Breen walked back to his chair, leaned toward Peter, and with an apologetic tone in his voice—he had evidently noticed the unfavorable impression that Garry had made on his neighbor—said:

"Don't misjudge Garry, Mr. Grayson; he's the kindest hearted fellow in the world when you know him. He's a little rough sometimes, as you can see, but he doesn't mean it. He thinks his way of talking and acting is what he calls up-to-date." Then he added with a sigh: "I wish I had a ring like that—one that I had earned. I tell you, Mr. Grayson, that's something worth while."

Peter laid his hand on the young man's shoulder and looked him straight in the face, the same look in his eyes that a proud father would have given

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a son who had pleased him. He had heard with delight the boy's defence of his friend and he had read the boy's mind as he sang the words of the hymn, his face grave, his whole attitude one of devotion. "You'd think he was in his father's pew at home," Peter had whispered to me with a smile. It was the latter outburst though—the one that came with a sigh—that stirred him most.

"And you would really have liked a ring yourself, my lad?"

"Would I like it! Why, Mr. Grayson, I'd rather have had Mr. Morris give me a thing like that and deserved it, than have all the money you could pile on this table."

One of those sudden smiles which his friends loved so well irradiated Peter's face.

"Keep on the way your are going, my son," he said, seizing the boy's hand, a slight tremble in his voice, "and you'll get a dozen of them."

"How?" The boy's eyes were wide in wonderment.

"By being yourself. Don't let go of your ideals no matter what Minott or anybody else says. Let him go his way and do you keep on in yours. Don't . . . but I can't talk here. Come and see me. I mean it."

Breen's eyes glistened. "When?"

"To-morrow night, at my rooms. Here's my card. And you, too Mr. Minott—glad to see both of you." Garry had just joined them.

"Thanks awfully," answered Minott. "I'm very sorry, Mr. Grayson, but I'm booked for a supper at the Magnolia. Lots of the fellows want to whoop up this—" and he held the finger bearing the ring within an inch of Peter's nose. "And they want you, too, Jack."

"No, please let me have him," Peter urged. Minott, I could see, he did not want; Breen he was determined to have.

"I would love to come, sir, and it's very kind of you to ask me. There's to be a dance at my uncle's to-morrow night, though I reckon I can be excused. Would you—would you come to see me instead. I want you to see my father's portrait. It's not you, and yet it's like you when you turn your head; and there some other things. I'd like—" Here the boy stopped.

Peter considered for a moment. Calling at the house of a man he did not know, even to continue the acquaintance of so charming a young fellow as his nephew, was not one of the things punctilious Mr. Grayson—punctilious as to forms of etiquette—was accustomed to do. The young man read his thoughts and added quickly:

"Of course I'll do just as you say, but if you only would come we will be entirely alone and won't see anybody else in the house."

"But couldn't you possibly come to me?" Peter urged. The fact that young Breen had a suite of rooms so requested as to be beyond the reach even of a dance, altered the situation to some extent, but he was still undecided.

"I live all alone when my sister is not with me, and I, too, have many things I am sure would interest you. Say you'll come now—I shall expect you, shall I not?"

The boy hesitated. "You may not know exactly what I mean," he said slowly. "Maybe you can't understand, for everybody about here seems to love you, and you must have lots of friends. The fact is, I feel out of everything. I get pretty lonely sometimes. Garry, here, never stays five minutes when he comes to see me, so many people are after him all the time. Please say you'll come!"

There was a note in the boy's voice that swept away all the older man's scruples.

"Come, my son! Of course I'll come," burst out Peter. "I'll be there at nine o'clock."

As Morris and the others passed between the table and the wall on their way to the cloak-room, Minott, who had listened to the whole conversation, waited until he thought Peter had gone ahead, and then, with an impatient gesture, said:

"What the devil, Jack, do you want to waste your time over an old fellow like that for?"

"Oh, Garry, don't—"

"Don't! A bald-headed old pill who ought to have—"

Then the two passed out of hearing.

(To be continued.)

Questions and Answers

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Hens Die.

We have been troubled with hens dying. Hens do not appear to be sick until they become lame. This lameness comes in both feet, and gradually becomes worse until hen cannot walk. In two or three weeks' time she dies. The hens affected are chiefly Black Minorcas. Kindly explain the disease and cause. T. M.

Ans.—From such a meagre statement of symptoms, we cannot say definitely what ailed the hens. Lameness is very often present in tuberculosis, and, of course, is the main symptom of rheumatism. Give the hens a dry, clean, well-ventilated place in which to roost. Keep them out of long, wet grass, but give free range on dry days. Feed liberally. Perform a post-mortem examination on the next bird affected, and if you find raised white spots on the liver, or tubercles in the mesenteries, you may safely conclude that the disease is tuberculosis, and all ailing birds should be isolated or destroyed, and the premises thoroughly cleaned up.

Cinquefoil--Toad Flax

Enclosed please find two weeds. Kindly give their names, and say whether they are noxious weeds. J. J. R.

Ans.—The two enclosed weeds are toad flax or butter and eggs, and cinquefoil. The plant with the bell-shaped, yellow flower, is toad flax. It is rather persistent when it once obtains a foothold, and is usually seen in small patches in fence corners, roadsides, or pasture fields. It does not persist to any extent in cultivated fields, and a rotation of crops will eradicate it in a very short time. When the ground is wet it can be pulled easily, and this is about the only treatment which will apply in uncultivated land. In cultivated fields there is seldom much trouble arises from its presence. Cinquefoil is of secondary importance. It also frequents uncultivated fields, and is noticed principally along roadsides and in fence corners. In a field rotated frequently, it seldom causes any inconvenience.

Cow Chewing Bones--Fall Crop on Sod.

1. What is the cause of a cow chewing bones and such things? She seems a little dull and dry in the hair, but milks fairly well. What will cure her?

2. Would it be advisable to sow anything on sod, to be plowed after haying, which would make growth enough to plow down in the fall for green manure? The soil is sandy loam. What would be best to sow? How would buckwheat be?

Ans.—1. This is primarily due to some craving of the animal system, but it eventually becomes a chronic habit, which is very difficult to overcome. In preventing or curing such a habit, it is well to feed a balanced ration made up of foods rich in mineral substances. For this purpose, wheat bran, alfalfa, and clover hay, answers very well. Allow them access to salt at all times, and feed them small quantities of sifted wood ashes. In addition to this, give one ounce of phosphate of lime in some water night and morning, or it may be fed in their grain. This is all one can do in any attempt to break up this habit.

2. This is a commendable practice indeed to sow something on the land to conserve nitrates that might otherwise leach away, and at the same time add green manure as is suggested in this query. The land should be rolled after plowing, and, of course, harrowed, to make a proper seedbed. Buckwheat will answer very well, and make a very good crop to plow down in the fall. We know of no better crop to be used under such conditions.

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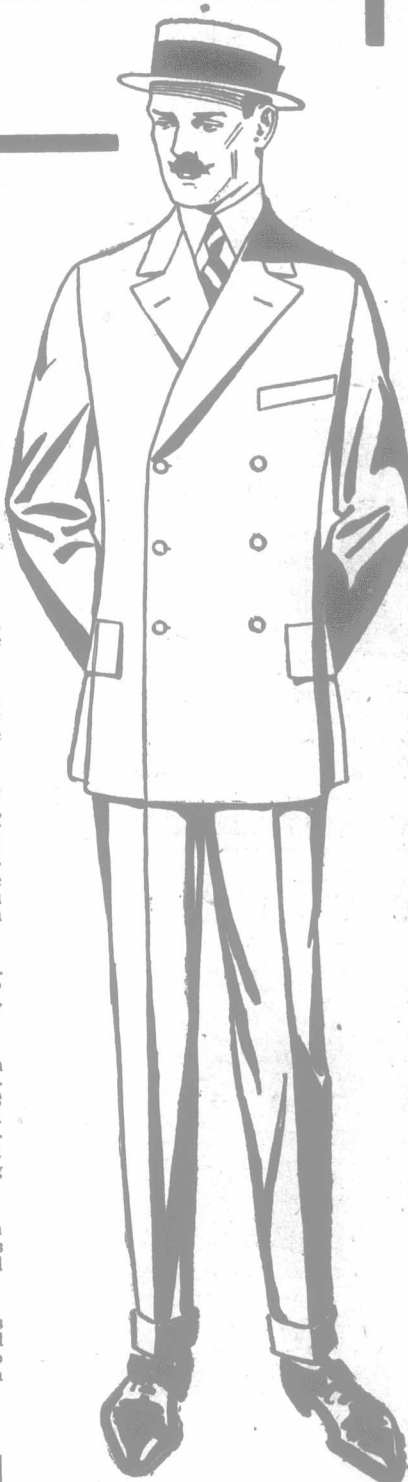
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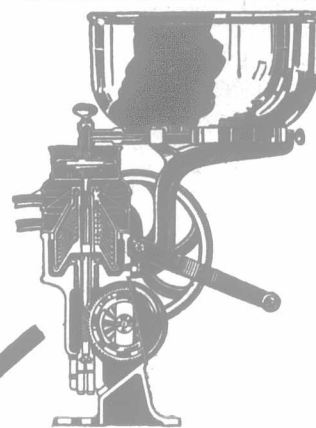
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## Questions and Answers.

Veterinary.

### Bots—Partial Dislocation of Patella.

1. In mare's excrement I notice little grubs like bots.

2. Yearling colt's stifle comes out and in with a click when she walks. Our veterinarian gave me a blister for it, but it has done little good. J. M.

Ans.—1. These are bots, which pass off in the excrement as they let go of the lining of the stomach. No treatment is necessary.

2. This is partial dislocation of the stifle bone. All that can be done is keep her as quiet as possible and blister once every month, as your veterinarian directed. A recovery will not take place, but an improvement will, and the animal will be useful for slow work. V.

### Injury to Jaw.

1. Six months ago a sore appeared on corner of heifer's jaw. It spread until the whole end of the jaw was involved and running ulcers formed. The teeth became loose and she salivated freely. My veterinarian said it was from an accident, and not serious, and he left treatment for her. She did not improve quickly and I called in another veterinarian who said it was cancer and that she would die soon. She continued hearty, calved all right, and is milking well. The jaw healed, and there is no odor, but is a little thickened, and the lip adheres to the jaw. She is in good flesh.

2. Is the milk fit to send to the factory?

3. If bred again, would bull or progeny be affected?

4. Is it illegal to use the milk from such a cow? J. H. S.

Ans.—1. The results indicate that the first veterinarian was correct, as a cure, with the exception of a thickening and adherence of lip to jaw (which are normal sequels to direct injury) has apparently taken place. If it be a case of lump jaw it will enlarge and probably break again.

2, 3 and 4. If this was really due to an injury, which the history of the case indicates, a cure has resulted and the milk is fit for any purpose, and it will be safe to breed her again, but if it be lump jaw it would not be legal to sell the milk nor wise to use it, nor yet wise to breed her. Better let your veterinarian see her again. V.

### Miscellaneous.

#### To Kill Burdocks.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate:"

In your issue of July 2, J. W. M. inquires as to the best way to destroy burdocks. I am pleased to tell him that I have found the thing that really kills them. About two tablespoonfuls of gasoline poured into the root where it leaves the ground will kill them entirely at any age. The destruction is absolute, for, eventually, there is a hole in the ground where the root was. I am glad to help anyone to rid themselves of this nuisance. A. E. H.


Wentworth Co., Ont.

#### Per Cent Fat in Milk.

I have read with interest the articles on Milk-testing, by Prof. Dean, in your paper, and would like to ask a question. What per cent. should milk test sent to a cheese factory, when fifteen pounds of milk will make a pound of butter?

A. S.

Ans.—If 15 pounds of milk will make a pound of butter, 100 pounds of the same milk will make 6.6 pounds of butter. There is usually about one-sixth overrun, which is composed of water, buttermilk, salt, etc. Deducting this from the 6.6, it leaves 5.5 pounds butter-fat in 100 pounds of milk. Figuring on this basis, your milk should test 5.5-per-cent. butter-fat. You cannot place much confidence in this deduction. The calculations are correct, but so many conditions enter into the taking of samples or the percentage of overrun, and other circumstances, that we cannot say definitely that the milk you sent to the cheese factory should test 5.5-per-cent. fat. We would advise you to have tests made at some dairy department if you are dissatisfied with the test made at the factory.



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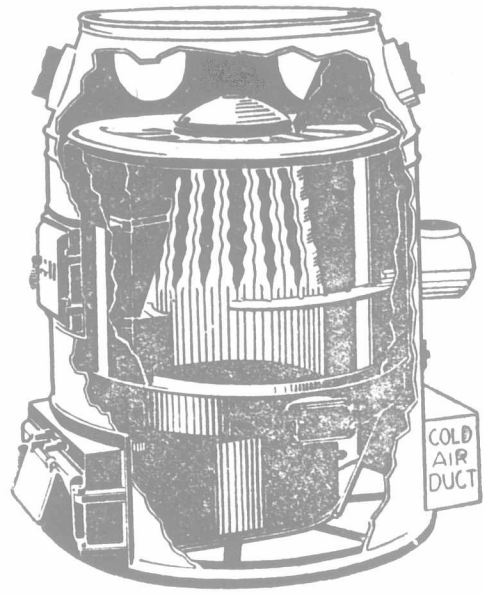
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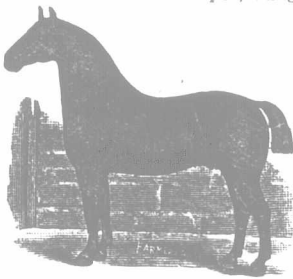
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**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Lump on Navel.**

Filly a month old has a hard lump as large as a walnut on her navel. It is quite sore to the touch. A. W. M.

Ans.—This is doubtless an abscess. If it has not broken before you see this, watch it closely, and so soon as it breaks, flush out the cavity three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. It may disappear without treatment. It is possible it is a rupture, and if so, and it does not disappear in a few months, an operation by a veterinarian will be necessary. V.

**Capped Knee.**

Heifer has a soft swelling on her knee. I had her on a cement floor, but kept her well bedded. She is not lame, and the swelling feels as though it contains a liquid. I have used iodine without results. J. P.

Ans.—This is a serous abscess, caused by the knees coming in contact with a hard surface when lying down. The lump contains a bloody liquid called serum. The continued application of iodine might reduce it some, but local applications do not give well-marked results. It can be treated by lancing to allow escape of the serum, but it is not wise for any person other than a veterinarian to cut in the region of a joint. If lanced, it will require very careful after treatment in order to avoid complications. The condition is not likely to hurt her any further than the appearance. If you decide to treat, it will be wise to employ a veterinarian and follow his directions as to after treatment. V.

**Stiff in Legs.**

1. Three-year-old heifer that was all right when turned out on grass, and is driven about seventy rods on the road to and from pasture, is going stiff on her fore legs. J. F.

2. Cow chews wood, etc.  
Ans.—1. It would require an examination to determine where she is sore. If the roads are hard it might be in her feet, in which case treatment would consist in keeping her quiet in a box stall and applying hot poultices to the feet until soreness ceases, then, in some way, avoid driving her on the road. If it be the joints that are sore, they should be bathed well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing, rubbed well with hot camphorated oil until better. If the travelling is the cause of the trouble it must be discontinued.

2. This is due to want of phosphates in the system. Allow free access to salt, feed liberally on bran, and give each two drams calcium phosphate three times daily until the habit ceases. V.

**Abortion.**

1. Last fall a cow aborted. She is now three months pregnant again. In March two more cows aborted and retained the afterbirths. Later, two other cows calved too soon. Calves were living, but small and weak. A few days ago another cow produced a dead calf six weeks too soon. Is this contagious abortion?  
2. Will yearling heifers not in calf contract the disease from infected cows?  
3. Can cows become infected by eating contaminated food?  
4. What treatment is best for pregnant cows to prevent abortion?  
5. How should the bull be treated?  
6. Will calves born prematurely be permanently weak? W. E. McK.

Ans.—1. The symptoms given indicate contagious abortion.  
2. They are liable to.  
3. It is claimed by some that they can?  
4. Give each cow three to four drams (according to size) medicinal methylene blue, either in capsules or solution, twice daily for seven days, then, after a lapse of four weeks, repeat treatment for seven days, and keep this up from early pregnancy until parturition.  
5. Do not breed for at least three months after he has been bred to an infected cow, and in the meantime flush out the sheath daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, eight grains to a quart of water, and when bred again do this both before and after service.  
6. No. V.

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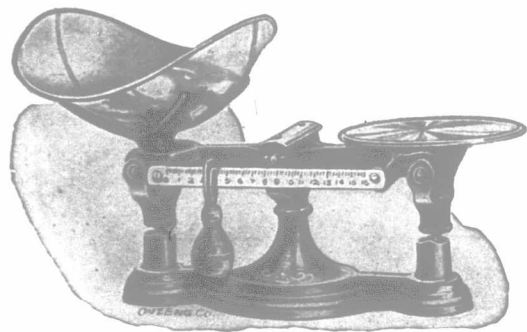
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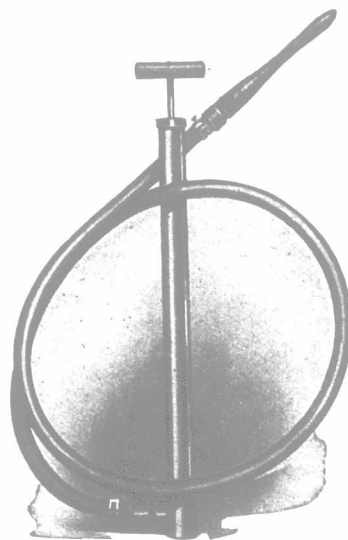
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## Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.

### A Groundhog Mite.

Nearly a week ago I killed a groundhog. On it I found two bugs. They had their heads in its flesh, and I could hardly get them out. I kept one in a bottle with the cork in and it did not die, so I am sending it to you to find out what it is. **R. V.**

Ans.—The insect belongs to the order Acarina, or Mites. There are many species of these parasites on animals and plants, and we are not absolutely sure to which this particular specimen belongs. It is sufficient, however, to know that it is a mite, a family which may be recognized by their unsegmented, sac-like bodies, on four pairs of legs.

### Alfalfa Cutting—Growing Rape.

1. Do you advocate cutting alfalfa twice the first year? The first cut will average about one and a half tons per acre. It looks to be a good stand. In our neighborhood we have difficulty getting good catches, although the land seems suitable. It seems to kill out considerably the second winter.

2. Have made it a practice last few years of sowing rape about last of June for fall feed. Am thinking of sowing rye this fall to plow down next June. (a) What is the value of rye as a green manure? (b) Would the rye plowed down and rape pastured, make a good combination, land being a clay loam in fairly good state of cultivation? (c) Would it be satisfactory after rye being plowed down to go over it with light coat of manure with a spreader, that is, disking it in before sowing rape? **F. R. M.**

Ans.—1. We take it that "first year" means the year following the sowing of the seed. Many cut the alfalfa three or four times during this season, and none less than twice unless it be that they pasture it. If you have a good stand, and you cut it at the proper time, you should get at least two cuttings, and, better, three.

2. A good crop of rye plowed down aids greatly in adding humus to the soil, and thus loosens up a heavy soil or helps hold a very light soil. The rye and manure should fit the land well for rape. Try the rape in drills, 1 1/2 lbs. of seed per acre, and cultivate until it gets too large for further working.

### Silo Filler.

I am a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and would not like to be without it. In regard to filling silos with a sheet-iron pipe on the inside, from top to bottom, I would like if you would tell me, through your paper, how it is made, by a cut, or explain as well as possible, as we want to make one, but do not know exactly how it is made. It is a little early for filling silos yet, but we do not want to wait till we need it. Full instructions about this would be thankfully received. **J. R.**

Ans.—Get a hood and pipe made of galvanized iron. The hood fits over the mouth of the blower, has an opening 12 inches square, and is reinforced with two bands of iron, each having two ears near the upper corners. Through these pass the ropes by which the pipe is suspended. The second length of pipe tapers from square to round in shape, eight inches in diameter, and five feet long. Each length below is five feet long. These lengths are about nine inches in diameter at the upper end and eight inches at the lower end to give free play. They are coupled by rings fastened in the pipes and the pipes are held together by short chains and snaps. Most of the iron used is heavy. The hood is No. 24, with No. 22 on the back. The round sections of the pipe are No. 26. To raise the pipe, attach the ropes to the hood and draw it up, hooking on length after length of the pipe as it is pulled up. Hang the bottom about ten feet clear of the floor. It may be pulled around with a rope for a time, after which it is best to key it about shoulder high for the man tramping, and he can push it around as desired.

### TRADE MARK Wilkinson Climax B REGISTERED Ensilage and Straw Cutter

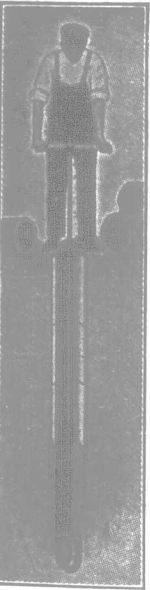
Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

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8 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year old heifers & choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy. **Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

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Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario**  
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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Lightning Protection.

How many strands of wire would be needed in a cable to ground a steel roof for lightning protection? Would a wind-mill (power) with a steel rod running down to almost basement floor, and which has steel connections with pump, through jack, require to be grounded? Would lightning rods be advisable on a detached drive-shed, which is sheltered by two large elm trees, which grow close beside and dominate it? **W. S. M.**

Ans.—The number of strands depends on the size of wire. If it is large enough, one strand will do, but if not, then it will require more. For copper, the cable should weigh not less than 3 ounces per foot, and for iron not less than 4½ ounces per foot. Large elm trees might be some protection to the drive-shed, but it is not unusual for buildings beside trees to be struck, and for complete safety, the drive-shed should be rodged. **W. H. D.**

#### Exchange of Roads—Trespassing Hunters.

1. Can I compel the Council of our Township to give me the concession road which runs through my property in lieu of a trespass road, which has passed through the same for the past twenty-five years or so?

2. Our next neighbor has had a gate across this road for quite a number of years. Would this make any difference?

3. What steps should I take?

4. What steps should I take to stop hunting on my property?  
**Ontario.**

Ans.—1. We do not think so

2. Yes.

3. It is a case for mutual arrangement.

4. Put up and maintain at the boundary of your land sign-boards—two to each forty acres, and at least one foot square—containing a notice to this effect: "Hunting or shooting forbidden." After such warning, or a notice to the particular person given either verbally or in writing, anyone hunting, shooting, or with any sporting implement in his possession going upon any enclosed land of yours may be treated as a trespasser and prosecuted accordingly.

#### A Thistle—Weeds on Railroad.

1. I have purchased a farm, and since moving on it I find one field covered with what they call Russian sow thistle. It is now in pasture, and I learn it has been down for nine years. We can see them all over the field. Could you advise me how to handle field to destroy them, about eight acres?

2. The railroad runs through the farm. Along the fence is covered with white daisies. They have come through in the fields. We have cut ours down, and have asked the men if they would cut theirs. They said they would, but have not done so. What can we do? **G. C.**

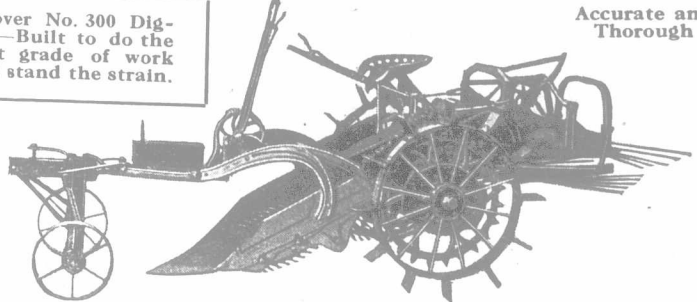
Ans.—1. We are not sure whether you have the Russian thistle or the perennial sow thistle. These are two distinct weeds. The Russian thistle has thin, thread-like, prickly-tipped leaves, and the older plants have spiny bracts on the flowering branches. The old plant resembles a tumble weed. It is not common in Eastern Canada. Hand-pulling or summer-fallowing will clean the land. We are inclined to think, however, that your weed is the perennial sow thistle, one of our worst pests. It can be easily identified by its showy, yellow flowers, about 1½ inches in diameter, and its long, pointed, deeply-cut leaves, often 6 to 12 inches in length. In small patches, it may be eradicated by digging out. This may have to be done several times in a season. Plow lightly in summer or early fall, and work frequently with the broad-shared cultivator until winter. Summer-fallow with frequent cultivation next spring up until time to sow rape. Drill up and sow the rape in drills at the rate of 1½ lbs. per acre. Cultivate the rape until it is too large for further working. The land may be cleared in this manner, or a hoed crop may be put on it the following year.

2. See the section foreman again, and if he does not look after it make complaint to headquarters. If this does not bring results, place the matter before the Railway Commission.

### HOOVER POTATO DIGGER

Hoover No. 300 Digger—Built to do the best grade of work and stand the strain.

Accurate and Thorough



#### STRONG CONSTRUCTION

Main frame is strongly constructed, and gives maximum strength with least amount of weight.

Shovel is of crucible steel, so shaped that it will properly scour, also gather the potatoes with the least possible loss.

#### DOES CLEAN WORK

Agitating rear rack and vine turner has a backward and forward motion, which sifts all dirt out and deposits the potatoes in a compact clean row, while the vines and trash are deposited at one side by the upper set of rods and vine forks. It can be relied upon to do first-class work always.

#### ROLLER BEARINGS

Main elevator shaft has roller bearings, 2½ inches long, protected from the dirt and oiled by means of compression grease cups. All idlers over which elevator runs and the pitman shaft are provided with roller bearings.

#### TRUCK

Wheels of truck have nearly double the action of the pole, and permit the machine to be turned around at the end of the row to come back on the next one, or even shorter, if necessary. Made in six-foot size for sandy land, and seven-foot size for heavy, sticky soils.

### JOHN DEERE SHAKER POTATO DIGGER

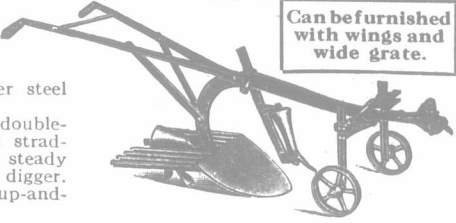
Lasting qualities have been built into this digger. Strong but simple—steel beam—high natural temper steel blade.

Fore carriage, or double gauge wheel which straddles row, insures steady running of the digger. Wheels have an up-and-down adjustment.

#### DOES HIGH-GRADE WORK

Has a perfectly flat blade and will not cut the potatoes.

Can be furnished with wings and wide grate.



The rod grating is hinged at the front and is given an up-and-down shaking motion by the sprocket wheel at the rear. This shakes the dirt from the tubers and leaves them clean and whole on the top of the ground.

The weed-fender attachment clears away weeds and vines, preparing the way for the blade.

### JOHN DEERE SPREADER—THE SPREADER WITH THE BEATER ON THE AXLE

#### THE SIMPLEST SPREADER MADE.

All working parts of the John Deere Spreader are mounted on the rear axle. No independent studs or shafts to give trouble. No clutches or chains to get out of order. All strains are borne by the main axle, and are not transmitted to the side of the box or the frame of the spreader.

Power to drive beater is taken from the rear axle and operates through simple gears like those used on horse-powers mounted on the rear axle within the beater.

#### LIGHT DRAFT—FEW PARTS

There are two reasons why the John Deere Spreader is the lightest-draft spreader. One is that the beater runs on roller bearings. Another reason is that the John Deere Spreader has so few parts. It has about 150 less types of castings than the simplest spreader heretofore made. It is

NO CLUTCHES. NO CHAINS. only natural that the fewer parts a machine has the easier it will operate.

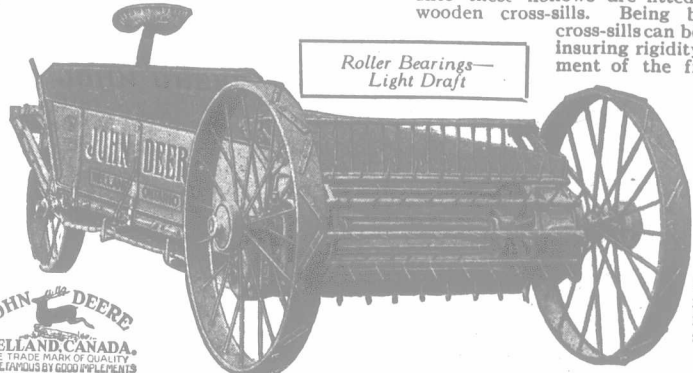
#### EASY TO LOAD

The John Deere Spreader is low down. It is only necessary to lift each forkful of manure three feet. Thus the hard work of loading is done away with. Besides, the person doing the loading can see inside the spreader at all times. Each forkful is placed exactly where it is needed.

It is thrown in gear by moving a heavy dog back until it engages a stop at the rear of the machine. No clutch used.

#### STRONG STEEL FRAME

Both the side sills in the John Deere Spreader are of high carbon channel steel, with the channels turned to the inside. Into these hollows are fitted four large wooden cross-sills. Being bolted these cross-sills can be kept tight, insuring rigidity and alignment of the frame at all times.



Roller Bearings—Light Draft

Easy to Load

Positive non-racing apron

**JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY of Welland, Limited**  
77-79 Jarvis St., TORONTO, ONT.

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested, write for catalogue of their breeding.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**  
Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Bell 'Phone

100

### SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD

Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For sale—25 heifers and young cows; those old enough are bred to Right Sort (imp.) or Raphael (imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

100

**MITCHELL BROS., Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction BURLINGTON, ONT.**



### SHORTHORNS

Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord -87184 =; Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th; 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old; 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding. **A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.** Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Long-distance 'Phone.

**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES** We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in September and are offering females of all ages, have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman -87809 =. One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. Douglas Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ont.**

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**The General says:-**

Eggs are eggs—when your hens don't lay. A warm chicken house encourages the hens. Make the roof—and sides too—of

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### ROOFING

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No roofing "tests" can give you that assurance.

Your dealer can furnish **Certain-teed** Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

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ready and willing to work—good health, higher prices when selling, if fed on

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A clip to hold the cow's tail while milking. Handy and easy to use. Saves the milkers many a nasty blow in the face from the cow's tail while milking. Sent post paid to any address, with full information as to how to use them, upon receipt of 50c. (fifty cents). Address:

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BEACONSFIELD, P. O., CANADA.  
 A FEW  
**Pure-bred Ayrshire and Pure-bred French-Canadian Bulls for Sale.**

Correspondence or visit solicited.  
**E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary,**  
 Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

**High-class Ayrshires**—If you are wanting a richly bred young bull out of a 50-lbs.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.  
**D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Quebec**

**City View Farm** for Record of Performance Ayrshires, Present offering: Two choicely-bred young bulls. Will sell cows or heifers by personal inspection only.  
**James Beag & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.**

"I took a long walk yesterday," said Busyman, as he collapsed into a seat at Busyman's desk.

"Take another, old man," suggested Busyman; "it'll do us both good."

### Questions and Answers.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### Ditching Difficulties.

A has an open ditch through his property to the road, and B refuses to clean out his ditch for an outlet for A's water that goes across the road. This has been in dispute for years, the Council once making him lower his ditch, as he had blocked the natural water-course on the road, but now the ditch is filled up and the water is carried part-way and is then emptied on A's field, which is above the natural water-course, and now, A, to try to get B to open his ditch, has put an open ditch forty rods down his side of the line fence, which is four or five rods from the natural water-course on B. B has run a four-inch tile drain from the natural water-course to A's open ditch, and says A has to give him an outlet whether it is the natural water-course or not. Now, A wants B to open up the first forty rods of ditch, and B says he isn't obliged to. As it is now, the water is backed on A's field across the road, and on A's field beside B's ditch.

1. Can A compel B to open up half the eighty rods of ditch, now that A has opened forty rods through his own property?

2. What is the law regarding water going from one farm to another?

3. Can B compel A to give him an outlet for his four-inch tile drain, which runs from the natural water-course to the open ditch in A's property, before B opens his own ditch?

4. Can B collect damages for A's water flooding his property?

5. If so, cannot A collect damages for B's water flooding his property?

E. H. W.

Ans.—The legal procedure in cases of this kind is plain and simple. 1st. The party requiring the ditch must notify all those interested to meet at a certain time and place in order that they may endeavor to come to an agreement among themselves regarding the construction of the ditch, and the proportion of the work and expense that each one is to bear. Failing an agreement, the party wishing the ditch may bring on the township engineer to make an award. When the award is made, there is an opportunity for appeal by any of those interested. After the time for appeal has expired and any appeals have been settled by the judge, then the award, either in its original form or as modified by the judge, is final and binding, and can be enforced by the Council. The engineer may follow the natural water-course, or he may take another course if such seems advisable.

If the parties concerned are unable to come to an agreement, it is probably better to bring on the engineer at once than for one party to try to win out by strategy. In the case described in this query, it would probably have been better for A to have got out the formal notices under The Ditches and Water-courses Act, and failing an agreement, to have brought on the township engineer. As it is, either party may bring suit against the other for damages if he thinks he has been damaged by water brought down by drains from the other property, but in order to win his case he would have to prove damages and the amount of damage, and these things are often very hard to prove. This method would probably cost the winner of the suit fully as much as his share of constructing the new ditch or improving the old one, and the loser several times as much, and still you would have no better ditch than you have now. The wiser course would be for A to bring on the engineer to provide drainage for his upper property by means of a drain thereon. This ditch the engineer must carry to a sufficient outlet, and to do this he may go along the natural water-course through B's property, or if he thinks it will cost less, he may abandon the natural water-course and order a straight ditch along the line begun by A. Whichever way it goes, B would unquestionably have to do a share of the ditch, and the amount to be done by the various parties must, according to the Act, be in proportion to their respective interests in the ditch, and the interest of the various parties would be decided,

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Whatever grade, any quantity, wild or cultivated. No shipment too large for us to handle—none too small to receive careful attention and prompt remittance. Our reputation for fair dealing has made us the largest dealers in Northern Wild Ginseng.

We pay express charges, and should you not be perfectly satisfied with our price, we will return your Ginseng at our expense.

Can any offer be more fair, open, and give greater assurance of a square deal?

Write us for prices, or send your shipment by express, charges collect.

## J. S. Lodewick Company

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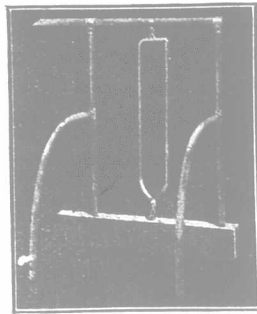


Fig. I



Fig. II

We Pay Freight in Ontario

## From Factory to Farm

GOODS SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED

Stalls, including stanchions and all necessary clamps, bolts, etc., for putting together. Also includes ends.

Fig. I, 1 1/4-in. Pipe, Black	.. \$3.50	Galvanized	..... \$4.25
Fig. I, 1 1/2-in. "	.. 3.75	"	..... 4.60
Fig. II, 1 1/4-in. "	.. 4.25	"	..... 5.20
Fig. II, 1 1/2-in. "	.. 4.75	"	..... 5.70
Stanchions alone	.. 1.25	"	..... 1.60

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 ALSO LITTER AND HAY CARRIERS, DOOR HANGERS, etc.



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In official record, high testing Ayrshires, that have won scores of prizes, I can surely supply your wants, over 50 to select from. Young bulls of super breeding on record producing lines. Also the 3-year old stock bull, Imp. Whitehall Freetrader.  
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 NORTH GEORGETOWN, QUEBEC

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**ALEX HUME & COMPANY, CAMPBELLFORD, R.R. No. 3**

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IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED. EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN THE HERD SOLID COLOR.

For sale: Few yearling heifers sired by Brampton Leda Lad (883), and Kirkfields Ivernia (2909), and believed safely in calf to Imp. Brampton Noble Haw (3524).  
 Also some two-year-old heifers just freshened.

**WOODVIEW FARM, LONDON, 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**

**Don Jerseys** Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers, got by our richly bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. **David Duncan & Son, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario**



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Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; his dam, sire's dam and ten sister's records average over 31 lbs. butter in seven days. Choice individual. Price \$300.

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Applications for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

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Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pieterje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddam's are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write

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Stations: Avr. C.P.R.: Paris, G.T.R.

1 Holstein Bull, 16 months.  
3 Holstein Bulls, 8 months and under.  
2 Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions, rising two.

R. M. Holby, Port Perry R. R. 4, Ont.  
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## Maple Grove Holsteins

Do you know that Tidy Abbecker Prince is the only bull in the world that sired four 30-lb. cows in one small herd at less than 4 years old. He was bred at Maple Grove. There are just as good or better bred ones here now. If you are interested in this kind, and want to get one at a reasonable or live and let live price, come and see my herd, or write me for breeding and particulars.

H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

## The Maple Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Auggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Auggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS  
R.R. No. 5 Ingersoll, Ontario

not by what they may say, but by the engineer's estimate of their interests.

With this explanation we may now proceed to answer your questions seriatim.

1. It depends on the engineer's estimate.

2. The water follows the natural course, unless the engineer orders it to be taken a cheaper way, and if the proper procedure is followed, no man can prevent his neighbor above from draining his land.

3. B can not compel A to give him an outlet which is not in the natural water-course unless the engineer says so.

4 and 5. Either one can collect damage from the other if he can prove the damage as a result of drains constructed by the other, but in most cases it costs more to prove the damage than the damage amounts to. Better bring on the engineer and avoid suits for damage.

W. H. D.

### Questions and Answers - Miscellaneous.

#### Sweet Clover.

I found a weed in my clover which was grown from Government-inspected No. 1 seed. I pulled what I could see of it, and I am anxious to know what it is. Its leaf resembles that of the clover family.

J. A.

Ans.—The plant, by some, is not considered a weed. It is yellow sweet clover. If not allowed to go to seed it will disappear in a couple of years. We can quite easily understand how a small quantity of this seed might have been found in inspected seed. Its resemblance to the other clover seed is quite marked, and would quite easily slip by.

#### Anal'zing Water.

1. Would you please tell "F. R. N." in the columns of your paper, where to send water to be analyzed; also to whom to send it?

2. What would the fee be for analyzing?

F. R. N.

Ans.—1 and 2. The Chemical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has made analysis free of charge in preparation for their bulletin issued on the subject of water supply. The Dominion Analyst at Ottawa would also make this analysis, but we cannot state definitely what the expenses would be in this connection. An inquiry addressed to either one of these departments would procure for you the required information, and at the same time they would advise you how to take the samples and what precautions should be taken in sending the sample to its destination.

#### Breeding Cow.

I bought a young cow about this time last year with a calf five weeks old, the age of this cow (a very small, ordinary Shorthorn) being given as two years. She had been bought the previous fall with other cattle for fattening, but being in calf she was kept until calf was dropped, and sold to me at a low figure. I let the calf take all the milk until August, when I started milking her. This calf has done well, and apparently has quite a lot of Holstein blood in her. I did not breed the cow last year, being advised she would do better, which she has, and looks fine, only she is a very poor milker, only giving about eight pints at the two milkings, but quite a lot of butter-fat. She has gone back on last year's milking. She comes in heat regularly, lasting usually into three days, and finishes up with discharging a quantity of blood. Now, I want to breed her, and took her to the bull the morning after noticing her in heat the previous evening, and apparently the same in the morning, but she refused to take the bull, and the farmer said I was too late, but the same evening she discharged the blood as usual. Can you advise me as to the best course to take with her, as I would like to breed her if possible, and no one seems to understand about this discharge of blood?

C. F.

Ans.—We do not think there is anything out of the ordinary about the discharge. Such is quite common. Be sure to get the cow away to bull before her period of oestrus is too far advanced. Get her bred. It may be necessary to force service, but be sure your cow is in heat when breeding her.



## PURE BRED SIRES

### THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

WILL PURCHASE during 1914, a number of CANADIAN-BRED Stallions, Bulls, Boars and Rams.

Animals must be of right type, in good breeding condition and of the following ages:

- Stallions, three to five years.
- Bulls, not under one year.
- Boars, not under six months.
- Rams, not under six months.

All stallions will be purchased, subject to veterinary inspection and bulls subject to the tuberculin test.

Breeders in Eastern Canada having CANADIAN-BRED male animals for sale, filling the above requirements and registered or eligible for registration in the Canadian National Live Stock Records, are requested to communicate with the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The purchase of stallions and bulls will be made during the current spring months. The purchases of rams and bulls will be deferred until the autumn.

Communications must state age and breeding of animal offered and price asked.—60271.

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to

E. F. OSLER - - - BRONTE, ONT.

## FAIRVIEW FARMS

Can furnish you a splendid young bull ready for immediate service, and sired by such bulls as PONTIAC KORNDYKE, the greatest producing sire of the breed, and also the sire of the greatest producing young sires of the breed; one of his sons already has six daughters with records above 30 pounds, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8TH, now heading our herd, and a few by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows. Come and look at them, and the greatest herd of Holsteins you ever saw over, or write me just what you want.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott, Ont.)

## ELMDALE HOLSTEINS

Headed by Correct Change, by Changling Butter Boy, 50 A.R.O. daughters; he is by Pontiac Butter Boy, 56 A.R.O. daughters. Dam's record, 30.13 lbs., a grand dam of Tidy Abbecker, 27.29 lbs. His service for sale; also young females in calf to him. R. LAWLESS - Thorold, Ontario

## Holsteins Wanted

From six to ten, females. Would like one or two cows and their daughters, or all one family preferred. Give name, sire and dam, with lowest cash price first letter.

BOX 182, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO



## Holsteins

### BEAVER CREEK STOCK FARM

—Present offering for quick sale: 4 cows due freshen this fall; one 2-year-old heifer due to calve in a month and two yearlings. ALBERT MITTFELDT - WELLANDPORT, ONT. Smithfield Sta., T. H. and B. R. R.

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HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE  
Herd headed by King Korndyke Inka De Kol whose sire Pontiac Korndyke (No. 25982), is the world's greatest dairy sire. Will offer a number of both sexes from this grandly bred young bull and from dam with official 7-day records from 16 to 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.  
COLLVER V. ROBBINS, Riverbend, Ont., Welland County. Bell 'Phone.

## HOLSTEINS

We have a choice lot of bull calves with strong backing and from dams with records of 18 to 24 lbs. Just the kind you are looking for. Write for extended pedigree, or, still better, come to see us. Prices very reasonable. D. B. TRACY, Cobourg, Ont.



## FOR SALE—TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

No. 1 born Dec. 29th, three parts white, nicely marked and a large, smooth, well-grown fellow. No. 2 born May 12, nearly all white, except tips of ears and forehead which are black and a few black spots about neck. He is a large straight and likely looking fellow. No. 1 is from R.O.M. dam and the dam of sires of both is also on the R.O.M. Photo on application. GRIESBACH BROS., Box 847, Collingwood, Ont.

When Writing Mention The Advocate



**WILSON'S  
FLY PAD.  
POISON**

**DON'T SWAT THAT FLY**  
and leave the disease germs to be scattered through your house.

**USE WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
and kill both the flies and germs.  
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers  
all over Canada.

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Every man engaged in mixed farming should have a small flock of sheep. The Southdown is the ideal mutton breed, and is the hardest and most adaptable to conditions in this country. Write for circular and descriptions to

**ROBT. McEWEN** Byron, Ont.  
Near London.

### FARNHAM FARM

The Oldest Oxford Downs Established Flock in America.

Our present offering is an imported 4-year-old ram, and a few first class yearlings for flockheaders; and also a beautiful lot of ram lambs, also 70 yearling ewes and a number of ewe lambs. All registered. Our prices reasonable.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON**  
Phone Guelph 240 ring 2. Guelph, Route 2.

**Oxford Down Sheep** Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, "Buena Vista Farm"**—Harriston, Ont.

### Maple Grove Yorkshires

Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, certainly the best sire we ever owned, and a grand large individual.

Our Brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities. Sows and boars of all ages for sale. Write us or come and see for yourself. All stock shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, P. O., ONT.** Shedden Station. L.-D. Phone via St. Thomas

### MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R. R. No. 8.**

**PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES** Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**Duroc-Jersey Swine** Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. **MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Northwood, Ont.**

**TAMWORTH'S** Some choice young sows, bred for summer and fall farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old. Write for prices. **JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

**HILTON STOCK FARM** We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Humber and some choice bulls for sale. From Tamworth's, a number of choice Berkshire and right good ones. **R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont.** Breeding sows. Phone.

**CLOVERDALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES** Bred from choice sows and boars all ages, bred from imported stock. Prices reasonable. **C. J. LANG, R. R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.**

Peter—"And what was your occupation on earth my good man?"  
New Arrivals observed—"I was most of a band of robbers."

Peter—"Ah! Gosh, meat, got caught?"

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.]

#### Horse Deal.

I sold a blemished mare to a man, and told him that she went lame at times. She was not lame at time of sale, but before delivering her she went lame, and I told him, and he said to bring her along. I delivered the mare, and he refused to take her. I brought her home. He paid me \$2 at time of buying. Can I make him take her?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If there was no misrepresentation in the matter the buyer should take the horse. If the mare was misrepresented you should keep her.

#### Holidays and Rising Time.

What are the holidays a farmer's hired man should have, and his hour of rising in the morning, especially in summer months? We have a hired man who does not get up till after seven o'clock some mornings. Can he collect his full wages when his time has expired? If not, how much can we keep off? G. G.

Ans.—The hired man may claim New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day, and any others proclaimed by official proclamation as holidays. The matter of time of rising is one to be settled between yourselves. You cannot deduct from his pay if he rises late unless you are paying by the hour. It is your place to see that he gets up before seven. If he does not, you have just cause to end his engagement at once.

#### Ticks Kill Calf.

I had a calf die, and it was not sick any length of time. I noticed that its head was all swollen on Saturday night, and it would not drink, so I went and looked at its head and it was covered with wood ticks. I picked off all I could find and bathed its head with Zenoleum and hot water, but it died the next day. Would you please tell me what should have been done?

1. Was it the wood ticks that poisoned her?  
2. What would you advise me to do if the rest of my calves get them?

3. Where do they come from? We have an old rail fence around part of the orchard where the calves are. Would they come from there?

These ticks are small; about the size of a small pea; no wings, and only four short legs and two long horns around the head. They are smooth skinned, and when you kill them they look like a blue cow-lice, and have only blood that they suck from the cow inside of them. We picked about 200 of them off the calf that died, and I got eight on another calf that was in with this one. After the calf died I opened one of the lumps on her head and the blood was blue, and bubbled for about ten or fifteen minutes after I opened it. They dug down in the calf's hide so deep that I had to squeeze some of them to get them out, and they bury their legs and horns inside till you would think, to look at them first, they were little blood blisters. I hope this will be of some help to you. M. K.

Ans.—The circumstances related by M. K. are very remarkable. I have no previous record of so-called "wood ticks" attacking a domestic animal in Ontario in this way. In Texas there is a tick that lives in the woods and is a great pest of cattle. These are, of course, ticks or large mites that attack rabbits in Ontario. It is possible, but not certain, that the death of the calf was due to the ticks. If any further loss occurs a veterinary surgeon should be consulted for fear some other trouble is at work. Zenoleum or any oily remedy should be helpful in warding off attack. The calves should be examined every two or three days to see whether they are attacked, and all ticks found on them killed. Lard and sulphur rubbed on the places where they are would destroy them. Kerosene applied with a feather might be used to destroy them in the ear or parts difficult to reach in any other way. If any more ticks are found, I should be very pleased to have a few specimens placed in a little bottle of about 2 oz. of formaldehyde diluted 1 part to about 5 with water, and sent to me by registered mail. L. CAMERON.

GALT ART METAL  
CO. LIMITED

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THE days of hand-made wood shingles, such as our grandfathers used, are past. To produce such shingles to-day would cost far more than the best galvanized steel shingles. The ordinary sawn shingles of to-day are a miserable substitute. Their life-time is short because the rough surface holds water like a sponge and collects chaff and decaying vegetable matter which quickly rots the wood.

**Galt Steel Shingles** make the best and most durable roofing you can buy. They have special patented features possessed by no other steel shingles on the market.

Write to-day for literature and valuable information, which may save you hundreds of dollars. Simply write the word "Roofing" on a postcard, together with your name and address.

**THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited**  
150 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario.  
Cor. Richard and Pine Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

### Well Mother, We're going to have a Warm House Next Winter!



"JUST been into town and signed up for a Furnace. Been wanting to get one for you for years. Here's the plan. Yes it's a Hecla. Thought we might as well have the best. There are quite a few in around here and seeing how they save coal it looks to be cheaper to pay for the best. It's the patent Fire-Pot that does it. They explained it, you remember, in the little book."

"Then there's another thing. No matter how long we use it, the Hecla can't leak dirty dust or gas—and that's a big point with me. Every joint is welded up tight—FUSED they call it."

#### HECLA WARM FURNACE

You want to know all about this furnace! Surely, you wouldn't make a purchase like that without investigating the Hecla? We have a book ready to give you the facts in light doses. You want it? "Comfort and Health." Write to-day.

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PRESTON, DEPARTMENT "A" ONT.

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I have now for sale 30 extra large well-covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted. **JOHN MILLER, CLAREBROOK, ONT., R.R. No. 2,** Clarendon St., C.P.R., 3 miles, Pickering St., G.T.R., 7 miles, Greenbriar St., C.N.R., 4 miles.

### Maple Villa Yorkshires

Special offering of sows in pig, boars ready for service, and some extra good young pigs of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Long-distance phone.

### J. A. CERSWELL, Beeton, Ont., R.R. No. 1



### BERKSHIRES

**ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. NO. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.**  
SHAKESPEARE STATION G.T.R.

### Large White Yorkshires

Have a choice lot of sows in pig, Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin to best British herds. Write or call **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.** Long-distance Phone C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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**A. WATSON & SONS** Yorkshire sows for sale, some bred and some ready to breed, also two three-year-old heifers in full flow of milk. **R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.** Phone Fingal via St. Thomas.

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**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES** From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Sudlon Torreda, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Gainsville, P.O., Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

# Concrete Roads Exceed Farmer's Expectations

THIS LETTER FROM MR. GEO. W. BURT, of Redford, Wayne County, Michigan, shows how well satisfied the farmers of that section are with concrete roads. Nearly one hundred miles have been built in Wayne County.

"Mr. Edward N. Hines,  
Board of County Road Commissioners,  
Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Our concrete roads are far ahead of the expectations of the majority of us farmers. Where we used to be two days marketing fifty bushels of produce, we now market twice as much in one day, and can go to the city anytime we want to. We do not have to wait till the roads are good so we can go. Also, our horses and waggons will last twice as long.

Hoping you will keep right on building these roads, and that the county will stand back of this movement, I remain,  
Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) Geo. W. Burt  
Redford, Wayne County, Mich.

### Concrete Roads

are the best, cheapest and most satisfactory roads that can be built. Best, because they permit bigger loads, increase land values and improve conditions generally. Cheapest, because they are permanent and require practically no repairs, which permits road taxes to be spent in building more good roads. Most satisfactory, because they are open to traffic every day in the year, lower cost of marketing and cost of living and increase the farmer's profits.

Good Roads literature telling all about concrete roads will be sent, free, to everyone interested. Write to

Concrete Roads Department  
Canada Cement Company Limited  
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the plaster curls under and locks itself rigidly on—ensuring against any cracking or falling.

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BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED  
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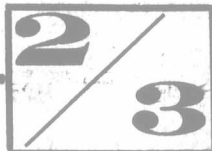
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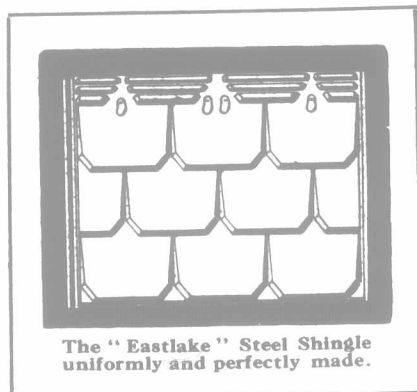
# "Metallic"

## Building Materials

### Save

## Money, Time and Labor

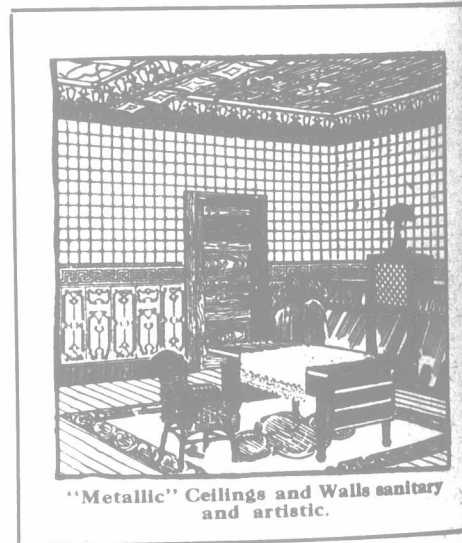
**T**hat's no mere advertising claim, but a known fact which hundreds of practical farmers willingly and gladly endorse. They know from experience that there are scores of uses about the farm and the home for "Metallic" products—they are reasonably satisfied that the "Metallic" way of building and repairing is by far the most economical and certainly the most permanent way.



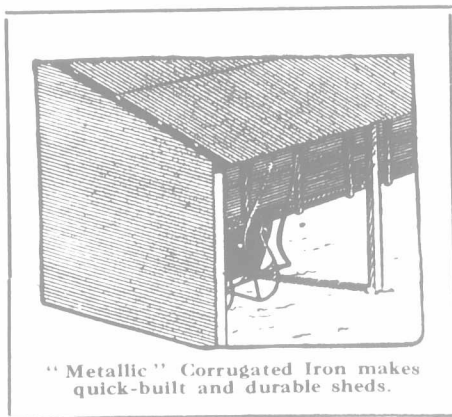
The "Eastlake" Steel Shingle uniformly and perfectly made.

The **fundamental** reason for the **economy** and **permanency** of Metallic Building Materials lies in their indestructibility. They are **storm-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof** and **all but imperishable**.

It is just possible that you are planning to build a new house or barn, or to repair an old one; just possible that the home may need new ceilings or walls, and you are thinking right now about the **most economical** and **permanent** way of carrying out your ideas. Well, there is **no** question about the **economy** and **durability** of "Metallic" Building Materials, because Canada is dotted with the evidence. You very likely can get all the evidence of what you want right on a neighbor's farm.



"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls sanitary and artistic.



"Metallic" Corrugated Iron makes quick-built and durable sheds.

Or you may be thinking how much easier this or that machine would have worked this season if it had been properly housed last fall. "Metallic" Corrugated Iron makes quick-built sheds and lean-to's without costly lumber, easily **paying** for themselves, by the saving they effect, in a year or two.

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 King and DuRoi Streets, LIMITED  
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"Haints" Ventilators, "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights (for light and ventilation).

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