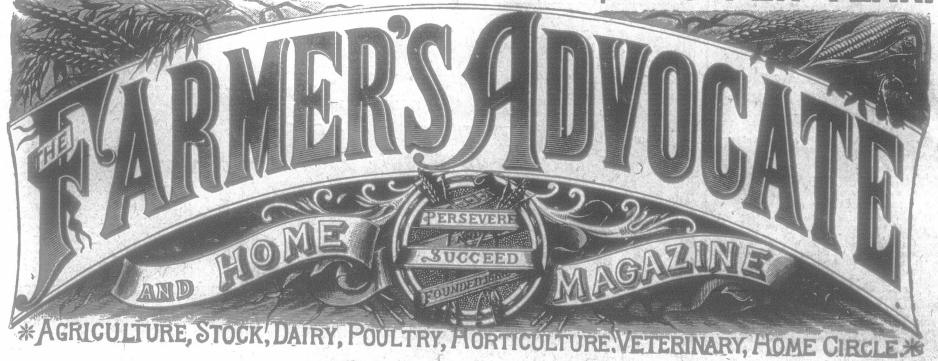
EVERY WEEK.



VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 15, 1915.

No. 1190

Heat your home the most efficient, healthful and economical way with a

Furnace

The warm air system of heating is most efficient, because it is most direct. Warm air cannot readily enter a room while it is filled with cold air. To attempt to heat a room without, at the same time, removing cold air already in the room, is working under a big handicap. Yet that is just what happens where hot water or steam systems are in use, and it is this very factor that accounts for their high cost of operation.

A McClary's Sunshine Furnace draws the cold air from the rooms down the cold air pipes, and replaces it with warm, fresh air in equal quantity.

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for thousands of house owners, and are at your service in the same way.

We maintain a staff of heating engineers to advise upon heating problems. Send rough plans and size of your house, and let our experts figure out for you the size of furnace required, location, heat distribution and other details of the best arrangement for your particular needs. This service is entirely free, whether you purchase or not, and will undoubtedly save you considerable expense.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-side his homestead. Price \$3,00 per acre.

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

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate \$0 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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THEN THERE IS THE GREAT saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for most at this time of

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VOL. L.

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VOL. L.

EDITORIAL.

Kill the weeds while the sun shines.

Think twice before selling your young live

Give the boy something to fit for the fair if it be only a chicken

Watch the potatoes for blight and make free use of Bordeaux mixture.

The secret of a good farm garden is doing things at the right time.

It is of no avail to lean on a rusty hoe and ask Providence to grow the crops.

Are you sharing in any work this season for the betterment of your neighborhood?

There is moisture beneath the corn. Cultivate so it can escape only through the crop.

Give the calves protection from the heat and flies and plenty of fresh, cool water to drink.

A summer silo or some supplementary crop will be a great advantage for some weeks to

It is not too early to prepare for the production of vegetable seed next year. Get the information now.

One of the chief essentials in growing a plant sities of war that a few dealers may profit. is moisture and yet how many are carelessly permitting it to escape.

Does the dairy herd average 4,000 pounds or 8,000 pounds of milk per cow? There is a vast difference in the profits.

The mind of Canada has not dwelt on but we can supply loaded sacks of grain.

enemy.

be found in this issue. Surely each farmer is a success.

Patriotic Acres are becoming numerous and

Many of the World's foremost nations seem destined to enter upon the realization of the blessings of a half century or more of poverty.

The oat fields have this season presented many costly object lessons of the need of greater care in the choice of seed grain and its treatment for

States is unprepared for war and yet out of every treasury, it is said that seventy-five cents goes for wars past and prospective.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY-15, 1915.

Traitorous Conduct.

When Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia met applicants for favors at the beginning of the war his greeting, conversation and adieux were included in one sentence of five words: "Him who steals I Had such injunction been uttered in hang." Canada at the beginning of the organization of troops some greedy transactions of an inconceivable character might not have been perpetrated. To say that the treasonable graft of funds intended for salve and bandages for wounded soldiers is a crime, is putting it mild indeed. The act is traitorous and considered beyond any Canadian of normal mind. The people of America have heard so much about campaign funds, rake-offs, commissions, etc., that we are some times inclined to condone such offences on the grounds that they are committed in all parties and all party organizations. Yet, when the Nation itself is threatened and the youth of Canada lie bleeding on the battlefield after as heroic conduct as ever reported in war, it is hard to believe that a fellow countryman will allow greed and personal aggrandizment to so grip his soul and pervert his mind that monies intended to comfort dying soldiers are diverted into other channels.

From the first it was considered that the war would be a test of resources, not of men or blood. Any fraudulent use of funds, any misuse of money, any graft or any theft is assistance to our enemies. Cases have arisen where poor judgment, at least, was exercised but where the claim of theft could not be laid. These circumstances sink into insignificance before the exposure of certain conduct where "war money" is being handled and where soldiers are deprived of neces-

One Example Set by a Dairyman.

dairy factories, creameries and such in the The dates for the Fall Fairs in Ontario are to subjected to all the injustices which we, as farmers, claim to suffer and not enjoying the interested in one Fair. Let him help to make it assistance of any Government grant decided eleven be made more profitable. This decision to improve the herd is the initial move that many popular in the West. Every acre of land in stockmen should make. It will alter their career Canada should be a Patriotic Acre during this and their profits. This done the patron procured calves were reared and bred on the place and during the first lactation period of each heifer, which was made to extend over twelve months, accurate records of production were kept and upon them hung the fate of the heifer. By following this system of weighing and testing and persistently using a sire of the right kind for eleven years this farmer-patron of a cheese factory

of 98,500 pounds or an average of 8,136 pounds

No. 1190

We have contended through these columns that in ten years a stockman can improve his herd to a profitable working standard. By buying, of course, the herd can be built up more quickly but there is nothing to prevent the breeder through weighing and testing and the use of a good sire improving the herd more economically. The fact of the matter is that many patrons of cheese factories do not average 3,500 pounds of milk per cow during the factory season. In such a herd there is room for a vast amount of improvement and the first generation of proper breeding should show a great improvement. More of this testing and culling enthusiasm is required in some dairymen. They have ability, they have resources and they have the chances. A decision to make each summer's record better than the previous one would soon result in more profitable operations and a greater degree of prosperity.

The Raid in the Oat Fields.

In last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" reserve was made to the unusual prevalence of the loose smut of barley in some localities. Since then reports have come to hand of still more serious visitations of loose smut (ustilago avenae) upon the oat fields. At the first observation from a distance it was thought that the crops were being affected with a species of brown blight on the upper leaves like that of a couple of years ago. Closer scrutiny, however, disclosed the swelling and bursting of the sheath of leaves on the stem due to the spreading, sooty mass which in a few days was scattered by wind and rains. In several large fields more than onethird and possibly nearly one half of the whole crop of grain was destroyed and nothing left but There are approximately 75,000 patrons of a sickly stalk. If at all general the loss will be enormous. It has not been easy to make accurate Province of Ontario, but how many can show a estimates of what the country loses through the record on a parity with that credited to the smut on oats, wheat, barley and corn in ordinary winner of the dairy herd competition of the years but on a conservative five per cent. com-We cannot at present turn out many loaded shells Western Ontario Dairyman's Association during putation made by Messrs. J. E. Howitt and R. 1913 and 1914. Many can, no doubt, but there E. Stone of the Ontario Agricultural College, the are a great many who cannot. The event should annual financial loss to the farmers of the one The French have a new weapon of defence but be analyzed, for what this farmer has done a host province alone is put at \$2,720,000 of which particulars about it have not leaked out. The of others may do. When tests are made at \$1,800,000 was due to oat smut. Farmers everysurprise is a special treat for their friends the public institutions or college farms the remark is where should take note of their fields and those often heard, "Yes, the people are paying for it!" of their neighbors and plan to use as seed next In this case a patron of a cheese factory year seed from unaffected fields if possible or grain rendered immune through proper treatment. The minute spores from which this parasitic fungous pest spreads are scattered by the wind at years ago that his herd of ordinary cows could the time the oats are in flower and are supposed to lodge inside the hull of the kernel and remain dormant as spores on the sound grains over

In the spring when the seed is sown warmth a pure-bred sire and used it on his herd. The and moisture germinate the spores the threads of which penetrate the young seedling plants and run up the stem into the newly forming head. Entering the developing grains they consume the foods in the ovary and convert the grain and chaff into a mass of smut. The treatment recommended for loose smut in oats is dipping or sprinkling with a formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) solution. Half a pint of formalin is mixed in 21 during 1914 delivered 87,158 pounds of milk from gallons of water in a barrel. The grain to be Complaints are being made that the United eleven grade cows kept on 100 acres, or an treated is placed in a coarse sack about threeaverage of 7,923 pounds per cow for the factory parts full and immersed in the barrel for twenty dollar in taxes taken into the American public season. In addition to this, calves received some minutes and afterwards dried on a floor, to be whole milk and the household was supplied. The sown as soon as possible. In the other plan record sheets on the farm indicate a production the moisture is sprinkled with a watering can on

AND HOME MAGAZINE. THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION,

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the grain spread out upon a barn floor and this repeated till every kernel is coated. The pile is then covered with canvas and left three or four hours after which it is dried and sown. Forty gallons of the solution is said to be sufficient to sprinkle between thirty and forty bushels of grain.

Burning the People's Telegrams.

The underground workings of Government which are being unearthed in Manitoba have brought to light several matters with which the people of Canada are none too well pleased. Crookedness seems to have been rampant and whether it was fostered most in the breast of the liberal or conservative party it matters not so long as the house-cleaning is complete and the Royal Commission, acting in behalf of the people and the Crown, do their duty. One complication which threatened to accentuate the seriousness of the case was the burning of the telegrams transmitted over the wires of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company. It was supposed that they were significant and should be produced for the consideration of the Commission. Much to the astonishment and surprise of all they had been burned and the people were deprived of important evidence relating to the matter they were investigating. The President of the Company issued a statement to the effect that confidence in the secrecy of such communications as passed over the wires must be maintained and that the Company was justified in destroying copies of such messages.

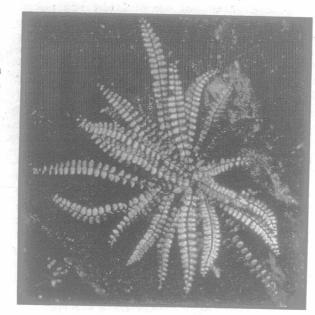
The President's statement has not vindicated the company or justified the action in the eyes of the people. Forgetting the proceedings at Winnipeg and caring not whether the late Government is guilty or innocent so long as the truth is known, are we to suppose that the wires joining the Atlantic and Pacific and erected for personal and public business by charter from the people are to be a carrier of messages from crook

to crook, or traitor to traitor without chance of exposure? If the company must go to such limits of secrecy in order to maintain the confidence of an honest clientele there is something wrong with the patrons of the wires, the majority must be dishonest.

Business men do not approve of the destruction of telegrams for in many cases they are the only records of business transactions intact. A public servant then whose energies and efforts are the people's and in whose service he is employed, should not wish to withold from them copies of the messages sent in their behalf. If the telegram is personal as friend to friend or colleague to colleague it is a reflection upon the character of both if the contents must be kept a secret. The startling aspect of the whole affair was the cremation of business telegrams as well as personal and private which had been entrusted with the G.N.W. lines for transmission and safekeeping. It appears that the rights of many had been ignored to protect a few. Assuming that the majority of Canadians are honest it is no more than right for the Crown to demand the production of messages transmitted over the wires in this Dominion. The absence of a certain amount of privacy might be taken advantage of by a few but when the people as a whole rise up and demand investigation of matters concerning their homes, their Government and their country no company or private individual should be allowed to destroy evidence of vital importance to all.

The Harvest of Scoundrels.

The patriotism of some people appears to be measured by what they can make out of the great war. Like a searchlight or an X-ray it brings out in vivid contrast the bad and the good. Red Cross toilers in town and country gladly stitch their fingers to the bone that comforts may go forward to the boys at the front. Men scrimp and save counting it a privilege to meet the



Maidenhair Spleenwort.

growing burdens of taxation in order that the needs and honor of the country be sustained while the first thought of looters at the capitals of the country is to fatten themselves like greedy vultures on the sufferings of others. But the mass of the people, thank Heaven, are not so minded and are revolting against rascality in places high or low in a way that is bringing the guilty to book and compelling others to disgorge. Nor is Canada alone in such glaring examples of sham loyality and the genuine article. Old Country newspapers lately to hand tell of a firm of Glasgow iron merchant's convicted of shipping ore to "our friends, the Messrs. Krupp" for which they were sentenced to six months imprisonment and a £2,000 fine,—getting off easy so the public thought. In happy contrast with such smallsouled knaves we have recorded the case of G. & J. Weir, an important engineering firm of Cathcart, whose directorate unanimously and voluntarily offered after deducting necessary establishment charges, to turn over all profits arising from the manufacture of shells, to organizations carrying out relief or Red Cross work which the war

has necessitated and which are supported by voluntary subscription. The firm furthermore offered at the expiry of present contracts to produce shells for the Government at net cost and if required all such future productions to be carried on in conjunction with the proposed Glasgow National Shell factory. Such sturdy and independent Scottish patriotism stands out in refreshing contrast with the junk shop policy of political contract hunters who want to know how much they can squeeze for themselves or their friends by the price of blood.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A little fern which is not uncommon on moist. shady, mossy rocks in limestone regions is the Maidenhair Splenwort, shown in our illustration. The little fronds of this fern are from three to four inches in length, the stipes (stems) are black and shining and the pinnae (leaflets) are dark green. The term Maidenhair incorporated in its name is due to the fact that the whole frond resembles somewhat a pinna of the Maidenhair Fern.

There are several plants which are commonly termed ferns which are not ferns at 'all. For instance the so-called Asparagus Fern is really an Asparagus-a plant closely allied to the vegetable of that name and belonging to the Lily Family. But probably the best example of an incorrect name is the case of the so-called Japanese Air Fern, which has for some time been largely sold as a house decoration. In the first place it is not a fern, not even a plant, but a Hydroid, a colonial stationary marine form of animal life. It does not live on air, but when alive is found in the ocean, and as sold does not need air or anything else to live on, as it is dead, dried and Lastly it did not come from and dyed green. Japan but from the North Sea, and was prepared in Germany.

There are a great many birds which are more frequently heard than seen. One of these is the Black-billed Cuckoo, a bird which is fairly common in the East. This species is about twelve inches in length, and is slim and graceful in build. It is a fawn colored bird with a long tail and a long, gently-curved bill.

The Black-billed Cuckoo has two main notes. One is a very loud and far-carrying "Cuc-cuc-cuccuc-cuc-cow-cow-cow-cow-cow' the last few "cows" being separated by long pauses. The other note is much softer and is an oft-repeated "Cuc-cuc-cow---Cuc-cuc-cow.

The Cuckoos are particularly valuable birds to the farmer on account of their fondness for hairy caterpillars. Many birds avoid hairy caterpillars as much as possible, but the Cuckoos seem to prefer them to smooth ones. So much of their fare consists of hairy larvae that when the stomach of a Cuckoo is examined it is found to be lined with the bristly hairs of these caterpillars. In a season like the present when Tent Caterpillars are a pest the Cuckoos do a great deal of good.

Besides the Black-billed Cuckoo we have another species-the Yellow-billed Cuckoo-which is not as common as the former in most parts of the East. It differs from the Black-billed in having the lower part of the bill yellow, and having the outer tail-feathers black, with broad

Neither of our Cuckoos have the habits of the well-known Old-World Cuckoo of dropping their eggs in the nests of other birds, and leaving them to be hatched by the foster-parents. This habit of the European Cuckoo is thus the same as that of our Cowbird and the results are the same-the young parasite is larger, gets practically all the food and the rightful nestlings are either starved to death or ejected over the edge of the nest by the intruder. Our Cuckoos are however honest birds, building a nest of their own, though truly it is usually rather a loosely constructed affair. so thin that one can often see the eggs through the twigs of the bottom. There are one or two cases on record in which our Cuckoos have fallen from grace and slipped an egg into the nest of another species.

Now is the season when young birds are just starting to fly and it is the duty of every owner of a cat to see that the cat does not prey upon th-se flutterers on uncertain pinions. Some cats are inveterate bird-hunters and such cats should at once he disposed of. Some will contend that cats are necessary to keep down mice and rats, but such is far from being the case—it can be done more efficiently by traps and poison. because a cat is well fed it is no guarantee that it will not kill Lirds, some of the best-fed cats will do so, not from hunger but from a love of

JULY 1

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e's Diary.

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THE HORSE.

Care of Mare and Foal.

The development of the colt depends very much upon the treatment the dam receives, and few farmers in this country can afford to raise their foals without using the mare on the farm. Where pure-bred stock is being raised and valuable mares are kept exclusively for breeding purposes the business may be carried on profitably, but a great number of young horses are reared as an adjunct of the farm operation.

In the first place the dam is performing two functions, nursing the colt and doing her share of the farm work. Liberal feeding is a prime requisite. A ration composed of four parts of oats, two parts of bran and a little oil cake will be substantial and will encourage a good flow of milk. If the feed box is located conveniently the colt will soon imitate its mother, and at the age of three weeks will be eating a small quantity of grain. This assists the growth very much and makes it easier at weaning time. At night and during idle hours the mother should be turned on good pasture or in a paddock where the grass is fresh and abundant. Horsemen agree that it is easier and more convenient to raise the foals when they are confined in a stall or in a paddock when the mothers is at work. They may fret considerably the first day, but after a while they become accustomed to that way of living and will do better than when chasing over the fields.

The majority of foals are weaned at about five months of age. If the colt is accustomed to eating grain, and if it has been supplied with two or three quarts of skim-milk per day the weaning operation will effect little change in either the foal or the dam. Some prefer to separate the two gradually until the mother has lost her milk, then to make the separation complete. Others bring it about gradually, and the advantages are governed largely by the temperament of the animals. With plenty of grain and if the colt is accustomed to running on good pastures there will be little change and development will go on as usual. If a mate of somewhat the same age can be run with the weaning foal it will not miss its mother so much, but care should be taken when more than one colt run in the same stall to see that they get their due allowance of feed. Lice are often prevalent, and irritation may retard growth considerably. Proprietary dips or a thorough washing with soapy water containing a little kerosene oil will rid them of this nuisance. If the colt is getting plenty of exercise the feet will probably wear down uniformly, but they should be watched, and any unevenness in the hoof should be rasped off so the frog will be prominent and sustain the weight of the animal. Many times a deformed hoof or leg can be corrected by wisely rasping off prominent, places of the hoof. Dark, ill-ventilated stalls, also retard growth. There is nothing better than a good pasture or paddock with plenty of grain for a growing foal at weaning This with a dry shelter at night or in a time of storm will give rise to healthy, husky

Know the Good Horses.

A stallion is known more by his get than by his pedigree. When a horse has stood in the same community for a number of years and has given good foals, that sire should be known and patronized. Not long ago when speaking to a farmer who professed to be a good horseman we learned that he had not heard of a stallion that was owned and stood for service only ten miles away. The particular horse is considered one of the best stock horses in Ontario. His colts have persistently won at the Toronto and Guelph shows, and he has left a great number of the good kind over the country that are known perhaps only to the neighbors.

It is possible to raise good colts by patronizing different horses as they come along, but it is far safer to study the colts raised in the neighborhood, and stand by the sire that leaves the greatest number of good ones. Ten or fifteen miles is not too far to take a mare to a good horse, the expense is more than recovered in the foal. It shows a sort of horse enthusiasm when a farmer acquaints himself with the good sires, and this may often be accomplished at the fall fairs or the larger exhibitions. The fact that a stallion stands up well in his class is not sufficient, but if his foals are winners it is good evidence that the sire has the right qualifications and the prepotency to transmit them to the off-The enthusiastic horseman will know the stallion by his get, and an animal known to lovers of horses over the whole province will not remain unknown and unappreciated in his own

War Horses Come Back.

Although the wastage of horse flesh is awful in the European conflict veterinary science is being put to a practical use in the war zone. Horses that in former wars would have been destroyed in consequence of wounds are being treated and restored to usefulness while many females are brought back to England and sold for breeding purposes. The numbers thus returned to peaceful labors on the farms are few compared with the numbers that go into the warring countries. It is reported that their influence on the quantity of future stock will be unimportant yet too large to be disregarded. The Imperial Government shows wisdom in returning such animals to the country for there progeny will surely be needed. We in this country do not feel the shortage of horses that exists in the United Kingdom and in fact we could spare many animals before a dearth of horse flesh would be felt here but with the United States selling freely- and the countries of Europe decimating their horse population the time must surely come in Canada when good horses will be held at a premium.

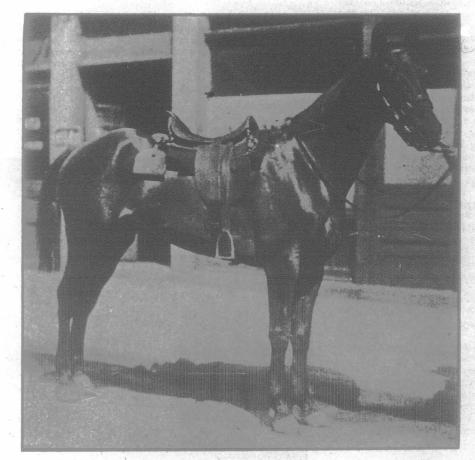
hilly, rocky pasture. During the past few years these breeds have become particularly popular for the production of lambs to be sold the following spring. For this trade a lamb weighing around 100 lbs. is wanted. Any of the lighter breeds bred to lamb about May will produce lambs suitable for this purpose. Lambs of this class sold as high as 12 cents per pound on the Toronto market the past spring. With wool a fair price again and with such prices for lambs, surely we may expect to see an increase in the number of sheep in Canada and particularly in Ontario. Buy a few ewes this fall, mate them with a good pure-bred ram and if properly cared for the owner will be better off financially, and the farm will be cleaner and more fertile by the end of next year.

Digestive Diseases of the Ox.

When we use the word "ox" in the contemplated series of articles on the above subject, we refer to cattle in general regardless of sex. The stomach of the ox being such a complex organ is more liable to digestive derangement than his intestines. In order that the reader may the more

readily appreciate and understand the different diseases, their causes, symptoms and treatment, it may be wise to briefly describe the anatomy of the oesophagus and stomach.

The oesophagus or gullet, passing from the posterior portion of the pharynx or cavity posterior to the root of the tongue, is a tube com posed of a mucous or lining membrane surrounded by muscular fibres. These fibres largely encircle the muc-ous membrane and like other muscular fibres, are contractile. When a bolus of food is passing down the tube the fibres expand, and immediately contract after the bolus has passed. The oeso-phagus, after passing through the thorax or lung cavity pierces the diaphragm (the muscle or curtain that separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity. then expands and enters the stomach as a somewhat funel-shaped dilation, the mucous membrane is plentiful and somewhat folded and con-



An Officer's Mount.

LIVE STOCK.

The Opportunities for Sheep Raising.

During the past number of years there has been a gradual increase in the price of lambs and wool, but notwithstanding this fact the showing made by the sheep business has been remarkably disappointing. In 1901 there were 2,510,239 sheep in the Dominion, while in 1914 there were only 2,058,045, a decrease of 452,194, or approximately 18 per cent. Ontario shows a decrease of about 40 per cent. in the same time. In 1914 there was .28 sheep per capita in Canada, in United States there was .55, while the United Kingdom with its high-priced land and large urban population had .80 sheep per capita. In 1914 there were 131,931 sheep imported into Canada for slaughter as well as 5,610,812 pounds of mutton and lamb, and 9,516,599 pounds of wool. All this and more might profitably be produced in Canada. Sheep require inexpensive buildings, and the original investment is small. They increase the fertility of the land, and are great weed exterminators. Except at lambing and shearing time they require less labor than any other class of stock. Returns come in twice a year-for wool and lambs.

The sheep business in Canada has been conducted along practically only one line. Lambs are raised and sold in the fall, usually in September, October and November, with a consequent glut in the market at that time. If more farmers with good lambing pens would go into the raising of early lambs more profit might be made out of the business. For hot-house lambs the Dorset or its grades will give good results, but for later lambs, to be sold in June, July and August, any of the heavier breeds will

answer well.

The lighter breeds will give good returns on

tinuous with the mucous membrane of the stomach. The ox is usually spoken of as having 4 stomachs, but this is not strictly correct as there is but the one organ but it is divided into 4 compartments, called for convenience, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th stomachs. Technically these are called the rumen, the reticuum the omasum and the abomasum. The rumen or 1st stomach is a very large compartment occupying about 4-5 of the abdominal cavity, situated principally on the left side, extending well back to the pelvis and having an average capacity of probably about 36 gallons. The reticulum or 2nd stomach is situated to the front and right of the rumen. It is a comparatively small compartment and not well divided from the rumen. In fact the division is so imperfect that it would be difficult to distinguish one from the other if it were not for the arrangement of the mucous membranes. That of the rumen being smooth like that of the oesophagus; while that of the reticulum strongly resembles an empty honeycomb with the tops of the cells cut off. On this account the compartment is frequently referred to as "the honeycomb." The omasum or 3rd stomach is to the front and right of the reticulum. It is a small organ with a capacity of about 1 to 11 gallons. The mucous mem-brane of this compartment is formed into leaves of different depths. 'In fact when it is empty it appears' as a compartment of leaves of mucous membrane on which account it is often referred to as "the Manyplies." These leaves are thickly studded on each side with elevated epithelial cells which grind the food as it passes through. To the right and posterior of the compartment is the abomasum or 4th stomach, which is the true digestive stomach and contains the gastric glands. This is comparatively small, its capacity probably being between 3 and 4 gallons. At the posterior portion of it is a constricted orifice called the pyloris or pyloric orifice, with which the small intostine is continuous.

Digestion in the ox (with the exception of that which takes place in the small intestine) is supposed to be carried on as follows. He eats

large quantities of bulky food, eats it rapidly, hence does not take time to masticate it well It enters the rumen, the muscular coat of which has both transverse and longitudinal fibres the contraction of which lessens the calibre of the organ in all directions and of course their relaxation correspondingly enlarges it. During the time the animal is eating this contraction and relaxation is continuous, producing a somewhat churning motion which thoroubhly mixes the contents with each other and with the liquid secretions of the mucous glands. When the animal has satisfied his desire for food, the process of rumination commences. This is supposed to be 'performed somewhat as follows. The muscular fibres mentioned contract firmly. This compresses the contents of the organ and forces them forward; the dilated end of the oesophagus closes and grasps a portion of the ingesta and by a regurgitative or antiperistaltic action it is returned to the mouth for further mastication. This process being performed the bolus is again swallowed. If there still be any imperfectly masticated portions they are supposed to again enter the rumen while the finely masticated and liquid portions pass directly to the omasum by what is known as "the oesophageal canal" which consists in two double, leaflike folds of mucous membrane which extend from the oesophagus (hanging downwards) to the When a bolus of remasticated food is being swallowed the lower edge of each fold approach each other and when they meet a canal is formed which carries the injesta to the oma-Then another bolus is regurgitated, remasticated and swallowed and this process continues until the process is completed. It will be seen that the cud is simply a portion of the contents of the rumen returned to the mouth for remastication, hence the too general idea that cattle suffer from a disease known as 'loss of the cud" is false. In most cases of digestive trouble the process of rumination ceases, but when the disease is cured it will again be performed. It must not be thought that all the contents of the rumen undergo this process at any time. Only a limited amount is operated upon at any time, hence in health the rumen always contains a large amount of injesta. The remasticated food having entered the omasum it fills up the spaces between its leaves which press upon it and having slight movement still further grind it and press the fluid into the abomasum. contents of the omasum, even in perfect health are much dryer than that of any other compartment. These gradually pass into the abomasum where true digestion really commences. It will be seen by the above that the functions of the three first compartments are simply to prepare the food for digestion which takes place in the 4th. When from any cause any of the functions mentioned are checked, suspended or interrupted digestive derangement will be noticed, the causes, symptoms and treatment of which we propose discussing in future numbers.

Marketing Live Stock Products.

It is interesting to know the avenues through which the live stock produced on the farm must travel before the finished product reaches the con-Farmers in the East as well as in Western Canada are becoming interested in the marketing end of the business, chiefly through cooperative associations. The ways of the stockyard are set forth in detail in the following article which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg.

Five courses are open to the farmer who has fat stock to sell. First, he may kill and dress his own stock and sell direct to consumers or country stores; second, he may sell to local butchers; third, to local stock shippers; fourth, he can ship his own stock; and fifth, he can ship with his neighbors through a co-operative ship-ping association. Home dressing and curing of the meats is largely impractical, however, as few farmers have either the necessary equipment or training. When a man knows what his stock is worth and can get a local butcher to pay it, the second method of marketing saves expense and is entirely satisfactory. Such conditions are unusual, however, and both of the first two methods have a very limited field, as the supply in the producing sections is generally greater than the local demand, necessitating the seeking of an out-Thus, as local trade consumes but side market. a small part of the stock produced, the farmer's marketing problem consists of finding the cheapest way to ship.

If a man has enough stock to fill a car, the best way is to ship it himself. The expenses of the local buyer are saved and the owner may accompany his animals to market in person. Only a limited number can do this, however, as a considerable proportion of meat producers in the country are men who have but a few animals to market at one time and who, therefore, have to let some other person gather a carload here and there and ship for them. The local stock buyer has done this, and in most instances has been of economic value to the small stockman. buying a few head here and there, he has enabled

the farmer to dispose of his stock as it becomes fat. Not only that, but the stock raiser has been saved the prohibitive freight expense of shipping only a few head at a time and of attending to business details of which individual farmers know but little. The disadvantages of this method are that the local buyer has to be recompensed for considerable time and risk involved in soliciting and handling shipments, and that such a buyer is too often able to take advantage of farmers who are ignorant of market prices.

Co-operative shipping associations are important features of the co-operative movement which has made such headway in the last few years. Sufficient stock to ship and proper management of the associations are the two things most essential to cheaper marketing through them, These associations combine the good points of the local buyer and individual shipping systems and obviate the disadvantages of both. By means of them the small grower can combine his offerings with those of his neighbors into full carloads and ship at carload rates. Efficient handling and selling are also possible if the right man is selected as manager. More might be added in favor of these associations, but suffice it to say that the last report of the Co-operative Shipping Association of Litchfield, Minnesota, figured that it cost them 30 cents a hundred to sell cattle, 32 cents a hundred for hogs, and 47 cents a hundred for sheep. This margin includes all railroad and yard charges, and an assessment to cover association expenses and to provide a sinking fund.

MARKETING AT THE STOCK YARDS.

To whichever market live stock is consigned, the marketing system that handles them upon arrival is practically the same. In the changing prevent violent fluctuations in prices and who tend to establish and hold the normal spread between different markets.

With these possible purchasers before him, the commission man plans how best to sort the cattle, and dickers with prospective customers, holding out for as much as he thinks he can get. Finally, a buyer rides into the pen and looks the stock over. "I'll give \$7.90" (per hundredstock over. "I'll give \$7.90" (per hundred-weight). "They're worth \$8.15 to-day," the commission man replies. The buyer shakes his head and starts to leave. "Eight even," he calls back. "Eight and a nickel," the commission man concedes. "Weigh 'em," from the buyer, and the deal is over. No binding memorandum is made of the trade until night, when each sale is registered, together with price, name of firms, and weights. After the deal is closed, the cattle are run over the scales and weighed by the stockyards company. By means of a patent device, a cardboard clip is inserted in the scale and into it is impressed the weight of the load. recorded weights are accurate and official.

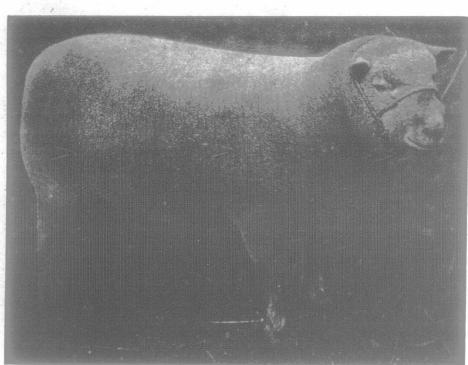
With weight and selling price at hand, the commission firm makes out the check due the shipper on his load. Although the packers pay cash to the commission firms, the latter often mail checks to country shippers before they actually receive their pay from the packers. Fixed charges are assessed against each head of stock sold in the yards and consist of a commission, a fee for yardage and one for feed. These together with freight are deducted by the commission men from the selling price of the stock be-fore the check is remitted to the shipper, or deposited to the shipper's account, as the case may

In 1913 when cattle cost the packers around \$6.25 per cwt., they were wholesaled by them in carcass form at about

\$11.50 per cwt When hogs cost about \$8.10, pork wholesaled at \$12.50. When sheep cost \$6.00, the carcasses wholesaled at \$11.90 per cwt. In figuring the selling price from the live cost a packer must consider what

is known as "dressing per cent." The cattle slaughtered reappear as carcasses that average only about 51 per cent. of the live weight. We, as consumers, buy meat only. In addition to the meat, the packer in buying cattle, buys head legs, hide and offal, which total about 49 per cent. of the live weight. The \$8.10 paid out per hundredweight for hogs buys 77 rounds of pork 23 pounds of by-products. Sheep average 47 per cent. carcass, and 53 per cent. of by-products.

omitti value of the by-products, a 1,000-pound beef animal that cost \$6.25 per cwt., \$62.50, produces a carcass that cost \$62.50 but weighs only 510 pounds and, therefore, has a dead cost of \$12.25 per cwt., or more than the carcass sells for. At the live cost figures used here, the dead cost of hogs is \$10.50 per cwt., and of mutton \$12.75 per cwt. The figures are summarized as follows:



A Real Southdown. Champion two-shear Southdown ram at the Bath and West Show

of live stock into meat and meat products, four sidering things make a big plant more economical and efficient than a smaller one. It permits a more efficient organization for marketing, a more extensive division of labor in which each man becomes a specialist, a more economical and complete utilization of by-products, and a more efficient and less unwieldy government inspection service. The packers have, therefore, concentrated in a few cities which are favorably located with reference to transportation from production areas and to consumption centres. There is a stock yards company at each market which is an independent organization, and which provides pens and other facilities near the packing houses where animals are received and cared for until sold. While under different managements and ownerships, the yards of one market are almost identical with those of another, and practically the same system of selling is followed in all of them.

The commission firms are composed of men whose business it is to sell or buy for their patrons; they act principally as experienced salesmen, whose training and experience make them better able to transact business in the yards than the strangers who ship in the stock.

The buyers consist of five classes: the local packer who is buying for immediate slaughter; the buyer of a packing company who has no plant at that particular market; "order buyers," or those who are buying on orders from outside parties; the speculator or "scalper" who picks up bargains to resell; and, lastly, the stockman who comes to buy feeders. The buyers of the local packers and the feeder buyers are the ones that really constitute the backbone of a market. The representatives of the outside packer, the order buyers and the scalpers, are the ones who

TABLE I. COST TO THE PACKER

	TO TITE	TARCILIAN.	
	Cost	Dressing	Price paid by Packer
	per cwt.	per cent.	per cwt.
			of carcass.
eef	\$6.25	51	\$12.25
ork	8.10		10.50
Tutton	6.00	47	12.75

TABLE II.

PACKER'S SELLING MARGIN PER HUNDRED-WEIGHT.

Dead Cost Beef	Selling Price \$11.50 12.50 11.90	Margin on Carcass alone -\$.75 + 2.00 85

Referring to Tables I and II it can be seen that carcass beef and mutton is sold for less than was paid for the live animal, while pork alone, which is much better adapted to curing, sells for more than the dead cost.

Another expense that the consumer fails to consider is condemnation. From one-half to two

JULY 1

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LE I. HE PACKER.

E II.

Price paid Dressing by Packer wt. per cent. per cwt. of carcass. \$12.25 77 10.50 47 12.75

ARGIN PER HUNDRED-GHT. Margin on

Selling Carcass Price alone **-\$** .75 \$11.50 + 2.0012.50 11.90 - .85

and II it can be seen nutton is sold for less live animal, while pork etter adapted to curing, dead cost.

the consumer fails to From one-half to two

per cent. of all the cattle, hogs and sheep killed at the packing centres are condemned for disease and "tanked." The proportion varies from onehalf to six per cent., but the above is the general average. Packer buyers watch this closely when buying, but whatever receives the "U. S. Condemned" on the killing floors is valuable only for tankage and fertilizer.

JULY 15, 1915

Packers sell and distribute in cities through their own jobbing or wholesale houses. Meat is sent out from the coolers to the various branches and distributed through them, rather than directly to the local retailer.

The packer then stands the loss in shrinkage and condemnation, pays the expenses of his help from buyer to seller, supplies and operates his equipment, and sells carcasses of beef and mutton for less than they cost. The explanation of this apparent anomaly of course is to be found in the value of the by-products. The value of by-products from a 1,000-pound steer, a 230-pound hog, and an 80-pound sheep at South St. Paul are approximately as follows: Cattle \$15.06; sheep \$1.20, hogs \$1.09.

The total receipts for the stock bought by the packers would thus figure up to about \$73.71 for a 1,000-pound beef, \$23.22 for an average 230pound hog, and \$5.67 for an average 80-pound

The cost of buying, packing, selling and distributing are difficult to get. Swift & Company's report on their 1912 busing shows the distribution of one dollar's worth of sales as follows:

For live stock	\$0.80
For labor	08
For freight	05
For other expenses	04
For profit	03
	01.00
	\$1.00

The same company goes on to state that its profit on fresh meat in 1912 was one-fifth of one cent per pound. Whether or not these figures are representative, it is evident that the packers represent a high degree of efficiency in manufacture and distribution; that the net profit per unit of sales is small, and that it is chiefly because of a rapid turnover and a vast volume of business that they are enabled to make substantial net profits on a year's business.

FARM.

Crop Conditions in Canada!

A special press bulletin recently issued by the Census and Statistics Office, based on reports received from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, summarizes the crop conditions throughout Canada as follows :-

In the Maritime Provinces a late spring has been followed by abundant rainfall throughout June. On Prince Edward Island there is a splendid crop of grain. Hoed crops have germinated evenly and fruit prospects are good. Nova Scotia reports a good crop of grass and clover; grain crops are growing well and should yield well, especially on drained land. Excessive rain s reported to be damaging crops on low particularly corn and potatoes, but on dry soil these crops have germinated well and promise a good yield. The rainfall is reported to have been so excessive in central and southern New Brunswick that some of the lower lands could not be planted. In the northern part of the province conditions have been normal. The hay crop is above the average and the grain is making a good growth. Hoed crops have germinated evenly and are coming along rapidly, particularly potatoes

In Quebec hay is rather a light crop, some localities reporting only a two-thirds crop. Late rains have started the hoed crops evenly and these are making a good growth. Grain crops and silage corn are reported to be in excellent condition.

In eastern Ontario the hay crop has been light and uneven but grain crops are looking well. Hoed crops have made a good even start, except corn, which is backward and uneven. In western Ontario the rainfall has been light. Hay has been below an average crop but all grain crops promise well. Wheat will be a heavy crop on a large area; barley will be fair; oats good and peas excellent. Corn is a little backward but turnips have made an exceptionally good start. Fruit and garden stuff give promise of an excellent

Conditions in the western provinces have been rather favorable and all grain crops have made vigorous growth and are well advanced. A few districts in Saskatchewan report some damage from cutworms and wireworms, as well as a slight amount of damage by frost, particularly to potatoes, corn and garden stuff. The tions are that heavy crops in all lines will be crops are above the average.

district around Rosthern has harvested. Hay, particularly clover and alfalfa, suffered considerably from drought. Alberta has been a heavy crop in British Columbia. reports almost ideal conditions and the indica- Wheat is good and oats fair. Root and fodder

Alsike Clover in its Home County.

It is considered by many, that without exception, farmers are benefitting in every line by war prices for their products. Although grain has been high and meat products fair, there are several lines of farm produce which have not been as remunerative as under normal conditions. No doubt the potato crop of 1914 would have realized more satisfactory prices had peace pre-The market for fruit was also disturbed by the disorganized condition existing throughout the world. The production of alsike clover has been a thriving industry in many townships throughout Ontario, but this has been influenced by the war and it is not being produced in as large quantities as in former years. A visit to the county of Victoria in Ontario, where a large proportion of alsike is grown, revealed a very much changed condition.

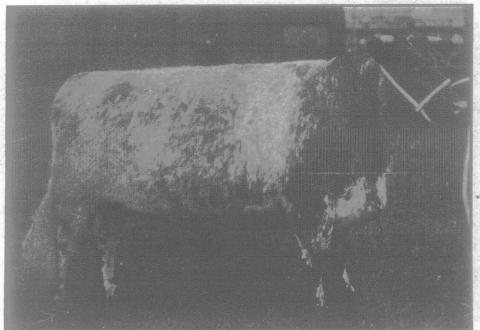
The townships of Mariposa and Ops lying in the southwest corner of the county are. famous for their alsike, Mariposa particularly being almost a synonym for this clover. Formerly almost every farmer had a small field of alsike and many had large acreages. This year one might drive for several miles and yet not notice From the information gathany of this crop. ered from farmers, from dealers and from those interested in the alsike trade, it seems that only about one-third of the usual acreage of alsike is growing in these two townships this year. The reasons for it are principally two in number. For the last two seasons it has been so dry that the seeding has not thrived. In some sections the winters are responsible for the killing out, but in the majority of cases it has been the drouth of summer. Another reason is that Ger-

but he, like many of his neighbors, was disappointed, for the stand was a failure.

The growing of alsike seed is not unlike the production of other clover seeds. It is simply sown with spring grain or on fall wheat in the spring and allowed to grow up like other clovers. From five to seven pounds per acre is considered a good seeding in the alsike country, but over a large extent of the two townships mentioned the land is so full of alsike seed that what are known as "self catches" are very common. The weeds, common to alsike, are usually more prevalent with a self catch. These may be enumerated as night-flowering catch fly, bladder campion, and black medick or trefoil. The manner of sowing alsike seed has been tried in various ways. H. Howell, who has grown the crop for many years, claims to have the best results by sowing it behind the drill and rolling it in. When it is harrowed by the drill or cultivator it goes too deep, and does not do as well as when rolled in or allowed to wash in with the rains. Mr. Howell has realized as much as \$105 per acre from this crop. This grower has recently moved on to a new farm, and does not find conditions as favorable as on the previous place. Production of the crop may be suspended for a year or two, but he has not lost confidence in his soil or in the crop.

It requires some experience with this clover to know the proper time to harvest. When cut on the green side there is less shelling of the seed, but the dark, purple color which marks the product as a high grade is lost. When left until duct as a high grade is lost. the small seeds in the pods have acquired a darkish shade the seed itself will be more valu-

able. There will be some shelling at this stage of maturity, but the plumpness of the seed and the increase gained by allowing it to harden and fill up in the straw will more than counterbalance any loss. Three methods of harvesting are in vogue. Some use a reaper which rakes the small bunches off of the table when they have a ttained to a reasonable size. Others use a table on the mower, and some simply mow with the machine and rake it out of the way before the mower comes around again. Advocates of these three different methods claim their own way superior, and assert it to be the method which results in least waste. Whichever way is most convenient to the grower is satisfactory for this purpose.



Windsor Gem. A first-prize Shorthorn heifer at the Bath and West Show.

many, for a long time an excellent market for alsike clover, is now our enemy, and such products are contrabrand of war and forbidden export by the Empire. This cuts off a large export trade and so reduces the demand that dealers assert that alsike seed, which does not grade, this year will be very cheap indeed.

It has been estimated that the output of Mariposa Township in normal times would be in the vicinity of 425 tons, while Ops would produce about two-thirds as much. Other parts of the same county use the crop to a greater or less extent, and parts of Ontario County as well, Northumberland and Durham also produce alsike, but no township or district has specialized as much in the past as the Township of Mariposa.

When prices were good alsike has been a fairly profitable crop. 'On one occasion,' said Walter Curtis of Victoria County, "the threshers turned out \$50 per hour for me during a period of four The check for that season was \$1,800 days." from 25 acres. Growers agree that 5 bushels per acre is a good average, but some report as high as 10 bushels per acre, and in isolated cases as much as 12. Yet these crops occured in seasons favorable from the first, and more particularly so just while the little pods were filling. Frequent showers at that time will increase the output considerably, for instead of being small and awivelled the seed will be plump and full and thresh out more liberally. Had the season been favorable prior to last year, Wm. Channon of the same county would have had 50 acres of seed,

One advantage with the reaper is that the field is harvested at one cutting, whereas with the mower and rake the majority cut while dew or dampness is on the crop. However, some extensive growers do not wait even for that, but go ahead with the mower until the harvesting is complete. When dry, the crop is hauled to the barn and threshed at a convenient time.

A few growers claim the crop to be hard on the soil, but the majority assert that when alsike is used in a proper rotation that it is followed by good crops of wheat or other grain and that it in no wise depletes the soil. Glenny of the county in question says that much of the land in Victoria has become "alsike sick." The rotation has been fall wheat and alsike, fall wheat and alsike until the land is sick and weedy. To grow this crop successfully, Mr. Glenny believes that the land should be clean and Poor soil is not suitable for the production of alsike seed. Low-lying land is sometimes preferable as moisture is more plentiful. Land also which contains considerable limestone is quite suitable. Another factor contributing to success is the selection of seed. The last-mentioned grower says that the best seed is produced on or near one's own farm upon land which is clean. In this way a grower may make sure of the freedom of his seed from noxious weeds, and being grown and matured in the same community it is acclimatized and becomes native to that soil.

The value of the alsike straw for feeding is estimated to lie between that of oat straw and

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mixed hay. Farmers claim that it does not appear exceptionally nutritious, but the cattle will eat it and it supplies the required roughage in the According to some growers it is better rations. when fed in the yard on the snow. In the manger the cattle breathe on it and it becomes unpalatable. This condition is overcome by feeding out of doors.

For this season's trade the outlook is none too bright, but no complaints were heard from When peace is re-established and the growers. commerce again moves normally from port to port it is quite probable that the Townships of Mariposa and Ops will announce their importance in the alsike world, and with the aid of a more favorable climate than has existed for two seasons past they will produce the seed that is wanted in many lands.

Alfalfa Experiences.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

There is much written in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" about growing and feeding I take considerable interest in these comments for I have had no small amount of experience in both directions.

I have finished harvesting sixteen loads off of ten acres which I consider the best paying crop a farmer can grow, provided a man has land adapted for the purpose. It is the sixth season for five acres, it being cut three times annually except the first year when it was only cut twice, this is the best yield I have received yet, and proves that cutting it three times in one season does not seriously injure it. This is the second season for the other five acres, it was only cut twice last year and top-dressed with fine stable manure last March.

Owing to its great feeding value it is extremely necessary to cure it properly. I have practiced the same method for years and find it absolutely satisfactory. I cut as soon as the second plants commence to shoot up from the crowns, when, generally the standing crop will be about onetenth in bloom. It is cut in the early morning, tedded if necessary, and raked and coiled in the evening. The coils are left a couple of days and then thrown out in small forkfuls and hauled in. We find this keeps perfectly and the leaves are mostly all preserved which is a very important factor

Alfalfa is very beneficial to the soil. It acts as a deadly enemy to most weeds on account of the ground being mowed so many times in a It should never be seeded on sod as season. blue grass and wild grass are its worst enemies. I have had very successful catches on ground that had been hoed or summer fallowed the previous year. Plowing is always done with a sulky plow drawn by three horses as soon as the frost is out far enough to allow it to go deep enough. From five to six inches is generally considered about right. There is no danger in the land baking or getting hard as it seems to make the land just like new

I might say we have never experienced any trouble in feeding as regards stock being sick. We feed it to horses and cattle twice a day and never seem to tire of it, although horses that are working hard every day will stand the work better on timothy hay with a small feed of alfalfa at night. The leaves that fall off in the feed-way are one of the best green feed substitutes that can possibly be obtained for poultry, they are also unexcelled for small pigs. A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

THE DAIRY.

Among the Institutes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The writer attended annual meetings of Women's and Farmer's Institutes last week in Victoria and Grey Counties. May I record some of my observations and impressions for the benefit of "Advocate" readers?

At the outset, I would like to say that if the Institutes in these two counties are a fair sample of the spirit which animates the farm men and women of the Counties of Ontario, the Institutes are preparing to attend the funeral of Women's and Farmer's Institutes will have to postpone the pleasure to some time in the future. We never attended more enthusiastic meetings of farmers. It is true that the women predominated in numbers, and were more aggressive than the men, but where women lead, men will follow. It looks as if those who were responsible for the starting class in this country it is a fact that other of the Institute system got the cart before sthe horse. The work should have been started among the women, and then possibly the men, having learned from their "Better-halves" how to run an Institute, might have made a greater success of instead of having a "wishbone where the back-

My observations lead me to think that the success or failure of any farmer's organization,

depends largely upon the Leaders and Officers of the organization. Given good leaders, our farmers will make a success of any movement. Farmers are no different from any other class of men. Bad generals cause a failure in any army, no matter how skilful and brave the rank and file

It would seem that this is where the Agricultural Representatives have an opportunity to do most good among the farmers in the counties where they are located. These young men, if made of the right kind of stuff, can do a wonderful work among the farmers of any community, but they should, if possible be born or trained leaders of men. Possibly in this respect our educational institutions have been somewhat lax. Is there anything in the training of young men for agricultural leaders which can be done to improve those qualities which men instinctively recognize and are willing to follow? If there is, it ought to receive especial attention in the education of young men who are to go out as representatives of advanced agricultural thought and practice.

The Institutes are inclined to blame the indifference of farmers to the Institute Meetings on the class of men who have been sent out as speakers during recent years. I know not if this be true, but certain it is that a speaker who goes to a farmers' meeting in these times without a special message and who cannot deliver that message with power, is wholly unfit for the There may have been a time when work. 'hacks'' would answer the purpose, but in these days of automobiles and flying machines, the man who is not specially trained for the work cannot hope to interest farmers. The farmer of to-day is a reader and a thinker. He knows a 'bluff' as soon as he hears it begin to talk. Such men are worse than useless as Institute

things on the farm. I found that she had been and is the leading spirit in the "Egg-Circle" her neighborhood.

By the way, while in the "Rep's" office at Lindsay a farmer observed that the Egg-Circles were not paying enough extra price to warrant them in going to the extra expense and trouble of caring for the eggs. He said that 11 cents per dozen was not enough and predicted the downfall of these organizations unless the price is increased. I was also told that a large firm in Montreal who formerly supported the plan, was now "knocking" it for all they were worth because they were not getting what they considered a fair share of the trade. When will our farmers learn to co-operate, build coldstorages and handle their own eggs, butter, etc. and reap the profits now made by the other fellow, in carrying goods from a time of plenty to a time of scarcity?

The County of Victoria has natural advantages similar to those of Holland for the development of dairying, yet there are only about 16,600 cows kept on nearly 300,000 acres of cleared In other words, about one cow is maintained for 18 acres of cleared land. This flat. rich land, well watered, with internal commerce possible by both water and land, should carry 100,000 cows, to the advantage of the farmers and all others in the county. In discussion, the farmers made the complaint, heard nearly everywhere, that those who handle their dairy produce do not give a quare deal" and that consequently it does not pay to keep cows. story of low tests and low prices for cream were repeated several times. There is also the labor problem in handling cows.

The crops from Guelph to Lindsay, along the G.T.R. look very promising, except hay which will be short. Mustard seems to thrive well along

a good part of the road. It is difficult to understand why farmers are allowing this weed to get such a foothold on their farms. Among some of the best farmers in Peel and York Counties also in Ontario and Victoria Counties, they seem to be preparing, as one man expressed it, "for a glorious twelfth of July celebration.

From Guelph to Owen Sound crops also look well except hay, and in some cases the fall wheat is not good. Early in the season, there was lack of rain in Grey County, but latterly there has been a deluge of rain and some fields of spring grain begin to look yellow. Corn in

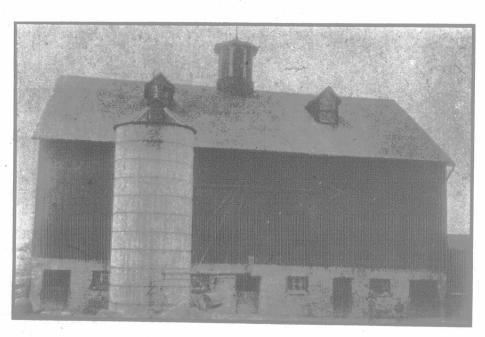
all sections is backward. Looks like a poor year for corn, unless the weather gets warmer. In fact, there is a general complaint among farmers about lack of heat. There is plenty of moisture in the ground now to will give us a temperature of 75 degrees to 80 degrees F. for a time, the year 1915 promises to be a banner year for farmers in Ontario.

Grey County is also well situated for dairying. Excellent streams of water and good pasture land are to be seen everywhere, but very few cows and these largely a mixture of every breed under the sun. Great areas are devoted to pasturing fattening cattle, but milk cows are scarce. are some 35,600 cows in the county, but there are over one million assessed acres, with nearly 700,000 acres of cleared land, which works out at about one cow on 20 acres. The standard is one cow per acre of cleared land.

In the course of our talk we said, a cow ought to produce at least 250 lbs. milk-fat in a year. The Mayor of Owen Sound, who owns a large creamery in the city, said in his address, that the cows owned by his patrons did not average150 lbs. fat per year. In this fact he found cause for lack of success among creamery patrons.

The Grey meeting took the form of a picnic, with many citizens of Owen Sound present. It was a combined social and business meeting that. will do much good to the county. O.A.C H. H. DEAN.

Uncle 'Bije wonders why it is that the country pays about \$200,000 a year to government ministers and deputies to conduct its business and then has to hire Royal Commissions to do the



A Dairy Barn in Halton County.

speakers. As an illustration of what is meant. One of the speakers (not a Fibluff" by any means) at the Lindsay meeting had said that farm homes should be equipped with a water system, bathroom, sewage disposal and have all the modern conveniences to be found in city homes. During the afternoon there was an opportunity given for persons in the audience to ask questions which were written and handed in for the Women Presidents and others to answer. One question was: "How may farmers get the funds to provide water and sewage systems and other modern conveniences? One of the ladies answered this somewhat as follows: "When farmers have the same opportunities to buy and sell as other classes have, then the funds will be forthcoming but so long as farmers are handicapped by tariffs which compel them to pay a tax to manufacturers on all articles which they buy and are compelled to sell their surplus goods in an open market, they will be unable to make legitimate profits on farm produce." She then instanced articles which could be bought in the American market at certain prices and compared these with the Canadian prices. The difference was striking, are a long way from being dead and those who amounting in the case of an automobile to several hundred dollars. She argued that this extra price was an added tax on the farmer, which was paid to the manufacturer. In a word, she asked that the other classes shall get off the backs of the farmers, then the farmers would be able to look after themselves.

While we should be sorry to set class against classes have too long been "doing" the farmer. It is a good sign, when a farmer's wife begins to handle these matters without gloves. of our men farmers should get more "spunk," bone ought to be.

I made inquiry from the Agricultural Representative regarding this woman's ability to do job or clean up the muss?

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Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We take it that all farmers, including dairy farmers are eager to engage in any legitimate line of work which promises financial reward for the capital invested in, and labor spent on, the particular branch undertaken. Farming is a more or less risky business, hence farmers are usually cautious about undertaking anything new.

The following extract was made from a brief paragraph in a well-known American dairy journal: "The French Government has sent an order to this country (the United States) for 5,000 dairy cows. It desires that the large number be grade cows of good milking qualities and a few head of fairly good registered animals."

We wish to call attention to the fact that similar orders are likely to come to Canada in the near future from the war-devastated dairy countries of Europe, and it will be in order for our Canadian dairymen to prepare for this by rearing all the heifer calves possible during the next two years. By the way, it might not be amiss to call the attention of our Authorities in Canada to the fact that this and similar orders should be diverted to Canada. Canadians are making great sacrifices at the present time and assuming financial burdens that, for a young country, are staggering. The money to pay, must come largely from the soil, which must be made to produce human food. This will be the chief business of Canada for the next ten years. Our farmers are prepared to do their "bit" but they reasonably expect to be paid for the same at a

USE PURE-BRED SIRES OF DAIRY BREEDS.

Coming back to the question before us, our dairy farmers should use nothing but pure-bred dairy sires on the common cows of the country and preferably use those males which will leave distinct dairy markings on the offspring. foreign buyer is not likely to ask about Record of Performance so much in the grade stock which he purchases but is more apt to look for individuals of the dairy type and coloring which he is accustomed to see at home. (The foregoing applies to grade stock and has no reference to pure-breds.) There will always be a number of men breeding pure-bred stock of the dairy breeds. They of necessity must give attention to Records. but the man who is breeding grade stock for a foreign market need not trouble very much about Size, constitution and markings are more likely to be the chief points looked for in such If the heifers are from good milking families or strains, so much the better, but this need not occupy first place. We mention this because so many farmers do not keep records, although they ought to do so, and might not think it worth while to engage in this line of

We shall not assume to dictate what particular breed shall be selected for a dairy sire, as the main point is to use none but pure-bred males of one of the recognized dairy breeds and preferably of that breed most largely used in the district where the dairy farm is located. By so doing, a buyer can go into a locality and pick carload, or more, of animals of similar type and coloring without travelling very far. As an illustration of the advantage of such a plan, we may mention what a Government buyer of Army horses told the writer recently. He had just returned from a trip through the South-western and Middle States. He said a buyer could get, where he had been, in a few days, thousands of the type of horse wanted in a very limited area, whereas in Ontario he would have to travel hundreds of miles in order to purchase a small number of the kind of horses wanted. He offered this as an explanation of the fact that American horse markets were being preferred to the Canadian. The party referred to is one of the hest judges of horses we know of and strictly honorable. Besides, he would prefer to buy Canadian horses if Canadian farmers had the goods convenient.

In this is a valuable lesson for cow-owners. The time is not far distant when buyers will come to America to purchase stock to replenish European herds. To meet this demand our dairy farmers should at once commence to lay plans and begin operations, so that when a foreign buyer lands in Canada, he may be directed to districts where he can buy in a short time one, or ten carloads of heifers one to three years old, of uniform type and breeding. The demand is sure to come. Shall we be prepared to meet this demand?

THE PROFITS.

Naturally some one asks, how much money is there in it for me? Let us look at this question. The cost of rearing a heifer to be two years old, at which time the farmer may reasonably expect to sell, would be somewhat as follows:—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Total \$65.

Such a heifer, if well-bred and well-grown, would bring at least \$80 to \$100. If a man is so situated that he can rear eight or ten such heifers each year, I know of no more profitable line of farming. This plan also maintains soil fertility.

On a farm where there is plenty of skim-milk for the first summer, together with a pasture paddock and some bran and oats, the calves can be reared quite cheaply. An expensive stable is not necessary for them in winter. In fact, they will be more thrifty if given reasonable shelter from rain and snow, and are well fed on corn silage and clover hay. An open shed protected from the north winds and water-proof, is allthat is needed. The coats will be long and rough, but when they are on grass for a month, such heifers will thrive amazingly during the Similar treatment during the second summer. second winter, as given for the first, will bring the heifers to an age when they may be bred and are ready for market.

In case the foreign demand does not materialize, what then? We are reasonably sure of a good home market. Good milk cows are always in demand at fair prices. One has only to attend a few auction sales where good cows are offered, to see how eagerly buyers will "snap them up" at fairly long prices. This is particularly the case along in November and December, when there is always a brisk demand for cows to produce winter milk, of which there is a shortage every year in nearly all parts of Canada.

With these two markets opening before them there would seem to be very little risk in rearing all the heifer calves possible during the years 1915 and 1916 anyway, or for a longer time, as the increased and increasing demand for dairy products, means that more and better cows will have to be reared in order to supply milk and cream for direct consumption and for the export trade, more especially the manufacture of cheese.

H. H. D.

Skim-milk Calves.

Many are inclined to picture the skim-milk calf as being a small, unhealthy, stunted individual that is absolutely worthless. Many such cases can be found. However, such results should not be charged up to the skim-milk, but rather to the ignorance or carelessness of the feeder. O. E. Reed, in a circular published by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Kansas, says that it has been shown that as good calves can be raised on skim-milk as with whole milk. To demonstrate the value of skim-milk as compared with whole milk as a feed for calves, an experiment was conducted including 30 calves which were divided into three groups. One lot was fed on skim-milk, another on whole milk, and still another nursed by their mothers. The calves nursed by their dams and those fed whole milk made slightly better gains than those fed on skim-milk, but it was at much greater expense. The skim-milk calves consumed 132 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of gain, while the whole milk calves consumed 58 pounds of grain and 31.8 pounds of butter-fat in the milk. At this rate 100 pounds of grain is equivalent in feeding value to 48 pounds of fat. After the calf-feeding experiment had closed the calves, which were steers, were put in the feed lot and fed for a period of seven months. The calves in the skim-milk lot made the best gains. Those that were fed on whole milk ranked second, while the lot raised by their dams stood last.

Skim-milk calves will not look quite so thrifty, the writer says, for the first few months as calves fed on whole milk or allowed to run with their mothers, but at the end of the year there will not be much difference in size. If any difference the skim-milk calves will be better, provided they have been properly fed. The skim-milk calf becomes accustomed to eating grain and hay early in life, consequently when it is weaned the change of feed is not so noticeable as it is with the whole-milk calf, and it does not suffer a setback The calf that has been fed on at this time. whole milk has not been accustomed to getting very much of its nutrients from grain and hay, and invariably does not gain as rapidly as does the skim-milk calf for the first two or three wee's after it is weaned.

The period at which calves should be weaned depends very much upon the strength of the calf and the condition of the cow's udder. In case the calf is taken from its mother immediately it should by all means receive her first milk. The milk at this time contains a high percentage of protein and ash, which act as a laxative and tonic, and are very effective in cleaning out the

digestive track and stimulating the digestive The quantity of milk to feed the calf during the first few days is very important. Under natural conditions the calf gets its milk often and in small quantities, and the more closely nature is imitated the greater the success. The calf of average size should receive about 8 pounds of whole milk a day at first. Large calves should have more than this amount. The best guide of the amount which should be fed is the calf's appetite. It should be fed sufficiently but never over-fed, and it is a good practice to always keep a calf a little hungry. It should take the last milk from the pail with the same relish that it took the first. It is furthermore recommended for the first 100 pounds live weight to feed 10 pounds milk per day. For the second 100 pounds add 5 pounds of milk per day, and for the third 100 pounds add 21 pounds of milk per day.

The change from whole to skim-milk should be brought about gradually by substituting a small quantity of skim-milk for whole milk in the daily ration. About a week or ten days should be taken for this change.

The temperature of the milk fed should be at blood-heat or 100 degrees F. The milk should be as nearly this temperature as it is possible to get it. There is no way by which the digestive systems of the young calf can be upset more easily than by feeding cold milk at one meal and warm milk at another. The thermometer should be used, for milk at 90 degrees F. will feel warmer on a cold morning than it will on a warm morning, and the calf's digestive system is

very sensitive to any change. Sweet milk should be fed. One feed of sour milk may upset the digestive system of the young calf for months. The length of time to feed skim-milk will depend upon the growth of the calf and upon the amount of skim-milk available. Some feeders wean their calves at four months of age, but it is a better practice to feed skim-milk until the calves are six months old. The bulletin furthermore recommends that if an abundance of skim-milk is to hand that it is a profitable practice to feed heifers until they are eight months or a year old. This will insure a better growth and better development.

When the calf once begins to eat grain readily only such an amount should be given as will be cleaned up at each meal. Here again the appetite of the calf is the best guide as to the amount of grain to feed. Usually the calf will not eat over half a pound of grain per day for the first two months. From this time until it is six months old a pound of grain per day will

be sufficient. Owing to the low percentage of fat in skimmilk it is necessary to substitute the milk with some grain containing fat. Corn contains a fairly high percentage of this substance, and on account of the reasonable price compared with other grains it makes a suitable feed. Linseed meal is valuable in that it contains a large amount of protein which assists development, but the writer claims that the oil of the meal will not replace the fat that has been taken out of the milk. Oil meal may be fed in connection with corn meal, but this is not entirely neces-When teaching the calf to eat grain it is better to use chop. Clean, fresh hay and plenty of water should always be kept before the calves. Many feeders assume that the calf does not need water on account of drinking milk, but the writer asserts that it will consume a large amount of water even after drinking 15 or 20 lbs. of skimmilk per day.

POULTRY.

It takes from 65 to 75 lbs. of grain to feed one hen a year. This usually constitutes about four-fifths of the cost of their ration.

Buttermilk is the safest and usually the cheapest animal food to use. With free access to it the health of the flock is not endangered, nor is the hatching power of the eggs seriously affected.

A well-cultivated corn field is the ideal range for late-hatched chickens. On such range three to three and one-half pounds of grain will produce one pound of gain.

From four to six square feet floor space, and from eight to ten inches perch room should be allowed to each hen,—the amount varying with the breed

Chickens of from three and one half to four and one-half pounds are the most profitable to put in the fattening crates. Two parts oats, one part buckwheat and one part corn, all finely ground, mixed with sufficient buttermilk to make a batter makes an excellent ration for crate feeding. With suitable birds an increase of one pound may be expected from three to five pounds of meal fed.

of every breed under the devoted to pasturing fatcows are scarce. There in the county, but there sessed acres, with nearly land, which works out acres. The standard is ared land. alk we said, a cow ought lbs. milk-fat in a year. and, who owns a large

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H. H. DEAN.

why it is that the country a year to government conduct its business and .Commissions to do the s?

The average farmer is blamed in the different agricultural journals for numerous shortcomings. Sometimes the criticisms made are just, sometimes they are not. Most of the critics appear to forget that the farmer is a hard-worked individual and that as a general rule if he devotes more time to one branch of his work than ordinarily other branches of his work will suffer. There is this to be said, however, it is very rarely the poultry end of the business which receives too much attention. Yet this is undoubtedly right, for on most farms poultry can never be the main source of revenue. They do not fit into the general farm economy to such an extent as that, being merely one of the avenues through which by-products can be turned into a profit. are several ways nevertheless in which the profit from this sideline could be readily increased without any extra demand for labor on the part of the farmer at the busy season of the year.

From my own practical experience with poultry I have become firmly convinced that the average farmer does not hatch his chickens early enough in the spring. Time after time I have been told of incubators being in the possession of farmers but not being used by them. This I believe to be a great mistake. Chickens in my own district should be hatched during March, April and the early part of May to be of any use as winter layers the following fall. Beyond a doubt it is the winter layer that pays and I know that early and well-matured pullets if they commence to lay in November or December will continue laying throughout the coldest spells and suffer only slight relapses in production. The broody hen cannot be trusted to make her appearance at the right time. Usually it is not until April that she will sit with the result that the earliest chickens on the farm are hatched at a time when the last should have been. The remedy for this is simple, and also easy. An incubator is far easier to handle than a dozen sitters and on the average will bring out according to my experience the same percentage as the average hen. A good hen will bring a larger percentage, but every hen is not a good hen. How often do we hear of hens leaving their nests, dying on them, breaking the eggs and even killing the chickens when they break the shell because the chicks happen to be of a different color from the one that pleases her most. Incubators have their faults but they are cleaner and healthier and harbour no lice. This is my chief point, however: -they require much less work. As a general rule, too, cluckers are available when the first batch should be on hand and the anxieties of brooding can be avoided by entrusting the newly-arrived chicks to their care.

If this scheme were adopted by the majority of persons who were in a position to do so, believe the revenue from their hens would be almost doubled. The cockerels would mature earlier and command a higher price on the The pullets would lay during the late market. fall and winter when egg prices are high, would be more likely to sit when wanted and would also be more likely to lay the following winter after an early molt brought on naturally and without weakening by starving the bodies of the fowls. These are great advantages and when they can be secured at a reduced labor cost why are they not generally gained? Principally I think because of a feeling of distrust in the ability of the owner to run the machine successfully. hatch coming off early, there is a larger percentage of infertiles and lower vitality of the germs. But I believe strongly that 50 Aprilhatched chickens are worth 100 May-hatched ones.

Another way in which I think the average farmer would be a gainer is simply by feeding a little more grain to the growing stock, either whole or ground. Very often no attempt is made to have the chickens mature early even when they are hatched early and this again is a mistake, for the early egg of November and December is worth two in February and if a pullet does not lay before Christmas she will not lay till March if the weather is at all severe. The thing is to get them started. Here again no more labor is needed and it is a short-sighted policy to starve and stunt the chickens

During my travels through Eastern Ontario I have observed large numbers of farms without orchards or trees of any kind in the neighborhood of the farm-house or buildings. I do not know why this should be. The advantages of shelter for both man and beast are obvious but in the case of the chickens I believe it would be a paying policy to plant fruit-bearing or other tnees to protect the growing and also the laying stock during the heat of the July and August days. All these things I have been taught by painful experience. Chickens, especially Leghorns and the other quickly-feathering breeds, are very much affected by heat. Direct sunlight too is It burns and blisters the skin and tends still further to stop the growth of feathers in breeds like the Rocks and Wyandottes that feather slowly. Did you ever see a naked

chicken all red with exposure to the sun's rays? The sight should encourage everyone to take steps to prevent it in the future. Trees retain moisture, afford protection against sun, rain and To raise chickens successfully shelter is wind. absolutely necessary and the cheapest and best means of providing it is the planting of a few fruit trees with a wind-break.

W. J. FLETCHER. Leeds Co., Ont.

Clean-up Season in the Poultry Yard.

It would be wise at this time to destroy all vermin about the poultry houses before the chickens are allowed to run in the hen-house proper. It is too early yet for the chickens and hens to use the same house, but on many farms conditions are such that as soon as the chickens are large enough to roost they go in the house with the parents. It is necessary to destroy vermin at all times, but more particularly so when the young stock begin to unite with the hens. Of vermin which infest houses and roosts the chief ones are lice and mites. The mites usually conceal themselves during the day in crevices in the roosts and walls and feed on the flock at night. The lice may be found either on the hens or on the roosts. Insect powders will destroy lice if the hens or chickens are thoroughly dusted but that will not rid them of the mites. The house should be cleaned thoroughly and sprayed with a hot mixtune of soap suds containing some kerosene oil or white-wash containing some coal-tar disinfectants. One application may not be sufficient to destroy the pests. Stragglers would be exterminated by another application from three to five days later. following method has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice when the weather conditions are such as to permit the birds to be kept outside the house for five or six hours: close all the doors and windows and see that there are no cracks or any other opening to admit air. Get an iron vessel and set it on gravel or sand near the centre of the house. Place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about one pound to every 90 to 100 feet of floor space. Large coals taken from the stove or furnace will do quite as well as the shavings. Close the doors and windows and allow the fumes to remain inside as long as it is convenient to keep the house closed. Then open the doors and

In these unsettled times it is unsafe to predict the conditions that will prevail a few months hence, but indications point to a large demand from the United Kingdom for Canadian eggs during the coming fall months. Britain annually draws more than one-half its supply of eggs from Russia but this trade has been largely cut off war conditions. Commission dealers in Britain are now making inquiries about the available supply of eggs in Canada. It is pointed out that all Canadian eggs should be marketed in Britain not later than November. Stocks are usually low during October and November, consequently imported eggs find a more ready sale than is the case later on when the home supply becomes more plentiful, as it does during December and January.

HORTICULTURE.

The Troubles of the Producer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Your editorial of the issue of July 1, and previous able articles dealing with the question of relations between the consumer and producer of fruit leads one to hesitate in attempting to add anything further to the discussion of the subject. However, as the Fruit Growers' Association, with which the writer is connected, had some experience last season in the problem of marketing, perhaps a few items of that experience may be acceptable.

As the season of 1914 found us with a goodly crop prospect and a restricted market demand, we decided to sell apples in any quantity askedfrom one barrel to several carloads. In the disposition of a crop of numerous varieties we were confronted with two difficulties, viz., having too many of Ben Davis variety, very few of which we offered, and too few Northern Spys, the supply of which we used very carefully. Most of our orchards were planted some years ago before the demand of urban and Western Canada began to call almost exclusively for Kings, Snows, MacIntosh Reds, and Northern Spys; where the tastes of even the British market demanded Baldwin, Ben Davis and other hard red varieties that would stand shipment and some rough handling, and keep for six months under ordinary conditions. Some of our varieties may have to be

made over by top-grafting if we are to meet favorable market.

Looking over our list of orders for 1914, and these are from one barrel to three car lots, the demand for Spys predominates. Each car ship ment must contain a percentage of this variety unless peddled to a dealer. From small purchasers the question was constantly coming, "Can you give us a barrel of No. 1 Spys?" that we could not in very many cases we sold in small quantities 55 barrels of Spys of good color and quality but marked No. 3 because of defects from ink spot or scab, these being taken in preference to a No. 1 grade of other apples. There is no doubt of the demand for Spys. Here are a couple of orders of varieties from parties who had been informed we had no Spys to offer-No. 1-a club order-Talman Sweet, 6 barrels; Golden Russett, No. 1, 2 barrels; No. 2, 4 barrels; Baldwin, No. 1, 5 barrels; No. 2, 8 barrels; Pewaukee, 2 barrels; Greenings, 2 barrels. Order No. 2—Baldwin, 3 barrels; Greening, 3 barrels; King, 2 barrels; Snow, 2 barrels; Pewaukee. barrels. Earlier orders ran, 6 barrels Spys No. 1; 4 barrels Baldwin No. 1; again Pewaukee, 1 barrel; Spys 2 barrels; R. I. Greening, 2 barrels Baldwin 2 barrels. One consumer who applied for winter apples asked for a reduction in price if he took 6 barrels when quoted \$1.75 per barre for good clean, highly-colored Baldwins or their equivalent in winter apples. No individual order called for anything outside of these seven varie-One order asked that each consumer's apples be labelled and billed separately, and there were nine of these in an order of 24 barrels. Requests of this kind are all right in business, but the consumer should learn that the extra cost of correspondence, billing to individual orders, acknowledging cash or cheque receipts and paying exchange on cheques must necessarily increase the cost to the consumer in placing and filling small orders. Nor should the fact be lost sight of that filling a large number of small orders is virtually culling the variety in demand from the pack of an association, reducing the value of the balance of the pack, and consequently of necessity increasing the price of apples in small orders. If an individual grower or association sells all its desirable varieties in small orders direct to the consumer, what will become of the large quantities of excellent apples other-The suggestions made as to adverwise unsold. tising the merits of unknown varieties is a good And yet even in advertising, what can be done with many urban consumers who cannot or will not learn that different varieties must be differently used to be their best. How many know that the undesired Ben Davis peeled and cooked in the sugar is as superior to the Ben Davis cooked and afterward sweetened as a delicious pear is superior to a Ben Davis apple. The Wagner, Chenango, and fine-fleshed apples of such character, with the blossom end cut out to the core and sugared and baked make the finest of Who knows the Bottle Greening or Grime's Golden as superiorly rich in flavor when made into sauce? The consumer in Chicago and Western cities pays the highest price for what Bellflowers he can obtain. The dealer here thinks he does the producer a favor if he buys them at all, because the consumer does not know the superior flavor of this apple when eaten raw though an inferior cooker. Conversely the Pewaukee is at its best when cooked. In a year of scarcity of apples as 1915 may prove to be, the producers may be able to reach the tastes of the consumers with, to them, unknown varieties, and cultivate a demand for succeeding years. One serious difficulty in the way of direct sale, if the consumer does not know different varieties, is the uncertainty of the apple crop. If we succeeded in locating a custom in 1914 with superior apples of the grade sold we will have difficulty in 1915 in accepting increased orders promised from some of our customers, because the frost of May 27 has got in its work and some anticipated orders may have to be cancelled or turned over to others, and the possible loss of a customer obtains in either The whole problem of marketing is a difficult one, and until consumers have a better idea of what is on the market in any year the dealer will have a prominent place in handling the crop.

Middlesex Co., Ont. CHAS. M. MACFIE.

It will not be too late immediately after the strawberry crop is harvested to plow up the land and plant a second crop. On land which is warm, potatoes may be grown subsequent to the strawberries, but on more stubborn soil millet or rape would perhaps answer better. In sowing rape as late as the middle of July the soil should be well cultivated, fertilized and the seed put in drills. Cultivation when the crop germinates will help to keep down weeds and insure a better stand. It is customary with some growers to only take one crop and then break up the patch, but we have seen several plantations this year that look so healthy and vigorous and are so free from weeds that the grower intends to cultivate between the rows, cut back the runners and force new growth for a crop in 1916.

Garder

Plum

JULY 1

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CHAS. M. MACFIE.

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Them.

JULY 15, 1915

Plum rot.-When plums are grown on an extensive scale the loss from brown rot is sometimes serious while in many cases it is only severe enough to thin the fruit properly. In a garden where all the entire crop is required it is profitable to take extra pains to control disease. What is known as brown rot spreads from plum to plum by spores. The fruit becomes a soft, rotten mass and quickly spreads the infection to other fruit and particularly those which are in contact with the diseased ones. If allowed to hang on the tree the decayed specimens shrivel up and remain hanging throughout the winter. To prevent this infestation spraying should be thorough from early spring but just as the fruit begins to show a shade of ripeness growers sometimes spray with ammoniacal copper carbonate and get results. The advantage of this spray is that in it there is no residue or sediment to mark the fruit. Bordeaux mixture if applied late in the season might leave a coloration on the plum that would depreciate it on the market or table. The name ammoniacal copper carbonate is not so formidable as it appears for it is easily prepared. Although part of the materials required can be prepared at home, it would be more convenient in a small way to purchase the two necessary ingredients and compound them without any trouble. The formula is :-

Copper Carbonate Ammonia (Sp. Gr. 26° Beaume)... 3 pints. Water45 gallons.

When ammonia is added to the copper carbonate it dissolves to form a deep blue solution and this solution diluted with the requisite amount of water forms the spraying mixture. When sprayed upon the fruit just as the plum is beginning to show a tinge of color the spread of fungous spores which cause brown rot is checked yet the fruit at maturity will show no evidence of stain.

Hedge troubles.-Although hedges are not considered part of a garden they are attacked by the same insects as have been discussed as garden Many complaints are heard this summer regarding privet hedges in particular where small green insects congregate on the under sides of the leaves, suck the juice from them and cause them to drop off. The leaves will first give evidence of something wrong by turning to a yellow color and curling up. From the samples received and the nature of the infestation it is evident that plant lice or aphids are causing the injury. treatment would consist in spraying the hedge thoroughly, especially on the under side of the leaves, with an effective contact poison. green or arsenate of lead will not suffice. particular insects live by sucking and must be destroyed by clogging up the breathing pores in their bodies. One pound of whale oil soap to six gallons of water is a good mixture to use but kerosene emulsion, the preparation of which has been explained in recent issues, will be quite as effective. Black leaf fourty, a commercial preparation containing a large percentage of nicotine is largely used in controlling plant lice in the orchard and it would be quite as efficient in this case. The directions are on the can. refuse tobacco is available steep one pound in one to two gallons of water for one hour and the result is a strong insecticide for sucking insects.

Cabbage worms.—Perhaps the most troublesome pest at this season of the garden's growth is the cabbage worm. It has been discussed in previous issues but on late cabbage it will be getting in its work from now on for some weeks and another mention at this time may not be inopportune. Perhaps if the heads of the cabbage have attained to an appreciable size it will be safer to use pyrethrum powder which will not injure the cabbage for human consumption. One ounce of powder to 1 gallon of water will make a mixture that can be sprinkled or sprayed on the plants Without inconvenience in any direction except to the worms.

Methods of Bleaching Celery.

Many systems of bleaching celery are in vogue including such materials as the soil, boards, boxes, tile, paper and commercial appliances. Under field conditions where celery is grown for winter use it is usually planted in rows wide enough apart to allow a hiller to be drawn between the rows, to pile the soil up against the plants. This applies more particularly on deep muck where there is an abundance of surface soil. In a small way many have used tile. The method here is to place the tile over the plant and let it grow up through. The leaves will fill up the mouth of the tile and prevent the wind and sun-

Garden Pests and How to Combat light getting in. Boxes are used in the same as very detrimental to the proper growth of the manner but these appliances are only applicable to limited areas such as gardens or small plots. Brown or white paper may also be used by wrapping it around individual plants and tying with string. The plan is feasible enough but not practicable except in a farmer's garden or city garden where time and labor are not taken into consideration. Twelve-inch boards are in general use amongst gardeners. The boards should be twelve or sixteen feet in length. These are pushed in close to the plants and held by a stake driven at each end. One stake will hold the ends of two boards on one side of the row. The stakes are usually two inch by one inch by two and a half feet. We have seen cases where the boards have simply been laid against the celery and not fastened but it does not generally give as good results as where stakes are used; the bleaching is not quite so even and the wind and rain are liable to disturb them. The life of boards for this purpose is considered to be between five and seven years. In the fall they are carefully laid away under cover in some convenient place with laths between each layer of boards to admit plenty of air. This method is in general use and the only objection to it being the heavy handling of the lumber and its high

Experiences in Peach Growing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

There is one feature which always impressed me and continues to do so to a greater degree every year that I live. It is that the greatest and most valuable information is got by observation. When a man sees and observes, the knowledge he gains is far superior to anything he may read or hear, because it is through close observation that we are able to derive the greatest benefit from our studies, conventions and meetings. In my earliest days of fruit-growing, I would travel as circumstances would permit in order to see what other men were doing, and if possible to get their reasons. These observations have been my most valuable assets in determining and originating my own ideas, and I owe to them the degree of success I have obtained, and would urge on the young man the importance and value of closely observing the operations of the progressive grower, no matter where he may be

An idea which I would like to suggest to young men is to prune their peach trees in the summer so that they make the bus hardier. It appears to me from what I have seen that there is a certain time of the year that if one could keep the formation of the buds back for two or three weeks that possibly they would go into the winter in a hardier state. I am not sure whether this is correct or not, but it is the idea on which I am working in order to see if I can discover anything. . The question is asked what do we prune for? In reply some people say "because my neighbors are pruning." Others say, "because some old peach-grower prunes and we are following his example." We should have a reason for our methods of pruning.

I think that our pruning has been radically wrong heretofore. For instance if we plant a peach tree and allow it to grow, it will spread out, will grow higher and expand to a great degree, smothering vegetation weaker than itself and occupying all the ground. If we prune our peaches too high it is harder to keep the ground clean. My idea, and the one on which I am working is to keep the tree down. When we made the heads from four to five feet from the ground the branches would be very high, the tree would attain a good size, we thought we were going to get a good crop, but, in three weeks, in the centre of the tree the leaves would turn yellow and drop. I began to study this and came to the conclusion that the cause was a lack of sunlight and I have proved that we get the sun into the centre of the tree in order to get healthy or hardy wood. we must get a leaf first before the fruit bud will form and if we do not get healthy foliage we will not get the buds, and naturally the fruit. Start the heads as low as possible, prune properly and you will find that you will get first-class peaches from the lower branches as well as the upper, and that the picking of the fruit is very much

easier. I should like to may a word or two with regard to my plan of cultivating peaches. I do not plow as much as I used to. Our discs are guaged with rims so they can cultivate about 21 inches deep. Formerly when the discs were not guaged with rims they penetrated too deeply the soft ground and severed the roots, which I regard

tree and maturing of the fruit. I do my plowing in the fall and plow up to the tree so as to afford drainage. My spring work is done as soon as the soil is fit, but cultivation is as shallow as possible.

There are several reasons why a low-headed peach tree is best. First, it will increase the annual cash profit on account of a larger percentage of first-class fruit. Second, it will add at least five years to its life. Third, damage is reduced to a minimum on account of broken limbs caused by wind, snow or heavy crop. Fourth, the fruit can be picked by a man standing on the ground, thus saving in time and ladders. Fifth, the damage caused by fallen fruit will be light. Sixth, the expense of spraying material and labor will be reduced about onethird. In order to start this kind of tree the peach grower must insist on getting his baby trees from the nursery rows. Not the slim five or six-feet kind, but the three or four-feet, short stocky kind.

The idea of the commercial side of the question is to produce the largest number of bushels of large fruit of the highest quality, and to produce the crop in such a way that it will give the most pleasure to consumers of that crop. desire the largest number of bushels. We want quantity because it is from quantity we expect money, but we must have these bushels of large fruits, and they must be highly colored, because I presume the people who buy will judge largely by its size. They all look for the large fruit, a fruit of high color, which is attractive. lieve that it is important that you and I should take into consideration the probable effects of producing fruits of poorer quality upon the future of an industry in which we have to trade. If a man or woman buys something which has poor quality, or a bad taste when they put it in their mouths, it takes some little time to get that taste out of their mouths, and it is some time before they will want any more of the same article; whereas, if you give them something which is of high quality, which gives them such delicious experience as to require more, you have increased the consumption of the products.

What are the absolute essentials in producing the desired results. As the apple is considered king of all fruits, so we delight to call the peach queen of all fruits. Now, how shall we get large quantities of peaches? True, it must come not necessarily from numbers of peaches, because if you look for numbers you will not get size, and you must get color. If you do not get this you simply fall down.

There is one matter that has not been touched upon, the matter of fertilizers. I have had no bad effects from the use of common barnyard manure. We are using the ordinary fertilizing elements of the ground, the acidulated bone and the muriate of potash.

We find that in looking over the history of the cultivation of the peach, that it has been tried in many sections of Old Ontario with varying success as to climate and varieties. Fifty years ago commercial peach growing was almost unknown in Canada, but to-day we have shown the world that we can produce fruits that cannot be excelled or equalled anywhere. ROBT. B. DALE. Bruce County, Ont.

FARM BULLETIN.

Death of R. F. Duck.

In the death of R. F. Duck which recently occurred at his late residence Lake Shore Road. Toronto Township, there has passed over to the great majority an enthusiastic and enterprising farmer widely known as a pure-bred stock breeder and one who was highly esteemed in the community in which he spent his whole life. The deceased was a continuous reader of the Farmer's Advocate and no doubt his name will be familiar to many of our readers as a regular advertiser in our columns a number of years ago.

Ottawa Winter Fair Dates.

At a recent executive meeting of the Ottawa Winter Fair the following dates were set for the next Show: January 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1916. The Winter Fair Board report a very successful year for 1915 in spite of the adverse conditions under which the show was held and the Directors look forward with confidence to even a more successful show in 1916.

In many portions of Ontario drought will not prevent ploughing after the having is done. rains of last week were liberal enough in Middlesex County to moisten the ground for some considerable time, and precipitation of an appreciable quantity has been reported East and West of that Although some hay was injured the alfalfa fields that are now growing a second cutting should come on apace and restore any loss in quantity and quality resulting from the rains.

The Coming Fall Wheat Field.

It is too soon, and idle as well, to speculate as to future wheat areas and prices when so much turns on the result of the 1915 crop and the continuing or ending of the great war. To a reasonable extent wheat growing even on the high priced lands of eastern Canada has advantages but it is better to be on the safe side and sow only upon land and to an extent likely to give a large and profitable return. Experience teaches, as nothing else does, the condition of soil, tillage, manuring and seeding under which such crops may be expected. Taking the present and previous years into account conclusions may be drawn with a fair degree of certainty and a recital of these through "The Farmer's Advocate" will tend to the general advantage by preventing the unwise sowing of land that might far better be held for other purposes the following season. Concise correspondence on the points suggested will, therefore, be welcomed from all quarters when fall wheat growing is a part of the farm practice and letters indicating the causes of failure will be perhaps just as useful as those of success.

Conservation of Live Stock in Britain

At time of writing a bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords of Great Britain which empowers the Government to prohibit the slaughter of young stock. The President of the Board of Agriculture in making this motion drew attention to the fact that considerable of the meat supply comes from abroad and although the under-seas warfare of the enemy might not cause any diminution of imports from other countries yet it would be necessary to conserve, as far as possible, the home supply that the civil population would experience no dearth of meat products.

Rejuvenating Old Ontario.

Over ten years ago the following paragraph appeared in print: "For many years we have been educating our boys and girls, the future farmers and farmer's wives of this country along the lines of the three R's. We have felt that education simply meant the training of children in these three branches. It ought to be amended and it is being amended in our days. It is only when to the three R's we add the three H's that the homes of our countries will be properly developed. and the three H's are the Head, the Heart and the Hand."

Attempts have been made at various times in Canada to have agriculture in some form taught in the schools. Another effort is being put forth in Ontario and we must wait to see what the results will be upon the generation under such tuition. In addition to this the Department of Agriculture for Ontario is directing much of its energies towards the boys and girls and young men of Ontario in an attempt to awaken in them a realization of the profits, the pleasures and the possibilities in the rural world. In the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1910 one illustration and slightly over half a page were devoted

to a discussion of this work. In the Minister's report dealing with the work of the Department for 1914, fourteen illustrations are submitted and twenty out of eighty pages tell what is being done through the District Representatives and the rural schools to train the youth of Ontario in agriculture. This must also be allowed to progress before judgment can be passed for only by its fruits can we know. However, if the head, the heart and the hand of Ontario are to be molded for greater service its benefits will in time be visible in our Governments and the industrial activities as well as the agriculture of the country.

For analysis this work may be divided into two parts. Firstly, young men ready to choose between town and country are taught the science and practice of good farming, shown how to study problems that arise not only on the farm but in the world of various activities that affect the farming occupation and are given the opportunity to experiment and compare results with others who have been investigating along the same line. Even if the same numbers leave the farm those who remain are in a better position to progress and enjoy the advantages of a partial training. In this direction results should come speedily, and many young men throughout the country already are profiting by their associations with other students and the instructors with whom they have come in contact.

Through the system of fall fairs for children the Department expects to bring the boys and girls up in the way they should go and it is hoped they will not depart from it when they become men and women. This line of work has longer period of incubation for only after years of development will its influence upon the rural community be seen. The boy or girl however is not the only one affected by the new system of education for the parents are interested in the children and in what they accomplish. Phenomenal yields of farm crops have been obtained by youths upon the land of their fathers who never had such boasts to make. Baby beeves are being produced, records are being kept of the cost of gain in live stock and items and methods unthought of before are meeting with consideration on many farms. Old rural Ontario is becoming young agriculturally but it is still the duty of the maturer generation to mold the laws and the ways of the country that the juvenile aspirations may not be hampered by old and out-worn customs.

Much of the success of the new movement depends upon the District Representative. If he is big enough to desire gradual change and ultimate improvement the effects will be more gratifying than those of immediate transformation of the whole system of education and training. The Representative of the Department is the general in the field. If he has faith in the work, those with whom he comes in contact will be more confident and will take a greater interest. He must be looked up to rather than looked at and the young mind is a good critic of character.

Time itself has wrought a change in the relation of age to responsibilities. The matured and experienced still hold upon them the duties of the country but a premium is being placed upon young and ambitious blood. If the Loys and girls of Ontario are trained to improve the head, the heart and the hand, reading, "riting" and "rithmetic" will be of greater service to them.

Co-operative Marketing of Wool in Prince Edward Island.

A Demonstration to show the value of cooperative selling of produce was made possible by the united efforts of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Though carried on in a small way it was sufficient to demonstrate that under the old system of tub washing and selling locally, considerable money was sacrificed and a great deal of unnecessary hard work was being done.

The District Representatives in two counties gathered together, in Summerside, a small quantity representing the various grades. H Hewson, the Maritime Representative of the Sheen Division did the grading and disseminated a great deal of valuable information regarding the method of manufacturing.

A marked difference, in the quality and weight of the fleeces was noted in the wool from those sections where pure-bred rams are being used Many of the larger breeds, though poorly bred and poorly fed, in many cases showed much inferior wool and light fleeces. Probably never tefore, except in one section, have the sheep raisers had the value of breed in animals exhibited

The wool was divided into the following classes and sold accordingly:

Fine medium clothing... 311 lbs., at 331c per lb. Fine medium combing...192 lbs., at 331c per lb. Medium combing9731 lbs., at 33 c per lb. 32½ lbs., at 25 c per lb. Tags and pieces 46 lbs., at 17 c per lb.

It is true that a rising market favoured the selling price, but at the present time, the first week of July, 26 cents is the ruling figure locally, A great deal of the Island clip was sold for 20 gents unwashed or 30c washed.

We anticipate that this Demonstration will induce the wool growers to take more care of the sheep, to shear at the proper time, weed out the inferior animals and to discontinue tub washing, which lowers the value of the entire clip. Already plans are under way to carry this work on next season on a larger scale.

P. E. Island. W. R. REEK.

Fat Stock Show at Chicago.

The Executive of the International Live Stock Exposition which is held in Chicago are preparing for the event in 1915. The following communication from the Secretary indicates developments to date: "At yesterday's meeting of the Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition Association, it was decided, in view of existing conditions, to have exhibits of "fat stock" and horses at the 1915 and horses at the 1915 Show, and if, in the judgment of the Directors, conditions within the next few months should warrant, the entire breeding list will be added to the classification. While there are no indications of disease anywhere at the present time, still, for the protection of the exhibitors and in the interest of the live stock industry at large, it was deemed advisable to take this precautionary action.'

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

From Saturday, July 10, to Monday, July 12, receipts at the Union Stockyards, West Toronto, numbered 365 carloads, comprising 3,827 cattle, 3,744 hogs, 740 sheep and lambs, 296 calves, and 2,660 American horses in transit to the British army in France. Trade was active, there being many buyers. Cattle values were about steady. Exporters, \$8.60 to \$9.10; export cows, \$7.25 to \$7.70; choice butchers' steers, \$8.40 to \$8.75; good steers and heifers, \$8.15 to \$8.40; common and medium, \$6.60 to \$8; cows, \$5 to \$7.23; bulls, \$5 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.25; milkers, \$60 to \$110; calves, \$5 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3 to \$7; lambs easier, at \$10 to \$11.50 per cwt. Hogs, \$9.50 weighed off cars, receipts being

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City,	Union.	Total.	
Cars	28	588	616	
Cattle	350	5,872	6.222	
Hogs	482	10,699	11,181	
Sheep	580	2,101	2,681	
Calves	69	833	902	
Horses	121	2,777	2,898	

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

TOTI WELL.			
	City.	Union.	Total.
ars	. 22	437	459
attle	339	4,844	5.183
Iogs	78	11,839	11,917
Sheep	714	4,581	5.295
Calves	41	1,099	1,140
lorses	<u> </u>	76	76

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 159 carloads, 1,039 cattle, and 2,822 horses; but a decrease of 736 hogs, 2,614 sheep and lambs, and 238 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Live-stock receipts were liberal, excepting calves and lambs. On the first three days of the week 5,242 cattle were on the market, but there were 1,500 export cattle bought by the export dealers in

ceipts that were not on sale. The supply, although large, was not greater than the demand, as there were several outside buyers on the market. Prices for cattle were about the same as given in the previous week excepting about two loads of export steers that sold at \$9.10 per cwt., which was a new record for exporters. Stockers and feeders were slow sale, at lower values, and fortunnately there were few of them on sale. Milkers and springers sold readily, as the outside demand was strong, several buyers having been on the market for supplies. The demand extended from Quebec in the East to Saskatchewan in the West. Several choice cows sold at \$100 each, and one at \$105, and another at \$110. Deliveries of veal calves were light, in fact this has been the case all spring, which goes to show that the farmers are going to raise more cattle. Trade in calves was active and strong, at steady values, as a rule, excepting it may have been for an extra quality vealer, that sold at 50c. per cwt. higher, but there were few of these. More calves would have found a ready market at present values. Sheep were fairly plentiful, but lambs were scarce and values were high. It looks as if farmthe country counted in the Monday's re- ers were going to raise more sheep by \$7; yearlings, \$7 to \$8; heavy fat sheep.

keeping the ewe lambs. hogs were moderate, and prices firm. Several shipments of hogs came on the market from the Northwest.

Export Cattle.—Export steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. each, sold from \$8.60 to \$9.10; export cows, \$7.25 to \$7.60.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.40 to \$8.65; good steers and heifers, \$8.15 to \$8.40; medium steers and helfers, \$7.75 to \$8; cows, \$6 to \$7.25; bulls, heavy and choice quality, \$6.50 to \$7.50; common bulls, \$5.25 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.-Choice steers, 750 to 900 lbs., \$7- to \$7.25; medium steers. 600 to 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, \$5.25 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.-Choice, fresh milkers and forward springers, \$75 to \$85, and extra quality cows in a few instances sold at \$90 to \$100 each, and \$105 and \$110 was paid for two very fine cows

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$9 to \$10.50, and in one or two instances \$11 was paid; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium calves, \$7 to \$7,75; common calves, \$6 to \$7; grass calves, \$5 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.-Light sheep, \$6 to

\$3.50 to \$12 per

JULY 1

Hogs. strong at at the cle \$9:25 wei \$9.60 to weighed o less than

At the Robert G Canadian purchasing unchanged to \$200, purposes. being offer be seen by being bou are of firs Wheat.—outside; 1

\$1.30 to \$ Oats.-O to 57c.; N side: Cana track, lak Rye.-No Buckwhe Barley .-75c., outsi Americar track, lake Peas.-N Rolled O to \$3.50. Flour.-C

northern,

ern, \$1.33

cotton, 10 H. Hay.-Ba No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50. Straw .- I Toronto.

patents,

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jute; stro

delivered, \$29, delive Butter.--I ing the p squares, 29 solids, 28c dairy, 25c. Eggs.-Ne ary, selling

livered, Mo

Cheese.-N Honey .- F pound; com Beans .- P picked, \$3.4 Potatoes .-50c. per ba New Pot

wholesale.

barrel. Poultry.chickens, 2 ducks, 15c. turkeys, 170

City hide cured, 16c. cured, 14c. 14c.; kip sk \$1.50 to \$2 40c.; horse wool, washe 37c.; wool, 25c. to 27 lamb skins tallow, No.

FRUIT Strawberri the past we 5c. to 9c. pe The sour v in in very good qualit; Thursday th Per six-quar Per eleven-qu have been r

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W. R. REEK.

now at Chicago.

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Markets.

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Lambs.-Light sheep, \$6 to s, \$7 to \$8; heavy fat sheep.

\$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs sold from \$9 to \$12 per cwt., and even \$12.50 was paid for a few lambs weighing up to 76 lps.

Hogs.-Prices, as usual, were not as strong at the beginning of the week as at the close. The opening of the week, \$9:25 weighed off cars, and at the close \$9.60 to \$9.75 were the ruling prices, weighed off cars, and sows \$2 per cwt. less than prices given.

HORSE MARKET.

At the Toronto cattle yards last week, Robert Graham, buyer of horses for the Canadian Remount Commission, has been purchasing about 20 horses per day, at unchanged prices. Cavalry horses, \$175 to \$200, and \$190 to \$200 for artillery purposes. A large number of horses are being offered at this market, but it will be seen by the above that not many are being bought, although the bulk of them are of first-class quality.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.-Ontario, No. 2, \$1.11 to \$1.14, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.36 to \$1.37; No. 2 northern, \$1.331 to \$1.341; No. 3 northern, \$1.30 to \$1.31.

Oats.-Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 56c. to 57c.; No. 3 white, 55c. to 56c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 63c., track, lake ports.

Rye.-No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Buckwheat.-74c.

Barley .- Ontario, good malting, 70c. to 75c., outside; feed barley, 65c., outside.

American Corn.-No. 2 yellow, 81c., track, lake ports.

Peas.-No. 2, nominal. Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40

to \$3.50. Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90 - per - cent. patents, \$4.70, seaboard. Manitoba flour-Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7; second patents, \$6.50, in jute; strong bakers', \$6.30, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.-Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$18.50; No. 2, \$14.50 to \$16.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7, track,

Bran.—Manitoba, \$26 in bags, de-livered, Montreal freights; shorts, \$28, delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$29, delivered, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.-Prices were slightly firmer during the past week. Creamery pound squares, 29c. to 30c. per lb.; creamery solids, 28c. to 29c. per lb.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.

Eggs.-New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 25c. and 26c. per dozen,

Cheese.—New, large, 17c. per lb.; twins,

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50

Beans.—Primes, \$3.25 per bushel; handpicked, \$3.40 per bushel.

Potatoes.-New Brunswick, 471c. to 50c. per bag, track, Toronto. New Potatoes.-\$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Poultry.-Live-weight prices: Spring chickens, 20c. to 25c. per lb.; spring ducks, 15c. per lb.; hens, 12c. per lb.; turkeys, 17c. per lb.; squabs, no demand.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 15c.; country hides, cured, 16c. to 17c.; country hides, part cured, 14c. to 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c.; kip skins, per lb., 12c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, washed, coarse and fine, 32c. to 37c.; wool, unwashed, coarse and fine, 25c. to 27c.; rejections, washed, 26c.; lamb skins and pelts. 35c. to 50c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Strawberries came in very freely during the past week, the prices ranging from to 9c. per box, a few going at 10c. The sour variety of cherries are coming in in very large quantities, and are of good quality, but the demand is poor. Thursday the prices were 25c. to 30c. per six-quart baskets; and 35c. to 50c. Per eleven-quart baskets. The black cnes have been rather scarce, and bring 90c.

per six-quart basket, and \$1.25 to \$1.50

per eleven-quart basket.

Black currants and blueberries made | selected, was 25c.; No. 1 candled was | their first appearance for this season during the past week, the black currants selling at 75c. per six-quart basket, and the blueberries at \$1.25 to \$1.50 pereleven-quart basket.

Raspberries also made their initial appearance last week, and were sold at 15c. to 17c. per box.

Green peas have been very plentiful, and sold at 25c. to 35c. per elevenquart basket.

Apples (imported) new, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hamper; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per eleven-quart basket; currants, red, 40c. to 60c. per eleven - quart basket; black, 75c. per six-quart basket; cherries, sour, 35c. to 50c. per eleven-quart basket; white, 75c. per eleven-quart basket; blacks, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per eleven-quart basket; cantaloupes, 75c. per elevenquart basket; gooseberries, small fruit, 30c. per eleven-quart basket; large, 50c. to 75c. per eleven-quart basket; lemons, new Verdelli, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per case: oranges, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; peaches, \$1.15 to \$1.50 per box; plums, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box; strawberries, 7c. to 9c. per box, a few at 10c.; raspberries, 15c. to 17c. per box; beans, wax, 75c. to \$1 per eleven-quart basket; beets, 20c. to 30c. per dozen bunches; cabbage, 50c. to 65c. per bushel hamper; cauliflower, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen; carrots, 20c. to 25c. per dozen bunches; cucumbers, hot-house, 75c. to \$1 per eleven-quart basket; onions, new, 85c. to \$1 per hamper, 15c. per dozen bunches; lettuce, leaf, 15c. to 20c. per dozen; head, 30c. to 40c. per dozen; peas, 25c. to 35c. per elevenquart basket; potatoes, old, 60c. per bag; new, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel; tomatoes, 85c. to 90c. per case; hothouse, No. 1, 15c. per lb.; outside-grown, \$1 to \$1.25 per eleven-quart basket.

Montreal.

The market for cattle showed very little change last week. Supplies continued on the light side, and the market was being cleaned up of everything offered. The quality of the stock was from medium to low grade, very few choice animals being on the market. The highest price realized was 8c. to 81c. per lb., this being for fine steers. From this the price ranged down to 6c. for common. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged from 41c. to 61c. per lb. according to quality. Lambs were in good demand, and quite a few were available. Prices ranged from \$9 to \$10 each. Old sheep were in very good supply, and the market ranged from 4c. to 5½c. per 1b. offering of calves was large, and everything was absorbed at from \$2 to \$4 each for the common stock, and up to \$11 each for the best. There was little or no change in the market for hogs. Selected stock sold at 92c. to 10c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.-The horse market is dead Local dealers report an utter absence of trade, and there is said to be no buying in connection with the remount department. Prices continued steady. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1.700 lbs. were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1.500 lbs., being \$175 to \$225 each: small horses, \$175 to \$200 each; culls. \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle, and driving horses, \$300 to \$400 each.

Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was slightly firmer, and demand for smoked meats was good. Abattoirdressed, fresh-killed, Ontario hogs were quoted at 14c. per lb., while Manitoba stock was 13 c. per lb.

Potatoes.-New potatoes are being imported, and the effect on the price of old stock is not strengthening. Prices continued at the lowest point of the year, being 421c. for 90 lbs., car lots, track, for Green Mountains, with jobbing prices 10c. to 15c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.-Maple syrup was steady at 65c. to 70c. for 8-1b. tins up to \$1.20 for 13-ib. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 10c. per lb. White clover comb honey was 14½c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted 11c. to 12c.; dark and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—Demand for export keeps the price of eggs firm. Domestic consumption is fair, and the market was fractionally higher. Straight gathered 21c. to 22½c., and No. 2 steady at 19c. to 20c. per dozen.

Butter.—The price of creamery declined a small fraction, both in the country and here. Demand was fairly active. Finest creamery was quoted at 28tc. to 28%c. per lb., while fine creamery was 28c. to 281c., and seconds 271c. to 27½c. Dairy butter was 23½c. to 24½c.

Cheese.-Prices of cheese declined during the week, but were still high. Quotations were about 1c. down at 161c. to 161c. for finest Western colored, with white at 17tc. Finest eastern was 15%c. to 16c. for white or colored, with undergrades 1c. less.

Grain.—The market for wheat and oats showed little change last week. Local No. 2 white oats were about ic. down at 60%c.; No. 3 was 59%c. per bushel, exstore. Canadian Western were 611c. for No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed; 601c. for No. 1 feed; No. 2 feed was 594c. American No. 3 yellow corn was 801c. to 81c. ex-store. Beans were steady at \$3.25 for 11-ib. pickers; \$3.05 for 3-ib., and \$2.95 for 5-lb. Cheaper stock was \$2.80 in car lots.

Flour. - The market for flour held steady during the week. Trade was not very active. Quotations were \$7.10 per barrel for Manitoba first patents; \$6.60 for seconds, and \$6.40 for strong bakers in bags. Ontario patents were \$6.30 and straight rollers, \$5.90 to \$6 per barrel in wood, and the latter \$2.80 per bag.

Millfeed.-No change was noticeable in the market for millfeed. Bran was \$26 per ton in bags; shorts \$28; middlings \$33 to \$34 per ton. Mouille higher at \$38 to \$40 for pure, and \$35 to \$37 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—The hay crop is fairly promising in this province. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex-track was \$22 to \$22.50 per ton. Extra No. 2 was \$21 to \$21.50, and No. 2 was \$20 to \$20.50. Hides.-Lamb skins were fractionally higher, but otherwise the hide market was steady. Beef skins were 18c., 19c. and 20 c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Calf skins were 19c. per lb. Lamb skins were 45c. each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2 to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for re-

Buffalo.

fined, and 21c. for crude.

Cattle.-Values on cattle are ascending on the real good grass kinds and the strictly dry-feds, but the downward course is being pursued on the fair and common grassers. Killers are looking for the real good killing grades these days, and they are coming in comparative small numbers. The strictly dry-fed kinds are preferred, but where cattle have been on feed and allowed to run on the grass and show good, hard flesh, they are sold rather satisfactorily. The past week at this market shipping steers and choice, handy butchering steers sold mostly a quarter higher, some authorities rating the trade from 15 to 25 cents higher. Top steers reached \$10, three loads selling at the price, and Canadian steers showed about the highest price in the history of the trade—in recent years at least—\$9.60. More good weight steers were wanted, not the too big and heavy kinds, but from 1.250 to 1,350 and even up to fourteen hundred and better. Some very heavy steers-around 1,660 lbs.-sold to pretty good advantage, but dropped under prime steers of less weight. Yearlings made \$9.75 and \$9.25 to \$9.40 was paid for best handy weight steers. Fair and commonish kinds of butchering cattle sold barely steady and proved slow sale. Some plain and crooked kinds of grass steers, which had little quality or flesh to recommend them, proved exceedingly slow sale, and were about the last of the offerings to find outlet. Some little, thin, commonish heifers and scrubby bulls were also stickers, these moving very slow and at easier prices. Authorities generally are of the opinion that the real prime steers are due to sell still higher. With European demand strong, both for live and dressed meat for the Allies, sellers can see nothing ahead, except higher prices, though little, if any improvement, is looked for on the common grassy stuff. Receipts the past week were 4,925 head, as stock was quoted at 22½c. to 23½c.; against 3,825 for the preceding week,

and 3,950 for the corresponding period

last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers .- Choice to prime, \$9.75 to \$10; fair to good, \$9 to \$9.50; plain, \$8.50 to \$8.75. Butchering Steers,-Choice heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; best handy, \$8.75. to \$9.25; common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$9.75. Cows and Heifers,—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; best / handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, fair to best, \$4 to \$4.25; common and rims, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Bulls,—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7; sausage, \$6 to \$6.75; light bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; oxen, \$6.75 to \$7.50. Grass cattle quotable from 50 cents to

a dollar under given quotations. Hogs.—Buffalo had a very satisfactory market the past week, the margin above Chicago being from forty to fifty-five cents. On the opening day best grades sold mostly at \$8.15, yorkers moved mostly at \$8.25, and the bulk of the lights brought \$8.25. Tuesday, values were generally steady; Wednesday's market was five to ten higher; Thursday, prices were declined a nickel from Wednesday, and Friday's market was steady to a nickel lower than Thursday, Friday's sales on packers' kinds being made mostly at \$8.10, yorkers brought from \$8.15 to \$8.25, and the latter figure took most of the lights and pigs. Roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.75, and stags mostly \$5 to \$5.50. Receipts the past week totaled around 25,700 head, being against 31,240 head for the previous week, and 25,760 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts continued light, grand total for the past week being 5,150 head, as against 3,350 head for the week before, and 6,000 head for the same week a year ago. Monday of the past week was the high day for lambs, best ones selling at \$10.50 and \$10.75, and the next four days buyers got most of the toppy ones at \$10.00 and \$10.25, few fancy bring a little more. Top for winter lambs was \$8.50, and while some very desirable sheep sold up to \$7.50, it took a good toppy kind to bring around \$7. Ewes, which sold according to weight, ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.50, heavy ones being hard to place above \$5.50.

Calves.-Prices showed a high range the past week. Tops the first three days sold mostly at \$11; Thursday, best ones made \$11.50, and Friday, under a red-hot demand, the best veals were jumped to \$12.50 and \$12.75. Culls the fore part of the week went from \$9.50 down, and during the high time good throw-outs brought up to \$10.50. General range on grassers was from \$5 to . \$6.50. Receipts the past week numbered 2,475 head, for the previous week there were 2,749 head, and for the same

Cheese Markets.

Kingston, white, 15c., colored, 14 15-16c.; Brockville, 15c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 16%c. to 17c., finest easterns, 16c. to 16ac.; Utica, N. Y., 14%c.; Lindsay, 15c.; Peterboro, 15 3-16c. and 15 c.; Madoc, 15 c.; Iroquois, 15 c.; Perth, 16c.; Cornwall, 15ac.; Vankleek Hill, 15 c.; Picton, 15 c., 15 7-16c., and 15 c.; Kemptville, 15 c.; Listowell, 15 c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.90 to \$10.30; Western steers, \$7.25 to \$8.40; cows and heifers, \$3.35 to \$9.50; calves, \$7.75 to \$11.25.

Hogs.-Light, \$7.80 to \$7.75; mixed, \$6.90 to \$7.65; heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.45; rough, \$6.75 to \$6.85; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7 to \$7.45.

Sheep.-Native, \$5.65 to \$7. Lambs, native, \$7 to \$9.65.

Trade Topic.

YARNS AND WOOLLEN GARMENTS. Now that so much yarn is in demand for soldiers' necessities, it is sometimes a problem to know where to get it. Will those interested kindly refer to the advertisement of T. A. Code, manufacturer of knitted goods, elsewhere in this

JULY

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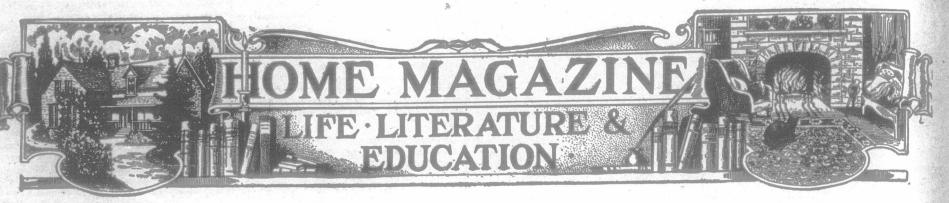
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Song of the Out-of-doors.

Come with me, O you world-weary, to the haunts of thrush and veery. To the cedar's dim cathedral and the

palace of the pine : the soul within you capture something of the wild-wood rapture, Something of the epic passion of that harmony divine!

Down the pathway let us follow through the hemlocks to the hollow, To the woven, vine - wound thickets in

the twilight vague and old, While the streamlet winding after is trail of silver laughter,

And the boughs above hint softly of the melodies they hold; Through the forest, never caring what the way our feet are faring,

We shall hear the wild bird's revel in the labyrinth of tune. And on mossy carpets tarry in His tem-

ples cool and airy, Hung with silence and the splendid amber tapestry of noon, Leave the hard heart of the city, with

its poverty and pity: Leave the folly and the fashion wearing out the faith of men; Breathe the breath of life blown over up-

land meadows white with clover, And with childhood's clearer vision see the face of God again. -Herbert Bashford

Travel Notes.

FROM HELEN'S DIARY.

Zurich, Switzerland, June 5, '15. We have changed our lake and our town once again, and are now sweltering in Zurich, on the lake of the same name. Zurich was a great surprise. We knew, of course, that it was the largest city in Switzerland (200,000 population), and that it was the commercial and intellectual center, but we did not expect to find such a bustling city, or one so interesting and beautiful.

One steps from the station right into the heart of modern Zurich. Bahnhof Strasse, the main business street, runs from the station to the lake, and is a magnificent, broad thoroughfare, lined with splendid stores, imposing buildings, and alluring cafes. The pavements are enormously wide, about thirty feet I should say, and shaded by huge, widespreading trees. Uncle Ned said he couldn't imagine why the pavements were made so wide. But, on market-day the reason seemed to be plain enough, for from one end of Bahnhof Strasse to the other, on both sides of the street, half of the pavement was taken up with the display of market produce. A most brilliant and picturesque sight it was. the gayest and most comfortable-looking market I have ever seen-gay because of the immense quantities of gorgeous flowers for sale, and comfortable because the market stalls were all under the shade of the trees, and so protected from the burning sun and the sudden showers which so often come without warning in Switzerland. The market women seemed to have an eye for artistic effect in the display of their wares, and arranged their vegetables and fruit in most alluring heaps, and decorated their stalls with masses of brilliant flowers.

Dogs seem to be used here for pulling market-carts, etc., just as in Berne, but not to the same extent. I saw lots of magnificent St. Bernards stretched out under the stalls sound asleep.

To a stranger in Zurich there is no evidence whatever of war. There isn't a sign of a soldier, the streets are thronged with people, and full of life and bustle, the hotels are full, the shops are busy, the street-cars are clanging along packed with perspiring passengers, the

restaurants and cafes are crowded-in fact, everything suggests a city teeming with life and energy. But a native told us that Zurich this year is very quiet and dull as compared with former years. Usually it is thronged with tourists; this summer there are scarcely any. He also told us there was a resident German population in Zurich of forty thousand. Out of this number only about ten thousand are left. all those of military age having gone back to Germany, "and only a few of them," he sadly remarked, will return." In Zurich, the old and the new rub

shoulders at every turn. The new streets and buildings are modern in every respect, but one has only to turn a corner to become hopelessly lost an a tangle of ancient streets. For crookedness and humpiness the old part of Zurich is the To say a street is crooked is putting it too mild, and does not half express it, for, in addition to crookedness, it varies in width from a crack to an irregular open place about large enough for a wagon to turn around in. Some of the streets are nothing but stone stairways, and others resemble toboggan slides. Then, the houses are set at all angles, and are all shapes and sizes and colors, which adds greatly to the general higgledy - piggledyness. And all the streets are paved with hard, unyielding granite, which is death on boots. In the neighborhood of the University the streets seemed to be lined entirely with book-shops, barber-shops, beer-halls and gardens, and there was the same old beery smell we used to get in Munich. Judging from the facilities provided for a gay life in Zurich, and considering also the hardness of the stoney streets. I should think the preachers and the shoemakers would have to work overtime saving and repairing.

I would know that I was in a Protestant section of the country here be-

ancient, a regular graybeard of a church, something like a thousand years old. It was founded by Charlemagne. There is a queer sculptured image of that warrior, plentifully daubed with gilt, away up in a high niche in one of the towers.

The Cathedral has twin towers, and, for that reason reminded me of the one in Munich. But there is one striking difference: the towers in Munich are finished off with caps, like a beer-mug, while those of Zurich bear a strong resemblance to a bishop's mitre.

The interior of the Cathedral is a great contrast to the exterior, which looks interestingly old. I expected to find the interior dark and dingy, full of spooky corners, and tombs and things. But, on the contrary, it was glaringly new-looking, with bare stone walls, plain whitewashed ceiling, and clear-glass windows. It looked for all the world as if it had just been washed and scoured and dusted, and the flies put out.

I was late for church—the services nere begin at 9 a. m.-and my entrance created such a commotion that I hastily flopped into the nearest vacant seat which happened to be behind one of the enormous stone pillars. I couldn't see a thing. I couldn't even see the preacher. But I could hear him roaring. There was such a fearful echo in the church that his voice sounded like a continuous cannonade. But still, it seemed to have a soporific effect on quite a number in the audience. In this church, as in the one in Berne, the women all sit in the middle of the church, and the men at the side, and during the singing the women remain seated and the men stand up.

On one side of Zurich rises the Zurichberg, and up its steep slopes clambers the city. But everywhere there are convenient trams and funiculars, so it is quite easy to reach, any particular point. The University buildings occupy a comof water was issuing from his trunk, but otherwise he was very quiet and undemonstrative. He couldn't be anything else, for he was carved out of solid

But later on we had a still greater surprise,-quite a shock, in fact. For suddenly we came upon nude bronze figures, strolling happily about under the umbrageous shade of the beeches. First we saw one wandering alone, a real Apollo he was, clad only in scant trunks and a crown of curling locks. thought at first he was a lunatic. But flitting here and there under the trees were other lunatics in the same cool attire. Then we noticed that these unclothed creatures were in an enclosure, separated from the rest of the forest by a wire fence.

So we decided they must belong to a cult of some sort. And they did. A little farther on, just at the edge of the woods, was an open field, and there, sporting merrily on the green sward, were thousands of others emancipated from the burden of clothes. There were men and women of all ages, and boys and girls, and even toddling infants. The women wore short, straight, cotton gowns, minus neck and sleeves. One and all seemed to be having a perfectly joyous time, and they did not seem to mind in the least the crowd of Peeping Toms on the other side of the wire fence.

The men and boys amused themselves playing ball, leap-frog, and running races, but for family parties "tag" seemed to be the popular sport. Many of the people were simply lolling on the grass basking in the sunshine. of them were sound asleep.

Uncle Ned said it was the greatest rib exhibit he had ever seen. Not that they were all skeletons. No; some of them were heavily burdened with flesh. Perhaps they were hoping it would dissolve in the hot rays of the summer sun.

It was a most extraordinary spectacle-looked as if a crowd of sea-bathers had been transported to a mountain top.

It was a Sun and Air cure. They seem to have a great belief in the curative properties of sun and air in Switzerland. Away up on the top of one of the high mountains is a sanaorium for the cure of bone diseases. Most of the patients are children. They live entirely in the open air, and wear no clothing except shoes, hats, and trunks. They need the shoes because the ground is covered with snow, and they need the hats because of the intensity of the light and the heat of the sun. In this scrappy costume they take all their exercise, such as snowballing, toboganning, etc. It is also their school uniform, for the classes are held in the open, and the desks are planted in the snow. I have seen many photographs of the children at this sanitorium, chilly-looking pictures they were, but in spite of the snow-drifts, and the lack of skin-covering, the children all looked supremely happy and comfortable.

> . . . Berne, June 13, '15.

Here we are again in Berne. And very pretty it looks, too, in its summer The hills are emerald, and greenery. beyond them the snow peaks are gleaming. The streets are full of soldiers, and we realize again that there is a war, and that Switzerland is armed and ready to protect its frontiers.

Apropos of Swiss soldiers, our dentist in Berne told us a most amusing story. It seems that a serious problem arose at the Military College in Berne conas large as life, with half a dozen lively that many of them had no teeth, and The Zurich Cathedral is very, very urchins perched on his back. A stream consequently were so handicapped they



A Corner on Bahnhof Strasse in Zurich.

The building with a pyramidal roof is one of the largest departmental stores.

cause of the fact that all the church manding position on the mountainside, doors are kept barred and bolted except during the hours of service. In Catholic Ticino I got so used to dropping into churches at all hours of the day that it was a tremendous disappointment to try the door of the Cathedral here and find it locked. It wasn't much consolation to read the notice tacked on the door which stated that visitors could see the interior by applying to the sacristan and paying him twenty centimes. After climbing up a hill to see the church, one didn't feel like going down another to hunt up a door-opener.

and there is also a fine residential district, with fine streets and beautiful, modern villas.

The wooded heights of the Zurichberg are criss-crossed with carriage roads, and fascinatingly obscure paths. We spent one entire afternoon wandering around on these woodsy paths. We stumbled on many interesting things,-the elephant, for instance. Who would expect to find in the depths of the forest, a lone elephant standing in the middle of cerning the recruits from the remote vala mountain brook? Yet there he was, leys and high Alps. The trouble was

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to do with these unfortunates was the question?

The resourceful Swiss officials solved the problem in this, way: They put all the men without teeth in one company and gave them a soft, nourishing diet, that did not require chewing.

But what a gummy - looking lot they must have been when they smiled.

Our dentist is also responsible for the statement that in Zurich - he seems to have a special grudge against Zurichquite young people have most unsightly gaps in their jaws, and that when a man becomes engaged to a girl he insists on having her teeth attended to, or, if necessary, providing herself with removable substitutes, before the wedding-day. In this way he avoids having to pay her dental bills.

Browsing Among the Books.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

[Possibly there is no man in the British Empire upon whom interest is at present centered so much as upon Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, upon whose efforts and wisdom depends so greatly the outcome of the Great The following account of him is from "Pillars of Society," by A. G. Gardiner, a volume made up of sketches of a number of great folk of the world, written in Mr. Gardiner's own inimitable style. The publishers are James Nisbet & Co., Ltd., 22 Berners St. W., London, Eng.]

. The amiable doctor who wrote to a certain paper insisting that any member of the faculty who attended Mr. George should be hounded out of the profession was not rebuking his brethren in terms of irony. He was stating what he believed to be the solemn duty of his class. He saw that the pests that afflicted society varied with the ages. Sometimes it was the Black Death, sometimes the smallpox, now it was Mr. Lloyd George. The significant thing is that the more polite the circles in which you move the more bitter is the hostility. I can only dimly imagine what happens when duke meets duke, for I am almost in the same forlorn position as Disraeli when he was writing his youthful novels of the great and the noble. "Your son," said an admirer to old Isaac, "your son must know quite a lot of dukes." "My dear sir," replied Isaac, "I doubt whether my son has ever seen a duke."

But in circles more accessible, hatred of Mr. Lloyd George has become a frame of mind, a freemasonry, a kind of eleventh commandment-unlike most commandments in the constancy with which it is observed. It is doubtful whether any statesman has ever aroused such hostility in 'Society. The old lady who, when told at a royal funeral rooms and a kitchen on the ground outside was simply designed by Nature that, Gladstone had entered the church, observed that she hoped "he wouldn't make a disturbance," truly reflected the feeling of Society towards that great He was denounced as "a Russian spy," he was known to be a kleptomaniac - did not his wife pursue him from jeweller's shop to jeweller's shop, and take the silver spoons out of his pocket as fast as he put them in ?-even his chivalrous service among the outcasts of the streets was turned to his dishonor, and the music-halls rang with the hideous refrain about letting Ananias and Judas go free "to take in the Grand Old Man." But at least Gladstone had been to Eton; at least he was "one of us"—a traitor, it was true, but still with something of the splendor of the fallen angel about his baleful head. But Mr. George did not go to Eton: he went to a penny village school-worse, a Welsh village school. The uncle who brought him up did not own land; he mended boots-think of it, O Maylair! He mended boots and preached in a strange tongue in a little tabernacle at the foot of the mountains. And now but words fail Mayfair. It feels that the linchpin has fallen out of the universe. The truth is that someone has turned over a stone in the field, and all the little creatures who have dwelt under it are running about in wild con-

fusion and with wild cries. And what of the man who has turned

could not eat the soldiers' rations. What the stone? As he sits before you at A friend of mine met the shepherd toil- You must get out into the free air and most light-hearted and untroubled of all-night sitting, perhaps he is in the midst of a world crisis. No matter; there is not a care in life, not a cloud

the breakfast table-for the breakfast ing over the mountains to the ceremony. the wind, and even the hail." hour is his time to talk-he seems the 'Are you going, too?' said my friend. 'Yes, indeed, I'm going to have a look Perhaps he has been up at an at him. I suppose he's very rich?' 'Well,' said my friend, 'he gets £5,000, spirit of that quiet cell of reverie in a year.' 'Yes, indeed,' said the shepthere is not a care in life, not a cloud herd knowingly, but that's not it. He's in the sky. The sun streams over the near the pile." His eyes dance with broad parade-ground of the Horse Guards mirth at this final and damning proof of outside, it streams in at the window, it his shame. For on his brow, as May-

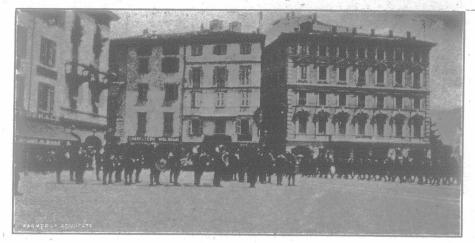


The Zurich Cathedral, Switzerland.

streams through the talk. The postman fair will readily understand, shame is has brought the usual delivery of anonymous vilification (unstamped). The victim is radiant as he reads aloud some herd's. new flowers of venom-perhaps some denunciation of his well-known habit of his secret intention of setting up the plundering the Treasury. How, if he guillotine in Whitehall. The idea debuilt that castle at Criccieth?

ashamed to sit. No exposure will do him any good-not even the Welsh shep-

Or perhaps one of the letters reveals has not plundered the Treasury, has he lights him-he develops it with enthusi-"Two asm, he insists that the parade-ground



Swiss Soldiers, Lugano.

it: he races over the fatal evidence of his misconduct—he owns a motor-car, he is suspected of having a chateau in the Welsh shepherd. You cannot disbelieve

floor," interpolates the plunderer gaily. and the architect for a place of execu-"And I wanted thee so badly," says his tion. He discusses who shall go in the wife. Mr. George makes no repudiation first tumbril, and gallops on in sheer of the charge; nay, he delights to prove revelry of invention. It is the sparkling improvisation of a spirit all fun and fancy. A book arrives by post. "Christina Rossetti." "Yes, sweet South of France, and then there is the meditative verse," he says. "Beautiful -for occasional use. It is like a shelter the Welsh shepherd, he says. And what on the mountain side when you are did the Welsh shepherd say? "It was caught in a storm. You are grateful when I opened the Tom Ellis memorial. for it, but you cannot stay in it long.

And as he puts the book down a little indifferently, you feel for the first time that a chill has come over him. The which Christina Rossetti habitually dwells makes no appeal to the devouring thirst for action which possesses him. He has little use for shelters on mountain sides or elsewhere. He has the fever of motion in the blood, and is always at the gallop. "Rest!" said a famous Frenchman, "shall I not have all eternity to rest in?" And Mr. George, too, is determined to reserve his rest till the great silence falls. He has never learned the gentle art of loafing, never sat on the beach in the sunshine all the morning and flung pebbles at nothing in particular, never felt that intoxicating peace which falls on one when there is literally nothing to do and all the day to do it in. A holiday is splendid for a day, tolerable for two days—the third day you discover that he has flown. He has poetry in him; but it is not the poetry of "wise passiveness." You will never hear him mention Wordsworth. It is the poetry of life and action that moves him-the poetry of sudden and swift emotions, of old romance, with the clash of swords and the hint of battles long ago. He delights to picture those descents from their fastnesses in the mountains of the wild Welshmen upon the towns on the Welsh marches. You may almost catch the thunder of the hoofs and see the flames of the burning towns that they leave in their wake. . And at the head of the raiders there rides a slight man with a large head, a gay laugh, and a dancing eye. I think I know him.

For the fundamental fact about Mr. George is that he is a fighter, and, since it is no longer possible to lay waste the towns on the Welsh marches with fire and sword, he is out with other weapons to lay waste English Toryism. leaps to battle as joyfully as Lord Herbert of Cherbury. "The first words I heard," says that fiery Welshman in his autobiography, was 'Darest thou come down, Welshmen?' which I no sooner heard, but, taking a sword in one hand and a target in the other, I did in my shirt run down the stairs, open the door suddenly, and charge ten or twelve of them with that fury that they ran

away." That is Mr. George's way to the life. A challenge is music in his ears. He is down the stairs and at 'em, and if there are ten or twelve, why, so much the happier. He pinks them all with flashing impartiality, wipes his sword, and goes back to bed. It was so when, as a schoolboy, he roused the young Hampdens of the village school to refuse to repeat the Church Catechism; it was so when, as a young solicitor, he broke the tyranny of the country bench and saw the magistrates file out one after another rather than withstand his onset; it was so in the Boer War, when he took his life in his hand and fought the popular frenzy; it was so in the crisis of the Budget, when he was threatened with disaster if he did not consent to the withdrawal of the land clauses; it was so through the long struggle of the lnsurance Act. Even his respect for Gladstone did not mitigate his daring. "What will you do if Mr. Gladstone will not give us Disestablishment?" he was asked in his first campaign. "If I met the King in battle I would fire my pistol at him," came the audacious reply, in the words of his favorite Cromwell. And he did fire his pistol at him later on over the Church Discipline Bill. and incurred his Olympian wrath. He will never avoid an issue because it means a fight against great odds. He will attack it the more cheerfully for that fact. He loves to go out against "ten or twelve of them," for he likes to see them run.

And with what gaiety he handles his "There are fanatics in every sword. party," interrupts Mr. "Tim" Healy, sitting lonely in his corner seat. "Yes, even in a party of one," comes the swift retort, and Mr. Healy, who loves a leat stroke, even though it goes through his own body, raises his hat in recognition of the swordsman. "What is the right hon. gentleman's scheme?" he asks Mr. Bonar Law, who has attacked the Covernment's proposed settlement of the great coal strike. "It is not our business to provide a scheme until we are

on the Treasury Bench," says Mr. I aw smartly. Mr. George leans forward, smiles, and says winningly, "He wants the strike to last four years." And who that was present can forget the delicious raillery with which, at the Holborn Restaurant, he drove Lord Rothschild out of the fighting line. Never had a Rothschild come into action before, It was the attack on the land that made him forget that the financier is only safe while he is silent. He will not make. the mistake again. Mr. George suffers, of course, the disadvantages as well as the advantages of this swift wit. Discretion is never the better part of his valor. It is but a hobbling beldame that cannot keep pace with his wit, and his habit of exchanging thrusts with his audience sometimes leads him farther than he means to go. It is natural that one who is so challenging in speech and action should arouse violent hostility. To put him out of the fighting line has become the first article of Conservative policy. Hence the extreme virulence of the Marconi campaign. His rather casual habit in his own affairs had laid him open to attack on a matter of judgment rather than of morals. and, owing to the fury of the storm that broke over him, he came perilously near disaster. He learned then how little mercy he has to expect if ever the battle goes against him.

The intensity of this hostility does not overstate his political significance. So long as he remains effective the struggle will rage around his personality. 'The problem of the influence of personality in politics is fascinating. When, the great adventurer appears, the question always arises, "Did he make the events, or did the events make him?" How would the Great Rebellion have fared had there been no Cromwell, with his Ironsides and his Self-Denying Ordinance, to sweep away the timidities of the Essexes and Manchesters? What would have happened to the United States had there been no Lincoln, with his pathos and his jest, to keep the soul of the North stable through the dark hour? What would have been the history of France if the great spirit of Danton had not been extinguished on the scaffold? What the history of England if Gladstone had suppressed his distrust of Joseph Chamberlain and made terms with him in 1886?

It may be said that the great uprising in 1906 made Mr. Lloyd George. It certainly gave him his opportunity. It foreshadowed vast changes in the State; but it was formless-a vague revolt against existing conditions. It was for the Government to give direction and shape to that revolt. If it could not do so, then Liberalism had failed, and Protection would be the mould into which the future would run. For three years it seemed that the opportunity had been lost. It is true that great things were accomplished. United South Africa was founded and Old Age Pensions were granted. But we had opened up no new horizons. We were still in the old prison,, and the Lords held the key of the gate. The country was turning against the Liberal party in weariness. Men were beginning to calculate when the election would come, and by how much the Liberals would lose. Chamberlain had made his bid. For the moment he had failed, but if his bid remained without challenge, if Liberalism could offer no alternative policy, then his victory was assured. It was the moment for a great adventure. If the Liberal party was to save its life it must be ready to lose it, and with the instinct of the great strategist Mr. Lloyd George seized on the vulnerable point in the enemy's defences and staked everything on the throw. He attacked the land monopoly. It was a bold stroke. It brought him into conflict with powerful interests in his own party. A formidable cave of Liberal landed magnates threatened him. Journalistic fainthearts appealed to him to withdraw the land clauses of his Budget. Even in the Cabinet I fancy there were hints that the Budget would be better without them-that, in fact, Hamlet would be a better play without the Prince of Denmark. "If they go I go," was Mr. "This is a flag George's attitude. worth going into the wilderness with for ent. ten years," he said. But the Prime mind full of Ferrero's "Greatness and pragmatism lead him? You rejoice in Minister stood by him immovably, and Decline of Rome," but Casar and Brutus,

cause was rehabilitated, the land monopoly received its first check, and out of who are on the stage of politics to-day. the struggle came the defeat of the House of Lords, with all that defeat implied.

Now, in this case personality certainly controlled events. The country was at the parting of the ways; but its direction was doubtful. Already it seemed to be turning, not confidently, but in despair of Liberalism, to Protection, and but for that dramatic stroke of the Budget of 1909 there is small doubt that to-day we should be discussing tariffs instead of social reform. The opportunity was there, but it was personality that seized it and moulded events in this way rather than in that.

appealed to him as parallels to the men I will not reveal who, in his judgment, is the Cæsar, or the Cicero, or the Brutus of to-day. It may serve as an amusing speculation for the fireside.

This intense interest in the actual world is the source of his vivacity and freshness. Whether right or wrong, he is always giving you life at first hand. He does not see things through the spectacles of theorists or the formulas of parties, but with his own eyes. He has no abstractions, and his ideas are flesh and blood. It is as though he has come into the world from another sphere and sees it all anew. No man ever rose to such power with so light an obligation



No. 9, 4 Battalion Norfolks, Watford, England.

It is his union of courage, imagination, and sympathy, that makes Mr. George the most formidable figure that has appeared in politics since Gladstone. He has vision, touched with a certain humanity, and when he has seen his course he never hesitates or thinks of consequences. He is always out to "win or lose it all." It is the comradeshipof high courage that explains Mr. George's well-known admiration for Mr. Chamberlain. "Had he not been driven out of the Liberal party," he said to me once, "there would have been little left for us to-day—he would have settled the land and the lords and social reform." One wonders what in that case would have been the task of this restless, energetic spirit.

But though he shares the adventurous

to the past, by so free an action of his own powers of flight, with such an entire reliance upon the immediate teaching of life. All his lessons, like his talk, come straight from the mints of experience. Thus, speaking of the perils of the poor from insolvent friendly societies, he will tell you how, when he was a boy, he used to take his uncle's shilling a week to the friendly society. "And when he fell ill the society had failed." Out of that memory largely came the Insurance Act. The result is that he is the least doctrinaire of men. You will never hear him talk about a theory, and his speeches are brilliant improvisations upon a theme rather than elaborately constructed arguments. They have the quality of vision and swift intuition rather than of the slow processes



Suffolks, Watford, Bayonet Practice, England.

different. He bears no enmities. brushes you aside ruthlessly, but without malice. He carries himself with a right. His defence of Free Trade, for frank gaiety that is irresistible. There is no livelier companion at the table, or on the links, or in the smoking - room. His talk flashes from grave to gay with swift, prismatic changes-now a snatch of a sermon, then a phrase of Welsh poetry, now a joke, then a story-and if you are very lucky he will give you a nigger song that he has learned from little Megan. And his talk all comes straight from life. If he speaks about books, it is only as lamps for the pres-

If sympathies, not by cold reason, and he you stand in his way, it is true that he is more at home in attacking a visible wrong than in defending an abstract example, has never been one of his conspicuous achievements. Indeed, he is not happy in defending anything. He prefers to hear the cry, "Wilt thou come down, Welshman?" and he holds, with the German War Minister, that "the best parry is the lunge." From this reliance upon intuition and impulse comes not merely his strength but his weaknessthat light hold of principles, that indifference to doctrine, which he shares with Mr. Chamberlain, and which keeps you I found him one day with his always a little uneasy. Where will his the triumph was complete. The Liberal Cicero and Pompey and the rest, only the wind so gaily; but you wish vol chance of getting out. this splendid breadth of sail that takes plenty to do, and there is but little

were a little more sure about the safficiency of the ballast in the hold. And then perhaps your doubts are resolved by remembering how loaded - down the ship is with the ballast of old wrongs and present interests, how crushing is the vis inertise of society, and how priceless and rare is the dynamic energy which Mr. Lloyd George has brought into politics.

And, with all his likeness to Mr. Chamberlain, he has a saving quality that Mr. Chamberlain had not. that nearness to the heart of the poor which is, I think, ultimately the motivepower of his life. He came from the people, and his heart remains with the people. That, in the absence of a political philosophy, is the compass that will keep his course true-that, and the touch of imagination and poetry that gives wings to his purposes and range to his vision. He is the portent of the new time-the man of the people in the seat of power. He has no precedent in our political annals. Our politics have been governed by men who have studied the life of the people as others have studied the life of ants and bees, ale jectively, remotely. Even Bright, Cobden, Chamberlain, were not of the people. They were of the middle-class, and knew the poor as the instruments of the great employer. Mr. George comes out of the great hive itself. In him democracy has found its voice, and to him it will be loyal as long as he remembers.

And he does remember. On the day he became Chancellor he left the House with a friend of his boyhood. As they talked of his advancement he said, "In all my career I do not remember a hand being held out to me from above, and a voice saying, 'Dring i fyny yma' (Climb thou up here). But don't misunderstand me. he went on, "there have been thousands of hands which have pushed me up from behind." He does not forget those hands. He does not forget from whence comes his authority and his commission. There have been times when one has feared-times when his light anchorage seemed in danger of yielding to the impact of opportunism. But that memory of his own people, that loyalty to the inspiration of the mountains and the simple traditions of his fathers, has kept his course true. For, however much the glitter of the great world delights him, his heart, untravelled, always turns back to the village between the mountains and the sea. On the day of the memorial service to the late Marquis of Ripon, as he left the Westminster Cathedral with a colleague, he talked of the splendor of the ceremony. And his companion remarked, laughingly: "When you die we'll give you a funeral like that." "No, you won't," came the swift, almost passionate reply. "When I die you will lay me in the shadow of the mountains.'

A Letter from England.

The following letter has been kindly passed on to us for publication by "H. A. B.," well known to readers of 'The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."]

Watford, Herts, June 17, 1915.

Dear Mrs. B.,-I have received the packet of papers you kindly forwarded, and thank you for them. The passages marked in "The Farmer's Advocate" are, I think, excellent, especially "Embarrassment of Years" and "The Ingle Nook." I enclose two post cards showing men of the two regiments billeted here, practicing in Cassiobury Park. Yesterday all the men cleared out of the town for a three-days' march; they are never told where they are going, and great secrecy is kept, so that their destination should not be known. All sorts of rumors keep buzzing around, and, of course, some turn out to be correct. Of course, the N. C. O.'s know, and tell the folk where they are billeted, and so the news gets spread. We hear nowfor instance—that they have gone to a large park near Tring, and that all the other regiments from towns roundabout will meet them there and a big review will take place. Over 20,000 are quartered in this town alone, so you can guess it is to be a big affair. My daughter welcomes the three-days' rest,

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JULY

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I went a few Sundays ago into Cassiobury Park; this is the one belonging to the Earl of Essex. He has sold a portion of it to the Council, and it is being laid out for the public benefit. There is a band-stand in the center with scats around, and on this particular Sunday the town band played. It is called the Watford Silver Band, and is composed of artizans, mostly railway workers. It is a fairly good band, but of course not up to professional or military bands. The park was crowded, for the day was fine, and the ladies came out in their summer costumes-bright bits of color-khaki was to be seen everywhere, and there did not appear to be many "slackers" about. Altogether, it was an animated scene, coming as a relief to the constant round of military drill, and the men took advantage and made the most of it.

I suppose you have read about the air North-east London. My daughter wrote to tell us all about it, for the school where she teaches was right in the center of the disturbance, and the population round is of the worst description. There was some bad rioting, and I believe if they only knew the full truth, there would have been worse. The two men who are now with us were in Bury St. Edmunds when bombs fell on that place, and there also rioting followed. The same at Hull. I have a niece living there. She was woke up about a quarter past 12 a. m. by the sound of the Zeppelin. Then bombs fell at the rate of about one a minute. It does not seem to me that dropping bombs on places not fortified is fair warfare; but the Germans stop at nothing, hoping to create a panic and make the people cry for peace. I am very glad to think u.y son died before this war broke out. He would have been mad,-too helpless to be able to shoulder a rifle and do his bit. I feel myself that the wisest thing that I, at 73, can do myself, is to go quietly about my work and do what is possible to cheer and help others that are in trouble. A smile is worth something nowadays when so much pessimism is about-people with long faces prophecying all sorts of evil, their hearts full

I feel sure that with you, as with us, the talk is of little else but War! War! -and you must be glad to listen to something else. I spend my time a good deal in our little garden, which now is full of bloom, and there is always something to interest. On the top of a shed in one corner, there is a bunch of houseleek such as one oftimes sees on the thatched roofs of country cottages. Noticing some small bees continually buzzing around it, I lifted the bunch up and found it full of the cells of the Upholsterer Bee. This wonderful insect cuts pieces out of leaves to form its cells. They are made the shape of thimfitted into the other, and each separate cell encloses a grub and food for its use, until it also becomes a perfect insect. Between each cell the bee makes a door of leaves, sometimes five thicknesses, and cut as perfect as though

the circle was drawn with a compass. I dug up last November the pupa of a moth. It was a deep brown; almost black. I put it into a box and covered it with sawdust. In May it hatched out and became a moth that resembled a piece of the branch of a Silver Birch covered with gray lichens. It had three spots of yellow, or rather buff color, just as it would look if you had cut off a branch with a knife. It was quite round in shape, as round and smooth as a pencil. I had never seen one like it before. I made a sketch of it and then

let it go. The weather at present is very hot; so hot that the ground is quite dry. It dries quickly here, for the ground is gravel on chalk, and the water drains

quickly away. Farmers are anxiously awaiting rain, for the grass is going brown and nothing seems to grow; potatoes especially need rain, for they are all going to tops, making no tubers. jTis a good job that we do not have the ordering of the weather, but have to take what comes. We are all keeping fairly well. for which we are all thankful. We trust it is the same with you.

I hope you get the papers I send, and that you find them useful. With kindest regards, yours truly,

I. B. GROVES.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Key of Hope.

We are saved by hope if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it.—Rom. viii.: 24, 25.

We can trust our souls in God's hand, it is possible that we cannot trust our bodily life also in His care? Why is it easier to trust heavenly things to Him than earthly? Perhaps it is because we so soon get out of our depth in thinking about the unseen world and cling helplessly to the strong hand stretched raids over England. One occurred in out to save us, while we feel more capable of shifting for ourselves here on earth. We forget that no man is able to make even a grain of wheat to nourish his body, and unless God provided air for his lungs he could not keep himself alive. The boy who "said his prayers" at night because he could not take care of himself when asleep, but did not pray in the morning, for he said: "I can take care of myself in the daytime," was making a great mistake. We have no power of our own, but are dependent on God every moment. Therefore-if we are safe in the sunshiny days-we are really just as safe in the stormy nights.

> Do you remember the story of Christian & Hopeful, in the Pilgrim's Progress, and how they submitted without a struggle to Giant Despair? They strayed out of the right way and wandered into the grounds of Doubting Castle. Giant Despair caught them and put them into a very dark and nasty dungeon, where they stayed without food, drink or light, from Wednesday morning till Saturday night. Giant Despair visited them sometimes, but his visits were more terrible than loneliness. Either he beat them with a club or advised them to commit suicide, as being the easiest way out of their misery. Christian was almost ready to take the giant's advice and try his desperate remedv, but Hopeful warned him that their Lord had forbidden that way of escape. He also reminded his friend of past victories, of how he had conjucred Apollyon and passed safely through the dark Valley of the Shadow, how he had bravely endured hardship and terror, and faced death fearlessly in Vanity Fair. One day the giant took his miserable victims into the yard of the castle and showed them the bones of men whom he had killed, threatening them with a like fate. On Saturday, about midnight, the despairing prisoners began to pray and continued praying until almost break of day. Just before daylight Christian exclaimed passionately: "What a fool am I, thus to lie in a dungeon, when I may walk at liberty !. I have a key in my bosom, called Promise, that will open any lock in Doubting Castle."

Sure enough, the key opened door after door, and they walked out and were soon safe on the King's highway.

The key of promise was in Christian's possession all the time. He need not have remained an hour in Doubting Castle. It is always so. Every Christian possesses the key of Promise-God's promises to those who love and obey Him. Read the wonderful chapter from which I have chosen my text, and see how a man can triumph in the midst of tribulation, distress, persecution, famine. peril, and daily danger of death. these things Christians are called to be "more than conquerors" through their ever - present Lover and King. Nothing can blot out the sunshine of His smilenothing but sin. Even sin, if repented of, can never shut a soul in the dungeon of Giant Despair, as long as the key of Promise is used. "Hope that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it."

God has given His best,-even His own Son-for us. If He is so bent on our salvation will He refuse lesser gifts?

It is our business to meet life bravely and cheerily, trusting both the present and the future in God's hands. Unless we do this we are helping to clog life's wheels, for ourselves and others. The leaders of the world-in all the great nations-know the value of a hopeful outlook, and it is encouraged by every possible means. Victories are magnified and defeats are declared to be of small consequence. If one of our ships goes down, or a city falls before the enemy, we are instantly assured that it is a matter of small importance.

A recent article in an English paper describes the medical examination, in Paris, of a number of Frenchmen of middle age, to see whether they are fit for military service. One man looks much depressed-"France has no use just now for men of his age who do not want to serve," so the doctor is about to refuse him. "Don't send me down," the man whispered. "Depressed," snapped the doctor. "I had news of my son's death this morning. I want to"- It was enough. He was accepted, and marched out "with the glad, springy step of a boy." The state of suspense in France must be terrible, and thousands of homes are desolate, but everyone does his best to be bright and even gay. We hear of the hospital wards being decorated with bunches of lilies of the valley, and the nurses decorated every patient with a lily on May Day. Cheerfulness does not matter so much when things are smooth and easy, but in these days it is our duty to let all the light possible shine on this darkened earth. Gloom is a serious injury to others, and helps to weigh down overburdened hearts - for both gloom and cheerfulness are marvellously infectious. Gideon made no mistake when he proclaimed to his army of 32,000 men: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return and depart early." The 22,000 who fled to their homes in fear would have done more harm than good if they had remained to infect their comrades with hopelessness.

"We are saved by hope." This is not because hope in itself can save us, but because—as the prophet Joel says—"the LORD will be the Hope of His people." He is the Key of Promise, delivering all who trust in Him from the iron grip of Giant Despair. He does not save His people from trouble, but saves them in trouble-a much grander thing. Would you like to slide comfortably through life, keeping well out of the way of danger, avoiding all discomforts and grasping every luxury you can possibly secure for yourself? Then don't enlist under Christ's standard. He-like every leader wants soldiers who can endure hardships cheerily, and who never doubt that 'clouds will break' even when everything looks black.

"Have patience with your God-your patient God, All wise, all knowing, no long-tarrier

He: And of the door of all thy future life He keeps the key.

"Unfailing comfort - sweet and blessed

To know of every door God keeps the key; That He at last, when just He sees 'tis

Will give it thee." DORA FARNCOMB.

A Puzzling Letter.

I have received a letter from one of our readers in Simpson, Sask., which I am unable to read, as it is written in a foreign tongue, and I am quite ignorant of any language but English.

HOPE.

HOPE.

A Kindly Thought.

Dear Miss Farncomb,-Enclosed you will find one dollar to help a little some poor, needy one. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years, and enjoy reading it very much, especially the Quiet Hour.

The country is beautiful just now. do wish all the poor little children of the city could get out to the country in the hot weather. Sincerely yours.

A BUSY FARMER'S WIFE. I will use your gift to help some poor child to enjoy a summer outing. Thank

you.

TheBeaverCircle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Ostrich and the Tortoise.

By D. K. Stevens. An ostrich, filled with self-conceit

And giddy ostentation, One day a tortoise chanced to meet

In casual conversation, The tortoise, though extremely plain, Was, like the ostrich, rather vain.

As all of you, no doubt, have guessed, In noting this allusion,

The ostrich was, of course possessed Of feathers in profusion. The tortoise had a useful shell

Wherein it was his rule to dwell. The question they discussed was made A theme for disputation: What is the best way to evade Unwelcome observation?

As each had fixed ideas, you see,

That it should be so criticized."

They were not likely to agree. "My scheme is this," the ostrich said: "If any one pursues me, I'll dig a hole and hide my head-They cannot fail to lose me, The plan's so simple, I'm surprised

"Your plan," the tortoise said "is quite Delusive and fallacious; To draw the head in-out of sight-Is far more efficacious. Till I have cause to change my view, That method I shall still pursue."

In this dispute they persevered With vain vociferation, Till suddenly two men appeared, Commercial by vocation. One gathered ostrich-plumes to sell, The other dealt in tortoise-shell.

The ostrich, showing no dismay, Was busy in a minute; He dug a hole without delay, And placed his head within it, And thought, with egotistic pride, 'This is the only way to hide."

The tortoise said, "I still protest, Though ostriches deny it, My method is the very best-At any rate, I'll try it !" And with sarcastic smile withdrew His silly head from public view.

The traders came, as you surmise, And made an easy capture. The feather-merchant viewed his prize With nothing short of rapture, "I didn't want his head," said he; "His plumes are quite enough for me."

The other man was pleased as well, And, after brief inspection, Removed the tortoise from his shell In spite of all objection, "The tortoise not a penny brings, But shell," said he, "makes combs and things."

Of morals there are nine or ten, But this one is selected: Don't wear your shells and feathers when

You go out unprotected. The other lessons taught hereby I leave for others to apply.

St. Nicholas.

Funnies.

Little Mary, who often appears in "Lippincott's Magazine," had been sent to the store to get some fly paper. She was a long time in returning, and her mother began to feel anxious. Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street, and called: "Mary, have you got the fly paper?"

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

Ship of the Desert .- "Johnny," said the teacher, "what is a dromedary?" Johnny did not know, but Ralph did. "I know," he said proudly.

dromedary is a two-masted camel."-Christian Register.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I am very much interested in your Circle and would like to become a member of it. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years and could not do without it. I have no brothers or sisters. For pets I have four Manx cats and a colt named Bonnie. I live on a farm just outside the city of Woodstock. I drove the horse on the hay fork for the men. I think I must close as my letter is getting rather long for the first time. I wish the Beaver Circle every success. Hoping this will escape the w.-p- b.

Your sincere Beaver, Woodstock, Ont. PEARL TREE. R. R. No. 3. (Age 12, Sr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,-As I saw my first letter in print am writing another. I passed my exams. and will be in the junior fourth class when I go back to school. My teacher's name is Miss Doyle, of Chatham. Our cherries are getting ripe now. We have quite a few this year. For pets I have a pair of pigeons. My brother has four pair and four eggs. My Cosmos are growing well this year. We have an old hen and a lot of eggs in the garden. I will soon be going away for my holidays. We have some pollywogs turning into frogs; some have four legs on. I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters very much. I am hoping the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this letter gets there. I will close wishing the Beavers every KATHLEEN AVERY. success.

[When the pollywogs "grow" four legs they are called "tadpoles." It is very interesting to watch the development of a frog, isn't it, Kathleen? Did you get the eggs and watch from the beginning?

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. Date of issue in which pattern appeared. For pets I have a dog called "Collie," a lamb called "Billy," and three cats called "Fred," "Peter" and "Niger." As my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle.

As I was going to St. Ives I met a man with seven wives; every wife had seven sacks; every sack had seven cats; every cat had seven kits. Kits, cats, sacks and wives, how many were there going to St. Ives. Ans.-One.

Shanty Bay. JEAN GILCHRIST. (Age 8.)

P. S.-I wish some of the Beavers my own age would write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I like reading the letters very much. I wonder how many Beavers set hens? I did and I had five chickens, but one died so that leaves me four. I like feeding them very much. We have about sixty chickens. I guess you wouldn't call me a bookworm. I have just read about seven little books. The names of them are "Robinson Crusoe," "Bob the Cat," "Little Red Ridinghood," "Beauty and the Beast," "Trotty's Walking Stone," "Jennie's Cake," and "Annie's Rabbit." Our teacher's name is Miss Campbell. We have had four teachers; Miss Langtry, Miss Whitmore, Miss Kingard, Miss Campbell. I liked them all. There are sixteen going to our school. Two of the pupils tried the entrance. sell milk. We have fourteen cows, four horses and four colts. The horses' names are Queen, Maud, Polly, and Mabel. The colts' names are Sandy, Bell, Dell and Nell. I will close.

JEAN MILLAR. Freeman, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to your Circle. I am staying on a farm of 150 acres. I go to school every day I can. My teacher's name is Miss Mary Johnston. I like her very much. I hope to see my letter in print. Hoping this will escape the hungry W.-p. b. From a new Beaver,

NAOMI ARDAGH.

(Age 10, Jr. III. Class.)

Box 59 Dunbarton, Ont. P. S.-I wish some Beavers of my own

age (10) would write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,-This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I live on a farm near Manotick and am eight years old to-day, (Dominion Day) and got a nice little purse for a birthday present. I have five little ducks and a cat and one little kitten. My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I go to school every day I can, and got into the first book last Easter. Hoping the little Beavers will all enjoy their summer holidays.

Good-bye dear Puck and Beavers. MARGARET EVELYN McNEIL.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following	pattern to:
Name	
Post Office	
County	
Province	
Number of pattern	
Age (if child or misse	s' pattern)
Measurement-Waist, .	Bust,



8693 Gown with Plaited Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.



8694 Coat with Circular Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8697 ('irl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.)

When the Rev. John McNeill was holding revival services a young fellow, thinking to perplex him, sent up the following note, requesting a public reply:-"Dear Mr. McNeill-if you are seeking to enlighten young men kindly tell me who was Cain's wife." Mr. McNeill read the note, and then amid breathless silence said:--"I love young men-enquirers for truth especially-and should like to give this young man a word of advice. It is this: -Don't lose your soul's salvation enquiring after other men's wives."

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.] swers to questions to appear.]

Marie Antoinette.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,-Probably many of you are receiving letters from France-from soldiers and nurses-during these long days of the war. At any rate our thoughts are in Europe. To-day I have been thinking of Versailles, for some reason, and this is why I choose to give you to-day a little sketch of an ill-fated lady who once reigned there as sovereign lady of that beautiful spot-beautiful, distressed Marie Antoinette.

Marie Antoinette, daughter of the Emperor Francis, of Austria, and the Empress Maria Therese was born in Vienna on the 2nd of November, 1755 the very day upon which the terrible earthquake devastated Lisbon. Omen enough seemed this dire event of the troubled career that should fall to her lot .- but first there were to be the lights as well as the shadows, the lights of Versailles, and the Tuileries, and St. Cloud .- and then the shadows-the Commune, insurrection, trial, separation from husband and family, imprisonment, and death on the scaffold reeking red with the horrors of the Reign of Terror.

In 1770 the young Princess became the bride of the Dauphin of France. The marriage had been arranged for political purposes, chiefly by the agency of the Duc de Choiseul, and at the ceremony the Marquis de Durfort acted as proxy for the Dauphin. The Princess was just fifteen years of age and dazzingly beautiful, yet, strangely enough, when she arrived at Versailles, the Dauphin seemed to have no interest whatever in Months, even years passed before she gained his love.

In the meantime Versailles first fell at her feet, held fetes in her honor, and made great rejoicing, as did, indeed, all the cities of France. But very soon the clouds began to gather. Not long after the arrival of the Dauphiness, the Due de Choiseul fell into disfavor, and the anti-Austrian party, who now gained the ascendancy, let no opportunity slip of working against the Austrian. Child as she was she became the innocent center of a hundred petty jealousies, and of intrigues without number. Her most trivial acts were misrepresented, and unfortunately for herself she had neither the tact nor the experience to enable her to hold forth single handed against her enemies, chief of whom were the Duc d'Arguillon and Madame du Barry, the Mistress of Louis XV.

In 1774 this infamous sovereign died, and Marie Antoinette, as the wife of Louis XVI. became Queen of France. From the very first, however, she was unpopular. She hated the laborious etiquette under which the Court of France was bound down, and threw it to the winds when she chose regardless whether she made friends or foes by so doing; she let her favoritism for certain ladies of the royal circle be too plainly seen; at her very first Court she offended many of the first families of France. One of the ladies in waiting behind her, it appears, became tired, and, concealed by the great hoop skirts of her companions sat on the floor where she amused herself by twitching at the dresses, and performing other tricks. More than once the Queen smiled behind her fan at these manoeuvres, and the report instantly spread abroad that she had laughed at some old dames who were bowing before her at the time. Her enemies made the most of the incident; she was nicknamed "the mocker;" it was said that she did not love France, and ere long reviling songs were being sung about her in the streets.

Madame Campan, her Majesty's first, lady-in-waiting, who has written most interesting memoirs of all this troublous time, denies that the Queen gave herself up to untoward extravagances. Nevertheless it would appear JULY that the

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that the love for dress which, for a time,

seemed to take possession of her, gave

some excuse for dissatisfaction among a

people, thousands of whom were, owing

to the depressed state of the country, crying for bread itself. She brought in-

to the palace a milliner, Mlle. Bertin,

who designed a new dress for every day.

It was she, too, who introduced the

fashion of wearing great ostrich plumes

waving a foot and a half high over the

this fashion further, and invented won-

derful headresses "representing English

last it was impossible for the ladies who

followed this new fashion to sit in their

carriages without bending, and so they

adopted the plan of driving about with

their heads out of the windows. More-

over, the Queen encouraged expensive

fetes for her amusement, and was known

to play at faro all night through and

even into fast days, an indiscretion

Nevertheless those nearest to her have

told much of her kindness of heart, and

of her thoughtfulness in case of any

misery or unhappiness which came un-

faults, indeed, appear to have been those

of a gay and thoughtless young person

full of the joy of life, rather than those

of a cruel or hardened heart, and had

the King taken more interest in her,

shown her some little affection, at-

tempted to advise her during those early

years a different story might have been

told. At a later time she seems to

have wearied of the ceaseless show and

gayety, and to have been delighted with

a simple life; at Petit Trianon, the

quaint little domain given her by the

King, she wore simple muslin gowns,

and amused herself with the simplest

pleasures. But public opinion was al-

ready prejudiced against her; and even

here she was accused of having the pil-

lars of the little theatre in which she

and a few intimates of the Court circle

presented amateur plays to a very

limited audience, encrusted with jewels,

bought at the expense of the public.

These decorations have since been proven

to have been but bits of glass, beads

SEEDS OF REVOLUTION.

fermented into life by the Anglo-Ameri-

can war, now began to make vigorous

growth. Liberty and equality became

words which were soon to carry a fear-

ful import, at least for the royal family

and the nobility of France. Discontent

was rife in the country. As Greene has

expressed it: "The philosopher de-

nounced the tyranny of the priesthood.

The peasant grumbled at the lord's right

to judge him in his courts and to exact

feudal services from him. The merchant

was galled by trading restrictions and

the heavy taxation. The country gentry

rebelled against their exclusion from

In the meantime the edict of the King

limiting military command and eccles-

sastical preferment to the nobility

caused great indignation, and little by

little, the Queen was forced, against her

will, it would seem, into public affairs.

She was used as an intermediary with

the King by designing politicians, and,

however trifling her intervention may

have been, it gave an excuse for the ac-

cusation that she was meddling in na-

In May 1789 the Government found

itself in such financial embarassment

that Louis resolved to make an appeal

to the country at large, and according-

ly summoned the States-General. From

that moment all was lost. The crowds

along the streets by which the Queen

passed in state to the convocation hall

shouted "Vive le Duc d'Orleans !"-no

uncertain warning of events which were

to come. From this it was only a

step to active insurrection, to the burn-

ing of the Bastille; the attack upon the

palace of Versailles, and the beginning

In October the storm broke with re-

newed fury. A second attack was made

upon the palace, and the King and Queen

were compelled to return from Versailles

to Paris, accompanied all the way by a

howling mob bearing the heads of two

of the slaughtered Body Guard before

For a time the royal family stayed at

the Tuileries, then they went to St.

of the long story of murder.

tional questions.

public life and from the government

The first seeds of revolution, actively

and baubles of but little value.

which gave rise to much scandal.

der her immediate observation.

gardens, mountains, and forests."

In Feb. 1775 she exaggerated

Cloud, but that they were even here virtually prisoners was apparent to them by the fact that a part of the National Guard of Paris followed. On New Year's day a grim gift was given to the little Dauphin by a deputation of grenadiers

accompanied by martial music. It was a set of dominoes made from the stones of the Bastille, and presented with an address stating that the gift was a mark of the people's love, and to teach the young prince "their power."

On the 30th of May, 1791, the King and Queen attempted flight, I at were intercepted at Varennes and brought back to the Tuileries which was henceforth to be but a gilded prison. In the following year the riots broke out anew: a howling mob crowded upon the palace and another attempt, which was only frustrated by the resistance of the nobles and some of the loyal soldiery, was made to assassinate the royal prisoners. Madame Campan has given a graphic account of this dreadful day; of seeing courtiers killed in the palace halls; of the poor Queen huddled for protection behind a great table with the little Dauphin in her arms; of the terrifying roar of the ragged and infuriated mobs who paraded before the palace bearing fearful expressions of their illwill before them, in one place the heart of an ox nailed to a board with the words "Heart of Louis XVI." scrawled round it; in another a gibbet with a dangling doll inscribed "Marie An-

From this day the unhappy monarch seems to have looked calmly forward to death. He read over and over the history of the revolution in England which ended in the death of Charles I., and set his affairs in order. Newertheless he and the Queen, long since become dear to him, calmly took up, day by day, the self-imposed duties which they had assigned to themselves, devoted themselves to educating their children, the little Dauphin and Madame Royale, read together, played tric-trac in order that they might converse unheard, and walked for exercise in the gardens.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

At length the terrible night of August 10th, 1792, arrived. At midnight the tocsin, the signal of insurrection, sounded; two hundred of the nobility crowded into the palace, while nearer and nearer came the ominous roar of the bands marching from the faubourgs armed with pikes and cutlasses, the Marseillais at their head with cannon pointed against the Chateau.

The King was advised that the only hope for himself and his family was to go at once to the National Assembly, and he and the Queen passed out of the palace, which was so soon to become a scene of wholesale massacre. The royal family were next lodged in four cells in an ancient monastery of the Fevillans, and from thence were removed to the Temple. One by one their friends, the Princess de Lamballe and others, were taken away by order of the Commune and put in prison. Humiliating indignities were heaped upon the King and Queen, often with a petty maliciousness inconceivable except from men of the lowest kind; day after day riotous mobs congregated before the building, on one occasion even thrusting the head of the Princess de Lamballe, with the fair curls still hanging about the face, on a pike before the window of the room in which the Queen sat.

On the 21st of September the "French Republic" was proclaimed amid great rejoicing, and the intimation of the King's deposition was announced to him in a stentorian voice from before the Temple. Hope ran high. And yet, across the Channel, in England, one mind had, since the drafting of the "Constitution" seen the excesses, the catastrophes to which France was hastening. French," Edmund Burke had cried, "have shown themselves the ablest architects of ruin who have hitherto existed in the world. In a short space of time they have pulled to the ground their army, their navy, their commerce, their arts and their manufactures."

After this the persecution of the royal prisoners was redoubled. The very necessities for their comfort were taken from them; they were forbidden private conversation; writing materials, even books which were not approved of by their goalers. Finally the King was

separated from his family, and on the 11th of December was brought to trial. Day after day it dragged on, and on Christmas day he made his will. Henceforth he devoted his time to settling his affairs, giving away keepsakes, etc., but he was not permitted to see the Queen, who was kept in the most agonizing suspense as to the result of the trial of which she was told nothing.

On January 14th came the day of final judgment. The trial room was crowded, not with serious people, impressed with the solemnity of such an occasion, but with a gay multitude assembled as for a fete. Gaily dressed ladies sipped ices and drank wines, men rushed to and fro, and betting as to the result of the voting went on everywhere. The King was not present. When the votes were counted it was found that the majority had decided upon death, and the news was carried to Louis by his advocate, who fell at his The King feet in a passion of tears. made no motion of surprise, but seemed to be affected only by the distress of M. de Malesherbes whom he raised to his feet and embraced.

EXECUTION.

On the 20th the execution was fixed to take place in twenty-four hours. King asked for three days in which he might say farewell to his wife and children and spend some time with his Confessor, but the delay was refused. He was permitted an immediate interview with his family, an agonizing farewell which was watched through a glass door by the guards, and the next morning, after receiving the last communion, was driven through streets crowded with silently gazing people to the guillotine. His last words were, "Frenchmen I die innocent of the crimes imputed to me. I forgive the authors of my death, and I pray that my blood may not fall upon France." As his head fell the waiting crowds burst forth in "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Nation!"

After the death of the King the clouds closed more rapidly about Marie Antoinette. The little Dauphin was first taken away from her, torn from her while she fought the guards with her weak woman's hands; and the whole family were locked up night and day. On the first of August, 1798, it was decided that she be brought to trial, and she was taken to the Conciergerie where she was put in a narrow cell, her only attendant being a man "of horrible countenance and hollow voice, a robber and murderer by profession." On the 14th of October she appeared before her judges charged with extravagance, with intrigue, with interference with the Gov-

She was condemned to death, and on the 16th of October was told that she must prepare to go to the fatal spot. Alone, without one friend to assist her, she made ready for the scaffold, putting on a white gown, with a white kerchief about the shoulders, and a white cap bound with a black ribbon. Campan relates that she cut off her hair, now blanched as white as snow, with her own hands, but other historians probably in a better position to know the details of this pitiful scene, state that she was taken between two lines of soldiery to a small council-room where it was shorn off and afterwards burned. She begged for a carriage, or even for a veil to hide her from the gazing multitudes whom she now felt to be her inveterate enemies, but even this small boon was denied her, and she was compelled to ride in the common executioner's cart, with the executioner and his assistant standing behind her.

Upon ascending the scaffold, haughtily, "calmly as though mounting a throne with her husband," she trod inadvertently on the executioner's foot. "Pardon me," she said; then she knelt and uttered a short prayer. Rising to her feet she glanced toward the Temple, "Adieu once again, my children," she said; "I go to rejoin your father."

The death of the Queen seemed but a signal for the renewal of the wholesale murder of the nobility which followed. Ere long Madama Elizabeth, the King's sister, with twenty-four other ladies of the Court, met death together—but one incident in a series of days during which the streets ran red with the blood of the nobility of France. The little Dauphin

was slaughtered in more deliberate fashion, kept in confinement, prevented from taking exercise, abused, fed to excess, and so forced into a horrible disease from which he died. His sister Madame Royale, was the only one of the family who escaped. She was exchanged for some important prisoners in Austria, and afterwards married her cousin the Duc d'Angouleme. But her life, o'ershadowed as it was with the memory of those dreadful days of imprisonment, was one of continuous unhappiness. Driven about as exiles from France, she and her husband wandered about from Russia to Prussia, thence to England. When Napoleon was sent to Elba and it seemed that royalty might be restored, she returned to Paris, but was compelled to take flight on his escape. Twice more she returned to the Tuileries. only to find her hopes dashed, and so she spent the remainder of her life in exile in England and in Germany. She died in Frohsdorf on October 28, 1851. and was buried in the Franciscan Convent of that place. So perished the last of the ill-fated family of Marie Antoinette.

Your Jam Shower for the Soldiers.

Leaving out those contributors directly connected with "The Farmer's Advocate" building, Miss Marion Robertson, Hawkebury, Ont., had the honor of sending in the first jar of fruit for the soldiers.

Other contributors up to July 9th are: Emma Bancroft, Mt. Brydges, Ont.; and Mrs. J. Bancroft, Mt. Brydges, Ont. Kindly remember that the "shower" will continue on into the fall, and send the jars well packed, and prepaid, by express or parcel post.

Directions for Hand-knitted Socks.

The following directions for hand-knitted socks were brought to the Red Cross and C. W. C. A. here by Lady Beck, who got them in England, where they are the "regulation directions" used by knitters for the soldiers. They make a very nice, well-formed sock, and some of you may be glad to have them.

FOR SOCKS SIZES III. AND IV. Cast on 68 stitches; 4; inches, 2 plain, 2 purl; knit plain 7; inches (12 inches in all).

Heel.—Knit plain 34 stitches on to one needle; turn, purl back these 34 stitches; slip 1, knit 1 to end of row, turn; repeat these two rows (always slipping the first stitch) sixteen times (17 in all).

With the inside of the heel towards

you; purl 19 stitches, purl 2 together,

purl 1.

Turn, kait 6 stitches, slip 1, kait 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 7 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 8 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 9 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 16 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn,

Turn, knit 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 1,

Turn, knit 18 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, Pick up and knit 18 stitches down the

purl 17 stitches, purl 2 together, purl

side of the heel piece.

Knit the 34 stitches of the front needles (on to one needle). Pick up and knit the 18 stitches at the other side of the heel piece. Divide the heel stitches on to the 2 side needles, and knit right round again to the centre, heel.

First Needle: knit to within 3 stitches of the front end of side needle, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Front needle plain.

Third Needle: knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain to end of needle.

This reducing to be done every other row until there are 68 stitches on the

Knit plain until the foot (from the back of the heel) measures 21 inches less than the full length required, viz.; (a) 83 inches for No. 3 size sock; (b) 91 inches for No. 4 size sock.

To Decrease For Toe .- Begin at the front needle; knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain to within 3 stitches of the end of the needle, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Second Needle: knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain to end of needle.

Third Needle: knit plain to within 3 stitches of the end. knit 2 together. knit 1.

Knit 3 plain rounds, then decrease as before: knit another three plain rounds, then decrease as before.

Knit 2 plain rounds, then decrease as before; knit another 2 plain rounds, then decrease as before; knit another 2 plain rounds, then decrease as before.

Knit 1 plain row, then decrease again; knit another plain row, then decrease again; knit another plain row, then decrease again.

Now decrease as above in each of the next 3 rows which leaves you with 24 stitches on 2 needles, 12 on each.

Intake Of Toe.-Thread a wool needle. Begin on front needle, put needle in as if to knit, pull wool through and take off stitch. Put needle in next stitch as if to purl, pull wool through but leave Go to back needle, put stitch on. needle in first stitch as if to purl, pull wool through and take stitch off; put needle in next stitch as if to knit, pull wool through but leave stitch on. Now come to front needle and repeat.

The size to be marked on each sock.

Taking Off Freckles.

"A Little Girl" asks a recipe for taking off freckles.

Use hydrogen peroxide, or buttermilk mixed with grated horseradish and cornmeal applied as a poultice at night. If the peroxide seems to irritate the skin apply a little warm boric acid and water mixed with glycerine.

LETTER FROM LANKSHIRE LASS.

Dear Junia and Nookers,-The month of many picnics is just ending, also of many weddings. What a lovely month! How green the fields are now! So many of you who are so busy working for the soldier lads forget to write now and I miss it so, and so few letters appear in the Nook from "Nookers." Junia, the good old stand-by, how interesting her letters are and so welcome, also Hopes cheery writings. This is such a terrible time of war, and how sad to read of the poor children and women having to suffer so, having their homes destroyed and hungry and homeless now. Poor things, may it soon be over. anxious we feel, yet can do so little to help the brave sufferers. May Jesus the comforter be nearer and dearer each day. Life here is so little use if Jesus does not help, and if we trust Him always how it helps us, for in six troubles He hath helped, and in the seventh He said He will not Hitherto hath He us. helped me. How I long to be faithful till life is over here, there is so much to be thankful for. My flowers are so cheery now, making a lovely show. So many writers have a grand show of flowers too, outside, I was so interested in those letters telling me of them. How kind of so many to write to me: I often read the letters over when lonely. Some only put pen name. Please always give name and address in full when writing to me. One sent candy receipt. Shall try and have some made like it first chance I get. Thank you all for kindness. Hope you can write the lass again; am sorry not to be able to write to you all but again thank you here.

I wonder if any of you ever tried making a rhubarb pie with only an under crust. Cut up rhubarb in pieces, line a pie plate and pour a little sweet cream over it, sweeten well, add a little spice, and it makes a very nice pie. When baking a custard pie to keep the under crust from being wet rub over pie paste with yoke of an egg before pouring on the custard. Did any of you ever try making cornstarch with water? Make it not very stiff. So many people I know are so fond of it eaten with cream over it, with a little sugar and vanilla in cream. Try it either hot or cold. First wet cornstarch with cold water, then pour boiling water on it and add salt, sugar and nutmeg.

Now, as I am tired, will close, hoping to be some help. May this be a pleasant summer to all. Thanking you again for letters and all kindness, still your shut-in friend.

LANKSHIRE LASS. Wellington Co., Ont.

RE TULIPS.

Like many others, having got valuable help from your paper, I come asking

Three years ago I got a few tulip bulbs. One comes up very weak each spring but does not flower. Did I set it too deep? The others did fairly well the first year, but it was very cold and they were frozen stiff several times though I covered them. The second year they were fine, and this year the bloom did not amount to anything. About the first of June after they had died down sometimes I thought to take them up resetting, as I have seen directions for doing. The first one I took up the old bulbs were decaying and three or four new ones started. I put it right back, thinking by fall I might have new bulbs and did not disturb any others. Kindly give me your advice as to how to manage them.

I would also like a nice pattern for a corset cover yoke not too wide or difficult. Thanking you in advance for your kindness in answering our many questions. I will pass on a helpful little hint I got from some paper.

If a lamp wick does not burn well soak it in a weak solution of gum arabic. They are often too soft and this hardens them. We had a lamp that would not burn and thought at first it was the oil, but it burned in other lamps so it could not be that. The burner burned all right with another wick, so it must be the wick. I soaked it in the gum arabic water.

Frontenac Co., Ont. S. A. P. Large tulips may be planted 8 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches below the surface; the early ones, that are smaller, may be set a little closer and about 2 inches below the surface.

A prime necessity for tulips, and, indeed, for all bulbs, is well-drained ground; poor drainage always causes It is a good plan to dig out disease. a bulb bed and fill in with stone, broken bricks, etc., finally filling up with good, rich soil mixed with enough sand to make it loose. Fresh manure should never be put in a bulb bed. It causes decay. Bulbs may be planted any time between the last of September and the first of November

The Berry Season.

Blackberry Dessert.—Two cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 2-3 cup milk, 2 tablespoons baking powder, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 cups blackberries, pinch salt. Sift the baking powder into the flour, and add sugar, milk, egg, butter and salt beaten together. Lastly add the berries. Put in a buttered mould, cover well and steam for 2 hours. Serve hot with sweet sauce or rich cream.

Blackberry Short-Cake.—One-half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon salt. 1 cup milk, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 quart berries. Cream together the butter and sugar, and add the beaten eggs and the Sift the baking-powder into the flour and add the milk and flour alternately to the first mixture. Mix well and bake in layer tins in a moderate oven. Put together with mashed and sweetened blackberries, and serve with whipped cream and sugar.

Steamed Blackberry Pudding.-Sift together 2 cups pastry flour, 4 teaspoons baking-powder, ½ teaspoon salt. Work in 21 tablespoons butter with the tips of the fingers, then add 1 cup milk, mixing quickly. Pick over 1 cup berries, dredge with 2 tablespoons flour and add to first mixture. Turn into a buttered mould, cover, and put in a kettle containing boiling water to come up half the depth of mould. Cover the kettle and cook 11 hours, adding more boiling water when necessary. Serve with foamy sauce.

Foamy Sauce.-Work 1 cup butter until creamy, then add gradually, beating constantly, 1 cup powdered sugar. Next add 1 well-beaten egg and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cook over hot water, beating constantly.

Currant Pie.-Mix 1 cup sugar with } cup flour, and when they are thoroughly blended add the yolks of 2 eggs slightly beaten and diluted with 2 tablespoons cold water. Add 1 cup currants to the mixture, and turn into a pie plate lined with pastry. Bake in a hot oven. Cool slightly, cover with meringue and brown in the oven. Criss-cross of pastry may be substituted for the meringue if liked. Gooseberry Trifle.—One quart gooseberries, sugar to taste, 1 pint custard and some whipped cream. Put the gooseberries into a pan with the sugar and boil to a pulp. Put this in a dish, pour the custard over, then put whipped cream on top and serve.

The Dollar Chain

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

This week another Sunday School has placed itself on record by contributing to "The Dollar Chain,"-Ebenezer Methodist S. S., Ida, Ont., which has sent a liberal donation of \$7.00.

The list for the week, from July ?nd to July 9th, is as follows:

Contributions over \$1.00 each :-

Mrs. Geo. Mulcaster, Essex, Ont., \$3.00; Clayton Duff, Bluevale, Ont., \$1.25; Z. J. Mitchell, Omemee, Ont., \$1.50; "Punch," Wellington Co., Ont., \$5.00; Gustin Abell, Aylmer, Ont., \$2.00; Toronto," \$2.00; Ebenezer Methodist S. S., Ida, Ont., \$7; Howard Gardiner, Newbury, Ont., \$1.50

Contributions of \$1.00 each :-

Mrs. W. T. Redmond, Dean, N. S.; Alexander Doig, Lachute, Que.; A Link from St. Thomas, Ont.; Mrs. M. H., Georgetown, Ont.; Alice Quinlan, Barrie, Ont.; Mrs. Jas. Quinlan, Barrie, Ont.; Oak Bay Sabbath School, Oak Bay Mills, Que.; H. A. B., London, Ont.; P. L. H., Georgetown, Ont.

Amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to July 2nd....\$1,511 00

Total to July 9th

Kindly address contributions simply to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

Mr. R. C. Reade, of the Publicity Department of the Red Cross, Toronto, writes us, by the way, that he intends taking pains to give our, "Dollar Chain" dea further publicity should surely help in forging more links. We recommend our readers to give attention to the communication from him given below:

By R. C. Reade, of the Publicity Department of the Red Cross, Toronto.

The work of the Red Cross makes a special appeal to the farming community. The Red Cross exists to repair the ravages of war, and it is upon the farmer that the ravages of war fall most heavily.

In a country in which war is being carried on, it is the "farm" which is destroyed, one might say "murdered." To cut up plowed fields with trenches and with deep gashes of heavy artillery wheels, to fill the roads with ten-foot pits made by explosive shells; to destroy fences, hedges and windbreaks, to burn farm buildings and divert streams and drainage, is land butchery of the most horrible description.

Belgium is full of such "murdered" farms. It is, however, not their lands, but their sons, which Canadian farmers have given to the destroyer. Thousands of Canadian farm lads are lying wounded in hospitals. Their chances of recovery depend upon the efficiency of the Red ('ross Service, and that efficiency depends upon Canadian contributions in supplies and money.

It is very much easier for the man in the city to help. There are innumerable

organizations on every hand to collect his charitable assistance. The man in the country who wishes to give has to seek a place in which to give. The charity of the country is therefore doubly charity and doubly voluntary. Agriculture unorganized has done a great deal for the Red Cross.

In England, the British Farmers' Association have subscribed a fund of \$100,-000 for the relief of the wounded. They have sent two complete hospital units to Serbia. They are supporting a hospital at Calais, named in their honor, "The British Farmers' Enteric Hospital." They now propose to raise £20,000 for those wounded in the Dardanelles.

Would it not be an admirable thing for the Canadian farmers to have a hospital called after them. Would not such a public testimony to their patriotism and generosity add immensely to the prestige of the agricultural profession?

The bulk of what the farmers have done so far has been put down to the credit of the organizing centers in small towns and villages. The farmers' gifts are submerged and lost sight of in the gifts of the general Canadian public. The world at large is not being made aware. that Canadian agriculture as an organized whole is throwing itself warm-heartedly into this Red Cross work of healing. The lack of a public recognition of generosity is bound to have a depressing effect.

Movements, however, are under way which will give agriculture its due credit, Southern Alberta, under the leadership of the United Farmers' Association, a public-spirited body which has played a notable part in the history of Canadian agriculture, is preparing a mammoth campaign for the Red Cross. Speakers are to tour the Province, and in addition to contributions in cash, which is the greatest need, donations in grain will be accepted, to be delivered after the harvest.

In Ontario 'the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross at 77 King Street, Toronto, are appointing an organizer for Ontario whose business it will be to mobilize the rural districts. It is to be hoped that all the Provinces will follow the lead of Alberta and the British Farmers' Association, and that as the war goes on the country will perfect its organization for Red Cross work.

The Red Cross task is enormous, and can only be discharged by the co-operation of all sections of the country.

Acknowledgment from the "Sand - Bag Fund."

. . . .

Mr. Joseph Kilgour, of the "Sand-Rag Fund," 21 and 23 Wellington St. West, Toronto, writes to thank the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who have contributed towards the fund for buying sandbags for the soldiers. "I may state," he says, "that several of the contributors to donations that have come in, stated that they read about the Sand-Bag Fund in "The Farmer's Advocate."

AGRICULTURE AND THE RED CROSS An Epistle of Pauletus to the Canadians.

Dear fellow countrymen,-I wish to draw your attention for a few moments to a thought which has persistently come into my mind of late:

Especially to the young, both boys and girls, also young men and women, who have written on some examination and are anxiously awaiting the result; some are nervous. Others are hopeful, some even confident, while others have no hope at all. A few more weeks of torture and all will be over for this year. Those whose names have appeared in the papers are happy, and those whose names did not appear are downcast, wretched and ashamed. But many of them have done bravely nevertheless. and "it is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all."

But ah! What is all that to the great final examination upon which we are all writing? Yes, all. Every man. woman and child.

Necessity is laid upon us. Our birth entitles us to the privilege of writing on this examination.

The subjects are not Algebra, Chemistry, Science, History and so on. there are ten subjects only, and so simple that even a child may do them.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Foolscap is prepared for all. Some require a great deal, others only a page or two.

Each day is a clean sheet of paper, and all the thoughts, words and deeds, are the answers to those ten subjects that God wrote on the two tables of stone. And as each page is written it is passed in to the examiner, and we cannot change a word.

So on, and on, and on, we are writing. Some with no more thought than to get 'the page filled. Others scheming and planning the destruction of others, with never a thought of the subjects, or whether their answers were right or wrong. We are not examined on what we know, but on what we ought to know.

Say, boys and girls, are you sure you are putting down the correct answers? With so many clean pages unwritten it will pay you to study your answers What a great record you carefully. might make with your answers nearly all correct. Young men and women what are you writing down? Is it anything you would desire with all your heart, to rub out, by and by, when you have come to yourself? Do stop and think.

Middle-aged men and women, who are bearing the burdens of life in the heat of the day, what answers are you putting down? God Grant they may be correct, and that your example may be for good.

And now we come upon those who have written many and many a page and are nearing the close of their examination. Nearly all the papers written, but with what?

Do you expect to pass? Or did you make a mistake in the subject and now, after all this time you find your answers are entirely on a different theme. What a pity, what a wasted life! No matter whether you had a so-called good time, if your answers are wrong you won't pass.

Oh! could you not yet get a few pages down right, change about and get onto the right track? Now, I hope all who read this may "pass."

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON".

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

Copyrighted.

Chapter III.

Out came the pipe. "Ja, a leetle."

Buren, from England. I'm Miss Van Buren. You have heard about me, and

that Captain Noble left me his motor-

"No, I not heerd." A dark flush slow-

ly turned the sharp little walnut face to

"How strange!" I thought the so-

licitor would have written. But per-

haps it wasn't necessary. Anyway, I

have all the papers to prove that the

boat is mine. You did know poor Cap-

"Well, if you'll put a plank across,

'I come on shore," said Mr. Paasma.

I might have saved my breath. Mr.

l'aasma was Dutch, and he had made up

his mind what would be best. The rest

goes without saying. He seized one of

the ropes, hauled the boat closer to

There was a strange glitter in his eye.

I supposed it to be the bleak glint of sus-

picion, and hastened to reassure the ex-

cellent man by producing my papers,

pointing out paragraphs which I placed

conspicuously under his nose, in our

copy of Captain Noble's will, and the

letters I had received from the solicitor.

is all right. You need have no hesita-

Mr. Paasma puffed at his pipe, which

he held very tight between his teeth,

and stared at the papers without look-

tion in giving the boat to me."

"You see," I said at last, "everything

shore, and sprang onto the bank.

we'll come on board, and I'll show you

my papers and explain everything.'j

tain Noble was dead, surely ?"

"No, we would rather-"

"Ja, I hear that."

'We're Miss Rivers and Miss Van

from my distance.

boat in his will."

mahogany.

The walnut nodded.

"Do you speak English?"

"Are you Heer Paasma?" I inquired

PAULETUS.

"If you like, you can apply to your lawyer, if you have one," I went on, seeing that he was far from easy in his "I'm quite willing to meet him. Besides''-I had suddenly a brilliant idea -"I have relations in Rotterdam. Their name is the same as mine-van Buren. Perhaps you have heard of Heer Robert van Buren?"

"Ja," replied Mr. Paasma, biting his pipe still harder. Instead of looking happy, his face grew so troubled that I wondered whether my mention of these unknown relatives had been unfortunate -whether, by any chance, a member of the family had lately committed some crime. Meanwhile, Phyllis stared. For my own reasons I had refrained from speaking to her of these relations; now, urged by necessity, I brought them to light; but what they might be, or whether they still existed in Rotterdam I knew no more than did Phil.

"Mynheer van Buren is a known man," said the caretaker. "You not send for him. I think the boat is to you, missus. What you want do?" .

"First of all, we want to go on board and look at her," I replied.

This time, rather to my surprise, he made no objections. A dark pall of resignation had fallen upon him. In such a mood as his, an Indian woman would go to Suttee without a qualm. He pulled the boat to shore, placed a plank, and with a thrilling pride of possession we walked on board.

There were some steep steps which led down from the deck to the cabin, and Phyllis and I descended, Mr. Paasma stolidly following, with an extraordinary expression on his walnut face. It was not exactly despairing, or defiant, or angry, or puzzled; but it held something of each one of these emotions.

However, I soon forgot about the caretaker and his feelings in admiration of "Lorelei." Aft, you looked down into the motor-room, with a big monster of machinery, which I respected but didn't understand. From that, when you'd crossed a little passage, you had to go down some more steps into a cabin which was so charming that I stood still on the threshold, and said, "Oh !"

"Why, it's prettier than our drawingroom !" exclaimed Phil; "and my favorite colors too, green and white. almost like a boudoir. Who could have supposed Captain Noble would have so much taste? And do look at that darling old Dutch clock over the-the buffet or whatever it is, with all the little ships rocking on the waves every time it ticks."

We were both so much excited now that we began to talk together, neither of us listening to the other. We opened the door of what Phil called the "buffet," and found neat little piles of blue-and-white china. There were tiny tablecloths and napkins too, and knives and forks and spoons. On one of the seats (which could be turned into berths at night,) stood a smart tea-basket. We peeped inside, and it was the nicest tea-basket imaginable, which must have come from some grand shop in Bond Street, with its gold and white cups, and its gleaming nickel and silver. In the locker were sheets and blankets; on a bracket by the clock was a book-shelf with glass doors, and attractive-looking novels inside.

"How pathetic it is!" I cried. "Poor Captain Noble! He must have enjoyed getting together these nice things; and now they are all for us."

"And here-oh, this is too sad! His poor, dear shirts and things," sighed Phil, making further discoveries in another, smaller cabin beyond. "Drawers full of them. Fancy his leaving them here all winter-and they don't seem a bit damp."

I followed her into a green-and-pink cabin, a tiny den, but pretty enough for an artist instead of an old retired seacaptain.

'What shall we do with them?'' she "We might keep them all to remember him by, perhaps; only-they would be such odd sorts of souvenirs for girls to have, and-oh, my goodness, Nell, who could have dreamed of Captain Noble in-in whatever it is?"

Whatever it was, it was pale-blue silk, with lovely pink stripes of several shades, and there was a jacket which Phil was just holding out by its shoulders, to admire, when a slight cough made us turn our heads.

can be in a cough. We would have sworn if we'd heard it while locked up with Mr. Paasma in a dark cell, where there was no other human being to produce it, that he couldn't have uttered such an interesting cough.

Before we turned, we knew there was a stranger on "Lorelei," but we were surprised when we saw what sort of a stranger he was.

He stood in the narrow doorway between the two cabins, looking at us with bright, dark eyes, like Robert Louis Stevenson's, and dressed in smart flannels and a tall collar, such as Robert Louis Stevenson would never have consented to wear.

"I beg your pardon," said he, in a nice, drawling voice, which told me that he'd first seen the light in one of the Southern States of America.

'I beg yours," said I. (Somehow Phil generally waits for me to speak first in emergencies, though she's a wear older.) "Are you looking for any onethe caretaker of our boat, perhaps?"

His eyes traveled from me to Phil; from Phil to the blue garment to which she still clung; from the blue garment to the pile of stiff, white shirts in an open drawer.

"No-o, I wasn't exactly looking for any one," he slowly replied. "I just came aboard to-er-"

"To what, if you please?" I demanded, beginning to stiffen. "I've a right to know, because this is our boat. If you're a newspaper reporter, or anything of that sort, please go away; but if you have business-"

"No, it was only pleasure," said the young man, his eyes like black diamonds. "I didn't know the boat was

"Whose did you think it was?" "Well, as a matter of fact, I-er-

thought it was mine." "What do you mean?" I cried, while Phil threw a wild questioning look at the shirts, and dropped the blue silk jacket.

"That is, temporarily. But there must be some mistake."

"There must—a big mistake. Where's the caretaker? He came on board with

"The young man's eyes twinkled even "Did he know it was your more. boat ?"

"Why of course, we told him. It was left to us in a will. We've just come to claim it."

"Oh, I think I begin to see. I shouldn't wonder if Paasma has now taken to his bed with a sudden attack of-whatever the Dutch have instead of nervous prostration. He didn't know you were coming?"

"Not till we came."

"It must have been quite a surprise. By Jove, the old fex! I suppose he hadn't got the shadow of a right, then, to let the boat to me?"

"My gracious!" breathed Phyllis, and shut up the drawer of shirts with a snap. I don't know what she did with the blue silk object, except that it suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the floor. Perhaps she stood on it.

"What an awful thing," said I. "You're sure you're not in the wrong boat? You're sure he didn't let you some other one?"

"Sure. There is no other one in Holland exactly like this. I've been on board nearly, every day for a week, ever since I began to-"

"Since you began-" "To have her done up. Nothing to

speak of, you know; but she's been lying here all winter, and-er-I had a fancy to clean house-' "Then-all these things are-yours?'j

"Some of the things-" "The Dutch clock, the deck-chairs, the silk cushions, the curtains, and decora-

tions in the cabin-" "I'm afraid you think I'm an awful medler; but, you see, I didn't know.

Paasma told me he had a right to let

the boat, and that I could do her up as much as I liked." "The old wretch!" I gasped. "And you walk on board to find two strange

girls rummaging among your-your-' Then I couldn't help laughing when I remembered how Phil had suggested our keeping those things for souvenirs. "I thought I must be having a dream

-a beautiful dream."

I ignored the implied compliment. "What are we going to do about it?"

It is strange what individuality there I asked. "It is our boat. There's no doubt about that. But with these things of yours-do you want to go to law, or-or-anything?"

"Good heavens, no! I-"

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said I. "Let's get the caretaker here, and have it out with him. Perhaps he has an explanation."

"He's certain to have several. Shall I go fetch him ?"

'Please do,' urged Phil, speaking for the first time, and looking adorably

The young man vanished, and we heard him running up the steep companion (if that's the right word for it) two steps at a time.

Phil and I stared at each other. knew something awful would happen," said she. "This is a judgment."

"He's too nice looking to be a judg-ment," said I. "I like his taste in everything—including shirts, don't you?"
"Don't speak of them," commanded Phil.

We shut the drawers tightly, and going into the other cabin did the same there.

"Anyhow, I saw 'C. Noble' on the sheets and blankets," I said thankfully. There are some things that belong to

"It will end in our going home at once, I suppose," said Phil.

"However else it ends, it won't end like that, I promise you," I assured her. "I must have justice."

"But he must have his things. Nell, have you really got relatives in Rotterdam, or did you make that up to frighten the caretaker?"

"No; they exist. I never spoke of them to you, because I never thought of them until we were coming here, and then I was afraid if I did you'd think it the proper thing to implore the females—if any—to chaperon us. Besides, relatives so often turn out bores. All I know about mine is, that mother told me father had relations in Holland -in Rotterdam. And if she and I hadn't stopped in England to take care of you and your father, perhaps we should have come here and met them long

"Well, do let's look them up and get them to help. I won't say a word about chaperons."

"Perhaps it would be a good thing, That wicked old caretaker seemed to be struck with respectful awe by the name of Van Buren."

"I never knew before that you were partly Dutch."

"You did. I've often boasted of my Knickerbocker blood." "Yes. But-"

"Didn't you know, it was the same thing? Where's your knowledge of history?"

"I never had much time to study American history. There was such a lot that came before," said Phil, mildly; but the blood sprang to her cheeks at the sound of a step on the stairs. Our rival for possession of the boat had come back alone.

"That old rascal has, with extraordinarv suddenness and opportuneness. forgotten every word of English," he announced, "and pretends not to understand German. I can't speak Dutch: can you?"

"No," said I. "Not a syllable. But he spoke English quite respectably an hour ago."

"That was before he was found out. He can now do nothing but shake his head and say 'niets verstaen,' or something that sounds like that. I thought of killing him, but concluded it would be better to wait until I'd ask you how you'd like it done."

"It ought to be something lingering," said I. "We'll talk it over. But first. perhaps, we'd better decide what's to be done with ourselves. You see, we've come to Holland to have a cruise on our new boat; otherwise, if you liked, we, as the real owners, might let her to you, and all would be well. Still, it does seem a shame that you should be disappointed when you took 'Lorelei' in good faith, and made her so pretty. Of course, you must let us know what you've paid-''

"A few gulden," said the young man, evasively.

"Never mind. You must tell how many. Unfortunately that won't mend your disappointment. But-what can we "Oh, we couldn't possibly do that," hastily exclaimed Phil. We're alone. Though my stepsister, Miss Van Buren, has cousins in Rotterdam, we've come from England without a chaperon, andfor the present-"

The young man's eyes were more brilliant than ever, though the rest of his tace looked sad.

"Oh, don't say any more," he implored. "I see how it is. I oughtn't to have made such a suggestion. My only excuse is, I was thinking - of my poor aunt. She'll be horribly disappointed. I care most for her, and what she'll feel at giving up the cruise."

"Oh, was your aunt coming?" I asked. "Yes, my Scotch aunt. Such a charming woman. I'm an American, you know. Clever of me to have a Scotch aunt, but I have. I've been visiting her lately, near Edinburgh. You would like Lady MacNairne, I think."

Phil's face changed. She is the last girl in the world to be a snob; but hearing that this young man had a Scotch. aunt, with a title, was almost as good as a proper introduction. And there really is something singularly winning about my countryman. I suppose it is that he has "a way with him," as the lrish say. Besides, it seemed nice of so young a man to care so much about a mere aunt. Many young men despise aunts as companions; but evidently he isn't one of those, as he beautified "Lorelei" simply to give his aunt pleasure.

"It really does seem hard," I said. "Now, if only Phyllis hadn't so many rules of propriety-" But, to my surprise, the very thought in my mind. which I hadn't dared to breathe, was spoken out next minute by Phil herself.

"Maybe we might come to some kind of arrangement-as you have an aunt,"

"Yes, as you have an aunt," I re-

"She'd make an ideal chaperon for young ladies," hastily went on the Southerner. "I should like you to meet her."

"Is Lady MacNairne in Rotterdam?" asked Phil.

"Not exactly; but she's coming-almost at once."

"We don't know your name yet," said Phyllis. "I'm Miss Rivers; my stepsister is Miss Van Buren. Perhaps

you'd better introduce yourself."
"I shall be glad to," returned my countryman. "My name is Ronald Lester Starr-"

"Why, the initials are just right-R. L. S." I murmured.

"I know what you mean," he said. with a nice smile. "They say I look like him. I'm very proud. You'll think I ought to be a writer; but I'm I paint a little-just call myself an artist-"

"Oh, I remember," I broke in. thought the name sounded familiar. You had a picture in the Salon this spring." He looked anxious. "Did you see it?" "No-not even a copy. What was the

subject? Horrid of me to ask; but, you see, it's July now, and one forgets."

"One does," he admitted, as if he were

pleased. "Oh, it was only a portrait of my aunt." "Your Scotch aunt?"

"Yes. But if you'd seen it, and then should see her, you mightn't even recognize her. I-er-didn't try to make a striking likeness."

"I wish I'd seen the picture," said I. And I thought Mr. Starr must be very modest, for his expression suggested that he didn't echo my wish.

"Do you think you could let my aunt and me join you?" he asked. "I don't mean to crowd up your boat; that would never do, for you might want to sleep on it sometimes. But I might get a barge, and you could tow it. I'd thought of that very thing; indeed I've practically engaged a barge. My friend and I. who were to have chummed together, if he hadn't been called awayoh, you know, that was a plan before my aunt promised to come, quite another idea. But what I mean to say is, I got an idea for hiring a barge, and having us towed by the motor-boat. I could have had a studio in that way, for I wanted to do some painting. I'd just come back from seeing rather a jolly barge that's to let, when I-erstumbled on you."

"Had you engaged any one to work 'Lorelei' ?"

"A chaffeur," said Mr. Roland; "but no skipper for certain yet. I've been negotiating.'

"Dear me!" I exclaimed. "Must we have a chauffeur and a skipper too?"

"I'm afraid we must; a man who understands the water-ways of Holland, a chauffeur understands only the motor, and lucky if he does that."

"Won't it be dreadfully expensive?" asked Phyllis.

"The skipper's wages won't be more than five or six dollars (a bit more than one of your sovereigns) a week, and the chauffeur less. They'll keep themselves, but I meant them to sleep on the barge. The skipper ought to be a smart chap. who can be trusted with money to pay the expenses of the boat as one goes along - bridge-money and all sorts of things. The chauffeur can buy the essence—petrol, you call it in England, don't you ?-but the shipper had better do the rest."

"It does seem a frightful responsibility for two girls," said Phyllis.

"Of course, if you'd consent to have my aunt-and me-we'd take all the trouble off your hands, and haif the exbense," remarked Mr. Starr. "My poor aunt is so fond of the water, and there's so little in Scotland-'

"Little in Scotland?"

"Well, only a few lakes and rivers. It does seem hard she should he disappointed."

"She mightn't like us," said Phyllis. "She would lo-I mean, she'd be no aunt of mine if she didn't. I'd cut her off with a penny."

"It's generally aunts who do that with their nephews," said I.

"Ah, but she's different from other aunt's and I'm different from other nephews. May I telegraph that she's to come ?"

"I thought she was coming."

"I mean, may I telegraph that she's to be a chaperon? I ought to let her know. She might-er-want more dresses or bonnets, or something." Phil and I laughed, and so did Mr.

Starr. After that, of course, we couldn't be stony-hearted: besides, we didn't want to be. I could see that, even to Phil, the thought of a cruise taken in the company of our new friend and that ideal chaperon, his aunt, Lady Mac-Nairne, had attractions which the idea of a cruise alone with her stepsister had

"Well, in the circumstances, I think we should be callous brutes not to say 'Yes,' '' I replied.

"I don't want to force you into consenting from pure generosity," went on Mr. Starr. "If you'd like to consult our relations, and have them find out that I'm all right-"

I laughed again. "I know you better than I do them," said I. "I've never seen them yet. I think we can take you on faith, just as you've taken our claims to the boat. Your Scotch aunt alone would be a guarantee, if we needed one. A Scotch aunt sounds extra re-But perhaps my relatives may be of use in other ways, as they've lived in Rotterdam always, I fancy. They might even find us a skipper, if your negotiations fall through. how, I'll write a letter from our hotel to the head of the family, introducing myself as his long-lost cousin twice removed."

"What is your hotel, if I may ask?" inquired Mr. Starr.

I told him, and it turned out that it had been his till this very morning. when he had removed his things to "Lorelei," with the intention of living on board till he was ready to start Now he proposed to have them taken back to the hotel, and rearranged on the barge when his aunt came. As for that sly old person, the caretaker, our new friend volunteered to straighten out everything with him, our affair as well as his own.

"When he discovers that we can't be bothered having the law of him, as he richly deserves, he will remember his English, or I'll find the way to make him," said the young man in such a joyous, confident way, that thereupon I dubbed him our "lucky Starr."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Copyrighted. Chapter IV.

"How funny if I've got relations who can't speak any language except Dutch!" I said, after I'd sent a letter by messenger to the address of the Robert van Buren found in the directory.

But half an hour later an answer came back, in English. Mine very sincerely, Robert van Buren, would give himself the pleasure of calling on his cousin immediately. When I received this news it was one o'clock, and we were finishing lunch at the hotel, in the society of Mr. Starr, who had already wired to his aunt that she was to play the part of chaperon.

I read the letter aloud, and Phil and I decided that it sounded old.

"Mother spoke once or twice of father's cousin, Robert van Buren: so I suppose he's about the age my father would have been if he'd lived," I said. hope he'll not turn out a horror."

"I hope he'll not forbid you to associate with my aunt and me," cut in Mr. Starr. "It's a stiff kind of handwriting."

"He can't make me stiff," said I. "Cousins twice removed don't count-except when they can be useful."

'A gentleman in the reading-room to see you, miss," announced the waiter, who could speak English, handing me a card on a tray. It was a foreign-looking card, and I couldn't feel in the least related to it, especially as the "van" began with a dittle "v."

"Come and support me, Phil," I begged, glancing regretfully at a seductive bit of Dutch cheese studded with caraway seeds, which it would be rude to stop and eat."

It's rather an ordeal to meet a new relation, even if you tell yourself that you don't care what he thinks of you. I slipped behind Phil, making her enter the reading-room first, which gave me time to peep over her shoulder and fancy we had been directed wrongly There was a man in the room, but he could not have been a man in the days when mother was speaking of "father's cousin." His expression only was old: it might have been a hundred. The rest of him could not be more than twentyeight, and it was all extremely goodlooking. If he were to turn out a cousin I should not have to be ashamed of him. He was like a big, handsome cavalryman, with a drooping mustache that was hay-colored, in contrast with a brown skin, and a pair of the solemnest gray eyes I've ever seen-except in

the face of a baby. "Are you Miss Van Buren?" this giant asked Phil gravely, holding out a large brown hand.

"No," said Phil, unwilling to take the hand under false pretenses.

It fell, and so did the handsome face, if anything so solemn could have become a degree graver than before.

beg your pardon." said the owner of both, speaking English with a Scotch "I have made a deceit."

I laughed aloud. "I'm Helen Van I said. And I put out my Buren,"

His swallowed it up, and though I wear only one ring I could have shricked. Yet his expression was not flatter-There are persons who prefer my style to Phil's, but I could see that he wasn't one of them. I felt he thought me garish; which was unjust as I can't help it if my complexion is very white and very pink, my eyes and eyelashes rather dark, and my hair decidedly chestnut. I haven't done any of it myself, yet I believe the handsome giant suspected me; and was sorry that Phil was not Miss Van Buren.

"Are you my cousin Robert Van Buren's son?" I asked.

"I am the only Robert van Buren now living," he answered.

I longed to be flippant, and say that there were probably several dotted about the globe, if we only knew them; but I dared not, under those eyes-absolutely dared not. Instead, I remarked inanely that I was sorry to hear that his father was not alive.

"He died several years ago. We have got over it," he replied. And I almost laughed again; but that angel of a Phil looked quite sympathetic.

In a few minutes we settled down more comfortably, with Phil and me on a sofa together, and Cousin Robert on a chair, which kept me in fits of anxiety

by creaking and looking too small to hold him.

Phil and I held hands, as girls gener. ally do when they are at all self-conscious, if they sit within a yard of each other; and we all began to talk in the absurd way of new-found relations, or people you haven't seen for a long

We asked Robert things, and he answered; and when we'd encouraged him a good deal, he asked us things too, looking mostly at Phyllis. At last we arrived at the information that he had a mother and two sisters, who spent the summers at Scheveningen, in a villa Then fell a silence, which Phil tactfully broke by saying that she had heard o Scheveningen. It must be a beautiful place, and she'd been brought up with a cup that came from there. When she was good, as a child, she was allowed to play with it?"

"I should think you were always good." said Cousin Robert. Phyllis blushed, and then he blushed too, under his brown skin. "I have also a fiancee at Scheveningen," he went on, a proposof nothing-unless of the blush.

"Is she a Dutch girl?" I asked. "Oh yes."

"I suppose she is very pretty and charming ?"

"I do not know. I am used to her. We have played together when we were young. I go every Saturday to Scheveningen, when they are there, to stay till Monday."

"Oh!" said Phil. "Oh!" said I.

Silence again. Then, "It was very good of you to come and see us so quickly after I wrote."

"It was my duty; and my pleasure too" (as second thought). "You must tell me your plans." So we told them, and Cousin Robert

did not approve. "I do not think it will do," he said, firmly. "I'm afraid it must do," I returned,

with equal firmness disguised under a smile. Phil apologized for me as she gave me

a squeeze of the hand.

"We've been very happy together, Nell and I," she explained, "but we have never had much excitement. This is our first chance, and-we shall be well chaperoned by Lady MacNairne."

"Yes; but she is the aunt of the

stranger young man." "Geniuses are never strangers. He is a genius." I said. "You've no idea how his Salon picture was praised." "But his character. What do you

know of that?" "It's his aunt's character that matters most, and the MacNairnes are irreproachable.

(I had never heard the name until this morning, but there are some things which you seem to have been born knowing; and I was in a mood to stake my life upon Lady MacNairne.) "It is better that you see my mother,"

said Cousin Robert. "It will be sweet of her to call on

"I do not think she can do that. She

is too large; and she does not easily move from Scheveningen. But if she writes you a note, to ask you and Miss Rivers, you will go, is it not?" "With pleasure," I said, "if it isn't

too far. You see, Lady MacNairne may arrive soon, and when she does-" "But now I will see my mother, and I

will bring back the letter. I will drive with an automobile which a friend has lent me-Rudolph Brederode; and when you have read the note, you will both go in the car with me to Scheveningen to stay for all night, perhaps more.

"Oh, we couldn't think of staying all night," I exclaimed. "We'll stop here

"It is not right that you stop here. I will go now, and, please, you will pack up to be ready."

"We haven't unpacked yet," I said. 'But we couldn't possibly - for one thing, your mother may not find it convenient."

My cousin Robert's jaw set. "She surely will find it convenient."

"What people you Dutch are!" the words broke from me. He looked surprised. "We are the

same like others." "I think you are the same as you used to be hundreds of years ago, when you first began to do as you pleased; and I JULY

suppose since." Cousin like our

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JULY 15 1915

"Maybe we Cousin Robert smiled. like our own way," he admitted.

"And maybe you get it!" "I hope. And now I will go to order the automobile." He glanced at his watch, an old-fashioned gold one. "In an hour and a quarter I will be at Scheveningen. Fifteen minutes there will be enough. Another hour and a quarter to come back. I will be for you at

"You don't allow any time for the motor to break down," I said.

"I do not hope that she will break down. She is a Dutch car." "And serves a Dutch master. Oh no;

certainly she won't break down." He stared, not fully comprehending; but he did not pull his mustache, as an Englishman does, when he wonders if he is being chaffed. He shook hands with us gravely, and bowed several times at Then he was gone, and we knew that if he didn't come back at four with that letter from his mother, it would be because she-or the motor-was more Dutch than he.

When he disappeared, Phil and I went out into the garden for the sole purpose, we told each other, of having coffee; and when we saw Mr. Starr sitting with an empty cup and a cigarette, we both exclaimed, "Oh, are you here?" as if we were surprised; so I suppose we were.

He had caught a glimpse of Cousin Robert, and said what a splendid-looking fellow he was-a regular Viking; but when we agreed, he appeared depressed. "Oh, my prophetic soul!" he murmured. "The cousin will want his mother to go with you, and my poor aunt will be nowhere.

"His mother is too large for the boat," I assured him confidently. Mr. Starr brightened at this, but clouded again when he heard that Phil and I were to stop the night with my cousins.

"They will tear you away from me—I mean, from my aunt," he said.
I shook my head. "No. It's difficult to resist the Dutch, I find, when they want you to do anything; but when they want you not to do anything-why, that is too much. Your pride comes to the rescue, and you fight for your life. We'll promise, if you like; for your aunt's sake. Won't we, Phil?"

"Yes; for your aunt's sake," she echoed.

"We can depend upon you, then-my aunt and I?"

"Upon us and 'Lorelei.' "

"You're angels. My aunt will bless you. And now, would you care to look at the barge I've got the refusal of? If you're going to tow her, you ought to know what she's like. I don't think she'll put 'Lorelei' to shame, though, for she's good of her kind; belongs to a Dutch artist who's in the habit of living aboard, but he has a commission for work in France, this summer, and wants to let her. She's lying near by.

Who would have thought, when we arrived a few hours before, strangers in Rotterdam, that we would be sauntering about the town with an American young man, calmly making plans for a cruise in his society? I'm sure that if a palmist had contrived to capture Phil's virtuous little hand, and foretold any such events, my stepsister would have considered them as impossible as monstrous. Nevertheless, she now accepted the arrangements Fate made for her, as quietly as the air she breathed; for was not the figure of our future chaperon already hovering in the background, title and old Scotch blood and all, sanctifying the whole proceeding?

Phil was so enchanted with the barge (which turned out to be a sort of glorified Dutch sea-going house-boat) that she was fired with sudden enthusiasm for our cruise. And the thing really is a delectable craft-stout, with a squareshouldered bow, and a high, perky nose of brass, standing up in the air as one sees the beak of a duck sometimes. half-sunk among its feathers and pointing upward. "Waterspin" (which means water-spider") is the creature's name, and she is a brilliant emerald, lined and painted round her windows with an equally brilliant scarlet. This bold scheme of color would be no less than shocking on the Thames; but, sitting in that olive-green canal, in a retired part of Rotterdam, "Waterspin" looked like a pleasing Dutch caricature of Noaha's Ark.

Inside we found her equally desirable, with four little boxes of sleeping-rooms, yellow painted floors, and bunks curtained with hand-embroidered dimity, stiff as a frozen crust of snow; a studio, with a few charming bits of old painted Dutch furniture to redeem it from bareness, and a kitchen which aroused all

Phil's domestic instincts. "Oh, the darling blue and white china, and brass things, and these adorable pewter pots!" she cried. "I love this boat. I could be quite happy living on her all the rest of my life.'

"So you shall! I mean, while she is mine you must consider yourselves as much at home on her as on your own boat," stammered Mr. Starr. you'd rather take up your quarters on the barge-'

"No, no. Nell and I will live on 'Lorelei': but I do think, if wou'll let me, I'll come sometimes and cook things in that heavenly kitchen."

"Let you? Whatever you make shall be preserved in amber."

"Wouldn't it be better to eat it?"

"Can you cook? I should as soon expect to see a Burne-Jones lady run down the Golden Stair into a kitchen-" "I can make delicious toast and tea-

cakes and salad dressing-can't I, Nell?

and lots of other things." "Pluperfect. I only wish I could. shan't trouble your kitchen, Mr. Starr." "But you can sing so beautifully, dear, and sketch, too; and your stories-"

"Don't dare speak of them!" I glared; and poor Phil, unselfishly anxious to show off my accomplishments to Lady MacNairne's nephew, was silent and abashed. I hoped that Mr. Starr hadn't

He was delighted with our approval of the barge, and enlarged upon the good times before us. No one could know Holland properly without seeing her from the waterways, he said, and we would know her by-and-by as few foreigners did. She could not hide a secret from us that was worth finding out. He hadn't planned any regular tour for himself; he had meant to wander here and there, as the fancy seized him; but now the route was for us to decide. Whatever pleased us would please him. As for his painting, you could hardly go around a corner in Holland without stumbling on a scene for a picture, and he should come across them everywhere; he had no choice of direction. But in seven or eight weeks we could explore the waterdays pretty thoroughly. Our skipper would be able to put us on the right track, and let us miss nothing. Had we, by-the-by, asked Mr. Van Buren if he'd any skippers up his sleeve? Oh, well, it didn't matter that we'd forgotten. He himself had the names of several, besides some men he had already seen, and he would interview them all. It was certain that or two at most, he could find exactly the right person for the place, and we might be sure that while we were away at Scheveningen he would not be idle in our common interests.

"After all, even you must admit that men are of some use," said Phil, when we were at the hotel again, waiting for Cousin Robert and his car "Supposing you'd had to organize the tour alone, as we expected, could you have done

"Of course," I replied bravely. "What! and engaged a chauffeur and a skipper? Who would have told you what to do? I'm sure we could never have started without your cousin Robert

and Mr. Starr. "What has Cousin Robert got to do with it?" I demanded.

Phil reflected. "Now I come to think of it, I don't know him exactly. But he is so dependable; and there's so much of him."

"I hope there won't be too much," said I.

"I like tall men," remarked Phil Then she looked at her dreamily. "It's five minutes to four. He ought to be here soon."

"He'll come inside ten minutes," I prophesied.

But he came in three. I might have known he would be before his time, rather than after. And he arrived with a nice letter from his mother.

Neither Phyllis nor I had ever been in a motor-car until we got gingerly into equip all who are ready to fight. that one. I had heard her say that she call is for more men.

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would never thus risk her life; but she made no mention of this resolution to Cousin Robert. If she had, it would have been useless; for without doubt she would in the end have had to go; and it saved time not to demur.

(To be continued.)

Fifteen were killed and ninety injured as a result of the trolly accident at Queenstown Heights.

Seven were killed as a result of the cordite explosion, on July 6th, at the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company at Beloeil, Que. A spark from a chipping machine is believed to have been responsible for the accident.

been held in various towns of Saskatchewan to celebrate the closing of the bars in that province, the first province in the Dominion to introduce absolute prohibition. . 7 . .

Three hundred and forty workers left Toronto on July 7th to engage in the manufacture of munitions of war in Great Britain.

The British Government, on July 6th, by an Order in Council, took over the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors in districts where war materials are being made.

All postal employees in Britain are being released for duty in the army, their places to be taken by women and old men.

Great Britain is now in a position to

The German military forces in German Southwest Africa last week surrendered to General Botha. This will release a strong contingent of South African troops for the front.

It is suspected that the explosion on the Atlantic liner Minnehaha was caused by a bomb placed by Frank Holt, who News of the Week tried to kill Mr. J. P. Morgan, and subsequently committed suicide in jail.

Perhaps the most important news from the front for the past week has been the gaining of the Heights of Notre Dame de Lorette, near Arras, by the French troops, a feat accomplished after 120 days fighting. By this victory the French are now in possession of all the important heights dominating Flanders. In the meantime the British troops in Mass meetings of thanksgiving have Flanders and Northern France have been marking time, but troops are being hurried over from England, and others are being poured in from Germany, and it is expected that a great battle will take place soon. Germany's plans for a drive on Calais are likely to receive a very material check, all the more so that the rallying of the Russians in Southern Poland and their gaining of an important battle near Krasnik has interfered with the rushing of German soldiery towards the west. . . Austrian artillery is, however, being hurried to the mountain borders of Italy, and there the Italians are finding very difficult fighting. . . On the Gallipoli Peninsula, too, where the Australians and New Zealanders are proving their mettle, stubborn fighting has taken place, and some trenches have been captured by the Allies, with 500 Turkish prisoners. Fighting may also have taken place, before this reaches its readers, at the city of Aden on the Red Sea, before which a large force of Turks has appeared.



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To be considered for this position, applicant should have had experience as salesman, preferably with cream separators or man, preferably with crean/separators or dairy supplies or agricultural implements. It is essential that he has had experience as a dairyman or a dealer in dairy supplies, actual separator experience being preferred. Applicants are requested to write fully their experience in these lines, and to state their present occupation and the minimum monthly salary desired.

King Separator Works Buffalo, N. Y.

The Windrow.

Little Holland, anxious on the border line of the Great War, is keeping her army at full strength. *Her trade has been ruined, and she has been much annoyed by German attacks on her ship-

Air craft is being used to accompany British convoy ships to France. Their value lies in the fact that from them submerged submarines can be easily detected.

Doctor Woods Hutchinson is a champion of the theory that, as a rule, we are underfed. Food, he says, is the only real medicine. We need pure food and plenty of it, in variety. It creates resistance to disease.

.... Most of the British papers hold that the war will continue throughout the winter. Recently, and coincidently, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, considered the best war critic of the Allies' magazines, and Major Moraht, military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, both expressed that the turning point of the war'is at hand, that, indeed, events transpiring even now in Flanders and Northern France, are marking the decisive moment. "This does not mean victory," says Mr. Belloc, "but that the enemy will be getting further away from an inconclusive peace. . . If the German line has to retire, then you have the war not ended, but decisive."

"Vorwarts"-the official organ of the Social Democrats of Germany, was suspended on June 26th for publishing an article advocating the opening of peace negotiations. Part of the article reads as follows:

The Socialists in the Reichstag and the official leaders of the Socialist party have constantly and unitedly fought against a policy of conquests and annexation. We protest again with all possible emphasis against all efforts looking to the annexation of foreign territory and the oppression of other peoples-measures now demanded by the great business organizations and influential political leaders. The mere fact that such efforts are being made tends to postpone the day of peace, which the whole public is now so earnestly awaiting.

The people want no conquest of land, they want peace. If the war is not to go on indefinitely until all the nations are completely exhausted, some of the powers involved must stretch out the hand of peace. Upon Germany, which has successfully defended itself against superior forces, and which has frustrated the plan to bring it to starvation, rests the duty of taking the first steps toward peace. In the name of humanity and able military position which our brave troops have won, we urge the Government to try to end the struggle. We expect of our fellow Socialists in other belligerent countries that they will make the same demand upon their own Governments.

An astounding fact in connection with Great Britain's entrance upon the war is that Lord Kitchener actually created an army of 3,000,000 men in less than twelve months. If Mr. Lloyd George's efforts meet with the response that he desires, a not less tremendous accomplishment in the production of munitions will result.

The following strong paragraphs have been taken from The Independent :

A year ago, in the sweet peace of summer-time. Death and Hell broke forta from the pit upon this sad, bad world, with a new train of all that can be conceived most dreaded and dreadful, with newly-invented horrors noxious and monstrous, to make the front of war more ghastly and terrible. Our earth has gone back to chaos; civilization has collapsed; the sense of right and wrong has vanished; Christianity has fled affrighted. Péace—there is no peace; only war, brutal war, that knows no limit, that scorns The Hague, and scouts at all its pretty pettinesses with which the other day it amused the sensitive statesmen who dreamed that rules could be set for war.

War has broken them like the new cords and withes with which the Philistines bound Samson. In war we are learning that there is no law and no right. All wrong is right, no matter what bounds had been there set. We begin to understand how hellish war is, and what a chaos it makes of all the conventions and rules and rights and treaties which we have so laboriously and vainly been building up since Grotius.

With mid-spring, we had been warned, the war would take on a new energy. It has taken on a new atrocity. It was bad enough in the winter; but now the Tyrolean snows and the Galician floods are gone, and under smiling skies the roadways can bear the weight of the heaviest mortars and withstand the tramp of rushing armies. So with tenfold fury, on the ground and under the flood and in the air above, the very elements are mutinously conspired to ravage all of use and beauty that the ages of toil and skill have wrought. Essen has overspread all Germany, and Kitchener bids all British industry bend to the creation of munition of war, and American factories are flooded with orders for the implements of death. Where has civilization escaped, or culture or the gospel of peace, when all the energy of skill, all the science of laboratory and workshop, all the labor of furnace and mill, are strained to drive men by the millions to slay each other with splintering bombs and poisonous fumes? Has not Chaos brought back the rule of ancient Night?

But Right beaten down is not and never can be overwhelmed. It is all black now, but Wrong ever overreaches herself. When in supreme effort she attempts final sway she exhausts her strength. War, vastly more malicious and ruinous than ever before, has overshot her own mark. The world will have no more of her. After the blackest night the new morn will rise to clear the storm and repair the wreckage, and unending Peace will heal the wounds and breaches of hate; and the losses and the cost of war will add force to the elder rule of human love, and the song of hate and the lust of revenge and the curse of lawless ambition will be quenched, if not by the spirit of Christ, yet by the necessity of prudence which has learned that the omnipotence of science has made the method of war henceforth impossible. That will be a blest world for the near approaching age when this last and worst effort of Death and Hell shall have exhausted itself. Thus farewell to "Orcus and Ades and the dreaded name of Demogorgon.'

The Wild Goose.

By Mary Brecht Pulver, in Woman's Home Companion.

A week to-day since I came to this dreadful place. I don't know how I've borne it. Cousin Edwina says I'll end by loving it as she does, but that's the wildest impossibility. Not after the way I've lived. It's as different from my old life as Cousin Edwina is from Aunt Fanny. Cousin Edwina is slim and dark and laconic, and poor Aunt Fanny was so round and fair and rosy and voluble. This place is like Cousin Edwina. When I look out of my windows all I can see is the black mass of the hills, dark against the sky and a bit of river through the valley.

The scenery is rather fine, if you like things big and bare and scary looking, but the village is unspeakable! There's only one house worthy the name, and that is ours. The rest are just cubes of colored wood-such colors ! - set up along streets that are muddy lanes in this weather.

I've had to go through it every time I've taken out Cousin Edwina's car, and as nearly as I can I close my eyes tight until I strike the state road. Such a relief, that straight ribbon of hard white road, after the cheap ugliness and mud. I wish Cousin Edwina would buy a new motor. Her model is four years old, so clumsy after Aunt Fanny's low-hung car and Rowan's racer.

I'd like to skim along the beach in Rowan's car again. I could run it perfectly. No need for Cousin Edwina's anxiety. I wonder what he's doing tonight-Rowan! Last year when we were both at Palm Beach-but there's no use going into all that. Only I do really wonder why he hasn't said anything.

How shocking to write like that. And



diviens Sugar Home Jam-Makers

Save your Jam! No matter how fresh your berries, nor how thoroughly the jam is cooked, nor how clean the jars are, preserves are absolutely sure to spoil if the sugar used contains organic matter,-impurities-and many sugars do-

This hint may

Home jam makers should profit by the experience of others and insist on being supplied with

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar

which has always, and for many years, given satisfaction.

It tests over 99.99 per cent pure and is refined exclusively from cane sugar.

Buy in refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights—2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons; 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags, and your choice of three sizes of grain: fine, medium, or coarse. -Any good dealer can fill your order. ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED,



Alma Ladies College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.



JULY

Sock ings,

With kee The C

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WHITE each stock, 75c

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SAVE Ou kin lab

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lam-Makers This hint may ave your Jam!

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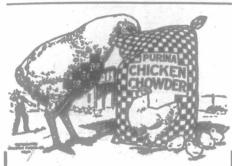
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For Farmers' Wear

Socks, Mitts, Ladies and Children's Stockings, Underskirts, Underwear, etc. Coarse yarns for home knitting, and RED CROSS PURPOSES. Address:

T. A. CODE. Manufacturer of Knitted Goods, PERTH, ONT.



Purina Chick Feed With Purina Chicken Chowder will

keep your chicks busy and happy. At your dealers. Always in Checkerboard Bags.

The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited Dept. A., Toronto

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 25c., 35c., 50c. each. Eggs \$1, \$2, \$3 per 15. Best strains Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching—S.-C. White Leghorns, bred from heavy-laying and prizewinning stock, 75c. per 15 a hatch, guaranteed. \$4 per 100. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 1

Gravity Washer

Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.

"1900" WASHER COMPANY 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario (Factory 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto)

> LOUDEN Barn Equipments

SAVE Time-Save Labor-Save Expense Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.

yet I know, or at least I knew! And losing one's money wouldn't make any difference to Rowan. He's the thorough- much money, anyhow." y nice outdoor kind, and he has heaps

I've never been in love with Rowan, if people do love outside of books; but, I him." might as well admit it. I would like to be rescued from this dreadful brownness to the nice sparkly going-and-coming life I had with Aunt Fanny.

We used to have such splendid names. for each other. I called Rowan the Sparhawk, because of his biplane (he really did take some daring flights), and he called me the Wild Goose, because I went South Every autumn and stayed until spring, and because I was "a little silly," to quote him. It was lots of

Well, that's over, along with all the good times and poor dear Auntie and all our money, and I'm going to be a tame goose and Cousin Edwina's companion for the rest of my life. At least I'm engaged for that and drawing a regular salary; but I think it's a farce, really. She never does anything but read and look after the village affairs. She is regarded as their Patron Saint.

To-night she is reading a book called 'Pickwick Papers.'' I suppose it amuses her, for she giggled aloud a minute ago. I'll examine it to-morrow and see if there's anything funny in it. Mrs. Donovan is here, too. She's our nearest neighbor and I call her "Silence," for she never speaks-just sits and sews. No one minds her-we just read and talk as we like, as if she were not here. She likes us too.

It's not unpleasant here to-night. The thick brown curtains are drawn, and there's a big wood fire crackling, and with all the books-I never saw so many -and the big chairs, it is rather cozy, but it's a poor life. Cousin Edwina is poor although she feels so rich. It's absurd with only one servant, and the leather chairs so cracked, and her clothing! She is only fifty, but dresses like seventy! She's had a touch of grip, and she has an old plaid woolen blanket around her knees. Aunt Fanny was so luxurious, everything blue and white, like a debutante. She was older than Cousin E., but with massage and her clever maid she looked so young! But Cousin Edwina has lovely manners.

Her doctor was in to see her a little while ago. The first country doctor I've ever met, and I must say the most disagreeable man, also. I've seen him slipping in and out of the house several times this week, arriving with a dreadful muddy horse and carriage. To-night, though, was my first real look. He is not at all good-looking. Besides he dresses badly, so shabby, and his eyes look tired; and his hair is quite gray, although he is not at all old. Cousin Edwina tells me he is killing himself here in the country.

Extra Quality

"Then why doesn't he go somewhere else?" I asked, "he can't be making

"Money's not She seemed shocked. the only thing, little Elizabeth; besides they need him here. Everybody adores

I can't see any reason for it-though it's obvious she adores him, too. She treats him like a pet son. He only bowed formally when we were introduced, and went right on talking to Cousin Edwina. Not that I could have joined in or would have. It was all about road improvement, and sick people, and the chances for spring crops, and the tariff, and such stuff. But I've never been so ignored before. I might have been a child or-or a doll or the wall paper. I let him see that I was not at all interested. I read right on severely, by the fire.

I didn't really read. Doctor Sheldon's voice is the kind you simply must listen to, and he and Cousin Edwina were so dreadfully clever. I fancied I had some education, but I know positively nothing of their sort of thing. They evidently don't indulge in small talk and "ragging." To-morrow I shall look up some of these things and talk with Cousin Edwina. Then if this walking encyclopedia ever condescends I can be properly impressive.

After a little, Cousin Edwina, to draw me in, said: "We must try to make it pleasant for little Elizabeth. I want you to take her up on Old Eli when the Mayflowers bloom, Carey."

At that he gave a queer start, and looked over at me as if he just remembered I was there.

"Oh-eh, Miss Talbot?" he said, and favored me with his first direct

I smiled disagreeably. "Oh, Cousin Edwina, you mustn't interrupt Doctor Sheldon with any reference so unimportant."

I thought that would bring him up short. I expected he'd flush or some-I've always had plenty of attention, plenty of nice young men around to amuse and divert me-and a mere country doctor, with a collar miles too large, wouldn't have cut any figure in the past. But he wasn't the least bit embarrassed. He only laughed. I saw it coming, that laugh. His eyes crinkled up first and then his teeth flashed and he looked as if he'd found something awfully amusing. Then he came over to where I was sitting, he's wonderfully at home here, and stood looking down at me ..

"Business first, pleasure after, is my lifelong motto," he said, still amused. "I never vary it, and when I want to afford pleasure to very young ladies I have only one method." And, if you'll And, if you'll believe me, he held out a little nickled box of peppermint drops!

Cousin Edwina laughed aloud now.

ON AGE DIGGERS truck. Right adjustment of plow, shifts in gear from the seat. Can be backed, turns short into next

Superfluous Hair



Should never be cut, pulled or tampered with in any way. Do-ling so only creates a stronger and thicker growth. The only method of destroying the hairs is to have them treated by

Electrolysis. Our operators are capable, and we assure satisfactory results in each case.

Moles, Warts, Red Veins

and other facial blemishes also permanently removed. Write now for Booklet "F," giving full particulars.

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Results

Write for Booklet. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.

DO YOU NEED

Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you. THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited Toronto, Ontario





You can get Lantic Sugar in 10, 20 and 100 pound full weight Bags

If you always buy Sugar for preserving and for the regular home uses, in Bags, your dealer has or can easily get LANTIC SUGAR in 10, 20 and 100 pound bags. Either coarse or fine granulated can be had in the 100 lb. bags.

Lantic Sugar is the new cane sugar with the fine, even granulation and brilliant sparkle. Try it for all your preserving. You are sure to be delighted with

JAR LABELS FREE

Send your address and small Red Ball Trade Mark from bag or top end of carton and we will mail you a Book of 50 Assorted Fruit Jar Labels -printed and gummed, ready to put on the jars.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited ST. JOHN MONTREAL

Big New Feature On This Engine

A LWAYS the leader in up-to-dateness, the Renfrew Standard now makes another big advance. It offers you an absolutely dual system of ignition. This consists of a high-tension built-in magneto in addition to our former system of battery ignition. If you should find at some time that your batteries are exhausted, you do not need to hold up your work until you send to town for new batteries. Simply start and run your engine on the high-tension magneto. If anything should happen to your magneto at any time, just take it off and send it to the factory for readjustment, and in the meantime your batteries will run the engine. This is a vast improvement over the single ignition system, and those who purchase the

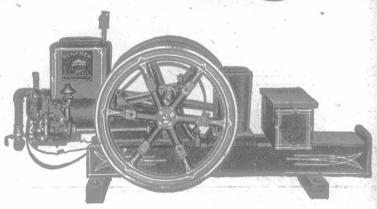


will congratulate themselves when they see other engines on their neighbors' farms lying idle through lack of this absolutely dual system.

Another big feature is the fact that the size of the Renfrew Standard engine has been increased. For example, the Renfrew Standard 6 h.-p. is about as large as the average 8 h.-p. There is a corresponding difference in other sizes.

The Renfrew Standard has always been an exceedingly strong, durable and powerful engine, as owners of it will attest. Just think of what this increased size means! Think, too, of how much more value you will get for your money! And that is not all. A lever type friction clutch pulley of the very best quality is now supplied without extra cost on all Renfrew Standard engines of 6 h.-p. and larger.

Quality, efficiency and value considered, you cannot make a better engine investment than the Renfrew Standard. Sizes from 2½ h.-p. up. Write for engine catalogue.



WHAT SOME OWNERS SAY:

I am highly pleased with the 4 h.-p. engine. I find it a very strong and smooth-running machine. We have been using it for all kinds of farm work, threshing, running wood saw, grinding, running cutting box, etc., and never ran it to its capacity except when grinding. Last fall when filling silo we ran the ensilage cutter with under carriers and twenty feet of elevators as well, and cut forty loads of corn a day, running 325 revolutions, with a consumption of two gallons of gasoline, which I think is very cheap power.

W. R. SURTESS, Clarence, Ontario.

The engine is a dandy. She is the best of six makes that I have used. The least trouble, easy on gasoline and always ready. We threshed 1,430 bushels of grain with 15 gallons of gasoline. I am well satisfied with the engine and the Standard Cream Separator.

JAMES McKILLOP, Hill Grove, N.B.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited, HEAD OFFICE Renfrew, Ontario

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

"Ah, Elizabeth," she said, "Doctor Sheldon is our Terrible Turk. No one can discipline him with impunity. But I warn you, Carey,"—she is hideously old-fashioned,—"little Elizabeth may revenge herself. She's a very veteran sort of person, socially, and makes havoc with young men."

"'A veteran sort of person," he repeated very slowly: "it is difficult to associate a grim word like that with a soft-looking little lady in white, who sits in the firelight so placidly, reading her book upside down."

I started as if stung. It was true, although I hadn't noticed. But he had. "They tell me," he added, "that you do not like Springfield Village." "They tell the truth," I answered

rudely. "I have no taste for mud."
"Come," he said, "it's not so bad.
You know in 'the mud and scum of
things, something lovely always sings.'
I think that's Emerson?"

I disclaimed all knowledge. If he's going to quote Emerson—! I'll wager I could interest him in—other things, if I tried, to while away the time. But it isn't worth while. Cousin Edwina tells me it is said that he and Ada Marsh are engaged to be married. Ada Marsh is a minister's daughter here, the serious-minded sort, I think. I saw her the other day, a tall, pale type with a Roman nose, and terrible clothes. She looks like the kind that collects for soup funds and gives out tracts. What a horrid thing to write of a girl I don't even know.

I wish Rowan would write—anything to forget this place!

I find on reading this that I've not been quite truthful. Doctor Sheldon is not what one would call handsome, but he is by no means plain. One would remember his face.

After three days of rain, this afternoon Cousin Edwina asked me to go down and call on the Keelers. She says she would like to know what Mrs. Keeler has been doing. She seems to think very highly of the Keelers. They live in the first colored cube at this end of the village. A lemon-colored cube, with chocolate trimmings cut out with a jig-

Being a companion I had to assent, but I did not feel very enthusiastic. Aunt Fanny sometimes used to visit the poor during Lent, and it was not at all hard beginning with: "Do you have any coal?" and, "How many potatoes

What Ontario Farmers Think of

Sydney Basic Slag

Mr. E. Platts, R.R. No. 2, Welland, writes on May 12, 1915:

"In reply to your inquiry, I put in about 40 acres wheat last fall, and for experimental purposes, your goods being new to this district, I applied SYDNEY BASIC SLAG to one of my fields. To-day I measured the growing grain and found it stood on an average 26 inches in height. In all the years I have been farming I never had such a crop, and I am perfectly certain it cannot be beaten in Western Ontario. I am now thoroughly satisfied that BASIC SLAG is the ideal fertilizer for fall wheat, and I will only be too pleased to show the crop to anyone you care to send to inspect it. Some of my neighbors who also used BASIC SLAG on their wheat are equally well satisfied, and I believe that once our farmers in Ontario get a knowledge of your goods there will be a very large sale of them."

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts.

APPLY TO:

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

can you use?" down to, "I hope you will continue to be honest and industrious," or, "You must get Mr. Flaherty to give up drink."

But the Keelers do not consider themselves poor, nor does Cousin Edwina. It was not that kind of call. Mrs. Keeler opened the door for me. She looks as much like a robin as a woman can. The house seemed to overflow with babies and specimens of fancywork. Round, red-cheeked robins of babies and fancywork of every kind ever heard of. It made me dizzy.

Mrs. Keeler confessed it's her mania. She only does it in odd moments, but it holds her as morphine does some people. She was sewing now, making a new dress, and baking cookies. She brought me some to eat while she showed me the dress. The cookies were heavenly, brown spicy things - but the dress! It's exactly the color of a toad! And it's to be her evening dress! She chose the color because it was durable, she said; but she had some coral to brighten it. She showed me that, a dreadful string of jagged bits like some sort of dental exhibit. she seems very happy, and, like Cousin Edwina, not bothered about her means. I asked her to let Cousin Edwina know what she'd been doing these rainy days. but when she began to tell I had to gasp and ask for pencil and paper. She was amused when I took it all down.

Baked brown and white bread, cakes and pies.

Washed and ironed.
Made three rompers.
Ripped up a dress.
Cut out a new one.
Cleaned the garret.
Swept the bedchambers

In three days! "Of course," she explained, "there are many little things not worth telling. And you mustn't think it is more than any one of us around here is doing. We all work, and some of it is very pleasant work, too." So that's what is going on inside these cube houses. Somehow, I've never thought beyond the walls and windows. What a grasshopper I must seem! Perhaps I might like this place better if I had more to do.

Mrs. Keeler is really nice. And so in

love with her husband. I am going to

JULY :

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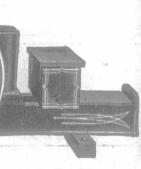
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ESS, Clarence, Ontario.

best of six makes that I gasoline and always ready. th 15 gallons of gasoline. and the Standard Cream

LOP, Hill Grove, N.B.

w. Ontario

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What a grasshopper I must haps I might like this place nad more to do. er is really nice. And so in

er husband. I am going to

have supper with them some evening. I am curious to meet Mr. Keeler. He is the village barber, and a large crayon portrait of him hangs over the organ. He has ferocious black mustaches. Mrs. Keeler was very enthusiastic about Doctor Sheldon, too.

"We love him, Miss Talbot," she said, "because he is like a shepherd to us. You know, in a little place like this, shut off in the hills, where life comes hard and people are poor, everybody must help. We must work together. That's Doctor Sheldon. He pulls with everyone. No case too poor, too hard, too far off for him. I don't know what we'd do if we lost our doctor." There were actually tears in her eyes. likes Ada Marsh, too. She says they were made for each other-Ada and Doctor Sheldon. She doesn't at all like the type I'd select for him. But I suppose he prefers someone he can bully.

The smallest Keeler insisted on sitting in my lap. He's a dear little fat thing. He kept stroking my face all the time. "It's because you're so pretty," Mrs. Keeler said, "you have the loveliest eyes and hair.'

I don't know why I write this. Certainly not from vanity. But I liked to have her say it. It sounded so sincere On the whole my call was quite interesting. I wonder if the other cube people are as pleasant. Perhaps I'll get to know more of them.

Coming home I passed Doctor Sheldon in his gig. I bowed very coldly.

. . . . I have had another adventure. Yesterday the car was out of order, so I struck out on foot. I got quite far out into the country. I was tired, so I sat on a stone wall and looked off down the valley and across at the hills. I never felt so lonely in my life. I got to thinking of the old life-and Aunt Fanny and Rowan and the other young people. Before I knew it I was crying. I suppose I've been needing it for some time. If so I ought to improve now. I did it thoroughly. I was just finishing, feeling a kind of miserable satisfaction, when I heard the sound of wheels, and a horse's hoofs plashing down the hilly road. I pretended not to see. But I was not wrong, it was Dcotor Sheldon. A gentleman would have passed on with equal pretense. But not he. He gave a queer whistling sound and stopped short. Then he jumped down and came over to the wall beside me.

"Come, this won't do," he said, quite seriously. "You know," he added, 'Miss Kerwin has put you in my charge. She wants to see you happy."

I tried to manage a small sarcastic smile now. "Is that Cousin Edwina's idea of making me happy?

"It's going to contribute," he smiled. "I'll see to that. I know exactly what

"What I need is to get away from this I cried passionately. need is life !"

"Life," he said. "Pooh! You don't know anything about it, you child. What you mistake for life is only excitement. Come along with me and I'll show you a taste of the real thing." He moved toward his horse; then, as I didn't follow: "Come," he repeated.

I went. I don't understand it myself. There was certainly no coaxing in his voice, yet there was no insisting. His voice is nice. For all his authority he isn't so many years older than I. He's almost good-looking when he smiles. He smiled quite often driving down. At first I didn't relax much. I let him talk. He tried to show me muskrat holes and birch bark and rock crystals and things like that as we drove along.

I wasn't very gracious. "You don't seem to fancy muskrats and birch bark to-day," he said presently, "and there isn't much else just now. You're such a choicy little person? Is there anything you would like, particu-

"Why don't you offer me a pepper-

"Can't do it. Cleaned out at the last stop. Perhaps you'd like a view of my house, though." He pulled up and pointed.

I've noticed it before, a flat shingle bungalow perched high on the mountainside like an eagle's nest.

"Ah." I cried, "you pretend to like this place, but you run away as far as possible to build your house."

"I'm nearer than you think," he said.

"I can look down into any part of the village from my balcony. I look down and love it," he smiled teasingly, "like Juliet."

"Well, it's your Romeo," I conceded. "I've heard nothing but 'Dcotor Sheldon' since I came."

"Too bad," he laughed; "but you will strike the lacking note in this chorus of adoration. It's a nice little place up there in the eye of the sun. A real bachelor kingdom, and restful-when one has time to rest."

Somehow I can't imagine Ada Marsh settled down in a "bachelor kingdom." I try to picture the interior. It looks like a place of books and furry rugs and a wide fireplace. I wish he had asked me up to see it, but I suppose he understands very clearly how I feel. I certainly intend to strike the "lacking

We stopped first to see a girl who had been bedridden for seven years. incurable spinal trouble. She's a frail, glassy-eyed creature just my age. was knitting when we came in, a lovely pale blue shawl. Doctor Sheldon introduced us, and then left to talk with her

I felt horribly embarrassed. In the first place I didn't know what to say, and in the second it seemed unpardonable to come in on her like that with my coarse good health. But she didn't take it that way. She did the talking. She was so glad to see anyone, she said; the doctor's visit was one of her "bright spots," and this would be a very special one. It was rather lonely lying there all day, she said. I should think so, indeed! She showed me her knitting. She has a regular city market for it. She had a great box of it beside her-dozens of lovely baby things, and slippers and scarfs in pale dainty shades. Exquisite work, too. Before I knew it we were talking like any two girls. She seems so vital, one forgets her ailment. I've never thought much about people who were sick and couldn't get well. I suspect I've run away from the thought. She told me a little about the first months. She said she nearly went mad; then Cousin Edwina sent a woman to teach her to knit. After that it was easy. Now when she makes a piece she designs it for some make-believe person; the pale blue shawl she pretends is for a lovely blond girl who lives in New York and has plenty of money and an automobile, and can walk. It would take more than that to make me forget the hideous cheap little bedroom and the poor useless back! She asked me to come again, and I certainly shall. Sometimes I think I'm the most selfish person in the world.

The next place we stopped at was the poorest, wretchedest cube in the whole village. The man had been hurt in the sawmill, and they had nothing but what neighbors gave them. (Cousin Edwina's The woman-or girl, in this, too.) rather, she's awfully young-is a mere shadow through worry and poverty and nursing her husband. And I never saw such a miserable, ill-furnished place. Doctor Sheldon went into the sick-room and I was left alone with the three poor little youngsters. One of them put up its hands to be held, so I took him on my lap and let him play with my turquoise locket. I didn't know what to talk about exactly, so I started to tell "The Three Bears." They are starving for something like that, something bright and fanciful along with the sickness and gloom. Toward the end there was a dreadful moaning from the sick-room and I could hardly finish.

I was faint and pale when Doctor Sheldon came out. He hurried me into the air and up behind the horse in a

"Was that dose too heavy?" he asked. "It was effective anyhow," I answered. "When I feel weepy again I'll remember the Bradleys. Only, I don't agree with you in calling these cases life. They're more like-the other thing."

"Ah," he said, "you don't look close enough. You see only the physical con-Take the Bradleys, for instance. With all their poverty they're a pretty loving lot all around, which counts you know, more than fires and clothes and meat in the end. there's more than misery there. There's the promise of a great happiness. For Jim Bradley's going to get well, after a while, and be thrifty and industrious, which he hasn't been before; so that the

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"And Lottie West?" I suggested.

She's the sick-abed girl.
"Lottie," he said musingly. "Do you know, Lottie West, well and sound, was a very twopenny kind of young girl. I grant you she's a martyr of the flesh, but she's a crown princess of the spirit. Things have a bright side, you know. Even Springfield Village isn't always muddy. You'll love us when the hills are green with summer."

I wonder if I'll be here in the summer! There was a letter in the post-office for me from Rowan! Just the touch of it made a difference. I suppose my face

showed!

"Ah, now you have a better medicine than I can give," Doctor Sheldon said when I came out with it. He seemed very quiet as we drove home. Perhaps he was a little chagrined.

There was nothing special in Rowan's letter.

Three weeks since I've written in this. Life is so changed for me. Cousin Edwina can't get out yet, so I'm her emissary in the village affairs. I've been in all but two of the cubes!

Everybody knows me now, speaks to me as I go by. , I've been to see the Keelers many times—and to see Lottie West, and the Bradleys, and many others. Cousin Edwina calls me her "missionary sprite." She says reports are the village is as much in love with me as with the doctor. By the way, I've been around with him a great deal lately. He improves on acquaintance. He's a Johns Hopkins man and has had a year in Europe! I wonder whether Ada Marsh cares seeing us together. I've met her, but she is lovely to me. He hasn't asked me to see his bungalow

The doctor comes here a great deal in the evening. When he chooses and isn't too tired he can be really attractive. It makes it pleasant, for we are very lively around the fire, and planning all kinds of things for summer. I never feel blue any more, but of course there are Rowan's letters. I've had three, and in the last he says he's coming to see us. It is because of Cousin Edwina that Doctor Sheldon is here so much. Her health does not improve as it should. We may have to go away for a while. I am worried about her. I have grown to be very fond of her.

Rowan is here. No time to write. It's like old times to see him. The same nice, spick-and-span, clean-cut young I don't know, though, how I ever fancied I could be anything but his friend.

Doctor Sheldon dined with us to-night. Really I think Rowan ought to read up more. He showed plainly that he felt superior to Doctor Sheldon, but he isn't half as well informed.

It's all over. Rowan left this morn-Last night he asked me to marry him. He was very nice about it, but I saw plainly that he thought he was doing the proper thing. Oh, of course he likes me! And I like him, but I could never love him! I wonder why I'm so sure.

He seemed a little shocked because I refused-I suppose he hadn't thought of that. He didn't see how I was going to stand it here. When I tried to tell him what I've been doing lately, he was only amused. I don't think I could ever be my old unthinking self again!

I made a discovery to-day! Doctor Sheldon and I were driving out to see a patient in the country and we passed Ada Marsh.

"There goes one of the finest girls I know." he said. It seemed a queer way to speak of a fiancee.

"She's going to be married soon," he added, "to a splendid fellow."

"Oh," I said. He can be very teasing, and I thought it was his way of announcing it. "I-I hope you'll be happy," I stammered.

looked at me a little oddly. "Why." he said, "I think we'll all be happy. He's a nice chap-I've met him once or twice; but I'm sorry he's going to take her away. They'll live in New

I felt a little dizzy. "But I thought-" "Of course." He was amused. "We've been engaged ever since I came here. Poor old Springfield Village! It wants to marry off everybody." Getting out of the carriage I caught

my skirt and would have fallen if he had not taken my hands.

"You don't hate us quite so badly, 'little Elizabeth,' do you?'' he asked.

I've always meant to be honest and own up if he asked me, but I couldn't answer now. I could feel the color coming into my face. I must have looked fearfully silly-but with his eyes on mine it was hard to answer! sides I wasn't sure which he meant—the village or himself. Both perhaps. To tell the truth I've tried to keep on hating both lately, but I haven't been very successful. I think he understood without words. He helped me down silently but he didn't look at all displeased.

I've felt foolishly light-hearted all day. I suppose it's the spring. You can feel it in the air. It's been a week since I've written in my journal. Well, it's all decided. Cousin Edwina is going South and I-m going with her. shall fly again-like a "wild goose," only I'll reverse the season.

Well, I think I shall not write in my journal any more. It is only the lonely who have need of journals. I shall not have time to be lonely. So much is going to happen in my life. I went out to walk a while ago. It is Sunday evening, and everything was very peaceful and still.

There are no street lights in the village, but a great many lamps gleamed from the windows and a little sickle moon hung in the western sky and showed through the bare elm boughs. The air was lovely-soft and fragrant. and moist. At the top of our street I met Doctor Sheldon. He turned about and walked with me.

"Sunday night," he said, "is the night of little villages. In the city, Sunday night is a dull affair, with drawn window shades and much boredom. But in a village it's the night of family spirit, of home, of love. We can read it now in the windows of Springfield Village." It was true. All the shades were up, and we could peep into family sittingrooms and see all kinds of little, inti-

mate, happy scenes.

We saw the Keelers relaxed and happy around their phonograph; farther on, the Jones family singing joyfully at their dreadful little organ; mothers with their arms full of sleepy, peaceful children; sons and daughters reading around their friendly lamp; the village merchant, a man I've detested, holding his little son in front of the fireplace, and kissing him; an old couple smiling across their table at each other. It was the first time I saw the little village.

"And I'm going to leave it !" I dried. lump coming into my throat. . Then I told him we were going South.

"But you'll come back!

"Perhaps." I wasn't sure He was silent so long I turned and looked at him.

"We'll-we'll miss you," he said. "And someone I know will miss you more than all the rest."

I didn't pretend to misunderstand. "I think I'll like to have you miss me," I returned; "but you'll have so many other things to think of in your work.'

"Work," he said. "Yes; but that's not all of life. It's only half A man wants the rest, someone to care, to make the work worth while—someone to come

There are many people who might care," I suggested.

"Only one," he said, "who is little enough-and sweet enough-and pretty enough-and foolish enough-and dear enough."

He stopped, and my heart beat wildly. 'You've found her then,"-it was quite outrageous of me,-"this person who's enough of-of all these things."

"But she hasn't found me," he said quite sadly. I could never have said it except for

the dark. "Perhaps she has," I faltered. "Why don't you find out?" He turned to me then—and I could feel

him tremble. "I will," he said; "darling little Elizabeth, I will-

I can't write any more about it. But we settled it, there under the little moon, with the village lamps shining all about us.

I have learned to think with Cousin Edwina and the doctor that love is the only real thing in the world, so in the autumn I'm coming back to live with Carey in the little house in the "eye of the sun" and find my true place.

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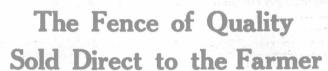
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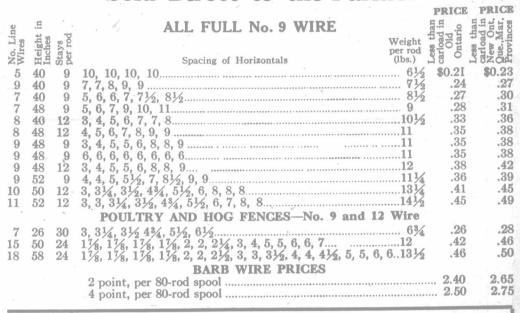
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Veterinary.

Partial Paralysis.

Cow calved in March and milked we'l until recently. She now walks with her back humped, and quite stiffly. She is losing strength. W. G. K. losing strength.

Ans.—She is partially paralyzed. Keep her in a large, comfortable box stall. drams nux vomica three times daily. Feed on grass, bran, and a little chop.-

Miscellaneous.

Duty of Council and Farmer Re Drainage.

I own a farm on the east side of a sideroad, and I ditched a flat last summer, bringing the ditch to the road with five-inch tile. My neighbor put in a ditch on the west side of the road with a six-inch tile, bringing ditch to the road. Who has a right to dig across cil has a tile culvert in the road, but in the spring it is not large enough to carry the water. The council has passed a motion not to pay for tile or digging N. G. M. of any ditch.

Ans.—The query is rather vague, but five-inch tile is to be across the road bor has laid. In such a case, advanand very little to the council, unless the water which is to be drained off through this system of tile previously injured the highway. In such a case it would be no more than fair for the council to as-The farmers in question would probably council pay for a certain amount of the composition would indicate.

digging. The proportion of digging allotted to each would depend altogether upon the advantages which would result to the highway through water being carried away from it through this system of drainage. It is impossible, from the lack of details in this question, to apportion the various costs to each, and it may be said here that councils do not assist very much unless the tile drains run along the side of the road, or drain off waters that are a detriment to the

Feeding Oats and Rape.

I have four acres of oats and rape growing for hurrying cattle for market. I intend feeding it soon, that is, to turn on afternoons when the dew is off, and turn on grass nights and forenoons. her in a large, comfortable box stall. Will this way be a safe way? If you Purge with 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and 1 know a better way, would you kindly ounce ginger, and follow up with 2 advise through the columns of your valuable paper?

Ans.-This is as good a method as can be recommended. The cattle, when full of grass, will go on the rape and oats. The latter crop being dry, the danger should be reduced to a minimum. This practice is quite common, and where adhered to rigidly, there are seldom any

Fertilizing Value of Sod.

What would be about the relative fer-tilizing value of a clover and timothy sod plowed down, and an ordinary dressing of barnyard manure?

Ans.-As the amount of plant food the road, we or the council? The coun- contained in a clover and timothy sod will depend on the thickness of the stand, the proportion of clover to timothy, and the amount of top growth that is turned under, no very definite answer can be given. An analysis which we have at hand of a clover and timwe understand that the outlet for the othy sod from which the hay had just five-inch tile is to be across the road been removed, gives the following amount and into a six-inch tile which the neigh- of plant food contained in the stubble and in the roots to a depth of eight tages will accrue chiefly to the farmers, inches: Nitrogen, 47.36 lbs.; phosphoric acid, 27 lbs.; potash, 31.96 lbs. These amounts are equal to an application of between three and four tons of ordinary manure. However, as the sod would have a more beneficial action on the sist in carrying the tile across the road. physical character of the soil than such a light application of manure, it would be expected to find the tile, and the have a higher value than its chemical



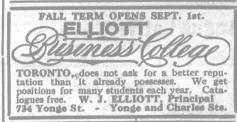
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Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ontarlo

G.T.R. and C.P.R.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE For Sale, from the imported sire "PRADAMERE".

Apply:— A DINSMORE, Manager "Grape Grange Farm" - Clarksburg, Ont.

Glengore Angus—We have two choice Angus bulls, 12 months old; also two choice bull calves, 8 months old, for quick sale. For particulars, write GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. 'Phone No. 384 Erin.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1915.

The following is a corrected list of the dates of Fall Fairs, issued by the Agricultural Societies' Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent.

Aberfoyle	Oct. 5
Abingdon	Oct. 8 and 1
Acton	Sept. 22 and 28
Ailsa Craig	Sept. , 28 and 29
Alexandria	Sept. 13
Alfred	Sept. 28
Alliston	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Almonte	Sept. 21 to 28
Alvinston	Oct. 7 and 8
Amherstburg	Oct. 4 and 5
Ancaster	Sept. 28 and 29
Arden	Oct. 5
Arnprior	
Arthur	Oct. 5 and 6
Ashworth	Oct. 1
Astorville	Sept. 23
Atwood	.Sept. 21 and 22
Avonmore	Sept. 21 and 22
Ayton	Sept. 21 and 22
Bancroft	Sept. 30, Oct.
Barrie	Sept. 20 to 22
Bar River Bayfield	Oct 5 and 6
Baysville	Oct, 5 and t
Beachburg	Sant 20 Oct 1
Beamsville	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Beaverton	Sept. 23 and 24
Beeton	Oct 7 and 6
Belleville	
Berwick	Sept. 9
Bickford	Sont 1
Binbrook	
Blackstock	
Blenheim	
Blyth	
Bobcaygeon	
Bolton	
Bothwell's Corners	
BowmanvilleBradford	Sept. 21 and 22
Bracebridge	Sept. 22 to 2:
Brigden	
Brockville	
Brussels	Sept. 22
Burk's Falls	G-nt 20 Oct 1
Burford	Oct. 5 and 6
Burlington	
Caledon	
Caledonia	Oct. 7 and 8
Campbellford	Sept. 29 and 30
Carp	Oct. 5 and
Casselman	Sept. 1
Castleton	Sept. 30, Oct.
Cayuga	Sept. 27 and 21
Centreville	Sept. 1
Charlton	Sept. 14 and 13
Chatham Chatsworth	Sept. 21 to 2
Chesley	Sopt 21 and 2
Clarksburg	Sept. 21 and 2.
Clarence Creek	Sont 9
Cobden	Sont 29 and 2
Cobourg	Sept. 20 and 2
Cochrane	Sept. 30 Oct
Colborne	
Coldwater	
Collingwood	Sept 22 to 2
Comber	Sept. 29 and 3
Cookstown	Oct. 5 and
Cooksville	Oct.
Cornwall	Sept. 9 to 1
Courtland	Oct.
Delaware	Oct. 1
Delta	Sept. 20 to 2:
Demorestville	Oct.
Desboro	Sept. 23 and 2
Dorchester Station	Oct.
Dresden	Sept. 30, Oct.
Drumbo	Sept. 28 and 2
Dunchurch	Oct.
Dundalk	Oct. 7 and
Dungannon	Oct. 7 and
Dunville	Sept. 16 and 1
Durham	Sept. 23 and 2
Elmira	Sept. 15 and 1
Elmvale	Oct. 4 to
Embro	Oct.
Emsdale	Sept. 28 and 2
Englehart	Sept. 21 and 2
Erin	Oct. 12 and 1
Essex	Sept. 29 to Oct.
Exeter	Sept. 20 and 2
Fairground	Oct.
Fenwick	Sept. 28 and 2
Fergus	Sept. 28 and 2
Feversham	Oct. 5 and
Flesherton	Sept. 28 and 2
Florence	Oct. 11 and 1
Forest	Sept. 29 and 3
Fort Erie/	Sept. 29 and 3
Fort William	Sept. 14 to 1

Continued on next page.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA



Fares from Niagara Falls:

To Montreal and return\$18.55 To Quebec and return \$25.90 To Saguenay River and return..\$34.55

Nowhere else in the world will you find a holiday-trip so diverting or so full of variety. Eight hundred miles of lakes, rivers and rapids included in our trip from Niagara to the Sea. From Niagara Falls to Toronto; thence over Lake Ontario, through the picturesque Thousand Islands; followed by the exciting descent of the marvellous Rapids to Montreal and quaint old Quebec; on down the Lower St. Lawrence and up the famous Saguenay canyon with its Capes "Trinity" and "Eternity"; and finally along the Gaspe coast to the summer resorts of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Sounds attractive, doesn't it? Then write for our beautifully-illustrated book that describes it fully. Send 6c. in stamps to cover cost of mailing.

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Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to: H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

HON. JAS. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

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We are offering highest prices for cream G.T.R., within 175 miles of Ottawa.

We furnish cans and pay all express charges.

Write for particulars.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited 319 Sparks Street, Ottawa



Mailed free to any ad-dress by the

author.

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Clydesdales That Clydesdales
Three, four and five years of age, prize-winners and champions at Ottawa and
Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding.
When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well breed
tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503

We are offering at reasonable prices a few bull calves up to ten months old, sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503, the champion bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, and out of imported dams. Also a few in self-beifers and beifers selves in calf heifers and heifer calves.

Come and make your own selection from a large herd.

Correspondence solicited.

Clydesdale Teams LARKIN FARMS Prices Reasonable

QUEENSTON,



Woodholme Shorthorns

For a high-class pure Scotch head write me; also one Scotch topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a shorthorns

bull too, every one of these will please the most exacting.

G. M. Forsyth, North Claremont, Ontario, C.P.R.

JULY 15

Write to-day ALL FREE (to 145 Van Ho Druggists Eve TRAUT, or we

Y.M.C. BUS

Students as Sept. 1st. J. W. Weste Princip Running

Write us to-WATER SU Durable, effi little. We electric outf **EMPIRI** 1200 Dun SH

Present off Stewart N

DAI For Sale—"
months—fro

 \mathbb{B} For Sale:— and 3 mon Stock. LYN F. Wallace 1854 MAP

SHORTI We have sol fine lot of lar all of the usu (MISS) C. Lucan

Spring Herd headed Newton Rin Ramsden 83 KYLE

Oakla For Sale—O of the fine 11 ot old

Jno. Elde FLETCH Present offer High-clas Geo. I L.-D. Phone

SH

Females, broand roans, bup to 50 lbs.
Thomas Gr



ation Trip te Home About."

orld will you find a holiday-all of variety. Eight hundred d rapids included in our trip ea. From Niagara Falls to take Ontario, through the pic-nds; followed by the exciting own the Lower St. Lawrence uenay canyon with its Capes '; and finally along the Gaspe orts of Prince Edward Island s attractive, doesn't it? Then illustrated book that describes mps to cover cost of mailing. mps to cover cost of mailing.

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Square, Montreal.

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of this fertile country, and Here, right at the aits you. d settlers' rates, write to:

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lydesdales and champions at Ottawa and st quality and choicest breeding.

em; also several big, well bred, rears of age, cheap. UMBUS, ONTARIO

ravo Imp. 4503

bull calves up to ten months ampion bull of the breed at nported dams. Also a few

large herd.

RMS QUEENSTON,

nost exacting.

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show nont, Ontario, C.P.R.

Shooting is a healthy, exciting sport that develops steady nerves and keen sight. Dominion Shot Shells enable high averages and make complete the pleasure and satisfaction of shooting. Get into the game now and specify "Ca-nuck" when ordering your trap loads. Ten cents brings 16 game pictures. Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited 858 Transportation Building Montreal

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Crade-Mark, Registered)

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SPAVIN- or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon
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Write to-day. BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICEALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address TROY CHEMICAL CO.,

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SHORTHORNS

Present offering:—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, On

DAIRY SHORTHORNS For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—from imported stock—highly bred.

BERKSHIRE PIGS For Sale:—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months and 3 months, from choice Imported English

LYNNORE STOCK FARM F. Wallace Cockshutt

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1915 SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS We have sold all the bulls advertised. Have a fine lot of lambs that will soon be ready for sale, all of the usual Maple Lodge quality. (MISS) C. SMITH - Clandeboye, R. R. 1

Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 834224. Can supply a few of either sex. KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO 'Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Oakland-61 Shorthorns For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Present offering 3 choice roan bulls fit for service.

High-class herd headers, and females in calf.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1
L.-D. Phone.

Erin Sta., C.P.R.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Females, breeding milkers for over 40 years, reds and roans, best type, quality and size cows milking up to 50 lbs. per day. Prices easy. Thomas Graham R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont

Dates of Fall	Faire 1	015		
Frankford	Clant	4.0		1 77
rrankville	Sent	20	Oat	- 4
Freelton			Oat	10 300
· Galt	Sent	20	Oat	1
Georgetown		4 6	Sand	7
Glencoe	Sept.	28	and	29
Gordon Lake		Q	ont	0.4
Gore Bay	Sept.	30	Oct	. 1
Gravenhurst	Sept	15	and	16
Grand Valley	Sept.	30.	Oct	- 1
Haliburton	Sent	S	ept.	23
Hanover	Sept.	16	and	17
Harrowsmith	Oc	t. 5	and	6
Hepworth	Sept.	21	and	22
Highgate	Oct	. 1	and	2
Holstein Huntsville	Sept.	28	and	29
Hymers		S	Sept.	22
Ingersoll	Oc	t. 4	and	5
Iron Bridge			Oct.	. 5
Jarvis	Oc	t. 5	and	6
Kagawong	Sept.	28 t. 5	and	29
Kemble	Oct	. 4	and	5
Kemptville	Sept.	23	and	24
Kilsyth	Sept.	30,	Oct	. 1
Kincardine	Sept.	16	and	17
Kingston				
Kirkton	Sept.	30	, Oct	: 1
Lakefield	Sept.	21	and	22
Lambeth			Oct.	. 5
Lanark	Sept	. 9	and	10
Langton	Sept	16	Oct.	17
Leamington	0	ct.	6 to	8
Lindsay Lion's Head	Sept.	28	to	25
Lombardy		9	ept.	11
London (Western Fair) Loring	Sept	. 10	to	18
Lyndhurst	Sent	14	.Oct.	1 7 5
Listowel	Sept.	21	and	22
Maberly				
Madoc Magnetawan	Sept.	27	and	28
Manitowaning	Sept.	30,	Oct.	1
Markdale Markham	Oct.	12	and 6 to	13
Marmora	Sept.	23	and	24
Marshville				
Matheson		S	ept.	25
Mattawa	Sept.	22	and	23
Maxville	Sept.	30.	oct.	. 1
Merlin	Sept.	30,	Oct	. 1
Merrickville McDonald's Corners	Sept.	16	and	17
McKellar		S	ept.	22
Melbourne			.Oct.	6
Middleville			Oct.	. 1
Midland	Sept.	23	and	24
Millbrook	Sept.	30,	Oct.	13
Milverton	Sept.	23	and	24
Minden		9	ept.	28
Moorefield				
Morrisburg	A	ug.	3 to	5
Mount Forest	Sept.	15	and Oct.	16
Murillo	Oc	t. 5	and	1 6
Napanee Newboro	Sept.	14	and	15
New Hamburg	Sept.	16	and	17
Newington	Sept.	29	and	30
New Liskeard Newmarket	Sept.	16 9 to	and	. 1
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept.	21	and	22
Noelville	Sent	20	ept.	21
Norwood	Oct.	12	and	13
Oakville	Sept.	30;	Oct	1
OdessaOhswekin	Sept. 2	9 to	Oct	. 1
Onondaga	00	et.	1 and	1 5
Orangeville	Sept	16	and	17
Orillia	ept.	S	ept.	17
Orono	Sept.	23	and	24
Orrville Oshawa	Sent	S	ept.	17 15
Ottawa (Central Canada	a)Sept	t. J	0 to	18
Utterville		U. J	. amo	
Owen Sound	Sont.	28	and	29
Pakenham	"pehr"			
	Sept.	20	and	21
Palmerston	Sept.	20 23	and and	21 24 21
	Sept. Sept. Sept.	20 23 23	and	24

Continued on next page.



Four young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

Priced from \$125.00 up.

WILL A. DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT. Brooklin, G.T.R. and C.N.R.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER. - STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Escana Farm Shorthorns For Sale—Herd header one Red 15 months buil, Grandam Imp. he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of his get won 14 prises MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON, P. O. ONTARIO JOS. MELINDDEN Manadas

JOS. MELINDDEN, Manager Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Blairgowrie Shorthorns Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle sultable in breeding and ages for all who

Shorthorns and Clydesdales—We have five young bulls of serviceable age dales, we have eight imported mares with foals. We can spare some of these and will sell them worth the money or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies.

Station: Burlington Jct., G. T. R. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington

JNO. MILLER - C.P.R. and G.T.R. - ASHBURN, ONT.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up. WM. SMITH & SON.

H. SMITH, HAY P.O., ONT.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Thistle Ha?? Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest estab. herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months. old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices. Pickering Station, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis For sale:—a number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Misse Marquis with calves at foot.

F. W. SMITH & SON, R. R. NO. 2. SCOTLAND, ONTARIO Long-Distance Telephone

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =.

A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

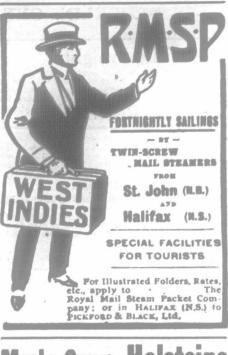
Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young buil, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. A. J. HOWDEN, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

SALEM STOCK FARM HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS

Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only 13 miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way J. A. WATT,

ELORA, ONTARIO





Maple Grove Holsteins

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O. M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and King Fayne Segis Clothilde." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting. R. M. HOLTBY

R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario The Maples Holstein Herd

Offers bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow Mechthilde, at 2 years 15,000 lbs. milk, 722 lbs. butter; R. O. P. 24.45 lbs. butter 7 days at 3 years. All calves sired by Canary Hartog. Two nearest dams 29.89 lbs. butter 7 days, two grand-dams average 115 lbs. milk in one day. Write: Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD offers ready-for-service sons of Homestead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; also daughters from one week to two years old. Prices right.

FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLEY, ONT., R.R. No. 1

Mention Advocate.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1915.

Dates of Fall Fa	airs, 1915.
Parkhill	Sept. 23 and 24
Parry Sound	Sept. 15 and 16
PerthA	
Peterboro	
Petrolia	
Pinkerton	
Port Carling	Sept. 17
Port Elgin	Sept. 23 and 24
Port Hope	
Powassan	
Priceville	
Providence Bay	Oct. 5 and 6
Queensville	Oct. 5 and 6
Rainham Centre	Sept. 21 and 22
Renfrew	
Richards' Landing	
Richmond	
Ridgetown	0ct. 11 to 73
Ripley	
Roblin's Mills Bocklyn	
Rockton	Oet 12 and 13
Rockwood	Oct. 7 and 8
Rodney	Oct. 4 and 5
Roseneath	Sept. 23 and 24
Rosseau	
Sarnia	
Scarboro (Agincourt)	
Schomberg	Oct. 14 and 15
Seaforth	
Shannonville	Sept. 18
Sheguiandah Shelburne	
Simcoe	
Smithville	Oct. 1 and 2
South Mountain	
South River	
Springfield	Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 23 and 24
Sprucedale	Sept. 23 and 24
Stella	Sept. 28
Stirling	Sept. 21 and 22
Straffordville	Sept. 15
Streetsville	
Sunderland	
Sundridge	Oct. 7 and 8
Sutton	
Tamworth	
Tara	
Teeswater	
Thamesville	Oct, 5 and 6
Thedford	
Thessalon	
Thorold	
Tiverton	Oct. 5
Toronto (Can. National)	.Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Tweed	Sept. 29 and 30
Underwood Utterson	
Vankleek Hill	
Verner	
Walkerton	
Wallaceburg	
Wallacetown Walter's Falls	
Warkworth	
Warren	Sept. 20 and 21
Waterdown	
Waterford	
Welland	
Wellandport	
Wellesley	Sept. 24 and 25
	Sept. 14 and 15
Weston	Sept. 14 and 15Sept. 17 and 18
WestonWheatley	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5
Weston Wheatley Wiarton	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5 Sept. 28 and 29
WestonWheatley	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5 Sept. 28 and 29 .Sept. 15 and 16
Weston	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5 Sept. 28 and 29 .Sept. 15 and 16 Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3
Weston Wheatley Wiarton Williamstown Winchester Windsor Wingham	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5 Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 15 and 16 Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3 Sept. 23 and 24
Weston	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5 Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 15 and 16 Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3 Sept. 23 and 24 Sept. 21 and 22
Weston Wheatley Wiarton Williamstown Winchester Windsor Wingham	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5 Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 15 and 16 Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3 Sept. 23 and 24 Sept. 21 and 22 Oct. 12 and 13
Weston Wheatley Wiarton Williamstown Winchester WindsorAl Wingham Wolfe Island Woodbridge Woodstock Woodville	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 17 and 18 Oct. 4 and 5 Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 15 and 16 Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3 Sept. 23 and 24 Sept. 21 and 12 Oct. 12 and 13 Sept. 23 and 24 Sept. 23 and 24 Sept. 23 and 24 Sept. 16 and 17
Weston Wheatley Wiarton Williamstown Winchester Windsor Wingham Wolfe Island Woodbridge Woodstock Woodville Wooler	Sept. 14 and 15Sept. 17 and 18Oct. 4 and 5Sept. 28 and 29 .Sept. 15 and 16Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3Sept. 23 and 24Oct. 12 and 13Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 16 and 17Sept. 3
Weston Wheatley Wiarton Williamstown Winchester Windsor Wingham Wolfe Island Woodbridge Woodstock Woodville Wooler Wyoming	Sept. 14 and 15Sept. 17 and 18Oct. 4 and 5Sept. 28 and 29Sept. 15 and 16Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 21 and 22Oct. 12 and 13Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 16 and 17Sept. 3
Weston Wheatley Wiarton Williamstown Winchester Windsor Wingham Wolfe Island Woodbridge Woodstock Woodville Wooler Wyoming Zephyr	Sept. 14 and 15Sept. 17 and 18Oct. 4 and 5Sept. 28 and 29Sept. 15 and 16Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 21 and 22Oct. 12 and 13Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 16 and 17Sept. 3Sept. 3
Weston Wheatley Wiarton Williamstown Winchester Windsor Wingham Wolfe Island Woodbridge Woodstock Woodville Wooler Wyoming	Sept. 14 and 15Sept. 17 and 18Oct. 4 and 5Sept. 28 and 29Sept. 15 and 16Sept. 7 and 8 ug. 31 to Sept. 3Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 21 and 22Oct. 12 and 13Sept. 23 and 24Sept. 16 and 17Sept. 3Oct. 1 and 2Oct. 1Sept. 22 and 23

THE SECRET OF EFFICIENCY. "The secret of thriving is thrift; saving of force; to get as much work as possible done with the least expenditure of power, the least jar and obstruction,

list for future reference.

the least wear and tear. And the secret of thrift is knowledge. In proportion as you know the laws and nature of a subject, you will be able to work at it easily, surely, rapidly, successfully, instead of wasting your money or your energies in mistaken schemes, irregular efforts, which end in disappointment."



Linseed Oil Cake a Safe Food

There is less danger from overfeeding Linseed Oil Cake than almost any other food.

For years and years graziers and live-stock men in Britain have been feeding this Linseed Oil Cake Meal with wonderful success.

Many of our Ontario farmers are now realizing the money there is to be made out of the summer feeding of their live stock on pasture. That is, by supplementing the pasture feed with the feed of Maple Leaf Oil Cake once a day.

It means your beef cattle, sheep and milch cows by being fed throughout the summer with the proper amount of Maple Leaf Linseed Oil Cake mixed with grain or meal will be gaining all the time and making money for you, whereas, without this in many cases don't hold their own, and milch cows often go back very rapidly. With stockers and beef cattle the Maple Leaf Oil Cake should be nutted and fed to the stock in troughs in the pastures once a day.

LINSEED OIL CAKE

MAPLE



CAKE MEN

LEAF

A good ration to commence with would be to allow about a quarter of a pound to each head and gradually increase up to about say a pound and a half or two pounds per head per day, watching your stock carefully all the time, so that they are gaining.

For milch cows it would be better perhaps to feed them in the stable at milking time and mix a little grain or chop feed with the Maple Leaf Linseed Oil Cake. If you will try this you will find your milk supply will increase considerably and be maintained longer.

Write us to-day for prices and copy of our booklet, "Facts to Feeders."

Canada Linseed Oil Mills

LIMITED TORONTO MONTREAL

Riverside Holstein

Herd headed by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

King Segis Walker whose dam, granddam and great granddam have transmitting family of the breed. I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo.

A FAREWELL OSHAWA ONTARIO

A. A. FAREWELL,

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day as 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs, butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

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At Hamilton Farms

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King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid bull calves

F. HAMILTON,

St. Catharines, Ont.

in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that

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CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS Offers for sale a splendid bull calf, born Jan. 31st, 1915, whose dam gave 60 lbs. milk a day as a Jr. two-year-old, and whose sire is a grandson of Count Lakeview Rattler. This GRIESBACH BROS., calf is evenly marked, straight and well developed.

L.-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

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B. H. BUL With 84 head sired by Foun bred, and 4 y a better lot.

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now realizing the the summer feeding That is, by supplefeed of Maple Leaf

d milch cows by bethe proper amount mixed with grain or d making money for ny cases don't hold back very rapidly. Maple Leaf Oil Cake ck in troughs in the

LEAF

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c, a grandson of PONTIAC KORN-38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs.

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am and great granddam have s., the greatest producing and some of his Sons combining g Walker, the greatest trio of ter with her first calf has just

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ATTLE

am gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and ys. There are more day than any other heifers for sale. There are more cows in

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FARMS

dam gave 60 lbs. milk a day as a Jr.
Lakeview Rattler. This
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COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

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JULY 15, 1915

Talk to any man who is feeding silage, and you will find that he is convinced that the silo is one of the best investments he ever made. He has absolute proof of its value in increased profits.

If you feed dairy cows, beef cattle or sheep you cannot afford to do without a silo. The loss you incur by not having silage to feed amounts each year to more

silage to feed amounts each year to more than the cost of a silo.

An Ideal Green Feed Silo would be worth its cost if you could use it only one year; yet, this silo will last you from twenty to thirty years, saving you thousands of dollars and making the work of feeding much easier than it is when dry corn fodder must be hauled and fed.

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Nothing is to be gained by delaying to order your silo, and your order now will insure early delivery and enable you to get your silo properly erected without expense for extra help. Delaying to the last minute may mean the misfortune of not getting the silo up in time to fill for next winter's feeding.

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The Great Live Stock Exhibition

\$30.000.00 in **Prizes and Attractions**

This year's Prize List increased by \$3,000.00 in the Live Stock Department. Live stock breeders always exhibit their best stock at London's Exhibition.

EXCELLENT PROGRAMME OF ATTRACTIONS TWICE DAILY New Steel Grand Stand. Everything up-to-date.

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SPECIAL RATES TO EXHIBITORS.

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

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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. bulls are fit for any show ring.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

DON JERSEYS With 84 head to select from we can spare 5 mature cows, 2 yearling heifers in calf, sired by Fountaine Boyle and bred to Eminent Royal Fern, 4 yearling heifers not bred, and 4 yearling bulls besides a number of 6 months heifers. We never offered a better lot. D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden, R.R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

JAMES BEGG & SON,

View Ayrshires

Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record.

BEGG & SON, R. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering one hundred Oxford range rams and 80 yearling ewes and ewe lambs. All registered, prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2, GUELPH, ONT.
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph,
Long-distance phone in house,

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Supplementing Pasture With Silage and Grain.

In what proportions would it be advisable to feed shorts and cotton - seed meal in conjunction with corn silage to supplement pasture? Could you recommend a more economical mixture to feed with silage? R. A. B.

Ans.-Cotton - seed meal and . silage would make a good combination. The amounts to feed would depend on the condition of the pasture, but 20 lbs. of silage, 3 lbs. of shorts, and from 1 to 11 lbs. of cotton-seed meal would be a good proportion to follow. Silage is excellent with which to supplement pasture, and the cotton-seed meal will enhance the milk-producing qualities of the feed. The shorts will depend upon prices in the community, but as a general thing millfeeds are cheaper than grain this season. We can not suggest a better combination.

Hired Man Leaves.

I would like to know what the law is concerning hired men. I hired a man on March 2 for nine months for \$200. A few days ago I refused him the horse and rig to go away in the evening. No promise was made in the agreement regarding such conveniences. He has advised me that he will leave, and claims \$88 for four months. What is the law in regard to this? No farmer can afford to pay \$22 a month for March or April. I was counting on him earning it during July and August, and in the fall during threshing and silo-filling.

Ans.-His reason for quitting your service is not a valid one; and he is not entitled to the \$22 a month for the time he has worked. In legal strictness, he is not entitled to be paid any wages unless and until he has put in his full time, according to the agreement of hiring as set out in your letter. But the Court, if the matter were litigated, would probably, as a matter of equity, order payment of some amount in respect of the services rendered. Full wages would certainly not be allowed. In arriving at the amount, the Court would, properly, take :nto consideration all the circumstances of the case.

Insects on Privet Hedge.

I am sending, under separate cover, a few leaves from my Privet hedge infested with insects. I have sprayed with Paris green and hellebore, but they are getting the best of me. These insects get cn the under side of the leaf and suck the life out of the leaf. The leaf curls up, turns yellow and drops off. A number of hedges have been ruined about here with this pest. Some have cut them and are letting them start up again, but that won't help matters much.

Ans.—The insects are aphids, or plant lice, which affect fruit trees, garden crops, and many kinds of field crops. They are sucking insects, and cannot be exterminated with insecticides, such as Paris green or arsenate of lead. A contact poison is necessary, such as kerosene emulsion, whale - oil soap, or tobacco water. Kerosene emulsion is prepared from two gallons of kerosene oil; rain water, one gallon; soap, onehalf pound. Dissolve the soap in water by slicing and boiling. Take from fire, and, while hot, pour in kerosene oil and churn vigorously for five minutes. For use, dilute with nine parts of water, so that the three gallons of stock emulsion will make thirty gallons of spray mixture. Spray thoroughly, striking the under side of the leaves, where the insects congregate. One pound of whaleoil soap mixed with six gallons of water will also destroy them. One pound of refuse tobacco steeped for one hour in one or two gallons of water makes an effective insecticide for such insects. Black Leaf Forty, where it can be obtained, is also very useful. The directions for its use are on the can.

"Manana" THIS is a favorite and fatal word much in use among the Mexicans: it means "To-morrow." If one asks a Mexican to close a deal, he smiles and says, "Manana, Senor." This habit has made the nation poor.

"To-morrow I will give you an application for a \$10,000 policy," said a contractor to a life agent a few days ago.

That "To-morrow" cost his wife \$10,000, for she was a widow before the day dawned on which her husband intended to apply. If he had only said "To-day!"

No life on which other lives depend should be left uninsured for one hour. If in good health you can secure an ideal policy in

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

WATERLOO, ONTARIO Secure a Mutual Life Policy TO-DAY



Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood preservatives that prevent

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T. E. BISSELL CO. Limited Blora, Ontario Elora,



Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenbrain Seafoam (Imp.) =35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor Dominion Express Building, Montreal D. McArthur, Manager, Philipsburg, Que.

High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-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.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. Write to John Coueins & Sons 'Buena Vista Farm'': Harriston, Ontario

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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 with-out stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.





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300 yards Chestnut Fencing, 3 ft. 6 high, wired 5 ins. apart, in 20-yard sections; 100 heavy chestnut support stakes, suitable for temporary cattle and sheep fencing. Apply:

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133 King St. E. TORONTO

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FOR SALE

Young sows old enough to be bred, also young pig recently weaned, out of choice stock, all will be registered.

WELDWOOD FARM FARMER'S ADVOCATE London, Ontario

For your stock get "MEDICO"—mix it yourself with common salt. Cheapest and most effective way to kill worms. Write for "Worm Destruction" free on request, wm. COOPER & MEPHEWS, 184W. Heron Street, CHICAGO

Pine Yorkshires Bred from prize-win-ning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Poland China and Chester White Swine—Choice stock of any age, either sex, both breeds. Order early. Prices easy.

GEO. G. GOULD, Essex, Ont. R. R. No. 4. IMPROVED YORKSHIRES

We are offering a few extra choice Brood Sows in pig, due between May 1st and June 15th. These Sows are priced very reasonably, and will sell in short order. We have a few young Boars fit to head any herd. Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ont.

BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS Berkshires from prize-winning dams, Guelph and Toronto. Herd headed by Montain Pat, 1st aged class and champion at Toronto in Aug, and Nov. and at London, 1913. Young stock for sale; prices and at London, 1913. Young stock for sale; prices low Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for pervice; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin.

All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3

Tamworths Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered. Before buying write for prices JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Morriston TAMWORTHS & SHORTHORNS Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Boars and sows all ages 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns both sexes, good milking strain, one Clydesdale colt two-year-old bred from imp. stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Young Pigs Coughing.

I have two pens of pigs, seven in each pen, and they have been off the sows about two months. They are thriving as well as one could expect, for I am not feeding very heavily. They have a dry cough. When I first took them off the sows I fed them oat chop and corn mixed. The sow got the same when the pigs were nursing. The corn was musty. Would that cause the trouble? For about three weeks they have been getting middlings, skim milk, and a little oil cake, soaked from one feed to another, and they run out on grass every day. There are sows in the same pen and they have no cough. Would worms cause the trouble? As yet, no pigs have died from the trouble.

Ans.-It is very difficult to diagnose such a case. Coughing in pigs may be due to digestive troubles, to worms, or to bronchitis. Digestive troubles usually produce a sort of wheezing cough, and the musty corn might have had some contributing influence to the condition, but seeing that they have been fed very well and wisely for about three weeks, it is quite likely that the trouble lies in another direction. It is probably worms or bronchitis, for which the treatment is the same. Shut them in a tight stall or pen and burn sulphur until the fumes become unbearable to human beings, then open the windows and ventilate. Although this treatment is generally prescribed, it should be said here that it is not always effective. If the pigs be given plenty of out-door exercise and free range on land that has not been previously run over by hogs, it is probable that they will recover in a short time. Middlings and skim milk cannot be improved upon for young pigs, but they should not be fed too much oil cake. A small handful twice a day for each pig is sufficient. Make them evercise and work on grass land or in lean soil, and provide dry, sheltered quarters for them at night.

Does Paris Green Burn Foliage.

I see it often stated in Departmental Reports, and even in "The Farmer's Advocate." that there is danger of Paris green burning the leaves of potato plants. Some years ago it was found out in this locality that good Paris green will not burn potato plants, but that the burning or blighting arises from another cause. You may smile when I tell you what the farmers of this district believe and have found the truth to be, that it is caused by the water being cold. You, or any other, can easily test this out. Just take some cold well water, and in the heat of the day throw some on your potato plants and watch the result. My own practice s to put three pounds of Paris ore a forty-gallon barrel, and if water is taken direct from the well I put about ten gallons of boiling water in and find no bad results, even on spots at the end or at stopping - places where the green fairly covers the leaves.

May it not be possible that we could get after the coddling moth with Paris green instead of lime - sulphur and arsenate of lead. Objection, of course, has been raised to its blighting or burning the leaves. Would you try some experiments along this line for the benefit of your many readers?

R. D. NODWELL Wellington Co., Ont.

It is an understood fact that very cold water applied to foliage in the heat of the day has some injurious effect. The contention, therefore, of our correspondent with regard to Paris green mixed in cold water has considerable significance, yet, it is doubtful whether the heating of a spray mixture is as practicable as the addition of two or three pounds of lime to prevent burning Three pounds of Paris green to forty gallons of water should deal with potato bugs" without ceremony. One pound is usually considered sufficient. Considerable investigation work has been carried on by the Experiment Stations throughout America with regard to insecticides, and we are not in a position to add any information to what they have already distributed. In a gardening way, the advice of our correspondent might be heeded - Lditor.



HOG PRO-

The big men in the hog business make sure that their stock gets clean food. Sanitary Hog Troughs can be flushed out often; never get mouldy and unhealthy. Made in six sizes from best galvanized iron.

SANITARY HOG TROUGHS

Interesting prices and full information. Write to-day.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, Preston



BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes any age.

ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONTARIO Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

BERKSHIRES---Woodburn Stock Farms We are offering for immediate sale: 25 choice boars ready for service, 25 young sows bred.

These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.

E. BRIEN & Sons, Proprietors

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NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Championship Stock. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves

A. A. COLWILL, recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.

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DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.



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LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES Have a choice lot of sows service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call. H. J. Davis, Long-Distance 'Phone, C.P.R., G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS and of breeding ages. RICHARDSON BROS., Myrtle, Oshawa or COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

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JULY 15 Th

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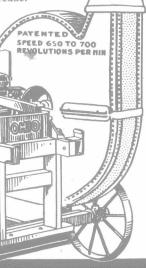
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descendants of Imp. and Championship months old and a few calves able prices.

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ored from winners and champions for and young bulls, high in quality and

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IRES Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for takin at reasonable prices. All breedthe best British herds. Write or call. P.R., G.T.R. Woodstock, Ont.

IRE PIGS of both sexes and of breeding ages.

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

ion "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Spice of Life.

JULY 15, 1915

Advertising Manager-"I don't see why you are kicking. We ran your advertisement right next to pure reading mat-

Advertiser-"Holy smoke! Do you call that scandalous breach-of-promise suit 'pure reading ?' "

Mrs. Henpeck-"Is there any difference, Theodore, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?"

Mr. Henpeck-"I should imagine a fortress, my love, would be harder to

COMMISSION JOBBERY.

"Senator, you promised me a job." "But there are no jobs."

"I need a job, Senator."

"Well, I'll ask for a commission to investigate as to why there are no jobs, and you can get a job on that."

· Pon't ax the good Lawd ter send Prosperity. Let Him see you wid yo' coat off an' yo' sleeves rolled high, tryin' ter pitch Hard Times over de fence, an' Prosperity will be settin' at yo' br'akfas' table nex' mawnin', an' you needn't wonder how he got dar !

REVERSABLE SIGN POSTS.

Tourist-"How far is it to the village

Native-"Foive mile, sir. But you be walking away from it."

Tourist-"But the sign-post directed Native-"Ah, yes! But we've 'ad all the sign-posts turned round, to fool the

HIS GREATEST FEAT.

A correspondent of the New York Sun quotes a remarkable tribute of a negro preacher to a white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit one Sunday. He said "Dis noted divine is one of de greatest men of de age. He knows de unknowable, he kin do the urdoable, an' he kin onscrew de onscrutable !"

NEUTRAL ROOSTER.

A British soldier in Belgium was one morning wending his way to camp with a fine rooster in his arms when he was stopped by his colonel to know if he had been stealing chickens.

"No, colonel," was the reply; "I saw the old fellow sitting on the wall and I ordered him to crow for England, and he wouldn't, so I just took him prison-

An old Scotchman had been ill for a long time, and it was agreed by the family that the minister should be in. When he came he told the old man he would have to leave his worldly cares aside and prepare for that terrible visitor, who was waiting at the door. "And who's that, minister?" "That greatest enemy of ours— Death." "What a fright ye gien me. Aw thocht it wis the wife's mother !"

One evening the young minister who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister" Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproof:

"Laura, I am going to ask grace."
"Well, it's about time," answered "Little Sister" in an equally reproving tone. We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has too."

He came into the grocery store and in about two minutes his new seven-dollar trousers had wiped up a large quantity of fresh paint. He made an awful fuse and the proprietor came bustling for-

"It's your own fault," said the grocery man uns appathetically. "Didn't you see that sign

'Fresh paint' ?" "Yes, aid the victim peevishily. "I saw it. I didn't believe it."
In't believe it? Why not?" ·"You

asked "Well didn't believe it because I come in so often and see something marked "h' that isn't fresh."

PAGE FENCE

NEW PRICES

Prices subject to change without notice. Owing to advancing costs of raw materials, we announce new prices as follows, freight paid:

HEAVY FENCE

ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE

		TALLE	FOLD NO. 7 GROGE
No. of bars	Height	Stays inches apart	Spacing Price in Old Ontario Ontario
6	40	22	$6\frac{1}{2}$, 7, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 9 \$0.28
7	40	22	$5, 5\frac{1}{2}, 7, 7, 7\frac{1}{2}, 8 \dots 30$
7	48	22	$5, 6\frac{1}{2}, 7\frac{1}{2}, 9, 10, 10 \dots 31$
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
8	42	161/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
. 8	47	22	$4, 5, 5\frac{1}{2}, 7, 8\frac{1}{2}, 9, 9 \dots 35$
. 8	47	161/2	$4, 5, 5\frac{1}{2}, 7, 8\frac{1}{2}, 9, 9, \dots$.38
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,
9	48	161/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 940
9	52	161/2	$4, 4, 5, 5\frac{1}{2}, 7, 8\frac{1}{2}, 9, 9, \dots$
10	48	161/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 51/2, 7, 7, 71/2, 845
10	52	161/2	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9 .45
11	55	161/2	$3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5\frac{1}{2}, 7, 8\frac{1}{2}, 9, 9$.49
	, -0	/2	-1-1-1-1-1-1-721-1-72-71-7

Special Fence

No. 9 top and bottom. Uprights eight inches apart.

18 bar, 48-in. \$0.53 20 bar, 60-in. .59 3-ft. Gate. . 2.30 12-ft. Gate... 4.35 13-ft. Gate... 4.60 14-ft. Gate... 4.85 Set tools 8.00 25 lbs. Brace Wire 1.00 25 lbs. Staples 1.05

Freight Paid on Orders of \$10.00 or over New Ontario prices on request.

ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE

Cash to accompany order. Freight paid in Old Ontario on 20 rods or more. Rolls 20, 30 or 40 rods.

Send for our big catalogue, giving mail-order prices on hundreds of lines of goods. Buy the Page Way and save one-quarter of your money.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Dept. 1 1137 King W., TORONTO

Dept. 1 505 N. Dame W., MONTREAL

Dept. 1 87 Church, WALKERVILLE Dept. 1 39 Dock, ST. JOHN

Bugs destroy leaves that carry food to the tubers. Blight robs the plants of strength. The result is small, unprofitable potatoes and small and worthless crops.

SPRAYED

Fully developed tubers grow on healthy plants. Keeping them healthy is done quickly and thoroughly. Twenty minutes will do an acre with a

OKCANADIA

4-Row Sprayer

Made In Canada POTATO MACHINERY Let us send you a 48-page book on potato growing. FREE if you mention this paper.

Dollars And

THERE is no greater economy on the farm than the con-struction of buildings that will last. Especially is this Durability and its walls are subject to more strain, than any other true in the case of the silo. Its contents are more valuable, structure. Build a silo that's stormproof, decayproof, fireproof and verminproof. Erect a



Natco Everlasting Silo "The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

It preserves ensilage perfectly in all parts. Never needs painting or adjusting. Its hollow vitrified clay tile are impervious to air, moisture and frost.

Reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar.

Write for a list of Natce owners in your province and for Catalog 4 Write for a list of Natco owners in your province and for Catalog 4

THE DAINTY

MINT - COVERED CANDY - COATED

LOTS OF FUN FOR YOUR GARDEN PARTY ROBT. WILSON

Humorous Entertainer Songs, Sayings and Stories in Costume. For circular, terms and dates, address

110 Galley Avenue,
Phone Parkdale 1469

Trade Topics.

FIVE SAILINGS WEEKLY. Port McNicoll to Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William.

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes steamships leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Sault Ste, Marie, Port Arthur, and Fort William, Steam-ship Express making direct connection leaves Toronto 12.45 p. m.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

THE IDEAL VACATION ROUTE.

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point Au Baril, French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River. Muskoka Lakes. Kawartha Lakes. Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario resorts, etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature, consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

Gossip.

In making change in his advertisement for this issue, A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., writes that the young stock he is now offering of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth swine are all well worth looking after, being the result of twenty years' careful breeding and personal selection.

PRETTY BAD.

Commander-"What's his character apart from this leave-breaking?"

Petty Officer-"Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible language Mention The Advocate when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general be avior, 'e might be a orficer!"

Quality of Circulation Counts

ANY present-day publications in the agricultural field secure a fairly large circulation by questionable schemes, but unfortunately for the advertisers this circulation is more or less of a worthless nature, and results from advertising in such publications are correspondingly poor. The following statement by Mr. G. B. Sharpe, advertising manager of the De Laval Separator Co., one of the largest, if not the largest, users of farm publications in America, should have weight with all interested in advertising mediums:

"I believe," says G. B. Sharpe, "that the closer an advertiser is able to analyze the quality and characteristics of circulation, the more apt he will be to secure adequate returns from the advertising investments; and that one subscriber who takes a paper and pays for it because he wants it, and who reasonably expects to read it closely and regularly, is worth five subscribers who have little interest and less faith in the publication which they may have been induced to subscribe for through the offering of a premium claimed to be worth the price of subscription."—From "Associated Advertising," March, 1914, issue.

The latest quarterly statement furnished the Audit Bureau of Circulations, Chicago, of which organization THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is a member, quotes

OUR CIRCULATION

at 32,712, and working on the basis of Mr. Sharpe's argument, the buying power of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is equal to

163,560

of any other publication which has secured its circulation by the offering of premiums along with a year's subscription, and in a great many cases the yearly subscription price is not even then maintained. To sum up, this means that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE circulation is worth more to advertisers than any other publication in Canada, there being none with a circulation as great as 163,560. Another invincible evidence as to the high quality of our circulation is seen in the letter copied below:

The Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—The judges have completed their work in awarding the prizes on our recent contest entitled "Why an Automobile is Profitable to a Farmer". We believe it is only fair to your journal to state that, although we used twenty-two (22) journals and daily and weekly newspapers in making this announcement, the replies received from The Farmer's Advocate, of London, considerably outnumbered those received through the avenue of any other newspaper or magazine. Also that The Farmer's Advocate, of Winnipeg, stands third on the list in point of replies received.

Yours truly, McLaughlin Carriage Co., Limited. Per G. W. McLaughlin.

Sample copy and advertising rates upon application.

THE WM. WELD CO., Limited, London, Can.