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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1877

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioners Dec 29, 14  
Dept. of Agriculture

\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 23, 1914.

No. 1139

## Last Month We Printed a List

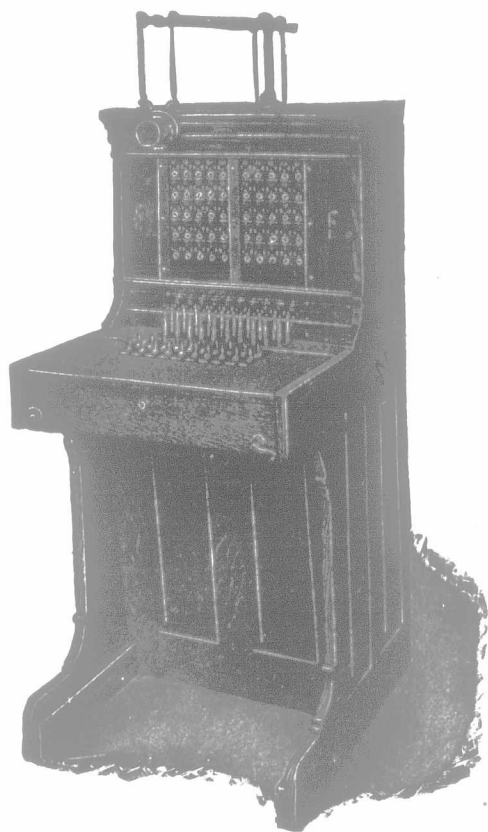
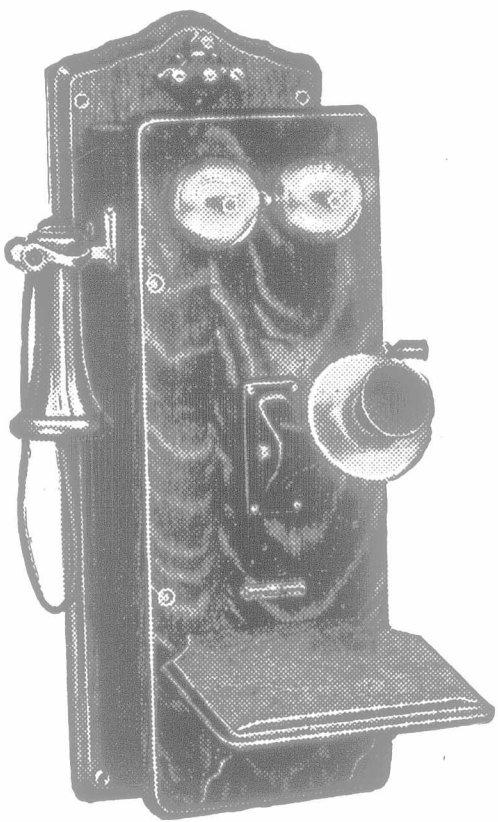
of the latest twenty-three municipal telephone systems that have been built in Ontario, eighteen of which are using our telephones. This month we wish to emphasize the high quality of our telephones, switchboards and construction materials.

## Everyone Can Say The Same Thing

Other manufacturers can say practically the same things about their telephones that we can. They can claim that their telephones are the most up-to-date, that the materials entering into their construction are the highest grade, that the workmanship is high-class, and so forth. But you can prove the superiority of Canadian Independent Telephones to your entire satisfaction by getting the experiences of any of these municipal systems. If you are already operating a system, you can also prove it to your entire satisfaction by trying our telephones on your own lines before risking the expenditure of a dollar. Our

## Free Trial Offer Allows You To

compare our telephones with the telephones with which your lines are at present equipped, or with any other telephones you may wish to compare Canadian Independent Telephones with. We welcome such comparison tests, for past experiences have gone to show that the quickest way for us to get the business is to have our telephones compared with others in actual operation on the lines.



## The Same True Of Switchboards

Like our telephones, our switchboards are of the most modern design. They are equipped with the most up-to-date self-restoring drops and jacks, and ringing and listening and ring back keys. With this equipment operators can give a more efficient service with less effort than with any other switchboard. This is a strong statement, but one that we can easily substantiate.

## All Materials Are Guaranteed

Like our telephones and switchboards, all our telephone equipment and construction materials are guaranteed. We supply telephone wire, poles, cross-arms, pins, insulators, bolts, screws—in fact, everything to build and equip a complete local or municipal telephone system. In our factory and warehouse at Toronto we carry large and complete stocks, and have a reputation for intelligence and promptness in filling orders.

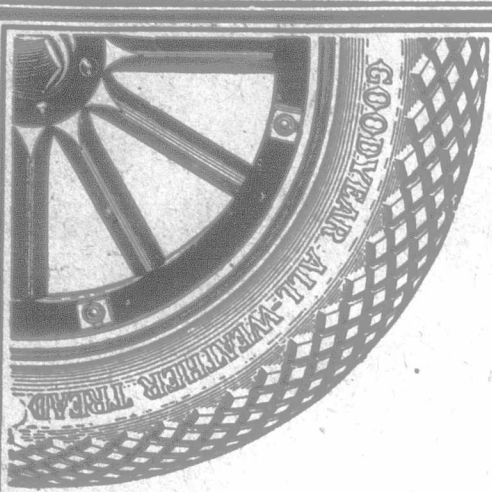
## Our Bulletins Are Free

The No. 3 Bulletin tells all about the most modern methods of building a local or municipal telephone system. The No. 4 describes our magneto telephones in detail. Both Bulletins are the latest telephone books published. Send for them.

Get our prices on dry cell batteries.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

20 Duncan Street  
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# A Sure 25% Saved on Tires

18 makes of tires now sell above Goodyear prices. Half of them sell about one-third higher. As between them and Goodyears, you are sure of one saving—right at the start—of 25 per cent.

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The evidence is that Goodyear tires are the best tires built today. They outsell any other. And they won that place by millions of mileage tests.

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None of those reasons warrants you in paying the higher prices.

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Price is our latest saving. For years we worked solely to increase the Goodyear mileage. No-Rim-Cut tires then cost you more than others.

We reached the present-day limit in good tires, then turned our efforts to reducing cost. Now No-Rim-Cut tires cost you half what they used to cost. Last year's reductions totaled 23%.

And many of the tires which once under-sold us, cost you more

than Goodyears now. One reason lies in the modern equipment and high efficiency of our great Bowmanville factory.

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These four features of No-Rim-Cut tires are found in no others, whatever the price:

First, our No-Rim-Cut feature.

Second, our "On-Air" cure—done to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

Third, our patent method for combating tread separation.

Fourth, our All-Weather tread—our double-thick, resistless anti-skid, yet as flat and smooth running as a plain tread.

These are all costly features. One of them adds to our own cost immensely. Yet we offer them all in No-Rim-Cut tires, and no high-priced tire offers one of them.

If these facts appeal to you, ask your dealer to supply you Goodyear tires.



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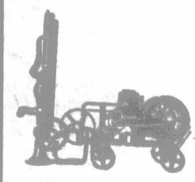
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is made to give satisfactory service—not to meet a price. The materials that are used are such as will insure its quality and the skill of Samson workers combines them in the best manner. The Samson Trade Mark on roofing means a roofing good enough to live up to the guarantee behind it. There is a book about Samson Roofing, "The Roofing of Farm Buildings"—that will help you solve roofing questions—write for it.

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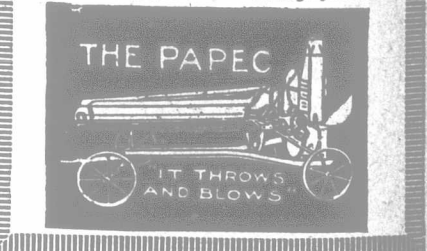
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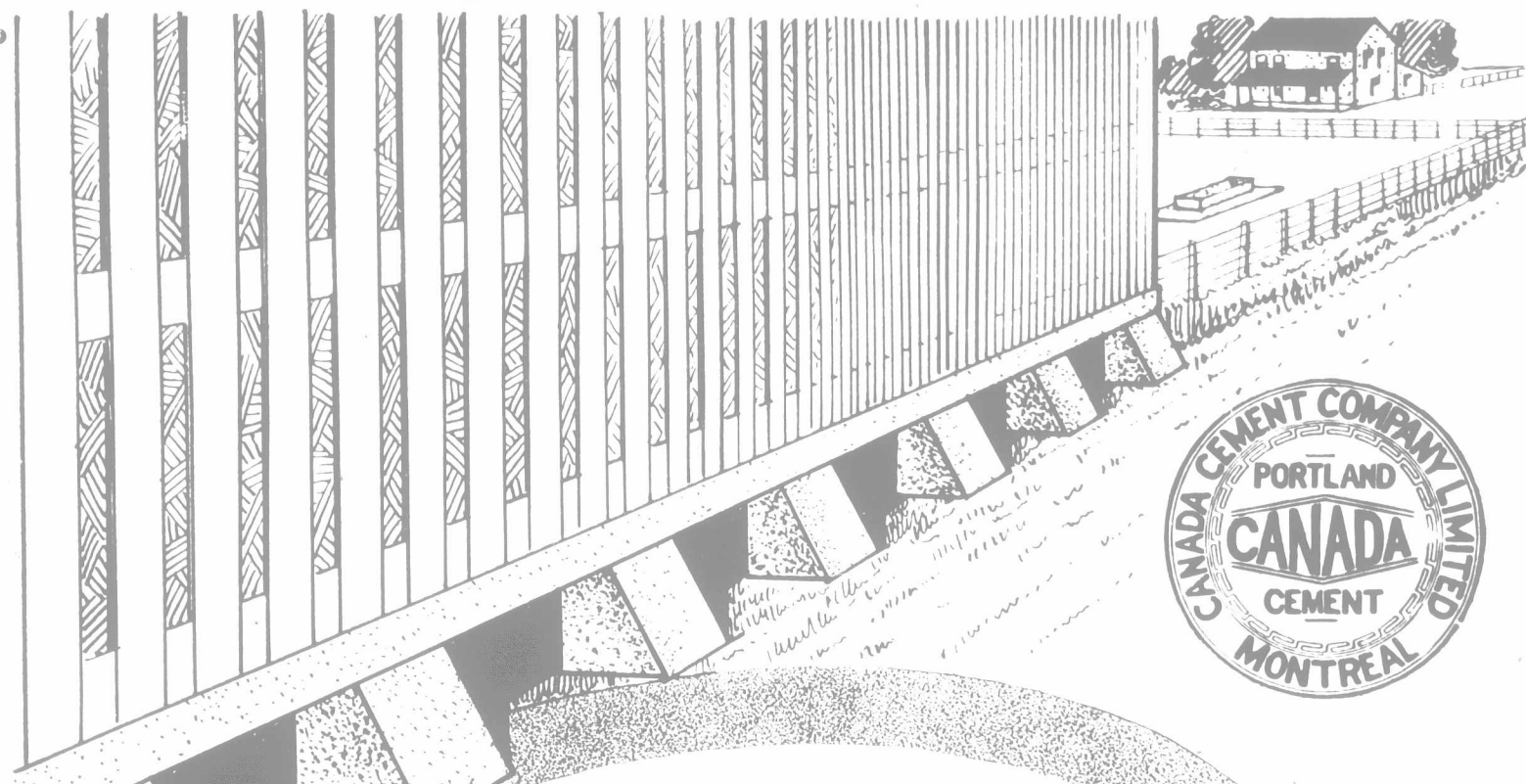
is overcome. This machine will do your washing quicker, easier and better. A necessity in every home. Pays for itself in a short time. We furnish hand machines, power outfits with special engine, and electric outfits. Write for prices and catalogue.

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Write for this free book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." It tells all about the uses of concrete and will help every farmer to have better buildings and save money.

Farmers' Information Bureau

**Canada Cement Company Limited**

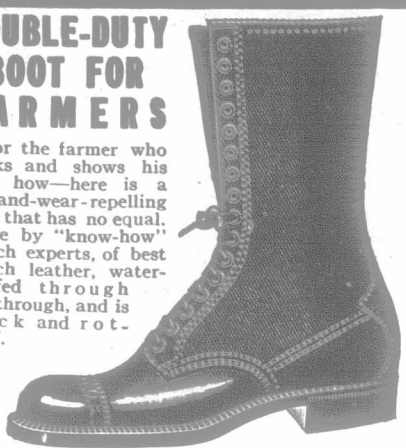
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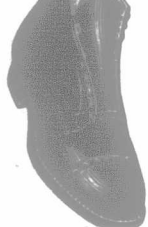
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(DEPT. 3.)

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**Farm Homes Made Comfortable**



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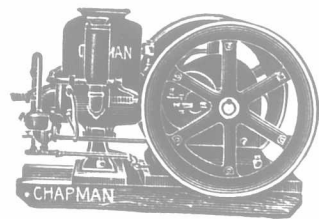
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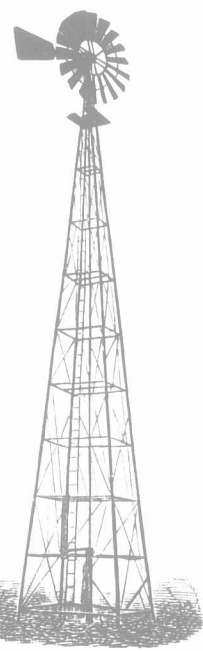
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Refuse substitutes, which are most unsatisfactory.

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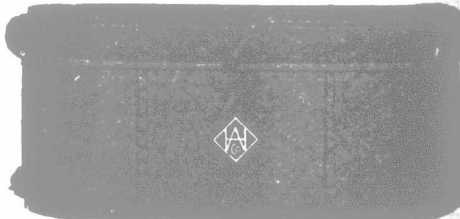
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Strong, galvanized steel tank, sits right over fire. Cooks quickly. Easy on fuel. Three sizes. Write for catalog. The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd. Tweed, Ont.



## EDITORIAL

The day of the pack pedlar is past. Parcels Post has taken their place.

Politics is a funny game. A man in power without power is now the situation in Manitoba.

After each rain, if possible, harrow again. It breaks the crust and prevents escape of the moisture.

What we have we'll hold. While waiting for a shower conserve what moisture there is in the soil with a good dust mulch.

Don't forget the advantages of after-harvest cultivation. Be ready with the gang plow and harrows to make war on the weeds.

Be careful where you get the wheat threshed. Many bad weed seeds harbor in the machine, and may perchance come home in the grain.

Don't take advice from the man in the crowd who "knows it all." People whose advice is worth something usually have to be asked for an expression of opinion.

A forage or soiling crop is superior to a ration of ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle and ragweed. The dry season of early summer demonstrated that very plainly.

Huerta is about to retire from the field. To make his name immortal he should discover a river; that is all that will be required in addition to his capacity to drink and fight.

"Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." "The most sticks and stones are always found under the best trees." If the cause is just and right push it, despite the missiles.

Consumers argue that the cost of meat is high because farmers do not raise all the calves. It would cost a dollar per pound to make beefsteak on some calves that are wisely done away with at an early date.

It has been said that "the best place to hire a man is at the gravel pit doing road work. If you find a man working, hire him by all means, he is sure to be a good one." This is not very complimentary to Statute Labor.

Train the young colt for the fair. Teach him to walk or trot when that is required of him, and to do each one correctly. It will spare the exhibitor considerable cause for provocation, prevent him from being laughed at, and perhaps win him the ribbon.

When we begin to deport immigrants it will give Canada the complexion of an editorial office where material is submitted; the good chosen and the undesirable returned. If we could have our immigrants submitted to us with the liberty of choosing and returning them we should be satisfied with the results.

### The Missing Link.

Promptness and integrity are contributing factors to the development of the pure-bred livestock industry. We do not say these characteristics are lacking among stockmen, but they might, we admit, issue transfers and endorse application papers more punctually than they have done. Sometimes there are reasons for delay, other times there are not, and the whole aspect of the affair is discouraging to new breeders. Again breeders may feel that they have sires whose progeny can easily be registered in this country, but when they come to trace the source of their certificate they find that it is issued by some club or association without standing either in this country or in the country from which the animal comes.

There are horses throughout Ontario that are registered in such herd books, and if Stallion Enrolment does no more than inform these horsemen that their animals are not qualified to register in Canada it will be doing good work. Not only are these men suffering under a delusion, but the glaring certificate which they carry leads patrons of their horse to believe that his get will be pure-bred and qualified to register in Canada provided he is mated to pure-bred mares. Many horsemen have recently discovered that their certificates are issued by clubs and associations which have no standing outside of their own state or their own province. These are matters that farmers should acquaint themselves with and make sure that the registration number and certificate of all sires is recognized by the leading stock associations in the United States and the National Record Board of Canada. Following this, Transfers of Ownership should be made promptly, for after an animal passes from owner to owner there is liable to be a "missing link" somewhere in the chain that may never be found.

### A Standard of Living.

A ship-load of dark-skinned fellow subjects of ours from India, knocking for admission at the door of British Columbia, has precipitated a crucial issue for Canada, Great Britain and the Christian Church. British rule in India, and the very coherence of this empire are involved in the exclusion of immigration under the exercise of Canadian autonomy. Questions like this bring home to people the perils as well as the privileges of imperial statesmanship. The situation is lucidly presented by "Candidus," the capable journalist-correspondent of "The Christian Guardian," and the suggestion which in conclusion he offers is that of the open door in harmony with the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, and the municipal enforcement of a white man's standard of living. This may be difficult but it is not impossible. To solve hard problems of this type is what governments are for, and the harder and larger, the better for the government that succeeds in the undertaking. The standard of living and natural surroundings of Canadian farm life rank far superior to those under which the masses in our cities and towns live, but by the application of local regulations the latter are being improved. We set up and enforce standards of living for dairy cows that Canadians and new-comers alike may have pure and wholesome food. We do not permit a man to make his hog pen or his hen-house a nuisance to his next door neighbor, and we lock him up if he does so himself. If we can insist on clean

and roomy stables and close up insanitary houses, we can go further in the interests of humanity by the enforcement of wholesome standards of human living. Why are the peoples from abroad flocking to Canada? Because of our opportunities, civil liberties and good institutions largely developed under regulation and wise laws. We are within our rights and powers to preserve such conditions for ourselves and others who wish to enjoy the boon of life in Canada. The proposal is, therefore, rational and perhaps not less feasible in the long run than rigid exclusion except of the criminal and diseased "undesirables." It is no more than common sense that our cities and towns should prevent the development of over-crowded, slum tenements which would have to be cleaned out later on at untold trouble and cost. Begin right and keep right is the only safe policy in dealing with the living conditions of the foreign element. This will be facilitated and their own future still further improved and made secure by enforced school attendance, and the thorough acquisition of the English language by the rising generations. Asia as well as America and Europe, can slam doors, and the consequences might easily stagger humanity. The vast Asian races in Japan, China and India are not as they once were, and must be reckoned with on the plane of a higher world citizenship. The course of true statesmanship lies along the path of conciliation and the application of the white man's standard of living, which will do our own people as well as others good.

### Dash Churns and Dreadnoughts.

When roller-bearing, barrel churns are available, dairy farmers do not stock up their equipment with old, dash churns. Should the time ever come when bread did not require buttering other use will be found for butter fat. When the pea weevil becomes too prevalent and predatory we simply drop Canada field peas out of the rotation as there is neither pleasure nor profit in growing food for bugs. In the sphere of militarism and naval equipment an analogous situation is developing. Lately in Great Britain a sensation was created by an evidently well considered letter published from the eminent naval authority, Sir Percy Scott, dealing with the sea warfare of the future. Before now Sir Percy has been credited with sound and original ideas. To him was due the presence of naval guns at Ladysmith which it is said saved the situation in the South African war. In substance and in brief he now condemns dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts as certain to become obsolete. They will perish he says, because they cannot protect themselves against the submarine at sea or in narrow waters. In future he thinks that no battleship will dare come even within sight of a coast adequately protected by submarines. Therefore, any more battleship building in 1914 would be a misuse of the money collected from citizens for the defence of the empire. If warfare continues, the inference is that the naval conflict will be revolutionized by submarines and aeroplanes. These, with a few fast cruisers are what Sir Percy Scott discerns, as the war fleet of the future. If submarines cannot fight against each other he further foresees an end of sea-warfare altogether. Meanwhile the authorities are wasting the peoples' money building ships that cannot fight and a subsidiary deduction is that Canada has had a lucky escape in not being drawn

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
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ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA

into the wasteful dreadnought maelstrom. We need not at this hot season worry over crediting the deliverance to the wisdom or the political perversity of the Senate. Whether the new craft in turn become useless it is certain they are vastly cheaper. This is a strong point in Canada where capital is so much required for legitimate enterprise and the burdens of taxation are increasingly heavy. A distinguished American authority, on submarines and torpedoes, Simon Lake confirms the view of Sir Percy Scott that the knell of the dreadnought has been sounded.

From the naval armament interests there has, of course, been a hum of protest against the disturbing deliverance of Sir Percy, but deeper reasons are gradually taking shape in the public mind not only in relation to the methods and weapons but the whole barbarous system of warfare on land and sea. As the former become obsolete the people are bound at no distant date to relieve themselves of the economic burdens which barbarism imposes. In his address at Toronto not long ago, Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion" exposed the hollowness and folly of the cry that one nation, like Great Britain, must have a naval equipment, superior to some other. Then Germany takes the same attitude which she has a right to do and so it comes to this that every nation must have a fleet equal to or more powerful than every other one—a manifest absurdity. But it is just such folly as this that lays frightful burdens upon the people. The same principle is true in regard to militarism. The best way to promote peace is to be peaceful; cease preparing to fight and cultivating the war spirit. The apologists for militarism and a big naval program set up the specious plea that human nature continues as of old and that fighting will continue. The progress of truth, justice and mercy develop and compel changes in the behaviour of human nature. Slavery was swept away from the British dominions and duelling is not now the code of honor among sensible and decent men. People are not burned as torches, now-a-days, or fed to lions for grand-stand entertainment.

The impartial report of the International

Commission lately issued by the Carnegie Endowment on the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan War among a group of half-civilized peoples, jealous and brutal, shows once more the folly and waste of such conflicts. But it brings out one satisfactory consideration that the peace movement has made strides for by the patience and sagacity of Earl Grey the British foreign Minister and the German Emperor working together, a general European war was averted, an achievement which a few years ago would have been regarded as utterly unattainable. This marks a great advance for reason and for peace which has behind it the advancing spirit and power of the world's most enlightened sentiment.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A very pretty little orchid which is to be found in many of our open sphagnum bogs is the *Arethusa*. From fig. 1, the appearance of this flower from the side can be seen. The flower is very large for the length of its stalk, and is



Fig. 1.

crimson-purple in colour. One sepal and two petals form the upper part of the flower and arch over the column (the structure, which, in the orchids bears the anthers and stigma). The other sepals are long and narrow and are curved.

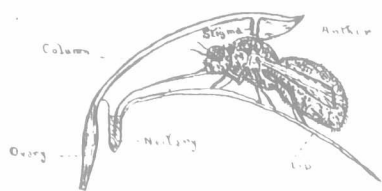


Fig. 2.

The lip is broad, fringed and notched, covered with darker purple blotches and ridged with three crests of fine white hairs.

Beautiful though it is, it is not its beauty which interests us most, but the modifications



Fig. 3.

which it exhibits for securing cross-pollination by insects. Fig. 2 shows a lengthwise section of the column and lip, and we can see that the anther is on the outer side of a little bracket and the stigma on the inner side. In fig. 2 the bee has forced its way into the flower and is



Fig. 4.

sucking up the nectar. In fig. 3 the bee is backing out of the flower and we see that the anther is hinged at its outer and upper end and as the bee backs out it opens this lid-like anther and the pollinium (pollen mass) is deposited upon its back. As the bee enters a flower the lid only closes tighter, but as it backs out the little projecting beak of the anther, which can be seen in Fig. 1 jutting out beyond the bracket, is caught by its back and the lid is opened. When the bee visits the next flower the pollen mass on its back slips past the closed anther lid, but as it backs out the pollen mass catches on the stigma, as is shown in Fig. 4. At the same time the bee receives another pollinium from this flower, which is carried to the next flower visited. In this way cross-pollination is assured.

Much the same mechanism that is found in the *Arethusa* is also seen in the *Pogonia* and in the *Calopogon*, two other orchids which are not uncommon in our open bogs. But the *Calopogon* is almost unique among the orchids in having its lip uppermost. In nearly all the orchids the lip is brought underneath by a twist in the ovary, and this twist is lacking in *Calopogon*. Now, since the lip is the alighting place for the insects which pollinate the flowers it is easily seen that the best place for it is beneath, and for many years it was unknown how the insects behaved in visiting *Calopogon*. I determined to solve this problem, and in 1904 spent a good deal of time watching flowers of this species in a large open bog. I found that bees visited these flowers and that they entered the flower up-side-down, that the lip bent down at its base (it being prevented from bending at any other point by three bracket-like ridges upon it) and thus brought the insect's back in contact with the column.

No phase of botany is more interesting than that dealing with the relations of plants to insects, of plants to their environment. The older botany was merely a study of parts and the names of parts, and of the names of plants. The newer botany deals more with processes, with the why and wherefore of things, and consequently is a more difficult, but a far more live subject.

### The Significance of a Fair.

The season for exhibitions large and small is about to open in Eastern Canada, and preparations are being made to attract both the exhibitor and visitor. From the viewpoint of the executive, who are responsible for the success of a fair, it is necessary to have a large number of exhibits with which to advertise the show and attract a large number of spectators, for upon the click of the turnstiles depends the financial success. In the larger exhibitions the greatest bid is made to urban people, for they come in greater numbers and are usually better spenders. In order to attract them, and in fact to attract every class of people, the exhibits must be of a spectacular nature, and that is usually very well provided. If an exhibition does not teach a lesson, does not drive home some fact to the visitor or does not ultimately encourage its patrons to buy or produce a better article, and thus reduce or maintain the cost of all our commodities at a fair level it has been without avail.

We have no desire to censure any fair in particular, but we would have the officers of all exhibitions remember the significance of agriculture in the management of their local show. True, it is, the quality of a display reflects the thought and desires of the people who attend, but if they are to be educational in nature they must lead, not follow. There are to be 316 fall fairs in Ontario this season beside the larger exhibitions, and in their management and influence lies possibilities for untold good. It should be remembered that in Ontario alone \$1,283,000,000 are invested in agriculture, while the capitalization of all the manufactures and industries in Canada is represented by \$1,247,500,000. Thus the agriculture of Ontario is valued at \$35,500,000 more than the combined manufacturing enterprises and industries of Canada. This in terms of dollars and cents represents the importance of agriculture to the country. Again the farmer is the great wealth producer of the nation for, speaking of Ontario alone, the value of farm products amounts to \$175,000,000 annually. \$39,000,000 represents the revenue of our mines, and \$30,000,000 the revenue of our forests.

The cynical sometimes ask, "how can a fair influence the price of commodities?" Admitting that prices depend upon the law of supply and demand, the question is easily answered. If all

the farms of the Province of Ontario adopted the method and practices in use on the best ten per cent. of them, production would be doubted, this has been demonstrated. Admitting that there is then a possibility of increasing production, a fair should and does act as a stimulus in that direction. Let us illustrate the possibilities in one direction only. Seed grain which takes prizes at the fairs is usually purchased and distributed for seed purposes, and is thus disseminated quite largely over the country or throughout the various local districts. The oat crop annually covers about three million acres of land, and for the average of the last ten years has been valued a little over \$36,000,000. The average increase of one bushel per acre would mean an increase of three million bushels in the total crop. A decrease of five per cent. in the hull of the varieties of oats grown would mean \$2,000,000 increase in the value of the oat crop of Ontario, and this might easily be accomplished through the growth of certain varieties of grain. This illustrates the possibilities in one direction only, and if all agricultural crops and live stock could be improved and increased in value to the same extent the urban people might then see some slight ray of good resulting from monies which they have expended for the maintenance of fairs.

People are beginning to realize the importance of agriculture in the economic world, and we hope that the exhibition officials will allow it space and acknowledgement commensurate with its value.

**Truth and Milk.**

The demand for a real dual-purpose cow is growing in this country and with the growth of every breed comes an excessive demand for individuals of that strain. This, eventually, deteriorates the breed on account of the number of individuals that are reserved for breeding purposes. In the case of the dual-purpose cow there are a number which are, in reality, dual-purpose, that is, they have a capacity for producing a fair quantity of milk and a lousy early-maturing calf. Most good Shorthorns have the latter quality but many, even some which are being advertised as milking Shorthorns are not persistent milkers. Heretofore, the Bates strain of Shorthorns has been credited with the greatest capacity for producing milk, but these milk-giving qualities are not confined to the Bates strain alone. It is inherent in a number of strains of Shorthorns that have been bred to give milk as well as produce a blocky calf. The danger to the interests of the milking Shorthorn in Canada is that while the demand is at its height many amateurs in this line of stock will have handed out to them, as milking Shorthorns, a class of cows that are not up to the mark.

Readers will have noticed, perhaps, on auction sale posters throughout the country, during the last sale season, how prominently Shorthorns were listed as being milkers, some of them no doubt were but many, we fear, have been the type of Shorthorn that would not produce milk sufficiently to claim the name of milkers. This is not fair to the buyer neither is it fair to the type of Shorthorn that is now being developed in Canada, and it will be in the interests of Shorthorn breeders and in the interests of the breed not to over-advertise this quality in their Shorthorns, if it is not present. Their favorite animals here have been bred for one purpose only and until the milking strain has been sufficiently introduced and has become inherent in the stock it is unjust to expect all Shorthorns to have a great capacity for milking.

**The Farmer's Creed.**

I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that will grow richer rather than poorer from year to year.

I believe in 100-bushel corn and in 50-bushel wheat, and I shall not be satisfied with anything less.

I believe that the only good weed is a dead weed, and that a clean farm is as important as a clean conscience.

I believe in the farm boy and the farm girl, the farmer's best crops, the future's best hope.

I believe in the farm woman, and will do all in my power to make her life easier and happier.

I believe in a country school that prepares for a country life, and a country church that teaches its people to love deeply and live honorably.

I believe in community spirit, a pride in home and neighbors, and I will do my part to make my community the best in the state.

I believe in the farmer, I believe in farm life, I believe in the inspiration of the open country. I am proud to be a farmer, and I will try earnestly to be worthy of the name.—Frank I. Mann, in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg.

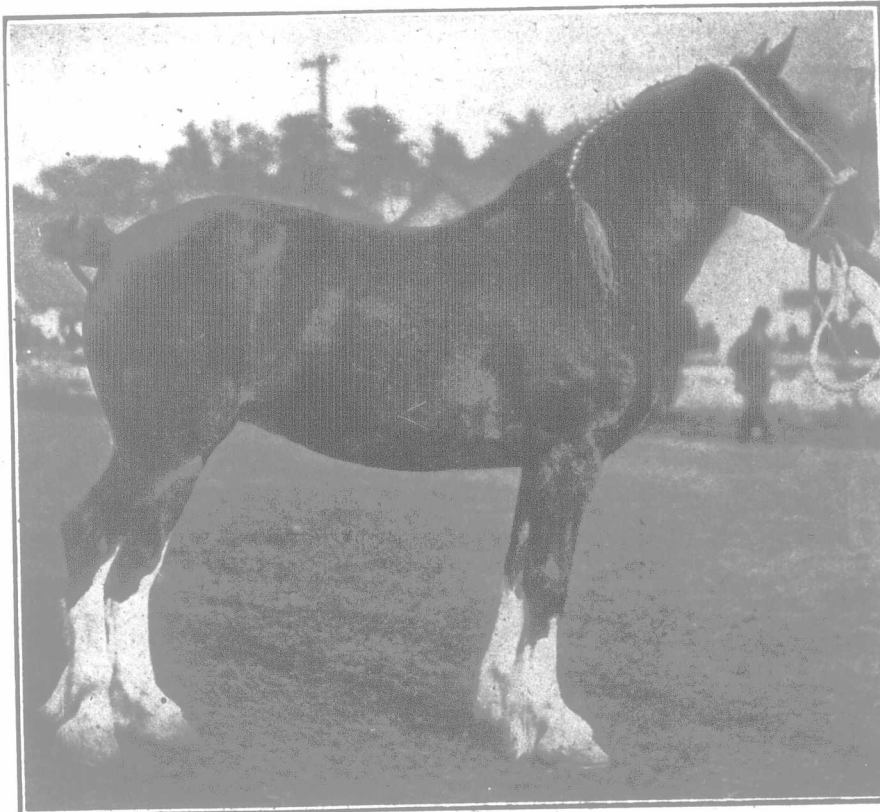
**THE HORSE.**

More oats, stern language and intelligent manipulation of the reins is superior, in the majority of cases, to the whip.

Frequently a thorough washing with soft water and soap, thoroughly cleaning the mane and tail will put a stop to the scratching and rubbing that so often spoils the appearance of the horse.

**A Noted Horse Passes.**

The Clydesdale stallion of world-wide fame, Baron of Buchlyvie, has been done away with. This horse is noted both for his get and for some remarkable litigation incurred over his joint ownership; the latter will soon be forgotten, but he, through his progeny, will be remembered for all time. At a public auction where this horse was once disposed of he made the record price of £9,500. Baron of Buchlyvie has been a noted winner at the leading fairs in Scotland,



**Pretty Lass.**

Champion Canadian-bred mare at the Central Canada Exhibition, 1913.

but not until 1908 did he reach the top, when he secured first place at "The Highlands" at Aberdeen, beating on that occasion his own son, Perfect Motion. Baron of Buchlyvie is known to all patrons of the Clydesdale breed, both for his own nearness to perfection and the high character of some of his progeny, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Dunure Footprint, The Dunure, Dunure Stephen, Dunure Keynote and many others. On June 28th he was kicked on the near fore leg and it was found necessary to do away with him. This is a severe loss to the Clydesdale breed, but Baron of Buchlyvie has lived long enough to assert himself and establish a name that will not soon be forgotten in the horse world.

**Dietetic Diseases in Horses.**

Diabetes insepitus or Polyuria is a dietetic disease characterized by great thirst, excessive discharge of urine of a low specific gravity and light in color, rapid emaciation, languor and debility. In most cases it is caused by food of poor quality, but in some instances it appears to be due to some constitutional cause produced by derangement of the assimilative functions, either in the digestive canal, the solid organs or the blood. In some cases it results from digestive derangement and disappears when the digestive apparatus has regained its normal condition. It also, in some cases, accompanies other diseases

where digestion is imperfect. The most common cause, however, is found to be in the food which the animal consumes. It has not been shown that it is ever induced by the water he drinks.

Dark-colored, heated hay generally causes excessive thirst and diuresis, it probably containing some ingredient which acts as a stimulant to the kidneys, but there is probably no cause so fertile as hay, oats, bran or other food that is musty, or that has been musty, even though the appearance of must may have been removed by kiln-drying or other processes. In some seasons following a wet harvest we notice the disease quite common, being due to damaged food.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The diagnostic symptoms are excessive thirst and profuse urination. The urine passed is of light specific gravity, and almost, if not quite as clear as water. In addition there is noticed a failing of appetite; the visible mucous membranes become pale, or sometimes a rusty yellow in color. The skin becomes harsh, the coat dry, staring and unhealthy in appearance; the animal loses life and ambition, becomes debilitated and loses flesh rapidly. The pulse lacks force and is usually infrequent, though sometimes more frequent than normal, but in all cases weak. The mouth has a sour odor. The patient usually has a craving for unclean food and water and a tendency to lick the stall and manger. The symptoms are so plain, especially the excessive and frequent voiding of large quantities of clear urine, that it is not difficult for any person to diagnose the disease.

**TREATMENT.**—As in all cases where it is possible, of course, the first thing to be done is remove the cause. It can readily be appreciated, that it is practically impossible to cure any disease, the cause of which is allowed to continue. The food that the patient is consuming must be carefully examined, and if either hay or grain be of inferior quality, especially if musty, it must be substituted by food of good quality. In cases where nothing in particular can be found wrong with the food the whole ration should be changed, as it is possible there may be some deleterious substance in it that cannot be readily detected. In cases where the symptoms are not severe, a change of food is all that is necessary, and it will soon be followed by a disappearance of the symptoms. In more severe cases it is well to administer a laxative, as a pint of raw linseed oil or 5 or 6 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger. The diet should be restricted to hay and bran for a few days, and water to which has been added a tablespoonful of baking soda, should be given in small quantities and often. When the laxative has ceased to operate, iodine should be administered, commencing with 1 dram doses 3 times daily, given either in a pint of cold water as a drench or mixed with dampened bran or rolled oats. If this treatment does not cause a well-marked

lessening of the symptoms in two days, the dose of iodine should be increased to 1½ or even 2 drams. The size of the dose should be diminished as the thirst disappears. Iodine may be said to be a specific for this disease. It has the action of quickly arresting thirst, and as the thirst is arrested a noticeable diminution of the quantity of urine voided will be apparent. The appetite is improved and all other symptoms of the disease disappear so soon as the system becomes charged with the drug.

As soon as the acute symptoms, viz., great thirst and excessive urination, disappear, the administration of iodine must be discontinued, else a condition known as iodism or poisoning by iodine will be produced. If the appetite should not return the ordinary tonics, as 1 dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian and ginger should be given 3 times daily as long as necessary.

**WHIP.**

In-born vitality and vigor consequent to intelligent care are two qualities in a horse that aid in resisting heat. Color is often mentioned as a factor, but we often see the black working just as coolly as the white or grey. Fatalities as a result of heat usually occur where the horse has been improperly fed and unwisely cared for. It is the horse with clean bone, fine feather and lasting vitality, with a good constitution that resists the heat.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Knowing Swine and How to Feed Them.

Most farmers who are in the business for profit and enjoyment as well usually find themselves leaning towards some particular kind of stock, out of which they can make the most money, and to particular breeds of that kind. It is from these men who make a specialty of one particular thing that most knowledge can be gleaned, and when they are interested enough in their stock and in stock generally to discuss it and disclose their methods of feeding and management, some very interesting and instructive information can be acquired. On a recent visit to the farm of John Dodge, in Middlesex County, a representative of this paper obtained some interesting notes, for on this place one hundred and twenty hogs are now being grown and finished. Although Mr. Dodge is milking a number of cows and supplying cream to the creamery, yet during the life-time of his activities on the farm he has devoted his attention particularly to swine, for in them he sees remuneration and derives pleasure from growing and finishing the same. Mr. Dodge has made a success of this enterprise, and consequently can discuss it with authority.

Most industries who take advantage of some special opportunities that may be presented. In the manufacturing world it may be proximity to a favorable market or desirable shipping facilities or source of fuel or power, but on the farm these circumstances do not enter so commonly into the birth of a scheme. In this particular instance, nearness to a creamery where quite a large quantity of buttermilk is a by-product, has influenced Mr. Dodge into the development of his feeding enterprise. He goes with the tank every day to the creamery and procures the pasteurized buttermilk which they have to dispose of. This is taken home and with a large number of pigs it can be fed before it becomes putrid or soured to any great extent. In the summer time, however, it does develop considerable acidity, but during the greater part of the year it can be fed before it has deteriorated very much. This product, combined with the home-grown grains, enters extensively into the rations fed to the growing pigs.

#### CARE OF THE BROOD SOWS.

In order to keep farrowing sows and young, growing pigs in a proper state of health and normal in condition, Mr. Dodge emphatically asserts that they should have access to the ground at all times. Most breeders of swine admit this but they do not always translate their words into actions, and from the enquiries which are received at this office during the winter and spring months we are led to believe that there are a number of people who do not even realize that freedom and access to the ground, is to a certain extent, a panacea for most of the ills that swine are heir to. "Get them to the ground at all possible times and at any expense," Mr. Dodge advises, but if this is impossible throw plenty of fresh earth into their pens that they may enjoy as much as possible that which they so much require. For sows about to farrow or any pigs showing a tendency to crippling or lameness, this warning is of double importance.

Only a few of this large number of swine are purchased from the neighbors, the great majority being produced on the farm. This necessitates the keeping of a number of brood sows, and the execution of considerable care. The brood sows are fed largely on bran previous to farrowing, and after farrowing they are fed on bran and shorts, but fed very sparingly until the young pigs are about one week old. Up to that time thin slop with a little bran and a small quantity of milk is all the sow receives. Mr. Dodge has on two occasions overdone the feeding under these circumstances and knows well the significance of this warning. Not until the young pigs are two or three weeks old are the mothers raised to full feed.

#### RATION FOR GROWING PIGS.

This feeder will not have his small pigs weaned under six weeks of age, and even seven or eight weeks often elapse before they are taken from the dam. However, during this time and from the period when they will at first take to feed they are given access to a small pen and there nurtured on extra rations. Shorts enter very largely into the rations of these pigs. The shorts are scalded with hot water but not too hot, for it causes the mixture to become lumpy and not palatable. With water at the right temperature the mixture has a milky consistency, and the pigs take to it very much. They receive this millfeed as a large part of their ration until they are one hundred pounds in weight, and along with it the buttermilk is used quite liberally. At first skim-milk is used to a small extent, but with the growing calves to feed there is little surplus of this product, and

the young pigs depend largely upon the shorts and buttermilk for food.

The young pigs are carried thus until they are about one hundred pounds or one hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight, then home-grown grain is introduced more generously into the mixture. Oats and wheat are sometimes used in the proportion of two-thirds oats and one-third of wheat. Barley is likewise considered good, and is often mixed one-half barley and one-half oats. These are fed in conjunction with the buttermilk to the pigs up to near the time they may be finished, but Mr. Dodge declares that it is not profitable to feed buttermilk anywhere near exclusively, for on account of its binding nature it does not result in the best health of the swine. Furthermore, it does not have the same feeding value when fed alone as it does when mixed with quantities of grain. For

evidence that Mr. Dodge has the industry well in hand and understands the animals with which he is working.

### A Hindrance to the Pure-Bred Industry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"This heifer is in calf to a neighbor's scrub bull." In visiting different breeders I so often hear the sentence that I thought as an uninterested party I might be able to say a word in condemning this uniaful practice of so many who let their scrub bull run in an open pasture, and usually the one who follows this practice is the careless fellow who does not keep his fences in proper repair.

The case I have in mind at present is of a certain farmer who had his heifers pasturing some four or five miles from his home. Some members of the family going by the pasture one evening saw a scrub bull serving one of his heifers. He went down the following morning, and the bull was still in the field and while trying to put him out, the owner came along and said he was very sorry and that he had not seen him for three days. The owner of the heifers told him that if any of his heifers proved in calf he would not expect to stand full loss. One heifer proved in calf, but nothing more was

said until a few days before the heifer calved when they met again and when asked what he was going to do about it the owner of the bull got quite angry and said he did not intend to do anything.

Now I ask, Mr. Editor, is it right? Is it justice? Is it not discouraging for a new breeder who has paid long prices for foundation stock? Here was a fine heifer dropped a calf before she was two years old (six months sooner than was intended), and had a bull calf which he sold for veal. This heifer if bred to his own bull may have had a heifer calf which would have been worth \$100.00 at least from his stock bull, and \$50.00 if a bull. And yet the guilty party refuses to do anything. Those who have gone to court and received \$50.00 have had \$50.00 or \$60.00 court expenses in connection with securing it. I understand a man can be fined \$50.00 for letting a bull run loose, but a man does not usually care to interfere with his neighbor until he has done him some harm and then in this case it is too late.

I think, if a man can prove that a neighbor's scrub bull has served his cows or heifers on his own farm he should be made liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.00 to owner of cows without taking it into court.

A. O. F.

(Under legislation enacted during the last session of the Provincial Government of Ontario, owners of scrub bulls are liable for damage in such cases as the writer of this article describes. The same legisla-

tion is being agitated in other Provinces.)—Editor.

### The Exhibition at Calgary.

Judging from the character of the exhibition at Calgary which was held from June 29th to July 4th we are led to believe that the show season of 1913 is to be surpassed during the coming season. The exhibition annually held at Calgary has had a substantial and steady growth from year to year and it is now realized that the accommodation there provided is totally inadequate to meet the demands of the growing exhibits annually brought forth. In appreciation of these circumstances the City of Calgary passed a by-law appropriating \$360,000 to the exhibition for the re-arrangement of the grounds and the erection of new buildings. The live stock ex-



Piles of Pork.

Made from grain and buttermilk, on John Dodge's farm.

finishing, rye is considered to be one of the best grains. It is very rich in feeding value for swine, and mixed in the proportion of one-half rye to one-half oats it brings good results. It never enters, however, into the ration of the brood sow. It is considered too rich in flesh-forming qualities to be satisfactory. The rye in the ration for finishing hogs might be replaced with corn. Nothing is fed unground, and all the meal is scalded as before described. These foods make up a large portion of the fodder for the swine, but in addition to this they receive roots, mangles being preferred, alfalfa and clover hay as well as rape. On the day we visited Mr. Dodge's farm we found he had three and one-half acres all prepared for rape, which will make a fall pasture for the pigs.

#### CONDIMENTS.

As a tonic and preventive of disease, wood ashes are given liberally. When feeding buttermilk, which is particularly weak in ash constituents, wood ashes are very acceptable to the



The Finished Product of the Farm.

swine, and play a very important part in the maintenance of health and stability of the system. Salt is mixed with the feed in order to give flavor and keep the pigs in healthy condition. In case a physic is required salts or sulphur are used, but sulphur has the preference here, as Mr. Dodge considers it not wise to feed too much salts to young, growing pigs.

Unless required for breeding purposes no pigs are kept on the farm after they are six months old, neither is there any necessity for this, for under the methods of management and feeding previously described the swine are as heavy as is desirable between five and six months of age. Only last spring a bunch was sold off at about five and one-half months of age which averaged 220 pounds each. This is almost the maximum desired on our markets for pigs of this kind, and in order to command the best price they should never be above this weight. This is conclusiva



hibit was indeed a good one and entries were domiciled in lean-tos and sheds constructed in every available corner. Accommodation for them was exceedingly limited and many sheds had to be put up on short notice.

2281 head of horses, cattle, sheep and swine came forward and the general complexion of the classes was pleasing to the spectators and judges alike. In Clydesdales the winners of the spring show were again paramount. Laird of Barsallock by Hiawathe Godolphin secured male honors, while Maggie Fleming by Royal Chattam was best of the females. These two individuals have met with no stunted success and will probably be heard from throughout the entire show season of 1914. Royal Trustee by Dalavaddy won in the three-year-old stallion class while Helsington Chancellor by Quick Silver won like honors among the two-year-olds.

The Western Provinces is the strong foothold for the Percheron breed in Canada and shows in that locality bring out the very best we have. The Calgary exhibition was characterized by the large number of good Percherons and fewer poor ones than has been their record in the past. Many of the aged horses have been winners and the competition was exceedingly keen on this account in the aged class. Jureur, a persistent winner, came back and won highest honors in the breed. In the females, laurels went to Bonnie Belle and her son by Halifax was junior champion and reserved grand champion of the breed. Among the young horses, Mustang, a horse recently imported commanded attention and may probably win recognition at a later date.

Owing to their substance and general qualities the Shire breed is rapidly gaining ground in the Province of Alberta and the Calgary show, either spring or fall; usually brings out a goodly number. Generally speaking, the summer exhibition did not show as good an exhibit as the spring show, but the female classes were stronger. Belgians and Suffolk-Punches, Draft Horses and Pure-bred Teams together added to the quality and nature of the horse show.

Shorthorns came forward again and many of the stables were filled by several new exhibitors. Missie's Prince for Yule and Bowes won the male championship and highest female honors were given to Sittyton Rosebud, a very blocky, low-down two-year-old.

A herd of Herefords from across the line, shown by A. B. Cook, of Helena, Mont., is doing the western show circuit with a number of high-quality animals. His Fairfax 16th won the aged-bull class, while Beau Perfection, from the same herd, won the two-year-old class. Bonnie Lass 2nd, again from Cook's herd, won in aged cows, and another from the same herd won in the class for heifers over two years old.

Judging by the 140 head of Holsteins on exhibition that breed must be well liked in the West, and the number of young stuff shown proves they are just commencing. Sir Admiral Paul won the aged-bull class for J. G. Ranby, and Kol Pietje Duke, the two-year class, for Techer. Victor Johanna Burk and Korndyke Mechtilde were winners in the aged-cow and three-year-old classes respectively.

The Ayrshires were shown by R. R. Ness, of Dewinton, and J. J. Richards, of Red Deer, while the familiar figures of J. Harper, E. W. Shenfield, and W. H. Morston, announced the presence of a good line of Jerseys.

## THE FARM.

### Back to the Land, Why?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For the past decade Canadians have been saying in the most emphatic way, by their actions, that they prefer city to country life. That there are fewer producers of farm produce has resulted in such produce commanding better prices. More extensive methods and the use of larger machinery enables a greater accomplishment per man than formerly. This has brought the farmer a larger income per year and is similar to the conditions found in the State of New York by Professor Warren of Cornell. But the pendulum has swung too far in this direction. Rural depopulation has decreased production and increased isolation in some districts.

The ease and rapidity with which urban dwellers have grown rich as compared with their country cousins in the past has proved too alluring to the country youth. This factor combined with Western attraction has drained the rural districts. The result has been underproduction of food products, importation of farm produce that should be grown in this country, fields over-run with weeds and the cost of living increased. At the same time while rural Ontario was never before so prosperous short time and reduced wages has lessened the income of many urbanites and lack of work last winter drove many into the line-up for free meals.

Present prevailing conditions indicate that a readjustment of our rural life is indicated.

Our future is certainly an alluring prospect. The present slight depression however is a polite intimation of possible trouble ahead the cause of which should be now noted and plans laid for its future avoidance. Financial history moves in a cycle taking about seven years to repeat itself. The development of present conditions is interesting history.

About 1900 Canada started on an era of industrial prosperity that attracted immigrants from the world. Ontario from 1900 to 1906 was blessed with seasons that allowed even indifferent methods of farming to produce enough food products to satisfy the expectations of the most severe critic of the industry. The first hint that industrial expansion could move too fast compared with rural development came in 1907. It

a number of real estate offices to build a lasting city and that on production rather than on importation rests the hope of our permanent prosperity.

Conditions right themselves naturally in time as a fads' popularity is its death warrant. Last year many real estate Agents stooked wheat on the Western Prairie. Whether they found that "The swart brow diamonded with sweat Hath never need of coronet."

could be taken literally or not cannot be ascertained with accuracy. That they produced more wealth while earning a few hundreds stooking wheat than they did while diverting thousands of the dollars invested in Western real estate into their own pockets will however be generally conceded. And those thousands—well some of you know where they came from.

While conditions right themselves in time the movement is so slow that much suffering may ensue in the meantime. A back to the land movement will guard against future breathing spells being so disastrous. With our present home market and that of the United States now practically open to us, opportunities for farmers were never before so alluring. There never was such a good time to increase production of meat, dairy products, fruit and general farm produce as right now. The indications are that such labor in the future will be



Sancho.

A two-year-old Hereford bull.

was unheeded. Rural communities contributed money to the relief of Shacktown, Toronto during the winter of 1907-8 and right well could they afford to. But can we expect farmers, who are unable by a fair wage to induce laborers to leave the city, to contribute to keep them in the city in idleness? In the case mentioned it was done and it showed a fine philanthropic spirit. Yet, this philanthropy will hardly last. In the years following this depression less favorable seasons and the lack of farm labor prevented agricultural production from expanding as one might wish or expect. Critics of the industry spoke loud and long on what they were pleased to term "the decline of Ontario Agriculture" and exposed the indifferent farmer as the obnoxious cause of the exorbitant cost of living. In 1912 however a more favorable season produced a larger crop and wholesale prices of farm produce proved conclusively that the farmer was not the chief sinner contributing to the high cost of living. Since then the opening of the American market has materially assisted in providing for a profitable increase in the production of food products.

In spite of rural prosperity our cities are today suffering from a depression that we hope will be very shortlived. Yet there are probably many who will refuse fair opportunities of going to the country who will figure in the line-up for free meals the coming winter unless present conditions give too pessimistic a view of the future.

The year 1907-8 was a breathing spell in our industrial development. The present is the second lesson. May it not pass unheeded. We may prepare for less evil effects from the next breathing spell by remembering that it takes more than

more fairly rewarded. In the country at present the line of distinction between workers and enjoyers, noted by Ralph Waldo Emerson in European countries should be obliterated if all follow the idea that gave the philosopher of Craigenputtock so much comfort, "produce, produce, if it be only the pitifulest infinitesimal fraction of a product."

Back to the land, not to the isolation of individual accomplishment but to a place more alluring than formerly because more prosperous through the result of organization and co-operation. Not to the care of the 3,500 lb. cow, but to a partnership with the eight or ten-thousand-pound producer. Not to produce the case-count, 17 per cent. bad, egg, but to produce a better variety, those that are labelled correctly, harvested at maturity, and marketed promptly at increased price and profit. Not to the neglected orchard, impenetrable to ray of sun or vision of man and the production of the 75-cents-per-barrel type of apple, but to the well-cared-for orchard, the graded and boxed apples sold co-operatively at a profitable price. Not to careless methods but to business farming where a cost system shows the farmer where he is at. Not to an income of a few hundreds but to a remunerative business.

Back to the land, not to slavishly long hours but to conditions where labor saving devices accomplish more work in less time. Not to isolation but to a region of phones, mail delivery, hydro-electric power and automobiles. Not to uncongenial surroundings but to convenient and attractive houses and homes. Not to social isolation but to participate in the work of farm-



"Bringing in the Sheaves."

Of all seasons, harvest is the best on the farm.

ers clubs and literary societies. Not to the farm to make a living but to the land to enjoy life. J. E. LATTIMER.

### Opportunity.

On most occasions where the greatest success has been achieved in farm practices we find that opportunity has figured very largely as a contributing factor to this success. Opportunity appears in various forms. It may be proximity to a shipping station, to a creamery, to a canning factory, to an open market or a city trade. All these enter very largely into the factors which enhance the profits from the farm. It may be mentioned also that a thriving co-operative association in a community has a remarkable value to its patrons in standardizing their products and finding a market for them which makes the production of their crop a lucrative enterprise.

These various phases cannot, of course, be seen in all localities, for as we place distance between us and the railroad or shipping points we encounter adversity and with every mile comes a decrease in the profits. If every farmer were so situated the markets for the certain commodities that are produced under these conditions would be overdone, and the prices for them would return a farmer no more than he would receive if he lived farther back.

In the back-lying sections of the country taxes are usually less, rent is lower and grass land is more available. It becomes easy and almost obligatory for a farmer, under these circumstances, to devote himself to mixed farming and stock raising. This is no unsatisfactory occupation if it be indulged in with intelligence and intensity. A good load of hogs means a check of high denominations if they are marketed at the proper season of the year. In looking over market reports for the last fifteen years we find that prices have always been high during the months of May and September. Subsequent to those months prices have declined. However, when hogs are being fed on a large scale it is more practicable to have them finished at different times, and they cannot always be sold on the highest market.

Dairy products in a concentrated form, such as cream, permit of some distance between the farm and shipping points, but in warm weather this should be disposed of more than twice a week, for the product of our creameries throughout our Province and Canada generally has been criticized severely and perhaps for no other reason than that the cream was retained too long on the farm and under improper conditions. Yet a good ice storage and delivery three or four times a week is within the reach of most farms throughout the country. Then again the production of beef in the two-year-old form is not to be scoffed at under the present ruling prices, neither can there be much decline in those prices judging from a survey of the cattle industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These back-lying farmers, we admit, do not have the same advantages or the same opportunities that are presented to farmers living near to town or shipping station, but with a silo, with intensive farming methods on a large scale, and with the production of beef or dairy products in the finished form there are still profits to be made that compare very well with those from more favorably-situated lands.

## THE DAIRY.

### Selecting Good Cows for the Dairy.

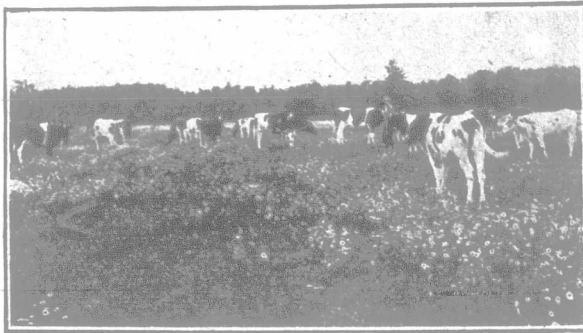
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The importance of obtaining really first-class dairy stock has for a long time been recognized by practical men, and a great degree of perfection has been attained in the production of excellent types. In the selection of cattle for dairy purposes one of the chief objects to be kept in view is the purpose for which the milk is being produced. When milk selling is the object it is necessary to strive to secure a large volume of milk of the best quality. Should the object be butter production, the quantity of milk produced is not of so much importance as its richness in fat, for it is this constituent of milk alone which can be utilized in this connection. The aim of the cheese-maker is to obtain plenty of milk which is of good quality, for in the production of uniformly high-class cheese the quality of the milk is imperative. If manufactured into butter at times of the year when cheese making is not carried on, such milk will yield a satisfactory amount of butter.

There are many sellers of milk whose object is to find a cow of either a pure or cross-bred type that will give milk ample in quantity and good in quality. The animal that will yield 800 to 1,000 or more gallons of milk a year is a most valuable asset. While cows that will yield this quantity of milk may be bred or bought, in all probability the average quantity of milk

yielded per cow throughout the country would amount to little more than 400 gallons. This quantity is much lower than it ought to be. Cows yielding large quantities of milk cost little if any more for keep and labor than those yielding small quantities, while the returns obtained are sufficient to make the difference between a substantial profit and a heavy loss.

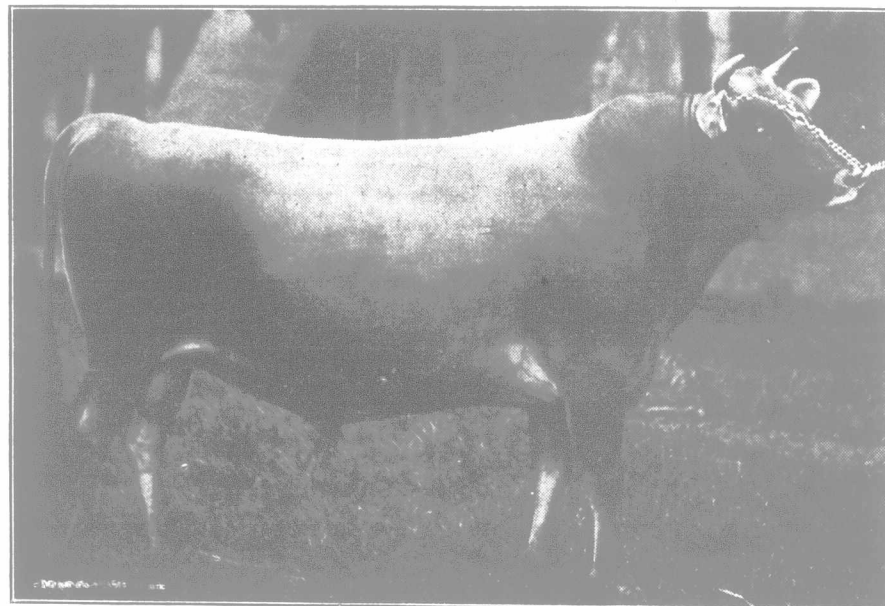
Another point to be taken into consideration in selecting an animal for the dairy is that a cow after her milking days are finished should be able to put on flesh and be salable as beef. Dual-purpose cattle, or those that will milk well and afterward produce good beef, and that produce bull calves of a type that make good feeding animals are to be desired, but there is a difficulty in finding any breed which combines in the highest degree the best milking and feeding qualities. The milking Shorthorn is, however, of considerable value from this point of view.



Holstein Heifers at Pasture on the Hamilton Farms.

Special points to be considered in the purchase of general-purpose cattle are, first, temperament of the animal; second, shape of the udder; third, general appearance denoting milking and feeding qualities; fourth, indications regarding quantity of milk yielded; and fifth, age and constitution. As to temperament, the cow should be quiet when handled, possess a clean coat, and long neck, with eyes prominent and wide apart, and the whole expression showing a gentle and phlegmatic temperament. The udder or bag should extend well forward. The four teats in some cows will be found in a vertical line with the hip bone. The udder ought to be full and globular, flat underneath, and well rounded behind, the whole vessel showing great capacity, each quarter being sound and the teats easy to draw. The teats should be equal distance apart, squarely set on and of a useful size for milking.

A first-class dairy cow is somewhat wedge-shaped when viewed from the neck. The neck should be thin and longer than in a beef animal, and the shoulders should be light and oblique. The abdomen should be capacious, the flank clean and thin, being lean rather than fat. The back of heavy milking cows is usually thin, a good back showing strong spinal processes. The animal should also appear wedge-shaped when



Pallas Noble.

First prize at the Bath and West Show.

viewed from above, being narrow on the shoulder blades, with the lines spreading out to the hips, which should be wide apart. The thighs ought to allow plenty of space for development of the udder. A well-set, long and tapering tail with plenty of switch is desirable. Action and bone are points not to be overlooked. The shanks should be clean, and the animal when walking have freedom from swaying movement. The milk veins should be large, prominent and branched and the milk wells, where blood vessels enter the belly, highly developed. The milk veins or blood vessels carry away impure blood from the udder back to the heart and lungs for purification.

As milk is derived directly from the blood it follows that the greater the supply of blood passing through the udder the greater the possibilities of the production of a large quantity of milk. The "milk mirror" is believed to indicate milk yield, but I doubt whether it is of such importance as is frequently supposed. Points indicating quality and color of milk. "Touch" should be mellow, the skin loose and rather thin and of a slightly oily nature, and the hair soft and velvety. Ears which are fine, well-fringed with hair and of a deep yellow color inside are usually good indications of good quality and color of milk and butter. Horns should be yellow at the base and show no coarseness, and the shape of the head should incline rather to the Jersey than to the Ayrshire type.

As regards constitution, a deep chest gives plenty of room for lung development, while wide and open nostrils commonly show good lung capacity. The ribs immediately behind the shoulder, if round and deep, make a big heart girth, while ribs wide apart give the cow the appearance of strength and solidity. Generally speaking, a good cow possesses a loose-knit frame. Cows which are heavy milkers are frequently thin and bony, but I would not refuse a cow solely because of her "poor" appearance, cases being known in which such animals have yielded upwards of 1,000 gallons of milk a year.

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

### Pasteurization of Milk for Human Consumption.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of our correspondents recently asked this question:—"In case everything is clean, including the cows, and if the cows are milked in small-top pails, is it necessary to pasteurize such milk for town and city milk trade?" This is a question which is being frequently brought up at the present time, when Boards of Health are requiring that all milk sold in their jurisdiction shall be pasteurized. The Medical Health Officer of the City of Toronto has recently made such a regulation. Most of the American Cities require the milk to be pasteurized or graded. A recent American Milk Journal says:—"Some of the milk dealers in New York City who seemed to look lightly upon the ordinance which was passed a year or more ago requiring that all milk after a certain date should be pasteurized, now have occasion to change their minds, as specific instructions have been given by the Health Commissioner of New York City that all milk shall be pasteurized, and those who have not complied will be compelled to take the consequences. There seems to be a general change of attitude on the part of the doctors and others who formerly opposed pasteurization, and now have not only become reconciled, but strongly advocate the pasteurization of the entire milk supply."

Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of Harvard University Medical Department, goes so far as to say:—"Certified milk, while less contaminated than ordinary milk, may contain pathogenic (disease-producing) bacteria, and the advisability of pasteurization even in this case should be considered, especially during the seasons when sore throat is common." Prof. Metchnikoff, who is considered by many to be a second Pasteur advises "that all milk at all times be machine clarified and pasteurized."

Perhaps the strongest arguments in favor of pasteurization of milk for children are found in the results got at the free milk depots of New York City, operated by Nathan Strauss, "where all milk dispensed to the thousands of infants, year after year, is clarified and pasteurized. Repeated and exhaustive tests side by side with the raw milk, have shown the weight increase of a child and with numbers of children, to be identical.

Other only being noted. So also the argument that pasteurization destroys some of the nutritive properties in the milk has fallen to the ground."

Some consider that the day is not far distant when raw milk, will be classed the same as raw or uncooked meat. However, we may as well make up our minds as dairymen and milk consumers that it will not be long before practically all milks sold for human consumption will have to be scientifically pasteurized, as a safeguard against pathogenic germs. Other foods may, and probably do, cause disease to spread among the

members of the human race, but just at present scientific thought is concentrating upon milk. The reason for this is that milk is used almost universally as food for humans, more especially for children, and also for the reason that milk is so easily contaminated by careless handling, and even where all reasonable precautions appear to have been taken.

The next question is, who shall pasteurize milk and where shall it be done? Shall the dairy farmer be asked to pasteurize, or shall it be done at the town and city plant? Our answer is that the dairy farmer, as a rule, should not be asked to pasteurize the milk. He already has plenty to do, and on most farms there are not the necessary appliances for pasteurization, which requires special machinery and special skill for handling any quantity of milk, although a small quantity can be pasteurized in a can or cans with very satisfactory results, more particularly in the consumer's home, where a quart or two can be pasteurized in a "double-boiler" or in an ordinary "gem jar" with satisfaction, and we should advise this during hot weather particularly when milk is more likely to go wrong. Heat the milk to about 160 degrees; allow to stand at this temperature for 10 or 15 minutes, then cool to 50 degrees and cover to keep out the air. If this is done there will be very little trouble with sour milk.

We regard it as almost certain that the pasteurization of milk will become a business by itself, having experts in charge. Nearly every town and city has a number of milkmen or small dealers, who have neither the capital to install, nor the skill to successfully operate a milk-pasteurizing plant. They must either go out of the business or be able to obtain properly pasteurized milk for their trade. If the municipalities do not wish to go into the milk business, although we think this will be the ultimate solution of the milk question in cities, then they ought to establish pasteurization plants, which are properly supervised and at which those who cannot equip a pasteurizing outfit can either take their supply of raw milk for scientific treatment, or where they can purchase pasteurized milk for their customers. Is it too much to anticipate a day when every town shall have a well-equipped laboratory for the examination and analysis of all foods sold in the town, and in connection with this laboratory a sanitary milk pasteurizing concern? In fact we do not see why there may not be a municipal market for milk the same as there is for other farm produce, but this market would be operated by the city as a whole, instead of being patronized by individual citizens. Why should it not be possible for a farmer to drive into town with one or more cans of milk and find a market for it the same as he can for other farm produce? At the time of writing this (June) I have a letter from a farmer who says there is quite a lot of milk in his locality and they have no market for it. He asks about the advisability of starting a cheese factory, so as to have a market for their milk. This is a most unusual condition to have milk and no market for it. It is time that some one evolved a plan whereby there would be a market for milk in every town. The difficulty is on account of the perishability of the article. With modern methods of pasteurizing, condensing and homogenizing, this trouble should be overcome and milk should be prepared for times of scarcity, similar to the canning of fruit and vegetables. The man who can perfect a simple process of treating raw milk so that it will keep in good condition for several months would deserve the thanks of all civilized nations. There are times when milk is more or less a glut on the market, and much of it is practically wasted. At other times, milk is very scarce and practically unobtainable except at very high prices, and in a form which does not suit the tastes of most consumers. Here is a big scientific and economic question. Who will solve it? At present pasteurization is a partial solution, but pasteurized milk will not keep in good condition much more than 24 to 36 hours longer than similar milk raw, or unpasteurized. Something further is needed. The homogenizer claims to fill the bill.

H. H. DEAN.

**Unessentials.**

A recent bulletin published by the New York Experiment Station describes some practices as unessentials in connection with the dairy stable. There has been a struggle to produce milk with a low germ content and in doing so preparations have been made and equipment installed that are found to be unnecessary and ineffective. Among these may be mentioned: (1) Ceiling the stable with lath and cement and whitewashing the interior and painting the wood work; (2) Clipping the udder, flanks and adjoining portions of the cow led to a slight increase in the germ content of the milk; (3) Cleaning the cows with a vacuum cleaner required more time and was not more effective than the curry comb and brush in keeping down the germ content. Considering the price which consumers are willing to pay, ordinary, sanitary conditions are all that are warranted at the present time. Wiping the cows' udders and flanks with a damp cloth

prior to milking in a small-top pail and with stables properly cleaned and ventilated is good practical common sense at this era. Of course, the milk must be handled intelligently after it has been drawn from the cow but faddish notions in connection with milk production are considered unessential.

**When do Danish Cows Calve?**

The following table shows when 34,217 cows calved (1912-1913) and for the sake of comparison 98 cows are included as far back as 1773 showing when cows calved in Denmark 140 years ago.

|             | 1912-13<br>Cows calved during the quarter |              | 1773<br>Cows calved during the quarter |
|-------------|---|--------------|--|
| October )   |   | October 2)   |  |
| November )  | 11,878                                    | November 0)  | 3                                      |
| December )  |   | December 1)  |  |
| January )   |   | January 4)   |  |
| February )  | 10,701                                    | February 2)  | 29                                     |
| March )     |   | March 23)    |  |
| April )     |   | April 29)    |  |
| May )       | 6,332                                     | May 14)      | 51                                     |
| June )      |   | June 8)      |  |
| July )      |   | July 5)      |  |
| August )    | 5,806                                     | August 4)    | 11                                     |
| September ) |   | September 2) |  |
| Total       | 34,217                                    | Total        | 94*                                    |

\*Four cows failed to become pregnant.

The table shows that two-thirds of the 34,217 cows belonging to cow-testing associations calved during the winter half of the year, while the 1773 table shows that two-thirds of the 94 cows calved during the summer half of the year.

In the foregoing table, 18th century and 20th century management are placed side by side to enable the dairymen to ascertain at a glance whether he is up-to-date or 140 years behind the times. In 1773 an average of 42 lbs. of milk was required to produce 1 lb. of butter; in 1913 an average of 25 lbs. of milk was required to produce 1 lb. of Danish butter.

There can be no question but that the fact that two-thirds of the Danish dairy cattle calving in the winter of the year constitutes an enormous economic gain for Danish dairying. The constant uniformity of the feed nutrients serves to keep the milk-yielding powers of the cows up to the maximum, and both milk and butter fetch higher prices in that season.—Hoard's Dairyman.

**Milk at Factory Prices.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The highest price obtainable for milk at the factories is an average of one cent a pound. This is considerably higher than it was a few years ago, but for the last three years the factory price is about one cent a pound. This price is too low. Milk at one cent a pound is sold at a loss, so it is plain that the patrons of almost every factory are selling their milk at a dead loss.

In order to overcome low prices dairy teachers advise the farmers to produce better milk; to breed up the herd to larger production by investing in high-priced, deep-milking stock, build a silo and feed better. Care for the animals better and improve the general system. This advice though given with the best of intentions, no doubt, will not cause the party who follows it to the letter to make a profit. Farmers are growing tired of hearing and reading wisdom of this kind, and yet this advice is eminently sane and is apparently the only thing to do; in other words, there is no other earthly remedy. But unfortunately for the factory patron the remedy is of no value. The case has been diagnosed and the remedy prescribed, but the patient does not recover. The outstanding feature is that the prices are too low, and strange, indeed, it is that an article like cheese is so low in price compared with meats when it is really worth twice its present price compared to meat prices. There is not a herd in the country that can show a profit at present factory prices; not even the 8,000-lb. herds can show a profit at present cheese-factory prices when all legitimate expenses are charged up, and how many farmers can possess 8,000-lb. cows. They are as scarce as snowbirds in July. And yet the owners of these 8,000-lb. cows appear prosperous, but their prosperity does not come from the sale of milk, but rather from the sale of their valuable stock. Progressive dairymen are making a good profit by the sale of young stock, but the ordinary milk-producer, possessing ordinary stock, makes no money from this source.

The value of the calves cannot be reckoned, as when we all have high-class cows, calves

will bring but ordinary prices corresponding to the cost of raising them. One farmer and owner of an 8,000-lb. herd shows a profit by crediting the manure to the cost of milking and caring for the cows. If the manure is credited in this way there must be a charge made for the loss on the value of the land—for the loss of fertility taken up by the crops fed the cows. When a man has to depend on a pile of manure for his profits he will find it mighty difficult to pass as legal tender in exchange for groceries.

The following figures will approximate the profit of one progressive, 8,000-lb. cowman with a dairy of 10 cows, in ten years:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Interest on barn and silo for 10 years at 6%.....                | \$ 900   |
| Depreciation .....   | 150      |
| Feed 10 cows, \$79.40, a cow fed 10 years, 7,940                 |          |
| Labor, milking and caring, 12,000 hours, at 25 cents.....        | 3,000    |
| Sickness, disease .....  | 200      |
| Total .....  | \$12,190 |
| Subtract 8,000 lbs. milk each for 10 years at one cent a lb..... | \$8,000  |
| Loss .....   | \$4,190  |

The reason why the cost of feed is placed at \$79.40 per cow is that this farmer, claiming his profits from the manure from his 8,000-lb. herd, places the cost of feed at \$79.40. He sells his milk at the factory at an average price of one cent a pound.

Assuming that the manure is equivalent to the cost of labor, milking, feeding and caring, the total costs would be reduced by \$3,000, still resulting in a loss of \$1,190. But, "I have placed the value of the manure against the labor of milking and tending the cows, and this is quite just," declares our 8,000-lb. cow friend. I expect there are not many that would care to draw his wages in profits in that way. Dairying in late years has been reduced to a very perfect system, with its dairy schools, inspection, instruction, institute lectures in caring, herding and feeding—in fact the last word has been said. But with the best modern system and with herds of 8,000 lbs. capacity—very rare herds we all admit—is milk not too cheap at one cent a pound? Carleton Co., Ont. J. A. MacDONALD.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**Eliminating Waste from the Orchard.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Industries which live and continue through many generations to be useful to man must pass through periods of evolution. These periods of evolution make for the industry the development which fits them for the conditions resultant of ever changing time. Progress and conservation brings on these evolution periods. Conservative feeling has been foremost in the minds of prominent men for many years. The by-products of our mills formerly consigned to our scrap dumps are now being treated, and much valuable material obtained therefrom. Forests at one time considered worthless, only to be converted into a clearing, are now being protected by the government. The same thing is true of our western land and of our mineral possessions. In the meat industry packers have gone so far as to conserve every part of the hog, so that now there is "nothing left but the squeal." And lastly, but not least, the farmer is cultivating fewer acres of land, and producing more crops than ever before.

Neither has the apple grower been lax in adopting this conservation spirit. Apples which formerly rotted under the trees are now made into cider: and from cider into vinegar, jelly and boiled cider. The latter is used extensively in making apple butter and for culinary purposes. To the orchardist who is enthusiastic with this conservation spirit, the cider press especially should appeal. As a people, we Americans are still woefully wasteful, but we are learning. Some of us have bumped into the fact that it is not only our products that count, but our by-products as well.

There are no statistics to tell us how many millions of dollars have gone to waste in rotten apples. They have been allowed to drop from the trees and rot on the ground by the billion bushels. Occasionally some farmer has had the foresight to open the orchard gate and let the hogs in. With the further exception of a few mills with which a few farmers ground and pressed the apples into cider the loss was total.

By the process of cider making the apple juice was permitted to remain in contact with the air so long that it was very difficult to keep it sweet; with the improved methods we can have sweet cider, vinegar, jelly and apple butter for our New Year's dinner all made from the same load of apples.

The old log beam having a fulcrum at one end and raised by hand power was our primitive

cider press. The pressure was obtained from the weight of the log together with the weight of a man who was stationed at the other end of the log. Next in line came the screw and knuckle joint presses; which served the apple grower long and faithfully. But these, too, came to the turn of the road and were supplanted by modern hydraulic presses. The old style screw press of the small type is still used to some extent where it is desired to make a small amount of cider at odd times for private use. These presses will turn out from 40 to 100 gallons daily, and are sold at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

The modern press is equipped with a piston working in a cylinder. Water is easily pumped through a small pipe into the cylinder, and the pressure applied against the end of the piston or ram. The ram is thus forced out, pressing the apple pomace which has previously been prepared by a hand or belt driven apple grater. An average of 4½ gallons of cider can be produced by these presses from a bushel of apples; and from 300 to 6,000 gallons made per day.

The hydraulic press has put the cider industry on a paying basis. The price for making cider ranges from one cent to three cents per gallon; one day's run of 4,000 gallons, say, at 2½ cents per gallon would make the operator \$100.00. Treated cider sells as a soft drink at 50 cents to 70 cents per gallon. 100 bushels of apples unfit for market could thus be made to yield between \$200.00 and \$300.00 with very little labor.

Some of the useful products which come from the apples are vinegar, cider syrup, cider jelly, apple butter, pasteurized cider, etc. Below is given a brief description of these products:

#### VINEGAR.

The process of transforming apple juice into good cider vinegar is easily accomplished, and can be produced in every household where the necessary temperature can be controlled. For vinegar, the wind-falls may be used, or the pomace of later pressings may be repressed, but for a superior article only sound, ripe apples should be used.

Common experience teaches that if cider is exposed to the air it will soon ferment. Now by proper handling after the first stage of fermentation the cider may be converted into vinegar in a very short time. It is well understood now that fermentation is the work of myriads of bacteria that infest the cider and behave very much after the manner of yeast in bread making. Cider, in changing to vinegar, passes through two stages: First, the sugar of the juice is changed to alcohol. Next, the alcohol is changed to acetic acid or vinegar by further fermentation.

#### CIDER SYRUP.

Evaporation is another method of treating cider. By this process the volume is greatly reduced, and the resultant product is so concentrated that it will remain in a perfect state of preservation for years. In this way two great advantages are secured: First, the product can be stored in much less space, and, second, it will keep indefinitely. When the cider had been reduced in volume in the ratio of five gallons to one the product is of such consistency as to be suitable for handling and in no danger of fermenting. This product is called cider syrup, or boiled cider, and is widely used in making apple butter, mince pies, and the various products of the culinary art.

#### CIDER JELLY.

When evaporation is carried further, reducing the volume in the ratio of about seven to one, the product is known as cider jelly. In this form it is quite acceptable to those who like a jelly somewhat tart. By adding sugar it may be made to please the taste of those who like jelly of a milder, sweeter taste. The jelly may be flavored to suit various tastes by using any flavoring material that will not evaporate readily. Apple jelly is usually marketed in glass jars holding two or three pints.

#### APPLE BUTTER.

One of the chief uses of cider syrup is in the making of apple butter. Everybody knows the "goodness" of apple butter. Fond memory will hark back to "bread, butter'n apple butter." This apple product, combining as it does, the essentials of the best fruit known to man, well deserves high rank as a staple food and table delicacy. The slow, laborious method our mothers used—making apple butter in a big copper kettle—has given place to the new steam cooker. A copper coil quickly and easily converts a quantity of pared apples and cider syrup to a clearer, smoother and more delicious product than even mother was able to give us for our "pieces." In the old method heat caramelized some of the sugar, which gave the butter a dark color and a burnt sugar taste. By the use of the simple, inexpensive apple butter cooker these objections are overcome.

#### PASTEURIZED CIDER.

Still another method of treating cider is the process known as pasteurization. Many attempts have been made to preserve cider sweet

and pure, just as it comes from the press. The use of preservatives is very unsatisfactory and often dangerous. It is well known that a fruit juice can be preserved by heating it and sealing it up, but the chief difficulty in this is to heat it to the proper temperature and at the same time exclude the air. A temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient to destroy bacterial life and prevent fermentation, but a temperature higher than 170 degrees Fahrenheit will give to the cider a baked apple taste, rendering it undesirable as a drink. A simple pasteurizer will perfectly sterilize, filter and seal up cider so that it will keep indefinitely and retain the same flavor that it had as it came from the press. The health-giving properties and the medicinal qualities of pure apple cider give rise to a popular demand for the product of our pasteurizer. Pasteurized cider retails at prices that net the cider-maker a handsome profit.

Ohio, U. S. A.

F. B. McMILLIN.

### The Prospects for Fruit.

From the last fruit-crop and telegraphic reports from Donald Johnston, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, we learn that the apple crop throughout the Dominion will be up to the average during the season of 1914. British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia are the provinces which contribute most largely to fruit markets, and in these districts the crop will be as large, perhaps, as is good for market conditions.

The outlook for fruit in Nova Scotia during the early spring was exceedingly good, but inclement weather and frost damaged the crop to some extent. Nova Scotia produced 650,000 barrels of apples last year. In 1912 1,000,000 barrels was the production, while in 1911 they attained the record production of 1,750,000 barrels of apples. This year the latest report places the likely output at the 1,000,000-barrel mark. This, of course, is subject to conditions which may or may not intervene before the harvesting season. Spies, Kings, Russets, Wageners, Bellefleur, Baldwin and Ribston are leading; Nonpareil, Blenheim, Fallwater, Stark, Gravenstein and Ben Davis are light. On the low-lying lands between Bridgetown and Kentville June frosts played havoc with some orchards, but on the mountain slopes and other sections the outlook is favorable indeed.

In the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia, the Wealthy, Johnathan, Wagener and McIntosh, are heaviest, and the estimate is placed at approximately 1,000 cars. This is equal to the crop of 1912, and 25 per cent. greater than that of 1913.

Unless further drop place the yield in Eastern Ontario and Quebec will be a heavy one. In Dundas County there is a good promise of McIntosh Red, and the outlook for Fameuse or Snow is favorable. The June drop was very heavy but where insects have been controlled there is still sufficient fruit for an abundant crop. Taking Ontario generally the failure or success of the crop seems to have depended, to a very great extent, on the attention given by the growers to spraying. In spite of the heavy drop the general opinion appears to be that a crop about equal to or better than that of last year will be produced.

Throughout Essex County and in the Lake Erie district of Ontario where there was no winter injury, there will be a full crop of peaches, which will undoubtedly be sold at high prices. The crop in Lambton County will be light and also in the Niagara district. The Okanagan district in British Columbia will have an output totalling 50,000 twenty-pound boxes. The peach crop for 1914 will be far below the demand, and they will undoubtedly sell high. Plums were specially heavy last year, and for this reason and partly on account of winter-killing the 1914 crop generally is light. Quebec has a medium crop of Damsons, and the native sorts are heavy. Nova Scotia reports medium crop, while the British Columbia yield will be variable but on the whole satisfactory. Except in some of the southern parts of the Province there will be only a very light crop of pears produced this year. In the Niagara district early varieties will also be light, but the late sorts are better. In other southern sections of the Province the crop will not be by any means a good one. In British Columbia, in spite of the very heavy drop, the yield promises to be good.

The outlook at the present time leads us to believe that tomatoes will be cheap. In Southern Ontario where the acreage has been very extensive they have been set heavily again this year, and an immense total crop will be marketed. In some of the in-lying counties there was considerable injury in consequence of the frost about June 29th, and where this was pronounced the

crop was reduced 50 per cent. However, British Columbia growers place their total crop at an estimate about double that of last year.

Grapes promise to yield a very large crop in the commercial vineyards of Ontario. Concord and Niagaras are especially good, and red varieties, while not so heavy, will be an average crop.

In the United States the outlook for apples is fairly good. The Western New York crop is slightly less than in 1912, but probably double that of 1913. In the States of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho the average approximates 81 per cent. as compared with 84 per cent. in 1913, and 91 per cent. in 1912.

The latter half of June was very dry in Great Britain, but rain fell generally during the early part of July. Present conditions, however, are favorable. Plums show about an average crop. Kent and neighboring counties show fair apple crops, and the Midland counties very uneven.

The commissioner says special attention should be given by shippers to the hour at which tender fruits will reach their destination, practically 75 per cent. of the fruit is sold on Canadian markets before noon, and where fruit is sold by auction afternoon prices are frequently 30 per cent. less than morning prices.

## POULTRY.

### Trapping Grasshoppers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With regard to the new remedy for grasshoppers I can say that I have tried the poison treatment and with good success, and would advise a trial by any who are troubled with this pest.

In addition to a grass-eater poison I erected a portable hen-house and built it on a wooden sledge or jumper, as we call them. The building is 6 feet by 11 feet inside, 5 and 6 feet high with a flat roof. One side and one end is boarded for nests, and to act as a kind of protection for fowl at night. One end and side is poultry wire with door. Such a house would accommodate about 40 or 50 hens, and it is surprising all the grass eaters they will catch. We have about 35 hens in this house. We were getting about five eggs per day when I built this house and took them out to the pasture about two weeks ago, and now we are getting twenty-two eggs per day. Of course, we feed them a small quantity of wheat, barley and oats, and water. The hens are let out of their house early in the morning, as that is the best time for them to catch the hoppers. They are allowed a free range all day. We shut them in at night, and they seem to enjoy this life better than any other way I have ever seen them kept. I have a chain way I attached to the front end of the house, and move it from place to place every few days. Now, I think such a house as this a good paying investment. One-half-inch lumber would be ideal for this house, although it would require one-inch for coop. Insides might be covered with some kind of strong paper.

I have my hens in a meadow where the hay is taken off, and they are doing well. I can use this house to keep chickens, hens or anything in the fall during fattening season, so it can be put to more than one use. Some of my neighbors took advantage of the grasshopper treatment as soon as I gave them the remedy, but there are others, it seems to me, who would rather give the hoppers all they have than give them a dose of poison. Still, the one who is willing to take advantage of it will benefit.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

D. J. DODD.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### The Partisan Spirit.

By Peter McArthur.

When I wrote last week's letter I was serious, almost hopelessly serious. As I have no copy of the article by me, and as it is not yet printed as I write this, I do not know how serious I was or how much ashamed I shall feel when I see the article in type. The discovery that at heart I was a partisan was so surprising that it disturbed my normal attitude toward life. I proposed making a study of the partisan spirit somewhat after the manner of Boris Sidis or Prof. Hugh Munsterberg and similar wise owls who explain such things by psychology, but fortunately a friend in New York who thought I must be living a serious and dismal life here in the country sent me "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," the wittiest, wisest, maddest book of modern times. It is by G. K. Chesterton, the greatest of contemporary English writers, a man who always knows the wrong side of every question so thoroughly that there is no arguing with him. He can take any side of any question and show by wit and logic that it is the only side worth considering, or he can take both sides and prove that they are both right or wrong, or interchangeably right and wrong according to his whim. The book I have just read, I couldn't

stop, having once started, may best be described as:

"A world of words, tail-foremost, where, Right, wrong, false, true and foul and fair As in a lottery wheel are shook."

At times it seems a whimsical joke pushed to an absurd length, at others an oracular voice speaking from the central deep. It is an intellectual thunderstorm with a lightning-like laughter playing over the dark problems of life. After reading it the idea of writing a serious essay on the partisan spirit seemed absurd. The story of the book is laid in the future, in a wonderful time when the partisan spirit is dead and everything is done "in the interests of the public." All the great reforms that we are so fond of advocating have been perfected and put in force. That should make everyone happy, shouldn't it? Now listen to what one of the characters in the book says:

"I don't know that I have any objection in detail to your excellent scheme of Government. My only objection is a quite personal one. It is that if I were asked whether I would belong to it, I should ask first of all, if I was not permitted, as an alternative, to be a toad in a ditch. That is all. You cannot argue with the choice of the soul."

So according to Chesterton the soul must have something left to contend with. It is entirely proper for us to struggle for reforms, though it would probably be the destruction of us if we managed to put them all through.

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I suspect that if a great psychologist ever undertakes to make a study of the partisan spirit he will prove conclusively that it is a survival from the past, something like the vermiform appendix and that we should be operated on to rid us of it. Apparently it is a survival of the tribal spirit which in earlier ages made it possible for men to exist. They had to cling together both for defence and for conquest, and they had to stick to their tribe and their chieftain, right or wrong. Anyone who broke away from the tribe would be regarded as a traitor, meriting death. The modern partisan spirit is just the same. People stick to their party and their leaders, right or wrong. Turncoats are regarded as beneath contempt, and if it were not for our milder customs they would be put to death. I think I am justified in thinking that the partisan spirit is an inheritance rather than an acquired habit, because it is one of the strongest spirits of all. It is rooted deep in human nature. It is even stronger than conscience, which is a comparatively recent mentor among the Gentiles. I say this because I know at this moment men who are conscientious, and even religious in all their conduct except where politics is concerned. They would scorn to lie or cheat in their business dealings, but to help their party succeed they will bribe, mislead and if threatened with exposure even commit perjury. The partisan spirit, the survival of the tribal spirit, is the strongest force they acknowledge.

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Partisanship depends almost entirely on the influences that waken it. Two brothers, brought up under opposite political influences will be violent partisans on opposite sides, and the distance to which the partisan spirit can run is amazing. Men who give themselves up to its guidance cannot be reached by reason or anything else. For instance, a partisan some months ago was trying to tell me what a certain statesman had said in Parliament. He quoted from his favorite party paper, and when I showed him an official, verbatim copy of the speech in the Hansard, he refused to be convinced that his paper had misled him.

"Are you sure the Hansard is right?" he asked. He would rather believe his paper than the official report. With such a man it is impossible to do anything. Several times recently men have admitted to me that on special occasions they had voted against their own party. But when they told me this they leaned over and whispered and pledged me to secrecy. They seemed as much ashamed as if they were admitting that they had accepted a bribe. In this connection I may remark that changes in Governments are not caused entirely by voters rising above the partisan spirit. Most of the changes that occur in constituencies can be accounted for by the number of luke-warm supporters who are suddenly stirred to support their party and by disgusted voters of the other side who stay at home. There are a great many men who will go so far as to refuse to support their own party in a crisis, but they will not vote for the other fellows. They instinctively distrust the party they have always opposed.

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Personally, I have no further fear that the partisan spirit will trouble me, for I have found that anything I have been able to laugh at never bothers me again. And I certainly had a good laugh at myself when I found that partisan spirit

surging up in my breast. As I regard it, partisanship is simply a case of misplaced affection. We are so constituted that we must love something and must cling together. The trouble with most of us is that our attention is first called to party, and we cling to it rather than to something more worthy of our loyalty. There is a line of poetry that describes the difficulty exactly. I think it was written about Edmund Burke by Goldsmith.

"To party he gave what was meant for mankind."

That applies to most of us, and the probable cure for partisanship would be a clearer view of the loyalty we should feel for our country. This brings me to a new difficulty. Just what should be the object of Canadian loyalty? The Empire is too vague a phrase to have much influence over us, and our sentiments towards Canada lack the compelling power of a long and glorious history with its roster of statesmen, warriors and heroes. Yet Canadian loyalty is a real force, and it must grow if we are to have a triumphant nationality. Next week I shall try to analyze just what grounds I have for being loyal to Canada and the Empire, and we can see how many of us agree about these important and fundamental matters.

### England's Royal Show.

England's Royal Show—otherwise the yearly exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England—is now a thing of the past, for it has just closed its doors at Shrewsbury, where money is scarce and pockets a bit tight. As a spectacle the show was great; as a financial venture, I do not think it will pay its way. Shrewsbury is still agricultural; it is not industrial and the modern tendency in Britain is to take our agricultural shows where industries flourish. It's a paradoxical position, which perhaps you in Canada will not understand, but it is a fact. The show produced a wonderful entry of 3,394 head of stock; horses totalling 819, cattle 1,272, sheep 886, and pigs 417. Quality ran right through the whole of the sections, and the sheep collection was one of the best ever seen since the last Royal show was held in Shrewsbury, and that was 30 years ago. Of course the area itself is one of the leading homes of a famous breed of sheep; is also well nigh to the borders of Hereford, where the white-faced cattle emanate from; and is now a hot-bed for show horse breeding.

All these sections were particularly well represented at the show. Fifty South African farmers and 30 Siberian agriculturists, not speaking of German, Austrian, Canadian, American, French and Dutch people interested in the land, were to be seen moving about in groups during the week.

**SHIRE HORSES.**—The Shire horse section was particularly well filled. The Duke of Westminster won in a strong class for yearling colts with Eaton Fenland King, a fine big brown, by Eaton Nonsuch. The Edgcote Shorthorn Company scored in the class for two-year-old stallions with Orford Blue Blood, a son of Halstead Blue Blood; F. E. Muntz being second with King's warrior. The class for three-year-old stallions was small, and R. Grandage won with Duke's Double, by Halstead Royal Duke. Lord Rothschild was again second with Luggy Thumper. Another success was achieved by the Edgcote Shorthorn Company in the class for yearling fillies, with Fine Feathers, a daughter of Babingley Nulli Secundus, and the celebrated Lilleshall Countess. Sir Arthur Nicholson scored in the class for two-year-old fillies with Roycroft Forest Queen, with which he won at the Staffordshire and Notts' Shows; the Duke of Westminster being second with Eaton Encore. Snelston Lady won in three-year-old fillies for J. G. Williams.

The class for young mares with foals was headed by Sir Walpole Greenwell's Marden Constance. She has always been in the forefront, and she was brought out in fine condition. The same owner's equally well-known Dunsmore Chessie was at the top of the class for older mares, and she had behind her Bradley's Halstead Royal Duchess.

The champion gold medal for the best stallion went to the Edgcote Shorthorn Company's two-year-old Orford Blue Blood; the reserve was Eaton Fenland King. The champion medal for mares was awarded to Sir Walpole Greenwell's Dunsmore Chessie, reserve being Snelstone Lady, the reserve London champion of this year.

**CLYDESDALES.**—In Clydesdales the yearling stallion class was a fine one. Here James Gray led in the class with his unbeaten colt, The Birkenwood by Apukwa. He is to be delivered to Wm. Dunlop at the end of the season. The Birkenwood has not met defeat since he stood second in February at the Glasgow Stallion Show. He is up to size, with quality, style and close movement. He was declared the champion male.

Yearling fillies were an extra good class, both as to numbers and quality, and D. Y. Stewart won with Verona, by Baron of Buchlyvie. She

won at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and was second at Ayr. This filly is big and quality all over. James Kilpatric was second with Craigie Sylvie by Apukwa, a filly which cost 300 guineas as a foal.

In mares William Dunlop had first with Dunure Chosen, winner at most of the Scotch shows. He was also second with the eight-year-old Sarcelle by Everlasting. They were also made champion mare and reserve respectively.

In the foal classes Robert Brydon was placed first with a bay out of Silver Queen by Bonnie Buchlyvie. He is up to a great size, with fine, fat bones, grand ribs, and beautiful top. This foal should go far.

**SUFFOLKS, ETC.**—Of Suffolks K. M. Clark won in three-year-old stallions with Sudbourne Red Cup, by Dennington Cupbearer. Red Cup became the champion stallion, for he won the Coronation Cup too. Sir Cuthbert Quilter's Bawdsey Sickleman, which won second prize, is a well-timbered horse with grand quality.

The champion mare at the recent Suffolk show won again in the mare and foal class; she was Sir Cuthbert Quilter's charming four-year-old daughter of Bawdsey Harvester—Bawdsey Bloom, a wide mare, of great quality and a grand mover. She was at the top of her form and gave a fine show.

The champion Hackney stallion came out in three-year-old males. This was W. W. Rycroft's Hopwood King, a son of Admiral Crichton, and developing, as his sire was before him, into an ideal stallion. Hopwood King has size, substance and quality all rolled into one. Second to him was Admiral Cliquot, Rycroft's admirable son of Leopard, from that great mare Hopwood Clematis.

The judges were very undecided about the Hackney brood mares over 15 hands 2 inches. They were a fine lot, and Knowle Halma came out again to give a fine display. For a long time the dark, chestnut mare stood top, and the judges could not make up their minds as to whether or not Sir Walter Gilbey's Gallant Girl was not the better. The latter gave a thrilling show of perfectly balanced action, and she is a Hackney. When, however, it looked as if Knowle Halma would win outright, the adjudicators fixed on Ernest Bewley's Sprightly Clara, which has really grown into a great mare, and is full of all the requisite substance. She did not seem happy in her early work, but ultimately settled down to a lovely show, and went top of the tree. She became mare reserve champion of her sex to Ernest Bewley's Beckingham Lady Grace, whose time it was to come to her own. This is a mare of brilliant breeding.

William Mungall won all the honors in Shetland ponies. Marshall Dugdale in Welsh Cobs and Mrs. H. D. Greene and the Duchess of Newcastle divided the titles in Welsh Mountain ponies. In polo pony brood mares G. Norris Midwood led with Lady Primrose. Midwood earned a well-merited stallion championship medal with Victory II., and his mare Lady Primrose also took female medal.

**THE CATTLE SECTION.**—From nine o'clock till six did the judges take to "do" the Shorthorns. In bulls calved since 1909, Sir Herbert Leon's Silve: Mint 3rd, a red of grand scale and size, and of true type, just the kind men like to see at the head of the section, received first. In bulls calved between April 1st, 1912, and December 31st, 1912, F. Miller led with Gainford Royal Champion, an excellent bull. In bulls calved between January 1st and March 31st, 1913, the judges were right in awarding lead to Earl Manvers' Earl of Kingston, one of the straightest topped as well as one of the best proportioned animals in the show. In bulls calved on or between April 1st and December 3rd, 1913, Earl Manvers, with Caesar Augustus, a bull of considerable scale, received premier honors.

Of aged cows, winner was found in Richard Cornelius' Bankfields Belle, neat and evenly fleshed, and shown in good form. Heifers calved on or between January 1st, 1912, and March, 1912, made a good little class, all the exhibits being of merit. His Majesty the King won first and third with Elizabeth and Muriel 3rd. In heifers calved on or between April 1st, 1912, and December 31st, 1912, honors lay between W. M. Cazalet's Butterfly 64th and Cornelius' Bankfields Jewel. After many consultations the judges awarded first to Cazalet's exhibit. Bankfields Belle won the cow championship, and Silver Mint 3rd the bull title.

Champion prize for the best cow or heifer in the milking Shorthorn classes was won by Lord Lucas' Primrose Gift, reserve going to the sweet-looking Spotless 31st, the property of Messrs R. W. Hobbs & Sons. The latter exhibitors with the bull Kelmscot Juggler, and the cows Spotless 31st and Rose 53rd won the 50 guinea challenge cup for the best group of one bull and two cows or heifers; S. Sanday being reserve.

**HEREFORDS.**—Hereford cattle made a brilliant array. In aged bulls His Majesty the King's Avondale gained premier honors. He has only had one setback, when Sir John Cotterell's Comet beat him at Portsmouth. Avondale has been losing weight, but is now recovering his

normal condition. He turned the scales at 23 cwt. at Newport, and is now between 21 and 22 cwt. Second prize went to the Earl of Coventry's Ivington Bright. He beat the lot for weight—25½ cwt. Third went to Broadheath Maxim, the property of G. H. Bray, an even-fleshed bull, with rare character. He weighs 22 cwt. In January and February yearlings G. Butter's Newton Albion was given the verdict in preference to H. J. Dent's Perton Loyalist. The former possesses masculine character, and is stylish and looks like growing into a great sire. Some surprisingly good animals were shown in the March class, and Dent repeated his Malvern success with Perton Grateful, of the same type and breeding as Loyalist. Adventurer, the exhibit of Sir John Cotterell, was second.

In the four-year-old cow class Cooke Hill won with Shelsley Florence, an animal of great substance and possessing a beautiful coat. Much interest was evinced in the class for animals showing the best milking qualities, and W. J. S. White won with Obdurate, who gave 25 lbs. of milk. She was bred by the exhibitor, and is by Prince Charles. In the three-year-old in milk class, Hughes' Misty led, for she has great substance and walks well. In yearling heifers F. Bibby led with Clive Iris 3rd, which has plenty of flesh. In the group class of three heifers Milnes led with Gem's Radiance, Governess and Stanway Gem. The group class for three bulls bred by the exhibitor was well represented. Butters well deserved pride of place with the stylish lot, Newton Albion, Newton Viscount, and Newton Marquis. Sir John Cotterell was second with the well-grown Ambassador, Thumper, and Adventurer. In the bull, cow and offspring class, Cooke Hill led with Cameron and Eleanor, but Milnes ran him very close with British Oyster and Shamrock.

THE "DODDIES."—In Aberdeen-Angus senior bulls, the champion male was forthcoming and this was Dr. Clement Stephenson's Prince of Jesters, by Danesfield Jester, out of a good Pride cow, sold out of the Bywell herd a few years ago, and then in calf to the famous Jilt bull which ended his days in Lord Allendale's possession. Dr. Stephenson's bull has a distinguished outlook, and a great evenly-covered frame. His crops, like those of his sire, are refined enough, and he lacks a small something in lower thighs. Reserve was J. E. Ker's Pride of Palermo, who won the cow class. She is by Prince of the Wassail, out of an Elect of Ballindalloch cow. She is not big, but her lovely character, perfect top and beautiful quality took with the judges, although her quarters were not at all in keeping with the rest of her modelling. Lord Allendale took second with the strapping, strong-framed, stylish four-year-old Elasma, by Idlemare, out of Elasticity of Grantham.

One might now quote some of the remaining championship winners as sufficient to readers far away:

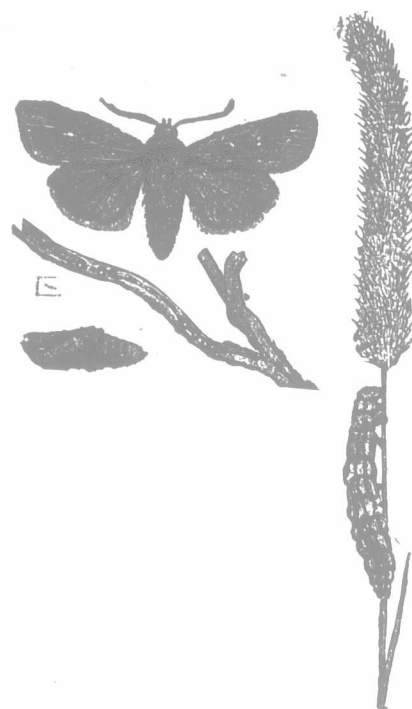
Jersey bull—Horace Walker, Pallas Noble, by Self Acting.

Jersey cow—Jersey de Knoop, Seamless, by Last of the Lillies.

Guernsey bull—Sir J. H. B. D. Tichborne, Clara's Delight, by Clatford Jewel.  
Guernsey cow—Sir J. H. B. D. Tichborne, Rownham's Glorissa, by Morland Emley Belle.  
Shropshire ram—Kenneth W. Milnes.  
Southdown ram—Lady Werhner.  
Southdown ewes—Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bart.  
Large white boars—Sir Gilbert Greenall, on Worsley Turk 51st.  
Middle white Boars—Leopold C. Paget, on Reveller of Wharfedale.  
Middle white sows—William B. Hill, on Prestwood Annie.  
Tamworth boars—W. H. Mitchell, on Elmdine Aaron.  
Tamworth Sows—Robert Ibbotson, on Knowle Madeline 5th.  
Berkshire—Samuel Sanday, on Motcombe Cognac.  
London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

### The Reappearance of the Army Worm.

The reappearance of the army worm, which for years has been only a subject of story, has led many to realize that history sometimes re-



Three Stages in Life History of the Army Worm.

peats itself with a vengeance. The younger generation know them not at all, but the pioneers have seen them in their war paint, and comprehend the significance of their onward march.

These devastating creatures, individually, are of little consequence, but when mobilized into an army of countless billions they can scarcely be conquered by human effort.

The parent of the worm belongs to a large family of moths known as Noctuids, on account of their nocturnal habits. Scientifically this particular moth has been named *Leucania unipuncta*, but it is hard to distinguish from other members of the large family to which it belongs. The worm which does the injury is about one and one-half inches long when full grown, and is striped with black, yellow and green. When serious outbreaks occur it usually appears first in meadows and pastures of a low-lying character, but it does not confine itself to these localities. They assemble into large armies and invade upland fields of grass, grain or corn. Only a very few crops are immune to their onslaught. They come wriggling and squirming along, chewing all the way, and in their wake leave nothing but a barren field.

Perhaps the most effective defence is that of furrows plowed in front of the advance guard of the army. The perpendicular side of the furrow presents an obstacle to them, as they cannot climb up. Post holes are then dug in the bottom of the furrow, and as they crawl along looking for an accessible point they drop in and may be destroyed with kerosene or crude oil which is lighted and allowed to burn. Straw strewn along the furrow and ignited will also destroy large numbers. Such means as these have been adopted with most success, but in many cases arsenical poisons have been resorted to.

While Brant County has suffered most severely from this pest they have been reported as far east as Pickering Township in Ontario County, and in some instances in the intervening territory. They have even had the courage to attack the crops at the College farm at Guelph. Members of the College staff have been leading in the fight against them throughout the country, and the worms like the Romans have taken the war into Africa.

In many cases the army worm has not appeared in alarming numbers, but farmers should co-operate upon their first appearance, and by united effort check them in their progress. By this means, and with the aid of parasitic enemies they may be effectively combated and a future appearance precluded for a number of years.

The eye of Canada is upon the 10,063,500 acres of wheat estimated to be growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Not this alone but Canada's financial circumstances depend largely upon the outcome of the farmer's summer toil throughout the Dominion. In a period of prosperity little serious thought is given to the success of the husbandman, but when the pinch is felt our money kings admit the source of relief.

If the green worm is eating the leaves of cabbages and cauliflowers try dusting them with hydrated lime, slaked lime or hellebore, while the dew is on.

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

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, July 20, were moderate, numbering 101 cars, comprising 1,669 cattle, 1,331 hogs, 926 sheep and lambs, and 327 calves. The quality of the bulk of cattle was common and medium. More choice cattle would have sold. Prices were firm, at last week's quotations. Butchers' steers, \$7.50 to \$8.65; heifers, \$7.60 to \$8.30; bulls, \$5 to \$7; cows, \$3 to \$7; calves, \$5.50 to \$11. Sheep, \$3 to \$6.25; lambs, \$9 to \$10.50. Hogs, fed and watered, \$8.80 to \$8.90, and \$9.15 weighed off cars.

### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

|              | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars .....   | 18    | 326    | 344    |
| Cattle ..... | 360   | 3,661  | 4,021  |
| Hogs .....   | 68    | 8,186  | 8,254  |
| Sheep .....  | 358   | 2,111  | 2,469  |
| Calves ..... | 23    | 906    | 929    |
| Horses ..... | 17    | 38     | 55     |

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

|              | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cars .....   | 23    | 333    | 356    |
| Cattle ..... | 380   | 5,106  | 5,486  |
| Hogs .....   | 389   | 4,502  | 4,891  |
| Sheep .....  | 1,002 | 3,701  | 4,703  |
| Calves ..... | 89    | 915    | 1,004  |
| Horses ..... | 21    | 46     | 67     |

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards show a decrease of 12 carloads, 1,465 cattle, 2,234 sheep and lambs, 75 calves, and 12 horses; but an increase of 3,363 hogs, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

There was a moderate supply of live stock in all the different classes, and with the exception of the common to medium, half-fat, grass cattle, there was not enough to supply the demand in any one class last week. Stall-fed, or meal-fed, grass cattle of good to choice quality, were scarce, and quickly bought up, on each market-day, while the common and medium grades were slow sale, at prices from 25c. to 50c. per cwt. lower than for the previous week. Grass-fed cows in some instances sold at 60c. per cwt. less values. On Monday, as usual, there was a fair supply of good to choice cattle, which sold readily at firm prices. And for the first time in many weeks there was a shipment of cattle bought for export. The Swift Canadian Company bought and shipped 111 choice steers, 1,250 lbs. each, for the New York Dressed Beef Company, for which they paid from \$8.30 to \$8.55. The highest

price paid on Monday was for a lot of five extra choice steers, brought on the market by E. Watson, of Blythe, Ont., weighing 1,400 lbs. each, and sold to a local company for \$8.90. On that same day another company sold 13 choice steers, 1,330 lbs. each, at \$8.75; and the same firm sold another choice load of 1,309-lb.-steers at the same price, \$8.75, on Wednesday. More of this class of cattle would have found ready sale at equal prices. The market for stockers and feeders was not any higher, if as high, as the quality of those offered was generally common and medium. Milkers and springers of choice quality brought from \$5 to \$10 per head more money, but other grades were no higher. About a dozen cows brought from \$85 to \$100. As usual, there was not enough calves to supply the demand, and prices were very firm. Sheep sold at steady prices, but lambs were again scarce, and values for them advanced until 11c. was again the common price for choice quality. Hogs were scarce at the beginning of the week, and prices advanced until \$9 was paid for those fed and watered, on Tuesday. Wednesday a consignment of Northwestern hogs arrived on the market which caused prices to decline from 10c. to 15c. per cwt.

Butchers'.—Choice steers sold at \$8.40 to \$8.75, and a few lots at \$8.80 to \$8.85 and \$8.90; good, \$8.15 to \$8.35; medium, \$7.80 to \$8.10; common to medium grass steers and heifers, \$6.25 to \$7.50; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good,

\$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common, \$4.75 to \$5.25; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, from \$5 to \$7.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers were quoted at \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; stockers, \$5.75 to \$6.

Milkers and Springers.—A few sold at \$85 to \$100 each, but the bulk of sales were made from \$50 to \$75.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold from \$10 to \$11; good, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$8 to \$9; common, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50; yearlings sold at \$7 to \$8; heavy ewes and rams at \$3 to \$4.50. Lambs sold at \$9 to \$11 per cwt.

Hogs.—Early in the week hogs sold up to \$9 fed and watered, but later in the week prices declined 10c. to 15c. Selects fed and watered, sold at \$8.80 to \$8.90, and \$9.10 to \$9.15 weighed off cars.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 98c. to 99c., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 96½c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 93½c.; No. 3, 91½c.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 39c. to 40c., outside; 41½c. to 42½c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 42½c.; No. 3, 42c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c.  
Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside.  
Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 75½c., track, Port Colborne.

Barley.—For malting, 56c. to 58c., outside.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers Invited  
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 - per - cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.60 to \$3.65, bulk, sea-board. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5.10; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13.50 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$28; in bags; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$28.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Receipts have been liberal, causing prices to be easy. Creamery pound rolls, 24c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—The market for new-laid eggs was easy, at 23c., by the case.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.35; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.35; primes, \$2.15 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are done, and new Americans were \$5.25 to \$5.50 per barrel.

Cheese.—New, large, 12½c.; twins, 14c.

Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 18c. to 23c.; spring ducks, 18c. to 20c.; chickens, yearlings, 17c. to 23c.; hens, 14c. to 17c.; spring chickens, live weight, 20c. to 25c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 12c. to 12½c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 50c.; calf skins, 17c.; horse hair, per lb., 37c. to 39c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 19c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 27½c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Receipts of fruits and vegetables at the wholesale market for the past week were liberal in many lines, and prices were easy. Gooseberries, per basket, 30c. to 50c.; strawberries, per quart, 14c. to 15c.; cherries, eating, \$1 to \$1.50 per basket; cherries, sour, 50c. to 75c. per basket; red currants, 50c. to 75c. per basket; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket; cabbage, \$2.50 per crate; cucumbers, 60c. per basket; tomatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; green peas, 60c. to 75c. per basket; lettuce, head, per dozen, 25c. to 40c.; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c. to \$1; wax beans, 40c. to 50c. per basket.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—Although the weather has been hot, and this generally limits the quantity of stock offering on the cattle markets, the offerings last week were fairly large. Demand was lighter than usual, the consumption of meat being light in weather such as has prevailed lately. Because of this, the tone of the live-stock markets was easy, and in some instances prices showed a slight decline. Advices from outside were generally firm, and it was stated that in the United States the price of live stock was marked up to a new high point all the way round. Locally, the best price for steers

was 8½c. per pound, the range being to 4c. below. Fine stock sold at 7½c. to 8c.; good at 7½c. to 7¾c.; medium at 6½c. to 7½c., and common ranged down to about 5c. Some common or inferior bulls sold at 4c. up to 5c. Offerings of spring lambs have increased somewhat of late, and, as a consequence of this, and also of the hot weather, and the falling off in demand, because of recent high prices, there was a decline in the price of lambs. Sales were made at \$3 to \$5 each, and there was no evidence of eagerness to purchase even at these figures. Old sheep were not in demand, and prices ranged around 4c. per lb. Calves met the customary sale, and prices ranged around \$3 to \$5 for common, and up to \$12 for best. Hogs showed little change, and prices of selects were 9c. to 9½c. per lb., while the heavy and less desirable stock ranged down to 7½c. per lb.

Horses.—There was almost nothing going on in this market last week. The range of prices held practically unchanged.

Provisions.—Although there are predictions that the price of live hogs will go higher in the near future, the local market showed little evidence, being possibly a shade easier than it was just previously. Sales of abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, were made at 12½c. per lb. Smoked and cured meats were both in good demand, and the tone of the market was firm. Demand was good. Medium-weight hams were sold at 17½c. to 18c. per lb.; breakfast bacon at 17c. to 19c. per lb.; Windsor select at 22c., and the boneless at 24c. per lb. Lard was 12½c. to 13c. per lb. for pure, and 10½c. to 10¾c. for compound.

Honey and Syrup.—There was little change in this market. Honey came in small supply, but the new crop will soon be in. Prices were 13c. to 13½c. per lb. for white-clover comb, and 10c. to 11c. for extracted. Dark comb was 12½c., and extracted was 6c. to 8c. Maple syrup sold at around 7½c. per lb., in tins, and sugar at 7½c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—There was small enough change in the price of eggs. The weather was against the quality of the stock, and this made the selects firm in price. Selects ranged from 26c. to 27c. per dozen, in case lots, while No. 1 stock sold at 23c., straight-gathered at around the same price, and No. 2 stock at 20c. to 21c. per dozen.

Butter.—Receipts of creamery from the country were on the light side, and prices continued firm. Choicest stock ranged from 23½c. per lb. to about 24c., in a wholesale way, fine being about ¼c. under these figures. Seconds were about 22c., Western dairy ranged from 21c. to 22c., according to quality, and Manitoba dairy from 19c. to 20c. per lb.

Cheese.—Evidently the English market required increased supplies lately, as bids were somewhat advanced and the price was firm. Some quote finest Western cheese at 13c., but others did not think that figure was available, and ranged the price down to 12½c. for the colored or white. Eastern colored was about ¼c. less than Western, and the white was at a discount of perhaps ¼c. under colored.

Grain.—The tone of the market for grain was generally firm. Sales of oats were made locally at 44c. for No. 2 Canadian Western; 43c. for No. 3, and 42½c. for No. 2 feed, ex store, in car lots. Manitoba, No. 3 barley sold, car lots, at 59½c., and No. 4 at 58½c. Argentine corn brought 75c. per bushel.

Flour.—There was little new in the market for flour. The tone of the wheat market was firm, owing to heat and drought in the West, but the price of Manitoba flour held steady, being \$5.60 for first patents, and \$5.10 for seconds, while strong bakers' was sold at \$4.90 per barrel, in bags. Ontario wheat flour was about steady also, and trade was light. Choice patents were \$5 to \$5.25 per barrel in wood, and straight rollers \$4.70 to \$4.75.

Millfeed.—This market holds very steady from week to week, and there was no change last week. Bran sold at \$23 per ton; shorts at \$25; middlings at \$28; mouille at \$30 to \$32 for pure, and at \$28 to \$29 for mixed, per ton, in bags.

Hay.—The season is here and the crop is much better than hoped for some time since. No. 1 hay was \$17 to \$17.50 per ton; extra good No. 2 was \$16 to \$16.50, and No. 2 was \$15 to \$15.50 per ton, in car lots, on track.

Hides.—Prices were the same as a week ago.

**Buffalo.**

Canadian shipping steers comprised quite a factor in the shipping steer trade the past week, there being fully twenty-five loads, of a total supply of thirty-five, and prices for the Canadians were the highest within the history of the market, few Canadian steers that carried any weight selling below \$9, with quite a few transactions on these ranging up to \$9.40 to \$9.50. Demand was strong from Eastern killers for these better-weight steers. Receipts in the West the week before were rather light, and long strings were needed for immediate kill. These prices for Canadians looked mostly a quarter higher than the previous week, and in some cases sales were made as much as 35c. to 40c. higher. Anything desirable from Canada carrying fat brought high prices. The general market was quoted 15c. to 25c. higher, the heaviest advance being on the Canadians, and, as here stated, some sellers reported the sale of plenty of these a full 35c. per hundred higher. A few loads of prime, native, shipping steers, sold up to \$9.85 to \$9.75, and \$10 per cwt. being paid for a single bullock. Market ruled strong on butchering cattle generally, some low-grade cow stuff, and thin, stocker kinds of bulls, selling steady to a shade easier. Class of cutters and canners was not as good as on previous weeks, and trade on these was rated about like the week before. Dairy-cow trade showed some improvement, there being more activity, but prices were little if any changed. General opinion among sellers is that good, fat cattle, will bring high prices right along through the summer months, dry-feds of course, of which there are few coming, being given the preference. But some authorities are maintaining that any kind of cattle, whether strictly dry-fed or grass-fed, if carrying a large amount of fat, will bring high prices. Little if any improvement is expected for the commoner, grassy grades. The market the past week on Canadians was unusually high, and was out of line, possibly, with other markets, but the outlet was on the urgent order, all of the Eastern killers being represented on the market, with the local killers taking quite a few good cattle. Receipts the past week numbered 4,800 head, as against 3,950 for the previous week, and 4,325 for the same week a year ago. Quotations:

Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$9.75; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.85 to \$9.25; plain and coarse, \$8.35 to \$8.50; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.35; light, common, \$7.50 to \$7.85; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; good butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; light butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.75; best, heavy, fat cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.90 to \$5; best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good feeders, \$6.75 to \$7; best stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; good killing bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock and medium bulls, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90; good milkers and springers, \$55 to \$65; common, \$35 to \$50.

Hogs.—About twelve decks of Canadian hogs were offered on the Buffalo market the past week. Wednesday, they sold at \$9.40, and Thursday and Friday, good light ones, kinds weighing from 170 to 200 lbs., brought \$9.20 to \$9.25, while natives were quotable down to \$9. Best native hogs sold generally at \$9.40. Monday and mid-week they brought up to \$9.65. Thursday and Friday trade was considerably lower, bulk \$9.35 to \$9.40. Roughs, \$8 to \$8.10; stags, \$6 to \$7.50. Receipts the past week numbered 28,960, as against 25,760 the week before, and 24,160 head a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Worst trade of the season for sheep and lambs the past week. Monday, top springers reached \$9.50, and before the week was over choice ones could be bought at \$8.50, and they were hard to sell at that. Culls the latter part of the week sold from \$1 to \$1.50 under the first part of the week. Best culls on Friday sold from \$7 down. Monday, choice wethers were quoted up to \$6.50, and on Friday they could not be ranged above \$6.

Handy ewes outsold heavy ones by \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. Some heavy, fat ewes, sold on Friday as low as \$3.75. Runs the past week totaled 8,400, against 6,000 for the previous, and 10,800 a year ago.

Calves.—Mostly \$11 to \$11.50 for top veals the first four days the past week, and on Friday they dropped to \$11 to \$11.25, while culs the entire week sold from \$10 down. Deck of Canadians offered Wednesday, majority of which were grassers, and these went to a Pennsylvania stocker-and-feeder buyer at \$6.75, which looked a quarter lower than the week before. Veal calves from Canada sold in the same notch as the natives. Receipts for the past week were 2,475, against 1,675 week before, and 2,375 for the corresponding week last year.

Butter.—Creamery, prints, 30c.; creamery, extra, tubs, 29c.; creamery, extra, firsts, 26c. to 27c.; creamery, fair to good, 22c. to 24c.

Cheese.—New, fancy, 16c. to 16½c.; fair to good, 14½c. to 15c.

Eggs.—White, fancy, 27c.; State, fancy, mixed, 26c.; Western, candled, 22c. to 23c.

**Cheese Markets.**

Cornwall, 12½c.; Perth, 12½c. to 12 7-16c.; Picton, 12 7-16c. and 12½c.; Mont Joli, Que., 11 11-16c.; Iroquois, price opened at 12c., but white sold at 12½c.; colored, 12 7-16c.; Napanee, 12 7-16c. for 750 boxes, 12½c. refused for balance; Ottawa, 12½c.; Brockville, 12½c.; Kingston, 12½c.; Vankleek Hill, 12½c.; Woodstock, bid 12½c., some sales at 12½c.; Madoc, 12 11-16c.; Utica, N. Y., 13½c. to 13½c.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.70 to \$9.90; Texas steers, \$6.80 to \$8.80; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$8; cows and heifers, \$8.90 to \$9.10; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.

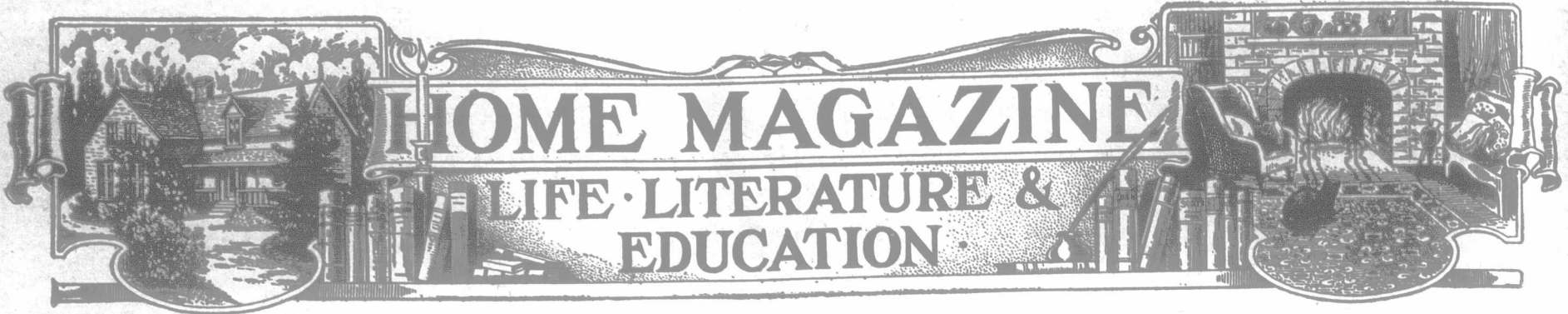
Hogs.—Light, \$8.65 to \$9.10; mixed, \$8.55 to \$9.10; heavy, \$8.45 to \$9.10; roughs, \$8.45 to \$8.60; pigs, \$7.75 to \$8.90; bulk of sales, \$8.80 to \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.25 to \$6; yearlings, \$5.60 to \$7; lambs, native, \$6 to \$8.60.

**Gossip.**

Following is a list of young Jerseys that have recently qualified in the Record of Performance. All have milked 365 days: Pretty Kate 1091, two years old, gave 6,263 pounds milk containing 269 pounds of fat; Inez of Northlynd 1551, three-year-old, gave 7,552 pounds of milk containing 367 pounds of fat; Iris of Northlynd, three-year-old, gave 8,158 pounds of milk containing 393 pounds of fat; Nutley's Violet Princess 2364, four-year-old, gave 9,172 pounds of milk containing 451 pounds of fat; Nellie of Draffan 2447, three-year-old, gave 8,982 pounds of milk containing 604 pounds of fat; Nellie Second 2430, two-year-old, gave 7,034 pounds of milk containing 224 pounds of fat; Lady Maud H. 3243, four-year-old, gave 9,494 pounds of milk containing 545 pounds of fat.

An increase of \$1,500 has been added to the Live-stock Department of the Western Fair. The exhibit of horses has always been a very attractive feature of London's exhibition, and this year it promises to be even better than ever. Five hundred of the fifteen-hundred-dollar increase has been placed on the horse classes, and it must certainly tend to bring out the best there is to be found. The Secretary has already had considerable correspondence with a large number of cattle breeders, and they have intimated their intention of bringing their herds to the Western Fair. Exhibitors of live stock have, in the past, expressed themselves well pleased with the business they do while at the exhibition, and as there is such a large farming country contiguous to the city, there is always plenty of buyers of first-class stock. Another large horse barn, has been erected, so there will be plenty of good stable accommodation, and everything will be done for the comfort of the exhibitors. Prize lists, entry forms, programmes, and all information will be promptly given on application to the Secretary at his office in London.



### Hymn of the Women.

They are waking, waking, waking,  
In the East and in the West;  
They are throwing wide the windows to  
the sun:  
And they see the dawn is breaking,  
And they quiver with unrest.  
For they know their work is waiting to  
be done.

They are waking in the city,  
They are waking on the farm,  
They are waking in the loud and the  
mill:  
And their hearts are full of pity  
As they sound the loud alarm  
To the sleepers who in darkness slumber  
still.

In the guarded harem prison,  
Where they smother under veils,  
And all echoes of the world are walled  
away,  
Though the sun has not yet risen,  
Yet the ancient darkness pals.  
And the sleepers in their slumber dream  
of day.

Oh, their dreams shall grow in splendor,  
Till each sleeper wakes and stirs;  
Till she breaks from old traditions and  
is free:  
And the world shall rise and render  
Unto woman what is hers,  
And welcome in the race that is to be.

Unto Woman, God, the Maker,  
Gave the secret of His plan;  
It is written out in cipher on her soul,  
From the darkness you must take her.  
To the light of day, O Man,  
Would you know the mighty meaning of  
the scroll.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### Browsings Among the Books.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

(From "Stoddard's Lectures—Naples.")

Dramatic and spectacular performances were, evidently, very popular in Pompeii. Upon the street walls have been found advertisements of entertainments in the theaters and the amphitheater. One of them reads as follows: "Thirty pairs of gladiators will contend to-morrow at sunrise in the amphitheater." Another states: "A troop of gladiators will fight in Pompeii on the last day of June. There will be a hunt." When Roman managers prepared a "hunt," they planted trees in the arena to imitate a forest, and, on the appointed day, let loose among the trees two or three lions, half a dozen tigers, an elephant, a boar-constructor, and a crocodile. Ten men were then obliged to enter the "forest" and attack these animals. This was the kind of sport most dear to the old Roman world, for it was even more exciting than a gladiatorial fight. Every one knew how the latter must end. The wounded man would, of course, fall at last, with more or less grace, and receive the fatal blow; and it was usually understood between the gladiators that they would spare each other all unnecessary suffering. With wild beasts, however, nothing could be foretold. They would fight desperately to the last with tooth and claw. No graceful posturing was probable in those encounters. A wounded lion has no thought of the spectators. A maddened tiger shows no mercy. Accordingly, if a man here let his head swim, his hand fall, or his heart falter, he was instantly struck down and torn to pieces. Such scenes of bloodshed are too revolting to describe, yet from these very benches thousands beheld such sights, and these walls which now will echo marvelously to the

softest word, many a time resounded to roars of furious monsters and groans of dying men. According to the historian, Dion Cassius, this building, at the time of the eruption, was filled with people, gazing, no doubt, with bated breath into the dust and blood of the arena, or yelling fiercely at some gladiator's stroke; but, suddenly, the animals refused to fight, and made so great an uproar in the dens below that the astonished populace turned their gaze from the arena to the darkening sky, and there beheld the awful declaration of their doom. Think of the fear that must have suddenly blanched every cheek and caused the gladiator's arm to fall, when from that peaceful dome rushed forth the fiery elements of death! Without any warning, a column of smoke burst from the overhanging mountain, and rose to a prodigious height in the clear autumn sky. There it gradually expanded in the form of a gigantic pine tree, till it hid the sun, and cast a shadow over the earth for miles. The people in the houses of the city were equally unprepared. Up to the moment of the eruption, that fifth day of November in the year 79, had been beautiful, and the sky cloudless. Vesuvius looked down peacefully upon the lovely shore which it was soon to devastate, even more tranquil in appearance than it is to-day, as no smoke then emerged from its destruction-breathing cone. Nothing was feared from it, for it had not exhibited any signs of activity within the memory of man, and its smooth, cultivated slopes, spoke only of fertility. The dreadful suddenness of the calamity is proved by the fact that in the houses almost everything has been discovered in its accustomed place. Bread was in the ovens, and meat and fowl were half-cooked. In one mansion, a dining-table was found covered with petrified dishes and surrounded by bronze couches, the occupants of which had, doubtless, risen from their banquet to struggle for their lives. The darkness speedily deepened into the blackness of night, illumined only by terrific lightning from the sulphurous clouds. Soon a thick shower of ashes fell to the depth of about three feet. Then came a rain of hot pumice-stones, seven or eight feet deep, setting the city in a blaze of fire. Meanwhile the earth rocked with repeated shocks, and through the thick and suffocating air sounded peals of thunder, like salvos of artillery from the walls of heaven. Even those who finally reached a place of safety were nearly dead from terror and exhaustion. Perhaps the most successful historical novel ever written is Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." Its incidents come back to us at every step; and, in imagination, we trace the pathway of the blind girl—Nydia—who, in the dreadful darkness that prevailed, was, by means of her very infirmity, able to find her way, and thus conduct her lover—Glaucus—to the sea. How marvellous in the power of a skilful novelist! As London is for ever peopled for us with the characters of Dickens, so are Pompeii's silent streets made real to us by our remembrance of Arbaces, Glaucus, Nydia and Ione. That Bulwer's fiction is, however, no exaggeration of the terrible reality, we can be easily convinced by looking on the bodies which have been discovered in the ruins.

It is evident that there came a time when flight was no longer possible. Those who had taken refuge in their cellars were destined to remain there until liberated by explorers in the nineteenth century. If any emerged, they were struck down by red hot stones, or suffocated by the whirling ashes. Thus, panting for breath, groping in the darkness, not knowing where to turn, and blocked by the piles of pumice-stones which had been falling steadily for hours, and had already reached the windows of

the first floors of their houses, they soon fell prostrate, and were buried in the constantly-increasing mass. The most of those who perished probably lingered too long in order to secure their property. Beside one woman's body, for example, were found two heavy bracelets, several rings of gold, and a well-filled purse. Another body discovered in Pompeii is that of an old man around whose waist is the mark of a money-belt containing gold and jewels, the efforts to secure which probably cost him his life.

There is a singular fascination in thinking of the possible history of these Pompeian dead. Had this unfortunate man a wife and children who, having reached some place of safety, waited for his coming, hour after hour; until hope died within their breasts? Or, had they previously perished, and was he seeking finally to escape by himself, not caring in his desolate bereavement what might become his fate? We cannot tell. All that we know is that his body was discovered here alone. Still more pathetic was the finding of four bodies, evidently those of prisoners, whose feet were fastened in iron stocks, the lock of which held them fast. Close by them, but beyond their reach, lay the key that might have freed them, which was doubtless dropped by the jailer as he fled for life, oblivious of his captives, or deaf to their appeals.

In one of the excavated houses, known as the Villa of Diomedes, were unearthed the skeletons of seventeen persons who had sought refuge in the cellar, providing themselves with food and drink, and thinking, doubtless, that the tempest would soon cease. It was a fatal mistake. Little by little the ashes crept in after them, and, having stifled them with poisonous fumes, wove deftly around them a sepulchral shroud which was to last for ages. Two of them, apparently the master and a slave, evidently made at last a desperate effort to escape, for their bodies were found near the garden gate, and beside them were several caskets of jewels and the keys of the mansion, the only objects taken with them in their flight.

Leaving this burial we entered the Street of Tombs, or the villa place of those who died before the city's overthrow. How strange to think that this was once the only street of the dead within Pompeii! Now all the others have become so, too, and, thus far, about six hundred and fifty corpses have been found in them. In front of one of these tombs the workmen came upon the bodies of a woman and three children, locked in one another's arms. Perhaps, that November afternoon, they had been paying a visit to the grave of husband and father; or, possibly, they fled there in their terror, seeking instinctively, in spite of death, help from the one who had in life protected them. In this street, also, was discovered the body of a dog which seems to have died in agony. As it lay near the form of a man, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the poor creature had refused to leave his master, and hence perished with him, for, otherwise, there seems to be no reason why he should not have escaped. If so, immortalized in this his mantle of destruction, he is a touching symbol of that wonderful fidelity which has been shown so many times by man's most faithful and devoted friend. There was philosophy as well as wit in the epigram, "The more I know men, the more I admire dogs."

But the most touching proof of fidelity and affection was a discovery made in the building known as the House of the Faun. In a niche, overlooking the garden, was found the skeleton of a dove, which—throughout all the thunder, lightning, darkness, noise, and suffocating

shower of hot ashes of that dreadful scene—had remained crouched upon her nest, faithful to death in guarding there the egg which, after eighteen centuries, was found beneath her, still holding the tiny bones of her embryo offspring.

"But," it may be asked, "how were these bodies thus preserved for centuries?" In a literal sense they have not been preserved, and yet their forms are reproduced with absolute fidelity. The destruction of Pompeii was accomplished by two distinct agencies: First, by the showers of hot pumice-stones; and, secondly, by the streams of mud descending from Vesuvius. The former were so light that they lay loosely around the substances they buried, and often did not break or injure in the slightest degree objects composed even of glass, and, much less, articles of ivory or metal. The volcanic mud, on the contrary, as it hardened, formed round the object it enclosed a perfect mold. Accordingly, Signor Fiorelli, the director of the excavations at Pompeii, conceived the happy idea of pouring liquid plaster into the hollows formed by molds containing human bones, and thus obtained casts of the dead, which show not only the form and features, but also the very attitude in which the victims of Vesuvius met their fate. Some seem to have died without a struggle, while others, by their clinched hands, arms raised to ward off the descending ashes, and limbs drawn up convulsively, evidently struggled desperately to the last.

Before departing from Pompeii we spent some time in watching the work of excavation. It is a fascinating, yet a melancholy, sight; fascinating, because at any moment the pick or shovel may disclose new treasures; but sad, because the progress is so slow that we shall probably never know half that is hidden under all the earth still waiting to be turned to the light of day.

### The Growth of an Idea.

By M. C. Dawson.

The idea of having medical and dental inspection in the rural schools of Ontario has been steadily gaining ground during the last three years. Launched by the women of North Middlesex, it has been taken up by the women of the entire Province. It has been discussed and has been approved of in the remotest communities, and the reason is not far to seek. The women of the Institutes have discussed many subjects, but they have finally arrived, where woman must always arrive, and "The Child" is taking precedence over all other interests.

"The child" is the work of the women. God gave the children to us, and we can never shirk that responsibility no matter how we try. We can never shift our responsibility to the school trustees or to the men who make the laws for our country. We are the mothers of the children; the mothers of the race. Our work is to mother the children in the home and the children in the community. Realizing that, to work for the welfare of the children of the race, as well as for our own children, appeals to us as nothing else can appeal.

About a year ago a report of the work in North Middlesex was given in these columns. Since then things have moved rapidly. At the annual convention of Women's Institutes held in Toronto last fall, a committee was appointed to take charge of this work for the Institutes of the Province. This committee sent out a circular letter, enclosing a resolution in favor of medical inspection of rural schools, which was adopted by the Toronto convention, to each Women's Institute branch. The officers were asked to co-operate with the committee by endeavoring to get school trustees, town



clerks, Reeves, mayors, medical health officers, and other influential men, to sign the enclosed resolution. This was not adopted as a plan to bind school boards so that they must take some definite action and endeavor to establish medical inspection in their own schools, but was adopted as a means for testing public opinion on the subject. The results have more than justified the efforts of the committee. The resolutions have been returned, signed by trustees, etc., from all parts of the Province, plainly showing how wide-spread an interest has been aroused in the work. As each signed resolution was received, it was forwarded to the member of Parliament representing the riding in which the "signers" live.

Through the co-operation of Women's Institutes and School Boards in North Middlesex, East Lambton, East Simcoe, and the Consolidated School, Guelph, and Rockwood combined, it has been possible to hold several test inspections. In all this work, the Provincial Board of Health has placed at the disposal of the School Boards and Institutes, the services of the District Health Officers and the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture has provided competent school nurses to assist the physician. In each inspection, the services of the Medical Health Officer were given without cost, and the services of the nurse were paid, for the first week, by the Institute's Branch, under Mr. Putnam, and after that by the local Women's Institutes. In Lambton, this expense was covered by the generosity of one citizen of Forest, and in other places assistance of this kind was received. In Exeter, the School Board has taken matters into their own hands. They have set aside a sum of money to be expended annually on this work. They have five inspections during the year, and have engaged a nurse themselves. Welland, Clifford, Whitby, Owen Sound, and scores of other places are intensely interested, and will move in the matter as soon as public opinion is strong enough.

The different inspections gave the following results: In Lambton, out of 821 pupils examined, 433 were defective, or a total of 61 per cent. defective. In one of the classes in the Public School at Forest, 38 were inspected, and 19 were reported to have impaired vision. Upon inquiry, these pupils were found to have spent a year in the basement of the Baptist Church while the new Public School was under construction. In Thed-

ford, similar conditions were found; in a class of 50 pupils, 21 were found suffering from defective vision. These children were reported to have spent a little over a year in a dark building at the back of a tailor shop in the village while the new school was being built. Better, perhaps, to have forfeited that year at school than to go through life with one of the most essential organs of the body giving poor service.

In the Consolidated School at Guelph, 27 per cent. required medical attention, and 46 per cent. needed dental treatment. In Rockwood, 27 per cent. required medical treatment, and 70 per cent. dental treatment. In East Simcoe, including Orillia and district, out of 1,277 pupils examined, 1,106 required medical or dental treatment. Only 171 pupils were free from defects. There were forty-six cases of defective hearing, 136 imperfect vision, 92 nasal obstruction, 403 defective throats, and 83 cases showing a marked neglect of personal hygiene.

A comparison of town schools and country schools in this district showed that the percentage requiring medical and dental treatment in town schools was 83 per cent., while in the country schools it was 90 per cent.

It is worth noting particularly that the cases of defective vision were found principally in Orillia Public School. A large percentage was found in a junior room in the Model School, and an investigation revealed the fact that measles had been epidemic in that room during the last year. A similar instance was found in the Central School in a junior room. In the mothers' meetings, held by the nurse, the danger of looking upon measles as a slight disorder was very strongly emphasized. In connection with the work in Orillia and district, a number of these mothers' meetings were held, also special meetings for school officials and for the general public. In other places the parents and trustees were present during the inspection, and all concerned seemed deeply interested and ready to do their share.

The committee spoken of at the beginning of this article have formulated two plans for carrying on this work. One is that the Government employ the nurses and pay them just as they employ and pay the District Health Officers. The other is that the Government give a grant for school nurses, just as they give a grant for schools, and that the County Councils engage the nurses and

pay the remainder of their salary. This salary would probably be somewhere around \$800 a year and expenses to begin with, and would probably increase to \$1,000 or \$1,200 per year in time. Two nurses could do a fairly large county, and reach all the children twice a year. To reach them oftener would, of course, be better, but in rural districts the children are practically the same each year with just a few additions, and with two visits a year the nurse could keep in fairly close touch with the families who have children of school age.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that from anywhere between 60 and 90 per cent. of the children of Ontario are in some way defective. And "the child" is a woman's work. If sixty per cent. of the cattle had hoof-and-mouth disease; if sixty per cent. of the hogs had cholera; if sixty per cent. of the hens had tuberculosis; we would have inspectors and veterinary men and money, and everything necessary to make the cattle and the pigs and the hens well again. The men of Ontario would see to that. For these things are their work. And when sixty per cent. of the children have some defect, that is a woman's work. What are we going to do about it?

in spirit and be really present with those we love. We say that God is present everywhere, and we are His children, possessing far greater powers than we understand or habitually use.

Four years ago I stood in the little "wireless" room of an ocean liner, with the receiver clasped over my ears. I could hear the clicking noise of the telegraphic messages which were flying through space—though they conveyed no meaning to me, as I did not understand the code. Others, who stood close beside me, could not hear the sounds at all. So it is in spiritual matters. Can man feel lonely when none of his friends are visibly near him, while another can say confidently of his friends that their perpetual presence is his perpetual joy.

This invisible—but very real—presence is as old as humanity. St. Paul speaks of it as a matter of course, in his letter to the Corinthians, saying that he is "absent in body, but present in spirit." In his letter to the Colossians, he says: "Though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and beholding your order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ."

It may not be within the power of everyone to know what is happening at a distance, as the prophet Elisha did,—though more people may have the power of "mind-reading" and "second-sight" than is generally supposed,—but we all have the power of being present in spirit with our friends. At least, it is possible to cultivate that power by persistently "walking in the spirit" and fixing the heart constantly on invisible realities.

By prayer for a friend, we clasp the hand of God, Who is with him and with us, and through God we are brought into real, spiritual contact with the one we desire to serve.

Bishop Brent says: "Prayer intensifies the Christ presence in those we pray for. Further, it must perforce draw taut the cord that binds men, making presence, visible and invisible, increasingly intimate, and friendship a glory superior to the clouds of misunderstanding and the sins of unfaithfulness. . . . I speak of a fact, not a theory."

The heart of man answereth to man. This is an everyday commonplace. The spiritual nature of others enters into our being as certainly as air, food and water are changed into our flesh and blood. Our bodies are made up of countless ingredients which were quite distinct from us a short time ago, and we have also

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Heart Answereth to Heart.

As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.—Prov. xxvii: 19.

Bishop Brent's new book, "Presence," is sent out with this beautiful dedication: "To those whose perpetual presence is my perpetual joy, my friends." Is not that an inspiring assertion? When a man can go thousands of miles from his friends and yet find that they are perpetually present with him, it is only right that he should tell the glad news to the world. There are lonely hearts everywhere. The joy of fellowship is the great joy of life, and circumstances seem to be constantly fighting against our enjoyment of it. Separation seems to be a black shadow, dividing friend from friend. But it is only a shadow, after all, and we—who are made in the image of God—can reach out



Summer Sports.

absorbed into our very selves, spiritual ingredients which came to us from other souls. So we not only are present with those we choose as our friends, we are giving to them and they to us continually. Their ideals slip unnoticed into our hearts and help to shape our ideals. If we are climbing steadily nearer to God, we are helping them to climb, too. If we are drifting through life, in easy and aimless fashion, we are scattering germs of spiritual disease and injuring other people more than we know. As God builds up the flowers and trees through the silent influences of sun and dew, so He has ordained that we shall secretly absorb much of the beauty of soul which we admire in our friends

"When God would build Himself a life,  
Silent He labors, working through  
The love of friend and child and wife,  
Which is as sunlight and as dew.  
O, sacred hands that toiled for me!  
O, love, less human than divine,  
Whate'er I am, and yet shall be,  
The building of my soul was thine."

God does not wait for any soul to be perfect before He uses it as a channel through which He can reach other souls. Our Lord touched the soul of a poor, degraded woman, who went one eventful day to draw water from Jacob's well, and she at once carried hope and gladness to her fellows. Through her influence, many of the Samaritans of that city believed on Him—and her influence is still helping the world. God can use each of us, in spite of our weakness and selfishness, if we are honestly choosing His service. Those who go singing on their way, with faces uplifted to the Sun of Righteousness, cannot fail to reflect the radiance of His Presence everywhere. Especially do they carry sunshine to their best friends—because they are nearest to them. Heart answereth to heart, and the sunshine in one heart flashes instantly into the heart of another.

We hear a great deal in these days about the rights of women, but women have always exercised their right to help in the uplifting of the world. If they keep out of sight, not caring to win fame and admiration for themselves, is that a sign of weakness? Over and over again in Second Chronicles we find the mention of a king of Judah who "did that which was right in the sight of the LORD," and this declaration comes immediately after his mother's name. On the other hand, it is said of Ahaziah that his mother was his councillor to do wickedly. God has trusted mothers with tremendous power. The right to vote is a very small thing compared with the power which is already in their hands.

God has linked us together so closely that we can never apprehend the love of Christ except in fellowship with his other children. If we look at life only from our own point of view, we must inevitably grow narrow. The entomologist will see only beetles, the astronomer will be blind to everything but stars. The student will be oblivious to everything outside his books, and the man who prides himself on his practical common sense will see only the outsides of things. God has a special message for each soul, but that message is not to be enjoyed selfishly. His gift to each will thrill through all, if we are clasping hands as comrades should.

How can we get into closest fellowship with other people? My own experience, and the experience of countless other people, says, "Through Jesus Christ our Lord." Through Him we can reach out, spiritually and consciously, to touch a friend who is out of sight. I have heard that the Thebans placed friends side by side in battle. Each man fought better because his friend was beside him, and if one lost courage, or fell wounded, his friend was quick to help him. It is the same in the battle of life. God knows we need all the help possible, therefore He does not ask us to fight alone. "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," says the proverb. Your friend refines you and you refine him. Each is able to help the other. Two together can accomplish far greater things than one and one apart—and you may stand side by side with your friend even when the world pities you because you seem separated by distance or death. Those who walk in the house of God as

friends, can daily take sweet counsel together, kneeling side by side before the Throne, although in body they may be far apart. In Christ—Who is with us and with them—we can clasp hands with those who have finished their earthly course.—(Heb. xii: 22, 23.)

I love "The Imitation of Christ," and yet there seems to be one great defect in it. It draws the heart of the reader after Christ, but it does not inspire one with a desire for human fellowship. It expresses only one side of Christianity, leaving out intercession almost entirely. The writer seeks to be alone with God, finding earthly companionship a hindrance rather than a help. The book is greatly needed to-day—to keep alive in our hearts the vivid consciousness of the unseen God, and to inspire us with a burning desire for personal fellowship with Him—but the writer evidently knew nothing of the Hebrew prophets' longing after national righteousness. He was not, like St. Paul, eager to bring the world to Christ. He tried to endure men patiently, when he could not get away from them entirely, and he does not appear to have been conscious that women existed at all.

In these days, when the spirit of brotherhood is in the air, we want to stand close beside our comrades. How could we be satisfied to love God and serve Him, unless our brothers shared in that glorious service?



"Dear Puck and Beavers."

"He is breaking down the barriers, He is casting up the way;

He is calling for His angels to build up the gates of day;

But His angels here are human, not the shining hosts above;

For the drum-beats of His army are the heart-beats of our love."

DORA FARNCOMB.

#### From a Country Women.

I acknowledge with thanks the kind letter, and donation of \$2, sent by "A Country Woman," for some "poor sister or down-trodden fellow being." It went, the day I received it, to a woman who is having a hard struggle against poverty and sickness. "Norham's" gift of \$5 has been added to a fund which is being raised to buy an artificial leg for a poor man who lost his leg nearly a year ago.

HOPE.

Somewhere—for God is good—  
Life's blossoms unfulfilled  
Must spring from dust and gloom  
To perfect life.

## The Beaver Circle

### Baby's Letter.

Only a make-believe letter,  
Pencil-marks crooked and queer,  
Droll curly-cues, and fantastic,  
Zig-zags, mixed up, out of gear,  
A twisted up jumble of puzzles,  
The old Nick himself couldn't read.  
But there's laughter, and tears,  
Hopes, yearning, and fears,  
For some loving heart in the screeed.

Each quaint line of rubbishy nothing,  
Jagged and all turned awry,  
Tells to the eye of some mother,  
A tale for a laugh or a cry.  
Each cute little upstroke or downstroke,  
That dot, and this dash over here,  
Bent this way and that,  
Makes some heart pit-a-pat  
With the thrill of a smile or a tear.

Beneath the blue sky of heaven,  
No science, religion nor art,  
No poet, no painter, no preacher,  
Can thrill the love strings of the heart,  
Like the pencil-marks, criss-crossed and crooked,

Some upright, and others that nod,  
Sweet babyhood's scrawl,  
Meaning nothing at all,  
But containing a letter from God.

to give such a good report. When we open a letter and find it written on a soiled page, roughly torn out of a scribbling book, the edges all ragged and jagged, the writing uneven, some letters large, some small, and the lines running every way across the page, words misspelled, the paper sometimes blotted with ink or smeared, and shoved into the envelope "any old way," what are we to think then? We are afraid that these little Beavers are not quite so careful as they might be, they are in too much of a hurry to play to take pains to do things neatly, and are not as anxious to do well at school as their parents or teachers would like. And just here, let me say that not all the good letters come from the older Beavers; some of the very nicest are from the juniors. Now, don't you see what tell-tales your letters are? Won't you see to it that they have nothing but good reports to give hereafter?

### Re Garden Competition.

One photograph is all that is required. Try to take the best photograph you possibly can, when your garden is looking its best.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—Here is a long-silent Beaver coming to visit you and your big family again. I would like to know, Puck, how one could keep tomato vines from resting on the ground. I am a gardener, though I have not entered your competition. I hope to next year. My tomatoes are about one and one-half feet high. Just now I have them tied to stakes. Last year my tomatoes were good, but the vines were resting on the ground, as were the tomatoes. Please give me your advice soon. My garden is wholly a vegetable one. It consists of onions, lettuce, cabbage, carrots, parsley, beets, radishes, cucumbers, beans, and tomatoes. I have four sisters and three brothers. We live on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. We have four horses, eight cows, and I don't know what else. We have a bush of twenty acres, and make lots of maple syrup in the spring. Well, here, I must close, or that greedy old w.-p. b. will gobble my letter up, so good-bye. From your Beaver,  
MAGGIE STRANG.  
(Age 13, Class V.)

R. R. No. 1, Hensall, Ont.

What a nice garden you must have, Maggie. We will be glad to welcome you in the Garden Competition next season. Here is what "The Book of Vegetables," a good authority, says about growing tomatoes: "The best results are obtained from tomatoes trained upright, and pruned to a single stem, care being taken to pinch off all side shoots, and after three clusters of fruits have set, to pinch off all subsequent blossoms. By this method the earliest fruits are produced and the tomatoes are more regular in size. Other methods are training to two or three stems. For such training the plants are tied to stakes or trellises made of wood or wire. Less care is necessary when the plants are kept off the ground by means of wire or wooden supports, such as can be made at home. Over them the plants are allowed to grow at will, but so much care as will keep the fruits from being too much shaded by the leaves, is always worth giving."

### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My uncle, Hedley Creelman, takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I like reading the letters. I have a little sister called Elizabeth; she is seven years old and I am ten years old; my biggest brother is twenty years old. I have three brothers, Karl, James and Sam. My father is away out in Victoria. I am staying with my uncle. I think I would rather live in town; I like the country, too. Well, I will close with a riddle.

What goes under the water, and over the water, and never touches the water?  
JANIE CREELMAN.

Half-Way Brook, Feb. 2, 1914.

What's the answer, Janie?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. We live

in Grey County. I have one sister and two brothers; my little brother is just one year and six months old, and is very cute. I am in the Senior Second class at school. The church is on the corner of our farm, and the school-house is just across the road from the church. It is so close my brother and I always come home for our dinner. We have six little calves, and they are all very frisky. Our cat's name is Pat, and our dog's name is Dusty. My brother and I help hoe the roots in the summer, and daddy pays us for it. I guess my letter is long enough, so I will close now.

ROBBIE A. PARKINSON (age 8).  
R. R. No. 2, Clarksburg, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. We live on a farm quite handy to the school, which I like very much to go to. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a few years, and I enjoy reading the letters very much. Our family consists of one boy, the oldest, and seven girls, of which five are going to school; the youngest one is two and a half years old. There is a lot of fox-talk around here; we are going to have a fox company here. Wishing your Circle every success, I hope I will see my letter in print.

ANITA ARSENAULT.  
Urbainville, P. E. I. (Age 9 yrs.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate" and likes it very well. I go to school every day, and light the fire at school. I am in the Junior Third Book; our teacher's name is Miss Wilson. My sister and I have a mile and a half to go to school. There is no school now on account of Easter. I am having a good time now. My father farms, and we keep a hired man all the time. There is a river runs through our place, and I have lots of fun boat-riding. We have four horses and two colts; also three little calves and one little lamb. I have a pet cat; her name is Kate. I will try and write a better letter next time. Good-bye.

PETER STOBIE (age 10).  
Port Lock, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have written to you. I live on a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. My father died seven years ago. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister is fourteen; she passed Entrance last year. My oldest brother is just twelve years old; my other brother is seven years old. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for fifteen years, and would not like to be without it. I guess I will close for this time. I hope I will see my letter in print.

MARION SYMINGTON (age 9).  
Camlachie, Ont.

Dear Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a great many years, and I like to read the letters. I live on a farm of one hundred acres, and go to school every day. I am in the Second Reader. The school is just across from our place, and the river is just near the school. The boys made a raft, and we play on it at recess. Our teacher's name is Miss Buchan, and we all like her fine. I have two brothers and three sisters. I have a pet dog; his name is Jack. My letter is getting long, and I will close with best wishes for the Beaver Circle.

RUSSELL PERKIN (age 8).  
R. R. No. 2, Moorfield, Ont.

**Honor Roll.**

- Grace McDonald, Teeswater, Ont.
- Hugh Murray, Woodstock, Ont.
- Dorothy Dunsden, Brantford, Ont.
- Helen Hunter, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Stella Newson, Arthur, Ont.
- Chester Shea, Pendleton, Ont.

**My Folks.**

I think my folks are very queer—  
You'd be surprised at things I hear,  
Sometimes it seems I'm very small,  
And then again I'm big and tall.  
At night I tease to stay up late,  
But mother says: "No, no; it's eight.  
On, right up-stairs; and hurry, too;  
Indeed—a little boy like you!"

At six next morning, from the hall,  
She wakes me with this funny call:  
"Come, come, get up; and hurry, too;  
For shame—a great big boy like you!"

When through the night I grow so fast,  
How very strange it doesn't last!  
I shrink and shrink till eight, and then  
I'm just a little boy again.

—Anne Porter Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

**KATHARINE'S KINDLY INTEREST.**

Katharine is two and a half years old. Her father came home one afternoon, after working three days and three nights at high pressure, with almost no sleep. He lay down with the feeling that he did not want to wake up for a week. Half an hour later, from the depths of his dreams, he heard a small, clear voice, "Father!"

The sleeper stirred, and turned his head on the pillow.

"Father! father!"

He stirred again, and moaned.

"Father! father!"

He struggled and resisted and floundered, and finally raised his eyelids like a man lifting heavy weights. He saw Katharine smiling divinely beside his couch.

"Father! father!"

"What is it, daughter?"

"Father, are you having a nice nap?"

**DISTANCE NO OBJECT.**

Lady (in registry office)—"I am afraid that little girl won't do for a nurse; she is too small. I should hesitate to trust her with the baby."

Lady Registrar—"Her size, madam, we look upon as her greatest recommendation. You should remember that when she drops a baby it doesn't have very far to fall."

**THE UNKIND CUT.**

Mrs. Cronan heard her little granddaughter, Margaret, crying as if in great pain, and hastened to the child.

"Why, dear, what is the matter?" inquired Mrs. Cronan. "Did you meet with an accident?"

"N-no, grandma!" sobbed Margaret. "It w-wasn't an accident! M-mother did it on purpose!"

**The Windrow.**

Two companies have recently been formed for the purpose of furnishing churches with motion pictures suitable for their use. Wholesome amusement and instruction in social and religious subjects are the ends sought. Several hundred churches have already become interested in the matter, and have assured the companies of their support.—The Independent.

The rat, now recognized as a carrier of disease, must go. Owing to an outbreak of bubonic plague in New Orleans, twelve expert rat-catchers from New York, have gone to that city to take charge of the sanitary work. All of the port cities have been urged to take up the work of extermination, and Galveston offers five cents a head, dead or alive. All ships arriving at northern gulf ports from New Orleans, will be thoroughly fumigated, and precautions taken to prevent the rats from them escaping to shore.

A palindrome is a reciprocal verse which reads the same backwards and forwards. One of the most famous examples of this style of verse is the following Greek inscription on a font in St. Martin's Church, Ludgate Hill: "NIYON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OYIN." This, meaning "Wash my guilt, and not my face only," is particularly appropriate for the purpose for which it is used. The two best English examples are Taylor's "Lewd I did live; evil did I dwell," which so pleased the composer that he offered a reward of five shillings to anyone who could make as good a one; and what purports to be Adam's address to Eve, "Madam, I'm Adam." A later example is:

A ladder, by Photography,  
Dead beat in competition,  
Thus grumbled: "No it is opposed,  
Art sees 'Trade's opposition."

Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, of Goodland, Kansas, is to run for Congress, and may be the first woman member. She is an officer of the Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of the W. C. T. U., an author, an expert cook, and a grandmother. She was District Secretary for the Progressive party at the last election, is famous as an organizer, and took a prominent part in the campaign for equal suffrage, which won out in Kansas. Regarding her campaign, she says: "My campaign will be conducted according to my own idea of what a dignified, self-respecting woman may properly do in a political campaign." I shall buy no newspaper plant and subsidize none. I shall not spend one cent in cigars or candy to bribe voters. I shall spend no time nor breath in detraction of other candidates. I shall go about over my district, which is a large one, embracing twenty-two counties, speaking on the issues of the day in an endeavor to convince a majority of the voters that my party, the Progressive, is the party of the loftiest ideals of government, composed of practical men and women, who, unhampered by tradition, are fighting for new and better conditions of living for the whole people of this nation. I am quite aware that it is looked upon as unwomanly, in some quarters, to do what I am doing, but as long as I can help forward such a good cause, what ill-informed people may say or think troubles me not at all."

"It is very doubtful whether another material so universally useful as paper-pulp is to be found. Car-wheels of paper made a great sensation years ago, but paper belting and cog-wheels are now well known, as are paper garments, which are now used in great quantities in the Chicago City Hospital, being burned afterward. Even paper stockings and towels have been used in America, and paper towels are used on the South German railway sleeping-cars. . . . In America, waterproof raincoats are made of paper that can be folded up and put in one's pocket, . . . while the Japanese coolie (Japan is the land where walls and windows are made of paper) can buy a paper waterproof for a few cents and wear it a year. Barrels, pails, bathtubs, cooking utensils, and washboards of paper, are to be found in many houses. Floor coverings and wall hangings of paper are nothing new, while paper gas-pipes are not seldom met. Paper insulating material, imitation leather, and threads and fabrics of the same material follow without number. Sails are something new in the way of paper articles, while hygienic paper drinking-cups and bottles that can be thrown away as soon as used are employed in greater and greater numbers. Paper-pulp and paper of all kinds have won out as packing material, from the finest examples of the industrial carton, to the coarse paper-bag for weights of a hundred pounds or more. Lately paper-pulp has appeared as a substitute for wood in carpentry, especially in ship-building, where lightness is all-important. Boards, laths, etc., of paper-pulp, which can easily be pressed into shape, are much cheaper than those of wood, as are plastic ornaments of all kinds. Such imitation boards of paper-pulp can easily be fastened together with paper screws—the newest things in paper-pulp. . . . These short records seem to indicate the early use of paper-pulp in an almost universal field."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

In an article in The Century Magazine for July, written by Mr. J. Russell Smith, a description is given of a method of farming carried on in some parts of France, Italy and Spain, which he calls "two-story farming." The farmers in these districts grow grain and vegetables in the same field with their fruit trees. "The trees send their roots down into the subsoil, and their tops into the upper air. The small grain attends to the surface, and does most of its growing in the winter, when the rains come and the trees are resting. Between them, the two stories of this agriculture make more income than either story could have done by itself. Then, too, the cultivation and fertilization of the grain are an unquestioned benefit to the trees, which thus become, in a sense, a by-product of the grain-growing. . . . A French farmer

gave me this explanation: 'If we planted the trees in regular rows, close together, we could grow nothing beneath them, for they cast a dense shade, but if we scatter them about the fields there is plenty of light, and wheat will grow close to the trees.' The Italian farmer long ago adopted the two-story agriculture, by planting rows of mulberry trees across their wheat fields, and then having grape vines climb up the mulberry trees. Thus the same field yields bread, wine and silk, from the worms that feed on the mulberry leaves." If one crop fails, the chances are that the other will be good, and they stand a chance to win out on something. This is intensive farming in earnest.

**The New Public Health.**

"The Farmer's Advocate" Bureau of Public Health Information.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, AND COMMENTS.

Conducted by the Institute of Public Health.—The Public Health Faculty of Western University, London, Ontario.

Established and maintained by the Ontario Provincial Government.

[Questions should be addressed to: "New Public Health, care of 'The Farmer's Advocate,' London, Ont." Private questions, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical treatment or diagnosis for individual cases cannot be prescribed.]

**Is Tuberculosis Hereditary**

Having read your directions in regard to health in "The Farmer's Advocate," would like to ask a few questions.

Do you think and know if consumption is hereditary? That is, if one parent dies of consumption, are his children going to inherit it, and is there a weakness in these children? As I have been keeping company with a certain young man whose father died with consumption, would like to know if the son would be liable to inherit it. Have read lately in a paper that scientists have discovered that consumption is a germ disease. Kindly help me in some way as to information.

Ans.—Consumption is not hereditary in the ordinary sense—that is, it is not contracted from the parents and at once taken away from them, is just as likely to be free of the disease as anyone else. But if that child should remain with the tuberculous parents, it is very likely to become infected from them directly, just as anyone else who has been associated with them might become infected from them.

Of course, children are extremely likely to be infected by tuberculous parents because the associations of parents with children are so intimate and continuous.

With regard to the young man you mention whose father died with consumption, it must be said that it is quite possible he has become infected from his father, just as he might have become infected from any other consumptive with whom he lived. The most conclusive method for discovering whether or not anyone is infected with tuberculosis consists in giving them a tuberculin test. This may be done in several ways, and an expert physician will be able to inform you on the matter. Such a test will discover a very early infection before any other method will detect it. Very careful examination of the lungs, etc., will also detect tuberculosis, but only in a more advanced stage.

You ask if children of tuberculous parents inherit any weakness which makes them more liable to the disease. It does not think this is true. In fact, it is not improbable that the children of tuberculous parents may be a little less susceptible to the disease, rather than more susceptible, if there is any difference at all from ordinary children. The children of consumptives suffer from the disease because they catch it from their parents, not because they are weaker, and not because they inherit it.

H. W. HILL.

**Fashion Dept.**

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.**

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

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

When ordering, please use this form: Send the following pattern to:

Name .....  
 Post Office.....  
 County.....  
 Province .....

Number of pattern.....  
 Age (if child or misses' pattern).....  
 Measurement—Waist, ..... Bust, .....

Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON  
 8269 Girl's Guimpe Dress, 4 to 8 years.



8304 Girl's Norfolk Coat, 10 to 14 years.



8315 Boy's Suit with Coat, Effect, 4 and 6 years.



8302 Yoke Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 8301 Short Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8327 Norfolk Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7155 Girl's Middy Blouse Dress, 4 to 8 years.



8318 Panier Skirt, 24 to 30 waist.



8321 Fancy Bodice with Over-Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 8314 Cape Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8328 Boy's Overcoat, 2 to 8 years.



8319 Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8300 Corset Cover, 34 to 42 bust.

**Leonardo da Vinci, "The Bird Man."**

Among the world's great treasures to-day are the beautiful paintings and drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, whose gifted hand wrought that priceless masterpiece, the "Mona Lisa," which was stolen from the Louvre a year or more ago, and only recently found and restored. But do you know that the painter of this face of surpassing beauty was a man full of tenderness for all animals and birds?

One of the things that Leonardo used to do as he walked the streets of Milan and passed the shops, was to buy the birds in cages and then open the tiny doors, allowing the frightened captives to go free. He would stand on the pavement, his face outshining the sun, a cage in one hand, while with the other he gave liberty to the prisoner. And as the birds sailed away through the soft Italian air, some of their joy was left behind in the brilliant eyes of the truly great man who had given them their freedom. As the years went by, almost daily was the great artist seen liberating birds, and by and by the common people, who sold their wares all along the sides of the busy streets, began to call him "The Bird Man." They did not know his real name, nor that his was the greatest name, not only in Italy, but in all Europe. He was their "Bird Man," the man who helped the helpless; it mattered not whether the sufferer was a tiny bird or a man or woman, and they loved him with a mighty love.

It is told of the famous painter that not long before his death, he was asked which of all the honors he had gained he valued the most. He replied that the best that life had given him was the name of "The Bird Man," by which he was known to the shopkeepers and the poor people of Milan.—Our Dumb Animals.

GOODS SATISFACTORY  
OR MONEY REFUNDED, IN-  
CLUDING SHIPPING CHARGES.

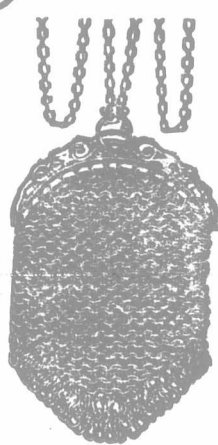
# EATON'S

FREE DELIVERY  
WE PREPAY SHIPPING  
CHARGES ON \$10.00 ORDERS  
AND OVER

## WEEKLY MAIL ORDER BARGAINS

YOU CAN SAVE QUITE A BIT BUYING NOW

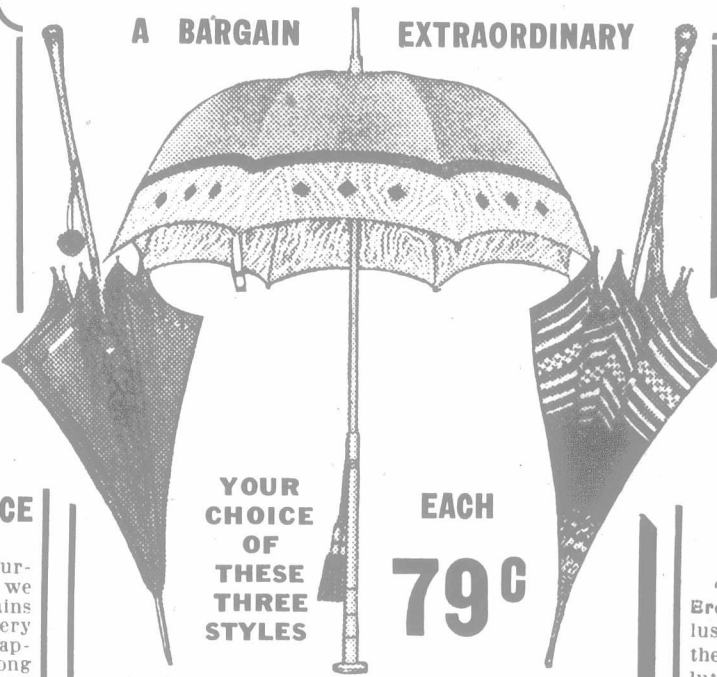
FOR THIS WEEK'S SELLING WE HAVE SECURED SOME VERY SPECIAL BARGAINS THAT SHOULD TEMPT ONE AND ALL TO BUY. WHEN YOU CONSIDER THE BIG SAVING YOU CAN SECURE ON ANY ONE OF THESE ITEMS YOU WILL READILY UNDERSTAND OUR ADVICE TO ORDER EARLY. WE EXPECT A RUSH OF ORDERS, AND, AS THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED, THE EARLY BUYER WILL BE FORTUNATE.



THIS DAINTY  
**MESH PURSE**  
WITH LONG  
CHAIN  
**29c**

USUALLY SOLD AT A HIGHER PRICE

28-A75. By making a very fortunate purchase of these dainty Finger Mesh Purses we are able to offer you one of the best bargains possible for this class of goods. This is a very serviceable article, and extremely neat in appearance. The frame is 2-inch, and the long chain and purse is silver-finished. Send along your order for one of these purses, and you will be delighted with the great value you receive. A bargain price, each... **29c**



A BARGAIN EXTRAORDINARY

YOUR CHOICE OF THESE THREE STYLES EACH **79c**

20-A32. 20-A35. 20-A34.

WE HAVE NEVER KNOWN OF SUCH A

### PHENOMENAL PARASOL BARGAIN

JUST THINK WHAT YOU SAVE

Space will not permit us to go into detail regarding the saving value on these Parasols. All we can say is now is the time for sunshades, and now is the time to buy at this low price. Never before have we offered such a bargain.

20-A32. Colors Champagne, Saxe Blue, Mauve or Tan.

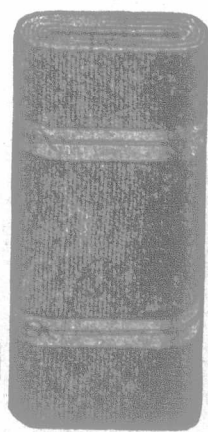
20-A34. Colors Black base with White, or White base with Black.

20-A35. Colors White, Sky, Pink, Mauve, Champagne or Saxe Blue.

As there is only a limited quantity, we would advise ordering quickly, and be sure to state the color. While they last, each... **79c**

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED  
TORONTO - CANADA

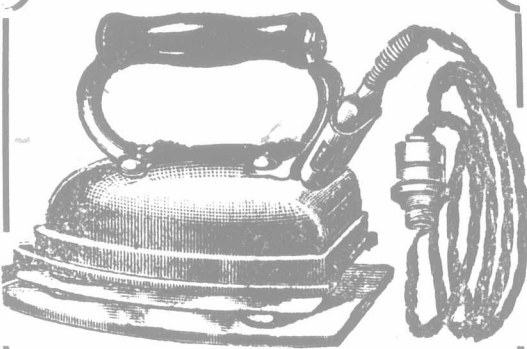
HERE'S A GREAT DRESS GOODS BARGAIN  
**BLACK CHIFFON BROADCLOTH**



**79c PER YARD**

46-A42. A Guaranteed All Pure Wool Black Broadcloth of French manufacture, having as lustrous a finish as a silk, which it retains to the end, giving exceptional service. An absolutely perfect dye and weave, also it is thoroughly shrunk. 52 inches wide. Order at once. Quantity is limited.

Greatly reduced price. Per yard... **79c**



**100 WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC IRONS 2.50**  
TO SELL AT  
A BIG BARGAIN INDEED

10-A12. Every housewife who has the use of electricity should have an Electric Iron. It is an appliance that saves a great deal of hard work and discomfort in the weekly ironing. By an unusual special purchase we are offering reliable irons manufactured by one of the best known makers at a remarkable lowering in price, in same style as illustration, handsomely finished, with nickel-plated top and smooth grey steel bottom, in 6-lb. weight, a good domestic size, runs at small cost on 110-volt circuit. Special price... **2.50**

ANOTHER WONDERFUL SAVING FOR YOU  
**WOMEN'S LONG LISLE GLOVES**

TO CLEAR

**23c**

WE WOULD ADVISE BUYING FOR FUTURE USE AT THIS PRICE

20-A33. Have you ever heard of such a bargain like this before? Just think! A pair of Women's 22-inch Long Lisle Thread Gloves at less price than what you would pay for a pair of short gloves. This glove is of fine lisle thread, with two dome fasteners, and raised points on backs. Sizes 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2 and 8. Black **23c** only. To clear at half price. Per pair



### The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Friends,—For a variety this week, and because it is too hot to read or assimilate anything of any length, you are going to be treated to a few "snapshots" from the minds of great men. Take them one at a time, "read, mark,

learn, and inwardly digest" them. There is a worth-while thought in each.

#### BODY AND SOUL.

If thou findest thyself with bread in both hands, go thou and change one loaf for some flowers of the narcissus, for the bread feeds the body indeed, but the flowers feed also the soul.—The Koran.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF ADMIRATION.

It is the people who admire whose observation is profitable, and it is those who see and feel the sunshine who feel and see the truth; for the sunshine, and

not the sunspots, is the important fact about the sun.—Hon. Maurice Baring.

#### EDUCATION OR ARMAMENT.

The nation ought to realize that education was not the step-child, but the eldest son, to whom the national resources of money should go, rather than to the armaments child.—Mrs. Annie Besant.

#### EXAMPLE.

We must set a good example to the children; but the best way to ensure that is to set them the example of somebody better than themselves.—Stephen Paget.

The law of nature is, "Do the thing, and you shall have the power; but they who do not the thing have not the power."—Emerson.

Woman's morals are read in her gowns. Slovenly dress indicates slovenly mentality and thought.

The imagined is greater woe than the actual.—Calderon.

This last one calls to mind the story of the old lady who was asked if she had had much trouble in her life, and replied that she had a great many trials and troubles, but the worst of them never happened.

One hot morning a few days ago, a VERY hot morning when the streets were hot and dusty, the sky like brass, and the office like a steam bath, a box came addressed to "Junia," with nothing on the wrapper to indicate the nature of the contents. Mindful of mysterious "infernal machines and bombs," it was opened gingerly, and WHAT do you think came to light? A large bunch of beautiful water lilies; some in bud, some half-open, showing their golden hearts half-hidden by the waxy, white petals, calling up visions of cool, fern-bordered pools and waving trees; and—almost-making one forget the ambitions of the mercury, which seemed to be trying to escape out of the top of the thermometer. Ever so many thanks to the sender. It was a Saturday morning, and it would have been a manifest shame to waste their sweetness on the office air, so they were divided, some given to another flower-lover on the staff, and some taken to gladden the eyes of a "shut-in," who very much enjoyed their beauty and freshness. Again, many thanks.

What are we to believe next? A Dr. Fraser, writing in one of the leading dailies recently, gives figures and statistics which seem to prove that the use of pasteurized milk is not so hygienic as was supposed. He gives figures showing that the average death-rate of children under two years old, in the three years, 1910-12, was 351, while with pasteurized milk, in 1913, it was 557. The Hospital for Sick Children gives the percentages of deaths for 1906-8 as averaging about 10 per cent., while in the years 1911-13, with pasteurized milk, the percentages averaged 14 per cent. Dr. Fraser goes on to say that while pasteurization destroys four kinds of germs known to be harmful, it at the same time destroys five kinds known to be beneficial. He also states that a movement in favor of fresh milk in New York brought down the death-rate from 5,649 infants in 1910, to 3,554 in 1913. Verily, who shall decide when doctors disagree?

Dear Ingle Nook,—I have received so much help through your valuable paper that I am now coming for more.

Will you kindly furnish me with tested recipes for the following: Pickled ripe cucumbers, small onions, cauliflower, apples, and beets (each to be pickled separate), and a recipe for making black triarberry jelly.

I would also like a good recipe for biscuit, rusks and rolls; would like to know just how long rusks and rolls should raise, when to be started, etc.

I enclose a few recipes that we are all fond of.

Date Cake.—One-third cup soft butter, 1½ cups brown sugar, 2 eggs, ¼ cup milk, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon cassia, a little nutmeg, ½ lb. dates stoned and chopped, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar. Beat all together for three minutes. Do not beat ingredients separately or it will not be a success.

Chocolate Cake.—Cream ½ cup butter with 1½ cups sugar, then 2 beaten eggs. Add ½ cup sour milk in which one teaspoon soda has been dissolved, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Have ready 2 squares chocolate melted and stirred in ½ cup boiling water, and when smooth stir in cake batter.

Spanish Cream.—One-half box gelatine, 1 quart milk (scant), 4 eggs, ¼ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, or a little less. Soak gelatine in cold water until soft, heat the milk, put in gelatine, stir until dissolved, then add the yolks of eggs and sugar. Let it just come to a boil, remove from the stove, and add whites well beaten. Flavor with vanilla.

SUBSCRIBER C.'S WIFE.

Following are recipes for biscuit, rusks and rolls. The recipes for pickles, asked for, will appear in an early issue:

Breakfast Biscuit.—Sift together one scant quart flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, a half teaspoonful salt; mix a half teacup melted butter in rather less than a quart of sweet milk; add the flour, beating well until the batter is stiff enough to drop from a spoon into a buttered tin, like drop cakes; the oven should be very hot, or the biscuits will not be light and puffy.

Breakfast Rolls.—Two quarts sifted flour, one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls butter or lard, one tablespoon sugar,

one teaspoonful salt, half a cake compressed yeast. Put the flour into a bread-pan, pour into it the milk (which must be boiled and then cooled), add the butter, salt, sugar and yeast; knead and let rise over night. Cut off pieces and carefully shape into rolls the desired size by rolling between the hands, but do not knead them. Set in a warm place, and they will quickly rise ready for baking.

Rusks.—One pint of new milk, 2 tablespoonfuls yeast, flour, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 cupful sugar, 2 eggs, 2 salt-spoonfuls salt. Rusks require a longer time for rising than ordinary rolls or biscuits. Prepare a sponge of the yeast, milk and flour (sufficient to make a thin batter), and allow it to rise all night. Next morning add eggs, butter and sugar (which must have been mixed well together), salt and flour enough to produce a soft dough. Shape into neat balls of equal size, place in a pan and allow to rise till very light. Flavor according to taste. Bake in a quick, steady oven, till of a pretty brown color. Glaze with the yolk of an egg and sprinkle with powdered white sugar.

Blackberry Jelly.—Pick the fruit over carefully and simmer it in water for about an hour, or until the juice flows freely; strain, boil up the juice, add the sugar (10 ounces to each pound of juice), and boil again, skimming and stirring well for fifteen minutes. Put into small pots, and when cold and firm, cover it. The addition of a little lemon juice is an improvement.

Dear Junia,—I am an interested reader of your Circle, and get many helpful hints from it.



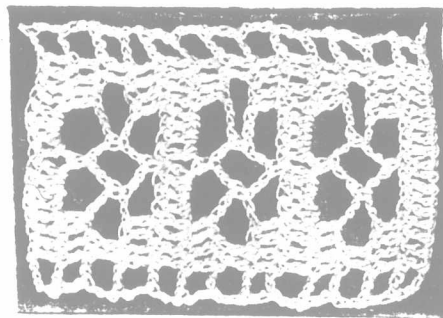
Isn't this Nicer than Staying In-doors?

Recently I noticed some crochet patterns pictured in your department. I am very fond of crocheting, and am sending you a sample of an insertion for a guest towel, and the directions, which I hope you will be able to use; also a recipe for taffy tarts, which we make very often.

I have no inquiries to make this time, but may come again.

"MADELINE."

Wellington, Ont.



Crochet Pattern.

Explanation of stitches: Chain (ch.), stitch (st.), treble (tr.), double crochet (d.c.). For treble stitch, put thread over hook once, insert hook, thread over, pull through, thread over and pull through two st., thread over and pull through two more. For d. c. insert hook, thread over, pull through with two

st. on hook, thread over and pull through both at once.

First row.—Ch. 26 tr. st. in 8th ch. from hook (\*), tr. in next ch. repeat from (\*) 14 times to make 16 trebles, ch. 2 tr. in 2nd ch., ch. 5, turn.

Second row.—(\*) tr. over tr. in last row. Repeat from (\*) 8 times, ch. 5, d. c. in 4th tr. in last row, ch. 5, tr. in 5th. tr. from d. c., 3 more trebles in next 3 ch., ch. 2 tr. in 3rd st. of 5 ch., ch. 5, turn.

Third row.—Treble above one in last row. One more treble, ch. 5, d. c. in 3rd st. of 5 ch., ch. 5 d. c. in 3rd st. of next 5 ch., ch. 5 tr. in 3rd tr. of last row, one more treble, ch. 2 tr. in 3rd st. of 5 ch., ch. 5, turn.

Fourth row.—2 tr. above 2 in last row, tr. in 1st st. of 5 ch., another tr. in 2nd st. of 5 ch., ch. 5 d. c. in 3rd st. of center 5 ch., ch. 5 tr. in 4th st. of next 5 ch., tr. in 5 st. of 5 ch., 2 more tr. in next 2 tr., ch. 2 tr. in 3rd st. of 5 ch., ch. 5, turn.

Fifth row.—Tr. above one in last row, repeat 3 times 4 trebles over 5 ch., repeat over next 5 ch. 4 more tr. above in last row, ch. 2 tr. in 3rd st. of 5 ch., ch. 5, turn.

This completes one flower square. The next row is the same as 2nd row, and the rest are the same as the others except that the 1st row is left out.

This makes a very pretty insertion for guests' towels. Make it long enough to go across the end of the towel. Insert them in both ends. It should be done in about No. 20 crochet cotton, with a No. 5 crochet hook.

Taffy Tarts.—One egg, 1 cup brown sugar, 3 tablespoons hot water. Beat the yolk of the egg, sugar and water,

blesome." "The first instalment of bugs is supposed to hatch in March, so, early in the spring I take my bedsteads apart, give them a thorough brushing (but I do not use water of any kind, for moisture creates bugs), and proceed to give the bedsteads and slats a good coat of boiling-hot varnish, thinned with turpentine. If the bugs are in the room, I go over the crevices with gasoline. That does not grease, and I find it better than kerosene."

A reliable authority gives the following method: Another remedy for the vermin is gasoline. This can be used freely, as it does not stain the most delicate wall-paper or injure any fabric. If you have found bugs in your bedroom, remove all the clothes from bed and closets, and after examining them carefully, shake and brush them out of doors and leave them in the sun and air. Examine the mattress, especially the corners, tuftings, and binding. If your bed is of iron enameled, or brass, you should have no trouble in keeping it clean. Apply the gasoline to all the corners and joints, and pour it freely into the folds and tufted parts of the mattress. Inject it behind picture moulding and baseboard, and into the cracks of the furniture. Do all this in broad daylight, and have no fire or artificial light in the room when using the gasoline. Now close doors and windows tightly, and leave the room closed for twenty-four hours, if possible, after which air and sweep, burning all the dust gathered. It is well to apply the gasoline to any suspected places each week until you are certain you have banished them root and branch.

### The Scrap Bag.

To revive patent leather, first rub with a linen rag soaked in olive oil or milk, and then polish with a dry, soft cloth.

Old stockings cut down the seams make excellent cloths for polishing furniture and floors, as well as soft iron-holders.

The taint of fish may be removed from the prongs of forks and the blades of knives by rubbing them with a piece of lemon peel.

When bookcases are to be closed for some time, sprinkle a few drops of oil of lavender on each shelf to prevent the books from moulding.

A Polish for Brown Shoes.—Take two ounces of shredded beeswax and one quarter of a pint of aqua-ammonia. Mix well and rub the boots lightly with a rag damped in the mixture, and polish with chamoise leather.

To take out the wrinkles from a Holland dress or suit, and make the garment look like new, take common starch moistened with water, wring out a cloth, and rub the garment on the wrong side and iron. This will be found excellent if a dress is wrinkled by travelling or being packed in a trunk.

Bran washing is best not only for Holland, but for cretonne, colored muslins, and silk or cotton embroidered work. Boil two handfuls of bran in a quart of water and strain through muslin. Put the bran on to boil again, as a second supply of bran water will be needed for rinsing. Make the bran water cool by adding a quart of cold water. Wash the articles, and when quite clean rinse first in bran water, then in clear water. Pass the articles through the wringer, and iron the wrong side while still damp.

### Seasonable Cookery.

Raspberries Preserved in Their Own Juice.—For twelve quarts of berries, take six quarts of sugar. Put three quarts of fruit into the preserving kettle with one gill of water, and after heating very slowly, mash thoroughly. Turn into a piece of cheesecloth and let drain till it is cool enough to be handled, then press every particle of juice through the cloth. Put the juice and sugar into the preserving kettle and heat it slowly to the boiling point, stirring frequently. When the juice boils, add the remaining nine

### TO EXTERMINATE BEDBUGS.

By request.

The following comes from Denver, Col., and it is said that "there is no place in the world where this pest is more trou-

quarts of whole berries and cook for fifteen minutes. After the fruit begins to boil, the liquid should simply be allowed to bubble, and should be skimmed frequently. When the fruit is cooked, put it into jars, filling the remaining space with the juice. Any juice that may be left may be kept for sherbets, creams, sauces, etc. Berries prepared in this manner will keep their shape, color and flavor, and resemble the French and German preserves.

**Raspberries Preserved in Currant Juice.**—For twelve quarts of raspberries use three quarts of currants and three quarts of sugar, making the juice with currants and proceeding as above.

**Raspberries Preserved Without Cooking.**—Put twelve quarts of raspberries and nine pints of granulated sugar into a bowl. Mash the sugar and fruit together, and place the mixture in a cool place for three or four hours. At the end of this time, mix the fruit and sugar very thoroughly and pack in jars. Just before packing, hold each jar over a lighted candle for half a minute to exhaust the air. Screw the covers on carefully, wipe the jars, and place them in a cool, dark place, in the cellar.

**Pickled Blackberries.**—Put a quart of sugar, a pint of vinegar, and half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves into the preserving kettle and place over a moderate fire. When the mixture boils, add four quarts of blackberries and cook for quarter of an hour longer, then turn into pint jars. There will be enough to fill six.

**Spiced Currants.**—Use seven pounds of red currants, half a pint of strong vinegar, half a pint of currant juice, three and a half pints of granulated sugar, two ounces of stick cinnamon, and one ounce of whole cloves. Tie the spice in a bag and put it in the preserving kettle with the sugar, vinegar and currant juice. Place on the fire, and when the mixture boils, add the currants. Boil until the currant mixture will jelly. It will take from an hour to an hour and a half.

**Raspberry Syrup.**—Two quarts of sugar, three quarts of currants, four quarts of raspberries, and one quart of water. Free the fruit from stems and leaves, and put it in a preserving kettle. Heat slowly, and mash with a wooden vegetable masher. Cook for half an hour. Put the sugar and boiling water in another preserving kettle and boil gently during the last ten minutes that the fruit is cooking, skimming carefully. Now add the hot crushed fruit, and cook for quarter of an hour longer. Strain and cool. When cold, put in small bottles, corking them tightly, and putting them away in a cool, dark place. An excellent drink can be made in hot weather by putting three or four tablespoonfuls of this syrup in a glass of ice-water.

**Behind the Scenes.**

Here is a tale in two parts, told by Mr. Arthur Guitermann, in New York, "Life."

I.

Side remarks by Distinguished Author while composing the Novel of the Decade:

(a) "For heaven's sake, Mary! Can't you stop that child crying without singing at the top of your voice? How is a man to get anywhere with all that noise going on?"

(b) "Yes, yes, yes; take the paste, take the shears, take the paper, take the stamps, take anything, but let me work in peace!"

(c) "Oh, if you say so, I suppose we must pay that fool call, but I do wish you'd remember that every minute taken out of my working day cuts down our incomes by just so much!"

II.

From the Dedication Page of the completed Novel of the Decade:

TO

MY WIFE, MARY,

without whose gentle inspiration true companionship and constant helpfulness, these pages would never have been written I gratefully inscribe this book.

**News of the Week**

At a test of a new German airship in Leipzig last week, the machine, a biplane, rose to a height of nearly five miles.

Following the resignation of Victoriano Huerta, Francisco Carbajal was appointed President of the Mexican Republic, and took the oath of office on July 15th.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the well-known author, was so favorably impressed with Canada during his recent trip across the continent, that he has invested upwards of \$20,000 in real estate in Fort William.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry places the responsibility for the wreck of the Empress of Ireland on Officer Tuftenes, of the Storstadt, finding him guilty of negligence.

The town of Hearst, about 134 miles west of Cochrane, on the N. T. R., has been destroyed by fire, and four or five hundred people rendered homeless. It is supposed that it caught fire from the bush fires, which have been raging in that vicinity for some time.

Brant County is fighting an invasion of the army worm, which has appeared in that section of the country in large numbers. Already millions of them have been destroyed, and the farmers of that section, aided by the District Representative, are using every effort to check their advance. Great damage has already been done.

Renfrew is suffering from the depredations of wolves, which are supposed to have wandered down from the vicinity of Algonquin Park. Large numbers of sheep and deer have been killed, and the Government has been asked to take some steps—either by the offering of a bonus, or some other means—to assist in stopping the ravages and exterminating the animals.

The largest gun in the world has been built for service on the Panama Canal fortifications, to protect the Pacific entrance to the canal. It is fifty feet long, weighs 142 tons, and fires a projectile about six feet long. The projectile itself weighs a ton, and requires 665 pounds of powder to discharge it. It requires eight men to carry the powder charge. The gun has a range of from 22 to 23 miles.

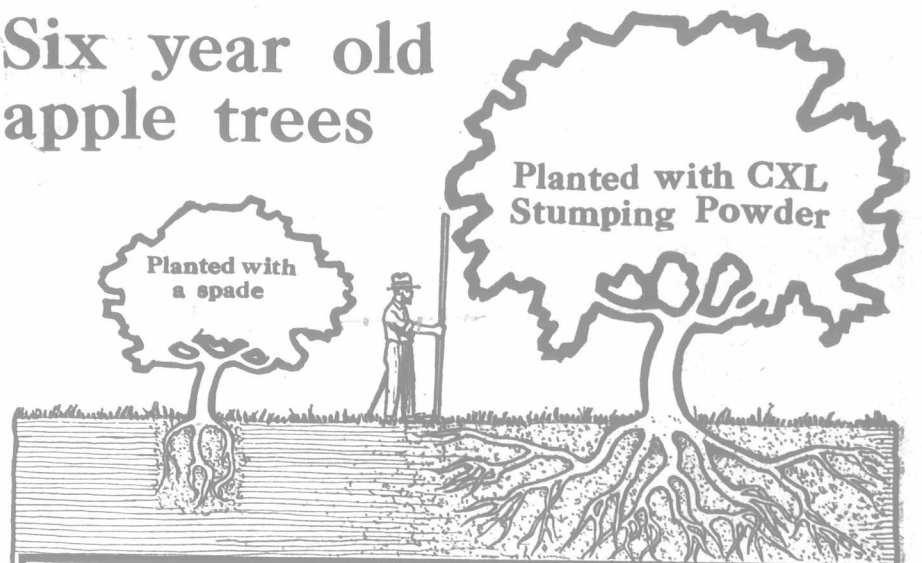
At the annual review in Paris on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille (July 14, 1789), twenty military aeroplanes took part in the maneuvers, flying past the President's stand in perfect alignment of fours. Military authorities estimated that upwards of 400 army aeroplanes were on the wing at one time in different parts of the country.

The centenary of peace between Canada and the United States was fittingly celebrated by the Masons by a large and enthusiastic meeting at Niagara Falls, Ont., last week, which was attended by the largest number of delegates ever recorded. Speeches were made by many prominent Masons, and others in favor of peace. During the proceedings an old, battered book was shown, the minute-book of the Barton Lodge of Hamilton, 125 years ago, one of the pages of which contained a resolution of sympathy passed by the lodge on the death of George Washington. Thos. J. Bonner, of Tennessee, in his speech, moved "That they place themselves on record to labor in all legitimate ways for the establishment of universal peace between all the nations of the world."

STUDYING ART.

Old Lady—"What is the title of the picture, dear?"  
Daughter—" 'Dogs,' after Sir Edwin Landseer."  
Old Lady—"I can see the dogs, but where on earth is Landseer?"

**Six year old apple trees**



In spade dug holes, the roots are compressed within narrow limits by the surrounding hard packed soil.

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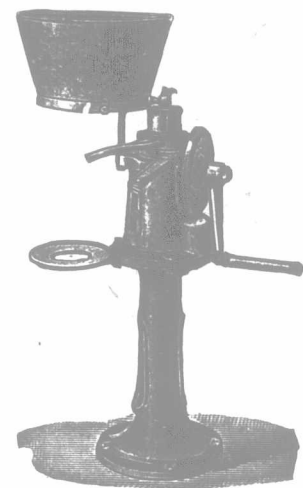
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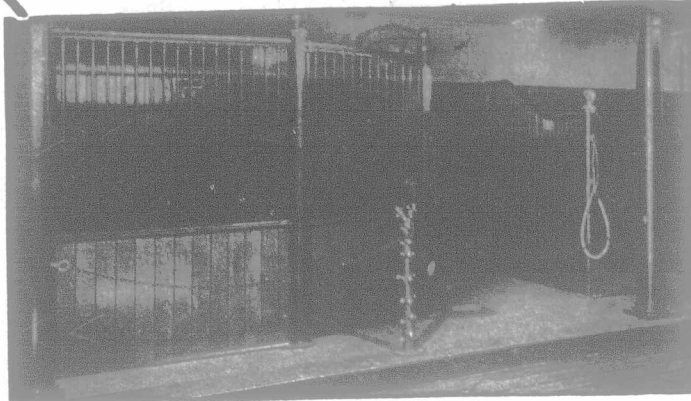
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First Child—"We have a new baby at our house!"

Second Child—"That's nothing. We have a new popper at ours!"

She was very literary and he was not. He had spent a harrowing evening discussing authors, of whom he knew nothing, and their books, of which he knew less. Presently the maid asked, archly: "Of course, you've read 'Romeo and Juliet'?" He floundered helplessly for a moment, and then, having a brilliant thought, blurted out, happily: "I've read 'Romeo'!"

The lecturer raised his voice with emphatic confidence. "It is my belief, and I venture to assert it," he declared, "that there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our vast forests." A rather timid, hen-pecked looking man quietly arose in the rear of the hall and said: "I—er—I've shot woodpeckers."

Messrs. Doolan and Rafferty were examining a fine public building with much interest.

"Doolan," said Rafferty, pointing to an inscription cut in a huge stone, "what does them litters, 'M D C C X C V I I,' mane?"

"Thot," replied Mr. Doolan, "manes eighteen hoondred an' nointy-sivin."

"Doolan," said Mr. Rafferty, after a thoughtful pause, "don't yez t'ink they're overdoin' this shpellin' reform a bit?"

There is a painter of the "impressionist" school now confined in a lunatic asylum. To all persons who visit his studio, he says: "Look here, this is the latest masterpiece of my composition. They look, and see nothing but an expanse of bare canvas. They ask: 'What does that represent?' 'Why, that represents the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea.' 'Beg pardon, but where is the sea?' 'It has been driven back.' 'And where are the Israelites?' 'They have crossed over.' 'And the Egyptians?' 'Will be here directly. That's the sort of painting I like—simple, suggestive, and unpretentious.'"

The number of anecdotes that foreign papers print about Mark Twain shows how world-wide is the famous humorist's popularity. In the course of one of his lecture trips, Mark Twain arrived at a small town. Before dinner he went to a barber-shop to be shaved. "You are a stranger?" asked the barber. "Yes," Mark Twain replied. "This is the first time I've been here." "You chose a good time to come," the barber continued. "Mark Twain is going to read and lecture to-night. You'll go, I suppose?" "Oh, I guess so." "Have you bought your ticket?" "Not yet." "But everything is sold out. You'll have to stand." "How very annoying?" Mark Twain said with a sigh. "I never saw such luck! I always have to stand when that fellow lectures!"

Since women were enfranchised in New Zealand in 1893, the following laws of benefit to women have been past: Infant Life Protection Act; Act to Regulate Adoption of Children; Industrial Schools Act Amendment; Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act; Servants' Registry Offices Act; Shop Assistants' Act, safeguarding the interests and health of shop-girls; Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, providing equal standard of morality; divorce for wilful desertion for five years, for habitual drunkenness, failure to support a wife, cruelty, or for seemingly incurable lunacy; Criminal Code Amendment Act; Act enabling women to receive compensation for slander without proving special damage; Summary Legal Separation Act, to safeguard poor women against brutal or drunken husbands; Factory Act, recognizing in some cases equal pay for equal work, not generally, however; Municipal Franchise Act, extended to women ratepayers or ratepayers' wives (women eligible for town boards, hospital and charitable aid boards, and to mayoralty); Old-Age Pensions Act, which acknowledges economic partnership of husband and wife; women admitted to practice law; technical schools, giving girls equal opportunity; scientific temperance instruction in public schools; Testators' Act, compelling testator to provide for wife and family.

## The Spice of Life.

When a modern girl says she has nothing to wear, it is only a slight exaggeration.

Success in the dairy seems to be most all "s"; separator, silo, scales—then the following letter "t," test, is a close second.

"Pa, what is scientific salesmanship?" "Selling a dress suit to a man who went into the store to buy a celluloid collar."

Roly—"Is yours a select, neighborhood?"

Poly—"I should say it was! On one block we've six limousines, four Pekinese pups, and one baby carriage."

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine:

"Respected Sir,—I went yesterday to the swine show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

An old man over on Bear Creek was leading two lively calves out to early pasture one spring morning. When he came to the field, he tied one calf to one of his boot-straps, and the other to the opposite strap, while he opened the rickety gate. The calves ran away. When he was picked up his wife asked him: "Didn't you know any better than to do such a foolish trick as that?" "Yes, Ann," he answered, "I hadn't been dragged four rods before I saw my mistake."

His old horse died and his mule went lame, And he lost his cow in a poker game. A cyclone came one summer day, And blew his house and barn away; Then an earthquake followed to make it good, And swallowed the ground where his house had stood; And then the tax collector came around And charged him up with the hole in the ground.

Charles Dana Gibson was amused at receiving not long ago a printed circular, signed by an automobile firm, that read: "You are cordially invited to participate in our grand \$100 prize-drawing contest. Each participant may submit one or more drawings advertising our automobile, and the winner will receive a grand cash prize of \$100. Drawings must be sent prepaid, they must be original, and all unsuccessful drawings will remain the property of the undersigned." Mr. Gibson, who can scarcely be persuaded to make drawings at \$1,000 apiece, smiled over the printed circular, then took a sheet of notepaper and, still smiling, wrote to the automobile firm: "You are cordially invited to participate in my grand \$10 prize automobile contest. Each participant may submit one or more automobiles, fully equipped, of his own manufacture, and the winner will receive a grand cash prize of \$10 in gold. The automobile submitted should be brand-new, and must be shipped f. o. b., New York. The unsuccessful automobiles will remain the property of the undersigned."

CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

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## Hullo!

W'en you see a man in woe  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"  
Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"  
"How's the world a-usin' you?"  
Slap the fellow on his back,  
Bring yer han' down with a whack;  
Waltz right up, an' don't go slow,  
Grin an' shake an' say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? O sho!  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"  
Rags is but a cotton roll  
Jest for wrappin' up a soul.  
An' a soul is worth a true  
Hale and hearty, "How dy'e do?"  
Don't wait for the crowd to go,  
Walk right up and say "Hullo!"

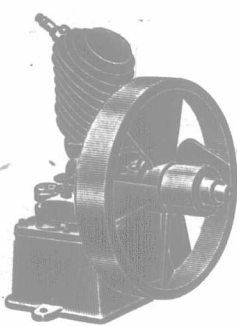
W'en big vessels meet, they say,  
They saloot an' sail away,  
Jest the same are you an' me—  
Lonesome ships upon a sea.  
Each one sailing his own jog  
For a port beyond the fog,  
Let yer speaking trumpet blow,  
Lift yer horn an' say "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo!" and "How d'ye do?"  
Other folks are good as you.  
W'en yer leave yer house of clay,  
Wanderin' in the Far-Away,  
W'en you travel through the strange  
Country t'other side the range,  
Then the souls you've cheered will know  
Who ye be, an' say "Hullo!"  
—S. W. Foss.

Hurrah for the country where breezes are sweet,  
And the newly-laid eggs are too costly to eat;  
The beautiful country where rivulets flow,  
And they sell all their butter and eat oleo;  
The calm, peaceful country where berries turn brown,  
And every last berry is shipped to town;  
Where Nature has painted a canvas full rare,  
And folks are too busy to look or to care;  
And the farmer who gazes at eve o'er the plain  
Merely speculates whether those clouds will bring rain!  
Let us lie to the country, away from the stress—  
And herty back home on the eight-ten express!

Village Greener—"What are you running for, sonny?" Boy: "I'm tryin' to keep two bellers from fightin'." Village Greener: "Who are the fellows?" Boy: "Bill Perkins and me!"

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## The Lovers' Path.

There is a path that lovers love  
Where beech and poplar pleach above,  
And there is scarcely glow or gleam  
From morning-break till twilight-dream;  
Here, flute-like, you may list and low,  
The vespers of the vireo,  
And hearken to the cuckoo-croon  
In boughs asway and boughs aswoon.  
Here the sweet fern invites; the briar  
Shows in the dust its fragrant fire,  
And the tall bee-balm's brilliant bloom  
Is like a beacon in the gloom,  
Here mint and bruised bay combine  
With the dry attar of the pine;  
And here is that fine tenderness  
That friendly-feeling leaves express.  
The while they murmur without cease  
Their happy little rhythms of peace.

Heart of my heart, give me your hand!—  
I know that you will understand  
The brooding beauty of it all  
At matin-song or even-fall;  
Aye, we shall both have joy thereof,  
For tis the path that lovers love!  
—Clinton Scollard.

"That's a swell umbrella you carry."  
"Isn't it?"

"Did you come by it honestly?"  
"I haven't quite figured out. It started to rain the other day and I stepped into a doorway to wait till it stopt. Then I saw a young fellow coming along with a nice large umbrella, and I thought if he was going as far as my house I would beg the shelter of his undershoot. So I stepped out and asked: 'Where are you going with that umbrella, young fellow?' and he dropt the umbrella and ran."



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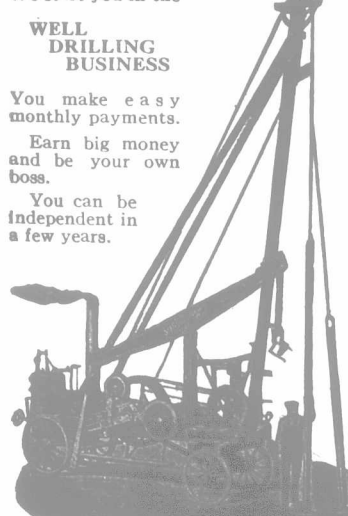
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**Animals Their Own Doctors.**

Nature provides ample remedies for all ailments with which animals are at times afflicted, and with unerring instinct they prescribe for themselves and search out that herb or plant or kind of soil which will quickly make them well.

We have been told how the mongoose cures himself when bitten by a cobra, by eating a certain plant, and many of us have seen a sick dog bury himself in the dirt, thereby to overcome some affection. Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek darkness, and airy places, drink water, and sometimes even plunge into it. When a dog has lost his appetite he eats that species of grass known as dog-grass. Cats also eat grass, catnip, etc., when they feel the need of a tonic. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps as much as possible in the sun. If a chimpanzee be wounded, it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound, or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm, hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth.

It is known that a large number of animals regularly bathe themselves, as elephants, stags, birds and ants. In fact, man may take a lesson in hygiene from the lower animals who instinctively administer the proper remedies to themselves when necessary.

**Our Serial Story.**

**PETER.**

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Chapter IV.

Breakfast—any meal for that matter—in the high-wainscoted, dark-as-a-pocket dining-room of the successful Wall Street broker—the senior member of the firm of A. Bræn & Co., uncle, guardian and employer of the fresh, rosy-cheeked lad who sat next to Peter on the night of Morris's dinner, was never a joyous function.

The room itself, its light shut out by the adjoining extensions, prevented it: so did the glimpse of hard asphalt covering the scrap of a yard, its four melancholy posts hung about with wire clothes-lines; and so did the clean-shaven, smug-faced butler, who invariably conducted his master's guests to their chairs with the movement of an undertaker, and who had never been known to crack a smile of any kind, long or short, during his five years' sojourn with the family of Breen.

Not that anybody wanted Parkins to crack one, that is, not his master, and certainly not his mistress, and most assuredly not his other mistress, Miss Corinne, the daughter of the lady whom the successful Wall Street broker had made his first and only wife.

All this gloomy atmosphere might have been changed for the better had there been a big, cheery open wood fire snapping and blazing away, sputtering out its good morning as you entered—and there would have been if any one of the real inmates had insisted upon it—fought for it, if necessary; or if in summer one could have seen through the curtained windows a stretch of green grass with here and there a tree, or one or two twisted vines craning their necks to find out what was going on inside; or if in any or all seasons, a wholesome, happy-hearted, sunny wife looking like a bunch of roses just out of a bath, had sat behind the smoking coffeurn, inquiring whether one or two

lumps of sugar would be enough; or a gladsome daughter who, in a sudden burst of affection, had thrown her arms around her father's neck and kissed him because she loved him, and because she wanted his day and her day to begin that way:—if, I say, there had been all, or one-half, or one-quarter of these things, the atmosphere of this sepulchral interior might have been improved—but there wasn't.

There was a wife, of course, a woman two years older than Arthur Breen—the relict of a Captain Barker, an army officer—who had spent her early life in moving from one army post to another until she had settled down in Washington, where Breen had married her, and where the Scribe first met her. But this sharer of the fortunes of Breen preferred her breakfast in bed, New York life having proved even more wearing than military upheavals. And there was also a daughter, Miss Corinne Barker, Captain and Mrs. Barker's only offspring, who had known nothing of army posts except as a child, but who had known everything of Washington life from the time she was twelve until she was fifteen, and she was now twenty; but that young woman, I regret to say, also breakfasted in bed, where her maid had special instructions not to disturb her until my lady's jewelled fingers touched a button within reach of her dainty hand; whereupon another installment of buttered rolls and coffee would be served with such accessories of linen, porcelain and silver as befitted the appetite and station of one so beautiful and so accomplished.

These conditions never ceased to depress Jack. Fresh from a life out of doors, accustomed to an old-fashioned dining-room—the living-room, really, of the family who had cared for him since his father's death, where not only the sun made free with the open doors and windows, but the dogs and neighbors as well—the sober formality of this early meal—all of his uncle's meals, for that matter—sent shivers down his back that chilled him to the bone.

He had looked about him the first morning of his arrival, had noted the heavy-carved sideboard laden with the garish silver; had examined the pictures lining the walls, separated from the dark background of leather by heavy gold frames; had touched with his fingers the dial of the solemn bronze clock, flanked by its equally solemn candelabra; had peered between the steel andirons, bright as carving knives, and into the freshly-varnished, spacious chimney up which no dancing blaze had ever whirled in madcap glee since the mason's trowel had left it and never would to the end of time,—not as long as the steam heat held out; had watched the crane-like step of Parkins as he moved about the room—cold, immaculate, impassive; had listened to his "Yes, sir—thank you, sir, very good, sir," until he wanted to take him by the throat and shake something spontaneous and human out of him, and as each cheerless feature passed in review his spirits had sunk lower and lower.

This, then, was what he could expect as long as he lived under his uncle's roof—a period of time which seemed to him must stretch out into dim futurity. No laughing halloos from passing neighbors through wide-open windows; no Aunt Hannahs running in with a plate of cakes fresh from the griddle which would cool too quickly if she waited for that slow-coach of a Tom to bring them to her young master. No sweep of leaf-covered hills seen through bending branches laden with blossoms; no stretch of sky or slant of sunshine; only a grim, funereal, artificial formality, as ungenial and flattening to a boy of his tastes, education and earlier environment as a State asylum's would have been to a red Indian fresh from the prairie.

On the morning after Morris's dinner (within eight hours really of the time when he had been so thrilled by the singing of the Doxology), Jack was in his accustomed seat at the small, adjustable accordion-built table—it could be stretched out to accommodate twenty-four covers—when his uncle entered this room. Parkins was genuflecting at the time with his—"Cream, sir,—yes, sir. Devilled kidney, sir? Thank you, sir." (Parkins had been the second man with Lord Colchester, so he

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 Strachan Ave., Toronto

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under his 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 10 cents.

**DUCKS**—Records exist where Indian Runner ducks have produced 300 to 320 eggs in 365 days. True Indian Runner ducks, trios \$10, baby ducks 75c. each. Fertile eggs, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per setting. Mrs. E. C. Cattle, Weston, Ont.

**Poultry Supplies**

Ask for our Catalogue. Shall we also send you our Fall Bulb Catalogue?

**GEORGE KEITH & SONS**  
 (Seed Merchants since 1866)  
 124 King St., E. :: TORONTO

**WANTED**

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

**TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**A FEW** female Scotch Collie puppies at \$3.00 each. Roy Price, Box 136, Port Rowan, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE**—One hundred acres, rich clay loam, one mile from Glencoe; ten-roomed brick house, bank barn, silo, water system, telephone and rural mail. Mrs. Sarah E. McLean, Box 236, Glencoe, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE**

300 acres on main road, near market, with season's crop; two sets of buildings, price reasonable for immediate possession. Might consider a small farm in exchange. This is one of the best farms in Elgin County; with about the best buildings. Apply

**BOX W, FARMER'S ADVOCATE,**  
 LONDON, ONTARIO

Ill health the reason for selling.

**Cream Wanted**

We pay express charges on cream from any express office within 200 miles from Ottawa. We also supply cans. Sweet or sour cream accepted. Write for particulars to

**Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited**  
 Ottawa, Ontario

**CREAM**

Toronto consumes the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows, and the butter production of over 70,000 cows. We need your cream, and expect to pay well for it. Drop a card.

**The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited**  
 Toronto, Ontario

**DO YOU NEED FURNITURE?**

Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.

**The ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
 Toronto, Ontario

# Direct-From-The-Mill Prices On Flour and Feed

Buy from the mill. That's how to save money. Other farmers are doing so with complete satisfaction.

## Cream of the West Flour

*the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread*

John Gallagher, of Kells, Ont., writes: "Referring to your letter of May 29th, we beg to inform you that we received your flour and feed in good condition and we think your flour is the best we have ever used and we wish you success."

That is only one of the scores of letters we have received from satisfied farmers since we started selling direct from the mill. We have printed other letters in our ads. in previous weeks, and will print more from time to time.

We don't believe it necessary to go into details and explain the good points of our flours. We believe it is sufficient to say that they are sold with the understanding that if they are not right in every respect back goes your money.

Note the special prices in right-hand column. Remember, we cannot make any reduction on these prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction we could make would be on car-load orders.

**TERMS.**—Cash with order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15c. per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

**FREE:** To buyers of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly Dominion Cook Book). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully-selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's—"Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "The Foreigner," Marion Keith's—"Duncan Polite," "Treasure Valley," "Lisbeth of the Dale," J. J. Bell's—"Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10c. for each book to pay for postage.



### SPECIAL PRICES

Per 98-lb. bag  
**Cream of the West Flour (for bread) \$2.90**  
**Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) 2.40**  
**Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) 2.40**

#### CEREALS

**Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) .25**  
**Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) 2.55**  
**Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) 2.25**

#### FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag

**"Bullrush" Bran . \$1.20**  
**"Bullrush Middlings" 1.30**  
**Extra White Middlings 1.40**  
**"Tower" Feed Flour 1.65**  
**"Gem" Feed Flour 1.85**  
**Whole Manitoba Oats 1.55**  
**"Bullrush" Crushed Oats 1.60**  
**Manitoba Feed Barley 1.35**  
**Barley Meal 1.40**  
**Chopped Oats 1.60**  
**Feed Wheat 1.60**  
**Oatmeal 1.65**  
**Oil Cake Meal (Old Process) 1.85**  
**Fall Wheat 1.80**

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., (West) Toronto, Canada

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

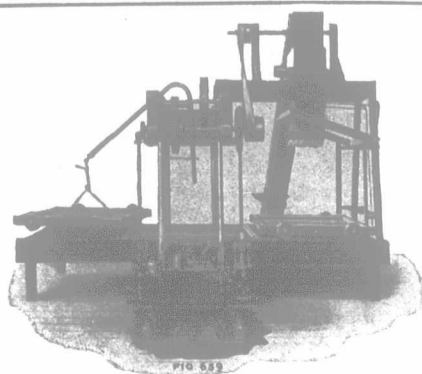
### TORONTO - CHICAGO TORONTO - MONTREAL

IMPORTANT IMPROVED  
DAILY SERVICE  
NOW IN EFFECT

| WESTBOUND    |       | EASTBOUND    |       |
|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|              | p.m.  |              | p.m.  |
| Lv. Montreal | 11.00 | Lv. Chicago  | 5.45  |
| Lv. Toronto  | 8.00  | Lv. Detroit  | 11.05 |
| Ar. London   | 11.06 | Lv. London   | 5.45  |
|              | p.m.  | Lv. Toronto  | 9.00  |
| Ar. Detroit  | 1.45  |              | p.m.  |
| Ar. Chicago  | 8.40  | Ar. Montreal | 5.45  |

Highest class of equipment.

Full particulars and berth reservations from agents or write C. E. HORNING, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.



Headquarters for Cider Presses and Equipment, Apple Graders. If you are interested in these lines, write us. The Brown-Boggs Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Can.

## I OFFER YOU A PARTNERSHIP

in a splendid paying business that will net you Sixty Dollars a Week. No experience required. The



### Robinson Bath Tub

has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water-works required. A full length bath in every room, that folds in a small roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike.

Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital. I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives. Will you handle your county for me? I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks. **Badly wanted—Eagerly bought.** Quick sales—large profits. Here are three examples of what you can easily earn. Douglas, Manitoba, got 16 orders in two days. Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month. McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days. You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent. Send no money, but write to-day for details. Hustle a post card for free tub offer.

C. A. RUKAMP, GENERAL MANAGER, 70F.

### THE ROBINSON CABINET MFG. CO., LTD.

174 Sandwich Street, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



## "1900" Gravity Washer Imperial Life

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

1900 WASHER COMPANY 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

An interesting advertisement for the

ASSURANCE COMPANY

will appear in next week's issue, entitled "She Married for a Home." Watch out for it!

told Breen when he hired him.) Jack had about made up his mind to order him out when a peculiar tone in his uncle's "Good morning" made the boy scan that gentleman's face and figure the closer.

His uncle was as well dressed as usual, looking as neat and as smart in his dark cut-away coat with the invariable red carnation in his buttonhole, but the boy's quick eye caught the marks of a certain wear and tear in the face which neither his bath nor his valet had been able to obliterate. The thin lips—thin for a man so fat, and which showed, more than any other feature, something of the desultory firmness of his character—drooped at the corners. The eyes were half their size, the snap all out of them, the whites lost under the swollen lids. His greeting, moreover, had lost its customary heartiness.

"You were out late, I hear," he grumbled, dropping into his chair. "I didn't get in myself until two o'clock and feel like a boiled owl. May have caught a little cold, but I think it was that champagne of Duckworth's; always gives me a headache. Don't put any sugar and cream in that coffee, Parkins—want it straight."

"Yes, sir," replied the flunky, moving toward the sideboard.

"And now, Jack, what did you do?" he continued, picking up his napkin. "You and Garry made a night of it, didn't you? Some kind of an artist's bat, wasn't it?"

"No, sir; Mr. Morris gave a dinner to his clerks, and—"

"Who's Morris?"

"Why, the great architect."

"Oh, that fellow! Yes, I know him, that is, I know who he is. Say the rest. Parkins! didn't I tell you I didn't want any sugar or cream?"

Parkins hadn't offered any. He had only forgotten to remove them from the tray.

Jack kept straight on; these differences between the master and Parkins were of daily occurrence.

"And, Uncle Arthur, I met the most wonderful gentleman I ever saw; he looked just as if he had stepped out of an old frame, and yet he is down in the Street every day and—"

"What firm?"

"No firm, he is—"

"Curbstone man, then?" Here Breen lifted the cup to his lips and as quickly put it down.

"Parkins!"

"Yes, sir," came the monotone.

"Why can't I get my coffee hot?" "Is it cold, sir?"—slight modulation, but still lifeless.

"Is it cold! Of course it's cold! Might have been standing in a morgue. Take that down and have some fresh coffee sent up. Servants running over each other and yet I can't get a—Go on, Jack! I didn't mean to interrupt, but I'll clean the whole lot of 'em out of here if I don't get better service."

"No, Uncle Arthur, he isn't a banker—isn't even a broker; he's only a paying teller in a bank," continued Jack.

The older man turned his head and a look of surprise swept over his round, fat face.

"Teller in a bank?" he asked in an altered tone.

"Yes, the most charming, the most courteous old gentleman I have ever met; I haven't seen anybody like him since I left home, and, just think, he has promised to come and see me to-night."

The drooping lips straightened and a shrewd, searching glance shot from Arthur Breen's eyes. There was a brain behind this sleepy face—as many of his competitors knew. It was not always in working order, but when it was the man became another personality.

"Jack—" The voice was now as thin as the drawn lips permitted, with caution in every tone, "you stop short off. You mustn't cotton to everybody you pick up in New York—it won't do. Get you into trouble. Don't bring him here; your aunt won't like it. When you get into a hole with a fellow and can't help yourself, take him to the club. That's one of the things I got you into the Magnolia for; but don't ever bring 'em here."

"But he's a personal friend of Mr. Morris, and a friend of another friend

To prove to you that it costs less money, takes less time, makes better food, to cook in

**"Wear-Ever"**  
ALUMINUM UTENSILS

We wish to send this one-quart stewpan for only ten 2-cent stamps.

More than a quarter of a million women have tested "Wear-Ever" ware in this way. "Wear-Ever" utensils save fuel because they get hot quickly and stay hot longer than any other kitchen ware. They save work because in them your food bakes without turning the pan, boils without stirring, roasts without basting.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Send for booklet, "The 'Wear-Ever' Kitchen" (free) which tells you how to improve your cooking and cut down expense.

**WANTED:** Men to demonstrate and sell "Wear-Ever" Specialties. Only those who can furnish security will be considered.



Northern Aluminum Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Dept. 78. Send prepaid 1-ct. (wine measure) "Wear-Ever" Stewpan. Enclosed is 20 c. in stamps—money refunded if not satisfied.

Name.....  
Address.....

**GET THIS CATALOGUE**

SAVE MONEY

**The Best Ever**

issued: Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fishing, Tackle, Baseball, Golf, Tennis, Lacrosse, Camping Outfits, all Summer and Winter Sports. We want

**Every Man**

who Hunts, Fishes, or plays any Outdoor Game to get our large free Catalogue. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock, prompt shipment

You save money by getting Catalogue to-day.

**T. W. Boyd & Son,**  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal



YOUR yield of

**FALL WHEAT**

will be more healthy, more abundant, and give larger returns if you use

**STONE'S FERTILIZERS**

Made from the highest quality of ingredients—thoroughly mixed—well cured—will not clog in the drill.

Place your order NOW.

Write for free catalogue and Memo. Book.

Live agents wanted.

**WILLIAM STONE SONS, LTD.**  
Head Office: Woodstock, Ont.

The next best thing to a private mint is a **SPRAMOTOR**

on your farm. We build one to suit your requirements exactly. Write to-day for catalogue, and other interesting literature.

**B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR**  
102 KING ST., LONDON, CANADA

DIVISION OF LABOR.

City Boarder—"I suppose you hatch all these chickens yourself?"  
Farmer—"No; we've got hens here for that purpose."

of Mr. Morris's they called 'Major.' It was not the first time he had heard such inhospitable suggestions from his uncle.

"Oh, yes, I know; they've all got some old retainers hanging on that they give a square meal to once a year, but don't you get mixed up with 'em."

Parkins had returned by this time and was pouring a fresh cup of coffee.

"Now Parkins, that's something like—No, I don't want any kidneys—I don't want any toast—I don't want anything, Parkins—haven't I told you so?"

"Yes, sir; thank you sir."

"Black coffee is the only thing that'll settle this head. What you want to do, Jack, is to send that old fossil word that you've got another engagement, and . . . Parkins' is there anything going on here to-night?"

"Yes, sir; Miss Corinne is giving a small dance."

"There, Jack—that's it. That'll let you out with a whole skin."

"No, I can't, and I won't, Uncle Arthur," he answered in an indignant tone. "If you knew him as I do, and had seen him last night, you would—"

"No, I don't want to know him and I don't want to see him. You are all balled up, I see, and can't work loose, but take him upstairs; don't let your aunt come across him or she'll have a fit." Here he glanced at the bronze clock. "What!—ten minutes past nine! Parkins, see if my cab is at the door."

Jack, you ride down with me. I walked when I was your age, and got up at daylight. Some difference, Jack, isn't there, whether you've got a rich uncle to look after you or not." This last came with a wink.

It was only one of his pleasantries. He knew he was not rich; not in the accepted sense. He might be a small star in the myriads forming the Milky-Way of Finance, but there were planets millions of miles beyond him, whose brilliancy he was sure he could never equal. The fact was that the money which he had accumulated had been so much greater sum than he had ever hoped for when he was a boy in a Western State—his father went to Iowa in '49—and the changes in his finances had come with such lightning rapidity (half a million made on a tip given him by a friend, followed by other tips more or less profitable) that he loved to pat his pride, so to speak, in speeches like this.

That he had been swept off his feet by the social and financial rush about him was quite natural. His wish, whose early life had been one long economy, had ambitions to which there was no limit and her escape from her former thralldom had been as sudden and as swift as the upward spring of a loosened balloon. Then again all the money needed to make the ascension successful was at her disposal. Hence jewels, laces, and clothes; hence elaborate dinners, the talk of the town; hence teas, receptions, opera parties, week-end parties at their hired country seat on Long Island; dances for Corinne; dinners for Corinne; birthday parties for Corinne; everything, in fact, for Corinne, from manicures to pug dogs and hunters.

His two redeeming qualities were his affection for his wife and his respect for his word. He had no child of his own, and Corinne, though respectful never showed him any affection. He had sent Jack to a Southern school and college, managing meanwhile the little property his father had left him, which, with some wild lands in the Cumberland Mountains, practically worthless, was the boy's whole inheritance, and of late had treated him as if he had been his own son.

As to his own affairs, close as he sailed to the wind in his money transactions—so close sometimes that the Exchange had more than once overhauled his dealings—it was generally admitted that when Arthur Breen gave his word—a difficult thing Breen to get—he never broke it. This was offset by another peculiarity with less beneficial results: When he had once done a man a service only to find him ungrateful, no amount of apologies or atonement thereafter ever moved him to forgiveness. Narrow-gauge men are sometimes built that way.

It was to be expected, therefore, con-

sidering the quality of Duckworth's champagne and the outburst made on Jack by his uncle's intemperance, that the ride down town in the cab was marked by anything but cheerful conversation between Breen and his nephew, each of whom sat absorbed in his own reflections. "I didn't mean to be hard on the boy," ruminated Breen, "but if I had picked up everybody who wanted to know me, as Jack has done, where would I be now?" Then, his mind still clouded by the night at the club (he had not confined himself entirely to champagne), he began, as was his custom, to concentrate his attention upon the work of the day—on the way the market would open; on the remittance a belated customer had promised and about which he had some doubt; the meeting of the board of directors in the new mining company—"The Great Muktor Lodge," in which he had an interest, and a large one—etc.

Jack looked out of the windows, his eyes taking in the remnants of the autumnal tints in the Park, now nearly gone, the crowd filling the sidewalks: the lumbering stages and swifter-moving horse-cars straggled with eager men anxious to begin the struggle of the day—swept with their hands—but with their brains—wits against wits and the devil take the man who slips and falls.

Nothing of it all interested him. His mind was on the talk at the breakfast table, especially his uncle's ideas of hospitality, all of which had appalled and disgusted him. With his father there had always been a welcome for every one, no matter what the position in life, the only standard being one of breeding and character—and certainly Peter had both. His uncle had helped him, of course—put him under obligations that he could never repay. Yet after all, it was proved now to him that he was but a guest in the house enjoying only such rights as any other guest might possess, and with no voice in the welcome—a condition which would never be altered, until he became independent himself—a possibility which at the moment was too remote to be considered. Then his mind reverted to his conversation the night before with Mr. Grayson and with this change of thought his father's portrait—the one that hung in his room—loomed up. He had the night before turned on the lights—to their fullest—and had scanned the picture closely, eager to find some trace of Peter in the counterfeit presentment of the man he loved best, and whose memory was still almost a religion, but except that both Peter and his father were bald, and that both wore high, old-fashioned collars and neck-cloths, he had been compelled to admit with a sigh that there was nothing about the portrait on which to base the slightest claim to resemblance.

"Yet he's like my father, he is, he is," he kept repeating to himself as the cab sped on. "I'll find out what it is when I know him better. To-night when Mr. Grayson comes I'll study it out," and a joyous smile flashed across his features as he thought of the treat in store for him.

When at last the boy reached his office, where, behind the mahogany partition with its pigeon-hole cut through the glass front he sat every day, he swung back the doors of the safe, took out his books and papers and made ready for work. He had charge of the check book, and he alone signed the firm's name outside of the partners. "Rather young," one of them protested, until he looked into the boy's face, then he gave his consent; something better than years of experience and discretion are wanted where a scratch of a pen might mean financial ruin.

Breen had preceded him with but a nod to his clerks, and had disappeared into his private office—another erection of ground glass and mahogany. Here the senior member of the firm shut the door carefully, and turning his back fished up a tiny key attached to a chain leading to the rear pocket of his trousers. With this he opened a small closet near his desk—a mere box of a closet—took from it a squat-shaped decanter labelled "Rye, 1840," poured out half a glass, emptied it into his person with one gulp, and with the



If you are making less than \$50 a week, you should write us today. We can help you to wealth and independence by our plan; you can work when you please, where you please, always have money and the means of making plenty more of it.

**JUST LISTEN TO THIS.** One man traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He stayed at the best hotels, lived like a lord wherever he went and cleaned up more than \$10.00 every day he was out. Another man worked the fairs and summer resorts, and when there was nothing special to do, just started out on any street he happened to select, got busy and took in \$8.00 a day for month after month. This interests you, don't it?

**MY PROPOSITION**

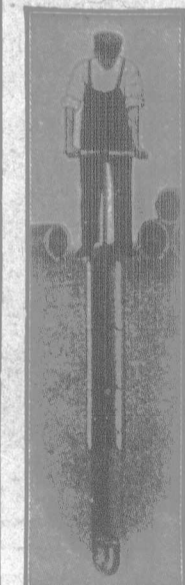
Is a **WONDERFUL NEW CAMERA** with which you can take and instantaneously develop pictures on paper Post Cards and Tintypes. Every picture is developed without the use of films or negatives, and is ready almost instantly to deliver to your customer. **THIS REMARKABLE INVENTION** takes 100 pictures an hour and gives you a profit from 500 to 1500 per cent. Everybody wants pictures and each sale you make advertises your business and makes more sales for you. Simple instructions accompany each outfit, and you can begin to make money the same day the outfit reaches you.

**WE TRUST YOU**

**SO MUCH CONFIDENCE HAVE WE** in our proposition that we **TRUST YOU** for part of the cost of the outfit. The regular selling price of the Camera and complete working outfit is reasonable. The profits are so big, so quick, so sure, that you could afford to pay the full price if we asked you to do so. But we are so absolutely certain that you can make big money from the start that we trust you for a substantial sum, which you need not pay unless you clean up \$200.00 the first month. **FAIR ENOUGH, ISN'T IT?** Do not delay a minute but write us today for our free catalogue and full particulars.

L. LASCELLE, 70 Lombard St., Dept. 57 Toronto, Ont.

**You Can Dig 40-foot Wells Quickly Through Any Soil With Our Outfit At \$12.00**



Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business, digging wells for others, on an investment of but \$12.00. Works faster and simpler than any other method. 100-foot outfits at \$25.00.

Write us for full information.

**Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. Limited**  
15 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario

**LONDON - PARIS**

Via LIVERPOOL on the palatial steamships:

MEGANTIC, AUG. 1.  
CANADA, " 8  
LAURENTIC " 15

**H. G. THORLEY,**  
General Agent,  
41 King St., East, Toronto.

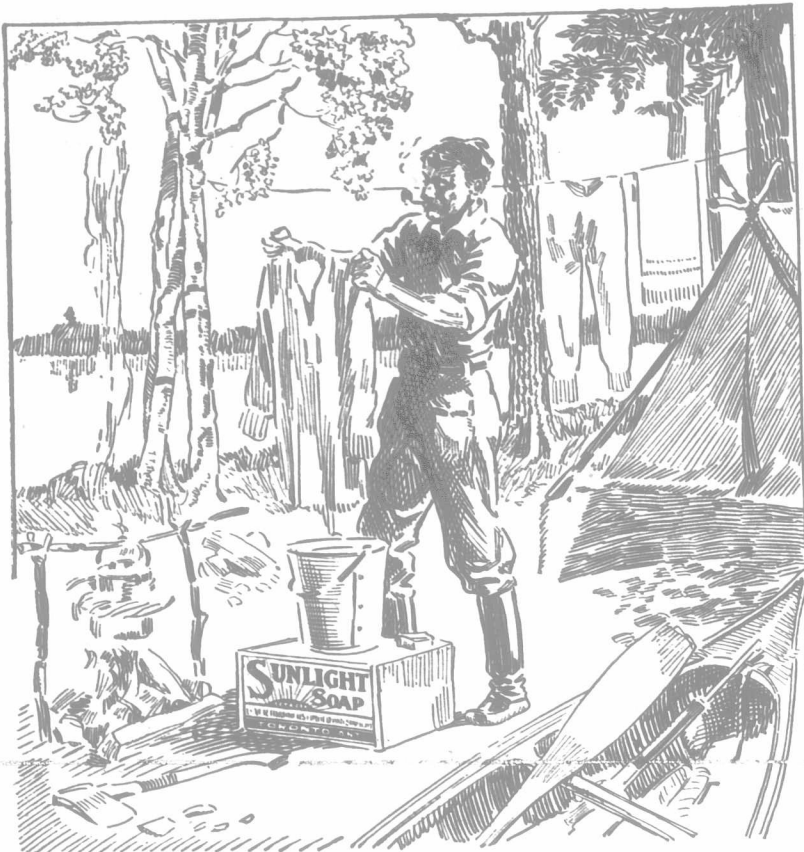
**WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE**  
★ CANADA AND EUROPE ★

**CHURCH BELLS**

CHIMES AND PEALS  
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY  
FULLY WARRANTED  
**McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.**  
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Established 1856



**FREE to Hunters and Trappers**  
Fine Taxidermy Book Free. 450+ with hundreds of photos of mounted birds and animals. Learn this profession. Save your trophies. Decorate your home and den. Learn to Stuff Birds animals, game heads, taxidermy. See free, make up your robes. Quickly learned by men and boys. Big profits from spare time. Intensely interesting! Write today for free book. Only a few free—no rush.  
**NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY**  
Only Street Building



### Let "Sunlight" do the Camp Washing

**T**HERE is only one soap that will make your big heavy shirts and underwear as clean and sweet and soft as you like them—that's "Sunlight"

Strong enough to move the worst of camp dirt—gentle enough not to hurt a single fabric.

Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure—it's the best all round general purpose soap there is.

**5c.**

Sold by all Grocers.

# Sunlight Soap

131

## THE WESTERN FAIR LONDON, ONTARIO

September 11th to 19th, 1914

Stockmen and Breeders Attention!

**\$1,500.00** added to the Live Stock Prize List this year.

Always great demand at London's Exhibition for first-class stock. Be a winner, and have your stock in the Live Stock Parade each day.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES. ALL TICKETS GOOD TILL SEPT. 21st.

Prize Lists, entry forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. REID, President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary

### Perfectly Legal WILL

25c

You can make one in your own home without expensive legal costs for 25c. Protect your family and make sure your wishes will be carried out. Get a "CODE" WILL FORM with complete instructions to-day at your book seller or stationery or send 25c. to THE COPP CLARK CO. Limited 509 Wellington St. West, Toronto

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

### A Truly Helpful Environment

for your daughter at the period when her character is being formed.

*Alma (Ladies) College*

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal 60 R. I. Warner M.A., D.D., St. Thomas Ont.

remark in a low voice to himself that he was now "copper fastened inside and out"—removed all traces of the incident and took up his morning's mail.

By this time the circle of chairs facing the huge black-board in the spacious outer office had begun to fill up. Some of the customers, before taking their seats, hurried anxiously to the ticker, chattering away in its glass case; others turned abruptly and left the room without a word. Now and then a customer would dive into Breen's private room, remain a moment and burst out again, his face an index of the condition of his bank account.

When the chatter of the ticker had shifted from the London quotations to the opening sales on the Exchange, a sallow-faced clerk mounted a low step-ladder and swept a scurry of chalk marks over the huge black-board, its margin lettered with the initials of the principal stocks. The appearance of this nimble-fingered young man with his piece of chalk always impressed Jack as a sort of vaudeville performance. On ordinary days, with the market lifeless, but half of the orchestra seats would be occupied. In whirl-times, with the ticker spelling ruin, not only were the chairs full, but standing room only was available in the offices.

Their occupants came from all classes: clerks from up-town dry-goods houses, who had run down during lunch time to see whether U. P. or Erie, or St. Paul had moved up an eighth, or down a quarter, since they had devoured the morning papers on their way to town; old speculators who had spent their lives waiting buzzard-like for some calamity, enabling them to swoop down and make off with what fragments they could pick up; well-dressed, well-fed club men, who had had a run of luck and who never carried less than a thousand shares to keep their hands in; gray-haired novices nervously rolling little wads of paper between their fingers and thumbs—up every few minutes to listen to the talk of the ticker, too anxious to wait until the shallow-faced young man with the piece of chalk could make his record on the board. Some of them had gathered together their last dollar. Two per cent. or one per cent., or even one-half of one per cent. rise or fall was all that stood between them and ruin.

"Very sorry, sir, but you know we told you when you opened the account that you must keep your margins up," Breen had said to an old man. The old man knew; had known it all night as he lay awake, afraid to tell his wife of the sword hanging above their heads. Knew it, too, when without her knowledge he had taken the last dollar of the little nest-egg to make good the deficit owed Breen & Co. over and above his margins, together with some other things, "not negotiable"—not our kind of collateral but "stuff" that could "lie in the safe until he could make some other arrangement," the cashier had said with the firm's consent.

Queer safe, that of Breen & Co., and queer things went into it. Most of them were still there. Jack thought some jeweller had sent part of his stock down for safe-keeping when he first came across a tiny drawer of which Breen alone kept the key. Each object could tell a story: a pair of diamond earrings surely could, and so could four pearls on a gold chain, and perhaps, too, a certain small watch, the case set with jewels. One of these days they may be redeemed, or they may not, depending upon whether the owners can scrape money enough together to pay the balances owed in cash. But the four pearls on the gold chain are likely to remain there—that poor fellow went overboard one morning off Nantucket Light, and his secret went with him.

During the six months Jack had stood at his desk new faces had filled the chairs—the talk had varied; though he felt only the weary monotony of it all. Sometimes there had been hours of tense excitement, when even his uncle had stood by the ticker, and when every bankable security in the box had been overhauled and sent post-haste to the bank or trust company. Jack, followed by the porter, with a self-cocking revolver in his outside pocket, had more than once carried the securities himself, returning to the office on the run with

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO

Aug. 29th to Sept. 14th

**\$55,000 in Prizes**

For products of the Home, the Garden and the Farm.

Prize list specially arranged to give the small exhibitor a chance.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 15

For prize lists and information write:

J. O. ORR, General Manager  
City Hall, TORONTO

### HORSE USELESS TWO YEARS.

Till Cured by 2 Bottles of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

A peculiar case and remarkable cure is described by M. E. J. Horwood of St. John's, New Foundland who writes:

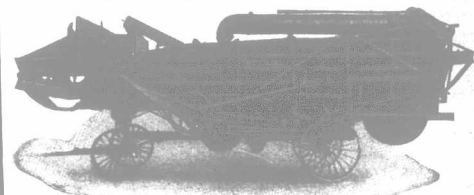
"I have a horse which suffered from fractured rib. Symptoms—a large swelling in the side, very prominent, unfitting the horse for any work. It was treated by a Veterinary. Pus had formed, an incision was made, a continuous running took place, the swelling getting very little less. My attention was attracted by the label attached to a bottle containing Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, which read, "For Man or Beast". I was induced to give it a trial. Directions were strictly adhered to, and I have much pleasure in stating that my horse is completely cured, after having used two bottles only of Egyptian Liniment.

The horse referred to was suffering for nearly two years before Douglas' Egyptian Liniment was brought into use."

Those who have never used it before are astonished to see how quickly Egyptian Liniment cleans out festering wounds and running sores, removes the unhealthy conditions and permanently heals.

25c. at all Dealers. Free sample on request.

DOUGLAS & CO.  
NAPANEE, ONTARIO



### IMPERIAL SEPARATORS

New and rebuilt. Some splendid bargains for farmers' own use. Send for rebuilt list.

THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD.  
SEAFORTH - - - - - ONTARIO

## Farm For Sale

350 acres, 260 under cultivation balance pasture, with spring creek running through, 8 miles from Woodstock, 3 miles from Eastwood, G.T.R. Good brick house, slate roof. Water on tap in house and barn from drilled well. Two other good houses on farm. New bank barn, 56 x 90; other barn, drive barn, and hog pen. Cheese and butter factory across road from farm. Telephone and R.F.D. One of the best farms in Oxford County; has never been rented. The farm is in highest state of cultivation, and clean. No waste land on it. The buildings are all in good condition. For further particulars, apply to

CHAS. V. CANFIELD

Oxford Centre :: R. R. No. 4 :: Ontario

### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter  
Nogent Le Rotrou, France

Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach Horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigree. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



**The Door Will Get Dirty!**  
Especially where there are children in the house, but Panshine makes doors, floors, tables, and cupboards, wondrous clean—a joy to look on. It shines everything—does

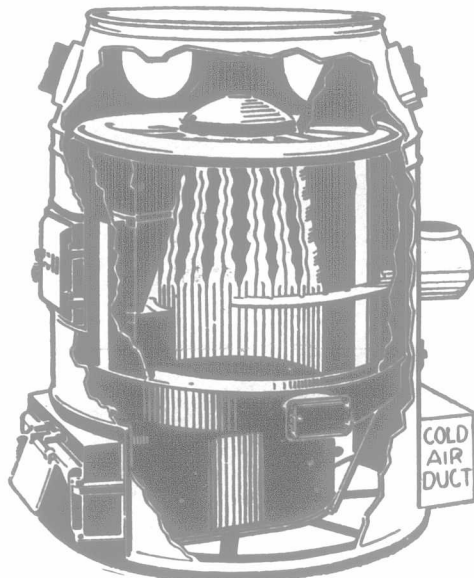
**PANSHINE**  
the magic cleanser

Panshine absorbs dirt and grease and grime as nothing else does. It makes the disagreeable part of kitchen work and cleaning, scouring and scrubbing simple and easy. Positively will not harm the hands.

Large Sifter Top Tin 10c.  
At All Grocers



**The Extra Weight in a KELSEY Saves Coal Bills**



You can buy a Kelsey Warm Air Generator for less than any good steam or hot water heating system.

But a Kelsey costs more than an ordinary warm air furnace, because it weighs more.

This extra weight is built into a Kelsey to give it more heat-radiating surface.

It has 61 square feet of radiating surface for one square foot of fire-grate surface.

A Kelsey heats larger volumes of air than an ordinary furnace, and does it with less coal.

Because a Kelsey consumes about one-third less coal than an ordinary furnace it is more economical to operate.

A house heated with a Kelsey is worth more to live in and will rent or sell for more money.

The cost of a Kelsey is small when the saving in coal bills and repairs is considered.

This economical heating system is fully described in our booklet, "Achievements in Modern Heating and Ventilation." Send for it. 5

**The James Smart Mfg. Co. Ltd.**  
BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Royal Oak Clydesdales** Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with foal by side), 3 yearling Fillies (1 Imp. and 2 Canadian Bred), 1 Canadian Bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to complete their show string should inspect this offering or communicate with me.

G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M. C. Ry. L.D. Phone, Ridgetown



**When Writing Mention The Advocate**

a small scrap of paper good for half a million or so tucked away in his inside pocket. Then the old monotony had returned with its dull routine, and so had the chatter and talk. "Buy me a hundred." "Yes, let 'em go." "No, I don't want to risk it." "What's my balance?" "Thought you'd get another eighth for that stock." "Sold at that figure, anyhow," etc.

Under these conditions life to a boy of Jack's provincial training and temperament seemed narrowed down to an arm-chair, a black-board, a piece of chalk and a restless little devil sputtering away in a glass case, whose fiat meant happiness or misery. Only the tongue of the demon was in evidence. The brain behind it, with its thousand slender nerves quivering with the energy of the globe, Jack never saw, nor, for that matter, did nine-tenths of the occupants of the chairs. To them its spoken word was the dictum of fate. Success meant debts paid, a balance in the bank, houses, horses, even yachts and estates—failure meant obscurity and suffering. The turn of the roulette wheel or the roll of a cube of ivory they well knew brought the same results, but these turnings they also knew were attended with a certain loss of prestige. Taking a flier in the Street was altogether different—great financiers were behind the fluctuations of values told by the tongue of the ticker, and behind them was the wealth of the Republic and still in the far distance the power of the American people. Few of them ever looked below the grease paint, nor did the most discerning ever detect the laugh on the clown's face.

The boy half hidden by the glass screen, through which millions were passed and repassed every month, caught now and then a glimpse.

Once a faded, white-haired old man had handed Jack a check after banking hours to make good an account—a man whose face had haunted him for hours. His uncle told him the poor fellow had "run up solid" against a short interest in a stock that some Croesus was manipulating to get even with another Croesus who had manipulated him, and that the two Croesuses had "buried the old man alive." The name of the stock Jack had forgotten, but the suffering in the victim's face had made an indelible impression. In reply to Jack's further inquiry, his uncle had spoken as if the poor fellow had been wandering about on some unknown highway when the accident happened, failing to add that he himself had led him through the gate and started him on the road; forgetting, too, to say that he had collected the toll in margins, a sum which still formed a considerable portion of Breen & Co.'s bank account. One bit of information which Breen had vouchsafed, while it did not relieve the gloom of the incident, added a note of courage to the affair:


"He was game, however, all the same, Jack. Had to go down into his wife's stocking. I hear. Hard hit, but he took it like a man."

(To be continued.)

**Gossip.**


Recently a number of Canadians, prominent in municipal work, visited Wayne County, in the State of Michigan, in search of information regarding road construction. This county has at present nearly 100 miles of first-class concrete road, 21 miles of which lies in a continuous stretch, and so satisfactory are the results that the Board of County Road Commissioners has adopted concrete as its standard. The methods put into vogue by the Wayne County Commissioners are very simple and economical, yet they have a complete system of transporting their raw material to the place of construction. Their system, in short, is the result of years of study and experiment by able engineers. In most counties of Ontario, however, broken stone, which comprises about one-half the mixture, is usually not so remote as in Wayne County, where it must be transported some distance. This would render construction less expensive in this country, and considering that many of our counties are richer in natural resources and actual capital, we should look for better roads than we now generally have.

**Horse Owners! Use COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.




**A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!**  
We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely at small expense. Read what Leo Cudjran, of Ennisville, Ont., says: "I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks time."  
Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont 81



**Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTITIS FOR ABSORBINE**  
will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.  
ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and beast—relieving the cause—and cures without blistering or loss of hair. A signed Guarantee Contract to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—and ALL—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease. But write. BOOK, Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address, W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.



**HICKMAN & SCRUBY**  
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all descriptions  
We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favorable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutation breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

**SAVE-THE-HORSE** NOW—While Working and sweating. It penetrates both bone and tissue—reaching the cause—and cures without blistering or loss of hair. A signed Guarantee Contract to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—and ALL—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease. But write. BOOK, Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address, TROY CHEMICAL CO., Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.  
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.  
Canadian Office and Factory:  
148 Van Horn St., - Toronto, Ont.

**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

**WOODLAND FARM**  
CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES  
Shetland Ponies, Brown Swiss Cattle. Some nice young Hackneys and Shetlands for sale. Stallions, Mares and Geldings.  
Ralph Ballagh & Son, - Guelph Ontario

**Morrison** Short-horns and Tamworths of England. Have 12 young sows bred to farrow in Sept. and Oct., dandies, and also a number of boars fit for service. Also choice cows and heifers of the very best milking strain. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



**PURE BRED SIRES**  
**THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH**

**Dominion Department of Agriculture**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario**  
HAVE STILL A NUMBER OF  
**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES**

of that rare selection made in 1913. They are a combination of size and quality, with a good many of the mares in foal to noted sires. A visit to our stables will be money in your pockets, as we have the goods and prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.



**Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.**

To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.

**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.** Electric cars every hour.

**Imported CLYDESDALE Stallions**

Yes, they are here, our 1914 importation, and if you want a big young stallion with the best legs, ankles, feet, action, breeding and character you ever saw at a price a poor man can pay, come and see our lot. **BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUE.**



**Clydesdales & Shires** If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the above breeds, personally selected from A. & W. Montgomery's Clydesdale Stud and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire, and home-bred of the most fashionable strain, see and select from the large stock now offered. Prices and terms will please. **D. McEACHIRAN, ORMSBY GRANGE, ORMSTOWN, QUE.**

**BREEDING AND QUALITY** There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest.

**Clydesdales** **G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. L.-D. Bell 'Phone**



**Mount Victoria Clydes and Hackneys**

When in need of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Quebec. **T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. Hudson Heights, Que. E. WATSON, Manager.**

**"THE AULD HERD"**

We have a select lot of females of all ages, and of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a March bull calf, red, little white, an Orange Blossom by Broadhooks Ringleader.

**A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, Ont. Guelph or Rockwood Stations**

**SHORTHORNS** I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have **SHROPSHIRE** and **COTSWOLD** rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

**R.O.P. Shorthorns--R.O.P. Jerseys** For the first time we are offering for sale Shorthorn cows and heifers and Jersey cows and heifers with official R.O.P. records; with their official records is high-class individuality. **G. A. JACKSON, Downsview, Ont., Weston Station.**

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Questions and Answers**

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

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

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

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

**Veterinary.**

**Wild Hairs.**

What is the cause and cure for wild hairs in a horse's tail? **A. P. F.**

Ans.—We know nothing about "wild hairs." I presume you mean an itchy tail. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 31 grains to a pint of water, and rub well into the skin of the tail once daily until itchiness ceases. **V.**

**Enlarged Joint.**

Colt had hock punctured and open joint resulted. My veterinarian treated it and it healed, but there is an enlargement. **E. M.**

Ans.—A chronic enlargement often results as a sequel to a case of open joint that has been successfully treated. In most cases this enlargement can be reduced to some extent by blistering repeatedly, or by rubbing well once daily with a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. **V.**

**Capped Hocks.**

1. The points of colt's hocks are enlarged from kicking in stall.

2. Is this an unsoundness, and will it interfere with sale? **N. H.**

Ans.—1. These can be reduced by rubbing well once daily with a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, and, of course, the cause must be removed.

2. Strictly speaking, it is an unsoundness. It is not likely to interfere with the animal's usefulness, but will interfere with the sale to a greater or less extent. **V.**

**Cows Eat Mushrooms.**

1. Why is it that when cows eat mushrooms the yield of milk reduces greatly?

2. What will cause them to milk well again? **C. R. B.**

Ans.—1. We have never known this to occur, but if it be a fact, it is due to some constituent of the fungi, the nature of which has not been investigated.

2. If as a result of eating the mushrooms the cow has gone entirely dry, the production of milk cannot be forced, and she will remain dry until after next calving. If she be not quite dry, the normal yield can again be produced by keeping her away from mushrooms and feeding well on milk-producing food and milking regularly. **V.**

**Navicular Disease.**

Driving mare went lame in front last August. The trouble seems to be in the coffin joint. I gave her three months' rest last winter, but she is no better. She goes fairly well on soft ground. **J. C.**

Ans.—It is not probable that a complete cure will result, but the symptoms can be relieved to a greater or less extent by repeated blistering. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie her head so she cannot bite the part. Rub the blister well into the coronet once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn her loose in a box stall. Oil every day, and as soon as the scale comes off tie her up and blister again, and after this blister once every four weeks. It will be better if you can give her a long rest. The lameness can be removed by an operation by a veterinarian, but it is not wise to operate unless the animal becomes practically useless, as, while a horse may go sound for years after the operation, he is liable to become absolutely useless at any time. **V.**

"What does your father do for a living?" asked one little girl.

"Why," replied the other, "he takes up the collections in church."



Always get  
**Windsor**  
Cheese Salt  
Because it  
is Pure  
Salt

**BOG Spavin**

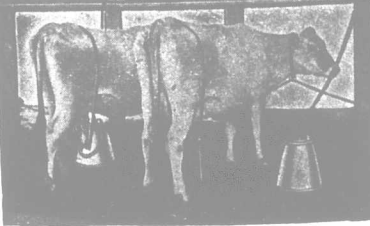
Cure the lameness and have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**HINMAN**  
THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



The Milker that a child can handle. The machine is light in weight. Easy to carry, Easy to attach and Easy to change.

There is no vacuum in the pail. Hence: A heavy cumbersome pail is unnecessary.

PRICE—\$50.00 PER UNIT  
Pump included.

**H. F. BAILEY & SON**  
Sole Manufacturers for Canada  
GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.

**Notice to Importers**

**C. CHABOUDEZ & SON**  
205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE  
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. Thirty years' experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Farming on Shares.**

On letting my place out on shares, can the other parties put their share of the hay in my barn and feed their stock in my stable their share of the hay and straw, or can I tell them I want the room for myself? There is nothing said about it in the writing. M. T. Ontario.

Ans.—We think that they are entitled to reasonable accommodation along the lines suggested.

**Collie Pups.**

Would you please tell me where I could get an English (collie) pup? H. A.

Ans.—The names of breeders who have collie pups for sale have appeared in our advertising columns from time to time. In our recent numbers of June and July, there were a number expressing themselves as in a position to sell such pups. Look up these columns and procure them from these gentlemen.

**Churning Comes Soft.**

Could you advise me what to do when butter comes very soft? It generally takes about an hour to come to crumbles, and then it takes a long time to gather sufficiently. It is very soft, and sometimes very white. We always use about the same amount of coloring. We have tried churning at different temperatures, varying from 58 degrees to 64 degrees. Most of the cows freshened this year, and we churn early in the morning. Cows are salted regularly. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble leading to such undesirable circumstances is usually too thin a cream for the temperature at which it is churned. Set the screw of the separator so cream will test between 25 and 30 per cent. fat. Have the containers thoroughly cleaned out with very hot water, and procure a pure culture from your neighbors who do not have this trouble. Some sour cream, or a quart of sour skim milk or buttermilk will answer the purpose. Start the cream souring with this pure culture, and when it is at the right consistency, churn. The temperature will depend upon the thickness of the cream, and this will have to be ascertained through the experience of one or two churnings. Churn at as low a temperature as will permit the butter to come in a reasonable length of time. The cream should be at churning temperature some little time before it is churned. The matter depends largely upon richness of the cream, proper ripening, and temperature.

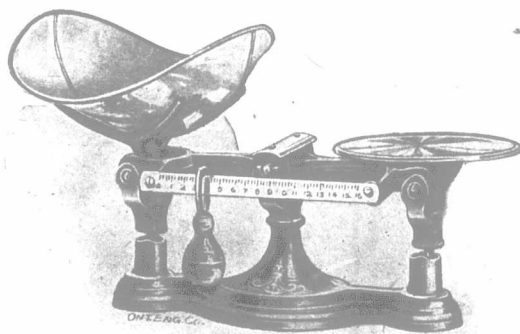
**Trouble in Young Chicks.**

Will you kindly let me know what is good for little chickens when a "pasting" up occurs? They quickly wilt up and die when this appears. We have used sour milk frequently, and seem to be careful in feeding, yet this appears quite frequently. G. A. B.

Ans.—Replying to such question, would say, that in cases similar to what you mention, it is always desirable, if possible, to remove the causes, which might be enumerated as follows: First—When chickens are hatched in an incubator, it might be due to bad incubation, such as dirty machines, or operating incubators in rooms in which there is stagnant air or water. Furthermore, it might, in some cases, be contracted from parent stock. If the trouble is of a liver color, it is probably due to bad food or to chilling after the birds are hatched by lack of heat in the brooder, or from putting too many chickens with a hen, or perhaps getting chilled from other causes. Again, it might be caused from feeding musty or sour foods, that is food that has been wet and allowed to stand for more than five or six hours. It is advisable, where the trouble shows itself, in addition to feeding sour milk as a drink, to give them a food that is of a constipating nature, such as middlings or shorts and boiled rice. If the entire flock appears to be troubled, we find it profitable to give them a small dose of salts in the drinking water, using about a teaspoonful in a quart of water. In the place of the sour milk, or if only a few are affected, give them five or six drops of castor oil on a little bread or some other food. W. R. G.

**4-lb. and 10-lb. Even-Balance Scale**

With Brass Side Beam



Government Certificate accompanies each scale. Delivered at your nearest Express Office in Ontario.

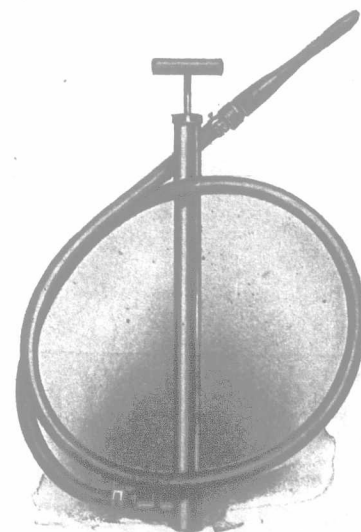
4-lb.....\$3.10  
10-lb..... 4.00

ORDER TO-DAY

**Aylmer Veterinary Pump**

No farmer or stockman can afford to be without one—it being all brass and lasts a lifetime. Price \$5.00, complete with hose and nozzle, delivered at your nearest Express Office. WRITE US TO-DAY.

**AYLMER PUMP & SCALE CO., LIMITED**  
AYLMER - ONTARIO



**ECONOMICAL---Heats the house well without burning all the coal you can buy.**

**McClary's**  
**Sunshine**  
**Furnace** Gives steady, even heat on least fuel.  
See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

**Shorthorn Cattle** of the popular families for sale. Nine heifers just ready for breeding; 7 two-year-old heifers in calf; 10 young cows with calves by side or close to calving; 10 bulls ready for service, of good colors, at prices within the reach of all. Blairgowrie Farm, Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Jno. Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS** Scotch Bates and Booth. Yes, we have them, pure Scotch; pure Booth and Scotch topped Bates. Young bulls of either strain. Heifers from calves up. One particularly good 2-year-old Booth bull, ideal dairy type. GEO. E. MORDEN & SON OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

**BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS** We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers. FRANK W. SMITH & SON R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont Scotland Sta., T. H. & B. L.-D. Phone.

**Springhurst Shorthorns** Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; everyone of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning EXETER STN. strains. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old. Harry Smith, HAY P. O. ONT.

**Glenallen Shorthorns** We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull Climax = 81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega. GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO R. Moore, Manager

**Salem Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex. J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R., C.P.R. Telephone and Telegraph

**Willow Bank Stock Farm** Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

**Maple Grange Shorthorns** Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

**FREE LAND**  
for the settler in  
**NEW ONTARIO**

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation.

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 Bldgs. TORONTO  
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Minister of Agriculture  
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**IMPERIAL BAG HOLDER**

Will hold any sized bag or sack at any height—is easily carried about—stands anywhere—made of steel—lasts a lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—\$3 each. Send to-day, or ask your dealer. Agents wanted. Imperial Bag Holder & Machine Co. Lucknow, Ontario

**BEST FOR ALL LIVE STOCK** Keeps all livestock in prime condition for work or sale. "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal Write to-day for free sample and prices. Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited. - Toronto, Can.

**Bissell Steel Stone Boat**

Stiff and strong with steel railing around the edges and steel runners underneath. 7 feet long by 2, 2½ or 3 feet wide. Bevel corners. A useful Farm Implement. Write for folder and prices. T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, Elora, Ont.

**THE MANOR**  
**Shorthorns and Lincolns**

Bulls and rams all sold; a few females for sale. Inspection solicited. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows. ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

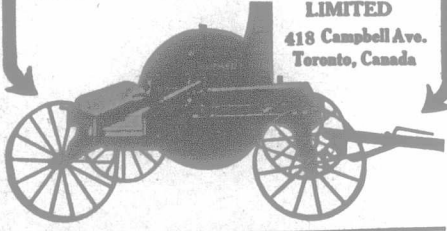
TRADE MARK  
**Wilkinson Climax B**  
REGISTERED  
**Ensilage and  
Straw Cutter**

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

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

**THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED**

418 Campbell Ave.  
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## DOMINION EXHIBITION

VICTORIA, B. C.

Sept. 21 to 26

Horse Races  
and other attractions

LIVE STOCK  
AGRICULTURE  
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MANUFACTURES  
ART

C. P. R. return fare at single rate from all points west of Port Arthur.

Take advantage of this and visit British Columbia's Capital City.

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**GEORGE SANGSTER**  
P.O. Box 705 Secretary  
VICTORIA, B. C.

### Shorthorns For Sale

3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy.

**Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

### Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

**KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario**  
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

### Oakland 53 Shorthorns

Parties wishing to purchase good dual purpose Shorthorns should inspect our herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. One right good bull for sale, a sure calf getter; good cattle and no big prices.

**JNO' ELDER & SONS - Hensall, Ont.**

**Shorthorns**—Young bulls and heifers of the best type and quality; reds and roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams.

**Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Shorthorns** "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd, which numbers about 40 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.

**Duncan Brown & Sons, R.R. 2, Shedden, Ont.**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Tower Mustard.

This weed has come up in my garden, probably introduced in Western wheat, which I used for hen feed. Is it a noxious weed? S. G.

Ans.—The specimen belongs to the mustard family, three members of which have smooth, somewhat clasping leaves, with arrow-shaped, or ear-shaped bases. They are easily distinguished by their seed-pods. Judging from the shape of the leaf-blade—it is not yet in flower—this weed is technically known as *Arabis glabra*, one of the tower mustards. The seed-pods, if it is, will be two to four inches long, and each contain forty or more seeds. Although a very prolific seeder, it does not persist in cultivated ground. It favors new land. J. D.

#### Horse Trading.

I traded a horse that was sound for a horse that isn't sound. I gave some boot. He guaranteed the mare perfectly sound, told us to take her to the veterinary surgeon, and if she wasn't what he said he would trade back. I told him at the time that she was hoofbound. He guaranteed her sound every way. We wanted him to trade back, as the horse was not what he said. He gave us two weeks to try her. I have witnesses for everything he said.

1. Is there any law for horse-trading?  
2. We gave him a note due in five months. Can he collect the boot?  
3. If he can, could we take it off again? C. N.

Ans.—1. Yes; the difficulty is usually as to the facts.

2. Probably he can, as he may dispose of the note before its maturity to some innocent purchaser, who would be entitled to collect from you the amount of the note when due.

3. It is possible that you might be able to recover damages from him by action upon his guaranty.

#### Varieties of Strawberries.

1. Will you kindly tell me what two varieties of strawberries would be the most profitable for market, an early and later variety?

2. Would it do to plant them in the early autumn if I can obtain plants this fall?

3. What can be done to keep them from winter-killing? D. S. H.

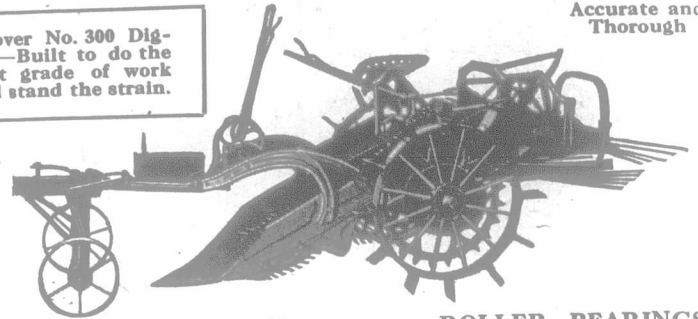
Ans.—1. It is impossible to recommend two varieties of strawberries that we are sure would be profitable for you and adapted to your conditions. They vary so much with different types of soils and conditions that you must learn by experience which does the best. Of the early varieties, the Beder Wood and Michel's Early are most popular. They are fairly good bearers, but they are quickly crowded off the market when the later varieties come on. The Glen Mary is a mid-season berry, and fairly popular with berry growers. The later varieties are innumerable, but the one most largely grown, especially in the Niagara district, is the Williams. It has a green tip, and is very much desired by those who ship any great distance. As a domestic berry, and one to sell on local markets, there are few that surpass Dunlop. All of these have perfect flowers. The Sample is another berry favored by some, and it comes on in the medium-to-late season. It has an imperfect flower. Choice for a late variety might be made between Williams or Dunlop, while the Beder Wood or Michel's Early is all right if you desire a very early berry.

2. Autumn will be satisfactory for planting strawberries if you strike a time when showers will be frequent. The stand of strawberries seems to depend almost entirely upon a well-prepared soil and frequent showers. Of course, the white grub will often clean them out, but this occurs most frequently on old sod turned down, and it is not wise to plant them on such soil.

3. Mulching is almost absolutely necessary to insure a stand and a crop of berries. It does, of course, introduce weeds into the patch, but this evil must be encountered if you wish to obtain a stand of the very best kind. For this, wheat straw or bean straw or marsh grasses, are considered the best.

## HOOVER POTATO DIGGER

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



Accurate and Thorough

#### STRONG CONSTRUCTION

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

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

#### DOES CLEAN WORK

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

#### ROLLER BEARINGS

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

#### TRUCK

Wheels of truck have nearly double the action of the pole, and permit the machine to be turned around at the end of the row to come back on the next one, or even shorter, if necessary.

Made in six-foot size for sandy land, and seven-foot size for heavy, sticky soils.

## JOHN DEERE SHAKER POTATO DIGGER

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

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

#### DOES HIGH-GRADE WORK

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



Can be furnished with wings and wide grate.

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

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

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

#### THE SIMPLEST SPREADER MADE.

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

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

#### LIGHT DRAFT—FEW PARTS

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

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

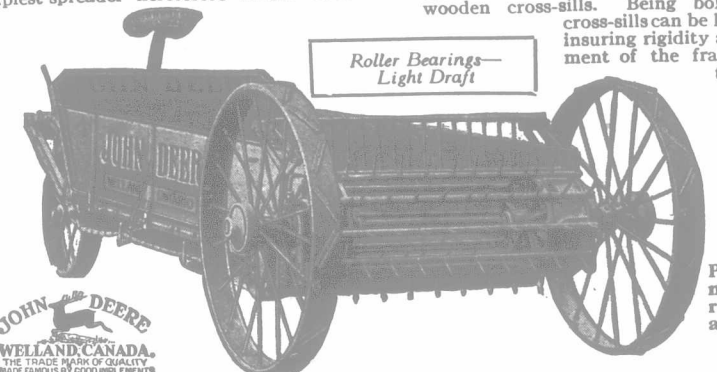
#### EASY TO LOAD

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

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

#### STRONG STEEL FRAME

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



Roller Bearings—Light Draft

Easy to Load

Positive non-racing apron

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

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**  
Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Bell Phone

**100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100**  
Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For sale—25 heifers and young cows; those old enough are bred to Right Sort (imp.) or Raphael (imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

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

**SHORTHORNS** My herd was never as strong as now, the young bulls for this season's trade are the best lot I ever had and their breeding is unexcelled. I have also a big offering in heifers and young cows with calves at foot. **A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT. MYRTLE, C. P. R., BROOKLIN, G. T. R.**

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

When writing advts. please mention The Advocate.



**Questions and Answers.**  
*Miscellaneous.*

**Milk Weed.**

Kindly tell me the name and nature of the enclosed weed, and the best way to get rid of it. W. W. J.

Ans.—This is a peculiar form of milk-weed. It does not very much resemble the common, large, thick-leaved milk-weed, neither is it so hard to eradicate. It grows from horizontal roots, and it gives way fairly well to cultivation and short rotations. However, when it becomes established in patches, as it does, it requires some effort to destroy it, but where fields are being rotated and cultivated thoroughly, it very seldom creeps in.

**Sheep Missing.**

My neighbor has a young ram that had the fashion of getting over my part of the line fence. I drove him to pound, and the poundkeeper sent my neighbor word. Next morning my neighbor went to get his sheep, but when he got there found his sheep was gone. The poundkeeper can give no account of the missing sheep. It is thought the sheep was stolen. Can the neighbor collect pay for the sheep from me or the pound-keeper? What should I do for safety? J. L. Ontario.

Ans.—Your neighbor can probably recover damages from the pound-keeper. We do not see that you have incurred any liability.

**Tree Blown Down.**

A and B own adjoining lots. A's is a bush lot, and B's is cleared land. Line fence belongs to B. During a wind storm A's tree blows over into B's grain field, breaking the fence.

1. Whose duty is it to remove the tree and repair the fence?  
2. What steps should either party take to compel the removal of the tree or repair damages? A. B. Ontario.

Ans.—1. It is A's duty to remove the tree forthwith, and also forthwith repair the fence and otherwise make good any damage caused by the falling of the tree.  
2. B should notify A, in writing, to remove the tree. On his neglecting or refusing to do so, B may remove it in the most convenient and inexpensive manner, and make good the fence; and he may retain the tree to remunerate him for such removal, and may also recover any further amount of damages beyond the value of the tree from A. For the purpose of such removal, B may enter upon A's land, doing no unnecessary spoil or waste. In the event of any question arising between A and B in this matter, and their failure to agree respecting it, such question may be submitted to three fence-viewers of the municipality.

**Material for Plank Barn.**

Would you please describe in your valuable paper next week, the amount of lumber, size and lengths, for a plank-frame barn, 26x36, and 16-ft. wall? W. J. B.

- Ans.—Bulk list for building 26 x 36 x 16 feet.
- 3 pieces 2 x 4 ins. x 10 feet.
  - 34 pieces 2 x 6 ins. x 10 feet.
  - 32 pieces 2 x 4 ins. x 12 feet.
  - 55 pieces 2 x 6 ins. x 12 feet.
  - 20 pieces 2 x 8 ins. x 12 feet.
  - 44 pieces 2 x 10 ins. x 12 feet.
  - 32 pieces 2 x 4 ins. x 14 feet.
  - 24 pieces 2 x 8 ins. x 14 feet.
  - 24 pieces 2 x 10 ins. x 14 feet.
  - 10 pieces 1 x 8 ins. x 14 feet.
  - 14 pieces 2 x 6 ins. x 16 feet.
  - 32 pieces 2 x 8 ins. x 16 feet.
  - 2 pieces 2 x 8 ins. x 18 feet.
  - 8 pieces 2 x 6 ins. x 20 feet.
  - 12 pieces 2 x 8 ins. x 24 feet.
  - 4 pieces 2 x 10 ins. x 26 feet.
  - 1,175 feet 1-in. matched lumber for floor.
  - 1,700 feet 1-in. sheeting for roof.
  - 2,400 feet 1-in. siding 16 feet long.
  - 8 pieces 1 x 10 ins. x 12 feet, soffit of gable cornice.
  - 12 pieces 1 x 8 ins. x 14 feet, soffit of eave cornice.
  - 6 pieces 1 x 8 ins. x 14 feet, fascia of eave cornice.
  - 8 pieces 1 x 6 ins. x 12 feet, fascia of gable cornice.
- A. A. G.

**Get your order placed now for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO**

YOU WILL NEVER BEGIN TO make the profit you ought to from your cows until you start to feed them silage. No cow owner or stock raiser can afford to get along a single year without a silo.

IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO say that three cows can be made to produce as much milk on a silage ration as four cows on a dry feed ration. Plenty of farmers who have installed Ideal Green Feed Silos are doing it right along.

SINCE IT HAS REPEATEDLY been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics and by the most successful dairy farmers, that even if a cow owner had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead, it is hard to understand why so many farmers are still denying themselves the advantages and profits that come with the feeding of silage.

OF COURSE YOU DO NOT have to buy a silo every year. An Ideal Green Feed Silo, if properly erected and given rea-

sonable care, will last from 20 to 30 years, and if it is true, as many claim, that it will pay for itself the first year, you can easily see

what a profitable investment it would be for you.

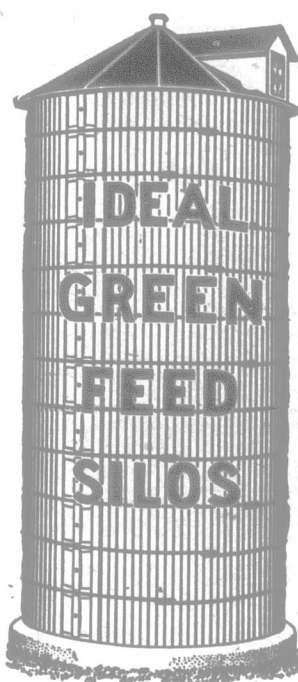
IF YOU HAVE ABOUT MADE up your mind to get a silo this season don't delay too long in sending in your order, or you may be disappointed in getting delivery. We say this because never since we have been making silos have orders come in so fast as within the last few weeks, and it looks as if those who get their orders in late might have to wait.

THERE IS PROBABLY A De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote you prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

Be sure to send for FREE SILO BOOK

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Limited  
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg  
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**'La-Lo' Animal Spray**  
Protects Cattle and Horses From Flies  
ENDORSED BY  
Dominion Experimental Farm Authorities  
and Prominent Dairymen as being Superior to all other products of its kind.  
NO OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES:  
Does Not Blister—Will Not Discolor—Is Not Gummy—Has Agreeable Odor.  
Dealers wanted in every town: Exclusive territory given.  
LA-LO MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, - 365 Aqueduct Street, Montreal, Que.

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

E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

**The Maple Holstein Herd**  
Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.  
WALBURN RIVERS  
R.R. No. 5 Ingersoll, Ont.  
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**GOOD LUCK CALF MEAL**  
A perfect milk substitute; put up in 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags and sold at all dealers for \$1.00, \$1.90 and \$3.60 respectively. If your dealer's asleep, write us.  
CRAMPSEY & KELLY  
Dovercourt Road - TORONTO

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

**RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS**—Only 1 young bull left ready for service, smooth and straight, richly bred, closely related to our champion cow. Will also sell our aged stock bull, Imperial Pauline De Kol, No. 8346, very sure and quiet. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.; Manchester Sta., G.T.R. R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Pt. Perry, Ont.

**Holsteins and Yorkshires.** Minster Farm offers a bargain in a bull born March 10th, whose 4-yr-old dam and sire's 4-yr-old dam average milk 1 day 73 1/2 lbs., 30 days 2,035-lbs. Also boars and sows fit to wean. For full particulars write:  
Richard Honey & Sons - Brickley, Ontario

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

**Mention The Advocate**

**The Sire of King Segis Walker**  
Was the first sire of the breed to have a 30-lb. dam and 30-lb. grand-dam. He is the only sire of the breed having a 30-lb. daughter whose dam, granddam and great grand-dam have each produced a 30-lb. daughter. His three nearest dams have each produced a 30-lb. daughter, and also a son that has produced a 30-lb. daughter, something that can be said of no other sire that ever lived. He is the only living bull having a two-year-old daughter with a record over 925 lbs. butter in one year. Just one of his sons for sale from the only cow in the world to have two 31-lb. daughters and herself a 31-lb. cow.  
A. A. FAREWELL  
Oshawa, Ontario

**Woodbine Holsteins**  
Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddam's are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write  
A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.  
Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

**Maple Grove Holsteins**  
Do you know that Tidy Abbekerk Prince is the only bull in the world that sired four 30-lb. cows in one small herd at less than 4 years old. He was bred at Maple Grove. There are just as good or better bred ones here now. If you are interested in this kind, and want to get one at a reasonable or live and let live price, come and see my herd, or write me for breeding and particulars.  
H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

**Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada**  
Application for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.  
W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

**3 Holstein Bulls**  
ready for service and 5 younger; 40 females. R. O. M. and R. O. P. cows and their calves to choose from. 4 ponies and 2 two-year-old Clydesdale stallions.  
R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester and Myrtle Stations. Phone.



No. 21 Tinkler Wheel Plow.

## FAMOUS FLEURY PLOWS

No. 21.—The most FAMOUS PLOW in Ontario. Imitated by nearly all other manufacturers of Plows. Imitations are generally inferior, in Plows as in other things. Get the "ORIGINAL NO. 21."

The Plow for the boy—or old man—or inexperienced farm hand. Will run from end to end without holding—and do PLOWING-MATCH work. A Tinkler Wheel Plow—original patented—should have a place on EVERY FARM.

No. 13.—High-class General Purpose, ESPECIALLY good in stubble. Extraordinarily light in draught.

"SPECIAL" No. 5, Narrow, General purpose. Fine in sod—the neatest kind of a furrow.


No. 16.—Very light Two-horse plow. One-horse attachment if desired—ESPECIALLY adapted to orchard work.

No. 15A.—One-horse Plow, unequalled. Imitated by other manufacturers—poorly imitated! We give our WORD and GUARANTEE that no other One-horse Plow equals this in EASE and COMFORT in handling or in WORK in garden, orchard or field.

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Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

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A FEW  
Pure-bred Ayrshire and Pure-bred French-Canadian Bulls for Sale.

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The Oldest Oxford Downs Established Flock in America.

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

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Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.

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Present offering: Boars and Sows all ages, bred from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

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Von Ratz—"Yer know, I haven't paid out a cent for repairs on my old car."  
O'Catz—"Yes, so the owner of DeStew's garage told me."

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Fall Pasture—Tile Drains.

1. I have six acres of barley, and would like to sow to rye and vetches this fall when the barley is off. How much should I sow of each?
2. Would it make fall pasture?
3. How far apart should drains be put on rolling, clay loam, using three-inch tile, with five-inch tile for main drain?
4. Is there any treatment to kill thistles in a field that is in crop now?
5. I have a meadow that is winter-killed in spots. Would it be possible for me to sow these spots to clover this fall, for pasture next summer?

A NEW BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. About five pecks of rye and thirty to forty pounds of vetches.

2. We do not believe that it will be very successful as fall pasture when sown after the barley crop is harvested.

3. If this land is very rolling, it may be sufficient to follow the runs with the tile, and in some cases, perhaps, tile into them from the side. Not knowing the exact nature of the land, it would be hard to advise distance, but in order to get thorough drainage on clay loam soil, the tile should be placed about four rods apart. That distance, of course, takes into consideration that your main drain is large enough to convey the water from the whole field. The size of the main drain will, of course, depend upon the area of land drained, and the fall which the main drain has.

4. Yes, there is a treatment which will kill them, but perhaps you have been putting it into use already. We refer to the spud. Simply hoeing or spudding out the thistles wherever they may be. This is the only practicable treatment for thistles in a crop.

5. Clover will answer very well if it is not on land that will winter-kill, but since you say that it killed out last winter, it is quite probable that the young clover plants would kill out again this winter. Timothy would be a better seed to sow than clover, where you are doing it in the fall. If you leave it until spring, clover sown on old snow, or on a fresh fall, might answer very well, or orchard grass, and perhaps some of the fescues would come along quickly and make a very good stand for summer pasture when sown in the spring.



### Glenhurst Ayrshires

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.

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

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I have now for sale 30 extra large well-covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted.

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Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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For sale at once:—Two choice sows in pig, 2 years old; one extra choice year-old sow bred; boar ready for service; sows bred and ready to breed; choice lot of pigs nearly ready to wean; all from the choicest stock on both sides. 3 choice young bulls 10 to 12 months old; several heifers bred to my present stock bull Broadlands; all from splendid milking dams. One registered 3-year-old filly; one 5-year-old and a 12-year-old Brood mare, all of splendid quality; prices right.

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Some choice young sows, bred for summer and fall farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old. Write for prices.

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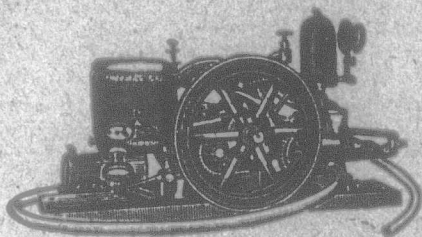
The fertilizer is not a soil stimulant nor patent soil medicine. Absolutely no. It is the most nourishing food for the plant. It will re-enforce the natural fertility in the soil and make it more available, and will enhance its power of productiveness.

If all farmers knew Homestead Fertilizers as they ought to know them, not enough could be manufactured to supply the demand.

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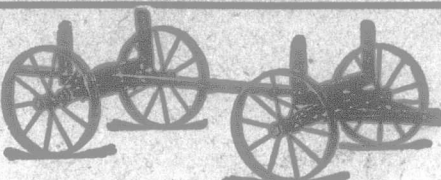
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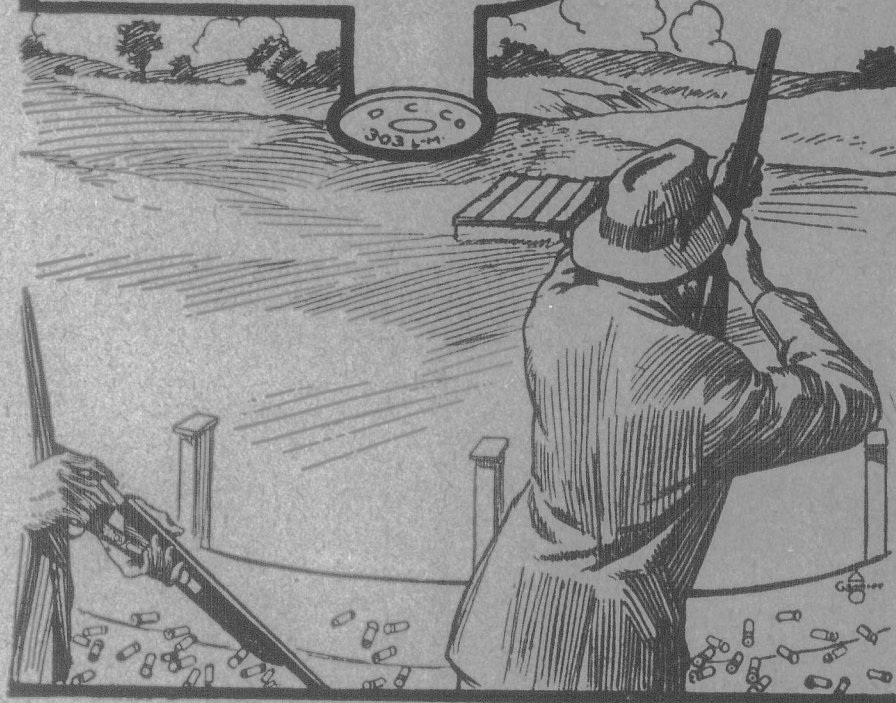


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The Rod with the Lock Joint.

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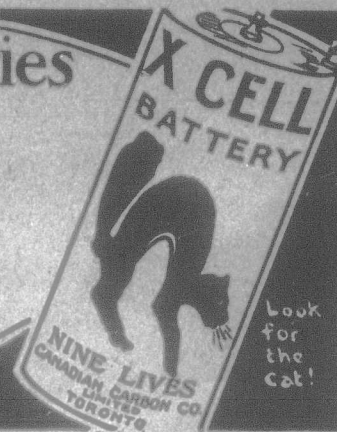
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