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**AND HOME MAGAZINE**

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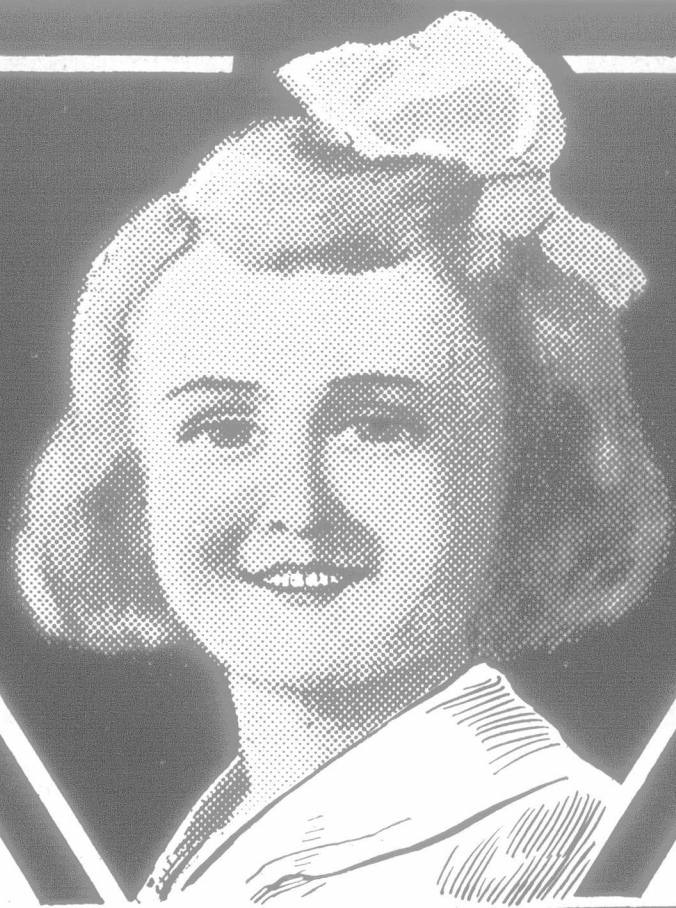
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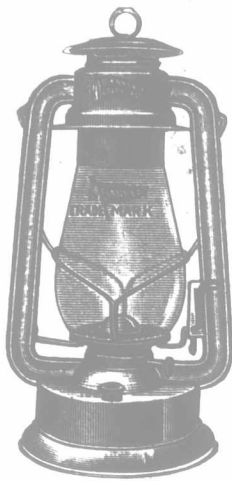
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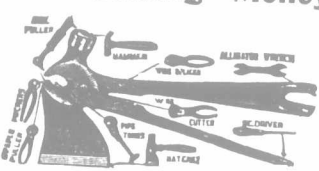
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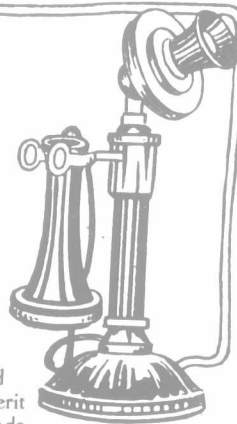
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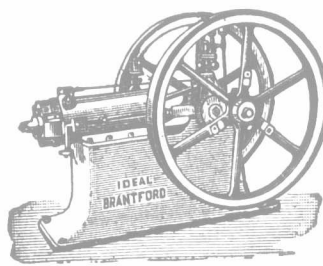
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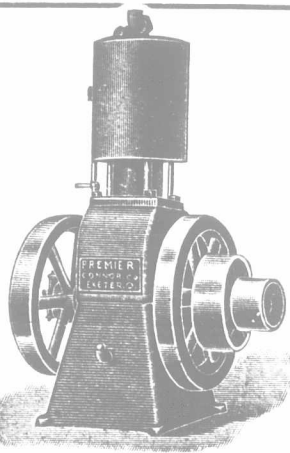
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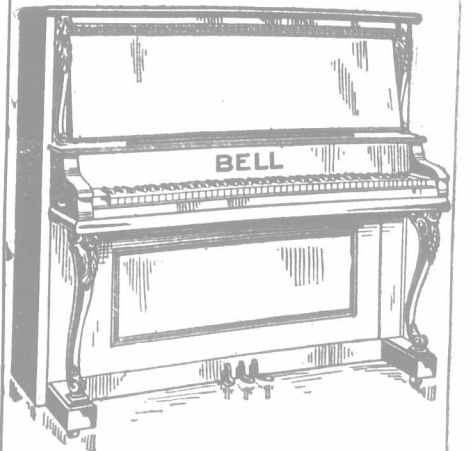
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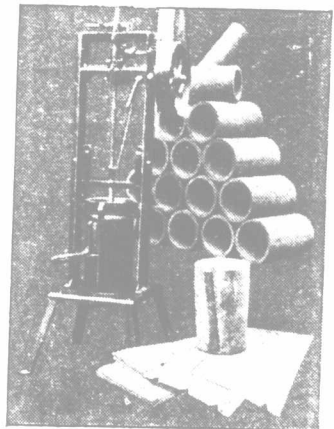
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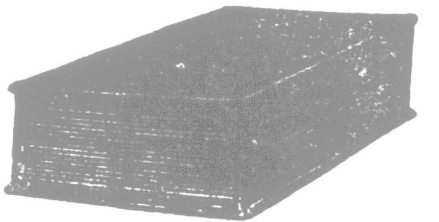
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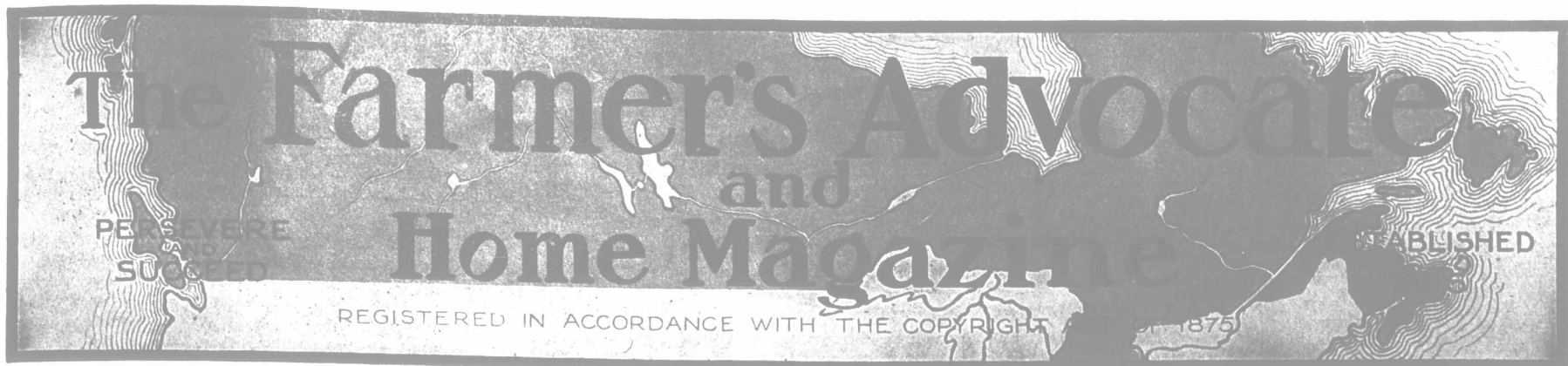
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## EDITORIAL.

One consolation of the hot weather is reading in the papers how hot it has been.

Command the world's respect for your occupation by respecting it yourself.

Compare the clover aftermath on early-cut with that on later-mown meadows. A remarkable contrast is nearly always in evidence.

If tariff is a benefit between United States and Canada, why not between Ontario and Quebec, between Oxford and Middlesex, between the contiguous townships of Dereham and Dorchester, between every two concessions, and between all neighboring farms? If injurious on a small scale, it is likewise a hindrance on national lines, whether the effect can be traced or not.

The Japanese are now having a taste of the cost of militarism and the after-effects of war. Their public debt has increased fivefold in ten years, and is now \$1,326,000,000, or \$25.75 per capita. The last budget shows that justice, education, agriculture, trade and communications are allotted only one-fifth of the total expenditure, so that the fighting arm of the nation is being developed at the expense of productive and cultural activities.

An annoying and untrue report has been somewhat industriously circulated to the effect that the resignation of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner from the Dominion service was due to ill-health. It was nothing of the kind. His action was brought about by causes of an entirely different nature. "The Farmer's Advocate" is informed on no less reliable authority than the Doctor himself that his health was never better than it is at the present time.

Look on the bright side. It saves energy, and the crops will grow just as well. That hot, dry spell in June, extending into July, was hard on the meadows and spring grain, but great for curing hay. It held the roots back somewhat, but well-cultivated corn thrived in spite of the drouth. The plowing got pretty hard, it is true, but, after a good rain, following a drouth, the land often works up particularly well. The blistering winds were rather bad for the clover seeding, but great for destroying weeds on a well-cultivated field. Silver lines all these leaden clouds, and we may as well relax wrinkled faces by contemplating it.

Above all things, the British public loves a "show," and they got it in the naval pageant at Portsmouth during the coronation of King George V. It was the sea spectacle of modern times, 167 fighting ships being in line, with a total displacement of 1,022,000 tons, costing some \$500,000,000, and carrying 160,000 officers and men. No doubt enough powder and electricity were let loose to pay the old-age pensions and unemployment dues for months. We do not take all this to mean that the promoters are pinning for war, but they like their jobs, and the public is still willing to be bamboozled into paying the bills.

### Why Not Rural Parcel Delivery.

People living in rural districts are now, thanks to the rural telephone and free rural-mail delivery, enabled to enjoy and reap the benefit from these two sources of communication which city folks have long enjoyed. Residents of country districts who have been fortunate enough to get either one of these, or both, established in their localities, are loud in their praise of the good they do, and would not be without them. While the country people are lauding these enterprises, some few of the business men in the villages and smaller towns are of the opinion that these two conveniences are robbing them of a small portion of the trade that they once enjoyed, and are a means of taking this trade to the larger towns and cities, thus serving to promote centralization, which by some is considered a detriment to the best interests of any country. Some even go so far as to say that the small towns and villages will lose most, if not all, of their business places because of this, and consequently will become practically dead as far as enterprise is concerned. Whether or not this will follow remains to be seen, though it is a fact that the larger centers are going ahead much faster than the smaller towns, but was not this the case before rural-mail routes were established and rural-telephone lines built?

The country storekeeper or groceryman complains that the farmer does not come to town nearly as often as he did before he got these conveniences, and, as a result, he loses some trade, which is taken to the larger centers from time to time. If this is true, is it always the fault of these conveniences? In many cases the needed goods can be purchased cheaper in the larger cities, where a wider assortment is kept; and, while this is the case, no one can be blamed for buying where he thinks he can do so to best advantage. Very often the business man of the town or village could get more trade where telephones are used than he did before they were established. By establishing a system of parcel delivery to rural districts, his trade would be increased, in place of showing a falling-off. The goods could be ordered by telephone, and, if they were delivered, the business man of the small town would increase his business to an extent even greater than that which he enjoyed before rural telephones and mail delivery came into general use. This is just as valuable to people of rural districts as it is to the people of the city, and anything that will enable them to save even a few minutes each day will be readily appreciated by these busy people, and few better means of saving time for them can be put into practice than for the business men of the smaller towns to establish a system of rural parcel delivery. Butchers and bakers do it, and why should not the dry-goods man and the groceryman and others give it a trial? This is a progressive age, and country people are advancing with it. They have the telephone and mail delivery, and they will use them. If the business men wish to hold and increase their trade, and save their small towns from business loss, they must get in the swim and do something to hold the trade. As soon as they show some such mark of appreciation of the trade, so soon will they have little difficulty in retaining it.

Suburban stores do a good business in competition with the larger city establishments, but they keep fresh and up-to-date stock. With the lower expenses and rents in the country district, the village store-keeper should be able to sell at

nearly, if not quite as low a price as the city store man. In some districts rural delivery of goods has been tried, and found to work well in conjunction with the telephone. The store-keepers make weekly or semi-weekly trips, and take to their country customers the goods which have been ordered by telephone, and at the same time gather up the country produce. While this may not be the best method of handling the butter and eggs, particularly the latter, it is at least handy, and the delivery of the dry goods and groceries serves to keep the trade in the country, and is a good thing for local business men.

### Expecting Too Much.

Men instal a cream separator, build a silo, invest in a spraying outfit, or seed a field to alfalfa, and if at the first season's end there is not the immediate return anticipated, their faith loses its grip. They had heard, last winter, at a convention or Farmers' Institute, what one or other of these things had done for somebody else, but actual experience does not seem to tally with the enthusiasm of the man with the chart. When he was talking, it looked such an easy way to cut the work bill in two and double one's returns. And if John Jones could do thus and so, what was to hinder Mr. Smith? However, there was a hitch somewhere in the programme. The stock did not respond as expected to the new foods; some of the cows went off their feed, and the apple barrels and milk cans did not overflow. Finding himself working about as hard as ever, Smith comes to the conclusion that these things are not what they are cracked up to be. In fact, he is not sure but what some of them only involved him in outlay and trouble. Doing no better than before, he is disposed to make a scapegoat of them. True, one could hardly expect a good catch of the legume on a lumpy, ill-drained seed-bed; cows do not thrive on sauerkraut alone; a tub silo full of holes will not exclude the air, and a rough, porous cement wall, open to every storm that comes will work no miracles with watery, earless corn; even green goggles put on a steer would not make him like woody, overripe alfalfa hay, and it is no secret that the cream separator will not keep itself clean nor take butter-fat out of water. The trouble is we are too prone to clutch at the adoption of some new plan or appliance as a cheap and easy way to "make rich," without the care and diligence that one would expect ordinarily to apply to get the best results. Short-cuts are not to be depended upon as the best road home. No serious disease was ever yet cured by swallowing a dose of patent medicine, and the best of medical preparations are but an aid to Nature, which does the "curing." The leprous Syrian general expected the Prophet of Israel to effect his cure by incantations or a flourish of trumpets, and it made him angry when Elisha simply told him to go and wash himself. The silo and the separator and the sprayer do not work miracles with corn or milk or fruit, but, used with the care and good judgment which the Canadian farmer is expected to apply to any of his operations, have too long proved their worth on thousands of successful farms to be relegated to the scrap heap of discarded innovations. Used aright, they have abundantly demonstrated their efficiency and economy, but we must not expect too much from a single trial like that of the apple-grower who was discrediting spraying at the corner grocery, but whose experience consisted in drenching his trees with a mixture of Paris green and water.

## 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 or 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, advance. Contract rates furnished on application.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

### Money in Wool.

A letter received by "The Farmer's Advocate" from Herbert A. Holdsworth, "Bellevue Farm," Northumberland Co., Ont., recalls an illuminating discussion on the subject of Canadian wools and wool marketing at the last annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association. On that occasion, T. B. Caldwell, a Lanark woollen manufacturer, pointed out that when a buyer went out he could only guess how much good wool he would get out of a lot purchased; and he put his finger upon one serious weak point in calling attention to the conglomeration of sorts brought together in a given district. It is most unfortunate that farmers who do keep sheep in any section of country do not stick to a given type of sheep. Any good breed rightly handled will make the owner money; and, while men will exercise their individual preferences, they would be very much further ahead all round if community districts were developed and districts made a name for themselves as producers of certain classes of sheep and wool, just as certain counties have become famous for certain classes of horses or cattle, greatly to their financial advantage. Go-as-you-please individualism is in many cases carried too far.

Other speakers at the meeting in question called attention to the ill-condition in which a great deal of Canadian wool is marketed, and personal testimony was given by breeders how better attention to quality had improved their returns. Subsequently, during the season past, articles and letters in "The Farmer's Advocate" shed further light on the subject, notably a communication from Horn Bros., a well-known woollen manufacturing firm, of Victoria County, who, in this way, and through advertisement, made known their willingness to pay a premium for really superior Canadian-grown wool shipped to their establishment. That these admonitions have not fallen upon deaf ears, is shown by the letter from Mr. Holdsworth, who tells us that he is a good many dollars ahead because of the articles appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate." Until he had seen their advertisement in this

paper, he had not heard of the firm in question, but, concluding that they were reliable, wrote them about marketing the wool of his flock of some sixty sheep. "I need not weary you with the details," he writes, "more than just to say that the deal proved satisfactory to us in every way." After shipping his wool, Mr. Holdsworth received the following letter from the manufacturers, under date of June 8th, 1911: "The three lots of wool arrived, and opened up to our satisfaction. We wish we could buy several carloads just as good. The wool weighed considerably more than those weights marked on your shipping bill. Enclosed, please find statement, also check, which we trust will be satisfactory. Hoping to hear from you again next season, we are, yours very truly, The Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd."

Mr. Holdsworth concludes his note to us by saying: "We made over ten dollars more than we could have done from the very best offer of our local dealer who had handled our wool before and whose offer was a cent above the general price. But I don't wish to be hard on the local dealer, whose position is like that of the merchant buying eggs and butter, and who has to purchase the goods cheap enough to let himself out on the poor, because, if he complains, his customers will leave. Our clip was kept free from cards and burrs. I do not mention this as a boast, but merely to explain to sheep breeders two morals: Keep the wool clean, and then carefully read "The Farmer's Advocate."

### Selling the Crop.

Having grown a large and high-grade crop of any farm product, the next vital step is its disposal for a return sufficient to cover the cost of production and leave a reasonable margin of profit on the investment. In the case of fruits, which are all more or less perishable, the problem becomes more serious than in the case of ordinary farm products. In various Provinces of Canada, fruit-growers have been organizing themselves co-operatively for the purchase of supplies and the sale of their products. These organizations are being extended and perfected. Officers and members, alike, will therefore read with keen interest the article by W. R. Dewar, in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," describing the California Fruit-growers' Exchange, one of the most complete organizations of its kind in the world to-day. It aims not merely to find markets, but to create them by a systematic advertising campaign, spending as much as \$100,000 in a season to bring the merits of its fruits before consumers. At great expense, also, every possible detail of information bearing upon marketing probabilities is secured from consuming and distributing centers, and upon probable supplies from other producing countries. The promoters of the organization of citrus fruit-growers appear to have solved many vexed problems, such as giving the "little fellows" and the "big fellows" an equal show, and combining flexibility with strength of rules and regulations.

### Crops are Good.

It is glad tidings we are hearing from the Government, the experimental stations, and from the farmers. Boiled down, the joyous news read that "Crops are good." Spring weather has been favorable, all conditions are hopeful, the outlook is propitious.

When crops are good, the Train of Prosperity has a clear track and the right of way.

Bear this in mind. Let it hearten you, encourage you, give you faith in the days which are to come, cause you to perk up, to push your business, and to do it with confidence that you will reap a large harvest of good business.—[Canadian Implement and Vehicle Trade.

So much depends on the farm. And yet there are those who think that the way to make a country great is to handicap agriculture by forcing farmers to pay artificial prices for all they buy. It is a good deal like trying to fatten a pig by choking him.

During the scorching weather of June and early July, these "local thunderstorms" which the weather man mentioned every few days seemed very decidedly local. At least, they were scarce in some parts of Middlesex County.

### A Country Life Conference in Iowa.

"The real rural-life problem will not be solved till we establish and build up better schools, churches, and rural organizations. They must all grow together and reach the highest efficiency before we have the best that is possible in country life."

This was the keynote of the conference on rural life, as sounded by Dean C. F. Curtiss, who had issued the call for the conference and presided at its meetings. The meeting was held at Ames, Iowa, June 22nd to 24th, just at the close of the two weeks' short course in agriculture and domestic science that has been in session there. A notable list of the men who are doing things in a practical way for the betterment of country life were there from all over the corn-belt States. It was a conference of practical men. Not a professional sociologist was on the programme. Many of the speakers were farmers and teachers and preachers who have been "up against" the problems they discussed, and have successfully coped with them. It was an "experience meeting" of successes.

Two of the most interesting speakers were Illinois men, Rev. Clair S. Adams, of Bement, and Rev. M. B. McNutt, of Plainfield. Both are earnest, practical men, with the eloquence given by firm conviction and powerful purpose. Both knew what they were talking about. Mr. Adams told, first, what he had found out in investigating 42 country communities in Central Illinois. In the rich districts, where land sold for \$190 to \$250 per acre, he found that 55 per cent. of the land was farmed by tenants, only 66 per cent. of whom held leases for periods of five years or more. Country life was not attractive in most of the neighborhoods. The social, educational and religious sides of country life were worse than the material conditions, when compared to the same factors in the towns. He found that the average school year for the country boy and girl was 98 days, against 146 days for the town child. The country teacher received \$35 to \$70 per month, against \$16 to \$150 for the town teacher. Country schools were for the most part poorly equipped, and the teachers inefficient, though usually conscientious and hard-working. Of the 225 country churches of all denominations visited by Mr. Adams, only 77 have grown any in the past ten years, 55 have stood still, 56 have lost, and 47 have been abandoned completely. If the averages for the State are in the same proportions as for the districts visited, 1,600 country churches have died in Illinois in the last ten years, and 1,000 more are ready to die. He found 397 people to each church, while the churches averaged 125 members each; 31 per cent. of the rural population were church members, 19 per cent. went to church, and 13 per cent. to Sunday School. Two of the richest communities investigated sent only 9 per cent. of their people to church. He then told of the country "mission" system which he has established at Bement. He has built up a circuit of five country branches surrounding the central town church. These are really federate churches, made up of the members of churches of all denominations who have no live church near, and are all established in abandoned churches. These federations touch every phase of the country life, social, religious, educational, and recreative. They have established agricultural classes, women's clubs, mission societies, baseball teams, Sunday Schools, picnics, and anything and everything that is clean and good, and that appeals to the country people's longing for knowledge, fun, social life, or to the religious nature. Mr. Adams believes that this plan is the solution for the country church problem till the stage is reached when church union can be accomplished. He emphasized the importance of the country church to the church and nation at large. Half the people of the nation are country people. It is no small or unimportant matter to minister to 50 million people. From the country come the leaders; 85 per cent. of the men in "Who's Who in America" come from the farms. The death of the country church means a change for the worse in the nation's leadership, and it has already borne fruit in a scarcity of ministers which will probably be felt more and more. His final call was for a church that would minister, not one "to be ministered unto."

Rev. M. B. McNutt, of Plainfield, Illinois, has accomplished much the same results, but has worked from a single rural church. After outlining some of the difficulties of country-life advancement, such as distance, lack of public spirit, self-depreciation among farmers, lack of appreciation of country life, lack of co-operation, lack of leaders and the spirit of leadership, and lack of the vision of the possibilities of country life, he told what had been done in the Plainfield community, in ten years, to overcome these difficulties. Instead of trying to work city plans under country conditions, Mr. McNutt has but one religious service each week in the church itself. This is the preaching and Sunday School held on

Sunday morning. Then there are mid-week meetings in the homes of the people. These are scattered over the whole parish, and are attended only by those who live near-by. Other meetings of the church combine religion, social life, and something to satisfy the craving for knowledge and for fun and frolic. He has started agricultural classes, singing schools, Bible classes, and even athletics. He considers a baseball game fully as uplifting as a sewing circle, and believes that the Sunday baseball problem in the country is solved by letting the farm boys have an occasional Saturday afternoon off, and a place in which to play. The results have justified his belief. The Plainfield church, which ten years ago was nearly dead, with only enough members to fill the necessary offices, with two-thirds of the Sunday School teachers coming from one family, which supplied, as well, most of the officers of the church, a church of 500 members has been built. A new \$10,000 church building has been erected, and the Plainfield church has become the center of the community socially, as well as religiously. The dance hall that formerly occupied the attention of the young people has been forgotten, and the young men are interested in, and promoting the welfare of the community.

Jordan's Grove Country Club, and how in less than three years it has united the community, helped the church, furnished social life, and even started a township boosters' committee which is looking after the improvement of the roads, schools, and other interests of the community, was described by its founder, Rev. R. A. Smith of Jordan's Grove Community, near Central City, Iowa. Prof. P. G. Holden and L. N. Taylor told of the community spirit, and helpfulness that Clubs and Granges and similar organizations have engendered near Oskaloosa, where there are ten Granges, with 900 members, in one county. Prof. Holden pointed out, also, that in Michigan, where there are many Granges and Clubs, there is a strong community spirit. The Canadian Northwest is not being settled by farmers from the Grange districts of Michigan, but from Iowa and Illinois, where organizations are few and community spirit lacking.

J. B. Burrows, of Decatur, Illinois, told of his work in introducing agriculture in some of the country schools of that State. He thinks that the work should be simple, dealing only with what can be demonstrated, and going slowly and carefully until teachers are trained for the work.

Ole Rikansrud, a farmer and business man, of Kanawha, Iowa, told what had been accomplished in stopping petty graft and waste in school funds in his district. Using the money saved in this way, better teachers were hired, and better equipment and more comfort for the children were secured. Better salaries were paid, more books bought, and improvements made in the school-houses. Admitting the advantages of co-operation, organization, and the establishment of club and church, he showed the fundamental need of better education, in order that the farmer might take advantage of all these "means of grace."

Next year the summer school will probably cover a longer period, and plans are being laid now for an even better and larger conference for next year in connection with the summer session.

## HORSES.

Some drivers are more afraid of automobiles than their horses are.

If the oat bin is getting too near empty, buy a little bran and mix it with the oats to make them last until the new crop is ready.

The use of the whip on the frightened horse is seldom justified. If there is no reason for the animal to be frightened, this will serve as one, and only adds to the horse's fear.

Remember that the draft horse is not intended for speeding purposes, and, when teaming on the roads or hauling in the crops, do not push him beyond his capabilities.

It is no pony's work on the hayfork rope. A good solid horse is required, and in some cases, where the pull is extra hard, a team should be used.

The horse used for pulling the bundles of hay or grain should be kept shod, for it is heavy work, and there is some danger of his slipping. Slips are always dangerous, and all risk of them should be avoided.

A steady pace, if kept up, will accomplish more than excessive speed, followed by delay to rest the horses. It is not the amount of work which fatigues the horses, but the speed with which they are compelled to do it.

If an excellent coat is desired, cause the horse to sweat frequently, and after each sweating give a thorough cleaning. This sweating aids in the removal of dirt, and in the production of gloss and smoothness of hair.

The price of automobiles grows less each year, while that of the horse soars higher and the demand increases. Horse-breeders need not fear that the horseless carriages and drays are going to kill their business as long as this is the condition of affairs.

Now that automobiles are so common, there is no excuse to endeavor to keep the horses from seeing them. Better by far cause them to become accustomed to these conveyances by passing them whenever possible, rather than turning up some bad road to avoid them.

Grease the wagons frequently during the summer. This is a great saving on horse energy and will aid in keeping the horse in better condition, as well as being of great value in lessening the strain and wear and tear on the wagon. Axle grease is cheaper than wagon material and horse flesh.

### The Driving Horse.

Very few farms can well afford to do without a light type of horse, to be used as a driver. A few years ago, many farms did not possess this useful and very valuable asset, and the hard-worked agricultural or heavy-draft horse was used between the buggy shafts to make trips to town or village during the evenings, either for pleasure or business, and could not even get a day's rest on Sunday, but was again brought into commission to do the entire family's Sunday driving. Horse-owners gradually began to see that this procedure was too much for the heavy horse, and that he was suffering greatly by the continuance of the practice. Labor became scarcer and time more precious as years rolled on, until, at the present time, speed is one of the main considerations in all commercial enterprise. No other business has felt the need of rapid growth to a greater extent than has agriculture, consequently the slow, heavy, work-horse driver has given place to a horse of one of the lighter breeds on most farms. Many farmers keep more than one light horse where there is sufficient driving to warrant this, and every farm of any size should have at least one horse suitable for this purpose.

Many think that they cannot afford to keep a horse to do nothing else but driving, and this is one of the places where the general-purpose horse gets his innings. The general-purpose horse is usually of a type suitable to do considerable road work, and at the same time is heavy enough to be of use in doing ordinary farm work. There are so many different types of general-purpose horse that perhaps a little explanation is necessary as to which is the most suitable type for the purpose indicated. Agricultural horses are often classed as general-purpose, and vice-versa, but no horse-

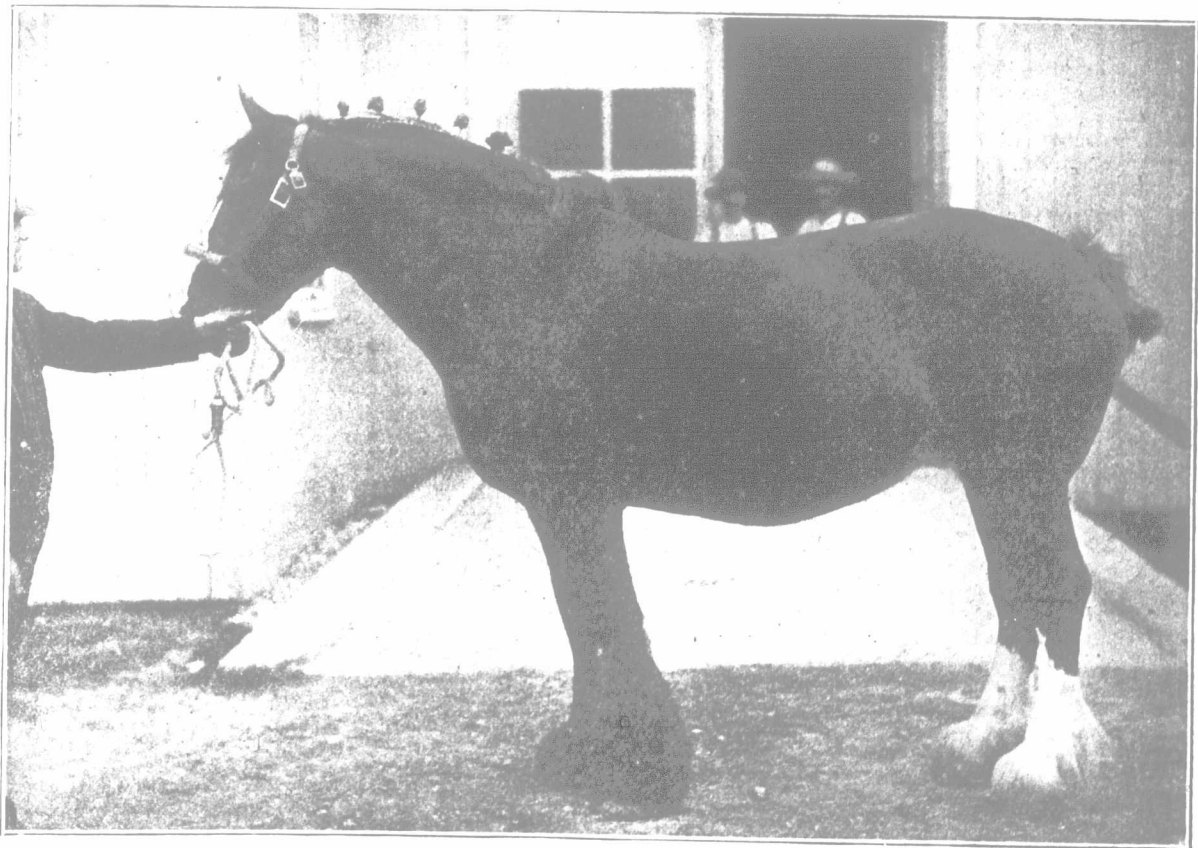
man, if he is keeping a horse for a general-purpose horse suitable for roadster purposes would think of buying a blocky agricultural animal, but would rather prefer the clean-limbed, rangier type, with a little less weight. The agricultural horse is generally understood to be a horse of draft type which is not up to great enough weight to place him in the heavy-draft class, while the general-purpose horse is a horse of the roadster type, but large enough to use on the wagon or on the farm, or, in fact, for almost any purpose for which he may be needed.

Whether a person keeps the light driver or the general-purpose horse for this work, can only be decided after considering their conditions. Where there is sufficient driving to warrant it, the light driver is advisable, but where the amount of driving is comparatively light, and the horse can be used to good advantage in the fields, the general-purpose horse may be profitably handled. While the general-purpose horse can travel easier than the heavier beast, it must be remembered that he should not be expected to do six ten-hour days' work in the field per week, and at the same time do the evening business and pleasure driving, as well as the Sunday trips to church. If a horse is kept for driving purposes, let this be the first consideration, and use him for farm work only when he is not getting sufficient driving, rather than keeping him as a general work-horse, with the driving thrown in. When a horse is kept as a driver, style and speed are essential. When using the horse for business, no time can be lost, and when in use for pleasure an attractive, speedy individual is required.

Many horsemen prefer a gelding for a driving horse, and in many respects they are desirable; but if one purchases a mare, he has a chance to redeem any loss which he might sustain by accidents or otherwise, by breeding her. A driving horse's period of usefulness is usually short, consequently this is a somewhat important consideration. Speaking of not being able to afford a driving horse, it is only under exceptional conditions that the farmer can afford to be without one. They are a source of satisfaction, as well as a profitable investment, and those who own them would not care to do without them, while those who have not as yet kept a driver would find it a profitable and satisfactory departure.

### A Warning.

That care should be taken in handling of liniments or other preparations containing strong alkalis, and especially ammonia, was well brought out some days ago, when a London (Ont.) teamster nearly lost his eyesight by a bottle of liniment of this kind exploding while he was preparing to apply it to a horse's leg. The slight agitation caused by simply taking the bottle from a shelf caused the liquid to fly in all directions, a large amount of it being blown into his face, and had it not been for his presence of mind in thrusting his face into a pan of milk which was near at hand, he would probably have lost his sight. Horsemen and others should take warning from this, and use care and judgment in



Linlithgow Lass [15912] (20870).

One of Dr. McEachran's Clydesdale brood mares, at his Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormsdown, Que. Sire Everlasting. Dam by Sir Everard.

handling liniments; and, in case an accident should happen, it would be profitable to remember the action of milk in this case, and to use presence of mind and obtain relief from one of the many simple means which are to be had in most homes. Immediate action is necessary in such a severe case as the one cited, and people cannot be too careful when working with medicinal preparations, as many bad and often fatal accidents happen through carelessness and lack of thought.

## LIVE STOCK.

### English Wools and British Sheep.

By S. B. Hollings, editor of The Wool Record, Bradford, England.

#### TECHNICAL SHEEP AND WOOL TERMS.

I am glad to hear that at last interest is being taken by Canadian agriculturists in the question of sheep-breeding and wool-growing, for I have long said that farmers in our Western Dominion were not living up to their privileges, and were not supplying the world with its full share of raw material. As one surveys the map, and observes the various natural conditions of the country, there is only one conclusion that can be arrived at, namely, that Canada owns millions of acres upon which sheep can be run, and kept to profit. Although these last few years our supply of raw material from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa has sensibly increased, still no surpluses of wool are being grown anywhere; in fact, the wants of the world have these last ten years increased so quickly that supplies have not been able to keep pace with the demands of manufacturers. This is evidenced to-day by the good prices which are being paid wool-growers in every quarter of the globe, with the exception of the United States, and I am certain that there is room in Canada for carrying at least 55 million sheep; and if flocks are founded on good mutton and wool foundation, they will pay the owners. However, that side of the question can be left to the live-stock authorities of the Government. Suffice to say that the manufacturers of Great Britain are quite prepared to give a fair market price for any wool grown in Canada, providing it is sent to market in a proper, business-like way.

It has been my privilege to see consignments of Canadian wool sold during the past two years at the London sales, but there is yet much to do before the Canadian staple is presented to buyers in the attractive manner which good business methods demand. The wool is right enough, but when fleeces are tied with string about the thickness of a cart rope, it shows distinctly that growers have little knowledge of the requirements of the trade. String, binder twine, and band of every description wants keeping as far away from wool as possible, and, in the tying up of fleeces a "neck-band" can be made out of the fleece itself sufficiently long to twist round the rolled fleece, that being all the trade requires. However, this will come with the spread of knowledge, it being our object to-day to say a few things on the various names which are given to different classes of sheep, as well as wool. These vary in different countries, but, briefly stated, they are as follows:

#### AUSTRALIAN DESCRIPTION OF NAMES APPLIED TO SHEEP.

Pure-bred.—This name is given to any acknowledged breed or type of sheep free from any admixture of any outside strain. There are pure-bred animals of a large number of breeds, such as the Lincoln, Leicester, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Kent or Romney Marsh, Cheviot, Blackfaced, etc.

Half-bred.—This is the progeny resulting from a cross of two pure breeds. A very common thing in the North of England and the South of Scotland is for the pure Scotch black-faced ewe to be crossed with a Wensleydale or a Leicester tup, the lambs being called half-breds.

Cross-breds. This really is a term applied to sheep bred in New Zealand and South America, and is the sheep produced for the frozen-meat trade. A cross-bred simply means a sheep that has been obtained through crossing two or three times with mutton breeds. These are very useful, and produce a good carcass, as well as a useful style of fleece.

Ram.—A male sheep of any breed, and kept for stud purposes.

Ram Lamb.—A young, unweaned male sheep. A ram lamb is seldom used for stock-breeding purposes, the custom being to wait until the sheep is two years old. Using young ram lambs for service is not advisable.

Stag.—This applies to a matured, castrated lamb, known in Australia as a wether or wether, but few sheep of this class are kept.

Rigg.—A young male sheep that has not been properly or only half castrated. This term is fast dying, and is of little consequence.

Wether.—A castrated male sheep, and is applicable to all breeds.

Wether Hogget.—Castrated male sheep, and is so named so long as the animal shows two center broad teeth.

Sheared Hogget.—A young sheep that shows two center broad teeth, and which was shorn as a lamb. This term relates either to a male or a female.

Ewe.—A female sheep. This term is a very common one, and relates to the ordinary, everyday female sheep kept by all farmers.

Stud Ewe.—A pure-bred female sheep, kept exclusively for breeding stud stock.

Flock Ewe.—A female sheep of the ordinary or common class, running all together, without any special attention being given to them.

Wet Ewe.—This name signifies a female sheep sucking its lamb.

Girt Ewe.—This signifies a pregnant ewe.

Dry Ewe.—A ewe missed by the ram, and not in lamb.

Maiden Ewe.—A young ewe not put to a ram, usually under eighteen months old.

Ewe Lamb.—A baby female sheep, so termed up to the time of being weaned.

Poddy.—A lamb having lost its mother, and oftentimes stunted in growth.

Comeback.—This really applies to a cross-bred ewe which is mated with a pure-bred ram, and so bred back to its original state of purity. It means "coming back" to the pure breed.

#### ENGLISH AND SCOTCH NAMES.

Ram or Tup.—A male sheep.

Hog. Hogget, Hoggrel.—These names are given sheep in different localities, and mean the time of weaning to the first shearing.

Shearling.—Dinmont tup, or one-shear tup, covering the period of the first shearing to the second.

Two-shear Rams.—From the second to the third shearing.

Three-shear Rams.—From the third to the fourth shearing.

Four-shear Rams.—From the fourth to the fifth shearing. It is not often that rams are used after the fifth year.

Wether Hog or Hog Wether.—This means a sheep after the first shearing to the second shearing.

Wether Teg.—Used mostly in connection with Down breeds, and is a castrated male sheep up to the first shearing. The word "teg" is used in connection with no breed that I know of, excepting in connection with Downs.

Ewe.—A female sheep.

Ewe Teg.—A female sheep up to first shearing.

Gimmer.—A Scotch name given to a female sheep after the first shearing. This is a very familiar term in the north of England and throughout Scotland.

Barren Gimmer.—A ewe sheep not capable of bearing a lamb.

Eild Gimmer.—A female sheep not put to a ram.

Yeld Ewe.—This is a name given to a ewe that has been put to the ram, but not in lamb.

Draft Ewe.—An ordinary flock ewe of any age, but one which has reached an age when it should move off and be fattened for the butcher.

Cross-bred.—The progeny is the result of crossing different breeds of sheep. See previous note.

Half-bred.—See previous note.

Anyone digesting the above terms will gain an intelligent grasp of the real meaning of sheep terms, these being used almost daily with sheep farmers throughout Great Britain and the Colonies.

#### TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE WOOL TRADE.

This really deserves a chapter to itself, but a brief summary may be attempted. At the same time, they are not of serious importance to sheep farmers, though I have always believed in the wool-grower being as familiar with the technical terms of the wool trade as spinners and manufacturers. Still, the first thing for Canadian growers to do is to produce an acceptable fleece, and then to prepare that for market in a common-sense and business-like way. There is ample room for a chapter on the preparation of wools for market. Suffice to say that every shorn fleece should have the heavy britch removed, to which is usually attached tags, or what are sometimes called clags or muck lumps. All heavy, objectionable matter of this kind needs removing before the fleece is rolled, and if the bellies are also full of dirt and filth, it is as well to remove these, bale them by themselves, and sell separately. This means that if the fleeces have been well skirted, buyers purchase them with confidence, for the reader can easily see that, when there is a heavy britch attached to the lightest part of the fleece, they always depreciate the latter considerably.

We do not find the technical terms so frequently used outside the wool warehouses as was the case twenty-five years ago, but, for all that, they still exist, and they are as follows:

Super.—This is the very finest part of the fleece, and usually the pick of the shoulder. It can be taken for granted that if the shoulder wool is deficient, all the remainder of the fleece is wanting also.

Fine.—The best part of the fleece next to the

shoulder. In an extra-fine demi-lustre fleece the quality will run up to 56's.

Blue.—The shoulder of an average lustre fleece, say, Lincoln or Leicester, which will range from 36's to 44's quality.

Neat.—The sides of an average lustre fleece of 32's to 36's quality, according to the style and breed of the wool.

Brown.—Mostly from the flank, going between the neat and the britch, say 28's to 30's quality, according to the style of the wool.

Breech or Britch.—This is wool off the thigh. In a good fleece, the britch or the lowest part will range about 28's quality.

Cow Tail.—This really is a term implying a very coarse wool. It is rough, strong, and often wiry, and ranges from 20's to 24's quality.

The above terms really relate to lustre and demi-lustre wools, and comprise such breeds as the Lincoln, Leicester, Kent or Romney Marsh, Irish and Yorkshire.

The following are the terms perhaps most in use among sorters, and convey to the reader a more intelligent idea of the technical terms used in the English wool trade.

Picklock.—As the name implies, it is the choicest part of the fleece.

Prime.—This is very similar to the previous description, though a little stronger in quality.

Super.—Wool coming from the shoulders.

Seconds.—The best bits from the breast.

Downrights.—The strong wool coming from the sides of the sheep.

Breech.—The wool coming from the haunches of the sheep.

The technical terms of the Australian wool trade, which comprise mostly Merinos, are as follows:

Combing.—The longest and best part of the fleece.

Clothing.—Good wool, but usually shorter in staple than the combing.

Broken.—This is wool from fleeces that usually get broken in shearing, owing to the fleece not being so well grown.

Necks.—Wool taken from the neck of the sheep, classed as such, and sold in the same way.

Pieces.—These are the skirted portions of the fleeces, and are usually worth 2 to 6 cents per pound less than the combing. On large stations, usually three classes are made, namely, 1st, 2nd, and stained pieces, the latter oftentimes being urine stained.

Bellies.—The wool from the under part of the sheep, which is heavy and dirty.

Locks.—This is the heaviest portion of the fleece, comprising oftentimes the small bits that drop from under the classing or sorting board.

My own view is that Canadian sheep farmers need not trouble about the technical terms of the wool trade, although it is as well to know them.

What users want are good, useful fleeces, and anything I can do by way of furnishing information will be readily done. There is no doubt that English breeds of sheep are the best suited for Canada, and nobody need be afraid of producing a surfeit of raw material. Climate and pasturage will largely determine the class of sheep to be kept, and I am certain that Canadian farmers can breed and keep sheep to a profit.

### Feed the Pigs while Grazing.

The summer season is generally recognized as being the season when the largest profit can be made from hogs, provided the fall markets are right, because during the warm weather the shoats can be allowed free range on the fields after the grain harvest, or can be pastured on alfalfa or clover. Where pigs are far enough advanced for the early fall market, when prices are usually high, they will likely yield larger profits if they are pushed all the time, being fed all the grain they will take, along with a little green food and only a moderate amount of exercise. But where the feeder for any reason finds it impossible to get his pigs ready for market in the early fall, he makes it a general practice to turn the pigs weighing from 40 pounds up out on clover pasture, and also gives them the run of the stubble fields after the crop has been harvested. It takes more grain to finish pigs when they are allowed free run of large areas, because so much energy is used in moving from place to place in the field, but to keep the pigs growing and healthy and to prevent the waste of shelled grain, etc., the pigs can be fed to good advantage on the stubble fields. There is always a large amount of grain and other feed to be obtained in these fields, but it is not advisable to make the pig depend altogether on this for his nourishment. Even if it is not desired to rush him in order to get him on the market, it is never profitable to allow his growth to be impaired or interfered with in any way; consequently, while the pig is grazing, whether on clover or on stubble fields, the feeder should always supply enough grain or grain and milk or whey to keep him growing and thrifty, and not allow him to become thin and lanky by running about in search of feed. A pig that has ceased to grow is about the slowest animal to again get into a thrifty condition; and where pigs

THE FARM

Two Noxious Weeds.

BLADDER CAMPION AND PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

During the past month, many specimens of weeds have come to this office for identification and suggestions as to means of eradication. Perhaps, of all that have come to hand this year, as well as in past seasons, bladder campion has been the most frequent. This weed seems to be gaining ground on many farms, due, no doubt, to the fact that the people are not familiar with it, and do not know the tenacious and harmful character of the pest. It is a common weed in clover fields, and the seed is spread chiefly as an impurity in clover seed.

Bladder campion is a deep-rooted perennial plant, with stems that branch rather freely. The leaves of the weed are opposite, smooth, and meet around the stems. In shape, they are described as ovate-lance-shaped. The flowers of the plant are white, and are borne in clusters at the end of the stems. They are about an inch in diameter when fully out, and very often have a drooping appearance. The white petals are two-cleft, showing a somewhat split appearance, and the calyx is much inflated and bell-shaped, and is veined with purplish veins. The plant derives its name from the shape of the calyx, it resembling an inflated bladder, and it is this that is the easiest means of identifying the pest. The pod which contains the seed has a characteristic five-toothed apex. The weed usually begins flowering in June, and may continue until August, producing seed from July until September. The seed very much resembles that of white cockle and night-flowering catchfly, and is described as being about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, irregularly kidney-shaped, light brown to dark gray in color, with a roughened surface, the tubercles being regularly arranged in rows, with a depression at the scar. It is important that farmers should know this seed, as it is quite common in commercial seeds, especially the clovers.

If the weed has just been introduced on the premises, and only a few specimens appear, careful hand-pulling is advisable, but it must be done carefully, or the root, which is often nearly two feet in length, being as long as the plant itself, will break, and may sprout out and grow again. Deep roots and rootstocks, together with the abundance of seed produced, make it a hard weed to fight. If it is present in small patches in the field, dig it out with a spade, being careful to rake out every piece of the rootstocks. When in hay, and too thick for killing in the afore-mentioned manner, the hay should be cut early to prevent the weed seeding. Immediately after cutting, plow the field rather deeply, and keep it well cultivated for the rest of the season with a broad-shared cultivator. This constant cultivation will weaken the underground stems. The next spring the deep cultivation should be continued, and a hoed crop placed on the land. The hoed crop must be worked often and kept quite clean. This, if thoroughly done, should pretty well exterminate the pest, and a cereal crop could follow the hoed crop. A short rotation of crops, which allow of deep and frequent cultivation is usually the best method of handling the weed. Care must be taken to sow only clean seed, and

if it is established to prevent the maturing of the seed, and early and deep autumn or after-harvest tillage is important.

Another weed which has increased very rapidly in Ontario is the perennial sow thistle. This is perhaps the worst weed in the Province, and, while quite common, there are still many who do not know it, and who often mistake it for the less harmful annual sow thistles. This is, like the bladder campion, a perennial, with running rootstocks. Where the patches of weed are at all thick, the ground is usually a mass of these stems, which are often called roots. The first year the weed appears as small patches of young plants, with rosettes of leaves which cling closely to the ground. The following year, if left undisturbed, the plants send up flowering stems which bear large, bright yellow or bright orange flowers about 1½ inches in diameter. The seeds are about one-eighth inch long, spindle-shaped, blunt at the ends, and have ribs running lengthwise on each surface. Each seed bears a tuft of white, silky hairs, which serves in its distribution. The large, coarse plant, and the large flower and bright color, and the hairs on the stem, together with the characteristic seed, all go to distinguish this bad weed from the common annual and spiny annual varieties.

Its spread is largely due to the fact that the seeds are being produced by plants growing in waste places and on neglected farms and roadsides. The seeds blow great distances, and the plants seed profusely. In cultivated fields the running rootstocks are a means of spreading, because each broken stock will sprout out at the joint and produce a new plant. Matured plants are also harvested with the grain, and seeds are scattered at threshing time. With the many means of dissemination and the tenacity of the plant, there is little wonder that it has gained so strong a foothold.

Under no conditions should the plants be allowed to seed. When a few small patches are noticed in the fields, they should be kept down and killed by digging or hoeing. Care must be taken not to drag the roots over the land in the harrow or cultivator. The plant thrives best on low, moist, fertile land, and this class of land should be carefully watched. Since it flourishes on wet fields, underdrainage is sometimes a help in keeping it down. Where small patches have become established and are producing flowering stems in the crop, these should be mowed and burnt, and the roots dug out.

There are several detailed methods of cleaning land of this pest, and, if care is taken, it can be accomplished. It is important that early after-harvest cultivation be practiced, and this should be a light cultivation with the gang plow or the broad-shared cultivator. Later in the fall a second and deeper plowing is advisable, after which a harrow with a double mouldboard plow is good, because this permits of the frost getting at the exposed roots. Cultivate the following spring until about July 1st, and then sow rape in drills at the rate of about 1½ pounds per acre. The rape should be kept cultivated until it covers the ground. This should place the land in condition for a cereal crop the next year. A short rotation is advisable. Some sow the pasture rape, and follow this the next year with a hoed crop, while others keep it down by following clover with a cereal, making a two-year rotation. A better rotation still would be clover, followed by a hoed

are merely kept alive on grass or waste from grain fields, the material consumed is a direct loss. Pigs make largest and quickest gains during the summer months, if properly fed, and it never pays to just keep them alive by giving a maintenance ration, for food so fed is lost; therefore, feed so as to produce large gains, even if the pigs are grazing. A little grain and milk will keep them growing well while on the stubble, and will give good returns for both the waste and the added feed.

Feeding Cattle Scarce.

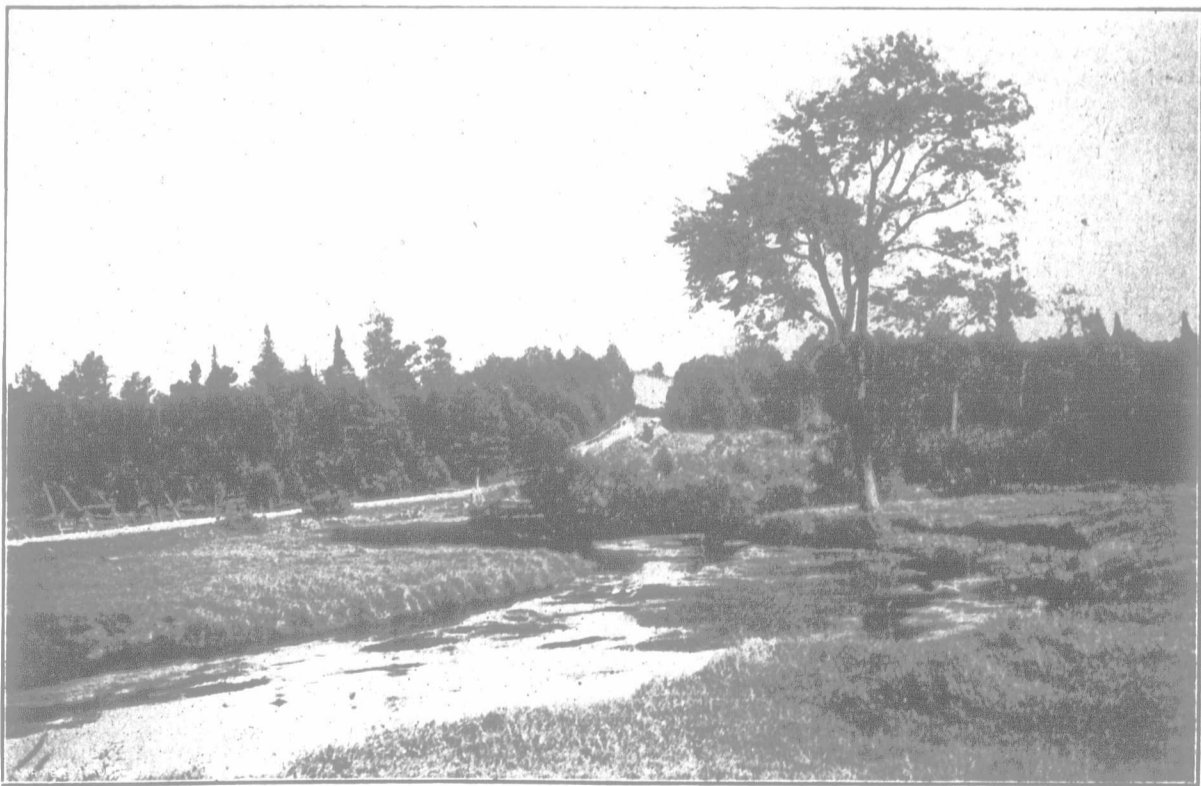
There is a general scarcity of the right kind of beef cattle on the market and in the country, and prospects look bright for those who are breeding and raising this class of stock. Different reasons are advanced to account for the falling-off in numbers, but there is no doubt that in many districts it is due to feeding cattle being replaced by dairy herds. The demand for milk, cream and butter has increased rapidly the past few years, and, consequently, many breeders have ceased to raise the beef type of stock, sold them all off to the butcher, and have founded dairy herds in their stead, while others have graded up their herds to the dairy standard.

The calves of the dairy breeds are often not suited to the production of beef, and all that are not required for breeding purposes are either knocked on the head or vealed, and sold at an early age. In factory districts hosts of these are gathered up at a dollar or two per head, but what becomes of them nobody cares to know. Even the calves from many dual-purpose cows, which would make very good steers for fattening, are often sold for veal, because the owner hasn't sufficient feed, stabling or labor to carry them to the required age for snippers' or butchers' cattle.

While this is the common state of affairs in the East, it is said that the cattlemen and ranchers of the West are each year compelled to raise fewer cattle, because of the settlement of ranching lands, and also, it is said, the scarcity of cowboys, who, they claim, are becoming fewer and fewer, some going into a small cattle business on their own account, while many of the best are picked up by circus managers and men scouring the country making films for moving-picture shows.

Whatever is the cause, the good beef cattle are scarce, and farmers and stockmen generally would do well to save as many of the calves as can be raised properly, to be fattened off for beef. Those wishing to put in a number of cattle to feed during the fall and winter should begin looking around early, for there is little doubt but that good feeders will be scarce this fall; and, when buying cattle to feed, only the right type can be made gain fast enough to give satisfactory returns. Those contemplating selling off their beef cattle and commencing the production of dairy products, would do well to weigh all the conditions thoroughly before taking the step. While the increase of population is demanding an increase of dairy products, it is also warranting an increase in the production of beef, and this latter increase is not keeping pace with the demand. The man who is pushing mixed farming with the dual-purpose cow should have no trouble in making satisfactory returns at the present time, providing he can secure the service of a thoroughly satisfactory dual-purpose bull to keep up his herd. Dairy products are bound to be in good demand, and, if along with these, he is raising each year a number of calves to be turned off for beef, which is also sure of good sale, he has two chances; while, if either is followed separately, only one exists. On many dairy farms calves are considered of very little value, but if they can be raised, and are of a fair type for feeders, such as would be the case if dual-purpose cows are kept, they are of considerable value, and would be found very profitable to raise for that purpose. Cattle-feeding has another great value, that of increasing the quantity and quality of manure on the farm, and manure is essential to heavy production. Grain-fed cattle produce a manure containing a higher percentage of fertilizing constituents than cattle fed on feed low in nutrients. Raise as many calves as you can conveniently handle; and if young stock is needed for winter feeding, do not leave the buying too late, but get it located at the earliest opportunity. Good feeders are likely to be in demand.

Eighty-five per cent. of the men in "Who's Who in America" hail from the farms, declares an American minister. And yet we have heard dozens of empty-headed young fops and shop-girls speak apologetically of having come from the country, or try to cover up the fact, as though it were shameful. There is a screw loose in their heads somewhere, and don't you forget it. If any one class of producers above others should hold up their heads with the dignity of self-respect, it is farmers. Anyone not proud to his very marrow of being a farmer is a discredit to the princieliest occupation under heaven.



"As Pants the Hart for Cooling Streams."

crop, as corn, then the cereal. A clean summer-fallow is an effective means of eradication, and is often followed, where the weed has gained a very strong hold of the land. Light cultivation is all that is required, keeping the plant from appearing above ground.

These plants, and many others, are dealt with in Bulletin 188, entitled "Weeds of Ontario," by J. C. Howitt, which may be had on application to the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Every farmer should know the weeds, and the various weed bulletins are a great help in this direction.

### Oat Hay.

The season's hay crop being light in many sections, some stockmen may find their supply a little short of the quantity required to meet the demands made upon it by their animals. Where this is the case, it is necessary to make use of whatever material there is at hand that can be used to fill the gap caused by the shortage of hay. For this purpose some use oats, which, if cut at the right stage, can be made into very suitable dry feed. If a mixture of peas and oats has been sown, so much the better, as the peas will add an extra amount of protein. Any of the various cereals can be used for this purpose, but very often oats give a larger yield of dried roughage per acre than the others, and consequently are more often employed for this purpose.

A very important factor in the making of cereals into hay is the time of cutting. The best time to cut is just when the grain is in the early milk stage, at which time the stems and leaves may be cured into bright hay of very good quality, and reasonably free from dust. If cut too green, the cereal grasses contain so much sap that they are very hard to dry, and require a great deal of air and sun, and even then it is hard to get the forage cured properly, so that it is free from dust. If left until too far advanced toward maturity, the fibre in the plants increases so fast that the digestibility of the dry roughage is very materially lowered. As the plant matures, the large amount of amide nitrogen gradually decreases, while the more valuable albuminoid substances increase. The percentage of proteid material is greatest in the young plant, but there is a stage in the plant's growth where the fibre increases rapidly, thus decreasing the digestibility by adding to the percentage of this substance, while the percentage of proteid material decreases, but some of the amides are changed to digestible albuminoids. From practice and analyses, it has been found that the greatest amount of digestible nutrients are found to be present when the grain is just beginning to fill, or in the early milk stage. A portion of a field of grain that has been badly lodged by a heavy storm, or by land overrich in nitrogen, causing a soft straw, might quite properly be used for this purpose, because crops, under such conditions, usually give a poor yield of grain.

The cereals are used quite extensively for hay in the States bordering on the Pacific Coast, and the speed of the light horses and endurance of the work horses of those regions is often attributed to this fact. It has been known that, where horses have been sent from this district to race on the Eastern tracks, a supply of cereal roughage has been sent with them, which testifies to the value placed on this kind of feed by those who have tried it.

If it is cut at the proper time, and is well cured, it will compare very favorably with clover and timothy, two of the common crops used for hay in Canada. Timothy hay contains about 2.8 per cent. digestible crude protein, 42.4 per cent. digestible carbohydrates, and 1.3 per cent. digestible fat, and clover hay about 7.1 per cent. digestible crude protein, 37.8 per cent. digestible carbohydrates, and 1.8 per cent. of digestible fat; while good oat hay should contain about 4.7 of digestible crude protein, 36.7 per cent. digestible carbohydrates, and 1.7 per cent. of digestible fat. It will be seen by the foregoing that the oat hay is much richer in protein than the timothy, and, while not so rich as clover, it would contain a higher percentage than a mixture of clover and timothy, which is quite a common hay mixture in this country. In digestible carbohydrates, there is very little difference in the three, and in fat they are much alike, so it is seen that oat hay, if properly cured, is one of the best of roughages, and, where conditions are such as to cause a shortage of hay, this crop can be used to good advantage for this purpose. A portion might also be used for summer feeding.

Present investigations, concludes an American bulletin by W. L. McAtee, prove that the services of grosbeaks in destroying insect pests are invaluable. Each kind pays special attention to certain pests which, if unchecked, would cause enormous losses. Few of our birds are to be credited with more good and with fewer evil deeds than the grosbeaks, and none more clearly deserve protection by the practical farmer.

### Cutting Grain for Seed.

Grain-growing is one of the principal phases of Canada's agriculture, and, to make the best of this, it is necessary that a very high quality of seed is produced. Many grain-growers make it a special line of their business to produce seed of a high standard, and are, so to speak, "breeding seed grain." Harvest is now at hand, and in many districts much of the winter wheat will have been reaped before this is read, while in other districts harvest will not have begun.

One of the important points to be considered in producing the strongest and best of seed is the degree of maturity at which the grain is cut. Plants use up all their energy in the endeavor to produce seed and to insure the propagation of their species. As the grain begins to ripen, the sap containing the soluble plant food is taken up to the seed, and the seed is thus matured in the best possible manner. There are several stages in the maturity of grain, from the early milk stage to the dead-ripe stage, when the grain has absorbed all the possible nutrient material from the straw, and the straw is about to break or crinkle down.

Many grain-growers cut their grain a little on the green side, claiming that a brighter sample is obtained, and that the sap retained in the straw gives it a higher feeding value, as it is not quite so fibrous and is a little more palatable. This is no doubt true, but where seed grain is the primary object, the crop should not be cut until fully matured. As soon as the growth of the plant ceases, the seed takes all the plant-food material from the stalk and stores it within itself, and it is important that the plant be not cut until all the constituents are so stored that can possibly be stored in this way. The seed, besides carrying the young embryo plant, must contain enough food material to keep the young plant alive after germination and before its roots have food from the soil. A great deal depends on the size and plumpness of the seed, because a large, plump seed is a stronger seed, and will produce a healthier, more growthy plant than a small, shrunken seed. In germination, suitable temperature, accompanied by moisture, causes the starch of the seed to be changed to sugar, and the plant food held in the seed is changed to an available form for the maintenance and growth of the young germ. It must always be remembered that the young, sprouting plant must depend for a certain time on the food material within the seed itself. For this reason, grain that is being grown for the production of high-class seed should not be cut too green, but should be left to mature to the ripe or dead-ripe stage, and only be harvested in time to prevent serious loss from shelling or from breaking down so that the heads are cut off and lost.

### Cutworms, Armyworms, and Grasshoppers.

May Bulletin No. 123, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, in connection with Minnesota University, deals with cutworms, armyworms and grasshoppers. The usual remedies for cutworms, including thorough cultivation, poisoned bran, traps consisting of boards or shingles, and protection with paper, etc., are given. Armyworms, particularly the wheat-head armyworm, are not found frequently in any locality, but in case it should appear, a knowledge of preventive measures and remedies would be of value. Fall plowing and rotation of crops are given as great means of preventing the ravages of this pest. If the crop is threatened, deep furrows should be plowed across the line of march of the worms, with the steep side of the furrows toward the crop to be protected. Post holes, eight or ten inches deep, in these furrows for traps. Paris green or arsenate of lead may be used to spray a strip along the worms' line of march, the former two or three pounds in 100 gallons of water, and the latter four or five pounds in 100 gallons of water. A heavy roller is sometimes used for crushing the worms where they are very thick. Clean culture along fence rows and other places is always advisable in fighting this insect. Grasshoppers have worked mischief in many seasons, but last year was one of the worst. The seventeen-year locust or harvest fly is not a true locust or grasshopper, but is often confused with them. Large tracts of land which are left uncultivated offer ideal places for the egg-laying and propagation of the grasshoppers. In districts where large tracts are held by speculators, the insects do much damage. The species which did the damage in Minnesota in 1910 were the red-legged locust or grasshopper and the two-striped locust or grasshopper.

The remedies given are several, which are quite simple and effective. Grasshoppers lay their eggs in late summer and fall, and their eggs hatch in spring. Deep fall plowing and thorough harrowing destroys many of the eggs. The young hoppers just hatched may be plowed under by beginning at the outside of the field and plowing toward the center. Plowing a strip to check the advance of the hoppers, is recommended where a crop is threatened. To kill the young hoppers,

four methods are given, the first being the Criddle mixture, which consists of one part Paris green to about one hundred parts fresh horse manure, by measure, made soft with water and spread over the land or in a strip which the hoppers are likely to cross.

Young hoppers are sometimes killed by burning over an affected tract, while poisoned bran is also used in proportion of two parts of Paris green to twenty-five parts of bran, by measure.

Hopperdozers are a great help. They are made of sheet-iron, about 16 feet long, about 20 inches wide, and 4 inches deep, with a canvas two feet high at back and ends. This is placed on runners, and drawn by a horse at each end. The canvas back is drenched with kerosene, and about two quarts of the oil are poured on the water in the pan or trough. The machine is drawn back and forth across the fields on warm days, and is an effective means of destroying the insects, as a grasshopper is doomed if he gets in the kerosene, even if he hops out again.

### Wanted!—Dry-weather Crops.

On one side of the concession, oats a sickly, whitish green, headed out prematurely at eight inches; across the way, a dark, luxuriant green, just heading at three feet. Even in the same field, corresponding conditions are to be seen as between older, upland and new, freshly-broken sod. The timothy meadow stubble is as brown as an August pasture, but the alfalfa on the ridge that gave a three and a half foot cutting in June is again covered with a thick, green sward six inches high.

What makes the difference? Primarily, two things: Soil in "good heart" and moisture, though some particular variation in method may have affected the result.

Since we do not count on enough rainfall during the growing period to insure a full crop, where is the moisture to be got? From the reservoir below. During autumn, winter and spring plenty has fallen. It is a question of storage, so that there will be food and drink for the plants at the critical time. Part of the rainfall runs away, part evaporates, and part soaks away. How are we to check those spring torrents, stop that evaporation, and stay that soaking? In other words, how are we to hold the moisture that we have? We might as well make up our mind on the start that it will not be by any one magic method of so-called "Dry Farming," but by a combination of things that are called "Good Farming."

It may seem contradictory, but one of the first steps towards holding moisture is drainage. Lowering the level of the water table, and taking away by gravitation the surplus accumulating, say, in spring, we warm, aerate, mellow and open the soil particles, or multiply what are called the pore spaces in the soil, so that it has more room to hold water in a condition of availability for the roots of the crop. In case of a field properly supplied with tile drains, the excess of surface water is drawn off more gradually, and without the loss of the surface soil through washing, nor does it dry out into that hard-caked condition in which evaporation goes on most rapidly. And then the drained land can be worked first in spring and the early-sown grain is a winner ninety-nine times out of one hundred, because it has a root system and leaf-covering that defy the drouth.

This brings us to the main point, the composition and mechanical condition of the soil as means affecting its moisture-holding power. The number or grouping of soil particles and pore spaces is greatest in a soil well supplied with humus, and humus is best furnished by barnyard manure and plants like clover and alfalfa, which latter has the happy faculty of going down after water, like an artesian well-digger. In a system of tillage to hold moisture, as a rule, deep fall-plowing will probably be found best. The upper ten or twelve inches of soil is thus made porous, becoming, as Dr. John A. Widtsee, of Utah Agricultural College, calls it, a sort of temporary reservoir to absorb and hold the rain or melting snow. A good deal of mischief has probably resulted from a lot of teaching, in recent years, favorable to shallow plowing or skimming. As June and July rains become less frequent, people will likely find it advisable to hark back to the old system of honest fall plowing. Shallow spring tillage may be best for spring grain following a corn crop for which the land has been heavily manured and given ideal cultivation. It should be in prime condition to hold moisture if the seed-bed has been thoroughly worked and mellowed. Even after the grain is up an inch or two, a sweep of a light harrow will do good, killing young weeds and making a soil mulch to prevent evaporation. For corn, roots and garden crops, repeated cultivation is the plan of campaign. There is real magic in the cultivator and the hoe. The old teaching laid emphasis on breaking the crust after rains, as soon as one can make a fine, shallow mulch. But even when the soil looks dusty, it will be found to have settled down together sufficiently that the little



channels of evaporation will be getting in their work.

The soil can be made to hold a great deal of water. Prof. King says, in sandy loams, from 17.65 per cent. to 10.67; in clay loams, from 22.67 per cent. to 18.16, and in humus soils, from 44.72 per cent. to 21.19. In the varying crops one sees in every neighborhood, practice only confirms what science indicates. Nothing that we can do now will deliver the crop from the consequences of drouth, but if a failure or partial failure of oats or other grain will teach us the needed lesson of dry-weather farming, we may recoup ourselves next season by beginning this fall.

This is a busy time, but the subject is of such great consequence that we request readers, with this season's crops before their eyes, to write us briefly, saying what soil preparation and time of seeding in case of spring grains, like oats and barley, and fall wheat, have given the best results.

**Profits of Tiling.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From time to time I see inquiries as to tile draining, asking does it pay? I will give your readers a little experience of my own, and they can draw their own conclusions. In the spring of 1910 I broke up a piece of pasture—about five acres. It was one mud hole after another for 1,200 feet in length, with several mud holes out from the center. I put in 1,200 feet of 4-inch tile, which cost \$30; 300 3-inch tile, costing \$8.25, making \$38.25 for tile. My boys dug the ditch; I laid the tile myself. The season was wet, and the crop wasn't in until June 1st, but I had 105 bushels of oats and barley, which was worth \$50; 4 tons of straw, which sold for \$24, making \$74 for the crop. I wish you could see the present crop prospects. To all appearance it will more than double the 1910 crop. I know of no better investment on a farm than tile draining, where required; but there is one great mistake which I and others have made in the past, that is in putting in too small tile to carry off the rush of water soon enough to save the crop. It pays to use larger tile and make sure. Any practical farmer can lay out his ditch and put in his own tile, being governed as to the amount of water to be drawn off. W. F. ARMSTRONG.  
Leeds Co., Ont.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Great Dairying Enterprises.**

LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

While New South Wales, Australia, claims to possess the largest co-operative butter factory in the world, the honor of the greatest cheese factory is conceded to her neighbor, New Zealand. The big butter factory is situated at Byron Bay, on the coast, 350 miles north of Sydney. Since the formation of the concern, in 1895, it has distributed amongst suppliers of cream about 3½ million pounds sterling, and nearly half a million pounds sterling amongst the same farmers for swine. The turnover for 1910 was £730,000, butter made being 13,471,536 pounds, and pigs killed 29,679. Each year the business grows rapidly. The farmers entirely manage their own affairs. The directors are all farmers in the district, elected each year. There are four branch factories in different parts of the same district, but the main business is transacted at the Bay factory. There are no frills of any sort about the buildings. All the structures are of the simplest kind, built up gradually as the business grew. Utility is the guiding principle all the time. The company is the life and soul of the whole district. It is the example of co-operation that every new movement takes as a guide. Its business, direct and indirect, keeps a state-owned railway going over the best part of a hundred miles. The railway each day carries the company's own men to carry out the loading and unloading of cream cans at the various platforms and stations en route. Men are also employed by the company to attend each platform and station to assist in the work of loading and unloading the cans and pigs. At certain depots the milk is tested by experts. They decide the destination of each can. It might be sent to any one of the four creameries, up or down the line, or be directed to the head factory. When the company take delivery at their testing depots, the cream is theirs, and the farmer takes no further risks. Along the many creeks which network the district, a great number of motor launches and steamers are engaged in collecting cream, as well as carts in isolated parts. Apart from the small army of men engaged in this work, some 70 are employed at the head works at Byron Bay. The swine business is expanding at a great rate. Over 1,000 pigs a week are now handled. Lately, this many was received during one day, and the company had to refuse any more for the time being. Consequently, this branch of the business is to be doubled. It was taken up in the third year of the company's existence, when

5,970 hogs were put through. Future progress was not attractive till 1904, when a jump occurred, running up to 15,000. The last two years the advance has been much more rapid. The supplier receives at the end of the month what is estimated the ruling price for his produce, according to weight. Any balance that accrues later comes to him in the shape of a bonus. It has been proved that the company, on the year's undertakings pays a higher rate for produce than the private concerns, and then there is, in addition, the distribution of profits.

New Zealand's great cheese factory is established at Kaupokonui. It was co-operatively founded 13½ years ago. The first year's output was worth £8,314. Last year it manufactured £122,000 worth of cheese. When it began operations, land was plentiful at £10 per acre; to-day, the farmers will think twice before they will accept £50 per acre. A new building has been erected. Everything is on a big scale, ready for the advance in the industry that the farmers expect, as New Zealand has won a first-class name on the markets of Great Britain. In the new building, for the first time in this part of the world, the factory will carry out Dr. Babcock's idea, that the ripening of cheese is not due to bacteria, but to chemical action. Consequently, the curing-room will be insulated so as to keep the temperature as low as possible. The outlook for the cheese industry in New Zealand is very bright. While the exports of Canada to Great Britain have decreased by 16,000 tons during the past five years, those from New Zealand have increased more than that amount. J. S. DUNNET.  
Sydney, Australia.

**Milk at 92 Cents per Cwt.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to F. P.'s question, how to produce milk at \$1.00 per 100 pounds, and show a profit, I think the first thing to do is to look over his own account, and I have come to the following conclusion: First, the amount of milk is small; second, the test is low; third, the grain ration is heavy; fourth, the prices charged for grain and silage are high.

Now, as to the amount of milk, an average of 30 pounds a day for cows that are most of them nearly fresh, is very small. I also think the test low, when we take into consideration that the cows were kept for butter production; I think the milk should test not less than 4 per cent. fat. Then, the same amount of milk would return \$1.12, instead of 85 cents.

The grain ration is very heavy for the amount of milk produced, as 7 or 8 pounds a day for cows giving 30 pounds of milk is ample. Of course, I do not know the prevailing prices of grain in F. P.'s locality, but here (near Dundas), corn chop was at that time only \$21 per ton, and oat chop \$23 per ton, or an average of \$22 per ton, if he was feeding half and half. He is charging \$1.43 per 100 pounds. I also think \$3 per ton a good price for silage for last winter, as all kinds of feed were fairly cheap. Now, how will this work out, the same amount of milk and feed, but my prices for grain and silage, instead of his: 40 pounds silage, 6 cents; 15 pounds clover hay, 6 cents; 14 pounds corn and oat chop, 15½ cents—a total of 27½ cents to produce 30 pounds of milk, which is 92 cents per 100 pounds, which, at \$1.00 per 100 pounds, shows a profit of 8

cents, which, although not much, is decidedly better than a loss of 15 cents. Of course, the 8 cents is very small, when we take into consideration that the cows were nearly all fresh; but then, again, the cost of those cows will be very much less while they are on pasture. I think if F. P. would try Jerseys for producing cream or butter, he would do so cheaper than with most other breeds. If he is selling either milk or cream by test, if he has not got a tester, he had better get a Babcock, and he will more than likely find it the best investment but one he ever made. The one I refer to as being better is his annual subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate."

I also notice the ration fed is very poorly balanced, being in the ratio of 2.26 : 20.05 : 1.02, or about 1 to 10, which is far too wide, I think, to make it balance reasonably well. He would need to drop about three pounds of corn, and add two pounds of oil cake, then he would have the following: 2.612 : 18.703 : 1.031, which is about 1 to 8, which is still a little wide, but it is rather difficult to get a balanced ration with so much silage.

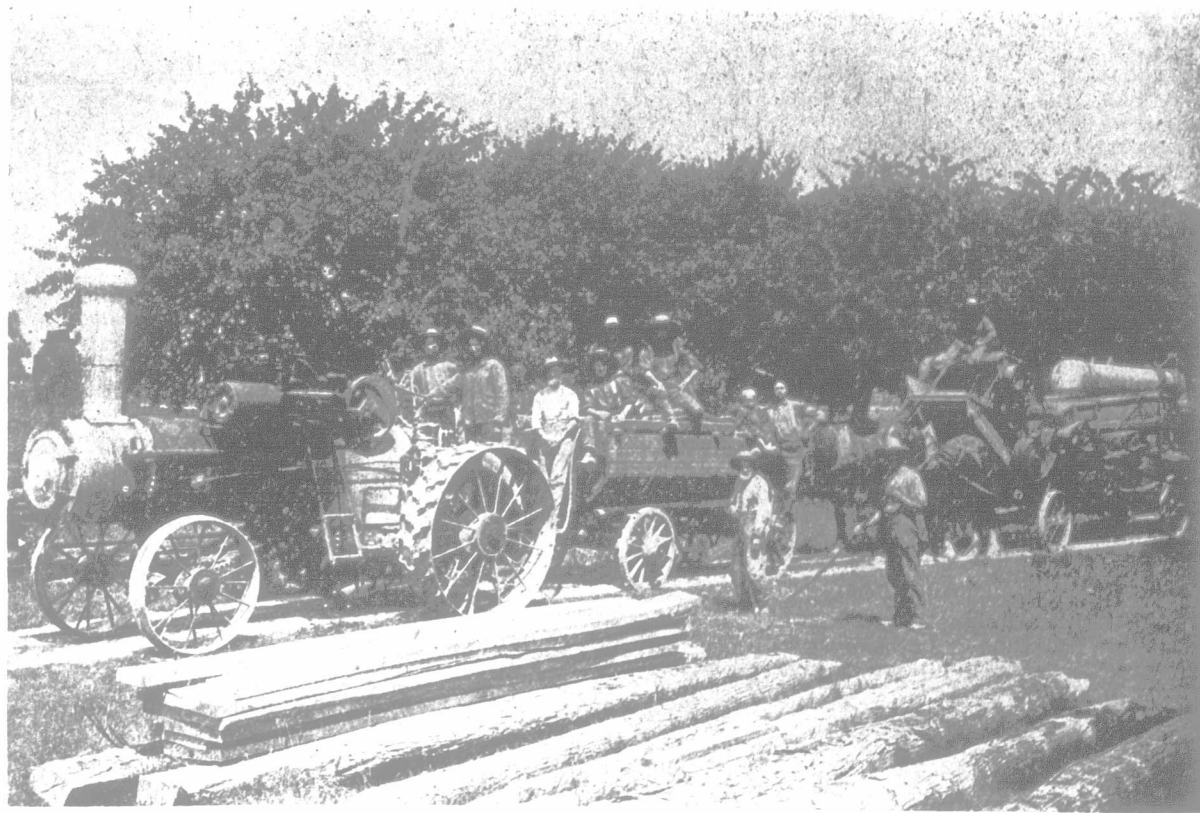
Now, perhaps this letter is not just what was wanted, as he wanted to know how others could produce milk at \$1.00 per 100 pounds and show a profit, but I think he should be better pleased with this, as I think I have shown him how he is doing it himself. C. J. BAILEY.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**Thinning Apples.**

According to reports from the various apple districts, the apple crop is not going to be exceptionally heavy this year, and, as a result, comparatively little thinning of the fruit will be necessary in many sections. But if the crop as a whole is light, this is all the more reason why the best possible results should be obtained from those trees which are bearing. Some orchards are reported as carrying good loads, and certain varieties in different districts have set very well, and no doubt there are trees in almost every orchard of any size that are quite heavily loaded. These heavily-loaded trees, if left alone, will in all probability mature a considerable percentage of inferior fruit; at any rate, there will be quite a large proportion of number two and number three apples. Apples, as is well known, are borne in clusters, and, where a large number are found together, there is a likelihood that they will be somewhat small, and the young apples rubbing against each other often cause many to be misshapen. There is also greater possibility of insect and fungous attack under these conditions. The remedy for such loaded trees is the thinning of the fruit. This has not been generally practiced by our apple-growers, many of whom cannot find time to get it done, while others consider it too expensive. That the process makes it possible to produce a high quality of fruit is generally conceded, but people who have not tried it are somewhat loath to take it up, believing it to be a very slow and tedious operation. Those who have tried it have been well satisfied, and claim that the task of thinning is not so great



The Threshing Outfit Commences Another Season.

after all, it being estimated that average-sized, well-loaded trees can be thinned for from 5 cents to 10 cents per barrel, where competent labor is employed. The time to thin the fruit is as soon as it is of sufficient size that the best-shaped and largest apples of the clusters can be easily pointed out. It is always important to leave the finest specimens, and the time to do the best work is generally from six weeks to two months after the blossoms fall. A good plan is to commence at the bottom branches first, and, in thinning, never leave the fruit too thick. It is sometimes better to remove the entire cluster, if these clusters are too thick, or if there is not a well-formed, healthy specimen in the cluster. Some growers recommend that the apples be left from six inches to a foot apart, claiming that better fruit can be produced at this than at other spacings. The advantages to be gained by thinning are several, and should more than counterbalance the cost of getting it done. When the fruit has been systematically thinned, there is little or no time lost in handling low-grade or useless culls, as is often the case where trees are overloaded, and much of the fruit is, on account of this, too small or misshapen to be of any use. Thinned fruit is also free from codling moth and fungous diseases, and is usually more uniform in size, shape and quality. In fact, where thorough spraying has been supplemented by systematic thinning, the very acme of quality should result. It is the highest quality fruit that is the most profitable, and fruit-growers are all endeavoring to produce fruit that reaches the high-water mark in this respect. If any growers who have not as yet tried this scheme, and have an orchard or a number of trees that are heavily loaded, they could improve the quality very much, and reduce the expense of handling, and be able to market a higher class of fruit by doing a little systematic and thorough thinning of the apples, being careful to leave only the finest specimens and to give them plenty of room for the best development.

## Citrus Industry of California.—II. THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT-GROWERS' EXCHANGE.

By W. R. Dewar.

[A co-operative organization which has marketed for the citrus growers of California, oranges and lemons amounting to \$132,785,500, gross, but has never declared a dividend or accumulated one penny in dividends to its stockholders.]

Such is the summary of success that this organization is able to publish for the good of its many members. It is not a statement that any corporation, as generally understood at the present time, would care to send out to its stockholders; but to the citrus growers of California who are members of the Exchange it is a signal of triumph and a sign of greater hope.

### ORGANIZATION.

It is built from the ground upwards. First, the growers in a certain district who are favorable to the project combine to form a local association. Each member has one vote, and only one, no matter what acreage he owns or whether his output is one car or one hundred cars a season. This gives the smaller grower confidence that he will have the same treatment as his wealthier neighbor. A board of directors are elected by the members to run the affairs of the association. Each association owns its own packing-house, usually situated at a shipping-point. Its duties are principally to receive the fruit from the members, grade and pack it, and load it on cars for shipment. Here the responsibility of the association practically ends.

Secondly, all the associations of a locality form a district or sub-exchange, each association sending a representative. From these a president and directors are chosen to conduct the affairs of the sub-exchange, which consist mainly in selling the fruit and in combining or standardizing the efforts of the associations under their charge. Thirdly, representatives from the sub-exchanges (one from each) form the directorate of the big exchange—The California Fruit-growers' Exchange. Its duties are, theoretically, really only advisory, but it practically does the marketing for the whole organization, and acts as its clearing-house. For two years before 1895 there was no central exchange, but it was soon evident that such a body was necessary to bind the sub-exchanges more closely together and to harmonize their efforts.

Thus, the Exchange is a threefold organization, built from the ground upwards. At present there are about one hundred local associations and fourteen sub-exchanges, all united under one big central exchange.

### MEETINGS.

The Exchange directorate meets weekly; the sub-exchanges meet monthly, or semi-monthly; the associations meet less frequently. A copy of the minutes of the meetings of the Exchange directorate is sent out after each meeting to each one of the sub-exchanges, and is read to the di-

rectorate of the sub-exchanges at their first meeting thereafter. A copy of the minutes of each sub-exchange meeting is sent to each of its affiliating associations, thus keeping every branch of the business in touch with each other."

### FINANCING.

All associations are formed with the agreement that everything is to be done at cost, and that there is to be no profit accruing to any part of the organization. Consequently, there is practically no capital stock issued—no more than one share to each director, so that associations and exchanges may be incorporated in legal form.

Each local association has to build its own packing-house. The money required for this is usually advanced by some of the wealthier grow-

ers, and they are reimbursed later on by levying a tax of so much per box on all members' fruit. So much per box is charged for packing-house management. At the end of the season, any balance which may be left over is refunded to the makers pro rata. A certain amount per box is also reserved for the expenses of the sub-exchange, and the central exchange, and any balance in these cases is also pro-rated at the end of the season. It is evident, then, that the financing problem is comparatively simple, and becomes mainly a matter of bookkeeping.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

All agreements between any parts of the organization are very elastic. The sub-exchanges agree to market all their fruit through the central exchange, and contract to that effect for ten years, yet they reserve the right to withdraw on

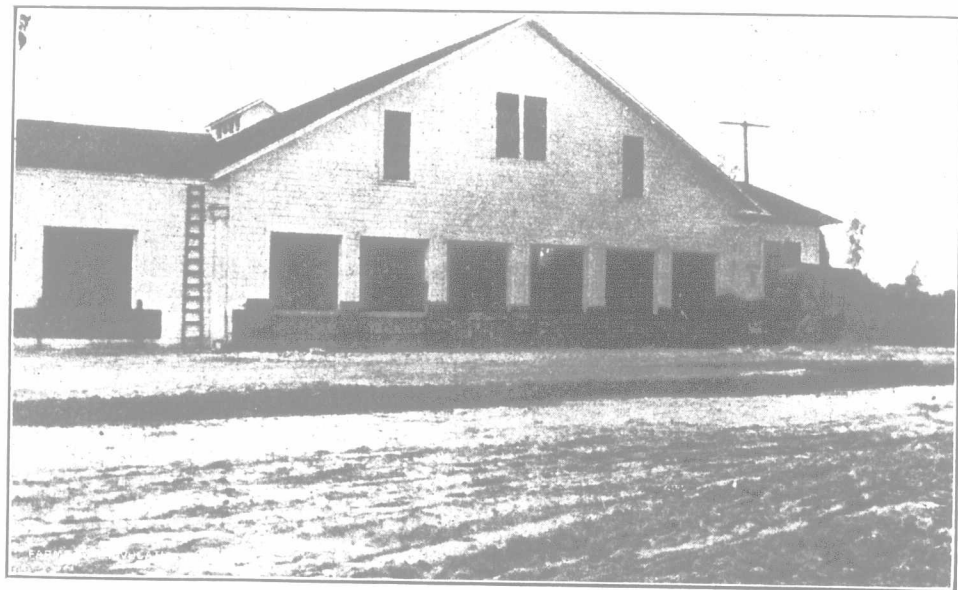
management. Suppose a local association consigns a car of oranges to the exchange agent in Cincinnati. Upon the arrival of this car, the agent telegraphs the central exchange in what condition the fruit is, and what is offered. The central exchange advises the sales agent of the sub-exchange, who at once communicates with the shipper, advising what he considers should be done. The sales agent may advise to sell. The shipper thinks otherwise, and considers that it will obtain a better price in Boston. Consequently, the car is sent on to Boston for an additional charge of only five dollars for diversion. Arriving at Boston, it is found that decay has increased considerably, and the price obtainable is lower than the first offer from Cincinnati. Word comes back to the shipper through the same channel, and the Boston offer is accepted. The shipper has lost money, but he has exercised his prerogative of using his own judgment, and cannot blame any part of the organization but himself. Obviously, the sales agent was in much the better position to give advice, and in time the shipper comes to learn this, and allows him full scope in selling the fruit. Thus, an apparent weakness becomes a point of strength, greater because not bound by too strict rules. The object is attained by education and good-will, rather than by force and trouble.

### SALES.

The culminating point is the system employed for fruit. The whole system is controlled from the offices of the central exchange in Los Angeles, where the general manager is to be found, with a competent office staff. Operating under his control in the East is a strong staff of sales agents, employed solely by the exchange, and also at the principal diversion points west of the Missouri River inspectors are stationed, who make detailed daily reports showing the percentage of decay and general condition of each car, and the hour of leaving, and any information of value in regard to the shipment. The sales agents are stationed in important centers, with surrounding districts to supervise. They act as salesmen, inspectors, and general informa-



A Motor Truck Used for Hauling California Fruit.



"Receiving" Side of an Orange Packing House.

The wagons are backed up to the doors for unloading.

the first of September of any year by giving ten days' notice in writing. Local associations enjoy the same elastic privileges, and "each shipper reserves to itself the right to regulate and control its own shipments; to use its own judgment, and decide for itself when and in what amounts it shall ship, to what market, where its products shall be sold, and, except at auction points, the price it is willing to receive." In this agreement considerable freedom is allowed to the individual, whether a person or an association, and on the surface it might appear to constitute a weakness, but the exchange has found that this elasticity of agreement has proved to be a strong point. As a matter of fact, very few take advantage of the

tion bureau in all that appertains to the business. Each one telegraphs daily to headquarters his sales or offers on fruit, condition of cars of fruit under his inspection, and any other information of value to the growers and shippers. These telegrams are sent in cipher, for the exchange has its own code, and, as soon as deciphered, any message of importance is telephoned to the sub-exchanges especially interested. In the afternoon, and until late in the evening clerks are busy deciphering, tabulating, and mimeographing in the daily bulletin all information received in these telegrams during the day. That bulletin goes out to all the sub-exchanges on the 3 a. m. paper trains, "so that on the following morning every sub-exchange and association may know what was done on the previous day, and virtually know the condition and whereabouts of each and every car it is interested in."

The exchange goes further afield than the United States and Canada in quest of crop and marketing information. An agent is stationed in London, England, to watch the Italian and Spanish crops of oranges and lemons, and to report on market conditions in England, Germany and other European countries that are contracting a healthy habit of eating California oranges. The trade with those countries is increasing annually, owing to wide advertising and to the excellence of the fruit shipped.

The exchange this past season has spent \$100,000 in advertising California's oranges and lemons. Many of you have probably noticed in our daily papers large and prominent advertisements depicting trainloads of "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" oranges on the way to Canada. Thousands of valuable silver orange spoons and knives have been given away. Each constituted part of the propaganda of advertising instituted by the exchange. Through every legitimate means at their disposal they are enlarging the market for California oranges. Their object is to send them at as low a cost as possible into every city, town and village in the United States and Canada, and so successful have they been that one may travel from Victoria to Halifax, and at every place that deserves a name one may buy the sun-kissed oranges of California. The trend of this trade to the East has become so systematized that the writer was able to buy two good No. 2 oranges in a small village in Ontario for five cents, whilst only a few days earlier he paid a similar sum for two very poor No. 3's in the home State of the orange—and smaller oranges in the latter case, at that.

By obtaining a wide and thorough distribution of their product, the exchange hopes to encourage the demand to keep pace with the increasing supply, and thus do away with the bogey of overproduction. They are looking forward to the time, not very far distant, when Southern California will send out annually 75,000 cars of citrus fruits.

Such a widespread agency system also has a very marked influence in lessening bad debts. By coming personally in touch with all the merchants and jobbers in his area, the Eastern sales agent is able to reduce the chance of bad debts to a minimum, and this is by no means a small saving in a business which registers so many failures. For the three seasons preceding 1908-09, the gross sales of the exchange amounted to \$51,442,168.61, and of this large amount only \$391.45 was lost in bad debts. Previous to the formation of the exchange, dealers and commission men had charged 5 per cent. for guaranteeing sales, which, in the above transaction, would have meant a tax of \$2,571,716.98 upon the growers. This alone is certainly a remarkable result.

The central exchange collects all bills for the sub-exchanges, and retains only 7 cents per box for expenses, as it has been found that, notwithstanding the extensive and costly system employed, the selling cost does not exceed seven cents per box. The members of the associations are paid on the pro-rating system, which means that each will receive "the average price of that season for every box of every variety and grade of his fruit, according to its quality." The members may have individual accounts kept, or they may pool their results. The pooling system may be worked in two ways: The members of an association may pool their sales for a certain period of one, two, or four weeks; or a portion of the crop may be pooled, say 20 per cent., to be delivered within a certain period. The success of the pro-rating system is owing, I think, to the standardization of packages, grades, and sizes. The grower gets paid for exactly what he delivers. If he brings in fruit that grades high, he gets fancy prices. If his fruit runs to choice and standard, he receives prices accordingly—lower than the average, probably—but he can raise no objection, for the remedy is in his own hands, namely, to produce better fruit.

**THE FRUIT-GROWERS' SUPPLY COMPANY.**

This is a concern closely allied to the exchange, under the same directorate, but with a special manager. It was organized in 1907, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the packing-houses in the exchange, and has fully warranted its exist-

ence by the great savings it has effected. Manufacturers are no longer able to charge exorbitant prices, and it is considered that non-members of the exchange have also benefited, in so far as they now get their material at about the same price as the exchange members.

**A SUMMING-UP.**

The exchange is an organization that is easily separated into three component parts, still it is hard to consider them apart from each other. It has been developing in men's minds for twenty-five years, changing here and adding there, gaining the confidence of its members more every year of its existence, imperceptibly increasing its strength in many quarters, growing "from precedent to precedent," until the three parts, although separate in function, are strongly united in purpose. It is the smooth working together of the parts that makes the organization strong; it is the division of duties that makes it workable. If there is any strongest link, it is the local association, which comes in direct contact with the grower, for without the grower there can be no association, no sub-exchange, and no central exchange.

Therefore, the exchange is a growers' organization, and they are led to see that it is such by the rules and agreements which respect their individuality, and do not attempt to smother it. In this way, it seems to me, one of the greatest objections to co-operation amongst fruit-growers or farmers is overcome. The grower, no matter how small he is in acres, can feel that he has an equal chance with his more fortunate neighbor who owns a large number of acres. On the other hand, the larger grower, by sacrificing what he might consider his legal rights, gains a certain moral strength, which, in addition to probably natural aptitude and business acumen, usually places him in a guiding position in the affairs of the organization. The theory is not to force a member to do anything against his will or judgment, but to show him that it is to his advantage as a matter of business expediency. The practice has abundantly proven the wisdom of this course.

To sum up, then, I have been impressed most strongly by the following three points:

1. The organization is built upwards with a strong local association as the basis.
2. The clear division of duties amongst the three parts.
3. Recognition of the individual by elasticity of rules and agreements.

These three factors have contributed much to the success of the California Fruit-growers' Exchange, but, before trying to apply such principles to other parts, we must also take into consideration two other factors which were inherent, and as such have been taken for granted, namely:

1. The citrus fruits can be held over a comparatively long period, thus lending themselves to a wider and longer distribution. They are not quickly perishable as are many of the deciduous fruits.
2. The class of people engaged in the citrus industry in California is above the average; in many respects, such as in business acumen and in general education, they are much above the average.

**Special Inquiry into the Fruit Growing Conditions in Canada.**

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture has authorized a special inquiry to be made into the fruit-growing industry of Canada, under the direction of J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner. The well-known fruit-grower, W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, Ontario, has been engaged to conduct the inquiry, and it is safe to say that no man in Canada is better equipped to undertake this important work. The officers of the fruit division will collaborate with Mr. Bunting in this work, as far as their other duties will permit them to do so. He will be assisted also by local officials of the different Provinces and districts. The report will be available for the Dominion Conference of Fruit-growers that is to be held at Ottawa some time next winter. The investigation will be conducted with a view of securing some reliable data respecting:

1. Area and extent of land adapted to fruit-growing in the various Provinces.
2. Varieties of fruits which have been found to be most profitable and successful in the several Provinces or sub-divisions of the same.
3. General trend of the industry towards concentrating the production of large quantities of standard varieties.
4. Difficulties which are likely to be encountered.
5. Methods of production.
6. Facilities of distribution and marketing.
7. Possibilities of over production, etc., etc.

Mr. Bunting will probably proceed to the Maritime Provinces, accompanied by his Secretary, some time next week. It is expected that it will require three or four months to complete the inquiry.

**POULTRY.**

**Commercial Poultry Raising.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many of the questions relating to poultry in your valuable paper, though interesting, are only especially so to the farmer who raises poultry as a side line. As yours is a Farmer's Advocate, this is as it should be; but as a subscriber who is very appreciative of your paper, I should like to read the experiences and opinions of poultry specialists. For instance, how many acres of land should be used to keep about one thousand head of poultry, and to keep them in a healthy condition? I have seen it stated more than once that each bird should bring in at least a dollar per year clear profit, so that 1,000 birds should produce an income of \$1,000.00. Now, can this be done by a man who raises nothing but poultry, buying all his feed, etc., and raising from incubators for egg production and crate fattening? I should like to hear the experiences of a poultry-raiser (but not a fancier) on these points.

M.

The question raised by your correspondent is, perhaps, easily answered in the abstract; but it is another matter to put theory into practice. Undoubtedly one dollar a head is not an unreasonable profit over and above the cost of feed, and this amount and more is made when comparatively small flocks are kept. To keep a thousand laying hens with an annual crop of 5,000 to 7,000 chicks is a more serious matter. The question of making poultry a profitable success on pure commercial lines, apart from the fancy industry, seems to me to depend entirely on the annual crop. Many farmers do not make their industry profitable because they only reap half a crop, while with others reaping a full crop a good profit is made. The half crop may be necessary to meet the expenses and the other half to make up the profit. With a poultry farm where it is necessary to raise, say, a thousand birds to meet the expenses, it will be necessary to raise another thousand to provide the profit; it will therefore follow that to such a poultryman starting out with a complete hatch of two thousand chicks the mortality is a very serious problem, as all the birds that die must first be charged up against the profit, so that when a thousand have died and he is left with half a crop he must barely meet his expenses and there is nothing left for profit; and as with the grain-grower who has a poor crop, the quality of the grain is poor, so with the poultry farmer raising only half a crop, the survivors of the flock are like the shrivelled grain—a poor investment. This has seemed to be the most serious defect in poultry farming on a large scale: the science of artificial incubation, as it is understood at the present day, when put to a practical test fails so often to produce chicks with their natural vitality sufficiently developed to stand the ordinary knocks of a chick's life. If a poultry farmer could count on hatching over 50% of the total eggs set, and could raise to maturity 75% of the chicks he hatches, I believe he could make a profit of from one to two dollars per head on the total number of laying stock of the previous winter. As to the quantity of land required to raise poultry successfully, it is not easy to set a fixed rule, so much depends upon the soil, topography, situation and condition of the land. In my opinion, chicks should be raised under as natural conditions as possible; they should have freedom to roam at will on ground that is able at the same time to supply an ample amount of green fodder. I would like to have a five-acre orchard, corn field, or field otherwise shaded with trees upon which to raise two thousand chicks; this leads to the question whether it is not essential to associate with poultry farming, fruit farming, market gardening, or other employment of the land to make a profitable success of the poultry branch of the industry. Where these are properly associated I am quite certain, in my own mind, that the poultry proposition will more than hold its own in providing a fair profit to the proprietor; but I do not believe poultry farming standing by itself, except under very exceptional conditions, can be made profitable from a commercial standpoint.

L. H. B.

**Broody Hens and Non-Summer Layers.**

This is the natural brooding period of the hen, and as persistent broodiness is a bad fault, especially where hens are kept principally for egg production, it should be carefully culled and bred out of the stock. If a hen is going to be broody at all she will show signs of it in the summer months, and in some of the breeds which are known as persistent sitters individuals will show a desire to sit several times in a season. Broodiness at long intervals and easily broken up is considered by some to be an advantage, for it gives the hens short rests from laying. Hens of the sitting breeds often are found to lay better during the moulting season than those of the non-sitting varieties. The natural rest period with the hen is during the moulting season in the

fall. The difference in the sitters and the non-sitters is that the former take several short rests while the latter take one long rest, which comprises all the moulting season. Hens of the sitting breeds usually lay a few eggs while moulting, but the non-sitters seldom lay any during this period. Where it is wished to break up broody hens quickly and to bring them to laying again, confining them in a pen where there are no nests and with one or two young active male birds, is generally effective. Many people believe that hens should be scantily fed while endeavoring to break them from sitting. This is a mistake. Two objects must be attained. The hens must be kept in good condition in order to begin laying again, and they must be caused to forget their desire of incubating. Confinement with the male birds serves to answer the latter, but to get them in good condition they must be well fed. The commonest way of breaking broodiness is to put the hen in a box or pen where there is no nest and no nest egg. Feed well, and, as a rule, she will soon go back to business. Starving to break up broodiness is a cruel remedy, and is seldom effective in any less time than good feed, and certainly is not so conducive to a rapid return to egg production. Broodiness is hereditary, and is not caused by heavy feeding, by having the birds too fat or too poor, or by sickness. When hens cease laying in the summer they will go broody, provided the sitting instinct is developed within them, and all feed or lack of it will not dissuade them from showing an inclination to cling to the nest and do their part to bring out a brood.

Hens that show an inclination to broodiness at too frequent intervals are seldom profitable from the viewpoint of egg production, and should be culled out of the flock. The best time to cull these is in June or early in July, because fowl generally sell for as high a price then as any time, and it is then that these hens can be most easily picked out of the flock. The broody instinct seems to grow in the hens with age, and as the hen gets older the more frequently will she show a desire to sit.

There is another class of hens that gives some trouble at this season, and that is those which do not become broody, but for some reason cease laying. These hens should be separated from the layers and placed on special feed intended to either start them laying again or put them in condition for marketing. Many will begin laying on this special care, but all those which do not should be promptly culled out and sold. Among those which again commence laying will be some that lay only for a few days or weeks, when they again become idlers.

These too should be marketed as soon as they discontinue laying this second time. It seldom pays to sell a laying hen, neither does it pay to keep one that does not lay. The hens should be carefully culled during the summer season, because no hen should be kept over that has not demonstrated she was worth it by the number of eggs she has produced. The best hens to keep over are those which began laying the earliest and laid for the longest time, giving the least possible trouble to keep them in egg-laying condition. The flock needs as close watching and as careful weeding as does the dairy herd. Now is the time to do it, when the lazy and unprofitable birds can easily be identified.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Local Market Rings.

The experience of Mr. Holdsworth, of Northumberland County, Ont., related elsewhere in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," is in rather marked contrast with that of a Middlesex County farmer in this city (London, Ont.) one Saturday last month. When he drove on the market with his clip of wool, he was approached by a couple of buyers who bid him 12 cents per pound. After a time a third made him an offer of 13 cents, which happened to be overheard by the others, who immediately subjected him to a round of abuse because he had broken through their agreement, which evidently had been to stand together and not pay above a certain price. The upshot of the matter was that the 13-cent offer was withdrawn, and the farmer had to take 12 cents. Some years ago this same market received a bad name for a time throughout the county by the reported existence of a grain-buyers' ring, who regulated prices to suit themselves until broken up by a campaign of publicity instituted by the late ex-Mayor John Campbell, who had the abuse probed by a special committee of the city council. Towns and cities cannot be too careful to preserve the reputations of their markets for fair and open competition, because in these days of keen demand and good shipping facilities farmers will market elsewhere, just as Mr. Holdsworth and scores of others are doing, if they do not receive fair treatment near home.

The Toronto observatory man reported Sunday, July 2nd, the hottest day recorded in 60 years, the temperature being over 101.

## The Sayings and Doings of "Donald Ban."

By Peter McArthur.

"What news did you hear?" asked Donald Ban, when John got home from the village.

"Most of the fellows believe there will be an election this fall."

"You don't tell me! Well, after such a hot summer, we will be the better of an election."

"I don't see what that has to do with it. It will be an election to settle the question of reciprocity, and, as I look at it, reciprocity is purely a matter of business."

"So that is the way you look at it, eh? Well, you are all wrong. You may be able to reduce the feeding of pigs to a science and invent an engine that will be run by their squeals, but you can't make a science or a business of politics. Politics is a sort of safety-valve that lets us blow off steam once in a while."

"Running the country is just as much a business as running a farm."

"Perhaps it should be, but it isn't. Do you think that Jim McPherson would be any the less a Grit if you showed him that the present Government is causing him a loss of a hundred dollars a year, or that Dan May would be any the less a Tory if you proved to him that putting the Tories in power would make him so poor that he would have to mortgage his farm? I tell you, John, politics is not a business, and it has nothing to do with common sense or reason, or anything of the kind. It is a dispensation of Providence that enables us to work off our bile, so that we can attend to our other affairs like decent citizens."

John sniffed slightly, but made no reply.

"I have always been interested in politics, John, because, at the bottom, I am afraid I enjoy a fight. But politics are not what they used to be. It is getting to be a sort of hole-in-the-corner affair that doesn't stir people up as it should. Nowadays, each candidate holds his own meetings, and no opposition speakers are allowed. That is tame work, compared with what we used to have in the old days, when the candidates would stomp the country together and fight it out like a couple of bulldogs. It was then you used to hear yelling that was worth while, and when the election was over we would all feel a little ashamed of ourselves, and would settle down and be better neighbors until another election came. Gosh, but some of those old fellows were fighters. They hit hard, and expected to be hit back, and they could take the punishment. I tell you I would as soon let one of your soft-spoken speakers of to-day go at me with an axe as let Alexander McKenzie, or Nicholas Flood Davin, or Archie McKellar give me a lick of the rough side of his tongue. I used to travel miles to hear a good debate, and I would do it again if I thought I could hear the same kind. I have cheered till I was hoarse for both sides when there was a good fight on, and I think I heard some of the best. I know that was not good politics, but the love of a row was stronger with me than party ties. I was fond of McKenzie and fond of John A., and, to tell you the truth, I voted for both of them at different times."

"Did you ever meet them?"

"I met McKenzie once, and I heard John A. speak. One time, away back in the seventies, the old mixed train broke down over back of the woods there, and your grandfather and I walked up to see what was the matter. Who should be on the train but Alexander McKenzie, and he and your grandfather sat on the railroad fence and talked politics while the engine was being fixed. I shook hands with him that day, and I can remember the kind smile that came over his face when he spoke to me. There never was a man like him to answer back people that interrupted him at meetings. One time a fellow yelled at him:

"You wanting to go to Parliament! I can remember when you used to cook pan-cakes for us in a lumber shanty!"

"Yes," said McKenzie, "and they were good pan-cakes, too, weren't they?"

"His answers were always like that—quick as a flash—and they would always bring a roar of laughter. I'll never forget one of the stories he told when the man who was opposing him tried to argue that the farmers should elect him because he was a farmer."

"That reminds me," said McKenzie, "of a man who was making the same argument in an election in the States. He said, 'I was brought up on a farm; in fact, I was brought up between two rows of corn.'"

"A pumpkin, by thunder!" someone yelled in the audience, and that settled him."

"Another time, when the candidate against him was a man who had two sons who were railroad contractors, McKenzie exclaimed:

"You see how it is. The old man wants to get up in the loft and put the hay down into the manger for his team of sons."

"One time I went to London to hear John A. and Chapleau speak, and I enjoyed every minute of it. Even to remember how Chapleau would throw back the long hair from his forehead, raise his right hand and exclaim, 'I am a habitant,' puts goose-flesh on my back. And when old John A. rose, with his big, kind, smiling face, I felt that I loved him more than any man I ever saw. He was not much of a speaker, but he always had a good story to tell. The meeting that day was held in one of the parks, and a shower came up just as he was beginning to speak."

"You see, how it is," he said. "Even Providence wants to protect you from a dry speech."

"Old John A. was a great joker, and liked to fool the people. Once, when he went to speak at a farmers' picnic, everybody thought he would give out his policy for the next campaign, and there was a lot of excitement, but the old man never said a word about politics. He talked about the Holstein cattle that were being brought into the country."

"I don't think much of them," he said. "When you try to raise Holstein steers, the more you feed them, the more bone they grow."

"Another thing that has made a big change in elections is the secret ballot, and I am not sure that it is an improvement. There seems to be something sneaky about it. In the old days of open voting, it sometimes took courage for a man to walk up to the polls and vote for the man of his choice, and courage is a good thing. Besides, I sometimes think that the secret ballot has done more to cause corruption than anything else. If a man can change his politics, without anyone knowing anything about it, he is in less danger of being caught and made to explain than he was under the old system. Of course, there was corruption then, and some of it was open enough. I remember one old politician who would always be at the polls on election day, and a lot of fellows would be sitting on the fence waiting to be bought. This old rascal would talk to them right in the open, where everyone could see him, and when things got to the right point he would always notice a bit of dust on the lapel of a man's coat, and begin to brush it off. And somehow, before he got done dusting he would slip a two-dollar bill into the man's top vest pocket, and then the fellow would go and vote. The old man is dead now, but I am thinking that his way of doing business still lives. One of his sons is a multi-millionaire, and it is pretty well suspected that he got the favors that made him so much money by dusting the coats of men who have more power than the honest voters that his father used to buy."

"That is the sort of thing we are going to put a stop to," said John, earnestly.

"I like to hear you talk like that," said Donald Ban, genially, "for it shows me that you are still young. You are still at the age when you believe that political parties stand for something besides organized selfishness. Very good. Far be it from me to say anything that would change your belief. We must have politics to quarrel over. If we hadn't, we would have blood feuds and the evils they have in countries where politics are not allowed. Man was a fighting animal for so many generations that there is still the love of battle in our blood, and if we didn't have politics to blow off our steam on, we might do worse things. And come to think of it, John, I don't care how soon an election comes on. Bill Hyse and I came near having a quarrel about that tile drain in the west field, and if we could just have a good political squabble, and call one another names about that for a while, the other trouble would pass off. But don't you get trying to look at politics as a business. If there is anything wrong with our politics just now, it is that the big business men of the country are looking at it too much as a business, and getting laws shaped to suit themselves. But we will not argue about that. Just bring on your election, and some day when I am feeling bilious I will give my views on these mergers and things that the politicians are letting the big business men put through. Now, let me have my papers, so I can see how many important things, like the Bank Act, they are not printing articles about."

### White Oil.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending recipe for homemade white oil, which was asked for last week. Take two cups best vinegar, one cup turpentine, and three eggs, shells and all. Dump together in a quart sealer, and shake occasionally for a week. Then strain and put in bottles. This recipe, costing but a few cents to fill, will make three or four times as much as is sold in the drug store for seventy-five cents. It is an excellent liniment. Pass it on.

(MRS.) J. C. BLAKE.

**The Ninety-Million Market.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Is it not time for the apostles of the gospel of free trade and the "ninety-million" market to stop talking vague generalities and get down to facts and details, and show us where and how the farmers, and especially those of Eastern Ontario and Quebec, will benefit by the present reciprocity bill. They might also explain about the abandoned farms of the north-eastern States; there are about 4,500 in Maine alone. Had the bill been brought in last year, there would have been much more to say in its favor, because the price of dairy products in the United States was unusually high, but this spring things went back to their normal condition, and the Old Country is once more our best customer. On this side of the St. Lawrence we have two towns, Prescott and Brockville, with a combined population of about thirteen thousand; on the other side, opposite Prescott, there is Ogdensburg, with about twenty thousand inhabitants. It might be supposed that the latter would afford the better market, even without counting the fact that it has free access to the "ninety million market," but all spring the prices of everything our farmers have to sell have been higher on the Canadian side. In March I receive in Prescott 27 cents per pound for butter-fat, and our nearest cheese factory paid its patrons \$20.47 a ton for their milk, while creameries around Ogdensburg sold their butter at 21 cents. I don't know what the patrons got. Eggs have never gone below 16 cents, wholesale, in Prescott, while the retail price over the river has been from 10 to 15 cents for fresh eggs. The same thing is true of every item, from potatoes to horses, and there is good prospect of this condition continuing for some time to come. There is another side to the question, however. This is a dairy district, and comparatively little grain is grown. On the other hand, we buy large quantities of bran, shorts, and other feeds. Our prices for bran run from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per cwt.; the Ogdensburg prices are from \$1.30 to \$1.50, or higher, and other feed in proportion, except corn, which is already free. Therefore, the Eastern Ontario farmer stands to get less, and to pay more for what he has to buy. Now it is up to the advocates of reciprocity to show how the Canadian will be better off than his neighbor across the line, and how a wider market is to make up for lower prices.

Another point which is persistently ignored by reciprocity boomers is the question of the favored nations. I think there can be no doubt that Messrs. Fielding and Patterson forgot all about those treaties when making their agreement with Taft, and they have fought shy of that point and endeavored to keep it in the background ever since. We have heard a good deal about Russian eggs, and our experience this spring shows that cheap eggs, even if of poor quality, will spoil the price of the best fresh eggs. A few years ago, Danish butter was sold in Montreal cheaper than Canadian, in spite of the duty, and, by-the-by, our cheesemaker tells me it was a shipment of American cheese into Montreal market that made cheese drop one cent in a week a while ago. Argentina is a strong competitor in several lines, and so are other nations which will have free entry if the bill carries—and Canada gets absolutely nothing in return. What the Northwest farmers asked for most earnestly was free agricultural implements, and had they got that, the Eastern farmers would have been with them almost to a man, but the reciprocity bill only makes a feeble pretence at granting their request. The manufacturers can kill the demand for reciprocity by lowering their prices to within a reasonable distance of the United States prices. The manufacturers' side of the case was set out in a long and carefully drawn-up letter which I read in the Montreal Star, and it contained two statements that every farmer knows to be false. These were that the manufacturers did not add the duty to the American price to make the Canadian price, and that prices had only gone up 5 per cent. in the last twenty years. I am a believer in home industries. I would like to see every tool we use made in Canada, and have no objection to paying a little more than the American price, if necessary, but there is no sense or reason in the way we are soaked, and for this the bill provides no remedy; the reductions are paltry, and the dumping clause is left in full operation. I am no admirer of Henri Bourassa, but when he points to the spectacle of the Hon. Mr. Fisher telling the farmers that the bill will raise the price of their products, while at the same time the Hon. Mr. Murphy was telling an audience of town workmen that it would lower the price of provisions, his words are worth paying attention to. The fact is, the Government has no more idea what the effect will be than the man in the street, but it seems to be anything to catch a vote.

C. W. BEAVEN.

Grenville Co., Ont.

**The Retired Farmer in Town.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Just a few lines on the retired-farmer question, as the question is, in most of small towns, "What is the matter that the town is not going ahead?" Well, most every little town is loaded up with retired farmers. They come into town with about \$4,000 or \$5,000, and intend to live and enjoy the rest of their life. The first thing is to buy a house, say about \$2,000; then a piano, say about \$400; get a cow, \$50; and a horse, \$200; a buggy, \$100; harness, \$25; cutter, \$40—that is \$2,775, over half what he was going to live on. Then he is able to live and enjoy pleasure for about two years, when he finds he is going to run short of cash, plows up the lawns and puts in potatoes, spoils the look of the fine home, puts in a couple of pigs to save buying meat from the butcher, starts to sell milk around to his neighbors; to cut the milkman out, sells for a cent less, in order to get the trade; and then, when he finds out he has to go to work again, goes out to work for a boy's wages, as he is not fit for any job in town, and has to start then to learn. That is the time he is wishing he was back on the dear old farm, where he could work a day if he felt like it, and if he did not, he could lay off. But, instead, he has to work hard every day; can't miss one day, or he would lose his job. He would like to go back farming,



Prof. F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.  
Principal Macdonald College, Quebec.

but has not the money, and then he will tell his friends he is working just because he got tired sitting around, and would sooner be doing something. I'll tell you, boys, it's all right to be a sport, but a retired farmer can't stand it long. Not only that, but when a farmer goes into town he does not want to associate with the town people, he doesn't want to spend the money, he doesn't want to dress up, being always used to overalls, and doesn't feel at home with a white collar and cuffs on. Then he is left in a class by himself, with no place to go to spend a nice evening; while, on the farm, he could do up the work early and go to see some of his country friends with his old clothes on, and just feel as comfortable as if he were at home. But in town you can't do this. Now, where would you rather be living, on a farm, enjoying the pleasures of life, or in town? Oh, what a treat it is for the farmer to come back to the old farm and see everything looking so nice! How he wished he only were back again. Now, why not consider this matter before leaving the farm? There isn't one retired farmer out of a dozen that will tell you he would sooner be in town than in the country. If he does, he just doesn't want you to know he got taken in. If you don't believe this, try it. There is no proof of the pudding like the eating.

C. A. M.

Lanark Co., Ont.

**Reciprocity at Washington.**

M. W. Rossie, editor of the London (Ont.) Advertiser, upon returning from a ten days' visit at Washington, where he listened to congressional debates on reciprocity, and discussed the subject with several representative men, states, in reply to an inquiry by "The Farmer's Advocate," that there is no mistaking the bitterness of the opposition to the arrangement, particularly on behalf of Western States farmers and protected interests. The protected trusts are sustaining and fostering the agitation, in order to stave off the advent of fiscal reform, every day gaining ground. Sound economic doctrine is making remarkable headway, especially among the more enlightened elements of Congress who will guide the future policies of the nation, despite reactionary mossbacks of the Cannon type. The agreement will pass, in the opinion of Mr. Rossie, though it may be fought long and hard. It seems unfortunate that there, as in Canada, a simple fiscal arrangement, so obviously in the interest of the people, should be made a political football. Senator Elihu Root, of New York, one of the most sagacious of Republican statesmen, who has had extended experience in international affairs, does not believe that the protective system has greatly benefited the farmers in any case. "Conditions in the two countries," he adds, "are very much the same. The agreement is like taking down the tariff wall between two States." He also reminded his hearers that any notions of annexation might as well be dismissed at once from their minds for all time. The national destiny of Canada lay along other lines. Mr. Rossie is convinced that, as the secret springs of the efforts to thwart reciprocity become better known, the public will solidify in its support, regardless of old party affiliations. By promoting the trade and prosperity of the country, it will tend powerfully to strengthen the self-reliant spirit of Canada, and really make it a better and more loyal factor as one of the essential components of the British Empire.

**Why Rich Soils Stand Drouth.**

Investigations reported by Prof. J. A. Widstoe, of the Utah Experiment Station go to indicate that the amount of water actually required for the production of a pound of dry matter becomes smaller as the available fertility of the soil increases. In other words, in a rich soil a ton of water will go farther in producing growth than the same quantity of water in a poor soil. He found that thorough hoeing or cultivation throughout the season increased materially the yield of dry matter, and decreased the amount of water required per pound of dry matter produced; that resting the soil had the same effect, and that on infertile soils the water requirements of crops could be materially lowered by the addition of manure or commercial fertilizers. For example, in the Utah experiments it was found that corn required a third less water to mature a pound of dry matter on soil which had been manured or fertilized with nitrate of soda than on similar soil without such treatment. Prof. Widstoe believes that in every case the result is to be attributed to the plant food set free as a result of the cultivation, or supplied by the fertilizers. The important lesson from this work is that, if the farmer wishes to conserve a scanty water supply and use it to the best advantage in crop production, he must keep his land rich. Considered in conjunction with the well-known water-holding capacity of humus, it supplies an additional explanation of the superior thrift of crops on rich land over poor land in periods of drouth. We presume the philosophy is that, in a rich soil a small amount of water will bring into solution enough plant food for the crop to thrive upon, whereas, in a poor soil it would take a great deal more moisture to bring into solution enough nutrients to nourish the plants.

**Laborers Scarce.**

According to despatches from Winnipeg, the annual harvest-excursion propaganda by the railways and immigration interests is not encouraging, as the reports from labor employers all over Eastern Canada show that the present help supply is not sufficient to meet normal requirements. The proposal has, therefore, been made to inaugurate cheap harvester excursions from Vancouver and Seattle, on the Pacific coast, to the prairie wheat fields.

**Winter Fair Extension.**

Plans for the building to supplement the stabling accommodation at the Winter Fair, in Guelph have been prepared, and the architect is now working on the specifications. Plans for the connecting subway under the railway have also been prepared, and are now in the hands of the Grand Trunk for approval. The G. T. R. expect to finish the work in Guelph during the present fall, and, as they are to do the work on the subway, this, of course, will be completed by the time the other work is finished.

### Notes from Ireland.

#### A HOPEFUL SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

Ireland is at present wearing a cheerier appearance than for many a long year past. Away in the West the transformation of extensive cattle ranches into colonies of small but industrious and ambitious farmers affords one of the most hopeful and pleasing signs of a regenerated land. And how gladsome it is to note the pride which the newly-installed occupants are taking in their holdings, the taste and skill with which they are adorning their homes, and making them bright, healthful and fresh, and the zeal with which so many of them are already successfully engaging in the smaller branches of agricultural activity, such as poultry and egg production, vegetable culture, etc.

In most of the districts to which I am now referring, the occupants find one of their chief difficulties in the lack of capital, and to the provision of approved credit banks for such people, the immediate attention of the Department of Agriculture is promised. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society have established a number of local banks, but, arising out of the working of these, much friction occurred between the Irish Agricultural Organization Society and Vice-President Russell, of the Department, during the later stages of the period when the first named body was being subsidized by the Department. Mr. Russell is keen on the idea of banks, from which farmers can have advances without being fleeced. He promises to provide the real thing, and it is up to him to make good his word.

There are also signs of progress in other parts of the country as well, a notable feature being the number of fine, new farmhouses and up-to-date out-offices, stables, byres, iron hay sheds, etc., that are now arising.

The recent census returns, too, while they disclosed a continued decline in the population during the past decade, were not without their eminently satisfactory significance, in that the reduction was the smallest yet recorded, only about 70,000, compared with 1901. Emigration will in course of time be curtailed; "far-off fields look green," and when the youths and maidens of Ireland become less susceptible to the spell of the shipping agent, and realize more clearly that the streets of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, New York or Brisbane are no more paved with gold than are those of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, or Derry, we shall undoubtedly find them turning in increasing numbers to look for the opportunities that are springing up for them in the towns and country districts of their own land. I hope the Canadian Immigration Office will not be offended.

#### THE SEASON.

Within a fortnight or so after their coronation, their Gracious Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, are to visit the Irish capital, and a characteristically warm-hearted and enthusiastic welcome is being prepared. Addresses are to be presented from all parts of Ireland, and though there are a few churlish, dwarf-minded "patriots" who, in their cherished ideas of isolated nationality are determined to stand aloof from any acknowledgment of deference to a "foreign" monarch, they are so rare that they are only making themselves ridiculous. From a social point of view, this visit, of course, will be the great event of the season, but in another aspect, viz., from the farmer's standpoint—which, in the long run, is of infinitely more importance than the coming and going of royal families—1911 promises to be long remembered as a grand year. The seed time was unusually favorable for practically all crops, and from the beginning of May till the middle of June we had an unbroken spell of generally warm, fine weather, which, fortunately, has at last given away to some very welcome rain, so that growth is going on apace. A phenomenally heavy frost, as late as the 13th and 14th of June, in the West and North, caused a severe check to the potato crops in many districts, but many tons of early potatoes were lifted in grand condition, and marketed at remunerative prices as early as the first few days of June. The dry weather kept pastures a bit bare, but latterly they have been producing abundant herbage. Grain, viz., wheat, oats, barley, all promise to yield full crops, though the area of the latter may be smaller than in other years. Flax has been very extensively grown this year; probably the area has increased by 25 per cent. Growers may expect lower prices, but the crops look splendid.

With regard to live stock, all classes of cattle have come well through the winter and spring, and have realized high prices, especially yearlings. Fat cattle, however, are not worth so much money as last year. A very good, healthful lambing season was experienced, thanks to the favorable weather, but until within the past month or so, the market currencies for mutton have been on the low side. Pigs maintain their prices well, but as young litters seem to be unusually plentiful throughout the country, it would not

surprise me to see heavily-stocked markets before many months elapse.

#### SHOWS.

The county and district show gets more firmly established as a recognized institution every year. As money is wanted for other purposes, the Department of Agriculture have been forced to reduce their subsidies to many local fixtures this year, but the promoters have not been discouraged thereby, and several grand exhibitions have already been held. Armagh Show, which used to attract thousands of visitors, has, however, dropped out this year, and Co. Waterford Show was almost slipping over the brink into abeyance, till a special effort gave it another year's lease of life. On the other hand, many shows are forging ahead in popular success, and are doing splendid work. I could name at least three Northern local one-day shows, quite close to each other, though serving distinct localities, that have each drawn crowds from 8,000 to 10,000 people within the past fortnight, and in every case the utmost critical and intelligent interest was shown in the relative merits of the different stock, so that great educational benefits were derived by visitors. We have not yet got the length of judging live stock in Ireland by means of the score-card. It is adopted pretty generally in the case of butter, eggs, honey, butter-making competitions, poultry plucking and trussing competitions, etc., but judges of the bigger sections, viz., horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, fight shy of it. One midland show, however, that at Mount Bellew Co. Galway, will witness the system of judging by points, being utilized in as many sections as possible.

#### COW-TESTING AND MILK PRODUCTION.

We are now to have, as a new and eminently desirable phase of Irish live-stock improvement, cow-testing associations set up throughout the country, mainly in conjunction with local creameries. The Department of Agriculture is moving in the formation of these, and nine are already in full activity. Obviously, the object aimed at is to inculcate the importance of having the milking qualities of the cows actually tested. In the nine societies referred to, arrangements exist for testing almost 1,200 animals, and each society is to get a small subsidy from the Department to assist in the remuneration of the secretary or manager.

The entire question of the milking capabilities of Irish cattle is a very vexed one just now. Many declare that the dairying properties of the heifers of recent years have been ruined owing to the influence of the premium Shorthorn bulls that have been used and that have been mainly of the Scotch beef type. The pedigree Shorthorn cow, too, has come in for a lot of harsh criticism from farmers on account of her alleged deficiency as a pail-filler, and the demand has been vehemently made for premium bulls only of a deep-milking strain, bred, say, from the ordinary cows registered in the Irish Dairy-herd scheme. Against this, the true-blue, pedigree-Shorthorn men seem to lift up their hands in holy horror, and they raise loud voices to refute the allegations against the dairying capabilities of their favorites. They point to the fact that, at one of the Department's Institutes there is a herd of selected cows, practically all sired by Shorthorn bulls, and that in this herd the average record per head is 650 gallons. Again, the beef men come along with their protest that milk and butter are only minor considerations, after all, and that, as the value of the Irish cattle exported is over 10½ million pounds annually, or two and a half times as much as the butter and other dairy exports, it is absurd to bend every energy towards the latter, but that the meaty types, e.g., Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, should be still more extensively catered for. After all, it is very largely a question of locality. What will suit one district will not suit another. Yet, it is a painful fact that Irish butter exports have been steadily declining, and it urgently behooves the agricultural authorities to do all they can to check this most serious tendency. The keeping of milk records is one of the first steps in the direction of improvement, hence the wisdom of the testing associations. At the recent meeting of the Council of Agriculture, a very exhaustive debate took place on the subject of "Milk Production: Can it be increased without detriment to other Agricultural Industries?" J. S. Gordon, the Chief Agricultural Inspector, dealt with the matter in an instructive paper, and, having argued in favor of an affirmative answer to this question, recommended, as a means to the desired end, that farmers should:

1. Breed only from cows which give the highest yield of milk.
2. Retain their heifer calves to renew the stock.
3. Mate these cows and heifers with bulls whose female parents have a high reputation as being good milkers.
4. Have more cows calving in autumn.
5. Feed the cows more liberally both when dry and when giving milk.

"EMERALD ISLE."

### Crop Report from Essex.

Prospects for an abundant harvest are fairly good. The season opened up somewhat cold and backward in April, delaying oat and barley seeding considerably. May was exceedingly hot and dry, giving ample opportunity for working the corn land and planting same, but, owing to excessive drouth during the latter part of the month, much corn failed to germinate. This was especially true on soil improperly drained or poorly cultivated. The result is that early-planted fields present a patchy appearance. Copious rain after the middle of June saved the situation and materially changed the prospects for all manner of crops, except clover. Corn (with a few exceptions) is in advance of this time last year. In many localities it has reached that stage where heat and drouth does not retard, but rather hastens the growth, so long as constant cultivation is followed. Should no unforeseen calamity befall us, Essex will have a large yield of corn to report for 1911. Other crops are also excellent. While there are no extravagant fields of fall wheat, yet the average is far in advance of 1910. The season is much earlier than has been known for many years. Cutting began in some sections on the 29th of June, and at present date, July 5th, is well under way. Reports say the sample is equal to that of former years. Oats are looking splendid, the rich dark color, strong growth and general appearance indicating a large yield. But little barley was sown last spring, but it is up to the average. Small fruits are in abundance. Cherries are rotting on the trees. Strawberries suffered from drouth, but raspberries are making a good showing, but need showers to secure a large harvest. Blackberries give great promise, and, likewise, currants. Plums, pears and peaches are also plentiful, but apples are almost a failure. The acreage planted to tobacco is far in excess of last year, but at present time is making very slow headway. Owing to heat, drouth and grubs, many fields required replanting. Should present dry, hot weather continue, many acres of the weed will be a total loss. It is rather early to speak assuredly regarding cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., but indications are very encouraging. The onion-growers are jubilant, for, while the early part of the season was rather dry, causing slow growth, while weeds grew apace, yet those who persevered in their efforts to keep them under control, are now enjoying the fruit of their labors. The acreage under onions is much larger than former years, and in all likelihood about double the quantity will be shipped. Pasture is rather short, and stock is suffering slightly, but we have little reason for complaint. So far as can be ascertained, Essex compares favorably with any other part of Ontario. A. E.

### New Assistant Horticulturist at Macdonald.

E. M. Straight, B. S. A., has been appointed assistant in Horticulture at Macdonald College, to fill the position vacated through the resignation of J. F. Monroe, who has gone to South Carolina, being engaged as agricultural agent of the Southern Railway Co., with headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Straight was born at Cambridge, Queen's Co., N. B., where his father carried on a truck-gardening business, producing the earliest truck crops supplied to the St. John, N. B., market. He taught school for five years in his native county, spending the summer with his father, assisting him in his truck-gardening operations.

The call of the farm being too strong, he left teaching, and engaged for a number of years in intensive market-gardening at Cambridge. He was the first in this section to erect a greenhouse for the development of plants for early market crops. This start has resulted in the erection of many similar houses for this purpose by others in this and adjoining sections.

He broke away from the activities of the farm, and took two years at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., securing a diploma from that institution. He followed this with one year at the Ontario Agricultural College, and the following year at Macdonald College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1911.

### Western Enterprise.

On the night of July 6th fire completely destroyed the grand-stands of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association at Winnipeg, whose exhibition was to open July 12th. While the fire was still raging, a meeting of the Exhibition Board and the City Council was held, and plans for the reconstruction of the grand-stands in time for the exhibition were completed. The active work of rebuilding started next morning, with all the resources of the City of Winnipeg bent to the task, and hundreds of workmen at work. The president says the stands will be ready for the crowds when the fair opens. In order to give as much time as possible to complete this great task, the opening of the exhibition has been set back one day, to Thursday, July 13th.

**A Hot Time.**

A blistering drouth has prevailed throughout large sections of North America, and particularly in West?rn Ontario, for a variable period, some sections having had scarcely any rain to speak of since April, while others have been favored with light showers at infrequent intervals. Hay and fall wheat are poor in many localities, while parched pastures have latterly been reflected in a sadly diminishing milk flow. The strawberry harvest was short, while raspberries and currants were next to a failure. The June drop of apples has been heavy in uncultivated orchards, continuing even into July. Spring grain endured the dry weather better than might have been expected, but the yield of oats cannot be large, while barley is bound to be rather light, though there are some very fine crops. Temperatures of 101, 101½ and 103 in the shade, recorded from official city thermometers, taken in conjunction with the drouth, spell disaster to new-seeded clover, which, unless copious rains come soon, can scarcely be other than a failure. This is probably the most serious loss of all, though less talked about than the effect on grain and hay. Thanks to inter-tillage, corn has grown considerably during the drouth, thus demonstrating its value as a reliance of the general farmer.

**MAPLE SHADE REFLECTIONS.**

The Western Ontario haying programme this

season has been to cut before dinner, and haul in during the afternoon. A fair crop and a good sample, is the general report.

Getting oneself into "a stew" about the heat will not make the weather any cooler.

It does not follow that everything in the country is burned up because the market reporters of the city papers say so.

Fall-wheat cutting has been general during the past week throughout Western Ontario. So far as "The Farmer's Advocate" has seen, the sample of grain is excellent.

In Middlesex County, dry weather has more directly and seriously affected the pastures than any field crop.

Apples will again be worth almost their weight in gold this season.

It used to be said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. This month, a good many places are reporting that rain does not strike even once.

A Westminster Township man who prayed for rain last Sabbath, at the same time pinned this notice to his pump: "Dinna waste a drop, it's precious." There's nothing reckless about the sons of Scotland.

The drouth must be getting desperate in Toronto. As a variation from his daily roast for the Lord's Day Alliance, the editor of The World on Monday printed a first-page prayer for rain, and backed it up with an editorial. W. F. Mc.

Leon, M. P., is farming now, and begins to realize the worth of water.

A man's opinion of the weather appears to be governed very largely by the appearance of his out field.

People are fast losing what little faith they ever had in the daily paper "Probs," which have been announcing "local showers" for over a week.

If we can't get rain any other way, Whitney might try appointing a Royal Commission.

**Death of Robert Hamilton.**

The death is announced of Robert Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton & Son, at Norfolk County, Ont., the widely-known importers of Percheron horses, and formerly of the firm of Hamilton & Hawthorn. He was also a large stock-holder in the Lea Pickling and Preserving Company, in Simcoe. Mr. Hamilton had been preparing for a trip to France for a new importation when he was stricken with the illness which caused his death, on the morning of July 4th. Mr. Hamilton was one of the oldest importers of Percheron and German Coach horses in Canada, and previous to coming to this country handled a number of stallions in the Western States. His death will delay the sailing of other members of the firm for a short time, but it is, we are informed, the intention to carry on the business as before.

**GOSSIP.**

It is reported to have been so hot near Rochester, N. Y., that people were able to pick roasted apples off the trees. The reporter omitted to add that the potatoes were fried in the hills.

The Western Fair, Western Ontario's greatest and most popular event of its kind, slated this year for the dates September 8th to 16th, promises to exceed all former records in exhibits and attractions, the prize list having been considerably increased and the grounds and buildings improved. London is one of Canada's most beautiful cities, and as there will be reduced rates for the fair week on all railways, a favorable opportunity will be available for visiting the Forest City. For entry forms and space, write the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

**SOME COMING SHOWS.**

- Highland and Agricultural, at Inverness, Scotland, July 25 to 28.
- Dominion Exhibition, Regina, July 31 to August 12.
- Cobourg Horse Show, August 15 to 18.
- Edmonton Exhibition, August 15 to 19.
- Canadian National, Toronto, August 28 to September 13.
- Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, September 8 to 16.
- Vancouver Exhibition, August 28 to September 4.
- Quebec Provincial, at Quebec City, August 28 to September 5.
- Western Fair, London, September 8 to 16.
- Miramichi Agricultural Exhibition, Chatham, N. B., September 11 to 15.
- Victoria Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., September 26 to October 1.
- Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., October 3 to 7.
- New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., September 11 to 16.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

**TWENTY THOUSAND LIGHTS.**—Between fifteen and twenty thousand electric lights are what the Hydro-Electric people are using to make the Canadian National Exhibition Park a blaze of light during the coming Exhibition at Toronto. This is exclusive of the Tungsten lamps used for lighting the various buildings.

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive board of the Frisco system of railroads, on one occasion took to task a young man in his employ who had announced his intention of marrying. The youth in question was drawing a small salary, and Yoakum remonstrated with him on the ground that he could not afford to marry, and that his wife would have to suffer great privations. "Oh," said the young man, "I guess I've got as much right to starve a woman to death as any other man has."

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**Veterinary.**

**LUMP JAW.**

Five-year-old grade cow has been affected for about six months with a lump on the upper jaw, about three inches below the eye. It swells up to about the size of an orange and then breaks. It breaks about once every two months, discharging matter. It then heals over again. The cow is in perfect health otherwise. Is this lump jaw? And is there any remedy for this case? The cow has gone back considerably in her milking, but I do not know whether this is the reason.

T. F.

Ans.—Your cow has lump jaw. Give her once a day for 14 days, 1½ drams of iodide of potassium, dissolved in ¼ pint of water. If during the treatment she should get off her food and show a tendency to run at the eyes and dribble from the mouth, reduce the dose to one dram. Sometimes it is necessary to withhold the medicine altogether for a few days, and then start again. If the bones are diseased, a cure will be more difficult.

**ENLARGED THYROID GLANDS.**

Colt, one year old, was foaled with the glands on one side of the neck badly swollen. It continued that way for a while and then grew worse. We sent for a veterinarian and he left some medicine to give it, and also some to rub on the lump. It appeared to get better, then in the winter it grew worse and was swollen very badly. I thought it had distemper, as there was a discharge from the nose. It appeared to have fluid in the lump, as when I would touch it, it would rattle as if water were in it. Then I lanced it, and nothing but clear blood came from it, and I had to stop the bleeding or it would have bled to death, and it did not reduce the lump. It grew worse, and I had the veterinarian again and he lanced it, and nothing but blood came from it, which had to be stopped. And now it is worse, as the swelling is on both sides, and it does not eat as well as it has done. When it drinks, it coughs, and the grass and water comes out of its nose. The vet. says he thinks there is a growth inside, but he never saw such a case. The colt is in good health every other way.

W. S.

Ans.—Your colt appears to be suffering from a very bad case of goitre, or enlarged thyroid glands. I am afraid that little can be done for such a severe case. The ordinary treatment is to administer dram doses of iodide of potassium dissolved in a little water and given as a drench, and apply to the enlargement the ordinary iodine ointment once daily. The glands are sometimes successfully cut out, but it is a very serious operation. No doubt your vet. has done all that can be done.

**Miscellaneous.**

**RYE BUCKWHEAT.**

Could you let me know where I could get four bushels of Rye buckwheat, and the price per bushel? A. B. H.

Ans.—Write seedsmen; also Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph.

**SHIPMENT OF DOGS.**

I see an advertisement in your paper subscribed by Robert McEwen, Byron, to the effect that he has collies for sale that are good for working. Some time ago I made a trade with a man at Highland Creek for a dog for working cattle. But he had to return my money. He said he could not get dogs shipped through, a muzzle law being in force that prevented him from shipping dogs west of Toronto this way. W. McK.

Ans.—The restrictions on the movement of dogs out of the area in Western Ontario quarantined on account of the existence of rabies, were removed on December 7th, 1910.

**STRAWBERRIES.**

Can you tell me the best time to fill up gaps in the strawberry patch? I put down several thousand plants in May, but have lost about one-third, owing, I suppose, to the hot spell we had. What is the best time, this year, to replace the lost plants with the runners that are forming on the good plants? G. W. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Ans.—Spring is practically the only time to plant strawberries in most sections of Canada. Train the runners along the rows so that they may fill the vacant spaces. Where there is too large a space, filling in might be done some time in August. If you plant in August, be sure to do it in damp weather.

**CABBAGE INSECTS.**

I have a fine lot of cabbage, green and red, also cauliflower, and they have been attacked with a small, black insect, like a flea, and about same size. They are spoiling all the plants. They seem as if they poison the plant and they rust, and growth and development is retarded. It is just a question whether they will not die in time. R. W.

Ans.—The description given indicates that the insect is a species of cabbage flea beetle, which is often found on cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, etc. They are very injurious to young plants. Some of them lay their eggs near the roots of the host plants where the larvae do some damage. The chief damage, however, is done by the adults. These are biting insects, which can be readily killed by Paris green, hellebore, or any of the arsenicals in the usual proportions. Air-slaked lime or plaster dusted on the plants will serve as a measure of protection, but a little poison added would be more effective. If the insect should be a species of cabbage louse or aphid, kerosene emulsion, tobacco water or pyrethrum powder, would destroy them. Aphids have sucking mouth parts, hence contact remedies must be used. Keep the plants well cultivated to stimulate growth.

**BUTTER FROM CREAM.**

How many pounds of butter should be made from 351 pounds of cream, testing 28 per cent.? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Nobody knows. The amount will depend upon the overrun, which is a variable quantity. Assuming an average overrun of one-sixth, the yield of butter would be 114.6 pounds from the above quantity of 28-per-cent. cream.

**ICE HOUSE.**

I built an ice house last fall, and when the ice season came it was filled with ice in the one end and the cold air was intended to keep the dairy cool. I put sawdust on the ice on top, and 60 and 61 degrees is as cold as it will get. Now, please tell me, through your valuable paper, what is wrong with it? It is built of stone and cement, 18-inch wall, and the ice chamber is studded and lined so the ice will not touch the cement wall, the ice keeping well, but will not keep the dairy cool. R. V.

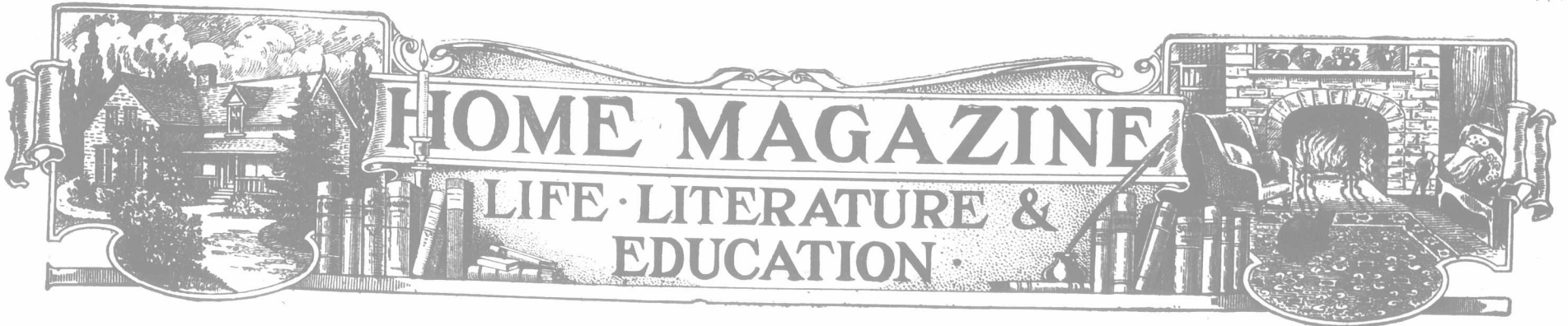
Ans.—If the ice is keeping all right, the cause of the dairy being warm might be that there is a poor circulation of air from the dairy over the ice and back again. From the drawing, there seems to be no space under the ice for air to pass around the ice. It is necessary to have free air circulation in order that the cold air, fresh from the ice, may pass through the dairy room. The ice should not have been covered with sawdust. What you need is a well-insulated ice chamber and a well-insulated dairy. Insulation implies that not only the walls, but the ceilings and floors must be as well protected as possible from the heat of the outside air and of the ground beneath. The circulation should carry the warm air from the ceiling of the dairy into the top of the ice chamber, over, behind, and back under the ice into the dairy again through the opening near the floor, these openings to be controlled by slides. From your drawings, the construction of your refrigerator compartment is not clear, but from this reply you will doubtless be able to discern wherein it is chiefly at fault.

**A BOY'S IDEA OF A DUCK.**

A schoolboy who was assigned to prepare an essay on ducks, submitted the following: "The duck is a low, heavy-set bird, composed mostly of meat and feathers. He is a mighty poor singer, having a hoarse voice, caused by getting so many frogs in his throat. He likes the water, and carries a toy balloon in his stomach to keep him from sinking. The duck has only two legs, and they are set so far back on his running gear by nature that they came pretty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set and hatch, but just loaf and go in swimming and eat everything in sight. If I was to be a duck, I would rather be a drake."—Spare Moments.







**Say Not that He Is Old.**

Say not that he is old because his hair is white;  
The singing of the lark still fills him with delight;  
Say not that he is old because upon his knee  
His grandchild comes to lean;  
His heart is brave and clean,  
And beauty gives him glee.

Say not that he is old because his age is great;  
He has not learned to sit alone and mourn his fate;  
Say not that he is old because his eyes are dim;  
Love still is in his soul,  
And still a splendid goal  
Is beckoning to him.

Say not that he is old because the grave has won  
The friends his childhood knew, their earthly duties done;  
Say not that he is old because his head is gray,  
For Time has failed to steal  
His courage or his zeal,  
Or lure his hopes away.

—[S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.]

**A Gardening Enthusiast.**

Not long ago we had the pleasure of visiting the subject of this sketch and his fine garden in the southern part of this city. Mr. F— is a man well on in years, but a fine specimen of the Briton as he should be when "seventy years young"—tall, sturdy, nowhere more happy than in the garden which he has made a delight to all beholders.

A vegetable plot at the back, containing everything from lettuce to pole beans, some fruit trees and small-fruit bushes, demands a goodly share of his time, but it is in his fine lawn, separated from it by a hedge with an arched gateway cut through, that he seems to take most pride. The lawn is beautifully kept, and, as will be seen in our illustration, is surrounded by trees and a broad border of flowers, not a straight, stiff border, but one that runs irregularly, in little points and bays, after Nature's own pattern.

Nor does Mr. F—'s interest exhaust itself within the confines of his own garden plot. For years he has been one of the most faithful contributors to the flower shows held in the city, and very often he has been chosen to take charge of the tables, not only at the flower shows, but at the larger annual exhibitions of fruit and flowers of the Western Fair. A better choice, it may be remarked, could not be made, for it is eminently necessary that the men placed in charge at such places should be qualified to answer any questions asked them in regard to the culture of the specimens shown. Our exhibitions, small or large, should not be mere show-places; they should be distinctly educative.

And now to come to a more pertinent point, even, than this—one could not but be impressed, in hearing Mr. F— talk and bearing witness to his enthusiasm, with the necessity of a special interest for men and women who have stepped out of the rushing highway of life into the quieter by-ways more fitting for those of the silvery hair. Many a man and woman who have worked hard all their early days have fancied

themselves contented to hand over farm or business to the son when he marries, and settle down in comparative do-nothingness for the remainder of their days. There has been so much rush and, perhaps, worry in the past that the path of idle loitering looks alluring. "Let John have the farm. We will go to town. We will have our own little house, and then—rest." And so a little house is bought, with a back yard just large enough for a clothes-line, for "John will bring in all the vegetables we need." The household gods are torn from the places where they have stood for so long; the moving follows; the furnishings are set in order in a place in which they do not and never will look at home—and then? Then—John, Sr., sits at the door, and wanders down street once or twice a day, aimlessly. Mary puts on her best gown of afternoons and crochets. Somehow the "retired" life does not seem as pleasant when one has come to it. True, there is little work to do, but is this sitting about rest? The body is still—too still, usually, for health—but the mind is busy, busy, longing for the old hills, the old fields, the old neighbors. What an event it is when neighbor Tom or James and his wife chance in and stay for dinner! And what an ache in the heart to see them go back again, in the cool of the evening, to the cattle and the horses, to tying up the plants and hoeing and watering them, now that the sun is down! How willingly now would John, Sr., and Mary give up this aimless sitting about for some of the old toil, a few of the old duties!

may be, and gardening is a pleasant work, permitting of such relaxation as those who are growing on in years may need.

Just a word more: might not the older folk who have elected to stay on the old farm undertake stirring up a new source of interest in their localities by holding flower shows in the schoolhouses (to which everyone in the section might be asked to contribute) say at least twice in the summer? The holding of such shows might work a revolution in the appearance of any district in a very short time, for to hold them at all means that there must be flowers, and shrubs, and vines at the individual homes. We leave the idea with you.

**Little Trips Among Eminent Writers.**  
**John Ruskin.**

(Continued.)

Ruskin had, as has been seen, grown into a young man of talent, with a liberal education, a love for art, literature and science, and much personal charm. He had, moreover, been mellowed somewhat by the ill-success of his unfortunate attachment for Clothilde Domecq, who, merely laughing at his suit, had finally married a French Count; while his numerous trips to Europe in search of health had given him abundant opportunity for prosecuting his studies in art, mountain scenery, glaciers and architecture. He had also, as has been noted, been acquiring "Turners," and studying them

and Ruskin never became close friends.

This time of work and impressions was assuredly laying up seed for future fruition. In the meantime, Ruskin was selecting his masters, Carlyle for philosophy, Byron for truth in many matters, Scott as an interpreter of medieval honor and ideals which it would be well to bring back to an all-too-careless, modern civilization. He was still practicing, too, with pen and pencil, in drawing, but he was not destined to become ever a great artist. The practice, however, was not wasted. Through it he developed still more his naturally acute faculty of observation, and reached fundamental truths and conclusions that fitted him all the better for his self-appointed role as art-critic, and as one who should do no little towards opening the eyes of the world to the beauty of nature, towards awakening higher ideals, and developing a new sympathy for suffering humanity.

One by one the revelations came to him, as they do, doubtless, to all of us, and nowhere is the quality of his genius more manifest than in this, that he recognized at once these revelations would not let them go. To others, the same thoughts or impressions might have been as ripples on the sea, now here, now gone, deemed of too little importance to be of worth. To him they were events, the water-marks of an ever-advancing level. He seized upon them, acted upon them, considered them of enough importance for the most minute recording, as, for instance, in the case of Norwood ivy.

One day, he tells us, while drawing a tree with ivy on it (at Tulse Hill, May, 1842), it suddenly dawned upon him that the old, conventional methods of the teachers in art were not to be relied upon, that truth of impression, and that alone, should be aimed at.

Not long afterwards he drew a little aspen. "At last the tree was there," he says, "and everything that I had thought before about trees nowhere. The Norwood ivy had not abased me in that final manner, because one had always felt that ivy was an ornamental creature, and expected it to behave prettily on occasion. But that all the trees of the wood should be beautiful—more than Gothic tracery, more than Greek vase-imagery, more than the daintiest embroiderers of the East could embroider, or the artful painters of the West could limn—this was indeed an end to all former thoughts with me, an insight into a new, sylvan world." . . . "Be true to nature, true to yourself," he began to preach to the artists, in veritable war-call of independence of thought and action, "knowing what you admire, and painting that, refusing the hypocrisy of 'grand style' or 'high art'—then vital art will be produced."

So we find that he has resolved to teach breaking away from artificiality in art—that all true artists must cut loose from tradition and found their work on sincerity and truth. Later, as we shall find, his teachings extend to Life itself. As yet he is finding his feet as an observer, rather than as creator. He will detect the wrong, and point out the right. "I should have been more crushed by this result," he says (he is speaking of the choosing of Edmund Oldfield's design, rather than his, for the win-



Mr. F—'s Fine Lawn, with Irregular Flower Border.

We have always held that, for ninety-nine people out of one hundred it is a great mistake to retire from the farm to the city or town. Better, if possible, keep a few acres of the old home and build an extra, small house, that one may live and die in the old home environment, with the neighbors and the children near, and that one may have enough of the familiar old work to do.

But if it seems desirable to move to town or village, then there is but one wise course—for anyone, at least, who has become used to the land and has learned to love growing things—that is to buy a lot large enough to give occupation and interest, one that will leave no time for sitting lonely in the sun, twiddling one's thumbs, and growing rapidly old. Only interest and exercise can keep one young, no matter how old one

at every opportunity, while new inspiration had come to him in a meeting with the artist himself, whom he found to be—instead of an ill-mannered boor, as reported—"a somewhat eccentric, keen-mannered, matter-of-fact, English-mannered, gentleman; good-natured evidently, bad-tempered evidently, hating humbug of all sorts, shrewd, perhaps a little selfish, highly intellectual, the powers of the mind not brought out with any delight in their manifestation or intention of display, but flashing out occasionally in a word or a look." A clever summing-up this, surely, for so young a critic, even though the subject were the man whose cause he had championed in the face of the world, and by reason of whose influence he had begun to write his first notable contribution to art-criticism and literature. And yet Turner

dow of Camberwell Church), "had I not been already in the habit of feeling worsted in everything I tried in original work; while, since 1842, I was more and more sure of my faculty of seeing the beauty and meaning of the work of other minds." At this time, perhaps, it was beyond his wildest dreams that he should live to become prophet and originator, as well as interpreter.

\* \* \*

In May, 1843, the first volume of "Modern Painters" was published, and, in spite of the opposition of irritated artists of the conventional type, became immediately popular, being read as much, perhaps, for its fine writing, its "purple patches," as for its exposition of a new ideal of art. It was recognized, in short, that a new master of style in writing had appeared on the horizon of English literature. Ruskin became the lion of his day.

Following this as rapidly as might be, from Italy, where he was now working, came the second volume, welcomed by no less a man than Sydney Smith as a work of "transcendent genius."

\* \* \*

During the years that immediately followed, more harrowing experiences came to Ruskin. He was an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of Miss Lockhart, a grandchild of Sir Walter Scott, and finally married (1848) a beautiful girl who had nothing in common with him—the girl at whose suggestion, years before, he had written the fairy tale, "King of the Golden River"—but the marriage was disastrous, and finally, after six years, Ruskin consented to a divorce, that his wife might marry a friend of his own.

The exquisite "Seven Lamps of Architecture," the most popular of his earlier works, was written during the first months after his marriage. In it, for the first time, he began to outline definitely a scheme of life very different to that which he saw about him. He had, indeed, begun to contrast and feel keenly the luxury and opportunity of the rich with the "poverty and captivity" of the lower classes, and oddly enough the awakening was greatly impressed upon him through that very Domecq family in which he had once been so deeply interested. "Elise, Comtesse des Roys, and Caroline, Princess Bethune," he says, "once or twice came with their husbands to stay with us. . . and the way in which these lords, and their wives, though women of gentle and amiable disposition, spoke of their Spanish laborers and French tenantry, with no idea whatever respecting them but that, except as producers by their labor of money to be spent in Paris they were cumberers of the ground, gave me the first clue to the real sources of wrong in the social laws of modern Europe, and led me, necessarily, into the political work which has been the most earnest of my life."

It was, then, with a mind plastic to new impressions, that he went with his wife to Venice to study. That city particularly attracted him, and he writes delightedly of the outlook from their lodgings, "With water two feet deep at the bottom of the stairs, then, all along the canal-side, actual marble walls rising out of the salt sea, with hosts of little brown crabs on them, and Titians inside." But he was to see much more than shadow-filled waters, marble walls, and Titians, in this great city of the sea, for out of the studies and reflections of the months that followed grew "Stones of Venice," with its delightful descriptions, its exhaustive study of Byzantine and Gothic architecture, and, most significant of all, its more distinct foreshadowing of his future teachings in its sixth chapter of Volume II., pointing to those higher ideals of life and better social conditions which he was yet to preach, brow-beaten, discouraged, often staggering beneath his self-imposed burden, yet never yielding, never swerving from the one

path that for him, henceforth, must be the one lone way.

About this time, too, is to be noted, a marked broadening of his views. He is becoming more tolerant, yet more anxious for truly Christian work. "I grew also daily more sure," he says, "that the peace of God rested on all the dutiful and kindly hearts of the laborious poor, and that the only constant form of pure religion was in useful work, faithful love, and stintless charity."

\* \* \*

In 1851 Turner died (he made Ruskin one of his executors, and left him £20 to buy a mourning ring), and



Mr. F— in His Vegetable Garden.

shortly afterwards the ridicule of the critics was turned upon the "Pre-Raphaelite Brethren," a little clique of artists made up of Rossetti, Millais, Holman Hunt, Burne-Jones, William Morris, and others. Ruskin, discerning the power and originality of these young men, immediately espoused their cause, and wrote articles in their defence. "Indirectly," as Collingwood has noted, "he found his reward. For, like Socrates, in the dialogue, by joining in the festival, he found youths to discourse with, and with them gradually evolved his own republic, the ideal of life, which is his real contribution to human progress."

Through these young men he came into relations with the "Working

work to make the workmen better men and to enlarge the number of their interests. Nevertheless, the College, in addition, turned out some first-class draughtsmen and architects.

Ruskin had now become recognized as the leading authority upon taste in painting. He had also founded a new landscape school in Britain of men who painted directly from nature, yet strove to express mood, imagination, and feeling—the poetry of art. To emphasize this, he now wrote the third and fourth volumes of "Modern Painters," preparing his own drawings for the engravers with infinite care. He was, indeed, feared by the artists who did not reach his ideals. As Punch had it:



A Hedge Separates Lawn from Vegetable Garden.

Men's College," in which Rossetti was a master—"the only one of our modern painters," says Ruskin, "who taught disciples for love of them."

Inevitably, Rossetti's efforts were soon to be seconded by those of Ruskin, and so the great art-critic rapidly grew towards the "common people." Indeed, like Thoreau and others, he was always attracted by "simple, unaffected folk." The success of his literary ventures had given him entree into the polite circles of London, but he was dazzled not at all. On the contrary, as he notes, "it was a mere torment and horror to me to have to talk to big people whom I didn't care about."

"I paints and paints,  
Hears no complaints,  
And sells before I'm dry;  
Till savage Ruskin  
Puts his tusk in,  
And nobody will buy."

He was, however, drifting more and more to the study of social problems, the education of workmen, elevation of public taste, the right way to get and use money, etc.; and he now began to preach his conclusions that guilds of craftsmen should be established in every town to substitute co-operation for competition; that the State should undertake the education of the people, and be responsible for

their welfare and their employment; that all men should use their hands and minds; that they might be well balanced, and that undue burdens might rest on none; that pleasure in work and instruction are more to be desired than higher social rank and wealth.

Finally, in 1860, he retired to the Alos to think things out and formulate a new scheme for social improvement. The burden of the poor had become unsufferable upon him. "I am still very unwell," he wrote, after several months, "and tormented between the longing for rest and lovely life, and the sense of this terrific call of human crime for resistance, and of human misery for help."

As an outcome of this struggle, this time of terrible gloom, this apertness in the wilderness, he finally cried out upon the accepted state of things in almost all branches of life, and the mouthpiece of his scorn and his iconoclasm and his pleading was "Unto This Last."

(To be continued.)

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Washerwoman's Song.

Eugene F. Ware, who died the other day at Cascade, Col., was noted as a poet and a humorist. Most of his verse was written over the nom de plume, "Ironquill." The following is from his pen:

In a very humble cot,  
In a rather quiet spot,  
In the suds and in the soap  
Worked a woman full of hope;  
Working, singing, all alone,  
In a sort of undertone,  
"With the Saviour for a friend,  
He will keep me to the end."

Somehow happening along,  
I had heard the semi-song,  
And I often used to smile,  
More in sympathy than guile;  
But I never said a word  
In regard to what I heard,  
As she sang about her friend  
Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow nor in glee,  
Working all day long was she,  
As her children, three or four,  
Played around her on the floor;  
But in monotonous the song,  
She was humming all day long,  
"With the Saviour for a friend,  
He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing,  
For I scarce believe a thing  
Of the stories that are told  
Of the miracles of old;  
But I know that her belief  
Is the anodyne of grief,  
And will always be a friend  
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she,  
Just as poor as poor could be;  
But her spirits always rose  
Like the bubbles in the clothes,  
And though widowed and alone,  
Cheered her with the monotone,  
Of the Saviour and a friend,  
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub,  
On the washboard in the tub,  
While the baby sopped in suds,  
Rolled and tumbled in the duds,  
Or was paddling in the pools,  
With old scissors stuck in spoons,  
She still humming of her friend,  
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds  
Have their root in human deeds;  
And I would not wish to strip  
From that washerwoman's lip  
Any song that she may sing,  
Any hope that song can bring;  
For the woman has a friend  
Who will keep her to the end.

**Having a Good Time.**

I will very gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved.—2 Cor., xii., 15.

I am writing this during the first week of July, the week when the great heat wave struck us and made work trying and recreation a necessity. Every sensible person will try to have a good time in the summer—those who work the hardest have most need of re-creation. But we can have a good time all along the road, if we copy St. Paul and enjoy serving, without troubling ourselves about any return of gratitude. Perhaps you may be surprised at my choice of a poem to-day, because the writer professes that he has no faith in the Friend of the washer-woman. Well, I think if he was doubtful about the truth of her song, he has now found for himself the Friend he so evidently longed after. There are many souls like his; and, if those who do know the Friend who can keep them to the end, would show their faith in the washer-woman's cheery fashion, many doubts would die as darkness dies in the face of sunlight.

It is always pleasant to serve the people who are appreciative—the people who pay liberally with the useful coin of praise. But St. Paul, you notice, can enjoy serving those who are not appreciative. If we are only working for pay—even the pay of approbation—then our work will be of as poor quality as is safe to offer, and there will be very little satisfaction in it. Often, when we have done our best to please, and have only won blame for some trifling bit of neglect, we may feel that it is no use trying to give satisfaction. Well, let us choose another motive for our work, or at least set our hearts on pleasing God rather than men. Then joy will spring up without being searched for, and in the most unlikely places. Archdeacon Stuck found great joy in the midst of cold and ice—the joy of building a church farther north than anyone had ever planted the Gospel before. He said that he felt as Columbus must have felt when he planted his banner in a new world. A lady who went as a missionary to Alaska, devoting herself to a few ignorant children and natives, living in close, cramped quarters with children "who always smelt fishy," said: "I would rather be here than any place in the world." They knew they were having a good time.

Our text, as given in the Revised Version, reads: "I will most kindly spend and be spent out for your souls." It is working for souls that brings most joy, though any kind of service—done for love's sake—can give the servant a good time. If you have never worked willingly for a disagreeable person, you have missed a great deal of satisfaction. I think when the Master took a servant's place, and washed the feet of the disciples, He must have rejoiced as He tenderly touched the flesh of the beloved St. John and the enthusiastic St. Peter. But there must have been a deeper joy in His ministry to the man who had done Him a deadly wrong, a sweetness in returning good for evil, as He washed the feet of Judas, and tried by that loving act to touch his heart. Was that washing of the feet thrown away? It seemed like it at first, when Judas went out to betray Him; but probably it helped him to look with horror on his sin so soon afterwards. Of one thing I feel sure, and that is that the love of Christ for Judas never failed. How could Infinite Love be killed?

Is there any time when we have a right to allow our love for one who has injured us to die? We can admire St. Stephen's splendid care for his foes, can honor him for the dying prayer which sprang instinctively from his loving heart to his lips: "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge!" as the stones crushed out his life. But, when we are called upon to do some kindly deed or speak some generous word for one who has said a few unkind things about us, perhaps we realize that it is not easy—though it is grand and noble—to serve lovingly those who are unfriendly.

I don't intend to talk much to-day—I am writing in the cellar now, having begun this paper upstairs, continued it downstairs, and finally taking refuge from "101 in the shade" down cellar.

But will you read again "The Washer-woman's Song," and make it your own. The man or woman who goes through life with heart uplifted to Christ, and with hands busy with service, can find sunshine everywhere, and can preach far more telling sermons than you will ever discover in Hope's Quiet Hour. A life always preaches more loudly than words—that is the reason God came to earth to live with men rather than to preach to them. Living and Serving—that is the example our God is always setting. He is the Greatest—Why? Because He is the Servant of every creature He has made. He dresses the flowers, feeds the birds, and provides for all the needs of us, His children. Do we want any grander vocation than that of service?

"Let the poor—yea, poor in spirit—crave the purple of his neighbor. Give me just the strength for serving, and the golden present hour."

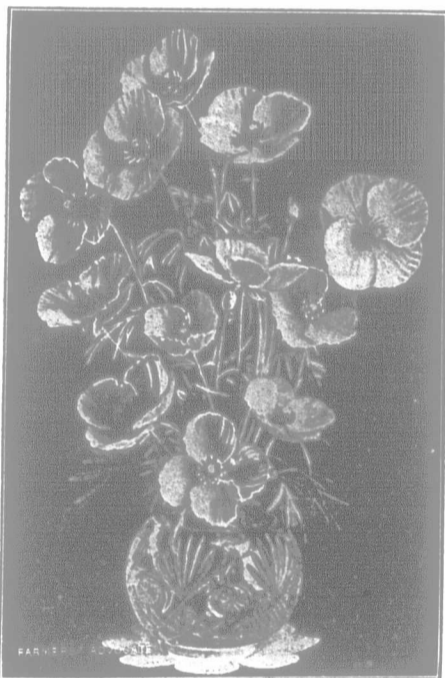
DORA FARNCOMB.

**The Ingle Nook.**

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

**Good Taste in Arranging Flowers.**

A vase of flowers may be a thing of beauty, or a something that jars upon one somehow, no matter how beautiful the flowers individually may be. For instance, a tall slender jar containing a few spikes of rich blue larkspur with its



A Top Heavy Bouquet.

own leaves may be artistic and very decorative; but crowd the poor larkspur in with two orange-red zinnias, some pink asters and a dozen nasturtiums, and—ah, "that is another story!"

As a rule, it is safe to place only one or at most two kinds of flowers together in the flower-holder; and, indeed, in a room at the same time,—the effect being to create a sort of color scheme, harmonious and therefore pleasing. When two kinds are used together they must not quarrel in color. An orange red Oriental poppy, for example, placed with a purplish-red peony would be a sight to set one's teeth on edge, but mingle some sweet-peas with the curious mist-like blossom of the "smoke tree," or some brilliant cardinal flowers with the feathery plumes of the meadow-rue, and a dream of beauty is created. White flowers are usually safest of all to combine with other colors; and, of course, the greenish spikes of mignonette. As a rule feathery, delicate flowers, such as "baby's breath," are particularly useful for combinations.

Again, the size and shape of the flower-holder should suit the character of the bouquet to be placed in it. Tall flowers with slender stems, such as iris, lilies, foxgloves, golden rods, simply demand tall, slender vases; branches of stout

shrubs look best in sturdy jars; pansies and daisies ask for nothing better than a soup-plate filled with moss; while all the medium flowers—roses, marguerites, nasturtiums, verbenas, sweet peas, etc.—are admirably suited with a rose-bowl. In none of these should the flowers be crowded or top heavy. A loose arrangement, sometimes but a single spray, with a little greenery, is much more artistic, therefore more pleasing, than a hard, tight mass of bloom, however well-chosen the colors may be. It is said, indeed, that the Japanese, whose taste in many things seems to amount almost to a sixth sense, prefer a single stalk of flowers in a vase, but Western ideas, perhaps, demand more "show."



A Graceful Arrangement.

Last, but by no means least, the color of the holder is of importance. Ornate, or even modestly decorated vases and jars are never in good taste for flowers; indeed, the holder must never be of such character, in form, color, or decoration, as to detract attention from the flowers themselves. For this reason clear glass bowls and vases, which show the water and the green stems are invariably satisfactory. Next to them, in choice, come those of dull green, or gray-green for opaque jars, or one of the wood-browns. Green and brown, you see, carry out Nature's scheme of coloring for leaf and stem, so cannot be inharmonious. For golden-rod, black-eyed Susans, and Marguerites, Royal Doulton pottery in brownish yellow looks very well, the yellow of the jar harmonizing with the yellow of the flowers; while ferns and trailing wood-vines look quite at home over any plain, dull-finished potteries in terra-cotta, wood-brown or dark gray-green. Decorated china fern-dishes, and even ornate silver ones, are seldom satisfactory, but a most charming effect can be obtained by surrounding the unglazed red dish in which the fern is probably growing, with a cover of vine-stems twisted carelessly round and round over all the surface of the pottery.

Do you imagine that all these details do not count? Then experiment with a few bouquets some day and see.

**Recipes in Season.**

**Cucumbers, Stewed:**—Cut the cucumbers lengthwise, removing the seeds if large enough. Plunge them into boiling water with a little salt. Let simmer for five minutes. Now drain, add half a pint of brown gravy (or a little butter, without draining) and let simmer until tender.

**Cucumbers, Fried:**—Pare, slice, press the slices between a clean cloth, dredge with flour, and fry in butter, turning the slices until they brown. Drain and serve on a hot dish. You may dip them in batter instead of dredging with flour if you choose.

**Green Peas, To Keep:**—Shell, put into boiling water and boil a few minutes. Drain in a colander, turn onto a table covered with cloth and let dry perfectly. Pack tightly in wide-mouthed bottles, then pour in melted mutton-suet to the depth of an inch, seal tightly and keep in a cool place. When they are to be

used stew them in water until tender, adding a little mint and a spoonful of sugar. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve.

**Green Peas, Stewed:**—Put a quart of peas, a bunch of lettuce torn in bits and a sliced onion in a kettle. Add a bit of butter, pepper and salt, but no more water than clings to the lettuce from washing. Cover very closely and simmer very gently for two hours. When ready to serve beat up an egg and stir in, or a little butter and flour mixed together.

**Green Gooseberry Jelly:**—Allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint water and 1 lb. sugar to each pound fruit. Boil the fruit in the water to a pulp. Strain through a jelly bag, and boil up the juice quickly. Add the sugar, boil about 20 minutes, stir well, skim, and pour into jelly glasses.

**Raspberry Jelly:**—Allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar to 1 lb. fruit. Boil the raspberries, without water, for 10 minutes; strain, add the sugar, and boil 15 or 20 minutes. Stir well, skim, and pour into glasses.

**Red Currant Jelly:**—Allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar to 1 lb. juice. Simmer the fruit in a little water for about an hour. Strain, boil up the juice, add the sugar and boil again, stirring and skimming well for 15 minutes. Currants and raspberries mixed make a very nice jelly. For black currant jelly use 1 lb. sugar to 1 lb. juice; for blackberry jelly use only 10 ozs. sugar to the pound juice.

**Green Gooseberry Chutney:**—2 pints gooseberries or green apples, 3 ozs. mustard seed, 3 ozs. powdered ginger, 5 ozs. coarse sugar, 10 ozs. raisins, 3 ozs. salt, 2 pints vinegar, 3 ozs. garlic. Chop the gooseberries, raisins (stoned), onions or garlic fine. Add the other ingredients, also a dash of Cayenne and enough turmeric to make it a nice color. Boil 10 or 15 minutes and put through a sieve.

**Raspberry Foam:**—Soak  $\frac{1}{2}$  package gelatine in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water until soft. Heat to boiling  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups red raspberry juice, sweeten and turn over the soaked gelatine. Stir until dissolved, then strain, and set the dish in cold water to cool. When cold beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff froth and stir into the gelatine. Beat until the whole is a foam stiff enough to retain its shape, turn into small wet moulds, let stand until firm, then pile roughly in a dish. Serve with whipped cream.

**Spiced Currants:**—Stew the currants in a very little water, then add sugar, cinnamon and cloves. Cook until thick, adding a little vinegar. Put in jelly glasses and keep to serve with meat.

**Stewed Gooseberries:**—Stew a quart of berries with a very little water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup or more of sugar. When the skins are well broken take off the fire. Chill well before serving.

**Raspberry and Red Currant Tart:**—Put a layer of raspberries at the bottom of a deep dish, then a layer of red currants, repeating until the dish is full. Sprinkle over half a cup of sugar, and add half a cup of water. Put a thin layer of pie-crust around the edge, then put on the crust over the top, brush with a little water, sift with sugar, and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

**Crystallized Fruit:**—A pretty, fancy dish. Boil 1 cup sugar and 1 cup boiling water together for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Do not stir, and be sure that it boils slowly, not furiously. When a thread of the syrup breaks off brittle it is ready. Take it off the stove and set the dish in a pan of hot water to keep the syrup from candying. Now take the prepared fruits—clusters of red currants are nice—and dip them with a skewer or knitting needle into the syrup, laying them immediately on plates which have been slightly oiled. When cold, serve.

**Currant Jam:**—Wash, stem, and mash the fruit. Allow 1 lb. sugar to 1 lb. fruit. Put the fruit and one-quarter of the sugar into a granite kettle; when boiling, add another quarter of the sugar, and when all is used, let it boil until thick. Putting in only a little sugar at a time prevents the fruit from becoming hard.

**Raspberry Shortcake:**—Make a soft, rather rich biscuit dough, and bake it in two layers in one pan, spreading with butter between so they will part readily. When done, separate them, and split each if thick enough. Butter each, spread thickly with crushed and sweetened berries and put together again. Put more berries over the top, and then cover with whipped cream.

**Raspberry Vinegar.**—To 4 quarts berries placed in a crock or granite pan, put enough vinegar to cover. Let stand 24 hours, then scald and strain. Add 1 lb. sugar to each pint of juice. Boil 20 minutes and bottle. To serve, add 2 tablespoons to a glass of ice water.

**Currant Pie.**—Line the plate with pastry, fill with ripe red currants, sprinkle plentifully with sugar, dredge with flour, and put in 2 tablespoons water. Cover with a top pastry and bake.

**Currant Sherbet.**—One pint sugar, 1 quart water, 1 pint currant juice, the juice of a lemon. Boil water and sugar for half an hour, add the lemon and currant juice, let cool, and freeze.

**Raspberries and Cream.**—Serve in plain glass sherbet-glasses if possible. Put a tablespoon of powdered sugar on each, and then a large tablespoon of Devonshire cream.

**Raspberry Shrub.**—Four quarts berries to 1 quart best cider vinegar. Let stand 4 days, then strain. To each pint juice add 1 lb. sugar, boil 20 minutes, then bottle and keep in a cool place. Serve mixed with crushed ice and water.

**Gooseberry Tarts.**—Stew green gooseberries in a very little water until the skin breaks, then sweeten well and set aside to cool. When cold, bake in pastry shells with a top. Brush each over while hot with beaten egg and set back in the oven three minutes to glaze. Serve cold.

**Gooseberry Pudding.**—One quart green gooseberries,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. suet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. flour, 1 small teaspoon baking powder, 1 pinch salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar. Chop the suet fine, mix with flour, salt and baking powder, add water to make a paste, roll out and line basin with it. Now put in the cleaned gooseberries, add the sugar and a very little water. Cover with pastry, pinch the edges together, tie a cloth over, set the dish in boiling water, and boil 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

**Gooseberry Fool.**—One quart green gooseberries,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar, 1 pint water, 1 quart milk, yolks of 2 eggs, nutmeg to flavor. Simmer the gooseberries in a granite pan with the water, very gently. When the fruit turns yellow and swells, drain, and press the berries through a colander. Add the sugar, and set to cool. Beat the yolks of the eggs until light, stir them into the milk, place the milk in a granite pan on the fire, add a grating of nutmeg, and simmer very slowly until as thick as thin cream. Remove from the fire and gradually add the cold gooseberries. Serve when perfectly cold.

#### A Letter from P. E. I.

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers.—I have been here before, and, may I come again? My letters are like angels' visits, "few and far between," so I am afraid none of you have got acquainted with me; but I feel as though I knew you all, and eagerly watch for your letters. I am sorry that Lankshire Lass is not so well. We miss her bright, hopeful letters, and so often in our health and strength, think of her. And where is Jack's Wife? so full of new ideas, which we all like to follow. I expect, like myself, she is a farmer's busy wife; but, though we are busy and tired, we would not be anybody else's wife, would we?

Which of us would give up the pleasure of hunting eggs, feeding chickens, milking cows, feeding calves, etc., living in the country with lots of fresh air, trees, flowers, and green fields all around us, growing our own vegetables, and strawberries, and eating them with our own cream, bread and butter? So don't get discouraged if you are tired. Many of our sisters are much more weary, and have less for it.

Now, I want to tell "Leezibess" that her "Helpful Letter" has inspired me to write, and I wish to be "a kindred spirit" also. I am glad you have read "Anne of Green Gables." Hope you have read all of Miss Montgomery's books. If not, try and get them. I wish you were here, and we would go to "Green Gables," my old home, and the scene of my childhood, only two miles from my present home—and stroll through the haunted woods, across the old log that spans the brook which I passed every day on my way to school—and Lover's Lane, one of the most beautiful spots on earth, where the wild plum and cherry mingle their perfume with the maiden-hair bells, violets, ferns, and wild

flowers in profusion, not forgetting the old-fashioned flower-gardens and deserted house; then to Old Orchard, now in its perfection of beauty, a solid mass of bloom, with a maple grove for a background, and just beyond the lake of Shining Waters, and the bridge where Marilla's brooch was supposed to have been lost. It is all there, just as real as the book, but few can find as much in nature as Miss Montgomery, and only those who know her personally can fully

your rhubarb; add the sugar, but no water.

Was glad to see a letter from "Mary," P. E. I. Why not others write? I am sure there is ample scope, for we do all kinds of work, and have all the beauties of nature to inspire us in this "Garden of the Gulf."

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Bay View, P. E. I.

"Jack" and his wife have gone away from the farm, and from Canada, and are now store-keeping at Palo Verde, Arizona. Perhaps that is why we have not heard from our bright "Jack's Wife" for so long.

Come again, Minnie Myrtle, and tell us about your lovely Province by the ocean.

#### Renovating Bedroom Suite.

Dear Dame Durden.—I would feel greatly obliged if you would give me a little advice re the staining of furniture. I read in your columns a few weeks ago a short article concerning a stain for furniture, made from a package of brown dye put in two quarts of boiling water. What I would like to know is: What process would polished furniture have to go through before it could be satisfactorily stained?

I have a bed and bedroom suite polished in a light shade which is badly marked, and I don't quite know what to do with them. The idea of staining them with the brown dye appealed to me, if it could be done.

ALICIA.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

If your bedroom furniture is solid wood, unvarnished, but rubbed to a high polish, very careful and tedious rubbing with the finest sandpaper might be sufficient preparation; but if it is veneered, and the polish put on by means of a filler and varnish, as much of the modern furniture



The Vase Suits the Flowers, but Would be Better if Plain.



Graceful Bouquet of Coreopsis, in a Low Holder.

appreciate her or her works. I hope many of the Nookers have read them. If not, do so, and you will feel younger too. Miss Montgomery is an intimate friend of mine, and much loved by all who know her, and those who have no personal acquaintance, and only know her through her books, cannot fail to appreciate her quiet, unassuming self, which is seen all through her works. "Anne of Green Gables" is a pure creation, an imaginary character—and, though very real, has no local color.

Now, I wanted to tell you about my flower-garden and house-plants, but will have to come again, if you are not weary of me. We have a variety, but are particularly pleased with our dahlias. Have 60 bulbs growing, comprising 40 varieties. Will tell you about them when they bloom.

We appreciate your recipes very much. Did you ever try mixing your loaf bread with new milk instead of water? Just add enough boiling water to make it the right temperature, and mix as usual.

I make my oatmeal cookies with 1 cup molasses and 1 cup sugar, instead of all sugar, and like them better. Try baking



The Balance of this Bouquet of Deutzia is Spoiled by the one large Peony Blossom.

is, the process must be different. I understand that patent varnish-removers are on the market now in the United States, but you might get them in Toronto, say, at Eaton's. All things considered, I believe, if I were you, that I would keep the suite for a guest room, or for any room that it is desirable to have dainty, then you might enamel it with ivory - white, and have an old rose, white and delft blue, or white and gray-green room, carrying out the color-

scheme in rugs, curtains, and covers. Enamel paint is easily put on, and looks well.

#### Powder Post Beetle.

I wrote to your paper some time ago and neglected to sign my name. Hoping for a reply through your columns this time, I will try again.

Our parlor floors are perforated with small holes, not larger than a pin head, and we have discovered a small insect or bug, with hard wings, that is working in the floors. We have painted and grained and varnished the floors, still they bore through, and are destroying the floors. Could you tell us, through your columns, what this may be, and what to do to prevent it?

MRS. J. C.

Oxford Co., Ont.

The insect complained of by Mrs. J. Calvert, of Banner, Ontario, is called the Powder Post beetle, from its habit of reducing the interior of posts and other seasoned wood to powder. When the insects come out of the woodwork they leave minute holes, such as are described by Mrs. Calvert. As these insects breed in the dry wood, it is very difficult indeed to get rid of them. Various things have been tried, such as gasoline, coal oil, painting and varnishing, and so forth, but none of them are completely effective. Probably the best remedy would be soaking the floor wherever there are any of these holes with gasoline, which would penetrate the bores and kill the beetles and their grubs. In the case of furniture they sometimes work for a long period without any indication of their presence until suddenly the article collapses, and the interior is found to have been reduced to powder.

[Answered by Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, O. A. C., Guelph.]

#### Our Scrap Bag.

A nurse says that fresh buttermilk is as good as cream to eat with fruit if mixed with a very little sweet milk.

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A good drink, which is strengthening for men in the harvest field, is made as follows: Boil together  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. oatmeal and 2 or 3 quarts water. If thicker than you like, add more water. Sweeten well and cool on ice. Add lemon juice if you choose.

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A teaspoonful of lime water given in cases of colic is excellent.

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Wash a scratch or cut immediately with castile soap and warm water. Do not touch it with the finger nails. Bathing it with water, to which a few drops of carbolic are added, is an additional precaution against blood-poisoning. If any sign of inflammation appears, put on a bread-and-milk poultice. If there is pus rub on some peroxide of hydrogen.

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Rub hives with sweet oil.

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An excellent method of coloring curtains, etc., cream is the following: First wash the curtains, then starch them in a very thin boiled starch colored cream by some yellow ochre powder tied in a muslin bag. Use the ochre precisely as you would blue in bluing clothes.

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White silk laces, light silk shawls, etc., may be cleaned by sprinkling them with an equal mixture of flour and borax, rolling them closely in a white cloth, and allowing them to lie for a few days. Shake out the borax and flour into a paper as it may be used again.

Place a thick fold of old Turkish toweling in the bottom of the dishpan to protect fine china and glassware while washing it.

A very easy way to separate eggs is to break them, one by one, into a funnel. The white will pass through.

A meat-chopper may be easily cleaned after chopping meat, raisins, etc., by putting a piece of bread through it.

A gravy boat will be found very useful for filling fruit jars.

Use suds of lukewarm water and pure white soap when washing pongee. Do not rub soap on the goods, nor use a washboard. Iron the material when perfectly dry. It will be found to iron

very easily, leaving no spots. If sprinkled it will be spotted.

If you are to be away from home for a few days, says Pictorial Review, place your houseplants on common bricks in a tub with some water in the bottom of it. The bricks, being porous, will draw up moisture enough to keep the plants in good condition.

A friend says that an excellent way to even a skirt round the bottom, if you are alone, is to chalk the edge of a table thickly, then stand against it, with the skirt on, and turn slowly around. From the vestiges of chalk left on the material, measure down the required distance with a tape-line. The skirt will be even, as all inequalities are above the chalk line. If a friend is about who will help you, you may get her to even the skirt perfectly by measuring up from the floor, all round, with a ruler, and putting in pins at the required distance.

July.

What is that moving down there by the brook?

Merely an urchin baiting his hook. Fish dreams are surging thro' his small brain.

Exciting, alluring, again, and again. White clouds are floating, soft as a dream.

While the sound of the mower rings over the stream.

July days are full of pleasure and gain. Boating and bathing, thunder and rain.

Orange lilies flaunt their gay colors abroad.

Down by the schoolhouse, o'er thistle and sod.

Silence and calmness reign over the place. Only butterflies romp there, with riot and race.

An eve in July is fit time for mirth, When cool dews are gently refreshing the earth.

While the cuckoo is calling, calling his mate, And the moonbeams are dancing down by the gate.

The cares of the day seem to flee far away, And slumber is wooed by the scent of the hay.

JUANITA.

Quebec.

Cradle Song.

Hush thee baby, night is near, One bright star is shining clear, Now the moon a silver bow Hangs above our cottage low; Hush thee baby, close thine eyes, Darker grow the evening skies.

Hush thee baby, mother knows Way to land of sweet repose, She will guide thee safely there, Over poppy blossoms fair; Hush thee baby, sleep and dream While the stars above thee gleam.

Hush thee baby, wondrous sweet Are thy dimpled hands and feet, Wondrous dear thy sunny face, Pure and perfect in its grace; Sleep, O sleep, the whole night long, Shining angels round thee throng.

A Little Boy's Lullaby.

(Brian Hooker, in McClure's.)

Little groping hands that must learn the weight of labor,

Little eyes of wonder that must learn to weep—

Mother is thy life now; that shall be to-morrow.

Time enough for trouble—time enough for sorrow.

Now—sleep!

Little dumb lips that shall wake and make a woman,

Little blind heart that shall know the worst and best—

Mother is thy love now; that shall be hereafter.

Time enough for joy, and time enough for laughter.

Now—rest!

Little rosy body, new-born of pain and beauty,

Little lonely soul, new-risen from the deep,

Mother is thy world now, whole and satisfying,

Time enough for living—time enough for dying.

Now—sleep!

Young Fools and Old.

When I meet a young man who has something to say

Upon everything under the sun.

Who could give the Creator some points on the way

That the universe ought to be run, I pause and I ponder!

I gaze and I wonder

In silent amazement; ah, me!

If that lad had a chance

His schemes to advance

What a wonderful world this would be!

When I meet an old man who is wondrous wise,

Possessing the whole of the truth,

Whose experience all later knowledge defies

That flows from the lips of a youth,

I feel that no wiser

More sage-like adviser

Ever grew on the face of this earth;

But his lack of success

Makes me humbly confess

That I don't know what wisdom is worth.

When I see a young lad who has got the swelled head

Because of inherited gain—

A rank or a fortune from somebody dead

Who failed to bequeath him a brain,—

I stop and I stagger

At sight of his swagger,

While, ignoring poor creatures like me,

He struts on his way

As I sigh and I say

"What a fool a young fellow can be!"

When I see an old widower, cocky and gay,

Spruce up like a valentine fop

And flirt with young girls in the silliest way,

Knowing less than a kid when to stop,

I gaze and I wonder

And I just say "O thunder!

What we can't help we're bound to endure;

Though young men take shapes

Like monkeys or apes,

"There's no fool like an old fool," that's sure."

FRANK LAWSON.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



7064 Semi-Princesse Slip in Empire Style, 34 to 42 bust. 7043 Negligee or House Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



7035 Girl's Dress, 10, 12 and 14 years. 7049 Peasant Yoke Waist, 34 to 42 bust.

News of the Week.

Serious riots, incited by Monarchists, have been taking place in Lisbon.

The monument to Laura Secord was unveiled at Queenston Heights on July 5th.

The British House of Lords has passed the amended veto bill through the committee stage.

The famous Keeley Mine is at last promising to make good, and will be developed to its fullest extent.

John B. Sleman, originator of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., last week.

Upwards of 1,000 people died in Canada and the United States from the effects of the intense heat during last week.

Sir Eldon Gorst, British Consul-General to Egypt, has resigned because of ill-health. Lord Kitchener will probably be appointed to the position.

Miss L. M. Montgomery, author of "Anne of Green Gables," "Anne of Avonlea," and "Kilmeny of the Orchard," was married last week at Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Rev. Ewen McDonald, of Leaskdale, Ont.

The young husband walked into the kitchen where his bride was attempting her first cake. He stooped short, and stared wonderingly at five pans, each containing an egg.

"What's the meaning of that?" he inquired, pointing to the pans.

"I'm doing just what the cook-book says, dear," explained the young wife. "It says to take five eggs and beat separately."

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Beaver Circle.

Our Senior Beavers.

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

The Deepwoods School Fall Fair.

It had been settled that the day of the Fair should be September 25th, and as the eventful time approached great was the excitement in Deepwoods School. Miss May, the teacher, entered into the plan with all her heart, and, that the Fair might be well advertised, proposed that the writing lesson for the higher classes, during the preceding week, should be quite given over to the preparation of invitations to be sent to each family in the section, and to anyone else who might be interested.

Never, you may be sure, was writing so carefully done. It had been decided that all invitations should be worded in the Third Person, and so they read as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith are cordially invited to attend the Deepwoods School Fall Fair to be held in The Deepwoods Schoolhouse on September the Twenty-fifth. Admission, Five Cents.

"It looks rather queer to send out cordial invitations ended up with an admission fee!" Nettie Sills had demurred, but it was necessary to get money somehow to pay for the prizes.

"We'll give them a good five-cents' worth, anyhow," Will Baker declared, and, indeed, there was every prospect that his words would prove true. A football match had been arranged with the next section, and prizes were to be given for all sorts of races, as well as for the fruits, vegetables, best collection of pressed weeds with names, best collection of insects with names, and so forth.

On the evening before the eventful day, Deepwoods school presented a busy scene. "The Ten" had planned that everything should be made as clean as a new pin, and so, no sooner had the school been dismissed, at four o'clock, than brooms were busy, and damp dust-cloths made ready to rub every speck of dust away. Finally a big pennon with "Welcome from the True Blue Society of the Deepwoods School," made by pasting white paper letters on a blue ground, was stretched across the front above the blackboard, and, as Tom Haynes said, "the field was ready for action." By this time, you see, every pupil at the Deepwoods school had signed the "True Blue" pledge, and so the greeting was quite appropriate.

Next morning everybody was ready to help, but, to prevent confusion, committees were formed to carry out the arrangement of the various parts of the hall, with Miss May as general supervisor. Boards were placed all around close to the wall to form tables for the vegetables, and others extended from desk to desk for the flowers; here and there inverted boxes were placed to form stands for the exhibits, and boxes and tables were all neatly covered with white paper from a roll that Miss May had brought.

About ten o'clock the flowers and vegetables began to come in, Tom Haynes, Will Baker, and others of the older boys having volunteered to gather them all up at the various places and bring them in with a couple of light wagons.

You would not believe what a fine show they made. All of the things grown by the older pupils were arranged on the north side of the schoolhouse; those from the little ones' gardens were put on the south side, the vegetables all being neatly arranged on pyramids made of boxes, to show everything well, while the flowers were chiefly arranged in pickle bottles, one kind, often but one flower, in each bottle, while one table was reserved for bouquets, and another for pot-plants.

Never had the school looked so beautiful! There were great masses of fluffy asters, prim rows of zinnias in all colors, graceful bouquets of nasturtiums, low dishes filled with verbenas and pansies, great banks of phlox—nearly all of the fall flowers were there, and, indeed, many fine bouquets of sweet peas, which had been kept steadily blooming by not permitting them to go to seed.

The vegetable tables, too, were almost as beautiful as the flower tables. Here was a splash of golden-yellow, as though the beams of the sun itself had been imprisoned, where the squashes, pumpkins and vegetable marrows were placed, a most interesting group. Next to them was a stretch of vivid green, curly kale, cool green cucumbers, yellow-green lettuce heads, with, farther on, the cool sagey tints of cabbage and cauliflower. Beyond the green was a "red corner," with the coloring carried out with red cabbage, beets and radishes; while farther on came the silvery white of parsnips, festoons of pickling onions, and the flame-colored tints of carrots and tomatoes.

By one o'clock everything was in order. An hour was taken for resting and for eating luncheons, then Miss May called school.

After giving a little talk, in which she told the boys and girls that she depended upon them to be "little ladies and gentlemen," and reminded them that they must show every courtesy in their power to the visitors who would soon be arriving, she walked slowly to the blackboard and wrote on it:

"The Work of My Dear Pupils."

As she finished the pupils began to clap, and when she turned around, with a proud smile on her face, even though a tear was slowly trickling down her cheek, the clapping became furious. The boys and girls well understood that tear, for, as Nettie had once said, "Miss May is queer; she always cries when she loves us harder than usual."

The school was then marched into the

yard, and as all stood in order, the school flag slowly went up to its full height, and shook itself proudly on the breeze.

At that very moment a carriage filled with ladies and gentlemen drove up, and the Deepwoods school, now wild with excitement, broke into a cheer. The judges had arrived.

(To be continued.)

### The Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I will tell you how I started my garden. After a gentle, warm rain came, I planted it. The first seeds I planted were cucumbers; next I planted some pole beans, then some beets; next I planted some wheat and oats, and so I have quite a garden. I also have a strawberry bed and a raspberry patch. We have two farms now instead of one. I earn 20 cents a week for helping dad, by taking the cows to pasture and getting them at night, and cleaning out the stable. With this money I have to buy my boots, stockings, and school things. My mother fines me a penny every time I leave anything on the floor, and also when I contradict her. That is to break me of the habit. I wonder if some of the Beavers would write some of the habits they have to overcome.

CLARENCE T. FITZ RANDOLPH  
(Age 10, Book IV.).

Bridgetown, N. S.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first attempt to write to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years and likes it fine. I am a great lover of birds and animals. The other evening, as we were returning from school, as we passed the woods we saw a beautiful bird. Maybe someone can tell me what kind it was. It had a yellow body, a light brown head, its tail was yellow and brown, and its back was brown, with the exception of one white spot. It was about the size of a robin.

One day, as we were roaming in the woods, we spied a hollow tree. We looked in and saw a nestful of young squirrels. The nest was made of dead grass. I wonder how many of the Beavers have ever seen young squirrels in their cozy little nest. I cannot describe minutely, as I never saw them very plainly. Will some of the Beavers kindly correspond with me? I hope this will escape the waste-paper basket.

VERA GIMBEL (age 12, Book IV.).  
Breslau, Ont.

In some respects, your description is that of the Evening Grosbeak, but we cannot be sure without a much closer description. By the way, do you know that if you send us a list of four new subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate," (one year each), we will send you a large, handsomely-illustrated bird-book, with the pictures of the birds all in color? Every boy or girl who is interested in birds should have one of these books and a field-glass.

Dear Puck,—I thought I would try to write a story about what we have been doing at home. In winter, when the men were out cutting wood, I had my little sleigh and put on some of the wood, and looked for a pretty nice long way to take it to the pile, and then I made a nice road and went there one time after another. When that was all done, syrup-cooking came along, and I was out cooking syrup with one of my brothers, and I made a little stove of some old bricks. Then I got some tiles, which I fixed one on top of the other for the chimney, and then I got some wood which would burn nicely. I had an old dipper with no handle and got some syrup out of the big pan and cooked it till it was taffy. Then we had fun eating that taffy. Sometimes I helped gathering sap. We had two hundred and thirteen pails out, but we had one pretty big tree where we put two pails at it. When we were finished syrup-cooking, I got my fishing-rod and went fishing. One afternoon I got fifty fish.

We have a little white dog whose name is Sport. He got into a little fight with a ground-hog till his nose was bleeding. He kills rats and mice when he has a chance.

In the summer we go back in the creek

to swim. Then, sometimes a crab comes along and pinches our toes. Then by and by comes the winter, and we go skating and sleigh-riding with our sleighs. Well, I guess I must close for this time.

MILTON MARTIN (age 12, Jr. IV.).  
Waterloo, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

### Our Junior Beavers.

[For all pupils from First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

#### A Boy's Questions.

What keeps the stars from falling?  
What makes the earth go round?  
How can flies walk on the ceiling?  
Just like they do on the ground?

Why don't it snow in summer?  
Don't the fishes ever get drowned?  
Did you ever see any fairies?  
Who lost the knife that I found?

How many weeks till vacation?  
It ought to be here pretty soon.  
How many fives in a hundred?  
How far away is the moon?

Where do the bees get honey?  
Who finds balloons that are lost?  
What makes people bald-headed?  
How much do elephants cost?

What makes you tired this evening?  
There's a gray hair in your head!  
Wonder what makes me sleepy?  
Good-night; I'm going to bed.

—"Judy."

### Little Beavers' Letter Box

Dear Puck,—I thought I would write to you again. We have a little colt; his name is King; he was born on the king's birthday. I have two young red squirrels; I got them from a nest in the bush. I call one Tommy; he is very cross, and will bite. I call the other Minnie; I can handle and amuse her all day; she will not bite. They like to drink sweet cream. My brother and I still drive our goats. I love animals of all kinds. I am taking music lessons, but I would rather play with my pets. I have a lot of young banties. I must close for now; my letter is getting long. Good-bye all.

JOSIE READMAN (age 11).  
Erindale P. O., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I like going to school. I am working in fractions in the Arithmetic. We have lots of fun playing ball. My two brothers and I are the only English ones at school. All the rest are French, but we have good times, for we can talk French, too. I like my teacher. We have just read a piece from the book, "The King of the Golden River," in our Third Reader at school. It must be an interesting book. Now I guess I will tell something about home. The school is just across the road. I milk three and four cows. We have eleven to milk; later on we will have thirteen. I have twelve chickens and twenty-two hens. I will have five hens hatching next week. They are very late, and I have two more just set. I have four nice calves. For pets we have a little kitten and plenty of birds in the barn, although not tame, but I like them as well as if they were tame. I should like to know what kind of bird this is. It was white on the back and head, and part of the wings, and the rest all black. As this is my first letter I will not make it too long. I will write and tell you about my chickens next time.

EUNICE MAY LAMB  
(Age 9, Book III.).

Joseph's Falls, Ont.

The bird may have been a bobolink, but you should have told more about it to make us sure. In observing birds you must sit very still, so that they will come as close as possible; then you can have a good look at them.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I am nine years old. My home is situated right near the cove. I catch many fish in it. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, and I enjoy reading the letters in it. There are some fine jokes in the paper. I have a pet dog; I call him Captain. He likes to ride in a

wagon. I go for the cows every night and take them back in the morning. I ride old Bess.

MORLEY COY (age 9).

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. Every week I read the letters that the other Beavers write. Last night I ran a nail in my foot. It is so sore that I cannot go to school this week. My uncle died on the 3rd of January, and my grandfather on the 3rd of February. All the Beavers tell about their pets, and I will, too. I have a little kitten; her name is Matty. I have a dog; his name is Minto. We have six calves; four of them are red, and two are red and white. I think I will close now.

JOHN BREATHTAT  
(Age 9, Book Jr. III.).

### Beaver Circle Notes.

Some interesting letters are held over. Several letters were thrown in the w. p. b. because the writers forgot to state class at school. Don't forget that, if in the Third Book, you must be sure to tell whether Junior or Senior Third.

No one got a prize this time, you see, although Clarence Fitz Randolph and Eunice Lamb very nearly did. Remember, Beavers, to get prizes you must write VERY good letters. It is not of much use, you see, just to number and name your pets, but if you tell something INTERESTING about them—why, that is a different story.

### The One-talent Man.

He couldn't sing and he couldn't play,  
He couldn't speak and he couldn't pray;  
He'd try to read, but he'd break right down.

Then sadly grieve and smile or frown,  
While some with talents ten begun,  
He started out with only one.  
"With this," he said, "I'll do my best,  
And trust the Lord to do the rest."  
His trembling hand and tearful eye  
Gave forth a word of sympathy.  
When all alone with one distressed,  
He whispered words that calmed the breast.

And little children learned to know  
When grieved and troubled where to go.  
He loved the birds, the flowers, the trees,  
And loving him his friends loved these.  
His homely features lost each trace  
Of homeliness, and in his face  
There beamed a kind and tender light  
That made surrounding features bright.  
When illness came he smiled at fears,  
And bade his friends to dry their tears.  
He said, "Good bye," and all confess  
He made of life a grand success.

—Presbyterian Journal.

### The New Householder.

By Marion Couthouther Smith.

Who sits under my roof-tree?  
One whom I have not known;  
He dug not the old foundations,  
He laid not a single stone;  
Where a thousand echoes greet me,  
He hears no word nor breath,  
And the walls that to me are lettered,  
To him are as blank as death.

Here I come as a stranger,  
Faring at his behest;  
Here he rules as the master,  
Greeting a haunted guest;  
For, as I sit by his fireside,  
Faintly I see and hear  
The light of a bygone presence,  
The call of an old-time cheer.

Here I wept in the darkness,  
(Hark, how the old griefs cry!)  
Here she lay in her beauty,  
She who can never die.  
Aye, tho' he pay the purchase,  
I have the right divine!  
His is the shell—the shadow—  
The soul of the house is mine.

The big steamer had left the pier. The young man on the tar barrel still waved his handkerchief desperately.  
"Oh, what're you waiting for? Come on," said his companions disgustedly.  
"I daren't"—with one fearful glance backward.  
"What's the matter?"  
"She has a field glass," said the young man.

### Hospital Nursing at Home

By Elizabeth Robinson Scovil.

Author of "The Care of Children,"  
"Preparation for Motherhood," etc.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is almost as common in the country as in town, which should not be. Pure air and good food should keep people in good health.

Typhoid fever, as we have learned in recent years, is a germ disease. It does not arise out of the ground, and cannot be caused by the worst of bad smells alone.

The germ, which invades the body and attacks especially the small intestine, has come from some other case of typhoid, it may be many miles distant.

It has been stated that typhoid germs can be carried in running water for sixty miles. Milk cans washed in infected water have taken the disease to many of the users of the milk.

It is now believed by the best authorities that these germs must be swallowed, either as food or in drink, taken into the stomach and passed on to the intestinal tract, before they can find lodgement and do harm. They cannot force an entrance into the body for ill by being breathed into the lungs. No doubt those persons who are brought into contact with cases of typhoid fever, and many who are not, absorb into their systems myriads of these tiny bacteria without harm. Why is this? Some persons possess within themselves, probably in the blood, a power of resistance which prevents these germs from growing and developing. They are killed, or rendered harmless, and cannot by increasing and multiplying give rise to the symptoms that we call typhoid fever. These fortunate ones escape the disease.

More depends upon the nursing in typhoid than in almost any other illness. The treatment prescribed by the doctor must be faithfully carried out. The life of the patient depends upon his being kept quiet, clean and properly fed, and management of this belongs to the nurse. When a patient is very ill and a professional nurse is not employed the women of the family are apt to exhaust themselves by all trying to take care of the sufferer at once. They are in and out of the sick room all the time, and feel that they are wanting in proper affection and solicitude if they undress at night and go to bed.

In a case of typhoid fever this matter should be settled in the beginning. A long strain is coming, and a good general keeps some troops in reserve, who may be called upon at a critical moment and perhaps turn impending defeat into victory.

If there is only one woman available in the home there are sure to be neighbors who are anxious to help. The homekeeper should, if possible, take the day duty herself, or at least be on hand when the doctor comes to give her report and receive his directions. Some nurses divide the work, one taking it from midnight until noon, the other the remaining twelve hours. This latter part could be divided between two neighbors.

The directions which the doctor gives should be written down. When a neighbor takes charge a slip should be given her with the exact hours at which food and medicine are to be given marked on it. She should be asked to cross off the hour with a pencil when she has done what is required. All the necessary care should be carefully explained to her, and she should be shown where to find everything she will need.

The fear of infection is so strong as sometimes to prevent persons from offering assistance. If the proper precautions as to cleanliness and disinfecting are observed there is little or no danger. I have seen many cases of typhoid nursed in the open wards of a hospital without the disease being communicated to anyone.

#### NECESSITY OF QUIET.

In typhoid the small intestine is filled with little ulcers. The danger is that these ulcers will eat through the wall of the intestine and cause exhausting hemorrhage or fatal inflammation.

The patient must not be allowed to sit up nor to get out of bed for any purpose. Proper vessels can be obtained in which to receive the dis-

Home

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charges. If these are not to be had there are substitutes to be found in every household which can be given up for the purpose. A pitcher and a large earthen bowl may be utilized. Pads should be made, not less than a yard square, of many thicknesses of newspaper, with a layer of cotton batting, or some other soft material, on top, covered with cheese cloth. These are placed under the patient to protect the bed, and when soiled are rolled up and burned. If there is much discharge a square of white table oilcloth can be made the foundation, disinfected and used again.

GENERAL CARE.

The sheets and clothing can be changed as directed in the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" for April 27th, and when the clothing is removed a sponge bath can be given without wetting the bed, by placing a folded blanket under the patient and spreading one over him. Under this shelter the sponging is done. The lower part of the back, where the weight rests, the shoulder blades, the heels and elbows, should be rubbed with alcohol at least four times in the twenty-four hours and powdered with any good unperfumed powder. This prevents the formation of bed sores. The mouth should be washed with water in which a little borax is dissolved, and the teeth cleaned with bits of soft rag. This is important, as otherwise the teeth get in very bad condition. The cleaning should be done frequently. If the lips are dry a little white vaseline may be used. The finger and toe nails require special attention to keep them daintily clean. Every woman's hair should be brushed every day, and braided in two plaits, tied at the ends.

DIET.

The mention of diet always recalls to my mind an old hospital patient who used to say, "I don't want no nourishment; I want to eat what I'd ruther." Most typhoid patients, especially in the convalescent stage, would heartily agree with her. As the disease attacks especially the small intestine, which is a part of the digestive tract, the food that is eaten must be most carefully regulated. Liquid diet is given during the early stages. Milk used to be the chief reliance, but it was found to have many objections as an exclusive nourishment, and is now usually alternated with very thin, strained gruel, made with cornstarch, prepared barley or arrowroot, sometimes made with milk, sometimes with water. Raw eggs are given, the yolks beaten and diluted with orange juice, or water, and the white shaken in a bottle, or self-sealing fruit jar, with a cup of cold water and a little salt or sugar as preferred. Most sick people dislike sweet things. Chick and mutton broth, beef juice and beef tea are also given. Some doctors give soft blanc mange, curds, smooth soft custard and even bread quite early in the disease. They say that the patient is better nourished than by liquids alone, and does not suffer from hunger during convalescence. It is then that the greatest care must be exercised in the feeding. The kind and quantity of nourishment should be regulated by the doctor, and no departure from his instructions be permitted. Any error at this time may bring on a relapse. A mass of undigested food may cause a half-healed ulcer to break through the coats of the intestine and cause a profuse bleeding, or acute inflammation.

DISINFECTATION.

Every person having charge of a case of typhoid fever is bound not to let it spread farther. If it does it shows that there has been carelessness somewhere. Everything that comes in contact with the patient must be disinfected, and most particularly the discharges, as by these the disease is principally communicated. In the country it is best to dig a pit, spread in it a thick layer of quick lime and deposit the discharges on this, covering each addition with a fresh layer of lime. The pit should be covered with boards, which must be burned when the pit is finally filled in. Wood ashes may be used if lime cannot be obtained. Copperas, sulphate of iron, is a cheap and good disinfectant for the vessels.

Before they are used put in some of the solution and pour in enough to cover the contents before they are emptied. To make the solution, add one pound of copperas to a gallon of water. If pads are used and short night-dresses the clothing will not be stained. Should it accidentally become so, pour boiling water directly on the stains before soaking. Throw all clothes into a tub of water with a handful of washing soda. After soaking boil them in a covered boiler with two handfuls of washing soda, rinse and hang in the air. All cups, dishes and spoons used in the sick room should be rinsed in water containing washing soda, put in a saucepan kept for the purpose, in cold water, and boiled for at least twenty minutes. Fresh air, sunshine, and plenty of soap and water are powerful disinfectants.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

This is the name that we have given to nature's efforts to rid the system of a quantity of refuse matter that cannot be digested or absorbed, and must therefore be sent out of the body. Too much food, or food of the wrong kind, as fruit or vegetables, not properly fresh, has set up this commotion. It occurs most often in summer, perhaps because the body is then relaxed by the heat and moisture, and not as well able to deal with an over supply of food as when braced by the cold of winter. A gentle laxative dose is the first remedy to help nature to get rid of the offender. After that strict attention to diet for a few days will effect a cure, unless there is some deep-seated cause for the condition. Toast, soda crackers crisped in the oven, cornstarch, gruel and boiled milk form an appropriate diet. No meat, vegetables, fruit, cream or fresh milk. A very little butter, and, when convalescence begins, a boiled egg may be permitted. With young children, stop giving milk and feed barley gruel, white of egg in water, and arrowroot gruel. When milk is begun again, sterilize it for a time. Keep the child cool, but do not allow him to become chilled.

Friend and Enemy.

My friend was perfection in my sight, And all he did was done aright; I saw in him no flaw or blot, When men assailed him I was hot His dear perfections to defend, Because he was my trusted friend. Mine enemy was wholly bad, I saw each weakness that he had, I wondered what men saw to praise And heard approval with amaze. No worth or goodness could I see Because he was mine enemy. Yet I was wrong, for after all In him I thought was wholly small I've found so many greatnesses, I've found so much of littleness In him who had my perfect trust, That time has made my judgment just. And now with keener eyes I see That neither friend nor enemy Is wholly good or wholly ill, For both are men and human still. In both is much the years shall prove That we should hate—but more to love. —Maurice Smiley, in Leslie's.

Be Strong!

Be strong! We are not here to play, to dream, to drift, We have hard work to do and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift. Be strong! Say not the days are evil. Who's to blame? And fold the hands and acquiesce. Oh, shame! Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name. Be strong! It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong, How hard the battle goes, the day, how long, Faint not, fight on! To-morrow comes the song. —Maltbie Babcock.

The Lighter Side of Count Tolstoi.

So many of the admirers of Tolstoi's work, both literary and didactic, have insisted on the sombre side of his genius, that one is tempted to turn to the lighter side of the man who, before all others, has the whole world as his audience. Mr. Aylmer Maude, in his fascinating "Life of Tolstoi: First Fifty Years" (Constable, 10s. 6d. net), shows us the author of "War and Peace" as one of the most human figures in the whole history of literature, a man absolutely without pose, and wholly sincere alike in his virtues and in his sins.

LEARNING TO FLY.

From earliest childhood he showed his imaginative impulsiveness, and when he was about seven or eight he wished to anticipate the twentieth century by learning to fly. One day, at Moscow, instead of going to dinner with the rest, Leo remained behind, and threw himself from a window several yards above the ground. He had not been able to fly, but the concussion of the brain which followed this heroic attempt was fortunately very slight, and, after a sleep of eighteen hours, he woke up perfectly well. Less fortunate was the little daughter of his father's friend, Islenyef, to whom Leo became attached as a child. Jealous of her for speaking to others, he pushed her off a balcony, and for long afterwards she walked with a limp. Twenty-five years later Tolstoi married the daughter of this little girl, and his mother-in-law said to him, "Evidently you pushed me off the balcony in my childhood that you might marry my daughter afterwards!"

IN THE CRIMEA.

In that wonderful book, "Sevastopol," Tolstoi has sketched many types of the Russian officer. This is how he appeared to his brother officers, in the words of one of them: "How Tolstoi woke us all up in those hard times of war, with his stories and his hastily composed couplets! He was really the soul of our battery. When he was with us we did not notice how time flew, and there was no end to the general gaiety. . . . When the Count was away, when he trotted off to Simferopol, we all hung our heads. He would vanish for one, two, or three days. . . . At last he would return—the very picture of a prodigal son! sombre, worn-out, and dissatisfied with himself. . . . Then he would take me aside, quite apart, and would begin his confessions. He would tell me all: how he had caroused, gambled, and where he had spent his days and nights; and all the time, if you will believe me, he would condemn himself and suffer as though he were a real criminal. He was so distressed that it was pitiful to see him. That's the sort of man he was. In a word, a queer fellow, and, to tell the truth, one I could not quite understand. He was, however, a rare comrade, a most honorable fellow, and a man one can never forget!"

An officer who joined the battery just after Tolstoi had left it records that he had left behind him the reputation of being a good fellow, a first-rate rider, and "an athlete who, lying on the floor, would let a man weighing thirteen stone be placed on his hands, and could lift him up by sytaightening his arms." Nobody could beat him at a tug-of-war, played not with a rope, but with a stick. He kept up his love of gymnastics in after-life: "Gymnastics were fashionable in Moscow in those days, and anyone wishing to find Tolstoi between one and two o'clock in the afternoon could do so at the Gymnasium on the Great Dmitrovka Street, where, dressed in gymnastic attire, he might be seen intent on springing over the vaulting horse without upsetting a cone placed on its back. He always was expert at physical exercises, a first-rate horseman, quick at all games and

sports, a swimmer, and an excellent skater."

ON HIMSELF.

On these things, however, Tolstoi does not insist in his Diary. This is how he appears to himself: "I am ugly, awkward, uncleanly, and lack society education. I am irritable, a bore to others, not modest, intolerant, and as shame-faced as a child. I am almost an ignoramus. What I do know I have learned anyhow, by myself, in snatches, without sequence, without a plan, and it amounts to very little. I am incontinent, undecided, inconstant, and stupidly vain and vehement, like all characterless people. I am not brave. I am not methodical in life, and am so lazy that idleness has become an almost unconquerable habit of mine. "I am clever, but my cleverness has as yet not been thoroughly tested on anything; I have neither practical nor social nor business ability. "I am honest; that is to say, I love goodness, and have formed a habit of loving it, and when I swerve from it I am dissatisfied with myself and return to it gladly; but there is a thing I love more than goodness, and that is fame. I am so ambitious, and so little has this feeling been gratified, that, should I have to choose between fame and goodness, I fear I may often choose the former. "Yes; I am not modest, and therefore I am proud at heart, though shame-faced and shy in society." Needless to say, Mr. Maude disputes point by point this travesty of the gallant officer who refused the Cross of St. George, in order that it might be bestowed on a common soldier.

WHAT THE STEWARD SAW.

Leo Tolstoi continued his love of exercise when engaged in agricultural pursuits at Yasnaya. His brother Nicholas gave the following account of him to the poet Fet: "Lyovotchka is zealously trying to become acquainted with peasant life and with farming, of both of which, like the rest of us, he has till now had but a superficial knowledge. But I am not sure what sort of acquaintance will result from his efforts: Lyovotchka wants to get hold of everything at once, without omitting anything—even his gymnastics. So he has rigged up a bar under his study window. And, of course, apart from prejudice, with which he wages such fierce war, he is right: gymnastics do not interfere with farming; but the steward sees things differently and says, 'One comes to the master for orders, and he hangs head downward in a red jacket, holding on by one knee to a perch, and swings himself. His hair hangs down and blows about, the blood comes to his face, and one does not know whether to listen to his orders or to be astonished at him!'" Tolstoi, according to this account, was delighted at the way in which a Ufan stuck out his arms when plowing, and himself forthwith took to the plow and began to "Ufanize."

A FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

Like President Roosevelt, Tolstoi was fond of bear-shooting. Once, taken by surprise, he missed a bear at six yards, after which he wounded her in the mouth at two yards. She rushed on, however, and knocked Tolstoi down in the snow. Carried past him at first by her own impetus, the bear soon returned, and the next thing Tolstoi knew was that he was being weighed down by something heavy and warm, and then he felt that his face was being drawn into the bear's mouth. He could only offer a passive resistance, by drawing down his head as much as possible between his shoulders and trying to present his cap, instead of his face, to the bear's teeth. This state of things lasted only a few seconds, yet long enough for the bear, after one or two misses, to get her teeth into the flesh above and below his left eye. Luckily, a well-known professional huntsman named

Ostashkof came up at this crisis, and, armed only with a small switch, shouted at the bear, "Where are you getting to? Where are you getting to?" At which the bear took fright and made off.

#### AS A SCHOOLMASTER.

All the world knows of Tolstoi's philanthropic work among the moujiks as a schoolmaster. But even in this most serious role human nature is blended with philosophy. The writer, N. V. Ouspensky, tells of a visit to Yasnaya Polyana, in 1862, during which Tolstoi asked him to glance at some of the compositions his pupils had written. Taking up one of them at random, he read: "One day, Lyof Nikolayevitch (Tolstoi) called Savoskin up to the blackboard and ordered him to solve a problem in arithmetic. 'If I give you five rolls, and you eat one of them, how many rolls will you have left?' Savoskin could nohow solve this problem, and the Count pulled his hair for it. . . ." The guest pointed out this masterpiece to Tolstoi, who sighed, crossed his hands before him, and observed: "Life in this world is a hard task." Certainly the works of the great novelist bear witness to the truth of this statement, but none the less there is a lighter side to Count Leo Tolstoi.—[T. P.'s Weekly.

#### If.

By Rudyard Kipling.

- If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about don't deal in lies;  
Or being hated don't give way to hating;  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wide;
- If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;
- If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the will which says to them "Hold on!"
- If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

A man went into a store to buy a fountain pen. The young saleswoman gave him one to try, and he covered several sheets of paper with the words, "Tempus Fugit."

The obliging vendeuse offered him another pen. "Perhaps," she said, "you'd like one of these stubs better, Mr. Fugit."

#### The Unpleasant Habit of Belittling Others.

In Success Magazine, Orison Swett Marden attacks the man of mean and ungenerous disposition, who has acquired the habit of belittling the achievements of all around him.

The habit of belittling is a confession of weakness, of inferiority, of a small, jealous, envious nature; a confession that one's life is not well poised, well balanced. The large, magnanimous soul has no room for jealousy, for the belittling spirit. It magnifies the good and minimizes the bad.

A spirit of generosity and kindness is an indication of greatness of soul. Jealousy, envy, a disposition to keep from others the credit which belongs to them, are marks of a small nature, a pinched mentality. A kindly spirit always accompanies largeness of nature, breadth of character. The man who belittles a competitor, who maintains a mean silence when he should praise, only exhibits to the world his own narrowness and stinginess of soul. A man with a really large nature is generous, charitable, even to his enemy.

The belittler does not realize that in disparaging others, in discounting the achievements of competitors, he is exposing the limitations of his own soul, the smallness of his nature, and not only that, but all the time is making the person he is talking to, think less of him. We little imagine that when we draw a picture of others, we draw one of ourselves. A small, mean soul, sees only small, mean things in another. A really great nature sees only the good qualities of others.

Unfortunately, men of great ability who have been distinguished for brilliant intellectual gifts, often unusual courage and tenacity of purpose, men who have really done big things, have frequently been insanely jealous and envious of others, especially those in the same profession or business as themselves.

Many singers and actors—and, I am sorry to say, some clergymen—suffer from professional jealousy. They are pained by hearing others in their profession praised. This jealousy is perhaps more characteristic of professional people generally than of business people.

I know a clergyman who would be very popular and successful if he were only large enough to see the good in his brother clergymen, but he is not. He is always emphasizing their faults and weaknesses, especially those of men who are gaining in popularity. If anyone praises another clergyman, "Yes," he will say, "he is a pretty good man, but he is not always absolutely accurate, reliable, in his statements"; or, "He is very free in his use of other preachers' sermons; he is a great borrower of ideas"; or he will make some other nasty, belittling remark.

#### The Opportunity of Being Pleasant.

"She and her husband and children; and they are well and they are good and they are contented; and yet, she was actually unhappy because—her dressmaker disappointed her!" says some poor soul who has paid the price—a woman whose house is left unto her desolate. To such a one, the whimpering and scolding complaint about the unimportant, seems an incredible folly, and she is moved to say to her complaining rich friend: "Do stop to remember that you are rich; remember all you possess!" But instead of remembering her wealth, the foolish woman is bewailing her poverty; she is consumed with worry over unimportant things. The dressmaker brings tears to her eyes; the domestic problem keeps her awake at night; an invitation which does not come turns the world black before her.

Shame! says the poor creature, whose sense of proportion has been born in some bitter hour of fear or bereavement or wrongdoing.

And it is a shame—a shame for people who have in their lives the consciousness of love and character and courage to fall into the wasteful folly of unhappiness about the unimportant. It would be bad enough if this shameful kind of unhappiness could be confined to the person who experiences it; but, unfortunately, its black edge spreads over on to other lives. No woman who comes down to her breakfast-table with what her son frankly calls a "grouch on," is graciously to herself alone.

Her husband feels it; that same candid son feels it; her servants feel it; and so the day falls a little more darkly than it need on the world.

It is curious how rarely we stop to reflect upon the duty of being conscious of our happiness, of being pleasant, in fact, for the sake of other people's happiness. And it is so simple a duty, too, always at our hand! It does not need that we shall go out and look for it, as we might look for a high deed to do—a dragon to slay, a movement to reform the world, a vocation, a martyrdom! Sometimes we have to hunt for such things; while right at hand is this great and simple and serious opportunity—the opportunity of being pleasant.—Margaret Deland, in Harper's Bazar.

#### She Took Notice.

An inspector one day visited a country school taught by a young lady, and in the course of the lesson said, "Now, children, I wish you to take notice of what I do, and then write an account of it."

Then he stepped to the blackboard and wrote a sentence upon it.

All the children except one wrote in effect that the inspector came into the school and wrote on the blackboard, "I love a good school."

One little girl, however, followed instructions more literally, and completed the story by adding:

"And then he went to the platform, sat down, played with his watch chain, twirled his mustache, and winked at the teacher."

## COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM



Your children have what you lacked—a dentifrice as delicious as it is efficient.

One inch twice a day keeps the teeth from decay

"We must look to the mothers to inaugurate preventive measures in the care of children's teeth," says a writer in the Dental Digest.

The delightful flavor of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream makes it a treat, not a task, to use it night and morning. It not only thoroughly

#### CLEANS—PRESERVES—POLISHES

but its wonderful antiseptic qualities keep the mouth in that sweet, clean, non-acid condition that is a safeguard against the growth of decay-germs.

Colgate's is the antiseptic, anti-acid cream that is delicious without the presence of sugar, an efficient cleanser without "grit," and all that is beneficial without any injurious effect.

Act-to-day. Delay means decay. Supply Colgate's and a good tooth-brush to every member of the family.

42 inches of Cream in Trial Tube sent for 4 cents.

## COLGATE & CO.

Dept. A Coristine Bldg., Montreal  
NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, SYDNEY  
W. G. M. SHEPHERD, Montreal, Sole Agent for Canada.

121

#### The White Man.

Wherever the white man's feet have trod,  
(Oh, far does the white man stray)  
A bold road rifles the virginal sod,  
And the forest wakes out of its dream of God,

To yield him the right of way.  
For this is the law: by the power of thought  
For worse, or for better, are miracles wrought.

Wherever the white man's pathway leads,  
(Far, far, has that pathway gone)  
The earth is littered with broken creeds,  
And always the dark man's tent recedes,  
And the white man pushes on.  
For this is the law: be it good or ill,  
All things must yield to the stronger will.

Wherever the white man's light is shed,  
(Oh, far has that light been thrown)  
The nature has suffered, and beauty fled,  
The goal of the race has been thrust ahead

And the might of the race has grown.  
For this is the law: be it cruel or kind,  
The universe sways to the power of mind.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Mr. Green—"Now I'm going to tell you something, Ethel. Do you know that last night, at your party, your sister promised to marry me? I hope you'll forgive me for taking her away?"

Little Ethel—"Forgive you, Mr. Green! Of course I will. Why, that's what the party was for!"





### Try this Thirsty Flour

A very thirsty flour. Absorbs a lot of water. Because it contains so much *gluten*. Manitoba wheat is wonderfully rich in sturdy *gluten*. And, think of it, FIVE ROSES is milled exclusively from the very cream of the Manitoba wheat berries. So FIVE ROSES must be awfully thirsty, don't you see. In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water. So you get more loaves than usual without using more flour. You use less. Your flour lasts longer, doesn't it? Less trips to your dealer. That's how FIVE ROSES saves money. Actually saves YOU money. Use this economical flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

### Unlucky John.

There is an old saying that "Some men are born to ill luck," but a close inquiry into the circumstances attending the "bad luck" of most cases will reveal a carelessness, a lack of method, a general shiftlessness, a sufficient cause for the effect. A good old countrywoman of an inland Maine town was recently telling the writer of her son's misfortunes.

"John has nuthin' but bad luck," she said. "Everything he sets his hand to comes to a bad end. I don't see why he should be so unlucky. Now, there was his colt, worth mor'n \$50, and it fell through the floor and broke its neck."

"I suppose there was something wrong with the floor?" I queried.

"I do s'pose 'twas getting a little weak," she answered, "but John was a-goin' to fix it when he got round to it."

"No, that wasn't it," she continued. "'Twas all on account of his bad luck.

There was his yoke of oxen; he'd fed 'em and fussed over 'em till everybody admitted they was the best yoke in town; and if you believe it, one o' them oxen got cast one night and had to be killed."

"Was the ox properly hitched?" I asked.

"Pr'aps not," the old lady responded, with a sigh. "But 'twas John's bad luck. Then there was his hens—twenty of 'em died last summer from eatin' salt fish."

"Where could they get salt fish?" was my surprised question.

"Well, you see, John went fishin' and brought home a lot o' fish. He salted 'em and hung 'em on the fence to cure, and the hens was possessed to pick at 'em all the time."

"The hens must have been hungry to do that," I remarked.

"I don't s'pose John did feed 'em so much as he'd ought to, but 'twas just in keeping with his bad luck, for them hens to up and die. And now his barn o' hay

is all burned up, and nobody knows how it took fire."

"Does John smoke?" I inquired.

"Well, I s'pose John does smoke more'n he ought to. And I s'pose maybe he sometimes smoked in the barn; but lots o' men does it and don't get burned up."

"It's hard for your son," I said; "but don't you think John's bad luck is partly due to carelessness?"

"Mebbe 'tis," sighed the old lady.

"And now his barn's burned up, and he

hasn't got a cent o' insurance. You see, he was calc'ulating to get insured one o' these days, when he come round to it, I do declare. John's a dreadful unlucky man."—Selected.

"Do you know that there are millions of germs on a dollar bill?" "So I've heard, but if they expect to transfer themselves from the bill to me while it is in my possession, they'll have to step lively."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### It is True Economy

to use the highest grade of sugar like

# St. Lawrence Sugar

It is brilliantly white and sparkling—looks dainty and tempting on the table—and goes further because it is absolutely pure sugar of the finest quality. Make the test yourself. Compare "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" with any other.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited  
MONTREAL. 33



### Japanese Proverbs.

By Jessie Juliet Knox.

Poke a canebrake and a snake will crawl out.

Like carrying a cup brimful.

To feed with honey; that is, to flatter.

Proof is better than discussion.

Use the cane before you fall down.

Like casting a stone at an egg.

A roving dog runs against a stick (a man willing to work will surely find employment).

To avoid the appearance of evil three proverbs are given:

Don't wipe your shoes in a melon patch; don't adjust your cap while passing under a pear tree; don't stay long when the husband is not at home.

The world is just as a person's heart makes it.

Send the child you love most on a journey.

Cast the lion's cub into the valley. Let the pet son travel abroad.

Give sails to dexterity.

He conceals a sword under a laugh.

To make two enemies, injure each other.

Beware of a beautiful woman; she is like red pepper.

The unskillful speaker is long-winded.

It takes a clever man to preach a short sermon.

Making an idol does not give it a soul.

If you hate any one, let him live.

Live under your own hat (let well enough alone).

Make a lid for that fool; cover him up.

A tongue three inches long can kill a man six feet high.

Give victuals to your enemy.

A cur that bravely barks before its own gate.

Even a monkey sometimes falls from a tree.

To rub salt on a sore (adding insult to injury).

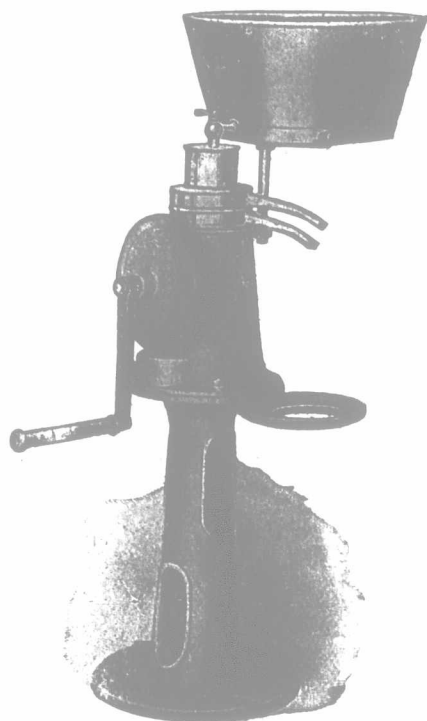
Excess of politeness becomes impoliteness.

A blind man does not fear a snake (fools rush in where angels fear to tread).

Poverty cannot overtake diligence.

EVENTUALLY  
The "PREMIER"

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LET IT BE NOW  
AND  
SAVE EXPENSE

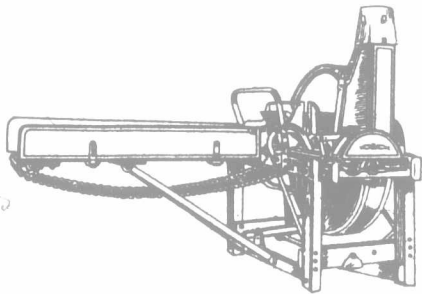
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Premier Cream Separator Co.

Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO. St. John, N. B.

Handles Twelve Tons  
of Silage an Hour

Cuts corn any length, from  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch to an inch-and-a-half, and elevates it forty feet at the rate of twelve tons an hour. Yet the Thom's Ensilage Cutter uses no more than the ordinary cutter of far less capacity. You want this machine for filling your silo. Its price is moderate.



There's strength and satisfaction built into every detail of

Thom's Ensilage  
Cutter and  
Silo Filler

Picture shows Model 13B, for general farm use—8 to 12 tons an hour. Style 16A handles 25 tons an hour—great for threshermen!

Equipped with Knives that STAY Sharp

Specially-tempered knives made for us in Sheffield, England, by Spear & Jackson—knives that hold a keen edge longer than you would think possible. Model, pictured here, uses only  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 8 horse-power to cut and elevate 400 pounds a minute. And it is mighty hard to get it out of order—it's built to stand the racket.

Does Its Work with Least Fuss

Every part that must endure strain is built with surplus strength—bottom drum, for instance, of ten gauge steel. Keep the Thom's going at top speed with no fear of a smash. Year after year satisfaction in this machine. Why not ask us NOW for particulars, proofs and price?

DAIN MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Welland, Ont.

DIFFERENT BRAND.

"I'm troubled with insomnia."  
"So am I. I've had it for a year. The doctor calls it neuris insomnia paralaxitis."  
"Gee! I've only had mine six months, and its mother calls it Arthur."—Cleveland Leader.

"Now, how do you suppose Noah spent the time in the ark during the flood?" the Sunday-school teacher asked.  
"Prayin'," suggested Willie.  
"Fishin'," ventured Dick.  
"Humph!" granted Willie contemptuously. "'Twould be fine fishin' wid only two worms, wouldn't it?"

New Jokes.

Amid the wholesale plagiarism of humor practiced right and left by even such high-class publications as "The Farmer's Advocate" and Ladies' Home Journal, it is refreshing to come across a college paper like the O. A. C. Review, wherein original jokes, anecdotes and sallies are chronicled for the delectation of a mirth-hungry world. From the February number of the Review, we have gleaned a few choice examples out of an unusually good assortment. Some of them are hits at the faculty, others at students, and occasionally one at ex-students. A number of good "breaks" in class work are recorded. Several have evidently been contributed, as usual, by the Macdonald Institute correspondent across the way.

[Note.—We called these jokes original. We mean that most of them are. Glancing over the list, the familiarity of one or two prompts us to suggest that a few may have been borrowed from some other college paper.]

Professor Day (delivering lecture to Short-course students to the accompaniment of a quartette of healthy bull calves)—Opposition, gentlemen, is the life of trade.

Critic—I would advise you, Mr. Calvert, upon taking your seat, to walk quietly and gently upon your tip-toes so as not to awaken the audience.—In the Public Speaking Class.

Dr. Reid, Veterinary Professor—Give treatment for curb in the horse.

Barrett—I would paint the walls and manger with tar, and, if necessary, cover the manger with sheet iron.

Little girl (taking back a half-full medicine bottle to the druggist)—Grandfather's dead, so father thought you might like the rest of the medicine for someone else.

Miss L. (our artist, trying to depict animal life)—Say, has a cow got a mane?

DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.

Butter-cups and daisies,  
And such pretty flowers  
Keep the wretched freshie  
Keying them for hours.

Pretty little weed seeds  
Mixed up in a heap,  
Make the idle sophomore  
Tear his hair and weep.

Spermatophytes and algae  
And structures of the cell,  
Make the worthy junior  
Think the course is—swell.

Of this the lordly senior  
Thinks he knows a lot,  
But when it comes to finals,  
What he writes is rot.

We have noticed lately our friend Tregillus looking very pale and careworn, and, on inquiry, his room-mate informs us that he became the proud possessor of a pipe during Christmas vacation. Every night in the seclusion of his room, he wrestles with the thing, fully imbued with the determination to conquer or die. His facial contortions are something frightful, and tears course down his cheeks, but nevertheless, as Tregillus says, these little inconveniences are fully compensated by the soothing effect on the nerves.

NO MERCY THIS YEAR.

As the mumps excuse will probably fail, it has been proposed to supply the professors with port wine and cigars after the next exams, for use when marking the papers, to induce a happy and, consequently, a lenient frame of mind.

M. D.—Man, but your looking seedy, are you following my prescription, to eat animal foods?

Student—Well, I managed the peas and beans, but I can't get the hay and oats.

FRIENDLINESS.

"What's the good of having friends if you can't ask favors of them?"

"That's right. But I've noticed that the man who has the most friends is the one who asks the fewest favors."—Cleveland Leader.



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 60 cents.

FRUIT AND GRAIN FARM—18 acres Spies and Kings, 3 acres plums and pears, all bearing; owner refused \$450 per year on a 10-year lease of apples alone. 150 acres good land. I have inspected this; it's a bargain. Price, \$7,500. Write me. Henry B. O'Brien, Sells Farms, Collingwood.

ONTARIO VETERAN GRANTS WANTED—Located or unlocated; state price. Box 35, Brantford.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WIRE FENCING FOR SALE—Brand new, at 20 to 50% less than regular price. Write for price-list. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

YOUNG FARMER requires situation on large stock ranch out West. Good rider; \$35 month and board. H. Pullin, Eriandale, Ont.

200 ACRES, Halton County, Trafalgar Township, stock or dairy farm, right at Hornby Station; could put milk on morning train for Toronto. 180 acres of workable land, balance maple and beech bush; two fine running streams; soil clay loam; farm is level and free from stone; well fenced; beautiful solid-brick house of 12 rooms; the bars are frame, 30x48, 24x6, 18x24; rural mail delivery. A moneymaker for someone. Price, \$12,000.00. Terms arranged. Apply to: J. A. Willoughby, Georgetown, Ontario.



S.-C. White Leghorns Great layers and prize-winners. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15; a hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham Ont.

Peace River Lands

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Some choice sections of the best farm land in the Peace River District, personally selected, are now on sale. The soil is ready for the plow—a rich black loam, four to twenty feet deep with clay subsoil; nothing better in the whole Northwest for raising wheat and other cereals.

The climate is ideal; the settlers are flocking there; grading is being done on the C. N. R. from Edmonton towards our property, and the G. T. P. is now making a survey for a line from Edson north. Purchase now while the land is cheap. Write for map and full particulars.

GUNDY & GUNDY  
703 Kent Building, Toronto, Ont.

WHAT "HAMLET" LACKED.

In the far West, "Hamlet" was one evening given by a strolling company, and this is the criticism that appeared next day in the local paper, written by the minor dramatic critic:

There is too much chinning in this piece. The author is behind the times, and seems to forget that what we want nowadays is hair-raising situations and detectives.

In the hands of a skillful playwright, a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's uncle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have lifted the audience out of their cowhides.

The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet sasses his mother is a very bad example to the rising generation.

Our advice to the author is more action, more love-making, and plenty of specialties. The crazy-girl scene should be cut out altogether and a rattling good song and dance substituted.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A would-be wag once sent Henry Ward Beecher a letter containing on a sheet of paper only the words, "April Fool." Mr. Beecher opened it, and a smile spread over his face as he exclaimed: "Well, I've often heard of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign it, but this is the first case of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter!"

### A Guid Scotch Boot



THAT WILL GIVE HONEST VALUE IN WEAR AND COMFORT— THAT IS THE ALL-SCOTCH

It is made from a special Scotch-tanned leather, in black or brown; has double water-tight tongue, stitched welt. The small steel studs in the sole and heel are flush with the leather. A serviceable, light boot, eminently suited for Canada, as numerous testimonials can show.

SENT POST FREE to your OWN DOOR and CUSTOMS DUTY prepaid BY US, on receipt of Money \$5.30 Order for.....

We guarantee what we say, or refund the money in full.

Write for our Colonial Catalogue, which shows a wide selection of boots and shoes for colonial wear, and gives the prices, post free and customs duty included, for delivery to your door.

**H. BROWN & SON**  
313 Argyle St. Established 1835. Glasgow, Scotland.

### WHY NOT ENJOY



the pleasure and comfort of a clear, healthy complexion? If yours is not as you would like it, let us assist you in making it that way. We've had almost twenty years' experience and success.

### Princess Complexion Purifier

means to those who use it a pure, clear skin, free from tan, freckles, moth-patches, discolorations, spots, blackheads and rashes. Price, \$1.50, delivered.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR**  
Moles, etc., always permanently destroyed by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Come during summer for treatment. Book-let "F" mailed free.

**Hiscott Dermatological Institute**  
61 College St., Toronto.

### A DAY STARTED

on Cowan's Cocoa, is a day with clear head and steady nerves—a day full of snap and life.

DO YOU USE

## COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA (MAPLE LEAF LABEL) 199

**FARMS WANTED**—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 29 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Editing is a profession which includes many various tasks, so many, in fact, that it is not surprising the man in this story from the London Graphic thought that he was an editor. His former employer met him one day and asked after his affairs. Thompson announced that he was a newspaper man.

"I'm in the job department," he explained.

"Editor of the job department?" enquired the other, facetiously.

"Yes, sir; I carries in coal, and scrubs the windows, and cleans the floor, and all such editing as that, sir."

### Homesteads for Women.

The Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg has, up to the present, not been a working organization, but it could not be long before a group of progressive, cultured women should be unsatisfied merely to receive without giving out. Their initial work in activity is the carrying on of a campaign to give free homesteads to women on the same basis as it is given to men. It has worked well across the border line, and women of Canada are no less capable and enduring.

The club has formulated a petition and is circulating it throughout Canada, so that every male resident of the Dominion of eighteen years of age and over will have an opportunity to sign it. The petition is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, in Council:

The petition of the undersigned residents of the Dominion of Canada humbly sheweth that:

1. Whereas, the Dominion Lands Act provides that any person who is the head of a family, or a male who is over the age of eighteen years, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion lands;

2. And, whereas, only women who are widows and who have infant children living may secure homesteads;

3. And, whereas, experience has shown that widows have made successful and desirable settlers;

4. And, whereas, many women, including women without infant children and unmarried women, both Canadian born and British, possessing means, are most desirous of, and would take advantage of the right to homestead;

5. And, whereas, the country would be greatly benefited through the fostering of education of health through the ordinary graces of living; and the greater encouragement of a better class of male settlers;

6. And, whereas, the homestead law discriminates against the man having daughters, providing a birthright dowry only for the homesteader whose children are sons, and none for the homesteader whose children are daughters, and the accident of sex thereby enriches one family and impoverishes the other;

7. And, whereas, many of the women of Canada, although unable to homestead, have entered callings where they do secure their own livelihood, and have thereby contributed their share to the growth and prosperity of the country, it is reasonable to assume that, given the homestead privilege, their consequent action will justify this expansion of favors;

8. And, whereas, such women have to bear their share of the cost of Government, and have largely helped to make Dominion lands valuable, but are nevertheless denied any heritage in them;

9. And, whereas, the privilege of homesteading would afford them an easy, healthful and economic method of securing an independent livelihood;

10. And, whereas, the trend of population is flowing, injuriously to Canada, toward congestion in towns and cities; and all over North America the cry is, "Get back to the land";

11. And, whereas, homesteads to women would draw the population back to the land.

Now, therefore, your petitioners humbly pray: That as soon as possible a bill may be introduced by your Government and enacted by the Parliament of Canada, providing that all women of British birth who have resided in Canada for one year, and if residing with their father or a near relative and are of the age of eighteen years, or if otherwise, are of the age of twenty-one years, shall be granted the privilege of homesteading.

The clauses of the petition are so well and clearly taken to need no comment, and will appeal to the same judgment of everyone. That calling for a year's residence in Canada is an assurance that the would-be homesteader will be acclimatized, and overcome the objection that women not understanding the conditions of life in the new country will rush in and secure land, not knowing what they are up against.—Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.

### The Art of Success.

Nothing More Than Getting Along With People.

"What a fine fellow Percy X. is!" remarked a business man one day to a lawyer friend.

"Yes," rejoined the lawyer, "he is. But he has been with the K's—naming a great corporation—for ten years now, and he is getting only \$150 per month. He has a wife and three children, and, with their tastes, I fancy they have all they can do to live comfortably. He ought to be earning more with his education and capacity."

"Why doesn't he rise faster?" "I'll tell you. He doesn't rise and he can't until he learns how to get along with people. He can't manage men at all. If he tries, he gets himself disliked, and he keeps them in a constant state of irritation."

A similar conversation was recently overheard between two business men. Said one: "I hear that young Paul G., only four years out of college, has been placed at the head of the T. branch of the Y. Company. I didn't know he was so smart. What is his strong point?"

"He is a great fellow to get along with people," answered the other man. "No man would, of course, be put in a place of such responsibility without integrity, fair quickness and ability, and a good education. But there are scores of men who have all those qualities and yet they do not go forward, because they cannot exercise authority. If they receive any, they either make the men under them cross and restive by petty tyrannies, or else they are too good-natured and lose the respect of the men—are imposed on by them, and don't get good work out of them. It seems to be the rarest thing in the world to find young men who have dignity and keeness enough to maintain discipline, and yet can make their subordinates bear the yoke cheerfully and render good service."

A third young man was characterized by the president of a great railway thus: "I haven't had a chance to talk with him and find out how much he knows, but I have watched him several times as he manipulated a gang of men, and he has for weeks managed them wonderfully. We have rarely had a man in our employ who could get so much work out of a lot of men, and at the same time could keep them so decently good-tempered."—Selected.

### In the Wake of the Flat.

A real American lady,  
A born aristocrat,  
With three generations of silver spoons  
To decorate her flat.

Her sideboard, chairs, and buffet,  
From grandma's attic came,  
Her bureau and her davenport  
Are worthy of the name.

Brass and irons in the fireplace,  
With spinning-wheel beside,  
These were her great-grandmother's  
When she was just a bride.

And put away in lavender  
Is grandma's old crape shawl,  
Her slippers and brocaded silk  
She wore at the Governor's ball.

But where, my high-born lady,  
Are your things stored away?  
Perhaps your great-granddaughter  
May hunt them up some day—

The onyx stand and silver plate,  
The Rogers group, the china cat,  
The footstool with its roses red,  
The hanging lamp and knitted mat—

All cherished wedding gifts to you  
Of thirty years ago,  
Where is your wedding dress, my dear,  
Your fans and furbelows?

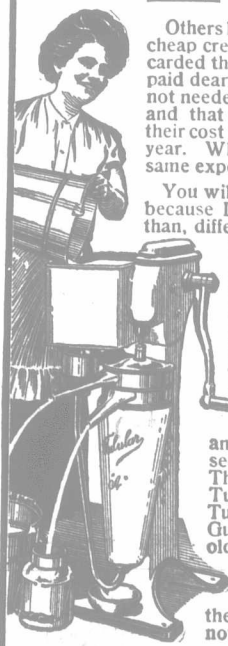
My wedding dress I gave to Kate,  
'Twas just a little token;  
We have moved so much my bric-a-brac  
Has nearly all been broken.

The other things were only junk,  
And so I never fail  
To give it to our church each year,  
For the annual rummage sale.

—Emma M. Babcock.

Anxious people often magnify an evil and make it worse.—Dickens.

### FINALLY A SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator FOR YOU



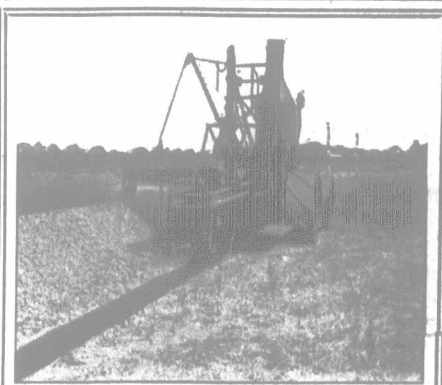
Others have tried disk-filled and cheap cream separators—and discarded them for Tubulars. They paid dearly to learn that disks are not needed in a modern separator, and that cheap separators lose their cost in wasted cream the first year. Why should you buy the same expensive experience?

You will finally have a Tubular, because Dairy Tubulars are later than, different from and superior to all others. No disks. Twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster and twice as clean. Built in the only known way which overcomes the many parts and faults of others. Patented. Cannot be imitated.

Why bother with any other when you can see the quality separator—The World's Best—the Tubular—for the asking. Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Our local representative will gladly show you the Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name.

Write for catalogue No. 193

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



### A Few Facts About the Buckeye Traction Ditcher

**THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER** digs three lineal feet per minute, three feet deep in ordinary soil, and other depths in proportion, at an actual cost of five cents per rod, including labor, fuel, etc. The machine will ditch 100 to 150 rods a day, at a saving of 25 to 50% over the old hand labor method.

You earn from \$15 to \$18 a day net on a small amount of capital invested, and you can ditch nine to ten months in the year; no trouble keeping the machine busy, for the ditches are truer and of perfect grade, and farmers everywhere insist upon the BUCKEYE to do their work.

The machine is self-propelling, in going from job to job, and on good roads will make three miles per hour. Built strong and always ready to run. Anyone can operate the BUCKEYE, it is of such simple construction.

Write to day for our catalogue T.

**The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.**  
FINDLAY, OHIO.

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USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite ware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

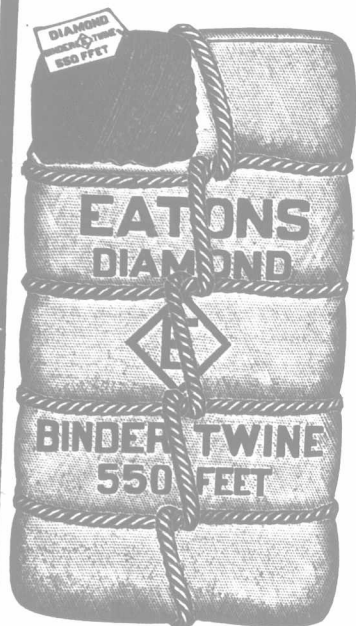
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

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## THE BINDER TWINE THAT GIVES SATISFACTION

We are now in a position to supply the Farmer with either the 550-foot manilla and sisal or the 650-foot pure manilla binder twine, and at prices which will save him money. Diamond  Brand is a twine which we guarantee to be as good as the best on the market to-day. It has been thoroughly tested and is made for us by one of the oldest and most successful Binder Twine Companies in America.

### DIAMOND BRAND 550 FEET MANILLA & SISAL



Average 550 feet  
to the pound

**8<sup>00</sup>**

FOR 100 LBS.

Delivered to your  
nearest railroad  
station in Ontario

**40c**

Extra per 100 lbs.  
For delivery in Quebec  
or the Eastern  
Provinces

### THE REASON WHY

**BECAUSE**—It is superior in strength, and will stand the strongest test put to binder twines.

**BECAUSE**—It averages 550 and 650 feet to the pound, according to grade.

**BECAUSE**—Every ball carries our trade mark, a guarantee of its excellence.

**BECAUSE**—Every foot is thoroughly inspected and tested. It carries an evenness throughout which makes it stronger and also work easily on the machine without knotting or breaking.

**BECAUSE**—Should the twine you buy from us be unsatisfactory for any reason, return it to us at our expense, and we will promptly return your money.

**ORDER EARLY.** Send in your order promptly, to-day if possible. If you do not want us to ship the twine at once, say so in your order; state when you will want it, and we will ship it so it will reach you on the day specified—but in all events we would suggest that you order before July 1st. Thus you will have your order in and be sure to have the twine on hand, ready for harvest, exactly on the day that you want it.

### DIAMOND BRAND 650 FEET PURE MANILLA

Average 650 feet  
to the pound

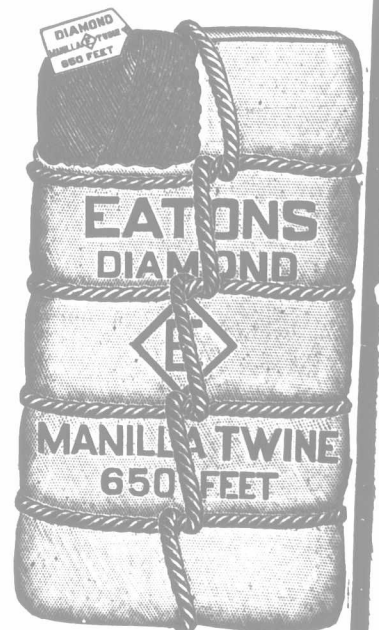
**9<sup>90</sup>**

FOR 100 LBS.

Delivered to your  
nearest railroad  
station in Ontario

**40c**

Extra per 100 lbs.  
For delivery in Quebec  
or the Eastern  
Provinces



## THE GUARANTEE WE GIVE ON BINDER TWINE

We wish you to understand that you RUN ABSOLUTELY NO RISK in ordering Binder Twine from us, for if the twine is not exactly as represented, in weight and measurement, or if for any reason whatever you do not think the twine is the best binder twine value you have ever seen after you have examined it, then you can RETURN IT AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will promptly refund all the money you sent us, and include any money you may have paid out for transportation charges. WE TAKE ALL THE RISK, and if you are not satisfied with our binder twine, return it and GET YOUR MONEY BACK, rather than keep it and be dissatisfied, for we want your twine order next year and every year.

A 50-lb. Bale is the  
smallest quantity  
we sell

THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED  
TORONTO CANADA

We will ship all orders  
the day they are  
received

### 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.

##### PROBABLY TUMORS.

Two three-year-old Holsteins have growing on their hocks, two large lumps. The lumps do not appear to interfere with the cows walking, but they are very unsightly, and may eventually harm the cows. Will you kindly tell me what they are, what they are caused through, and the best possible treatment?

F. A. L.

Ans.—You do not state whether the growths are of a hard, bony nature, or of softer tissue. The chances are that they are tumors, which will probably never interfere with the health of the animal. Treatment would be to cut them out.

V.

## The IDEAL Green Feed Silo

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BUT A TIME-PROVEN FACT



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THE OLDEST COMPANY IN CANADA  
BUILDING SILOS.

Canadian Dairy Supply Company, Limited  
592 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Please Mention this Paper.

### Miscellaneous.

#### A THREE-LEAVED CINQUEFOIL.

Am sending a stem of something which my wife thought was a flower, having bought some new seeds. There is only one plant of it, and it has many branches spreading over the ground for nearly a yard across. A small yellow star flower is all it has on, and looks as though it would flower all season.

J. W. M.

Ans.—The plant is a three-leaved cinquefoil, scientifically known as *Potentilla monspeliensis*. It is more of a weed than a flower-garden plant.

J. D.

#### GOSSIP.

##### IMPORTANT IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., write: "Our Mr. Tisdale is just home from France, where he bought forty head of Percheron stallions and mares, to be shipped in two lots. The first lot arrived at our barns here on June 29th, and consists of some of the best horses that have left France for some time. These horses will be heard from at the different shows this season."

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to wear without holes for Six Months

—the lightest weight, finest hosiery ever made for men, women and children

You don't have to darn hose any more. You don't have to wear darned hose. We give you with every six pairs of Holeproof Hose the signed-in-ink GUARANTEE shown at the right. If one or all pairs wear to holes in six months we replace them with new hose free. These are the original guaranteed hose, the hose with the signature, *Carl Fuschl* on the toe, the first hose ever sold with a guarantee. These same hose are a whirlwind success in the United States. Last year 5,400,000 outlasted the guarantee—wore longer than six months—yet they are made in the lightest weights, are soft and attractive. No hose ever looked, felt or fit any better. They cost just the same as hose that wear out in a week, so you might as well have them. We pay an average of 70 cents per pound for our Egyptian and Sea Island cotton yarn—the top market price. Common yarn sells for 30 cents. That is the ratio of quality all through.

Send to-day for an assortment, and see what a wonderful product they are.

THIS GUARANTEE—signed in ink—gets you new hose free if any wear out.

Men's Socks Sizes 9 1/2 to 12.

Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, navy blue, gun-metal, mulberry. In light weight, 6 pairs \$1.50 (same in medium weight in above colors and in black with white feet, 6 pairs \$1.50). Light and extra light weight (mercerized), 6 pairs \$2.00. Light and extra light LUSTRE SOX, 6 pairs \$3.00. Pure thread-silk sox, 3 pairs (guaranteed three months) \$2.00. Medium worsted merino in black, tan, pearl, navy and natural, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in finer grade, 6 pairs \$3.00.

Women's—Sizes 8 1/2 to 11. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl and black with white feet. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors (except black with white feet) in light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Light weights in black, tan and gun-metal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Same in pure thread-silk, \$3.00 for 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Outsize in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00.

Children's—Sizes 5 1/2 to 10 1/2 for boys, 5 to 9 1/2 for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

Infants' Sox—Colors: tan, baby-blue, white and pink. Sizes 4 to 7. Four pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Ribbed-leg stockings, in same colors and black, sizes 4 to 6 1/2, 4 pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00.

TO DEALERS—Write for our agency proposition. Excellent opportunity. Thousands of dealers in U.S. making big hosiery sales with "Holeproof."

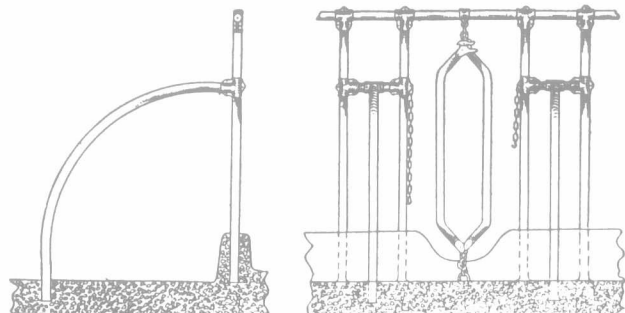
### FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

How to Order If you can't get your dealer the genuine "HOLEPROOF" with the signature, *Carl Fuschl* on the toe, send to us, stating size, colors (whether all one color or six assorted), weight and kind you want, and send the price, and we'll send the hose and the signed guarantee ticket, insuring you the wear as stated above. Unless stated otherwise, six pairs are guaranteed six months. Six pairs of one size, weight and kind in a box. Colors only may be assorted. Send in your order to-day. You'll always wear Holeproof Hose once you try them. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

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Louden's Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions are being used in an increasingly large number of stables, and give perfect satisfaction. The stalls are made of tubular steel, 1 1/2 inches inside diameter, fastened together with malleable iron couplings. They are very strong, perfectly sanitary, and are easily erected. Both stalls and stanchions are finished in aluminum, thus giving the stable a bright and cheerful appearance.

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ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th. For Prize Lists and information write:

J. O. Orr, Manager, City Hall, Toronto

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Mare, twelve years old, went lame on her front leg. She has been lame for about two months; her knee is very badly swollen; she drags her toe on the ground when walking; leg is always in a bent condition. I had my veterinarian to see her. He said it was an abscess, and put a blister on her knee. In a few days he lanced it, but there was no sign of an abscess. Leg is swollen up as far as her body. The first symptom before she went lame was the cords of her leg began to swell. Her knee seemed to get worse after it was lanced.

Ans.—The chances are your mare has developed erysipelas. Give her a purgative ball of one ounce aloes. Bathe the swelling of the limb with warm water three or four times daily. If swelling does not abate, make punctures through the skin with a sharp-pointed knife to let the serum out, and give her one dram of nitrate of potash on her food three times a day. Keep her in the stable, and feed only soft and laxative food. V.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### MELROSE.

Is there a bull named Melrose registered in the Canadian Hereford Herdbook? If so, please give his pedigree.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes. Melrose—8480—was calved March 29th, 1909, the property of L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont. He is by "Amos 15th of Ingleside"—7565—, and from "Amy 4th of Ingleside"—3045—.

##### ITCHY HEELS.

Two-year-old colt has itchy heels (the hind feet are kind of scaly). Got a little sore in the stable, and are not any better since turned out on grass. Seems to rub her feet as if they were itching or bothering her. In every other way in good health.

H. J.

Ans.—Some horses, having hairy, beefy legs, are predisposed to conditions of this kind, and are very hard to treat. Give a purgative of 8 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate 30 grains to a quart of water. Heat to about 100 degrees Fahr., and rub well into the skin of the affected parts twice daily.

##### TARDY FULFILMENT OF ORDER.

A Gas Engine Company, after a good deal of writing, persuaded me to send a sum of money on purchase of a two-cylinder, second-hand engine, but after sending the money they sent me word that on loading the engine a small part was broken, but would send the engine as soon as repaired. After waiting three or four months, they sent me word that they were unable to repair the engine satisfactorily, and so would return my money, or let me have a strong engine for an additional sum. I told them I had no more money at present to invest in an engine and would like the money returned. A few days afterwards they told me they had repaired the engine I sent for at first and would load it at once. I wrote back saying that if it was going to take so long to repair the engine, it would be an aggravation to have it around, and I would like the money returned. Was I justified in doing so? I have received neither engine nor money yet. What would you advise me to do?

J. A. J.

Ans.—Going solely upon your statement of facts, we should say you were morally justified in taking the course you did, and would advise you to press for return of the purchase price. It looks suspiciously like a ruse to sell a new engine.

"My dear," says the husband, as his wife comes to join him for a walk, attired in her hobble skirt, basket hat and other things of the present mode, "I want you to come to the photographer's and have your picture made just as you are."

"Why, do you like me so well in this costume?" she beams.

"Well, my idea is that two years from now I can show you the picture, and you will say things about it that I would like to say about your appearance just now."—Life.

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Mrs. Arthur Moore, Freeport, N.S., writes:—"I would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone who is weak, run down and their nerves all unstrung. I was troubled with nervousness of the very worst kind, and when I started in to take your pills, I was so bad I could not stay in the house alone, nor could I sleep nights. Since taking the pills I am entirely cured and can recommend them to anyone who is nervous and run down."

To any of those suffering in any way from any derangement of the heart or nerves, we can recommend our MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS with the greatest confidence.

They have been tried and proved, for the last twenty years, to be exactly what we claim for them.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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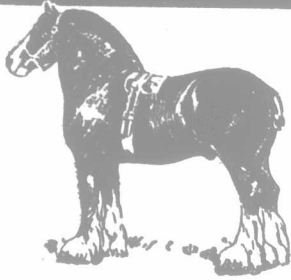
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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
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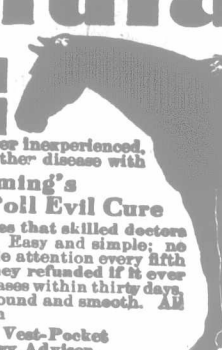


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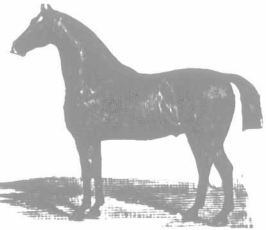
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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son**, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:



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**Horses of all Classes**  
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**GOITRE.**

Colt, now a month old, had a lump on each side of throat, and these are still there. There are smaller ones between the jaws.

Ans.—These are enlarged glands. The enlargement of those of the throat is called goitre. Get an ointment made of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, and rub a little into the glands once daily.

**ABSCESSSES.**

Cow with abscesses on chest due to hat-pin, and another abscess forming on hip.

Ans.—I cannot see how the milk of the cow could be any the worse because of the abscesses. The abscess on chest was undoubtedly due to the hat-pin. The one on the hip probably due to an injury. There can be no connection between the abscesses. I would not hesitate to use the milk.

**DISTEMPER, ETC.**

1. Horse had distemper eight months ago. A tube was put in his windpipe, and about two weeks ago it was removed. The wound has healed, but he still discharges from both nostrils, and one is nearly closed.

2. Why do cows chew bones?  
Ans.—1. If would be wise to follow the advice of the veterinarian who operated. I am afraid little can be done for the closed nostril unless an operation can be performed, which is doubtful. All that I can suggest is to give him 1 dram sulphate of copper and 1 dram sulphate of iron in damp food as a drench, mixed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of water twice daily.

2. It is a habit commonly ascribed to a lack of certain phosphates or other mineral substances in the food.

**TUMORS.**

Several lumps, from the size of butter-nut to a goose egg, have appeared on my cow's leg. Some are hard and some are soft. I opened the largest, but it did not appear to contain anything. Recently a crack appeared across the heel.

Ans.—It would require a careful bacteriological examination to determine the nature of these growths. They may be fibrous or fatty tumors, or they may be tubercular nodules. The tuberculin test by a veterinarian would determine whether she is tubercular. They could be dissected out, but external applications are useless. In many cases, such conditions are simply left alone, and apparently do little harm. It would require a veterinarian to dissect them out and give after treatment. If you are anxious, I would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin, and, if she does not react, do not worry about the lumps. To the crack, apply three times daily, carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 24 parts.

**BARBED WIRE WOUND—INDIGESTION.**

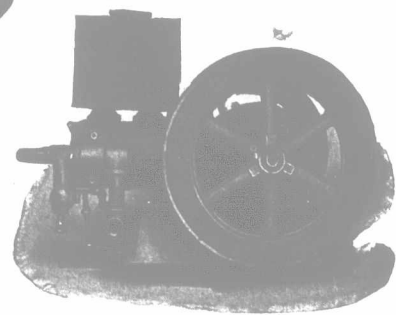
1. Horse cut front of hock on barbed wire last year. I treated it and it healed, but the joint remained large. A few days ago it swelled again the size of a pail.

2. Cow aborted last March and retained the afterbirth, but recovered and did well until about ten days ago, since which she has not chewed her cud, gives little milk, and is failing in flesh.

Ans.—1. It is probable that an abscess will form. Bathe long and often with hot water, and rub well with camphorated liniment, and feed on grass and bran. This may reduce the swelling. If an abscess form, send for your veterinarian, as it is unsafe for an amateur to cut about a joint. If it should burst of itself, flush the cavity out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid.

2. Purge with 1 lb. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger; follow up with a heaped tablespoonful of the following three times daily, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, ginger, gentian and nux vomica.

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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

**A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto**

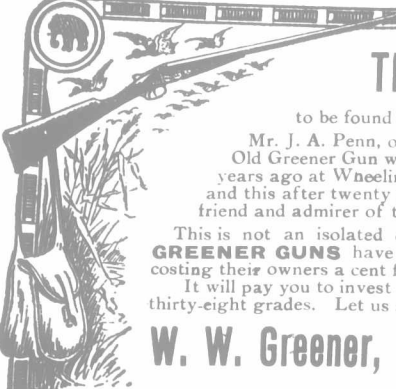
ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR

**Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Ltd.**  
Barrie, Ontario.

Just start it. A Barrie Engine is built to go without constant attention or regulation. The 3-H. P. Engine shown in illustration is very popular with progressive farmers. It is mounted on skids, with Battery Box and all connections made. It's all ready for you to start it going.

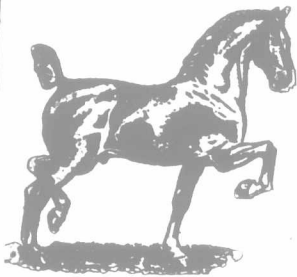
Write for catalogue giving complete description.

**THERE'S ONLY ONE FAULT**



to be found with **GREENER GUNS—they last too long.**  
Mr. J. A. Penn, of Columbus, Ohio, writes, on Feb. 22, 1911: "The Old Greener Gun won me the championship of West Virginia some years ago at Wheeling, W. Va., and could not be bought at any price, and this after twenty years' continuous service. I have been a life-long friend and admirer of the Greener Gun, and shall continue to be."  
This is not an isolated case, there are many instances on record where **GREENER GUNS** have been in use twenty, thirty or more years without costing their owners a cent for repairs.  
It will pay you to invest in a **GREENER GUN**. Our new list describes thirty-eight grades. Let us send you a free copy.

**W. W. Greener,** Dept. 63-65  
5 Beaver Hill Montreal, P. Q.



**Union Horse Exchange**

**UNION STOCK YARDS,**  
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both C. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. **Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.**  
**J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager**

**Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for Sale**

Second shipment since March. Stallions from \$500 up to \$5,000. Fillies and mares in foal, from \$250 up to \$600. Don't be fooled or misled, but come here and convince yourself. Phone connection.

**J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and Lu Verne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A.**

**Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Que., Canada**

**IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES**

Owing to the rough voyage experienced by my May importation only six were offered for sale, and were sold. The balance, consisting of two three-year-olds, one four-year-old, two two-year-olds and six yearlings have now completely recovered condition. These, with a few home-bred ones, including two yearling stallions of great promise, are now for sale at very low prices, considering their quality and breeding. Don't miss this opportunity of securing heavy-boned, highly-bred young ones—cheaper by far than you can import them. Terms liberal.  
**DUNCAN McEACHRAN.**

**NEW IMPORTATION COMING**

We still have on hand a few first-class stallions that we will sell worth the money in order to make room for our new importation early in the summer. Phone connection.  
**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.**

**A FEW CLYDESDALE SELECTS LEFT.** I have one 6-year-old Clydesdale stallion that is hard to beat for size, quality and breeding; 6 others, rising 3 years, that are big, drafty, character colts, and bred the best; 3 Percherons rising 3. There is no better selection in Canada, nor no better prices for a buyer.  
**T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.**

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.**  
We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.  
**T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., ED. WATSON, Manager.**

**JUST ONE 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion**  
left. A well-bred colt that will make a ton horse. Price right for quick sale.  
**BARBER BROS.**  
GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES**  
My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices. Long-distance phone.  
**GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

**THE GENUINE TOLTON**

Patented '95, '97 and '03

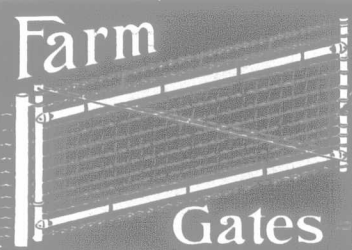


**PEA HARVESTER**

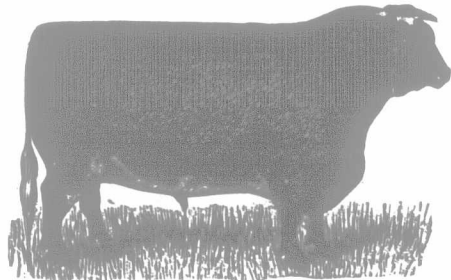
With New Patent Side-Delivery Self-Buncher at Work

Harvesting from 10 to 12 acres per day in the most economical and complete manner. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Every machine warranted. Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

**TOLTON BROS., LTD.** (Dept. F) Guelph, Ont.



**CLAY GATES** hang close to the ground, and have barbed wire at bottom, so that they are hog and chicken tight. You can raise them a little to pass over slight obstructions, or away up high enough to let hogs run under, or to swing over deep snow drifts. They are made of **HIGH-CARBON STEEL TUBING**, not common gas pipe, but especially made, double strength tubing, that is heavy enough to turn all vicious stock. **COST LESS AND LAST LONGER.** Sent on sixty days' free trial offer. Write for circulars, etc., to **CANADIAN GATE CO. LTD., Guelph, Ont.**



**ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO**  
ARE OFFERING

**15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers**

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareil, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank's Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

**Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.**



**SHORTHORNS**

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

**JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors,**  
Manager. Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**

Long-distance 'phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm.

**WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM HAS NOW FOR SALE**

a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep**

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.

Write for prices and catalogue to: **J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., LENNOXVILLE, QUE.**

**High-class Shorthorns**

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

If you want a good Short-horn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.** Phone connection.

**ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

**H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont.** Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm, Bell 'phone.

**Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. **Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.**

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale**

I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 35042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

**GOSSIP.**

Already, says a correspondent of the Scottish Farmer, one hears cases where the drain of folks to Canada is making servants very difficult to get. The steady stream of young men and girls is bound to tell, and many farmers' wives have extra work on their hands owing to the want of maids and other helpers. "What is our loss in Canada's gain," said one farmer, "but that disha milk oor kye."

**HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS.**

That the demand for Shorthorns is surely getting stronger is the verdict announced by breeders all over the country, and, while there are very many good herds for beginners to select their foundation stock from, there are none that show more fashionable, good-doing blood and high-class individuality, than the splendid herd of Arthur J. Howden & Co., of Columbus, Ont. The farm is easily reached from either Myrtle Station, C. P. R., or Brooklin Station, G. T. R., being only about four miles from either. The herd is now something over fifty strong, representing such famous blood tribes as the Crimson Flower, Cruickshank Nonpareil, Duchess of Gloster, and Village Marr Missie and Emma; Campbell Mina, Kinellar Claret, Bruce Flower, Kiblean Beauty, and Miss Ramsden; also a number of that well-known English-bred milking tribe, the Maid of Athas. These are the get of such great and well-bred bulls as Imp. Butterfly King, a Cruickshank Butterfly; Imp. Ben Lomond a Kiblean Beauty; Imp. Lord Kintore, a Mina; Imp. Broadhooks' Golden Fame; Imp. Meadow Lord, a Kiblean Beauty; Imp. Chief of Stars, a Clipper; Imp. Royal Bruce, a Bruce Mayflower; Imp. Cyclone, a Constantine; Imp. Spicy Count, a Marr Clara; the great sire of champions, Prince of Gloster, a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster; Lancaster Champion, a Lancaster; Lord Gloster, a Duchess of Gloster; and Bedford Hero, a Marr Missie. The stock bull in service is the thick, even, strong-backed and remarkably mellow, Lord Lavender, a red three-year-old son of Lancaster Champion, one of the best breeding sons of the renowned Village Champion, dam Lavender Beauty 4th. There are very few, if any, better all-around bulls in Canada than Lord Lavender, and he is stamping his high-class, thick, mellow type on his progeny, which are remarkably uniform and straight. The females are an exceptionally choice lot, up to 1,800 lbs. in weight, with the thick-fleshed, level-backed, and good-doing type so popular among the breed. Among the younger things are some right nice yearling heifers. Crimson Fuchsia 37th is a red-roan eight months' daughter of Imp. Spicy Count. Another is a nine-months-old C. Nonpareil, by the same sire. Lady Ann 9th is a roan nine-months-old, by the stock bull, and out of Lady Ann 8th (imp.), a Marr Emma. Another roan yearling is a Kinellar Claret, by the stock bull, and so on. Altogether, about a dozen of that age, from nine to twelve months, among them being many show propositions. Of the dairy, Maid of Atha, tribe there are also several, from yearlings up, that are all that could be desired in appearance for profitable milkers. Anything in the herd is for sale, including the stock bull. In young bulls, there are five coming on of the Crimson Flower, Maid of Atha, Flora and Claret tribes, thick, nice youngsters, all sired by the stock bull.

**IT DEPENDS.**

An actor and a retired army man were discussing the perils of their respective callings. "How would you like to stand with shells bursting all round you?" the general demanded. "Well," replied the actor, "it depends on the age of the egg." "You are going to interest yourself in this reform enterprise?" "Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I thought it was unfavorable to your friends." "It is. And I'm going to interest myself in it far enough to let me offer suggestions that will render it impractical."—Washington Star.

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**ABSORBINE**

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Bolls, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$1.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 Free. **ABSORBINE, J.R.**, liniment for manking. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.**

**MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY**

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng. Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions. From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose; we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**—Two choice yearling bulls ready for service, and females all ages. Correspondence invited. **Glenlog Stock Farm.**

**GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Props.** Alton, Ont.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**—Stock all ages, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to

**ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager,** "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL,** Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

**Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!**

During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot

**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario** Long-distance Bell 'phone.

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**

**SHORTHORN HERD** Established 1855. **LEICESTER FLOCK** 1848. Have decided to offer the famous Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning = 32070 =. He is very active, sure and quiet. Also bulls and heifers got by him, and young cows bred to him.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO**



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton. **Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.**

**"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns**

Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspector solicited. Prices moderate. 'Phone connection.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO**

**Glenburn Stock Farm**

A few Shorthorn heifers about a year old; good colors and individuals. Berkshire pigs of the Large English sort.

**JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec**

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers, safe in calf, and some choice young bulls for the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs; showyard material. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

## Cow-Ease

Kills Ticks.

### KEEPS FLIES OFF Cattle and Horses

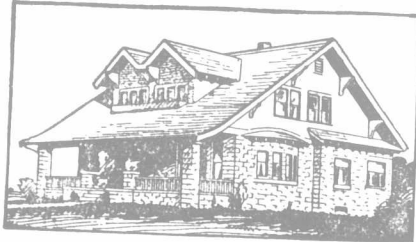
and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

#### TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to your address 1-2 gallon can of COW-EASE, and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, \$1.50.

Satisfaction or Money Back.  
**CARPENTER-MORTON CO.**  
 BOSTON, MASS.

### BUILT WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS Made On "IDEAL" FACE DOWN MACHINES



This beautiful home is at Britannia Heights, near Ottawa. It was constructed of Ideal Concrete Blocks.

With an Ideal Block Machine, you can make all the materials for your new home, right on the farm.

You can save money, and have a handsomer home, that will be fireproof and dampproof.

You can make all kinds of ornamental blocks, colored veneers, pillars, posts, etc.—just like the very expensive mansions in the big cities.

On one house, barn or silo, the Ideal Machine will pay for itself in the actual cost of building material—to say nothing in the saving of labor and hauling.

Let us send you illustrated booklets, which explain all about the Ideal Concrete Blocks and Machines.

**IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED**  
 Dept. A, LONDON, Ont.

Reliable and energetic agents wanted in every locality.

### Shorthorns

Choice selections of bulls and heifers at very reasonable prices. Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

### Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE—Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imp. stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone. A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario

### Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock for sale of either kind or sex.  
**GEO. D. FLETCHER,** Binkham P. O.  
 Erin Station, C. P. R.

#### A POSER.

The father of a boy whose mind is hungering for knowledge contributes this to "Ourselves":

A few nights ago my boy asked me three questions. The first was: "How far is it to the moon?" I explained as well as I could. Then he asked: "Father, when surveyors survey, how do they know they are right?" I did my best to explain, and then he knocked me out with this one: "Say, father, can elephants spit?"

Wash your hands with "SNAP" before and after milking. It cleanses them thoroughly and removes all odors. Use it on the cow's teats when necessary.

15c a can at your dealer's.



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SEEDING ALFALFA.

Is it too late to sow alfalfa in oats as nurse crop; oats for fall pasture?

A. J. R.

Ans.—If you sow alfalfa at this season, better sow it alone. Pasturing off the oats in autumn would probably result in the winter killing of the alfalfa.

#### ALFALFA.

Sowed 10 lbs. of alfalfa seed on  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of clay loam soil in the spring of 1910. The crop this spring seemed to grow all right till it got about nine inches high, and then it seemed to stop growing and turn yellow. It has blossoms on it like white clover. There are a few stalks through it with a blue blossom that seems to grow better. I am sending a stalk of each for your inspection. Tell me what your opinion is, and if I have the right kind of seed.

W. H.

Ans.—The stalk with the blue blossom is alfalfa, while the one with the white blossom is White Dutch clover. The entire seeding should have been of the former, but it seems as though some of the seed sown may have been of the latter, although it is possible that the alfalfa killed out, and that there may have been in the land some white clover seed, which, being very hardy, did not kill so easily. The difference in size of the two seeds is so great that one could scarcely be sold in place of the other. The alfalfa is very much the larger seed, and a few seeds of white clover might be found in it, but in any quantity they should be easily recognized.

#### SALE OF CATTLE—STRAYING STALLION.

1. If A sells cattle to B, to be delivered on the first of July, and one dies before delivered, who is the loser?

2. What steps should A take to make B, his adjoining neighbor, take care of a four-year-old stallion that is running at large? B does not seem to care where the animal goes or what he does.

Ans.—1. It depends upon so many circumstances in addition to those set out in your statement that we cannot give a definite answer to your question. Assuming, however, that the sale was complete, and only the matter of delivery left to be attended to, it is probable that the property in the cattle passed from A to B, and with it the risk of loss, and if the death of the animal occurred without negligence on A's part, B would have to stand the loss.

2. Unless such animal is permitted by local municipal by-law to run at large, you could have it impounded. Perhaps a friendly warning to your neighbor that the stallion, if not looked after, is liable to be put in pound, would have the desired effect.

#### POULTRY PROBLEMS.

As an old subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," which I prize very highly, I would like the following questions answered:

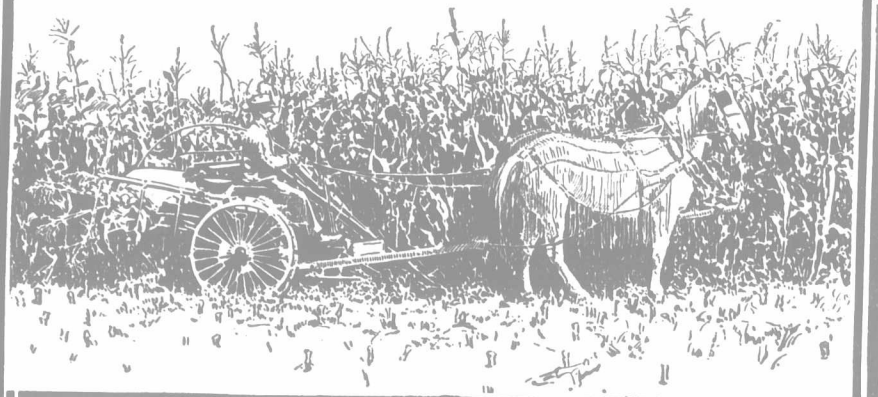
1. Several of my hens are suffering from diarrhea. Two or three have died. They are living outside, and have unlimited run, but do not go far. They are fed with mixed grain and water to drink. What is the trouble, and what remedy?

2. What is a good food for young ducks, one to four weeks old?

A. H.

Ans.—1. Diarrhea accompanies many diseases of the hens, and one can scarcely say from your description which disease they are troubled with. Excessive feeding and lack of exercise might cause it. Greenish-yellow and frothy white discharges often accompany roup, while yellow discharges indicate a disease of the liver, as congestion or inflammation. If hens are lame, they may have tuberculosis. Send a dead bird to Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, Bacteriological Laboratory, Ottawa. Give grit and plenty of green feed, and try sour milk for drink.

2. A good mash may be made from equal parts of bran, shorts and corn meal mixed with skim milk. If no skim milk is available, 10 or 15 per cent. beef scrap should be added. Of course, water and fine grit are requirements. Ground mixed grains would also answer very well. Feed four times daily.



## HARVEST THE CORN STALKS AND SELL MORE HAY

CORN stover has a feeding value almost equal to timothy hay if the crop is harvested at the right time—just when the ears begin to glaze, and before the frost touches it. This has been proven by agricultural authorities and thousands of practical farmers. This means a by-product from your crop of ear corn almost equal in feeding value to the grain itself. With an average yield you will get about three tons of roughage to the acre; almost as rich in nutrients as good timothy.

On the other hand, if you leave these stalks standing in the field beyond the time of ripening they soon become little more than woody fibre—the frost and wind and rain leach away all the valuable food elements.

## An I H C Corn Binder

—whether it's a Deering or McCormick, cuts and binds the corn and delivers it in bundles, all ready for shocking, in just a fraction of the time required by hand cutting.

Each of these machines is constructed on principles worked out after years of careful experimenting and is made of materials that mean utmost strength and durability. They are simple, substantial, and most efficient, doing good work whether the ground is hilly or level, rough or smooth, and whether the corn is tall or short. To save more time in handling the corn, and to make every pound of the stalks most profitable so the stock will consume every shred to the greatest advantage, put the crop through—

## An I H C Husker and Shredder

One of these machines insures thorough shredding of the fodder and clean husking of the ears, at a wonderful saving in time and work.

Take your choice of Deering or McCormick. Whichever you select, you may know that money cannot buy higher quality or greater efficiency.

See the I H C local agent at once. Let him tell you all the facts and the results obtained by using the I H C corn machines. If you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogues, and any special information you desire.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
 CHICAGO (Incorporated) U S A



### I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.



**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.** Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

**Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
 Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.  
**GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO**

**OAKLAND SHORTHORNS**  
 Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and good breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.  
**JOHN ELIEK & SON, HENSALL, ONT.**

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854 1911

An excellent young "Lovely" bull, dam a first-class milker, for sale. LEICESTERS—The best rams and ewes for sale.

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**



**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine.** Prices reasonable.

**Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.**

**Scotch Shorthorns** For sale: Some choice, smooth, heavy boned, stock. Some show material among these. fleshy yearling bulls for the farmer or breeder. Also a large number of cows and heifers from imported Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.  
**Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ontario.**

AM LEAVING FOR BRITAIN ABOUT THE END OF MAY. WILL PURCHASE SHORTHORNS AND HORSES

Parties wishing me to buy for them may correspond with me. In sending letters after the 27th of May address me care of Mr. Geo. Harrison, Gairford Hall, Darlington, England.  
**J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, Ontario.**



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BLADDER CAMPION.

Enclosed, find a weed I found while cutting clover. Is it a bad weed, or is it harmless?

Ans.—The specimen is bladder campion (Silene latifolia). This is a bad weed, being a perennial with running root-stocks. It also seeds freely and resists cultivation, often crowding out cultivated plants. Cut the clover early, and plow the land and cultivate for a hoed crop, and practice a short rotation of crops, with deep and thorough cultivation each spring before seeding, and again as soon as the crop is removed.

DELIVERY OF ANIMAL SOLD.

- 1. Does quoting price of animal delivered at any certain place, hold shipper for safe delivery?
2. In case of accident who would be the loser?
3. Would the railway be responsible?
Ontario. M.
Ans.—1. Yes, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary.
2. As between shipper and purchaser, the former.
3. The railway company, if the accident happened through negligence on their part, would probably be liable in damages to the shipper.

TETANUS.

Kindly give us some information about the disease called "lock jaw." Is it a germ disease? Can anything be done to prevent it? Have had three cases of it here. Some time ago two calves died, and have just lost a valuable colt, all following castration. It developed in colt five or six days after operation, and he was dead on the eighth day.

Ans.—Tetanus, or lock jaw, is caused by an organism which is often found in the soil, in manure, and in dust. The germ lives only in the absence of oxygen. It gains access to the system through cuts, etc., and multiplies at the place of entry, the poison being distributed through the blood, and the nervous system becomes poisoned and spasms occur, the jaw becomes locked, eyeballs retract, and swallowing becomes difficult. Any abrasions should be kept clean and free from soil particles or dirt and dust, and an antiseptic applied frequently. Where a valuable animal has sustained a wound and tetanus is feared, a dose of tetanus anti-toxin should be injected beneath the skin with a hypodermic syringe. When once established the disease is very often fatal.

TURKEYS AILING.

Turkeys are about two months old. The appetite lessened and there is a watery diarrhea. They become sluggish, wings droop, head drawn in, eyes half-closed, and in a day or so they die. The discharge is yellow, and it generally turns green before they die. They have free range and are fed bread and new milk night and morning, with a little wheat. I have tried letting them go and come when they wish, and fed nothing for a few days, and sit out where they like, but it is no better.

Ans.—The disease is, in all probability, black head, and, as in many other poultry diseases, prevention is better than cure. To be certain, send a diseased specimen to the Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph. A post-mortem examination shows the cere to be clogged and the liver covered with small spots. Affect'd birds seldom recover. All sick birds should be killed and burnt, and no more turkeys kept on the same ground for two or three years. The disease is caused by an organism which is passed with the droppings, which serve as a means of spreading it. Remove all healthy turkeys to new ground. If you wish to try a remedy, muriatic acid, one teaspoonful to one quart of water, is recommended by some. Sulphur, five to ten grains, and sulphate of iron, one grain, given two or three times per day, is a treatment recommended for mildly affected birds. In "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of May 25, 1911, crude oil given in a dose of a teaspoonful, is recommended by a correspondent as a cure. Any of these can do no harm, and are worthy of trial.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD - HOME OF: Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days. Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each. Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each for 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed. We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell phone 2471 Hamilton.

D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Can offer service bulls and bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and out of dam with official records from 20 to 24 pounds butter in 7 days. Write for catalogue giving full particulars, or, better still, come and see them. Telephone.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

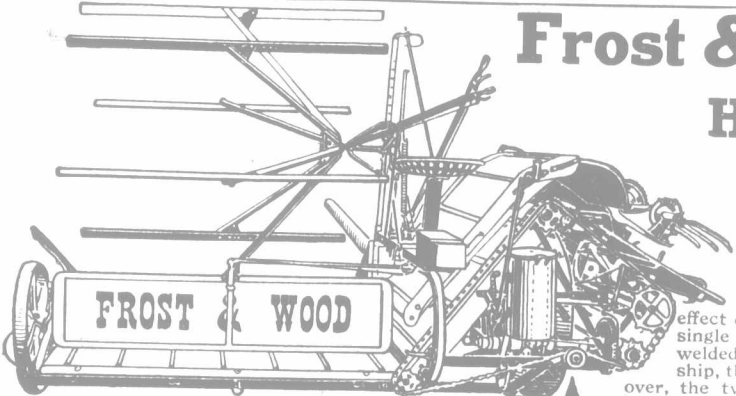
CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones. Long-Distance Telephone. P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.

Silver Creek Holsteins We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. Phone Connection.

Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves. R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

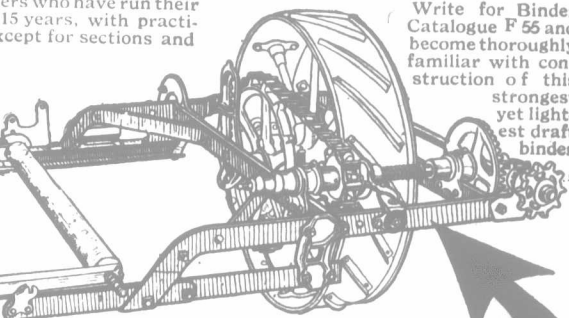
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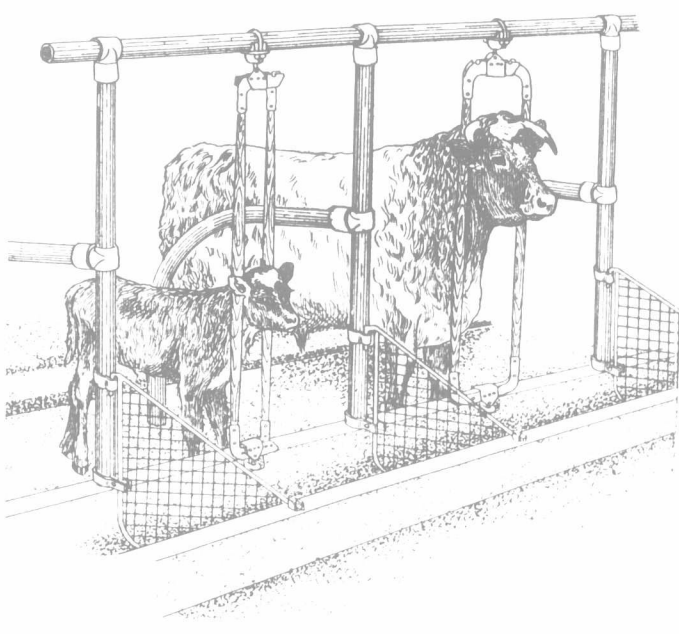
"Canadian" conditions are "different" from those prevalent in other countries. It is well for the "Canadian" farmer to remember this. He will find it will pay him to purchase from a Canadian Company who know the requirements of the different sections and who build their machines accordingly. The Frost & Wood Co. have been manufacturing Farm Implements for the last 70 years and have the very best and most prosperous farmers as customers. Frost & Wood organization covers Canada from Atlantic to Pacific. Branch Warehouses in New Westminster, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro and Charlottetown. Your "local" agent can thus on shortest notice obtain for you (if he hasn't it on hand himself) any Frost & Wood Machine or part thereof that you may desire.

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Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

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"If anyone wishes to know what an excellent remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is, I am willing to tell them what it has done for me."

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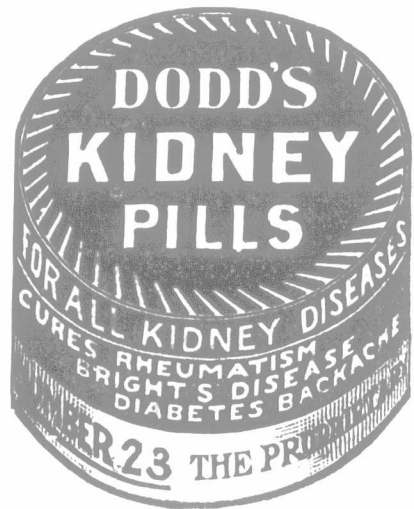
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Must have a thorough knowledge of the principles of stock-feeding.

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**ALL THE SPEED HE WANTED.**  
"Drive like the deuce!" shouted Smith, springing into the taxi.  
With a lurch, the car darted forward, and away they went like lightning through the fog. Crash! They took the wheel off a passing wagon. Hi! hi! they missed flattening out a small child by two-ninths of a hair. Clang! They upset a milk cart. People shouted, constables impotently held up their hands as the taxi dashed up one street and down another, taking corners on two wheels and threatening every lamppost with destruction. At last, after half an hour's furious racing, they slowed up in a narrow thoroughfare, and Smith poked his head out of the window. "Are we nearly there?" he asked, breathlessly.

The chauffeur turned in his seat and shouted: "Where did you want to go, sir?"



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.**

**DITCH BEFORE STORE.**

The country road passes in front of a store here. In grading they made a ditch in front of same, where before it was level. Can the overseer be made to tile in front of store or fill it in? The superintendent was asked if it was to be left that way, and he said yes.

Ontario. **SUBSCRIBER.**  
Ans.—No. The matter is one to be arranged by negotiation with the municipal council.

**COWS CHEW BONES.**

What should a person do for cows chewing sticks and bones? **W. L.**

Ans.—This is due to lack of phosphates in food, and to a depraved appetite in the cows. Keep salt before them at all times. Feed nitrogenous food, as alfalfa or wheat bran, oil meal or red clover. An application of bone meal or acid phosphate to the pasture sometimes proves beneficial. An ounce of phosphate of lime in a pint of cold water as a drench each night until trouble ceases is recommended. A small amount of wood ashes in the meal once or twice a week is believed to be beneficial.

**FLY MIXTURE.**

Please give recipe for mixture to put on cattle to keep off flies. Would it do to put on horses, and how would one apply the same? **J. L.**

Ans.—Several mixtures have been recommended, among which are the following:  
1. A mixture of ten parts of lard and one of pine tar stirred thoroughly together and applied twice a week with a brush or cloth to the parts most attacked.  
2. Fish oil, ½ gallon; coal oil, ½ pint; crude carbolic acid, 4 tablespoonfuls, mixed and applied to all parts except the udder, once or twice a week. For a spray, kerosene emulsion is sometimes used; ½ of a pound of soap and 1½ gallons of kerosene, made up to 15 gallons with water and applied at least once a day. Most homemade fly mixtures are not well suited for application to horses, because they mat or soil the horse's coat. Light fly nets would be better.

**MARE WITH COUGH.**

1. Mare, five years old, had distemper about five months ago. She has had a grayish discharge from the nose ever since; her glands are slightly swollen, and she coughs somewhat when trotting or when drinking cold water.  
2. Would it be right to breed her in this condition? She is in good flesh, and feels good. **H. A. L.**

Ans.—1. There is some danger of this developing into heaves. Do not feed any dusty or musty feed, and dampen her feed with lime water. Give a ball once daily composed of powdered opium 1½ drams; solid extract of belladonna, 2 drams; camphor, 1 dram; digitalis, 20 grains. Add sufficient oil of tar to make plastic; roll in tissue paper, and administer; or dissolve in warm water and give as a drench.  
2. No harm should result from breeding her this season, provided the necessary precaution is taken to cure the cough.

**ROSE LEAF BLOTCH.**

Sprig of rose bush which is affected with some sort of blight. This is the second year. It starts on the leaves like the enclosed, and soon the entire leaves and buds wither and die. Have tried Paris green and bluestone, but neither did any good. **H. R.**

Ans.—From the specimen sent us, it is rather difficult to say definitely whether it is rose leaf blotch or downy mildew which is attacking the roses, but it is likely the former. Rose leaf blotch produces these spots on the leaves, which give rise to the spores that reproduce the disease. Any standard bluestone spray will control it. This should not be applied at or near blossoming time, but better a few weeks preceding this. The bush roses are more susceptible than climbing roses. If the disease were downy mildew, spots would appear much like these, and a very characteristic fluffy mildew would be found on the under surface of the leaf. For this, apply sulphur to the plants when damp, being careful to sprinkle all portions of the leaves.

**Just Landed 45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers.**  
all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.

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**HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.**—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.  
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**STONEHOUSE Ayrshires**  
The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp., 56 herd to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages.  
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cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.  
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I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.  
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I ship to all parts of Canada and United States. Stock Boars, Bred Sows, and Exhibition Stock. Bell phone.  
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**Monkland Yorkshires**  
I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.  
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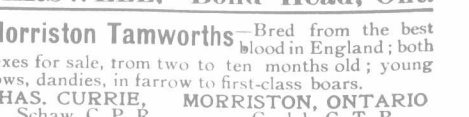
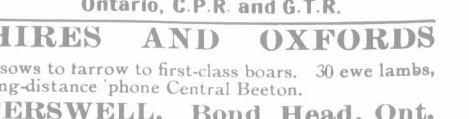
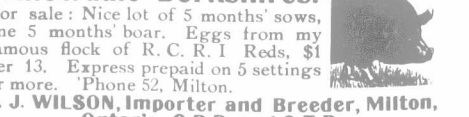
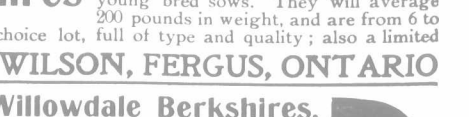
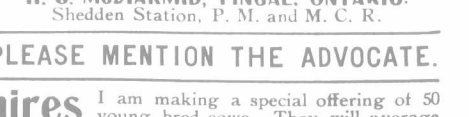
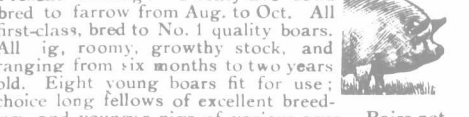
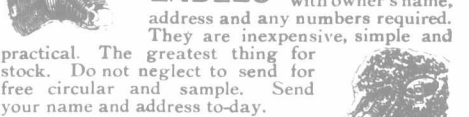
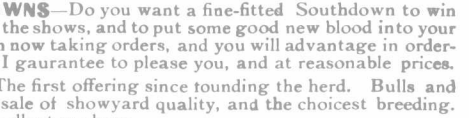
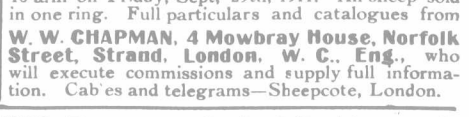
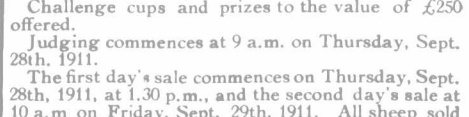
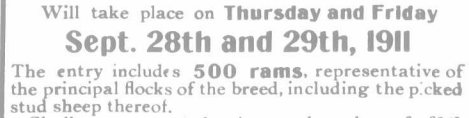
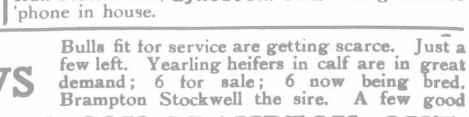
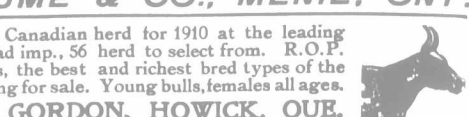
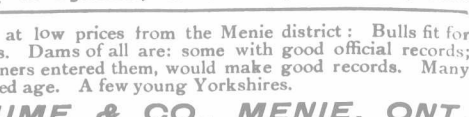
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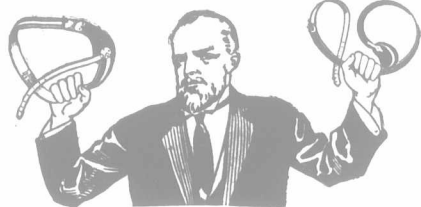
**Morrison Tamworths**—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from two to ten months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars.  
**CHAS. CURRIE, MORRISON, ONTARIO**  
Schaw, C. P. R. Guelph, G. T. R.

**PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES**  
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Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 738, Watertown, N. Y.

### BOOK REVIEW. MEADOWS AND PASTURES—A NEW BOOK.

A new book entitled "Meadows and Pastures," by Joseph E. Wing, has just been issued by the Gazette Press. This handsome volume comprises 418 pages, with upwards of 60 illustrations. The book represents the work of years of investigation and observations made in every State of the Union, as well as in foreign lands, together with the extended experience with common grasses which Mr. Wing himself has had.

The need of a book on this subject for America is quite evident, and the subject was first suggested to the author when riding through the meadows of England one day in May, 1907. The well-kept pastures of the Old Land are famous the world over, and the contrast with those of America suggested the writing of the book.

"Pastures feed mankind; they are the bed-rock of civilization. Cows are the foster mothers of the human race. They are alchemists, transforming the green carpet of nature into milk yellow with cream, food for mankind. The pastures clothe mankind, and the races who wear wool dominate the world. While the sheep comforts mankind and the cow nourishes, the horse makes man what he is—strong, swift, bold and daring, and all this comes from pasture."

The importance of pasture is seen from the foregoing passage, and we very often do not esteem meadows and pastures as we should. It is the purpose of the book to bring before the people the importance of these crops, and the methods of improving them. It is stated that an acre of blue grass has produced 500 pounds of beef in Virginia, while, with a 40-bushel crop of corn, which Mr. Wing states is above the average, fewer pounds of either beef or pork would result. Little work has been done by the experiment stations with the grasses, especially by way of holding and feeding meadows, and this book is of value in this respect.

All the commoner grasses (Gramineae) are dealt with in the first section of the book, in which it is pointed out that many of the grasses listed as useful are not in use, and the reason given is that farmers have followed the lines of least resistance, and, as a rule, found the plants which give them the best results. The sowing of clovers and grasses together is put forward as being a very desirable mixture. Timothy is the most popular American grass, and is most nourishing when cut in bloom, or very shortly after. Brome grass resists drouth. Orchard grass is one of the best grasses, and yields over 3 1/2 tons of hay per acre under favorable conditions. Kentucky blue grass is set forward as one of the most universal grasses for lawns, roadsides and pastures. Canada blue grass does not require so rich a soil as Kentucky blue grass, and it will often crowd out the latter on poor soil, while the reverse occurs on rich soil. Grasses which are considered bad weeds, are quack grass, nimblewill and Bermuda grass.

The phenomenon of nitrogen accumulation and fixation by the legumes, is capably handled, and the importance of seed inoculation is emphasized. Legumes grow best on soils containing an abundance of carbonates of lime, because this is conducive to bacterial life and growth. Humus is also given as an aid in producing nitrifying bacteria, consequently the need for organic fertilizer on soil devoted to legumes. Legumes and grasses go together because the fertilizers used by the one are furnished to some extent by the other. The clovers and alfalfa are the most important fodder legumes, and each variety is discussed separately, everything being considered from the amount and time of seeding to the cutting and curing. Red clover, says Mr. Wing, has done more than any other legume to benefit American agriculture. By stating the amounts of seed required per acre, and the kind of soil best suited for each crop, together with methods of harvesting, pasturing, fertilizing, etc., much useful information is given which is very valuable, especially with the more common crops.

Alfalfa has considerable space devoted to it. Bone-meal or acid phosphate—300 lbs. per acre—gives good results as fertilizer for this crop, which should not be pastured or cut the fall after seeding. A very useful section of the book is

that devoted especially to the care and management of meadows and pastures. Contrary to general practice, Mr. Wing advocates giving the meadows the best soil, claiming that infertile soil can be made yield better returns as a result of tillage than if left to meadow. Sheep and underdrainage, lime and manure, are all advocated as useful to the pasture if properly used.

The entire book is a very practical work, and is well written, containing a variety of valuable information in a concise and readable form, equalled by few, if any, other books on the subject. Those interested in the subject and wishing to purchase this valuable volume, can secure copies through this office, at \$1.50 per copy, postpaid.

An Irishman and a Scotchman were discussing the horrors of living in a prohibition State, when the Irishman remarked:

"Sure, an' you might get used to it after a while. Ye know they say a camel can go eight days without drinkin'."

"Hoot, mon!" retorted the other, "it's little ye know about the Campbells when ye say that. There is nae one o' them could go eight hours wi'out a drap o' something."

Which ended the discussion.—New York Times.

### UPON THE PUN.

The best pun in the English language, says the Washington Post, is Tom Hood's:

"He went and told the sexton,  
And the sexton tolled the bell."

The worst pun is that of the man who fell into a ditch, and rose with the remark, "How very ditch-tressing!"

Dr. Johnson said that the pun was the lowest order of wit; but to this Goldsmith replied, "The pun, in other words, is the foundation of wit, eh?"

Every Latin master likes to tell his boys two puns. The first is a punning derivation of restaurant—"Res, a thing, taurus, a bull; a bully thing." The other is a derivation of virgin—"Vir, a man; gin, a trap; a man-trap."

Among newspaper humorists the pun is dying out. In the old days, the good old days, the Burlington Hawkeye man and the Norristown Herald man and the Arkansas Traveller man would pun at each other like this:

"We don't care a straw what Shakespeare said—a rose by any other name would not smell as wheat."—Arkansas Traveller.

"We have made an oat of the above."—Burlington Hawkeye.

"Such puns are barely tolerable; they amaze us; they arouse our righteous corn and they turn the public taste a-rye."—Norristown Herald.

### THE DECEITFULNESS OF LOOKS.

One day I was travelling in a car when a woman came in whose countenance was the least attractive I ever saw in an honest and respectable-looking person. She was of the elderly, middle-aged, dried-up type; withered skin, pinched lips, which looked as if they had not kissed anyone for twenty years, cold eyes which had forgotten how to smile, the whole person frigid; virtuous, no doubt, to an uncomfortable degree, but unlovable. Such would have been the verdict had one been asked to draw a character from the externals. But as this passed through my mind, I mused that probably those unlovely lines on the face had a totally different significance, for I am not a believer in character being easy to read from a few physical externals. At this moment a poor young working woman struggled up the steps of the car with an infant in her arms, and a wee tot blubbering at her feet. The car was packed, and we sat at the door. Immediately the unattractive woman rose to her feet, took the young mother by the shoulders and kindly pushed her into the vacant seat. Then she stooped to the weeping child, spoke to him gently but briskly, patted him and gave him a sweet, and continued to stand just outside the door, smiling—and it would almost have been called a "sour" smile—at the little family group.—Scottish Farmer.

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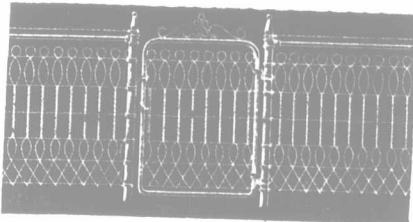
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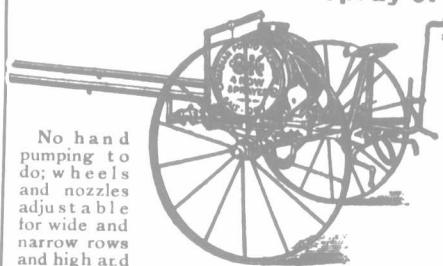
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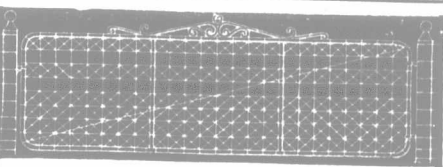
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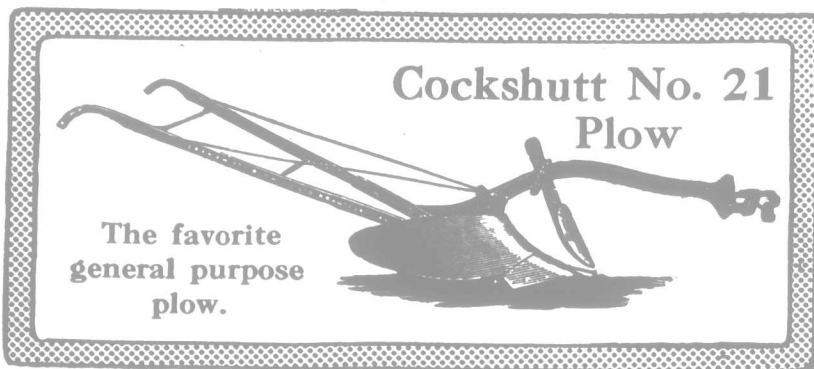
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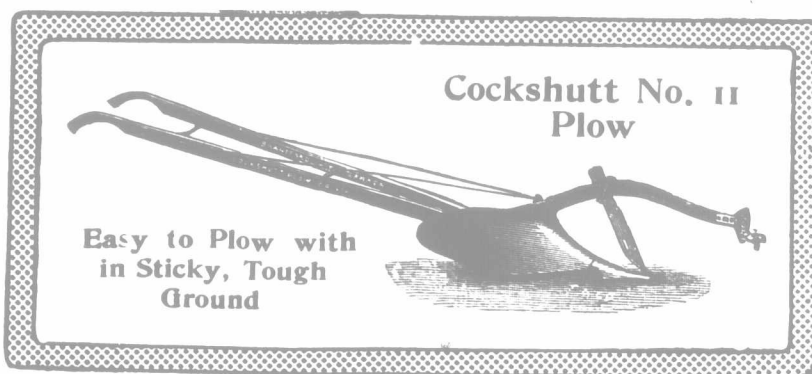
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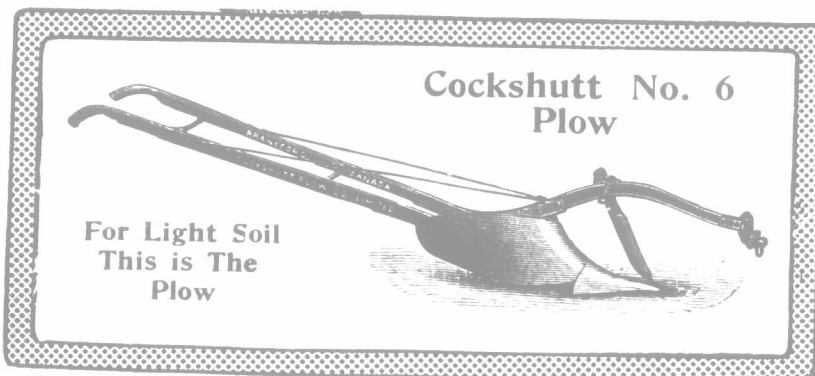
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