

1914
PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 9, 1914.

No. 1137

Heat Your House With a McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Convenient

Because it means concentrating all your heating apparatus into one. There are not several stoves in different places to attend to, no fuel all over the house nor ashes everywhere.

Your heating system is in the cellar—the most suitable place for it.

The dampers in the Sunshine Furnace may be operated from the living room—it's not necessary to go down to the cellar.

Other features of convenience dealt with in "Sunshine" booklet.

Comfortable

Because it gives a steady, even warmth to every part of the house.

You don't have to go from hot rooms into cold rooms when a "Sunshine" Furnace is doing the heating.

Every part of the house is pervaded with the same genial warmth and cheer. Installing a "Sunshine" Furnace will turn a notoriously cold house into a warm and cosy dwelling.

Other features of a McClary "Sunshine" Furnace that make for the comfort of those who own one, are dealt with in the "Sunshine" booklet.

Healthful

Because the warm air which it supplies so generously is properly humidified or moistened.

The heated air carries moisture up the distributing pipes as it passes over the water-pan, which is located above the feed door expressly to ensure the proper degree of moisture in the air.

All joints are gas-tight and dust-tight.

Other features of McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace that make it the most healthful heating system you can install are thoroughly explained in the "Sunshine" booklet.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE "SUNSHINE" BOOKLET

It tells clearly and fully how and why the "Sunshine" Furnace is more economical, more durable and far more efficient than the ordinary furnace. Packed from cover to cover with furnace facts you should know. A postal to our nearest branch brings you a copy by return mail.

McClary's

London

Toronto

Montreal

Winnipeg

Vancouver

St. John, N. B.

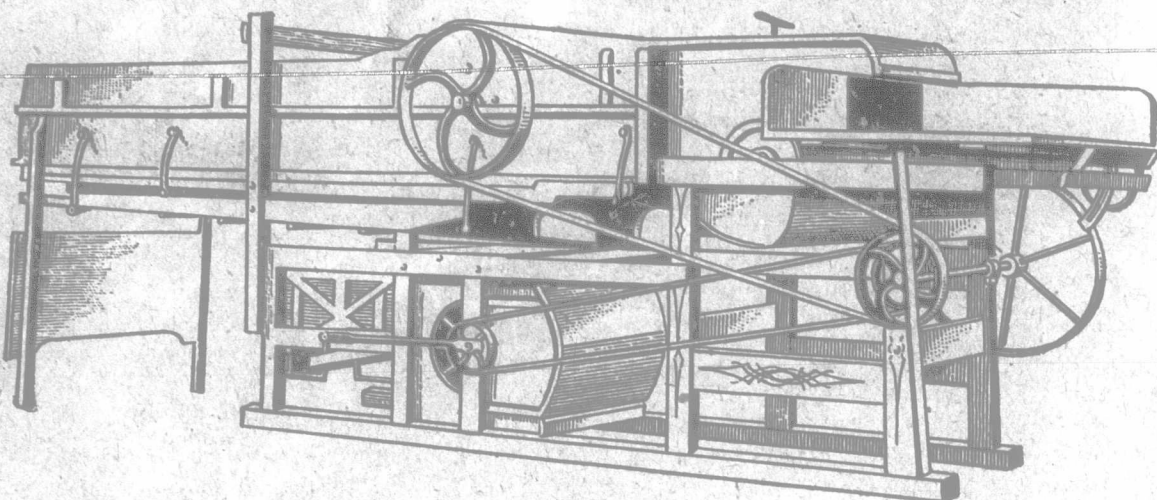
Hamilton

Calgary

Edmonton

Saskatoon

You're Paying for This Page Threshing Machine



You Ought to Own It

Every five years, you pay for a PAGE THRESHING MACHINE. Yet it isn't yours.

How You Pay for It.

- You pay for it—in every cent of community-thresher's tolls.
- You pay for it—in every hour lost waiting your "turn."
- You pay for it—in grain storm-ruined, while the community thresher is busy at some other farm.
- You pay for it—in the difference between high first-prices, and the low prices of a glutted market.
- You pay for it—in crop-loss caused by weeds brought in with the community-thresher.
- You pay for it—in time and labor spent in removing these weeds.

This Year Own a "PAGE"

This year, be independent of the community-thresher. Get a PAGE THRESHING MACHINE, direct from us, at the lowest cash price, freight prepaid, and let it pay for itself.

Thresh when YOU'RE ready. Before storms ruin your grain. When grain is bringing top prices. Or during the winter, when you have more time, as you need grain or straw. Get bigger crops by keeping down weeds. Save tolls. Make money by threshing for others.

The "PAGE" costs less than a good self-binder. Pays for itself in a few years time. Use it one season, and you wouldn't farm without it at any price.

GET THIS CATALOGUE

Write to-day for catalogue and lowest cash prices on PAGE THRESHERS. The nearest PAGE BRANCH has these machines in stock for immediate shipment (freight prepaid).

The PAGE Wire Fence Co., Limited

TORONTO, 1140-a King St., W.
MONTREAL, 508 Notre Dame St., W.
WALKERVILLE, 88 Church St.

ST. JOHN, 42 Dock St.
WINNIPEG, A. J. McMillan,
101 James St., E.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO

Aug. 29th to Sept. 14th

\$55,000 in Prizes

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

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

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 15

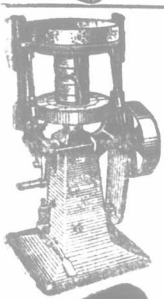
For prize lists and information write

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



WASH DAY DRUDGERY

is overcome. This machine will do your washing quicker, easier and better. A necessity in every home. Pays for itself in a short time. We furnish hand machines, power outfits with special engine, and electric outfits. Write for prices and catalogue.
GILSON MFG. CO.,
2709 York Street,
Guelph, Ontario



"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue.
London Concrete Machinery Coy. Dept. B,
London, Ont.
Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

A handy pump for farmers



It is a direct lift pump that can be attached to wind mills, a Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Engine, or operated by hand.

This is one of the least expensive and most efficient of our high grade farm pumps.

Adapted for lifts from 30 to 125 feet. Altogether an ideal pump for any farm—easy to operate—will keep in good repair for years.

Send for free catalogue of pumps and water systems. If you are interested in farm engines, spraying outfits, lighting systems, power and hand tools, scales or mechanical goods of any kind, full particulars will be sent to you on request. Address Dept. 40

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

Montreal
Quebec
St. John
Ft. William

Toronto
Ottawa
Hamilton

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Victoria

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

Look for the Cat!

THE Batteries that cost less and outlast all others are—

BLACK CAT BATTERIES

because they have **Nine Lives**

Made in Canada by the world's expert—the oldest, largest and most reliable Battery Factory in the Dominion.

CANADIAN CARBON CO. LIMITED
96 West King St., Toronto

TRADE MARK

To Farmers

Summer Season and Fall

Secure good help and make 12 months' engagement to prevent disappointment next spring. Farm help supplied from the Old Country. Utmost care given in selecting the right class of help to fill each individual requirement. Write stating particulars.

New Magnificent Steamers for Direct Canadian Service

ANDANIA
ASCANIA
AURANIA, 14,000 tons, building. One Class (II) Cabin. Lower rates.

Apply

Cunard Steamship Company Limited
Immigration Dept.
114 King Street West, Toronto

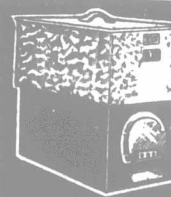
LONDON - PARIS

Via LIVERPOOL on the palatial steamships:

LAURENTIC, JULY 18
TEUTONIC, " 25
MEGANTIC, AUG. 1

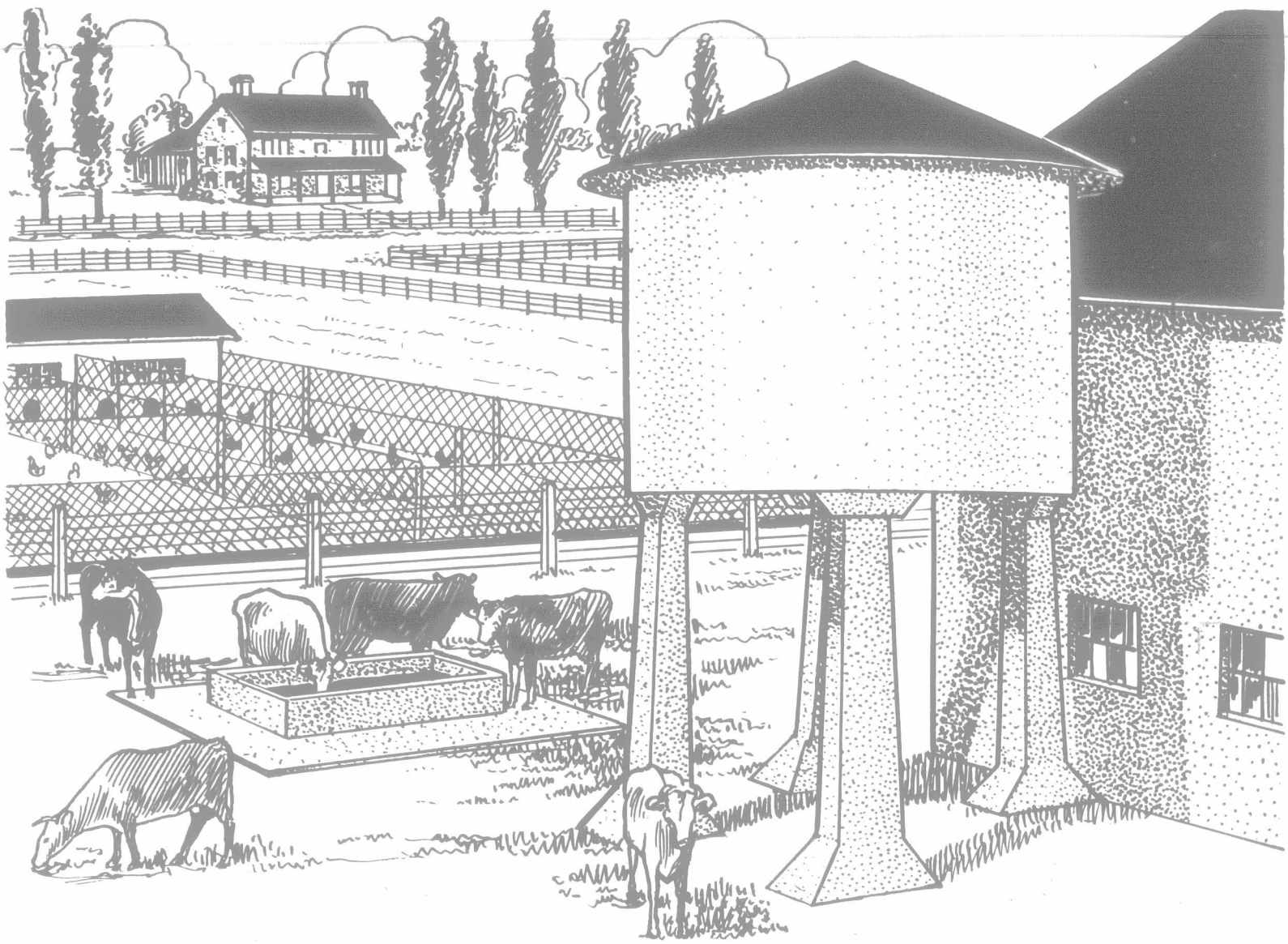
H. G. THORLEY,
General Agent,
41 King St., East, Toronto.

WHITE STAR - DOMINION LINE
★ CANADA AND EUROPE ★



YOU NEED A FEED COOKER!

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



Concrete Tanks and Troughs Never Rot or Leak

THE most practical tanks, whether for water or sewage, are built of concrete. They never rust, rot, dry out or leak. They never need new hoops or paint. They last a lifetime and seldom require repairing, which makes them the cheapest tanks that can be built.

Clean, Sanitary Watering Troughs

are just as necessary as the animals that drink from them. The farmer's best interests are being served when his stock is insured a plentiful supply of clear, clean water from a trough that is permanent and sanitary.

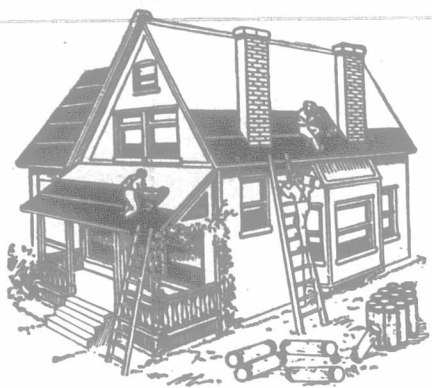
"What the Farmer can do with Concrete" is the name of a handsome free book that tells all about concrete tanks, watering troughs and other uses of concrete that will save every farmer many dollars. Write for it to-day.

Farmers' Information Bureau

Canada Cement Company Limited

560 Herald Building, Montreal





THE ADVANTAGES

of a good ready roofing over any other covering are well known. Ready roofing is less expensive than shingles, sheet-metal or slate—it can be laid in a fraction of the time and with a fraction of the labor—and it is fire-proof. But, make certain of getting a good ready-roofing when you are buying.

SAMSON ROOFING

is made to meet the requirements of particular buyers—the people who investigate thoroughly and make sure of the quality of everything they purchase.

It is also made to be sold under a guarantee.

Write for our booklet "The Roofing of Farm Buildings"—and you will understand why *Samson Roofing* stands every test. 6

Ask your dealer for *Samson Brand*.

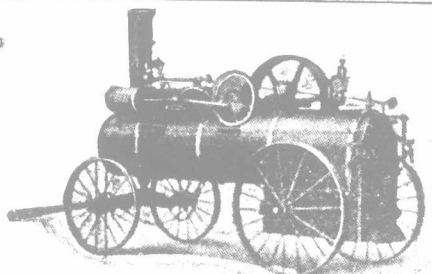
H. S. HOWLAND, SONS & CO.
Limited
142 Front St. West, Toronto

Right Now You Need A Pair
\$3 Delivered to you



Don't wear ill-made inferior shoes and suffer with sore, tired aching feet. Send for a pair of our specially made, easy-fitting, durable harvest and plow shoes. We make them of our famous oil-tanned Skowhegan leather with full waterproofed sole leather soles and heels and solid insoles. They are particularly adapted for farmers, woodmen, millmen, trackmen and laborers—any who require comfortable footwear having extra strength and durability.

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" are made by specialists, on easy fitting right and left lasts. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3 (postal or express order), stating size, and we will deliver a pair all charges paid to your address, anywhere in Canada or U. S. The same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.50. Write for catalogue E.
JOHN PALMER CO., Limited,
Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 15



PORTABLE ENGINES

New and rebuilt portable engines. Splendid stock of rebuilt portable engines, 10 to 18 h.p., suitable for farmers' own use, also tillage, threshing or other work. Send for catalogue E.
The Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd.
Seaford, Ontario



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

save much time and labor in summer

BESIDES GREATLY INCREASING the quantity and improving the quality of cream and butter De Laval Cream Separators save much valuable time and labor.

THIS GREAT SAVING OF time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season, and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.

AS COMPARED WITH ANY kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery with a De Laval is a big item in its favor.

AS COMPARED WITH other separators the De Laval saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

THESE ARE MERELY SOME of the advantages which make a De Laval Cream Separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every De Laval agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to any one at all interested.

SEE THE NEAREST De Laval agent at ONCE, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

THE WESTERN FAIR
LONDON, CANADA

September 11th to 19th, 1914

THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION OF CANADA
Live Stock Prize List increased this year by \$1,500.00

A Win at London's Exhibition Pays
Excellent Programme Twice Daily

Two Speed Events Every Day Fireworks Each Night
Con. T. Kennedy's Midway Shows Something doing every minute

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES FOR VISITORS AND EXHIBITORS

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

W. J. REID, President **A. M. HUNT, Secretary**

SIXTY-SIX AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT FOR TWELVE YEARS

Forty Insurance Companies in Ontario, reporting over a period of twelve years show that 66 1/4% of all rural barn claims settled were due to lightning.

Prof. Day of The O. A. C. says:—"Lightning Rods properly installed are almost absolute protection. Out of every \$1,000 of loss to unrodded buildings by lightning, \$999 would be saved if those buildings were properly rodded."

DROP CARD FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.
HESPELER "The Rod with a LOCK JOINT" ONTARIO

When Writing Mention The Advocate



WILSON'S FLY PAD. POISON

KILLS THEM ALL!

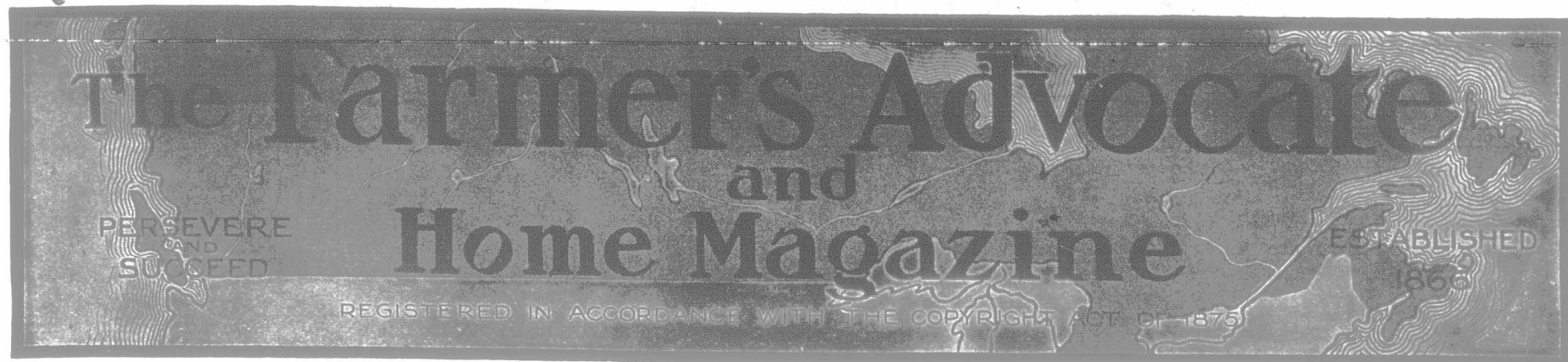
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers all over Canada.

R.M.S.P.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
— BY —
TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS
FROM
St. John (N.B.) AND
Halifax (N.S.)
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS
For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Agents of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
New Limited Train Service
Between
Montreal - Toronto - Detroit - Chicago
Via Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central Railroads.
via Michigan Central Gigantic Steel Tubes between Windsor and Detroit. Leaving Montreal 8:45 a.m.; Toronto 6:10 p.m., arriving Detroit 12:35 a.m., and Chicago 7:45 a.m. daily. Equally good service returning.
Through Electric Lighted Equipment.
Toronto - Winnipeg - Vancouver
Toronto - Vancouver Express No. 3 leaves Toronto 5:55 p.m. daily. Vancouver-Toronto Express No. 4 arrives Toronto 11:45 a.m. daily. Manitoba Express No. 7 leaves Toronto daily except Sunday 10:50 p.m., arriving Winnipeg second day. Ontario Express No. 8 leaves Winnipeg 9:25 p.m. and arrives Toronto 5:15 p.m. daily except Tuesday.
For further particulars apply to Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., C. P. Ry., Toronto.

Make your Will now
It is not right for you to neglect this solemn duty to your family or those dependent on you. You can make a perfect legal, incontestable will in your own home. Get a "CODE" WILL FORM with complete instructions to-day at your book sellers or stationers for 25c. or direct from THE COPP CLARK CO. Limited
309 Wellington St. West, Toronto

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.
BALTIMORE, Mo., U. S. A.
Established 1866



EDITORIAL

Help the corn over the shock of cold weather by more frequent cultivation.

Pigs in clover or pigs in rape mean more grain in the granary and more money in the pocket.

Hoeing, Haying and Harvesting—the three H's for the farmer in the summer. But oh! is it not a great season?

June was a month of extremes. For intense heat and summer frosts, and parching drouth and copious rains it holds the record.

Hoeing is one of the most important items of farm work, and yet it is among the most carelessly carried out. One good hoeing is worth more than two poorly done.

Take a look at the big elm which stands in stately majesty in the pasture field and if you see nothing in it but two cords of tough-splitting wood you are missing something.

There is nothing like green feed for calves and the run of a paddock in which is growing clover or oats and rape will good spring calves look like yearlings by fall.

Do you keep cows? If so you cannot afford to miss reading the articles in this issue based on dairying in some of the Eastern Counties of Ontario.

There are at least two things which it is unsafe to count upon—the weather and the result of elections. One thing is certain, however, the former has been much more changeable this season than the latter.

Do you ever stop and carefully balance up your operations? They may seem to be quite the best possible, but are they? No time is better spent than that which is used to find the leaks in the business and plan plugs to stop them.

If a field has been thoroughly worked to be sown to alfalfa, now is a good time to put it in. If a few showers occur it will have made a good growth by autumn and the cleaning of the land aids greatly toward a paying crop next year.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World meeting lately in Toronto, in addition to the high standard referred to elsewhere to govern the character of advertising to be accepted for publication showed their responsiveness to modern tendencies by the admission of ladies to the organization and urging all "Ad Clubs" to encourage the establishing of Women's Auxiliaries.

Mediators continue to mediate, militants to militate and assassins to assassinate. Truly this is a great age. The militants and assassins might well leave their troubles also to mediators or some other sane means of settlement. Shooting, hurling bombs, burning and otherwise destroying are not the best means of convincing the people of the twentieth century that a cause is just.

Truth in Advertising.

In an age of conventions one of the most distinguished ever held on this continent was the recent gathering in Toronto of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Reflecting the assembled spirit of the brightest minds engaged on the business side of newspaperdom, alert men in close and constant touch with "interests" big and little, it set a pace in ethics that would do credit to some of the ecclesiastical courts of the times. On every hand movements are organized for moral betterment, the spread of intelligence and the promotion of business. People are asking: Is the world growing better? This newest of organizations makes affirmative answer by its chosen emblem: "Truth in Advertising," and by its re-election to the presidential chair of a man whose honesty was described as "an instinct, not a policy." Said a speaker from a leading publishing company in discussing "The Philosophy of Buying," "We talk about manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, but in the last analysis the consumer is King. His whims make and unmake merchants, jobbers and manufacturers. Whoever wins his confidence has won the race; whoever loses it is last." A British advertising man who came across the sea to learn, declared that in accepting objectionable advertising, papers would ultimately kill themselves through losing the confidence of their readers. A United States ex-Senator stated that the adoption of the Standards by the convention was the "greatest forward step in the history of the organization. "Public Confidence," he repeated, "is worth more to a newspaper than its plant, franchise, building and everything else put together."

Confidence, then, is the corner stone upon which the security of a periodical rests. These alert advertising men whose gospel is assumed to be "Get Business" were not afraid to adopt a standard representing to them what the Ten Commandments do to society, and after keen and searching discussion confirmed it unanimously as follows:—

- "It is the duty of the newspaper
- "1. To protect the honest advertiser and the general newspaper reader as far as possible from deceptive or offensive advertising.
- "2. To sell advertising as a commodity on the basis of proven circulation and the service the paper will render the manufacturer or the merchant; and to provide the fullest information as to the character of such circulation, and how procured.
- "3. To maintain uniform rates, according to classifications, and to present these rates, as far as possible, on a uniform card.
- "4. To accept no advertising which is antagonistic to the public welfare.
- "5. To effect the largest possible co-operation with other newspapers in the same field for the establishment and maintenance of these standards."

One of the most significant articles in the standards adopted by the general advertising agents was as follows: "To first recognize the fact that advertising, to be efficient, must deserve the full confidence and respect of the public, and, therefore, to decline to give service to any advertiser whose publicity would bring discredit to the printed word."

The standards for magazines include the following statements: "We commit ourselves, without reservation to the truth emblem of the As-

sociated Advertising Clubs of the World. We commit ourselves to stand at all times for clean and wholesome editorial and text matter, and free from advertising influence.

Humanly speaking, publicity is the greatest power for good, and the greatest safeguard to the public in the world to-day when confidence is reposed in the organ of its expression. "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" without reservation commends this standard as sane and workable. The principle of protecting the reader and honest advertisers as far as possible from deceptive, detrimental and offensive advertising is one to which the teachings of nearly a half century's experience has unmistakably guided this paper. To have it thus crystallized in a clean-cut code by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is supremely gratifying, as it must be to other periodicals pursuing a like course. While it involved the discarding of thousands of dollars worth of patronage, it attracted a better and more enduring class of advertising, and secured the unwavering alliance of a class of readers who put quality and character first, and whose names are an ornament to the mailing sheets of any publishing house.

How Dairying Might be Improved.

Eastern Ontario is essentially a dairying country. Both conditions and statistics prove this statement. The numerous factories scattered throughout the country, and cans of milk and cream in transportation over the various railway routes show by their numbers that dairying is the staple industry of rural Eastern Ontario. Furthermore an output of 86,196,383 pounds of cheese from May 1st to November 1st in 1913 is conclusive proof that many cows are being milked. This cheese was produced by over 880 factories, contributed to by 30,885 patrons who had in their aggregate herds 281,489 cows. This is cheese alone, which is the dominant symbol of the enterprise, but all the various lines which accompany the pursuit are in evidence.

These citations are not meant to influence any incredulous mind in the direction that dairying is the chief pursuit—all are agreed to that—they embody in a few words the significance of the industry to that country, and have a direct bearing upon conditions and upon observations in those various counties. If dairying is the main source of revenue we would expect the systems in vogue to be the most modern and applicable, for specialization leads to improvement and the adoption of most up-to-date and remunerative practices. We cannot flatly denounce the customs and methods so universal in Eastern Ontario, for in refutation of any unfavorable comment loom up the circumstances where dairymen have prospered and are still enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, but from a study of the industry as a whole and its relation to the country, from observations on the farm and in the factory, and from a complete analysis of the whole industry in detail we are led to believe that the dairymen of Eastern Ontario are on the right trail, but opportunities in numbers, and one in particular, seem to be allowed to go unembraced that might alter the whole aspect of the enterprise and return a larger remuneration.

In evidence of the under-current, which is drawing patrons from the factories, we see thousands of pounds of milk and cream daily enroute to the cities of Montreal and Toronto. This outlet for the product is merely a question

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD; MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties,
handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and fur-
nishes the most practical, reliable and profitable informa-
tion for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and
home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland,
Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year,
in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance.
United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.;
in advance.

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line,
agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until
an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All
payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held
responsible until all arrearages are paid, and their paper
ordered to be discontinued.

6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by
Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered
Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we
will not be responsible.

7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your
subscription is paid.

8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In
every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address, Must
be Given."

9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent
Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change
of address should give the old as well as the new P. O.
address.

12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural
topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.
For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents
per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles. Sugges-
tions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and
Home Magazine." Descriptions of New Grains, "Roots or
Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experi-
ments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are
each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not
be furnished other papers until after they have appeared
in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

13. ADDRESSES OF correspondents are considered as confidential
and will not be forwarded.

14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter con-
nected with this paper should be addressed as below,
and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

of opportunity on the farmer's part, and depends largely upon his position relative to the shipping point and the market to which he consigns. Three or four miles from the railroad practically eliminates this trade, and forces the product of the dairy into the factory. Even if it did not the demand for milk and cream is not insatiable and over-supply would quickly undermine the industry. Then again some purport to ship milk or cream to the city during the cold weather, and patronize the factory in the months of heat and flies. Here again the fallacy appears, for from the individual's viewpoint the system is sound, but it will not permit of application to the industry as a whole. No factory can exist and operate only for a few months, and if the community should adopt the custom of divided patronage the factory must of necessity cease to exist. Imagine a persistence in this pursuit applied to the entire country, and the calamity which must befall the dairy business at once becomes apparent. The city demand is over-supplied, the factory is gone and reorganization of the industry must again bring order out of chaos. This, in Western Ontario, has transpired to a certain degree, and at the present time cheese factories are running that last summer were closed on account of a diversion of milk and cream into other channels. These references are made in order to convey the truth that cheese production is the great staple industry in these dairy districts, and upon its revenues depends the prosperity of the country as a whole. However, there is the under-tow which drags the patron from the factory, and for it there must be a cause. It may be found, we believe, in the condition which exists, viz., the short season of factory operation, and the manner in which the cows are wintered in consequence. Some factories cannot start earlier on account of a scanty supply of milk, and the outcome is that much dairy butter is made in early spring, and the markets flooded with a product that should

be factory-made. Again the cows are dried off in the early fall and wintered on very meagre rations, when they should be producing something, and when they should be building up on liberal allowances preparatory for the summer's work. Here, we believe, is one mistake which is being made by dairymen of Eastern Ontario. But in order to manufacture milk during the winter months the factory must install the butter-making machinery. Where skimming is not done at the factory a very moderate outlay would cover this construction and afford an outlet for winter production. Conditions in Western Ontario, where most of the country is so served, bear us out in this argument, and show that to return profits to the patron the factory should extend its period of operation in order to work the cows a longer season. In some instances the number of patrons are too few to allow of a long season, but this is the fault of too many factories not of the system we advocate. All factories need not install butter-making machinery. The cream could be delivered from a larger area to a few points, and thus concentrate a diminished winter production into a profitable manufacturing scheme.

A few of many observations made in Eastern Ontario are discussed on another page, and emphasize the application of these thoughts to conditions in that district.

The Farm and the Dollar.

Perhaps there never has been a time when the dollar loomed larger in the affairs of the world, agricultural and commercial, than it does at the present. The big question is, "what is there in it"? and this money-making mania has seized all and sundry with an almost relentless grip and is squeezing a great many of the things that are really worth while out of life—wringing it dry and gripping tighter and tighter the bank notes which accumulate by hard effort. The question then is, "Do we get what we should out of life?"

"The Farmer's Advocate" is a practical paper, and its first aim has always been to aid its readers in making life on the farm more enjoyable and more appreciated. Knowing human nature and understanding, at least partially, the race for wealth and the influence money has in this life, a great deal of what has been published in these columns has been of such a nature as to direct the attention of the readers to the returns which may be made from the various branches of farming if they are carried out on the proper basis. It is ways and means of improving conditions that we have endeavored to outline. A well-known English scholar not so very long ago made the statement that the rural problem would never be solved by preaching the beauties of nature to the people, they must be shown the money in the business of farming. Now have we been making a mistake? Have we emphasized money making too strongly? We must confess that it set us thinking the other day, when, in the course of a friendly call, one of our ablest and most valued correspondents burst out something like this, "You fellows are placing altogether too much emphasis upon money. You are eternally telling the people how to make money and they believe they must and are consequently missing the good things of life, making it a drudgery and ending up by denouncing the farm and taking the first train for the city. They read your articles on profits made from this and that, and try to duplicate them. If they succeed they are worked to death, and if they do not they become dissatisfied. There is more in farm life than money, and the people should know it."

Now, what do you think of a "calling down" like that? What could anyone think of it. We made no attempt to refute the statements made. None could be made. The only thing we can say is that we hope we have aided in keeping far more on the land than have been driven off through encouragement to make the old farm pay higher returns. We have endeavored to point out the beauties of nature, the good health which comes from the open air, clean life and a hundred-and-one other things which go to make up real life, but every time the old question

comes up, "Is there any money in it?" The poppycock about beauties of nature was so hopelessly overdone by city men seeking to satisfy the farmer that the very mention of it became nauseating to the man associated with nature every day and yet not appreciating her. It may be and is true that most farmers do not appreciate nature as they might, and they are not thrilled when told about the stately trees, the beautiful ox-eye daisies and the wonderful ravine with its babbling brook. To them a tree represents so many cords of wood, so much brush and a few hours' work, ox-eye daisies mean an endless fight against a pernicious pest, and the ravine is waste land with a noisy nuisance running through unless it be that they value the running water for live stock. Even then it is not for its beauty but for its value.

It is a well-recognized fact that to hold an audience or to hold a reader and ultimately succeed in leaving an impression it is necessary to talk or write about something in which the audience and readers are interested. Then what is to be done? Simply emphasize money-making by modern methods on the farm, but throw in enough spice and seasoning to flavor the loaf, keep out the drudgery, and make life not a race for money and more money, but real life where every operation is enjoyed not only for what there is in it financially but for what there is in it to satisfy, to uplift, to make better and happier, and to raise those who engage in farming or any other calling to a higher appreciation of the every-day things with which they come in contact. Money is not all. True, properly made and rightly spent it is a great aid, but what is the use of being blinded to all the thousands of good things which money cannot buy, and which we have every day, simply by the shining shimmer of silver? How is farm life to be made more attractive? There seems to be something in our friend's suggestion. More time for play, better facilities for recreation, a different view of life which to be most happy must be more than mere money making. But after all are men not generally happier when making a little money? Then they do not feel so weary when overworked. There should be a great deal more on the farm than digging dollars by drudgery, but accounts of better methods to earn the money we believe are read with interest.

Why Flour Sells Cheaper Abroad.

During recent years of tariff discussions considerable comment has been made upon what seems to most people a rather peculiar state of affairs which exists in the flour market in Canada as compared with that in Great Britain. It is a well-known fact that Canadian flour sells cheaper in Great Britain than it does in the country where the wheat and flour were produced. We recently read an interesting article by a leading Canadian miller in explanation of this condition.

In the first place it was pointed out by him that the Canadian consumer demands a higher average quality in flour than that which is exported to other countries. Practically none of the first grades are exported to Europe, over eighty per cent. consisting of second, third, fourth and intermediate grades. What little of the best flour is sent abroad is shipped to help sell the lower quality, some dealers demanding this consideration. A second reason why flour sells cheaper in England was given as the increased cost of selling at home. It is held by the millers that it costs a great deal more to sell flour in Canada than it does in Europe. A cable costs from 50c to \$1.00 and by it anywhere from 200 to 200,000 sacks of flour may be sold. All the shipper has to do is get his flour on the boat, attach his bill of lading to the draft, deposit the documents with his banker and the transaction is completed. The foreign buyer gets the flour and the Canadian miller his money. It is much different selling in Canada. It is necessary to keep a large number of travellers on the road under heavy expense at all times and individual sales in this country range down as low as five bags. Besides this there is sometimes a heavy expense accruing from cancelled orders.

There is, according to this miller, even a more potent reason than the one given. All flour sold to England means spot cash, the miller not having to wait a day for his money, while for the flour sold in Canada he is very often obliged to wait for payment and sometimes suffers heavy loss through bad debts.

Again it was pointed out that all flour sold on the British market enters into the keenest of competition and it is absolutely necessary to sell

at a lower price, otherwise sales could not be made at all. It is important that sales be made because the larger the out-put of the Canadian mills the smaller the expense of milling and millers are anxious to develop a large export trade in order to keep expenses down and thus keep prices of flour lower. Were it not for the fact that this export trade is being developed, Canadian farmers would be deprived of large quantities of mill feeds, such as bran and shorts or otherwise would have to pay several dollars a ton more for these products. This means a good deal as mill by-products are used very extensively in feeding operations in this country. Then, according to this miller, the milling of export flour in Canada is of vital importance to our farming community. He also pointed out that if it were not for the export trade which aids in keeping down the expense that the price of flour in Canada would be still higher than what it is. The very best quality of flour is offered in Canada and the public and the miller both gain by the increased production made possible through having a large export trade.

The British miller occupies a strategic position being able to get wheat from all parts of the world and not being dependent upon that grown in any one country as are the millers of Canada. He also gets his labor and machinery cheaper, and is thus in a position to turn out a product at less expense than is the Canadian miller. He also is in the centre of the biggest market in the world. Altogether the cost of marketing an export barrel of flour is alone placed at 20c less than that of marketing a barrel of domestic flour and besides all this flour is not considered by the millers to be on a fair basis as far as ocean freight rates are concerned. Millers claim that their profits are not excessive and that they are selling their flour as cheaply as it is possible for them to do and make a living profit.

Readers will be interested in the argument put forth in their behalf. They claim to lose on export shipments but gain in the end on lowering the cost of production through producing large quantities for export.

THE HORSE.

Indigestion in Horses—VIII.

INTUSSUSCEPTION is a name given to a form of indigestion which is caused by a portion of the intestine (either of the large or small) slipping into the portion immediately behind it, like the drawing of a finger of a glove into itself. As a result of this, the normal course of the intestine is interrupted. In consequence nothing can pass through, the action of the bowel is checked, and the circulation of the blood through the bowel involved is also checked. While this is practically an incurable condition, it may be wise to draw attention to its occurrence and symptoms. Recovery of cases where this condition has been suspected has occurred, the imprisoned portion having been released during the struggles of the animal, and other cases have recovered by a rapid sloughing of the imprisoned portion, and union taking place between the severed ends, the sloughed portion passing off with the faeces. Treatment, other than an operation, is of no avail, and the veterinarian does not operate, as it is very difficult to make a definite diagnosis, or to exactly locate the lesion, and, though, such were possible he cannot provide surroundings where antiseptic measures can be observed to a sufficient degree to afford probable favorable results. The symptoms cannot be said to be diagnostic, but are a combination of those observed in other diseases of the digestive organs, particularly resembling those of obstinate constipation. There is a cessation of intestinal murmur, restlessness, pain shown by pawing, wandering about, lying down, endeavoring to lie on the back, sweating, crouching, sitting upon the haunches, pressing the rump against any solid object when standing, anxious expression. The pulse at first is usually frequent and full, but as the disease advances becomes more frequent but loses force and fullness, in many cases becomes intermittent and afterwards imperceptible at the jaw. The mucous membranes become injected and red, respirations are frequent, and apparently labored. The abdomen, at first of normal appearance, becomes fuller, and in some cases distended with gas. The mouth may be moist and clean, or dry and hot with an offensive odor. The restlessness continues, he sometimes rears and gets his fore feet into the manger, looking backwards at his sides; the extremities are usually cold. After a variable time, pain usually ceases, he will stand quietly, usually covered with a cold sweat, pulse imperceptible, breathing frequent and generally sighing. To the non-initiated, these symptoms indicate an improvement, but they really indicate that the inflammation has terminated in mortification, and the approach of dissolution. In some cases there is retching and attempts to vomit. He will usually stand thus until he begins to stagger, and at last falls and dies with a few convulsive struggles. In other

cases the symptoms of pain continue until the last.

VOLVULUS OR TWISTED BOWEL consists in the rolling on itself of a portion of intestine (either large or small) until nothing can pass through—a knot, as it were. The symptoms and results are identical with those of intussusception. The existence of either disease can be only suspected, and treatment should be directed to ease pain by administering 1 to 2 oz. of chloral hydrate, either in bolus or solution every two or three hours. If gases form, give 2 oz. oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Keep comfortable, apply hot cloths to the abdomen and give injections of soapy, warm water per rectum. If pain becomes relieved, give a laxative of 6 to 8 drams of aloes and 2 drams of ginger and give 2 drs. nux vomica three times daily. Of course, if either of the above-mentioned conditions exists treatment will be of no avail and death will take place unless a spontaneous righting of the involved bowel takes place, but if it be a case of constipation without displacement of intestine a recovery will probably take place.

INTESTINAL CONCRETIONS of different kinds occasionally form in the stomach or intestines, probably more frequently in the large intestine than in other parts. Some are composed of phosphates (phosphatic calculi); these are hard, smooth and polished, having a nucleus, generally a piece of iron or stone; others are composed of beards of grain, hair or other indigestible matter, often mixed with phosphatic salts.

SYMPTOMS.—No reliable diagnostic symptoms are presented. Their presence can be only suspected by recurrent attacks of colic without apparent cause. As a calculus is usually movable, it is probable that it occasionally gets into a position that obstructs the passage, hence causes colicky pains. The violent actions of the patient, doubtless, in many cases change the position of the obstruction, open the passage and relieve the symptoms. Symptoms of this nature are occasionally noticed in grey horses, the cause being a melanotic tumor in the intestine which acts as above. At last a time comes when, by reason of inflammatory action and swelling, the concretion retains its position and death ensues, preceded by symptoms resembling those of the diseases just discussed. In some cases the calculus is situated in the rectum and can be felt and removed by hand. This teaches us the advisability of examining the rectum in all cases of a doubtful nature.

TREATMENT.—The treatment indicated is that for colic, viz. the administration of anodynes, as 1 to 2 oz. chloral hydrate, or 1 to 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, or 1 to 2 oz. each of laudanum, tincture of belladonna and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water as a drench. The dose may be repeated every two or three hours as indicated, but when several doses are required it is wise to omit the laudanum after the first, as it tends to constipate. If a calculus be present, treatment will be of no avail, but as we cannot be certain of its presence we are justified in treating for colic. Horses that are subject to repeated attacks of this nature, whether the cause be calculi or a weakness of the digestive organs are very undesirable. When

the cause is purely digestive weakness, the attacks can often be prevented by regularly giving the animal a good stomachic as a dessert spoonful of ginger and a teaspoonful of gentian in his evening feed of damp grain. This usually tones the digestive glands, thereby aiding digestion, and preventing illness. WHIP.

For Scouring Foals.

An English writer discussing scouring in foals says that when the trouble is due to the dam's milk from the mare getting over-heated, the best treatment is to give the mare half a gallon of barley. If this fails, the scouring is probably due to other and more serious causes. It will be a safe plan to give a dose of castor oil and linseed oil mixed pending professional advice.

The same writer recommends the following substitute for mare's milk for orphan foals:

New milk, one quart; separated milk, one quart; Demarara sugar, eleven ounces; water, sufficient to make up to one gallon. A quart of this mixture should be given at intervals of four hours at the temperature of fresh-drawn milk.

Trim the Feet.

Watch the colt's feet. There is always a tendency towards too much growth of hoof and this should be avoided by a judicious use of the rasp from time to time. The wall of the foot is the only part that needs attention. It is said that the breaking away of the wall due to over-growth and lack of attention is one of the causes of splints, side-bones and ringbones in young colts.

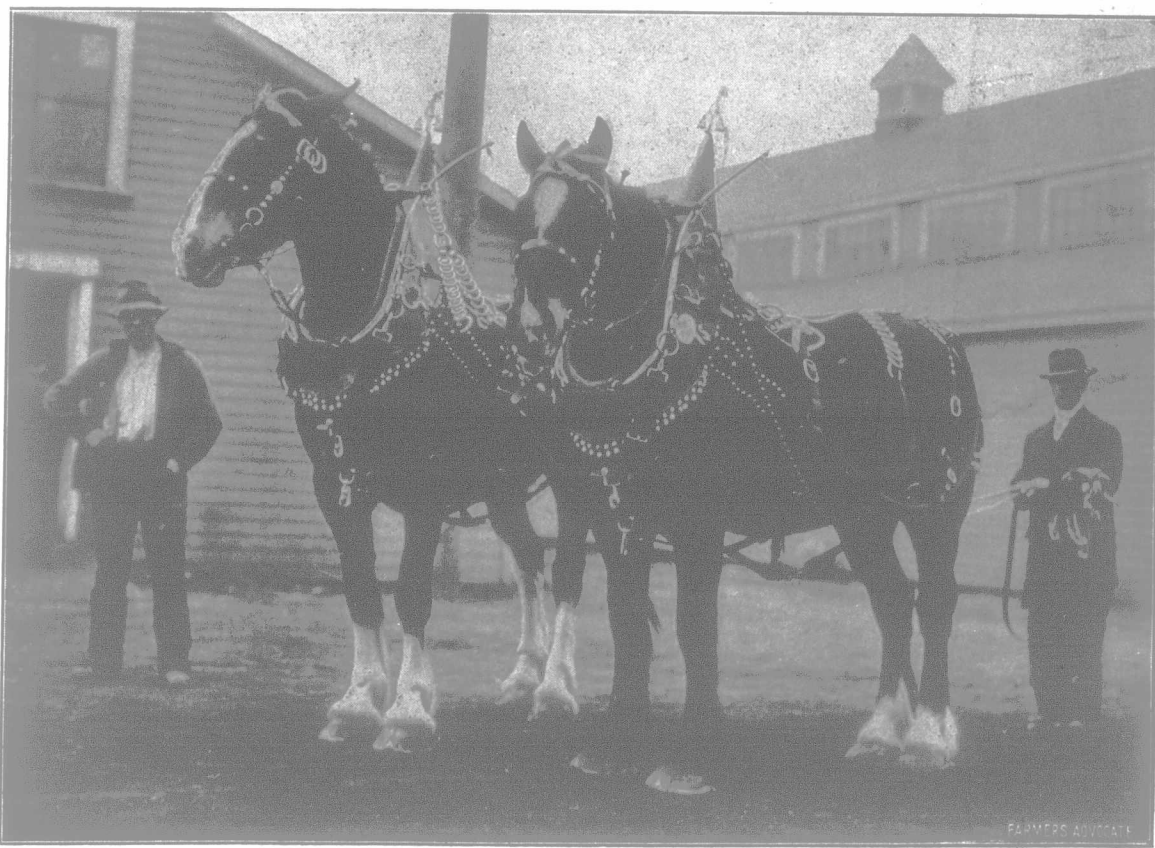
Experienced horsemen who raise a large number of colts do not deem it advisable to run heavy and light colts together in the same pasture. The light colts have more life and go in them and literally "run their heavier mates to death." Too much running is not good for the draft colt and where colts are together, the heavy youngsters invariably attempt to follow the lighter foals on every run.

LIVE STOCK.

Give Young Breeding Pigs Exercise.

All experienced pig breeders believe that exercise is one of the main factors in successful breeding. A writer in "The Farmer and Stock Breeder" puts it this way:

"Young gilts for breeding never do better than when given freedom, and, should there be abundance of vegetation available, this will keep them in perfect condition without the assistance of concentrated food of any kind. I have kept pedigree boars without any meal or concentrated food, and no better workers could be found. There can be no greater mistake than that of surfeiting breeding animals of any kind, and pigs in particular. Too liberal a diet is attended with the formation of intestinal fat, the presence of which was never yet of any use to the breeder. Both male and female must be strong



Good Horse and Good Appointments.
A winning Western team.

and muscular, a condition that can only be obtained by giving abundance of exercise.

Confinement is associated with cramp, and how often do we see heavy sows and boars so affected. A few days ago I remarked about a sow having cramp very badly, and a friend said that it was owing to her weight. Weight has very little to do with this condition. When pigs are allowed to wallow about in manure and sleep on fermenting dung heaps they readily contract cramp, and although it is not attended with any fatal results to the animal itself, it renders boars inactive, while sows often lie on their young."

Live Stock and Farming in Australia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

All land industries in Australia are flourishing as they never flourished before. All prices are up—stock to a record. The seasons continue to be good. The wheat men are the most progressive, because they have to be. Fodder conservation is neglected as a result of the favorable seasons, but where the farmer is wise in his generation by storing fodder he never repents. He mostly has the laugh at the foolish neighbor. What a lot of farmers there are who are like the foolish virgins who went out at night with empty lamps?

The operations of the Beef Trust in Australia are receiving more and more attention. The Trust, if it proves itself to be an iniquitous monopoly, will have no friends in this country. It is doubtful if it will have designs deeply enough laid to acquire the support that it might desire by using its funds for that purpose. But if it remains as a well-conducted institution and behaves itself in the light of public opinion, there is nothing in the creed of the fair man to object to it. It will, of course, continue to be the stalking horse of the Laborite politician who seems to need scares to buttress his case. The constant fire of attack by the anti-Trust men has resulted in the Federal Government appointing Mr. Justice Street to inquire into the Trust in Australia. The result of that investigation, without attempting to usurp the functions of the judge, must be on lines of this sort—that the Trust is here, but that so far it has only transacted business which is of a perfectly legitimate character. The judge cannot forecast what may happen. He can only surmise and any one can do that. All the time that these agitations are going on, the Trust is quietly getting to work to lay the foundation of an enormous export trade in meat.

Wool from the Corriedale sheep—a type evolved from the Lincoln and the Merino—which was raised in Tasmania, realized fifteen and a half pence in the London market. The trouble with these cross-bred types is that they have a habit of throwing back, though those who evolve them claim that they are fixed. The object of the Corriedale is to supply a general-purpose sheep. It has to be admitted that the best samples of them are what the creators claim.

The number of farmers who pay attention to the grading and selection of cereal seed is rapidly increasing. It pays to do it. The plan results in increased yields and helps materially to keep seed true to type. It is utterly useless for a Department of Agriculture to be spending time and money in the breeding of new wheats if the farmers are careless in the preservation of those types. In Victoria especially the work of selecting seed is growing apace and as a result the crops are heavier and the grain more uniform. In addition to that the farmer picks out the heads which mature earliest. If they are only a day ahead of the others so much the better. A day may mean a lot if the locality is liable to storms during the harvest. Then the milling qualities are taken into consideration. These generally follow the production of hard wheats. Another point of great value to the method of selection is the fact that seeds are selected which are suitable for hybridization. It may be that this aspect of scientific wheat production is rather ahead of the average farmer, but he is advised to study the question.

A wool-classer named Darroq has invented a machine to treat taggy wool. Most people throw the stuff away as worthless. This classer bought a lot of it and when it was put on the market it realized £10 a bale. He has patented the invention.

The various states are putting up big collections of Australian produce for the Panama Exposition. It is expected that in the near future an enormous trade will spring up between the two countries via the canal, while Australia expects to get quite an accession of settlers from America, as land is cheap here and opportunities to hustlers quite unlimited.

The Jute Trust in Calcutta are killing the goose which lays the golden egg as fast as ever they can in Australia. The continual rise in the price of the material is hurrying on the movement to consummate the bulk handling of grain and before very long now this system will be in vogue in the various wheat districts. If the Jute Trust

had not been so greedy they might have enjoyed paying prices for their material for many years as there are many genuine difficulties in the way here in regard to bulk handling. But the Jute Trust has forced the hands of the authorities. The New South Wales Government sent an officer to India to see if anything could be done to dodge the Trust, but he came back convinced that their fortress was impregnable.

A new wheat, called Major, is attracting much attention in Victoria. It was produced by crossing Federation with Wallace. Where it was reared it has yielded an average of 34 bushels during two seasons, which is very high in Australia. It has a good ear, produces white chaff, and is more rust-resistant than Federation. The plots will be extended this season. The millers are very partial to the Comeback variety and they are offering bonuses to the farmers to grow it. In Australia the iniquitous system of paying for wheat all at the one rate is in existence. This does not encourage men to grow varieties for their flour qualities, but farmers mostly raise the heavy yielders regardless of the milling qualities. The millers offer three pence per bushel more for the Comeback than any other.

It pays to breed the best, though there are farmers who remain obturate. There is no animal of the farm so amenable to the husbandman's art as the Merino sheep. It is as clay in the potter's hands. In a very few generations one can change the type almost beyond recognition. But it is as easy to evolve a failure as a success if wrong lines are persisted in. The breeding of high-class studs is one of the most

expressed so much interest in the method of paying for cream by results, as has been established at the Upper Manning Co-operative factory, that they have asked the N.S.W. Government to supply them with full details. The following have been sent: "The system has for its objective the equitable distribution among suppliers of the factory of the over-run or surplussage of actual churning results over the commercial butter equivalent of cream received, as denoted by the Babcock test. The per cent. of this over-run is found in practice to vary considerably from day to day, and obviously the only equitable way in which a co-operative factory should deal with the same is to distribute each day's over-run amongst the suppliers for that particular day in proportion to their respective supplies. The method in operation at the factory named is to compute the total quantity of commercial butter credited to suppliers each day, as per Babcock tests, and to ascertain what percentage over such total the actual churning represents. Thus, if the day's supply as per Babcock test shows 2,000 lbs. of commercial butter, and the actual butter manufactured is 2,100 lbs., the over-run is 5 per cent. This percentage is then added to each individual total and thus the whole churning is equitably distributed."

Two or three years ago an officer of the Government Lands Office in Queensland, Munro Hull, made some investigations respecting the treatment of cattle which were tick infested. He left his billet to take up the mission he thought he was called upon to discharge which seemed to him to be of great importance, for the tick is a sore

scourge in the northern State. He proved to his own satisfaction that cattle subjected to his treatment became immune to the ticks so far as red-water fever was concerned and that the small ticks which stuck to the beasts soon waned away and died. This, of course, prevented the evil effects of tick worry, which is serious to cattle in low condition, though not so bad as the fever. Mr. Hull then set out to induce the Department to take up his scheme. They made certain tests and then declared that the plan was utterly useless. The matter came before Parliament when a good deal of heat was shown, and at length the Department

agreed to loan two of the alleged immune cattle to two farming Members of the House to test them. The Members are quite satisfied that the treatment is successful and as a result, the Department has called back the two cows for further observation. If the method is as the inventor claims the eradication of the tick is thus only a matter of a year or two, which will mean millions sterling to almost every cattle country in the world.

Sydney, Australia.

J. S. DUNNET.



Calling the Cattle Home.

Shady pastures increase milk flow.

interesting businesses in the world of the primary producer. It pays, too, as has already been observed. Here is a case in point. Canonbar Station a year or more ago gave 1,600 guineas for the fashionably-bred ram Number One. The price staggered even experts. But the buyers knew their game. During the course of the first twelve months he was mated with 865 ewes, and as the ewes are high-class there will be a fine crop of studs for the sale pens. He has now started a fresh term of service, and the owners say that there is a fine prospect of him this year being brought to 1,100 ewes.

The Commissioners who went around the world at the instigation of the New South Wales and the Queensland Governments to learn all that was possible in regard to prickly pear have returned and concluded their investigations. They have been absent twelve months and in their travels they saw the spiny curse in many lands and under varying conditions. In no place, they say, does it display the virility which characterizes the plant in Queensland. They made exhaustive research into the possibility of commercializing the plant and of various plans of destruction and attack. Some parasites have been brought back which it is thought will war successfully against the evil thing. These include the cochineal of India and Ceylon and the larvae of some Argentine moths. It is claimed that neither of these parasites will attack any other plant, but that has to be proved here. It is much too early to say whether the work of the commission is successful or not, but from present appearances they will shed very little new light on the subject. It is plain that the eradication of the pear is a matter which close settlement must be looked to as primarily the hope for Australia. This means population, and the sooner the Governments realize that the better as the pear is gaining at the rate of a million acres a year, besides digging its claws deeper into the country where it now holds full possession.

The United States Department of Agriculture

THE FARM.

A New Dairy Barn at the Central Experimental Farm.

On the site of the dairy barn which was destroyed by fire October 11th, 1913, at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a new building is being erected which is a credit to Canadian Agricultural Institutions. Money expended in this way will yield dividends, many fold, to the rural rate-payers throughout Canada. In addition to modern construction E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, is trying out several experiments in equipment and material used, and when the outcome of the results are made known the loss of the old barn may be more than regained through the information acquired in reconstruction.

The stable of the new barn is 53 by 145 feet over all and will accommodate 90 head of cattle. Four different makes of cow stalls are being tried with floors of different materials such as cork brick and Dutch flooring. The mangers will be so constructed that the watering may be done in them, but four different characters of bowls are being installed to try out the efficiency of each. The Rutherford System of ventilation is being installed and each animal in the stable is allotted 17 square inches of intake and 29 square inches

of outlet which is a very good proportion and adequate ventilation for a large stable full of live stock. The stable is to be well supplied with light the deficiency of which is a mistake too commonly made in stable construction. This barn is of the type ordinarily known as a bank barn, which does not allow of the same amount of lighting area per cow as the ordinary barn built upon the level. All the available space in this structure has been devoted to lighting area which allows 7½ square feet of glass per cow. The dairy barn where certified milk is produced is built on the level and has a lighting capacity of 19½ square feet of glass per cow and shows very well the difference in the possibilities in these two different types of buildings. The wing to be allotted to the calves has 10 square feet per head while the bull barn has 10½ square feet. The old barn destroyed by fire had approximately 5 square feet per head and realizing the value of light in the stable where pure milk is being produced all the available space has been utilized in the new building.

The two milking machines in use when the old barn burned will be re-installed and provisions are made for two other makes as well.

The ceiling of the stable is so laid that it should be as near dust-proof as it is possible to obtain and with dust-proof chutes for the hay and straw many sources of contamination to the milk supply will be eliminated. Asbestos-slate roofing was used which has the desirable qualities of being durable, fire-proof and not likely to curl or crack. The quarters for the bulls and calves are separate in wings from the main barn. Each is 29 by 110 feet and attached to the main building. Two silos with a capacity of 300 tons each are under way and when the building is completed it will be one of the best if not the best dairy barn in Canada.

The Trail of the Colonizer—1.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the weather warmed up we were on the watch for alligators. Our neighbor had captured two small ones, while another had dug a large one out of his winter quarters away over on the prairie two miles from any water. The little ones were regular fighters, and the boys were very anxious to have one for a pet.

"Someone across the bayou must keep chickens," said my husband one morning. "I heard them trying to crow last night, and it sounded as though they were right near the water." We discussed the matter, but seeing no sign of a house promptly forgot all about it.

That day I asked the boys to locate a hen that was starting to sit under the house. They reported her as too far under to reach. That night I was awakened by a plaintive voice: "Hoo-hoo-hoo (then a pause) hoo-hoo." My first thought was that one of the boys had his head under the covers and was trying to crow. Again it came, "hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo" with the same eerie, hair-raising tone the notes of the screech-owl and the dove have, and off in the distance we heard the reply, "hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo." Three long, mournful notes then two short ones, all in the same monotone.

"Mother! did you hear that? What sort of bird is that?" came in excited tones from the boys' bed; and while we were discussing the matter and wondering what variety of bird made that mournful refrain, there came a tremendous thumping on the floor and a squawk from a frightened hen. The thumps came faster and louder, and the hen's squawk told us she had been located by a midnight prowler. We all sprang out of bed and prepared to repel the disturber. While the boys danced frantically over the place whence issued the squawks and thumps the man of the house lighted the lamp and lantern, and I opened the door and sat the lantern outside. A peculiar musky odor similar to that distributed free gratis by an enraged polecat pervaded the atmosphere.

"Skunk," said the man tersely as he wandered bedwards, "better come to bed and let the hen go. If you go out we'll have to bury you for a week to get the smell off." A sudden puff of wind blowing out the light lent emphasis to the remarks, and as all sounds had ceased I for once acted promptly on my better half's advice.

In the morning a bunch of feathers loomed up big under the house and we gave our hen up as gone, but later in the day she appeared with only one tail feather and showing a big gash in her leg. Thorough investigation of the premises by our sleuths showed unmistakable alligator tracks, so we had a good laugh, but though we often heard the call, "hoo-hoo-hoo," we never again wondered what "bird" made it.

I was exceedingly anxious to see a 'gator face to face, and though the others often saw them I was never so fortunate, much though I watched. I had an idea they would come floating along on top of the water spread-eagled so I could get a full view of their beauties. One day my husband called me to see a 'gator which was sunning himself around the bend of the bayou. Instead of the full-length view, all I could see was a chunk of wood moving with the

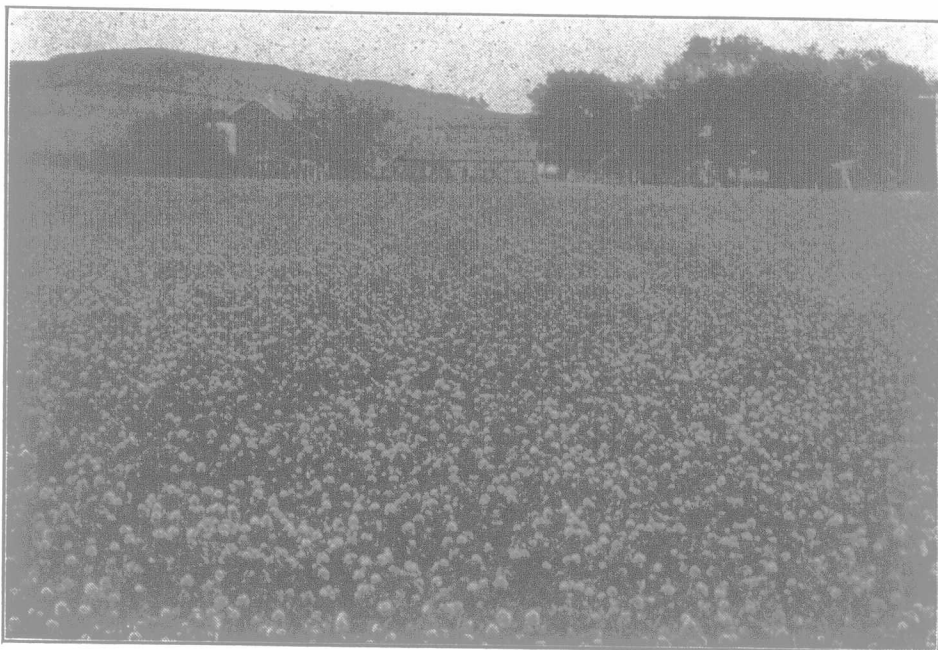
current up stream. While I looked the chunk sank, only to reappear in another place. The boys were crazy with excitement. They ran to the neighbors and got the young man to come out with his shotgun. He succeeded in getting a shot at it, but the brute sank. The boys remained to watch the spot and see the last bubbles ascend, but suddenly their shrieks split the air, "Oh he's coming up! He's just wounded! Let's get him."

Sure enough the 'gator had not been killed (else he would never have risen) and was drifting rapidly down stream, feebly waving his paw over his stomach. We requisitioned everything floatable from the kitchen table and the ladder to the washtub and a bundle of shingles, but everything sank from under the young man, who could not be termed slim by any means. At last he tried swimming towards the alligator with a rake attached to a rope to get a hold on him, but getting tangled in the rope and the 'gator starting to swim towards him, sent him back to land, as a wounded hornback is not a nice thing to come in contact with. Accordingly he made a cast from a point of land and hooked his lordship with a trolling hook, pulling him ashore, the enraged saurian grabbed the rake with his teeth and was easily landed. Several blows with the axe only served to awaken him, so it was necessary to shoot him in the eye, the only vulnerable spot. He was a beautiful black hornback, and measured seven feet four inches. The 'gator was skinned and the carcass left, but next day the buzzards had picked it clean. The buzzards are the unpaid scavengers of the Texas plains. The hot, dry weather continued, the wind came from the marshes, and again came the mosquitoes and green-head flies. A neighbor lost a mule, no apparent cause, he ate his supper all right and was dead in the morning. We thought it was a case of over-heating and were not alarmed. In a few days another mule was ailing and died the same way. We let him have

the nicest place I ever saw for an all-the-year-round resort. The surf bathing is unexcelled, the Galvez Hotel with its splendid service and excellent equipment ranks second to none; the city is get-at-able from any point. Every year during the late summer a Cotton Carnival attracts thousands of visitors, and "King Cotton" reigns supreme. Houston later on has her "Notsu-oh" Carnival with "King Nottoc" and "Queen Tnil" supreme, and a sort of glorified Mardi Gras prevails on the banks of Buffalo Bayou.

In October when the sweet potatoes and cotton were about one-quarter harvested and picked there came a very heavy rain. In ten hours the rainfall was 10.10 inches. Nearly everything out was ruined. The Panhandle and arid part of Texas reported heavy rain, and warnings were sent out throughout the river region of a flood. As we lived fourteen miles from the Brazos we were sceptical, but as day by day passed and all the Texas rivers were on the rampage, with rains continuing in the interior, we began to get uneasy. Then at points far inland along the Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe and Trinity the waters commenced overflowing, and losses of life, stock and buildings were everyday occurrences. Captain Steinhart and his crew of life savers in a motor life-boat were sent 300 miles up the Brazos to follow down in its wake and rescue those in danger. He reported a body of water the size of our Lake Erie travelling down the river, spreading out over the surrounding lowlands and destroying all crops and stock left in the lowlands. It was a statewide calamity, and every one joined in the rescue work. On December 12th the flood struck Angleton. Dirty, foul-smelling, the water rose rapidly and drove all those whose houses were down low to seek refuge from those more fortunate. The next day all the town enjoyed a boat ride, and many donned bathing suits and paraded the streets. "Notelgna" water carnival we called it in imitation of the "Notsu-oh" of Houston. After five days the water subsided slowly, the mails began to arrive, and every one started in to clean up. Through all this trouble the roses were blooming, the birds singing, and the festive skunks (which are very numerous) were unwelcome visitors to the back galleries. They were as tame as kittens. One day we noticed this advertisement in the paper:

Wanted.—A n owner for a five-room house, fully furnished. Owner may have same by proving property, and paying costs of removal.



Red Clover in Bloom and Ready for the Mower.

our beautiful big team to drag it away. According to time-honored custom he dragged it out on the prairie near a coulee, and left it for the buzzards to strip its bones. A few days after his third and last mule was stricken the same way, and by night he was muleless. In a few days we had a sick horse and sent for a veterinary. It died the same way, so we reported it to the State Department and burned the remains. Word came back that it was charbon or anthrax. In a week the other one died, and, as we were horseless, and would not dream of buying more to take in that infected land, and as the company had failed to provide for a school and was practically bankrupt, we left the Promised Land and bought near the Angel Town.

Then came a trip to Galveston which is, of a truth, the "Beautiful City." Like a second Venus rising from the wave, Galveston faces the Gulf, serene and confident that never again will the tragedy of 1900 be repeated. The magnificent sea wall 17½ feet high and four miles long, constructed by the United States Government, is to be extended three miles further, and will make the finest automobile track in the world. Very few marks of the storm are to be seen. Paralyzed by the horror of a city stricken in a night and nearly destroyed, confronted by the necessity of dealing quickly with almost impossible conditions, and realizing the difficulty of cleaning up by ordinary means, those in authority pumped the clean sea sand over the remains of their loved ones and the wreck of their homes, and this prevented any epidemic which would otherwise have started. Nine feet of sand was pumped over the entire city, and now Galveston is one of the most progressive, best-lighted, cleanest cities of the South, and about

nine miles by the flood, and deposited one mile from the channel of the stream. The loss of life in this Brazos flood was up in the hundreds, the property loss in the millions. This spring has also been very wet. In fact for the eleven months ending May 20th, the rainfall was more than 72 inches, this, not counting the flood water. However, we are still hopeful.

Of the Texas weather I will say that the only certainty about it is its uncertainty. The story is told of the "old timer" who harnessed his oxen to go to plow. When he got to the field the one died from the effects of the heat, and before he got the other one back to the barn a norther came up and froze it to death.

But still this is "grand old Texas," and if any of you all think of coming down here to raise figs (which do well) pigs, chickens or cane (cain), it would be well to heed the advice of one who has been through the mill:

1. Do not buy raw prairie land from a land company. You can buy good, improved land from actual owners for less, and besides it requires three or four years hard work to get the land loosened up and made light and fluffy enough to raise good satisfactory crops.
2. Be sure you get where you can drain your land, otherwise you will find that a few good rains, injudiciously applied, will put you out of business, so you will be fortunate if you raise one crop a year.
3. Go and see the country and study the methods of farming. Then apply your northern energy and you will make a success of it.
4. Don't rely too much on the local newspapers. Remember they have to boost or they would lose a lot of coin from the land companies.

5. There is undoubtedly a great future ahead of the South. Beggared by the Civil War, with many years of her future mortgaged, we find her now just beginning to find herself. The Southern people are delightful, hospitable, courteous, ready to extend the glad hand to the Northern people, I can assure you, one can never find their superior as neighbors and friends, and while there is much of the north that we miss there is equally as much we get here that is lost sight of in the north. As a farming and fruit and stock country I think the north is ahead yet. In ten years, if the Texas Government is more progressive, I think it may be very different. We miss our progressive Agricultural Department the most of all. There are many progressive men employed by the State, but the State Legislature has not been very lavish in appropriations for the honorable profession of farming.
Texas.
HOWARD KENT.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

In our bogs in July we find several Orchids belonging to the genus *Habenaria*. Some of the species are very handsome, and many of them have a most delightful perfume, but all of them

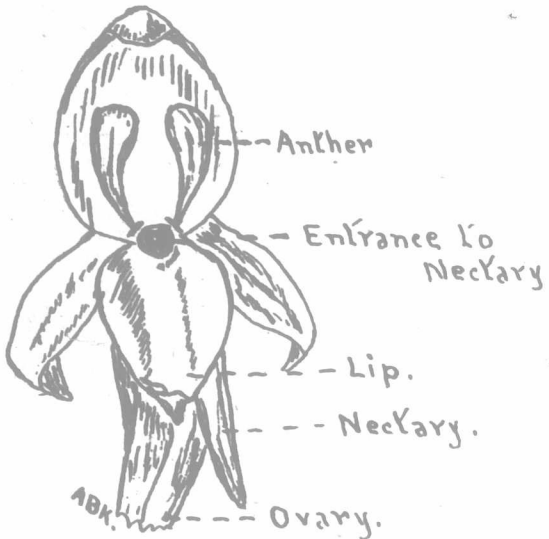


Fig. 1.—Flower of *Habenaria*; front view.

are extremely interesting when we examine their flowers closely and study the wonderful adaptation which they show for cross-pollination by insects.

In Fig. 1 we see the front view of a flower of this genus, and we can observe that the anthers lie above and on either side of the entrance to the nectary. In each anther-cell is a structure known as a pollinium, which is shown, as it ap-



Fig. 2.—Pollinium.

pears when withdrawn from the cell, in Fig. 2. This pollinium consists of a mass of adhesive pollen, a little stalk and a sticky disk. We also see in Fig. 1 the front view of the lip upon which the insect alights.

In Fig. 3 we have a representation of a flower of *Habenaria* cut in half lengthwise, and a bee

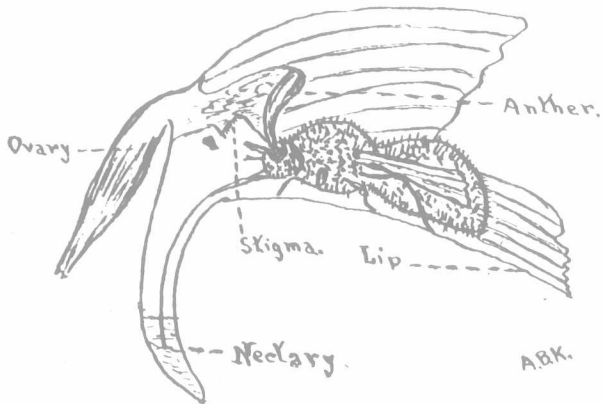


Fig. 3.

sucking up the nectar from the nectary. We can see in this Figure the position of the anthers and of the stigma, and can observe that when the bee forces its way into the flower to reach the nectar its eyes come in contact with the sticky disks of the pollinia. In Fig. 4 the bee is backing out of the flower and the pollinia have ad-

hered to its eyes and are being withdrawn from the anther-cells.

When the pollinia are withdrawn from the cells they stand straight up, but they soon bend down so as to stand straight out in front of the bee's head, and by the time the bee gets to another flower, they are in the position shown in Fig. 5.

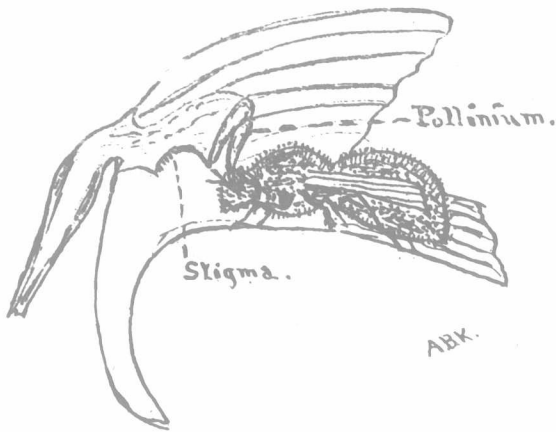


Fig. 4.

In this figure we can see that the pollinia from the first flower come in contact with the stigma of the flower which it is now visiting, thus fertilizing this flower with the pollen of the flower previously visited.

We can imitate the action of the bee by using the point of a lead pencil, and it is most fascinating to watch the little disks adhere, and then after they have been withdrawn bend downwards.

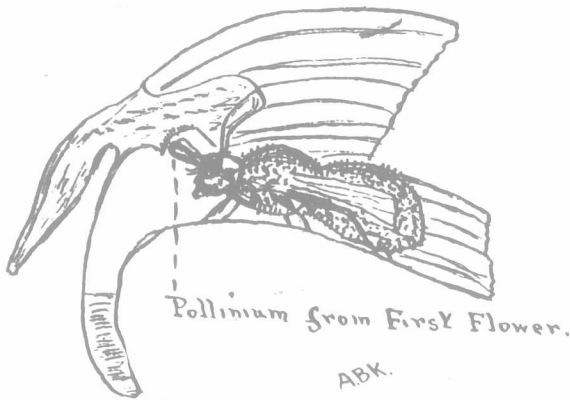


Fig. 5.

We might think that it would be most awkward for the bee to have these sticky disks on its eyes, as it would be rendered blind, but we have to remember that a bee's eye is made up of a large number of facets and while the covering up of some of them may interfere somewhat with its vision it still has enough facets uncovered to enable it to see.

THE DAIRY.

Cheese Chat No.4.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Patrons of the cheese factories of Canada will be pleased to see the encouragement in good prices which the buyers are giving this season. June cheese will probably average around 12½ cents per pound, unless there be a "slump" before the cheese are all sold. If these prices continue throughout the season it will cause a revival in the cheese trade. Nothing is more sure than that our producers of milk for cheeseries intend going out of the business unless there should be greater returns than has been the case in the past. Two patrons of factories not far from each other reported during the excursion season, returns at 85 cents and one dollar per 100 lbs. milk, net, respectively for the month of May. Both these men appeared satisfied as they received the whey back for stock. A difference of 15 cents per 100 lbs. milk in price paid, seems rather wide, unless there was some special reason. Farmers are laying greater stress on the value of good by-products for stock, and mention this as one reason why they prefer to patronize a creamery or a cheesery in summer when raising stock, rather than send the milk to a condensery or city dairy plant where prices are usually higher. Evidently our dairy farmers are in somewhat of a quandary—they like the higher prices paid by condensers and city milk plants, but they do not like to see all the milk going from the farm and nothing returning. One man says he sent only about half of his milk latterly, and finally decided to ship cream to a creamery so as to have skim-milk for

calves, pigs and poultry. And so it goes. The dairy industry appears to be in an evolutionary stage, at present, and no one can say what the final outcome will be. This stage is always a more or less unsatisfactory one in any business.

It appears to be true, also for the Island Province, as I notice your correspondent from there in June 11th issue says: "It's a question if this island would not be as well or better off to-day, after 21 years of active operation, if the cheese industry had never been introduced." The writer is specially interested in this statement, because it is another illustration of "I told you so." Let me explain. Some ten years ago I was invited to address a series of Farmers' Institutes in Prince Edward Island. I had never been there before, and have not been invited since. After looking about the Island, visiting cheese factories and farms, I frankly told the people that in my judgment they were making a serious mistake in manufacturing cheese. The soil appeared to be exhausted of its fertility to a large extent, and the live stock, generally speaking, more especially the dairy cows were of poor quality. The soil needed all of the stuff grown on the farm returned to it, and the live stock needed the good start on skim-milk, which is essential for rapid growth and good development. I noticed milk haulers sitting about the cheese factories waiting for the vats to be dipped in order to get sweet whey for the patrons. These men and teams were spending about three hours a day at the factory waiting for whey. If their time was worth anything like what similar time would be worth in Ontario it was an expensive way to operate factories.

We pointed these things out in as tactful a manner as possible, but we are afraid it was not kindly received. So near as we were able to judge, the people of the "Garden of the Gulf", had been fed on "fulsome flattery" to such an extent that plain speaking of the truth was more or less resented. In any case we have never been asked to address Prince Edward Island farmers since that time. We apparently gave the impression that the cheese business and Island farmers were being "knocked." Truly this is the day of the "Glad-Hand-Artist!"

One other statement in this letter from P.E.I. is worth noting, although it has, in the eyes of some, a "disloyal" look, but it is high time we in Canada got rid of a lot of froth on this question of "loyalty to the Mother Country" and a lot of similar trash. It is high time that Canadians gave heed to what is for their own best interests and by so doing they will be truly "loyal" to themselves and to the Empire of which we form a part.

The statement referred to reads: "I think farmers of Prince Edward Island and Ontario have now been long enough furnishing one of the most nutritive food products in existence, cheese, for the Englishman at a price much below the cost of production." This is a blunt statement of an economic truth which the buyers of Canadian cheese in England may as well hear plainly, and govern themselves accordingly. Our Canadian farmers are not, as a rule, students of economics, but they are beginning to get some light on this cheese question through the hard school of experience.

The writer knows a certain concession line, in a certain Township of Ontario, in a cheese-factory section, where the soil is of a light sandy nature. At one time a ton or more of milk was sent to the cheese factory daily from a string of farms, possibly a mile-and-a-half or two miles long on this road. To-day, practically no milk goes from those farms, and the farms themselves have been more or less abandoned. On these farms large herds of cows were kept and large families of boys and girls were reared, but the cows are gone and the boys and girls have nearly all scattered to different parts of Canada and the United States. The only hope for that community is the restoration of the cow to her rightful place on the farm and a sane system of dairying, which will enable the farmers to rear more and improved stock, and restore the lost fertility to these farms. This will allow the sons and daughters of the present generation to remain on the farm and encourage them to repair the abandoned church, and to improve the almost deserted school. Byron said: "As the soil is, so is the heart of man." In the final analysis most farm problems are soil problems.
O.A.C. H. H. DEAN.

There are common ailments in the dairy herd that can often be eliminated. Milk fever and garget are often caused by over-feeding on hard grains and milk producing fodder when the cow should be receiving diminished rations composed of hay, silage, roots and bran. They leave the system in such condition that order is more easily restored after parturition and prevent a breakdown before the time of calving. Some dairymen also claim that retention of the after-birth can also be prevented in many cases by having the animal in an improving condition rather than standing still, physically. This does not imply heavy feeding prior to calving, but simply by a tonic-acting fodder, getting the cows in the proper condition.

Eastern Ontario, the Home of the Dairy Cow.

The dairy industry is not confined to a few counties nor any certain district of Ontario, it is one of the great staple industries of the Province. Not all agricultural revenues come from it by any means, but out of a total 2,594,179 milch cows in Canada, 1,032,979 are to be found in Ontario. A large percentage of the hay, grain and roots produced are manufactured into milk through the dairy cow and these are the products that grow on a large area of the land. The industry has passed through decades that have brought many changes and not even now can it be said that the enterprise is moving in any well defined groove. Once our butter went abroad and met on the markets of the world with that from other countries; now instead of exporting we are importing butter into Canada and Ontario and the best from other countries competes with all our grades, good and bad, on our own markets. Cheese is still a commodity which we manufacture in excess of our demands and it will be by this article that Canada and Ontario will be known on foreign markets. Large quantities of cheese, however, are consumed at home and enough to alter, to some extent, the nature of the industry.

Condensers, powder factories, the ice cream trade and urban consumption all influence the nature of the enterprise as a whole but the great bulk of the milk produced in Ontario must find an outlet through the cheese factory for it, with its added appliances for handling during all seasons of the year, has been found to be the most lasting, profitable and reliable way of disposing of the product of the dairy throughout the vast area of country that is not contiguous to the railroads. Other channels than the one previously mentioned into which milk may be diverted may return more remuneration to a few but they cannot serve the people as a whole and insure a higher price to the dairymen of the country.

Although some factories in Eastern Ontario manufacture butter in the winter it is not as common as conditions warrant for no dairy herd can do itself credit by milking from five to seven months in the summer, part of which time the pasture is dry and flies troublesome. It is a matter of a fairly long lactation period under favorable conditions that governs production and profit and on the average sized farm it is possible to grow and preserve crops that will make winter milking feasible.

True, it is, a rest is appreciated during the winter, but it hardly corresponds with good business to shut down the machinery for so many months. It has been found workable to install butter-making machinery in a number of factories and collect the cream from a larger area in the winter than supplies one factory with milk in the summer. This commends itself to us in preference to so short a season milking and such a long idle spell in the winter when many dairymen claim they can most advantageously produce milk. These thoughts were driven home and strengthened in our mind upon a visit among the dairymen of Eastern Ontario, when we saw how M. J. McKay of Glengarry and D. A. Grant of Stormont produced milk throughout the year instead of following the summer plan as is so generally practiced in Eastern Ontario.

BUILDING UP A HERD.

The district in which Mr. McKay lives is not an intense dairying locality; interest in horses is keen and mixed farming prevails. For seventeen years Mr. McKay has been building up a herd of pure-bred Holsteins. The first strains were heavy milk producers but were not high testers. Almost the entire herd was disposed of and they were replaced with a strain which in addition to being heavy milkers are high testers. In the herd now are cows testing all the way from 3.8 to 5.5 per cent. butter-fat. Dairymen of Eastern Ontario do not keep pure-breds because they are pure-breds and will sell for breeding stock. They do, of course, sell from the herds for this purpose, but they have been obtained and are maintained because breeding along straight lines known for their milk production and known for their ability to transmit this power of producing dairy products they feel that they can build up the quality of their cattle and maintain more efficient herds than when following grade breeding.

In order to follow out his intentions and desires, the owner does not allow the heifers of the herd to freshen until they are about 30 months of age; 32 months old would be better, he claims, and 35 months of age better still, but to test as junior two-year-olds it is more convenient to have them freshen at the thirty-month period. Ruggedness and size is one of the strong traits in this herd and their owner claims that he does not want a mature cow on the place that weighs less than 1,400 pounds. The test of one or the first year is not the most important thing and this dairyman asserts that it is the production of the cow throughout her life-time, not a high test of one year or one month or seven days that is most profitable. In order to breed up a strain of cows that will measure up to the stand-

ard of the Record of Performance for the Holstein breed, Mr. McKay grows these cattle to a sufficient size before they commence their work and thus increases the ruggedness and size of the herd and the life-time production. The standard set by the Holstein-Friesian Association is the standard adopted on this farm and any cows which do not measure up to the requirements of the various forms and ages are not considered as profitable and worthy of retention on the place. The result of this system has been that the herd of eleven now on the farm averaged 11,330 pounds each during 1913, and some of these were heifers and immature cows.

A cow would not be condemned, however, on one year's failure, for circumstances, sometimes unexplainable, enter into the test and cause an individual on one occasion to go below what she ordinarily would. This was instanced only recently when the best cow of the herd stood seventh but she vindicated herself the following year and regained her old place, thus showing that one should not be too hasty in condemning members of the herd, especially when they are heavy producers.

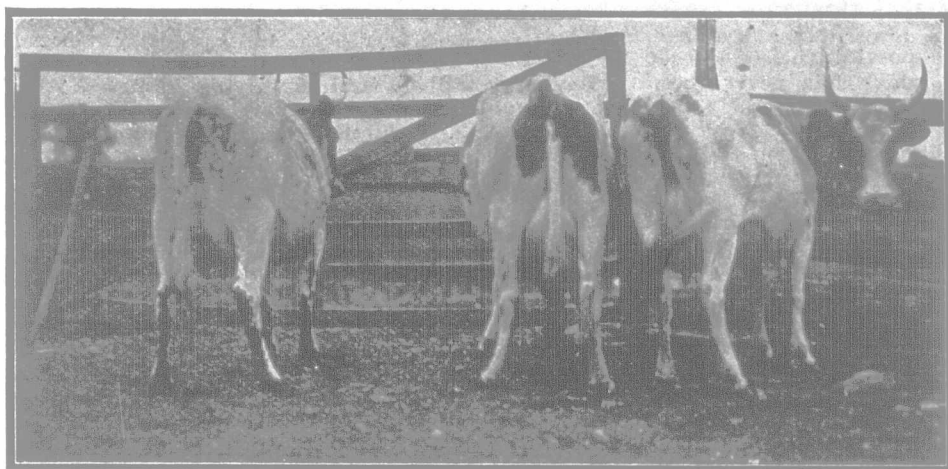
WINTER MILKING COMMENDED.

One argument presented by Mr. McKay with which most dairymen will agree is that to get the most from an individual or from the herd they must be milking for a longer period than is generally allotted to the herds in Eastern Ontario. In substantiation of this remark he illustrates by saying that two cows may stand side by side in the stable during the winter months, one may be giving milk and the other dry. The dry cow will, of course, consume more roughage but she is being maintained, however, and in order to fit her for performance during the next summer she should be liberally fed. The milch cow will not be consuming very much more fodder, more con-

milked until the following September; the other cow freshened on April 5th and milked until April 4th of the following year. A lactation period of one year in each case

	Fall Freshened. lbs. milk.	Spring Freshened. lbs. milk.
Sept., from 14th ...	678	
October	1,083	
November	1,031	
December	1,162	
January	1,110	
February	906	
March	932	
April	854	From 5th 930
May	1,104	1,176
June	1,093	1,146
July	803	957
August	748	887
Sept., to 13th	319	822
October		788
November		720
December		678
January		625
February		592
March		495
April		To 4th 131
Total	11,823 lbs.	9,942 lbs.

A study of these figures will show that in the case of the animal which freshened in September the flow throughout the winter was almost as good as that of the cow which freshened in the spring and that the milk flow increased in May until it surpassed even that of the winter production and furthermore and most significant there was not much difference in the two animals during the following summer. There is a difference, of course, in the persistency with which cows will milk, but their owner declared that one was as persistent a milker as the other and that the figures could not be depreciated on that account. In addition to the fairly satisfactory flow throughout the summer one has produced during the winter months a quantity of milk which can be diverted into butter either on the farm or in the factory. We cannot conscientiously recommend the manufacture of dairy butter and firmly believe that milk should flow



Part of an Ayrshire Herd on a Glengarry County, Ont. Farm.

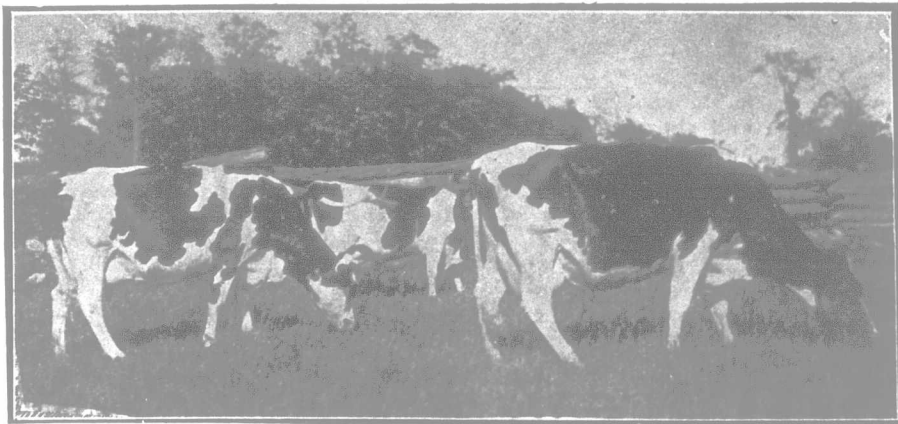
centrates will enter into her rations but will not materially affect the cost of her winter maintenance. When the season opens up in the spring and the two cows go on grass the cow which has given milk during the winter will freshen, so to speak, in the spring and during the months of spring grass, and during the drier months which follow there will be no appreciable difference in the milk flow of the two cows. This fact materially affects the profits from the two individuals and should influence many in the direction of winter milk production.

A neighbor also visited, D. A. Grant, used the same argument and said he could make more milk in the stable than he could on grass. In proof of the assertion that there is not much difference in the flow of the two cows on grass, whether they freshen in the fall or in the spring, the records of two cows were presented, which to illustrate his words are given in the following table. One cow freshened on September 14th and

into the factory in almost every particular where an article can be produced that commands a higher price and is more appreciated. In both these instances the milk or cream has been shipped away and in Mr. McKay's case, in particular, milk was shipped for some time, but it is now considered a poor practice and in order to retain the skim-milk upon the farm, the milk will be skimmed and the cream sold only.

MANNER OF FEEDING.

Some of the cows are usually under test which necessitates forcing and different feeding from that of the majority of the herd, but those which are giving milk for profit only are fed liberally throughout the year. The roughage consists of hay, straw and silage. The straw is not fed to save the hay only, but on two evenings a week the cattle will clean up the straw and seem to enjoy it as much as they do the hay. Forty pounds of silage a day are fed and about one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk. According to this standard, a cow giving fifty pounds of milk receives about twelve pounds of grain. If she increases the concentrates are increased as well, when she decreases the percentage of grain in her rations is diminished also. The grain ration is composed of barley, oats, bran and oil cake. The barley and oats are mixed in the proportion of one of barley to two of oats and 150 pounds of that mixture are coupled with 100 pounds of bran; to this 25 pounds of oil



The Dairy Cow at Work.

Grazing on the farm of M. J. McKay, Glengarry County, Ont.

cake are added and the whole thing thoroughly mixed.

A little calculating in the fall is enough to convey a fair idea of what the requirements will be for the winter feeding. This is ordered en masse and is hauled when the roads are good. In this way, Mr. McKay is able to buy his concentrates at a cheaper rate and store them up preparatory for winter feeding.

The first thing given in the morning is the chop which is followed by a feed of hay; at noon the cattle receive their forty pounds of silage which is the usual allowance, and 1-3 of the chop. The remaining allowance of chop is given at night and hay again is fed. Sometimes straw replaces the hay in the evening, as the cows seem to relish it and thrive as well on it as the choicest of hay. Some roots are grown but they are used chiefly with the cows under test and silage is depended on almost entirely to supply succulence to the milking cows. Corn in these Eastern parts does not mature to the same stage as in Western Ontario, but they strive to have it reach the condition where the kernel is slightly dentad. It has been this man's practice to allow the corn to wilt in the field for a couple of days before putting it in the silo, for in this way a considerable percentage of moisture is eliminated and apparently the acidity of the product is very much decreased. The labor of silo filling is lessened in this way and a better silage obtained.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

When the cows are dried off they are not put on a maintenance ration, as is the custom in many localities in Eastern Ontario. It is considered necessary that during this dry period they should store up some latent energy in order to produce more profitably during the lactation period to follow. Pursuant to this principle the cows are put upon a ration of about 5 pounds of grain for the first month, after being dried off, this increases until they are receiving about the same amounts as they do when at their customary flow of milk. As the freshening time approaches, however, the ration is reduced, and four or five days previous to parturition the hard grains are entirely eliminated; then they receive bran or bran mash with a few roots and silage. This is done to reduce the possibilities of garget or milk fever, a case of which has never been known on the place. Under this system Mr. McKay estimates that it costs him about \$60 per year to maintain an 11,000-pound cow, allowing \$1.00 per month for pasture in the summer. Furthermore, it is estimated that 100 pounds of milk costs him approximately 75 cents to produce.

CALVES REARED IN THE STABLE.

The calves in the herd spend the greater part of their first year in the stable. The custom of calves do not go out until the following spring and in the case of fall-born calves, fifteen to seventeen months sometimes elapse before they are turned out to grass. In this way the trouble arising from the sun and flies is eliminated and they are advanced to a very good age and size before they are obliged to work for themselves. They receive some whole milk, but must depend upon the greater part of their sustenance from grain. A mixture is prepared from ground or rolled oats, from which the hulls have been sifted out. To this is added one-third its quantity of wheat bran and ten per cent. of the whole mixture when finished is oil cake. One quart of this to each calf is put into a large kettle and cooked to the desired consistency and is then made up to a sufficient quantity of drink. Along with this they receive about three pounds of milk. This mixture is given twice a day. As soon as they have acquired the habit of eating grain they are given this mixture in the form of dry mash as well and are fed thus up to about seven months of age.

DAIRYING PREDOMINATES IN DUNDAS.

Dundas, like its sister counties, is almost entirely devoted to dairying. There are now in the county seventy-three factories where milk is converted into dairy products, and in the whole county, so far as we could learn, there is only one sire of any beef breed. This is significant, and emphasizes the devotion paid to the great staple industry of Ontario. As representative of the class of dairymen who sell to the factories exclusively, Thos. L. Deeks is a good example, and his herd is one that might well be copied by many farmers. There are twenty purebred Ayrshires milking on this place, and that is the number usually kept to bring in the summer revenue. Ninety-four acres of this farm are clear, and on it about thirty head of cattle and twelve sheep are annually wintered. The custom of feeding here is vastly different from that which we have explained in other cases. Here the milk is produced in the summer and during the summer only. The cows are allowed to freshen about April 1st or during the latter week of March, and they are milked up to about the first of November, after that butter is made on the farm until the cows are dry. During the season of 1913 twenty cows gave 108,480 pounds of milk, and subsequent to that 150 pounds of butter were manufactured on the place. This constitutes the output of the season's dairy pro-

duction, but hogs and sheep also add to the annual revenue.

This system of farming has led Mr. Deeks and many others to sustain the cows, during the winter, on somewhat diminished rations. For about two months and one-half they are maintained on straw, almost entirely, as roughage, but in addition to this they receive grain made up in the proportion of 100 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of gluten meal mixed with the lighter grains or screenings which come from the threshings. Of this they receive one pound and sometimes less per day. However, as they approach the end of pregnancy they are better fed, and Mr. Deeks believes that by having the cows in a

months to redeem themselves and return satisfactory profits to their owners.

In much driving and questioning we were unable to find one man who sold his milk exclusively to the cheese factories, and kept herd records and cost of maintenance. We were fortunate in meeting Mr. Deeks, who could give us definite records of his herd, but he had not figured out the cost of maintenance, and consequently could not assert positively what the profits were. It is easy, indeed, to sit down with paper and pencil and estimate profits under different conditions, but we consider that actual experiences are more valuable than calculations and endeavor under all conditions to arrive at our conclusions from a practical basis.

We have no doubt but that there are many who could supply us with this information, but until we receive it we shall not venture an estimate.

This herd, we believe, has been profitable, although many of the same herd will not measure up to the standard of production set by this individual mentioned, yet this is a superior herd which is not often surpassed in the eastern counties. They have been bred for many years for milk production, and have acquired a uniformity in type and size which is rarely seen.

Dairying and Canning Crops Combined.

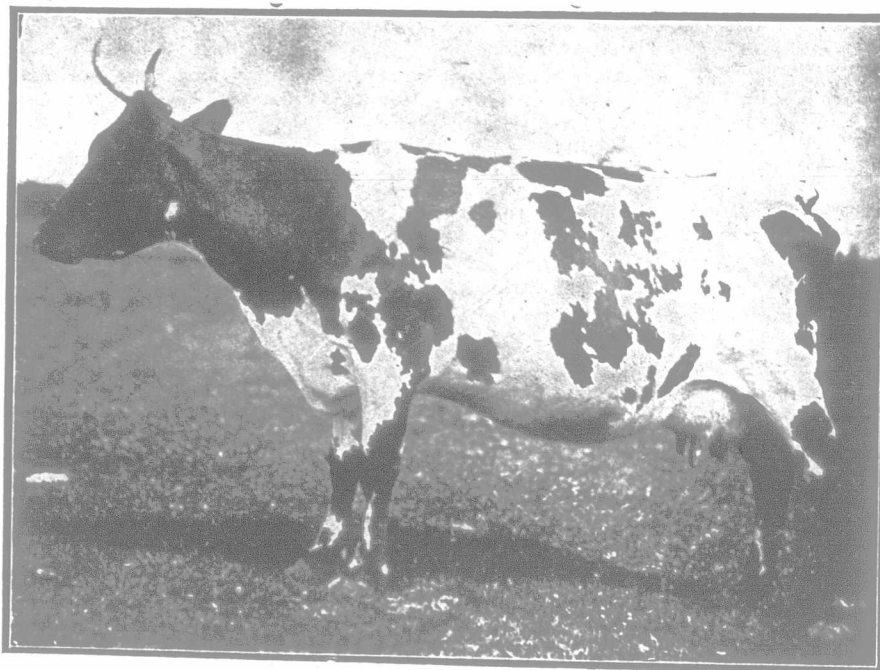
Prince Edward County with its fertile fields and good climate produces many dairy products and

ostensibly some of the best-bred animals that it was our privilege to see throughout the East. Ed. B. Purtelle who sells milk to the factory has at the head of a good herd of Holsteins, the son of a \$50,000 bull. This young herd-head is also out of a 33-lb. four-year-old and should sire a progeny with heavy producing qualities. There are good individuals in the herd with which to mate this young bull. One as a senior two-year-old gave 88 lbs. milk per day and made 21 lbs. of butter in seven days. Another in the same form milked 76 lb. per day and made 18 lbs. in seven days. The cows are large in frame and in every way capable of producing profitable quantities of milk. The factory to which Mr. Purtelle supplies milk makes butter during the fall up till January and consequently affords an outlet for the milk for a reasonably long period. However, with 26 canning factories in the county, those living in Prince Edward

choice and opportunity to draw revenue from different sources. Mr. Purtelle in addition to his dairy has eight acres of land under canning factory crops and in a favorable year the returns from such are gratifying.

A Winter Milk- ing Venture.

Another resident of this county, Carman Metcalfe, has for several years been disposing of his milk in the factories and the records of his herd show that from the production end they are not at fault. Several have given over 6,000 lbs.; three more were giving over 7,000 lbs. and one of them over 8,000 lbs. This is during the summer months only, a period of seven or eight months. However, with these good returns from the cows, Mr. Metcalfe has not been satisfied with his profits accruing from this practice. Feeding silage, red clover and alfalfa hay, and grain for about nine months of the year, Mr. Metcalfe has calculated that it costs him between \$80 and \$90 to keep a cow each year and claims that the returns from the factory do not leave him any surplus over and above the cost of maintenance. However, he is a man who finds pleasure in dairying and now has a scheme whereby he can milk



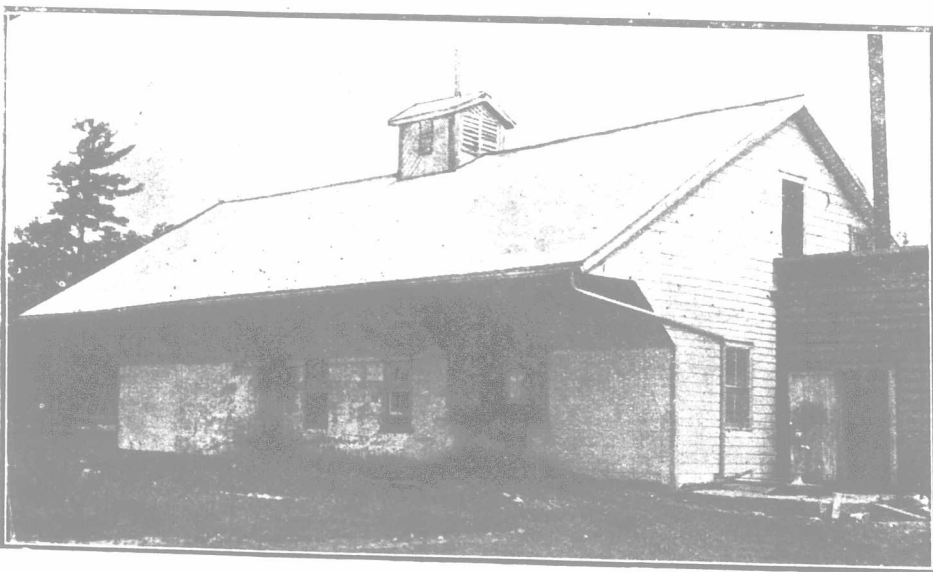
After Milking.

One of the good ones in the herd owned by Thos. L. Deeks, Dundas Co., Ont.

thriving condition and improving in health that less trouble accompanies parturition, and retention of the after-birth is not so common.

With this system of feeding Mr. Deeks estimates that it costs him about \$40 per year to maintain each cow, counting home-grown feeds at market prices. The average income from the factory for the herd during the season of 1913 amounted to approximately \$55 each, but there are individuals in the herd which are doing very much better.

The following figures give the production of milk of one cow for seven months during the season of operation. April, 585 pounds; May, 1,090; June, 1,260; July, 1,144; August, 1,013; September, 875; October, 787; total, 6,765. This animal returned approximately \$67.65 to her owner, but the other individuals of the same herd will not measure up to the same standard, and if we referred to an average of the cows supplying factories in Eastern Ontario we would find that



One Type of Cheese Factory in Dundas County, Ont.

\$30.00 to \$40.00 would include the great majority of them within its limits. All cows perhaps do not cost \$40.00 per year to keep, but if they are maintained on less than \$40.00 per year there is either something wrong in the way they are maintained and fed, or they must be exceptionally easy doers. The condition which presented itself to us during a sojourn in that district was that the profits over and above maintenance do not seem to be sufficient. If the cows only milk from five to seven months they cannot possibly bring in a large revenue, and when it costs \$40.00 per year to maintain them they do not have time during the summer

lbs.; three more were giving over 7,000 lbs. and one of them over 8,000 lbs. This is during the summer months only, a period of seven or eight months. However, with these good returns from the cows, Mr. Metcalfe has not been satisfied with his profits accruing from this practice. Feeding silage, red clover and alfalfa hay, and grain for about nine months of the year, Mr. Metcalfe has calculated that it costs him between \$80 and \$90 to keep a cow each year and claims that the returns from the factory do not leave him any surplus over and above the cost of maintenance. However, he is a man who finds pleasure in dairying and now has a scheme whereby he can milk

the cows for a longer period and thus receive more satisfying remuneration.

Fifteen heifers are running on grass which will freshen in October. He intends to ship milk from these cows to Toronto until the factory starts in the spring when the milk will be diverted into that channel. This proposition has a bright side and whatever disposal is made of the milk a fair degree of success should accompany the venture. The demand for milk in our cities is not insatiable but during the winter months it does not seem possible that too much milk can be produced, providing it be handled wisely. Creamery butter is always in good demand and it seems feasible that any milk produced over and above what is necessary to supply urban consumption might be manufactured into dairy products that will find a ready market.

The absence of profits from the practice of supplying the cheese factory with milk during a few months of summer has led Mr. Metcalfe to adopt this system and although he has not yet had a season's experience from the venture yet he is confident that there will be more remuneration in this way of handling his herd than from the old-time practice of supplying the factory only.

Deductions.

More silos, longer lactation periods for the herd, more book-keeping done by patrons of the factories, whereby profits and losses may be ascertained, the installation of butter-making machinery in more of the factories and a whole-hearted allegiance to the enterprise are a few of the requisites which were presented to the representative of this paper while in Eastern Ontario. It was evident that in many cases factories were too numerous and consequently patrons too few, but if all the farmers would throw in their lot with the industry and give it the time, attention and intelligence that many are doing, the business would be better for the old stand-bys of dairying and for the new espousers of the cause.

POULTRY.

The Hen and the Egg.

According to experimental work carried on at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station the shape and size, and the weight and the proportion of the yolk, albumen and shell of a hen's egg depend first upon the individuality of the hen that laid the egg, second upon her age and state of health, third upon the season of the year when the egg was laid, and fourth upon the position of the egg in its clutch or litter.

The experiment was conducted with twenty-two pure-bred and line-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and it showed that in each qualitative character studied the eggs of each individual were more like each other than they were like the eggs of other individuals. Individuality of the hens was also expressed in the weight and proportion of the yolk, albumen and shell in their eggs. Hens which lay large eggs lay eggs which have a small percentage of yolk. Eggs laid by the same hen were never identical in any of the quantitative characters, although they were much more alike than they were like eggs of other hens. The eggs of pullets which began to lay in the fall increased rapidly in size up to the beginning of the first breeding season. From that time to the end of the second laying year the weight increased continuously but at a slower and steadily decreasing rate. The first eggs of a very young pullet were much smaller than the first eggs of the birds which were 2½ to 4 months older when they began to lay. The first eggs of pullets which did not lay until spring were equal in size to eggs produced at the same season by birds which had laid during the winter. The size of the egg of any bird at any season was independent of whether or not she had been laying continuously in fact of whether or not she had ever laid. It is, therefore, certain that the size of the egg is related to the state of maturity of the bird and is not affected by practice or experience in egg production. Eggs laid in November, December and January contained a conspicuously larger proportion of albumen than those produced at other seasons.

A hen which became sick and kept on laying produced eggs much smaller than were her usual run in good health showing that sickness has an effect on the size of eggs laid. During the summer a hen typically lays a litter of eggs and then desires to set. There is a tendency for the eggs to increase in size and also in frequency from the beginning toward the middle of the litter and then decrease in both size and frequency toward the end of the litter. A bird was usually unable to

maintain the size of the egg during a period when she was laying every day.

A poultryman should start with a vigorous, good-laying, pure-bred strain which produce eggs of the desired type. By selecting individuals which lay uniform eggs of the size and color desired, he can increase the uniformity of his product by breeding. He may also be able to increase the number of such individuals.

Raising Chickens by the Thousand.

A demonstration is being carried out on a small farm in England to give a practical illustration of methods by which a regular supply of table chickens may be produced on a small holding during those months of the year in which conditions are favorable for rearing and marketing. The demand for table poultry is constant, and at certain seasons of the year the supply is

this should be taken in rotating crops during the years which the chickens are occupying other land.

Prices are, of course, somewhat different in the Old Country to those here, but it may interest our readers to know just how much capital is required for raising chickens on the scale undertaken on this farm. From twelve to fifteen hundred dollars is necessary, a considerable amount of this being devoted to the purchase of necessary appliances. This farm carries four incubators, fourteen brooders, twenty-four houses, twenty-four water pans, twenty-four grit pans, twenty-four feeding tins, fourteen grit tins for brooders, forty-eight food tins, twelve food boxes, two barrels, one water barrel, six tins for mixing food, six corn pans, six market baskets, three food baskets, sixty large food tins, two weighing machines, thirty-one rolls of four-foot netting, twelve rolls of two-foot netting and the necessary stakes, pegs, buckets, etc.

The incubators hold from 240 to 390 eggs each, and at least one incubator is started every week during the hatching period. In hatching, eggs are turned twice daily until the eighteenth day. On the seventh day, as is the common practice, they are tested and the infertiles are set aside for feeding the chickens in the second week.

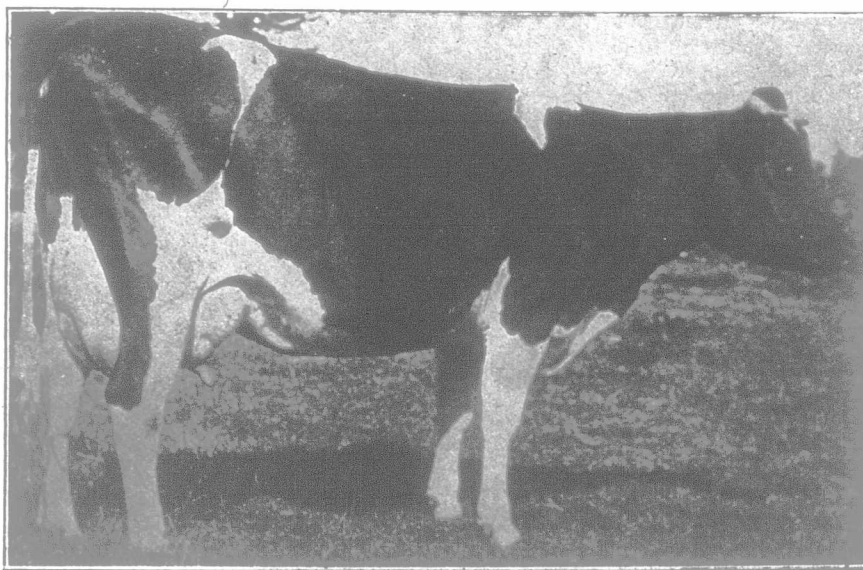
Chickens are left in the incubator until the twenty-second day when they are transferred to the brooders. Brooders used accommodate sixty chickens from the age of five to seven weeks. A hatch of 120 chickens requires two brooders, and the floors of all brooders covered with sand.

Poultry-raisers may be interested in the feeding of these chicks. During the first week the birds are provided at frequent intervals with just as much food as they will clean up, consisting of the following mixture: cracked wheat 50%, millet and canary seed each 15%, meat 10%, cracked maize and rice each 5%. They get an unlimited supply of pure water and grit is scattered on the floor of the brooder. During the second week the birds get the foregoing chick feed at day break, at 9 a.m. they are fed hard-boiled eggs, at 12.30 p.m. chick feed, at 6 p.m. or half an hour before sunset chick feed.

At two weeks of age they are moved to a brooder with a small run; after one day in this run they are allowed access to the larger run in which the brooder is placed. During the third and fourth weeks three tins containing chick

feed, with guards to prevent the birds scraping out the feed, are placed underneath in the brooder so that the first feed may be obtained at day-break. These tins are removed when the birds are let out of the brooder and a tin of groats provided for them. At 9 a.m. soft food is given, consisting of biscuit meal and 10% of meat. These are mixed with boiling water and are dried off with equal parts of sifted barley meal and sharps; when prepared the mixture should be crumbly and not sloppy. Meat scrap is removed at 1 p.m. and soft food, prepared as previously mentioned, is given. At 6 p.m. the chick feed is given.

During the fifth, sixth and seventh weeks the chicks are fed as in the fourth week, but instead of the chick feed they receive a mixture consisting of 60% whole wheat and 40% chick feed. After seven weeks of age, chicks are placed in the larger runs and are housed in larger buildings. From the eighth to the sixteenth week they get a mixture composed of meat meal, 1 pound, biscuit meal 2 pounds and bran 1½ pounds, making a total of 4½ pounds. This is soaked in 1½ gallons boiling water and dried off with 2 pounds

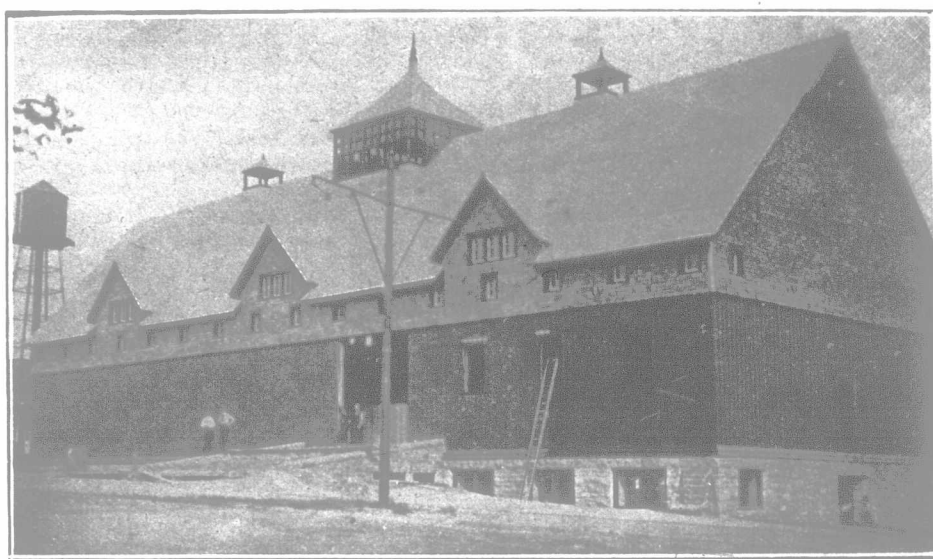


Jennie Bonerges Ormsby.

Holstein cow owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont. She is now under test with 31.30 lbs. of butter to her credit. She is the only cow in the world to make over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days, four years in succession. She is not seven years old, has produced seven calves, has never been fitted or dried to make a record. Hers is a world's record.

very meagre. There is no difficulty in securing a satisfactory market for a steady supply of uniform quality. It is the aim of the man in charge to raise during the season from three to four thousand chickens weighing from 3½ to 4 pounds and in order to accomplish this incubation commences at the beginning of December over there and continues until the end of June. The birds reach marketable size in from twelve to sixteen weeks and thus the last hatch is ready for market about the middle of October.

Those interested in poultry on a large scale often find much difficulty in raising large numbers of birds. In order to raise the three or four



The New Dairy Barn under Construction at the Central Experimental Farm.

See page 1276.

thousand chickens during the period indicated it has been found necessary to utilize four acres of land. The land selected is fairly light and it should not have been occupied by poultry for some considerable time previous to its use as a rearing ground. Chickens should not be raised year after year on the same land. They should be worked into a rotation of crops, so to speak, and the site changed each year so that the plot of four acres carries chickens once in three or four years. With three or four thousand chickens on this area the land receives a fairly heavy coat of the richest of manure, and advantage of

barley meal and 9 pounds of fine sharps. This when mixed is fed again at 7 a.m. and 1 p.m., while the evening feed consists of 90% whole wheat and 10% cracked maize.

Another system of feeding which has proved advantageous is the giving of soft food as described previously at 7 a.m. A half feed of mixed grain at 10.30 a.m. a half feed of the soft food at 1.30 p.m. and as much mixed grain as the birds will eat at 6 p.m.

When the birds are between twelve and sixteen weeks old they weigh from 3½ to 4 pounds and are sold on contract, the prices varying from 60c to 90c each, according to season. They are sent away alive in crates containing twelve birds each, the purchaser paying all carriage. The season's output is sold beforehand at fixed rates for the various months, highest prices prevailing in April and the lowest in September. By selling in this manner the poultryman is relieved of a great deal of trouble. His responsibility ceases when his birds are loaded for shipment and he is not called upon to kill and dress for market.

Much of the success of this class of specialized poultry-farming depends upon the quality and proximity of the egg supply. The amount of profit on the season's work is to a large extent determined by the number of birds which can be placed on the market in the late spring and early summer months. In 1913, 9890 eggs for incubation were purchased and from these 4,023 chickens or 41% of the total hatched, while the number of birds which reached marketable age was 3,471. These were sold at an average weight of slightly over four pounds realizing on the average 17c per pound. The net profit on the season's output after deducting all expenses, rent, interest on capital and depreciation amounted to \$268.

The advice which Mr. Paynter, the man in charge, gives from his experience is that it would be unwise at the outset for anyone without considerable experience to undertake chicken-raising on the scale indicated. But his methods may be applied with advantage to raising on a much smaller scale and as experience is gained additional appliances can be purchased and the output of the chickens gradually increased year by year.

HORTICULTURE.

Apples Lighter Than at First Estimated.

In summing up fruit crop prospects it is found that early apples generally are medium to good, with a few reports indicating only fair prospects and a few, heavy crop. The Duchess crop appears to be particularly good in all but a few districts. In Winter apples, Spys and Kings generally are light to medium; Greenings and Ben Davis good, Baldwins and Russets fair to good. Other winters good. Northumberland reports Ben Davis trees away from the lake badly winter-killed. Apples generally have set a good deal lighter than at first indicated, enough setting however to insure a medium full crop.

Early and late pears with very few exceptions are both reported from a light to a fair crop; most Japanese and European plums are light. Sweet cherries are light to medium; sour good to very good.

The peach crop is, of course, a failure, and the outlook for next year is none too good owing to the prevalence of Leaf Curl, as many growers neglected to spray there being no fruit. Winter injury also is quite serious in several localities, though not in the best peach sections.

It was thought that there was some falling off in the acreage of new strawberry beds being set out, but reports indicate that, if anything, there is a slight increase. Raspberry and Blackberry canes are in good condition, with one or two exceptions. Currant and Gooseberry bushes are good, with good crop prospects.

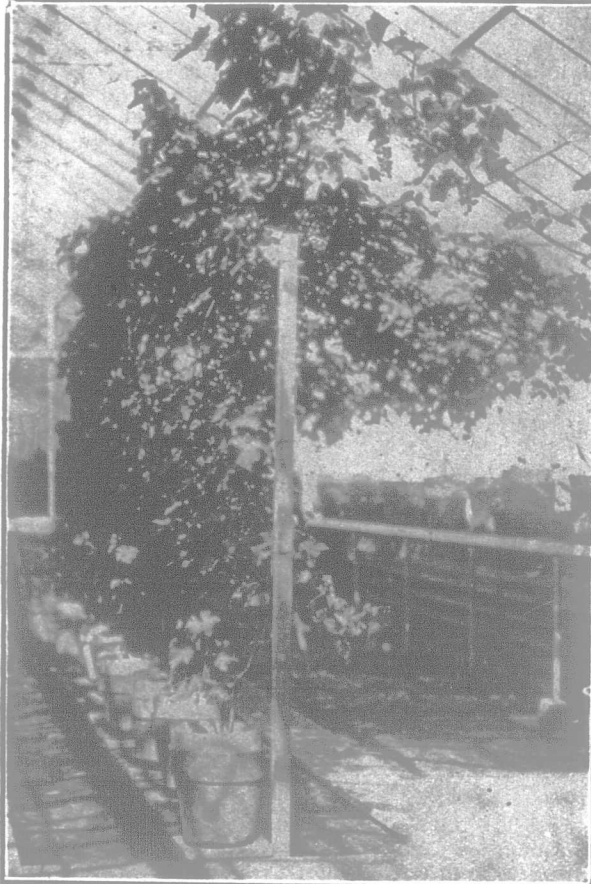
Of insect pests and diseases, the tent caterpillar has done the most damage. Aphis, green fruit worm, and canker worm are also bad in several localities. Scab is reported in only small quantities, though the recent wet spell may prove very serious from a scab standpoint.

Growing Grapes Under Glass.

One of the greenhouses at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is at the present time given over to a very interesting experiment to greenhouse workers. Eighteen of the choicest varieties of English grapes were imported by Prof. Macoun and are now being grown in the greenhouse. Instead of planting them in beds, as is sometimes done, they are growing separately in large pots. The wisdom of this practice lies in that so much space is not permanently occupied by the growing grapes. During the winter time they may be preserved in a cold cellar and about the first of March brought into the greenhouse after the winter crops have been grown and sold. After the crop is taken off spurring is done, as grape growers understand one method of pruning, and they are removed from the house to make room for other crops.

As a commercial enterprise this way of growing grapes is not perhaps to be recommended but for anyone having a green house idle during that part of the year it could be very satisfactorily given over to such a crop.

Such well-known varieties as Muscat Alexandria, Black Hamburg, Foster Seedling, and Gros Coleman are among the eighteen varieties being produced. The accompanying illustration shows the grapes to be hanging in abundance on the vines and giving promise of a very satisfactory crop.



Hothouse Grapes.

Photographed June 23rd, 1914, at the Central Experimental Farm.

FARM BULLETIN.

First Fruits.

By Peter McArthur.

I have just been hunting through Thoreau's essays for a quotation I wanted but I cannot find it. Still, it doesn't matter for I remember the sense of it. He said that if he tried to tell people what he valued most in life, what rewarded him most for his labor, he could not tell. This will doubtless seem absurd to people who are in the habit of valuing everything in dollars and cents. They cannot think except in terms of cash. For instance a friend was telling me some time ago about a beautiful shade-tree that he had long admired. One day he remarked to the owner of the farm on which the tree stood:

"I wish I owned that tree."

The owner looked at it with an appraising eye and replied:

"Well, I think it would be worth about eight dollars. It would make over four cords of short wood." He knew its cash value so exactly that he missed its real value altogether.

Now, all this rambling talk is meant to lead up to the biggest reward I have had since coming to the country. I want to tell about something that filled me with enjoyment, but I am almost ashamed to tell about it in the Advocate which gives us so many lessons about how to make farming pay. A few days ago I was going through the new orchard and I picked a handful of cherries. Never before have I gathered a crop that gave me so much satisfaction and I doubt if I shall ever gather another that will beat it. It was the first fruits of my efforts as an orchardist. I planted those cherry trees myself, pruned them, dug about them, fertilized them and gave them all the care they have had. It never worried me to hear people say "You will never live to get any good from the young orchard you are planting out." I enjoyed planting it and was willing to let the result take care of itself. And when I picked that first handful of cherries I felt that I was fully repaid. It was evidence that my work had not been in vain. I had done my part in producing something that will be of use in the world for many years to come. Taking my handful of cherries to the house we had a little feast of first fruits. Of course I am not overlooking the fact that in a few years those three hundred cherry trees may be producing crops that will bring in cash returns that will be solid enough to

satisfy anyone's money-making instinct, but I doubt if they will ever produce a fuller crop of satisfaction.

* * * *

Then there is that little Wealthy tree that I spoke about some weeks ago. It is no thicker than my finger and it now has an apple that is as big as a walnut. If that apple matures it will be the first fruit of the apple orchard and it will be almost too precious to eat. I know it is absurd, but I must confess that I am more interested in the fate of that one apple than in the hundred barrels or more that will be yielded by the old orchard. Of course, I want the old orchard to do well and I shall do my best to sell the apples at the best price and I shall be glad to get the money for them, but if that little Wealthy ripens properly I shall probably be so over-joyed that I shall try to write a poem about it. I know it is ridiculous but as the saying is I am "built that way." And after all, there is no reason for being ashamed of it. If I cared to take the trouble I could prove that the little Wealthy is worth more to me than thousands of dollars in the bank would be to more practical men. I can admire it and be proud of it and perhaps eat it. But the practical man who has money in the bank will hoard it all his life, tremble at the thought of losing it or spending a cent of it and die without enjoying any of it. In that way he will lose it altogether and lose the years he spent in scrimping and saving to get it. O, I could defend my little Wealthy apple all right, but I am too happy with my first fruits to be combative. I can imagine the grunt of disgust with which many men would greet my one apple and my handful of cherries but my only answer to it is a cheerful grin.

* * * *

This week I discovered a tonic that no doctor has ever prescribed and that is not mentioned in any pharmacopeia. For some days I had been "feeling low" and when anyone asked how I was, I whiningly answered "just middlin'". But someone had been meddling with the bees and one of the boys happened to tie the driver near the hives. Shortly afterwards I was startled by a yell that the bees were at the horse. When I got to the door she seemed to be trying to stand on her head and it looked as if we would have a run-away and a smash-up in the next minute or so. I forgot that I was "under the weather" and rushed to the horse. Two of the bees promptly attacked me but I am not so scared of bees as I was and I began to untie the tormented beast. A bee lit on my cheek and strange to say I managed to kill it before it stung. Another got in my hair and buzzed wickedly while I was getting the horse clear, but I did not stop to kill it till we were out of danger. Of course it was exciting for the horse was almost crazy but I escaped without being stung. When the trouble was over I suddenly realized that I was feeling entirely well. In fact I never felt better in my life. Then I knew that I had discovered the cure that the world has been wanting for "That tired feeling." When you feel done out just get into an argument with the bees and you will be cured instantly. And yet I must confess that it is easier to prescribe the cure than to take it. A couple of hours later I was feeling "just middlin'" again but I did not try my new cure. I knew that I should try it if I was to recommend it to others, but in the meantime, evening had come on and the bees had gone to roost and it would be a shame to disturb them. Anyway, it was near bedtime and it would probably do me just as much good to go to bed and have a good sleep. That shows how illogical we can be. I confidently recommend my new tonic to other people and yet I make excuses and squirm out of using it myself.

* * * *

Talking about the bees reminds me that Sheppy, the collie dog, had an experience with them lately. He followed one of the boys to a neighbor's who had been working at his bees. Shortly afterwards he was seen coming home across the field at a speed that would have done credit to McDatho's pup. You doubtless know that celebrated Irish dog was the fastest thing that ever went on four feet. For its morning gambol it would run around the horizon and when it came back and lay down beside its master it would have no shadow. Five minutes later its shadow would come running up with its tongue hanging out and lie down behind the pup. As I said, Sheppy came home at that speed. When he arrived at the house he was slaving and looking as like a mad-dog as any dog could. He rushed into the shed and then rushed out. He rushed into the house, into a bedroom, up on a bed and then out again. By the time everyone at the house had screeched and hidden in a room and locked the door the crazy dog ran up stairs, where he had never been before, and tore around as if he would smash the place down. Things had quieted down before I got home but Sheppy was still upstairs. He was not used to coming down a steep stairs and had refused to be coaxed. I went up to see him and a more shamed creature I never looked at. He whined and

grovelled and expressed shame in every line of his body. After laughing at him and petting him a little I pushed him down stairs. As the boy whom he had accompanied was stung by a bee I think Sheppy's excitement was due to the same cause. He has always had the habit of snapping at bees and this time he probably succeeded in catching one and swallowing it. Judging from the way he acted it must feel worse to be stung on the inside than on the outside. After I got him downstairs and out of doors a bumble-bee came droning by and Sheppy disappeared under the granary as if the fiends were after him. I guess it was a bee and not a touch of madness that ailed him.

Unbounded Kindness.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

He is an up-to-date dairy farmer in a first-rate dairying locality in the County of Elgin. I have known him for many years, but had not seen him for a long time till one lovely, sunny day in April, when I had the good fortune to meet him in his own farm yard. The surroundings were all that one could wish. The pigs and cows looked exceptionally fine, as they capered about the yard, as slick as seals and frisky as young kittens. Upon my complimenting him for the good condition of his Shorthorns he told me that he was in quite a difficult position with them, as his neighbors for miles all around him had disposed of their Shorthorns and bought Holsteins, and he had no place suitable to take his cows. I then asked if he thought Shorthorns were better for his purpose, which was the cheese industry, than Holsteins. He replied that they were not; that Holsteins were considerably the better, for when his neighbors all had Shorthorns his cheques compared favorably with theirs whereas now he was getting behind. I suggested that if I were in his place I would sell them and get the other breed, and be in the ring with my neighbors. He said that he could not bear to see them go, as he had had them so long, and moreover he was sorry to see the breed disappearing.

As this conversation was progressing one of the older cows was slowly approaching behind her kind-hearted owner who stood with his hands in his coat pockets, and inserting her muzzle between his arm and his side, pushed her head through so that his arm completely encircled her neck, with the other hand he patted and stroked her face and addressed her something like this: "Good old Flossie this gentleman is suggesting that your hide should go to the tanner and your flesh to the roasting pan, but such is not your doom unless I pre-decease you. You have been a faithful servant to me; you don't owe me anything, I owe you and your colleagues for all I have; you shall abide your time, get good care, a respectable burial and your hide to rest in."

Foolish man! thought I. Your sympathy is more admirable than your wisdom.

Noticing that all the cattle and the pigs had whole ears, complete tails and clean skins, I asked if he kept a dog.

"A dog!" exclaimed the man, with a look of surprise on his face, as though I had asked if he kept a wolf in his sheep-pen. "No, a dog fence is the dearest and most useless fence ever used; the farmer who uses a dog has more running and barking to do than the one who has none."

Resuming my way, reflecting upon my interview with my friend, and also upon the cruel treatment that many animals get at the hands of their masters I was led to the conclusion that both man and beast would be much better off if all men were similar to my friend. As I drove along, there passed before my eyes an almost endless panorama of by-gone scenes such as—horses over-drawn till their muscles would quiver from front to rear, beaten with clubs, spades, chains, etc., until ridges arose like furrowed fields; driven until completely sheathed in foam; left tied up long hours in the cold streets while

the driver gossips all over town; pigs lacerated from end to end by savage dogs, cattle treated in ways just as cruel. Add to this the cruelty practiced by men and boys on the wild birds and animals, and it makes one feel similar to the poet Thomson, when like things were attracting his attention, and when he penned, in that very popular poem, "The Seasons," the following exclamation. "Oh, man! Tyrannical Lord! How long! How long! Shall prostrate nature groan beneath thy rage!" To which I reply that the growing creation must endure the tyranny of "The Lords of Creation" (men) until all men become much more like my kind-hearted friend the owner of the Shorthorns.

Wellington Co., Ont. JAMES NEVILL.

How the International Horse Show Concluded.

Canada did not get so good a showing at the International Horse Exhibition at Olympia this year as she has done in the past. The Hon. A. Beck's solitary victory was that recorded in my last letter, in couples of jumpers going abreast.

But America's horses did not do at all badly ere the show closed, for on the actual final day Judge W. H. Moore won the supreme single horse championship with the superlative Lady Seaton, (she is English Hackney bred) and also took the pairs championship with Lady Seaton and Lord Seaton, a pair hard to match the world over, going with remarkable gait and unison, and bearing all the correct manners of a truly high-class carriage pair. They never set a foot wrong all through the show; and although beaten in some odd classes, when it came to the real pairs title, they were clearly out by themselves. Therein I have told the story of the show in a nutshell.

Judge Moore also won outright the Challenge Cup for four-in-hand teams not exceeding 15.2 hands. Only one team opposed him (W. J. Smith's) but the evenly-matched Americans clearly gained the day. The Judge was second in the class for pairs of harness horses exceeding 16 hands, with Robin Hood and Wallenstein, who won the same event last year, and were champions at Richmond in 1913.

Judge Moore came to his own in single harness horses over 15 and under 15.2, wherein the ever-stylish Lady Seaton beat Philip Smith's especially smart Hackney, King of the Air. Sumner Draper's improving Rillington Nimble was third, and Moore's Roderick Dhu, another English one, fifth.

In pairs (16 hands) the Judge had to get under with Marcei and Burgomaster to T. W. Simpson's Prince John and Argo.

The result of the International military trials, which extended over three days, was disappointing to England, foreign countries getting most of the money.

As they came nearer the end of the show, Judge Moore's very high-class, heavy harness horses did ever so much better, for he took the Louisville Trophy for pairs not exceeding 15 hands, with Lady Seaton and Lord Seaton, who by the way, also won it last year. Yet in open tandems this same brace could only finish fourth to W. W. Bourne's ponies Mel Valley's Bauble and Fire. Between them were some typical English tandem teams. We Britishers do not seem to be able to raise a pair good enough to lower the colors of the systematic "Seatons" who, as a pair, go like clockwork, and what is more, seem to be able to keep on doing it for quite a long time. Sumner Draper's U. S. A. horses were among the decorated division in a lot of this kind of classes.

In appointment classes the Moore horses were quite unassailable. In pairs attached to a spider the Judge's Burgomaster and Loudwater Robin Hood went so beautifully as to beat Barron's Cadogan Flash and Premier.

The American cup for single harness horses not exceeding 15 hands fell to Harry Watson's Newton Ruby, a raw, Yorkshire recruit, which

came up from the country and polished off the "middleweight" division.

In the pace and action class nine out of the eleven exhibits forward were the property of Walter Winans, and, as might have been expected, he occupied the most conspicuous place in the prize-list. The winner was Nancy Clancy. The decision was a very good one, for Nancy Clancy was undoubtedly the best mover in Winan's strong team, and, indeed, taken on the lines of shape and quality, was clearly the most typical trotter.

In pairs of harness horses over 14 and not exceeding 15 hands there was a reversal of last year's placing, for W. H. Moore's Raeburn and Whitehall Ariel, fifth last year, were first now. Second prize went to J. Sumner Draper's Baronet and Satire. They were placed before the winners last year.

In riding horses over 14 hands 2 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, up to not more than 12 st. 7 lb., Walter Winans' Turquoise won, and his fine manners and handiness were again conspicuous.

In harness tandems exceeding 15.2 hands, Judge Moore's Burgomaster and Robin Hood gave way to a new English combination, T. W. Simpson's Prince John and Argo, great goers at both ends.

As at Hampton Court in the Marathon so at Ranelagh in the Coaching Corinthian William Barron was first and Judge W. H. Moore second, so that the triumph of London over New York was indisputably complete. Many were the congratulations which reached Mr. Barron, whose four-in-hand driving has been a feature of the Show in classes which for merit were much above the average. In winning the Corinthian Barron practically swept the board in these team events.

Five four-in-hand teams entered for the International Gold Cup, an appointment class. W. A. Barron's chestnuts won, and, admitting that Hackneys are allowable in a coach, they are perhaps the best team going at present. And why should they not be allowable. They covered the ground in the Marathon in good time, and came into the ring in as good condition as any, and better than many. Second prize went to Judge W. H. Moore.

Judge Moore won the individual single harness horse championship at the Richmond (Surrey) Horse Show on June 20th with Roderick Dhu, an English, or rather Welsh-bred Hackney he picked up in Britain in 1913.

A. G. Vanderbit won the coach marathon with his bays, and was second in road teams with his greys. G. T. BURROWS.

Helping the Live-Stock Show.

The outlook for the National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show is a little brighter now that the Toronto City Council have decided that the rate-payers of Toronto should make good the deficit of over \$27,000, which last year's show left on the hands of the Directors. A meeting of the city council last week decided, after a lengthy discussion, that the deficit should be borne by the city, and consequently the only obstacle that stands in the way of the show this autumn is the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, which of late, has not been looking with great favor upon the new show, claiming that it is encroaching upon the ground of the Canadian National, and that it will ultimately militate against the success of the agricultural and live stock sections of Canada's greatest fall exhibition. No definite announcement has been made as to what the Directors of the Canadian National will do when it comes to arrangements regarding the loan or renting of the exhibition grounds and buildings to the new show for their exhibition next November. The matter is now in the hands of the Board, and if a favorable decision is given, no doubt, a very successful show will be put on this year.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, July 6th, numbered 150 cars, comprising 2,209 cattle, 1,931 hogs, 777 sheep and lambs, and 203 calves. Good to choice cattle very firm; common and medium, and cows, were easier. Choice steers and heifers, \$8.30 to \$8.65; good, \$8 to \$8.30; medium to common, \$7.40 to \$7.60. Common grass cattle, \$6 to \$7; cows, \$3 to \$7; stockers and feeders, unchanged, at \$6 to \$7; milkers, \$50 to \$80; calves, \$7 to \$11. Sheep, \$3 to \$6; yearlings, \$7 to \$8. Hogs, \$8.25 fed and watered; \$8.50 to \$8.60 off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the

City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

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

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	21	291	312
Cattle	300	4,022	4,322
Hogs	327	4,441	4,768
Sheep	640	1,999	2,639
Calves	308	1,622	1,930
Horses	—	63	63

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 33 carloads, 5,662 hogs, 483 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 709 cattle, 807 calves, and 23 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock of all classes, excepting milkers and springers, were not equal to the demand. Choice stall-fed steers and heifers were scarce compared with the previous week, and sold from 25c. to 40c. per cwt. higher. Fat cows and bulls sold at steady to firm prices. Stockers and feeders also showed a little more firmness, as the copious showers in many parts of the Province have given promise of more grass than was expected a short time ago. Milkens and

springers came forward in larger numbers than for the previous week, and prices for these held steady to firm, and for about half a dozen of extra choice quality, higher prices were paid, but the bulk were no higher. For veal calves, it was the same as it has been for the past six months, the demand greater than the supply. Deliveries of sheep and lambs were moderate, and sheep remained steady to firm, but lambs sold higher, the supply being too small for the demand. No Western hogs having come forward, and only a limited supply from Provincial sources, prices again showed an upward tendency.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice loads of steers sold at \$8.50 to \$8.60, and one extra quality load brought \$8.75; loads of

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers
Invited
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

good to choice steers and heifers sold at \$8.20 to \$8.45; medium, \$7.90 to \$8.15; common to medium, \$6.75 to \$7.60; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.40; good, \$6.50 to \$6.90; common to medium, \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.75; good to choice bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50; common and medium bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.15; good steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—One extra choice, large, Holstein springer, sold at \$100; two more at \$90 each, and several at \$80 and \$85 each. The range in prices for the bulk of sales was from \$45 to \$85, but the largest number sold from \$60 to \$70.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were not large enough on any one market day, and prices remained firm. Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$10.50, and extra quality, new-milk-fed, of which there were a few during the week, sold at \$11 per cwt. Good veals sold at \$9.50 to \$10; medium, \$8.50 to \$9; common, \$7.50 to \$8.25; inferior Eastern calves, \$6.50 to \$7; "bobs" at \$4 to \$6 each.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep sold at firm prices during the week, while lambs were firmer. Sheep, yearlings sold at \$7.50 to \$8.25; light ewes, \$5.75 to \$6.25; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$4 to \$5.25; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs sold all the way from \$9.50 to \$12.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—The quotations sent out by packers to drovers were \$7.75 f. o. b. cars; \$8.10 fed and watered, and \$8.35 weighed off cars, but no hogs, as far as we could find, were bought at these prices. The prices paid were \$8.50 fed and watered, and \$8.75 weighed off cars, up to the close of Wednesday's market.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Trade at the several horse exchanges in Toronto during the past week was reported to be dull, with prices easy for the bulk of sales made. At the Union Horse Exchange, about forty horses were sold, one carload of which was shipped to Montreal, the balance being bought by the local trade. Prices were reported as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$240; general-purpose horses, \$180 to \$220; expressers, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$125 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$10 to \$100.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to \$1, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 94c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 93c.; No. 3, 91c.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 39c. to 40c., outside; 41c. to 42c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 43c.; No. 3, 43c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c.
Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside.
Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 75c., Collingwood.

Barley.—For malting, 57c. to 59c., outside.

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

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14.50 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13.50 per ton.

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

Bran.—Manitoba, \$23, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$26 to \$27.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

Eggs.—The market for new-laid eggs was easy, at 23c. to 24c., by the case.

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

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontarios, per bag, track, Toronto, \$1.35. New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 16c. to 22c.; ducks, old, per lb., 10c. to 12c.; spring ducks, 18c. to 20c.; chickens, yearlings, 17c. to 23c.; hens, 14c. to 17c.; spring chickens, live weight, 20c. to 30c.; squabs per dozen, \$4.

Cheese.—Old, 15c. to 16c.; new, 14c. to 14c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16c.; green, 12c. to 12c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 50c.; calf skins, 17c.; horse hair, per lb., 37c. to 39c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 19c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 27c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of Canadian fruits and vegetables are becoming more plentiful weekly. Blueberries, 15c. to 16c. per box; currants, red, 75c. per basket; cherries, sour, 40c. to 60c. per basket; cherries, sweet, black, \$1 to \$1.50 per basket; gooseberries, small, 40c. to 50c. per basket; large gooseberries, \$1 to \$1.25; strawberries, 11c. to 15c. per box, by the case; asparagus, \$1.50 to \$2 per basket; beets, 15c. to 25c. dozen bunches; beans, wax, \$2 per hamper; cabbages, \$2 to \$2.50 per crate; onions, green, 25c. to 35c. per dozen; peas, 50c. to 65c. per basket; potatoes, new, American growth, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per barrel; tomatoes, Canadian, outside grown, \$1.75 to \$2 per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The tone of the cattle market was rather easier during last week, and prices showed a slight decline. Offerings of stock were somewhat larger, and the quality was not quite so good as usual. This, however, is not particularly surprising at this period of the year. There was a fair demand from out-of-town sources. Choice stock sold at 8c. to 8c. per lb.; fine at 8c. to 8c., with good at 7c. to 8c., and medium down to 6c., while common ranged down to 5c. per lb. Ewe sheep were selling at 5c. to 5c., and bucks and culls at 4c. to 4c., while lambs were in good request at 6c. to 7c. per lb. There was no change in the market for calves. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 for poor, and up to \$10 for good. Milk-fed calves sold at 8c. to 9c. per lb., live weight. Hogs sold at 8c. to 9c. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Very few horses changed hands, and prices continued steady. Horses weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., sold at \$225 to \$275 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$127 each, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The price of dressed hogs was rather higher last week, and there was a good demand for everything offered. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were up to 12c. to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Old stock is nearly all gone, but new stock was small and poor. Green Mountains, in car lots, were quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25, in bags of 90 lbs., while Quebec stock was quoted at 90c. to 95c., and reds at 85c. to 90c. In a smaller way, prices ranged from 15c. to 20c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins

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

Eggs.—Receipts of eggs were fairly large, and prices held steady. Prices were 22c. to 23c. for wholesale lots of straight-gathered eggs, and 26c. to 27c. for single cases of selected stock, with No. 1 at 23c., and No. 2 at 20c. to 21c.

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

Cheese.—Receipts were not very large, but prices were a little on the easy side. Western colored was 12c. to 13c. per lb., and white, 12c. to 12c. Eastern cheese was 12c. to 12c. for colored, and 12c. to 12c. for white.

Grain.—The market for oats showed very little change last week. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 44c. to 44c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots and No. 3 at 43c. to 43c. No. 2 feed oats sold at 42c. to 43c. per bushel.

Flour.—Ontario flour was slightly lower in price. Manitoba first-patent flour was unchanged, at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$5.10, and strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour was \$5 to \$5.25 for patents, and \$4.70 to \$4.75 per barrel for straight rollers, in wood.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed were steady. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$25, in bags; middlings were \$28, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Rains have been frequent of late, and had they come earlier would have been worth more. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was \$16.50 to \$17 per ton, while extra good was \$15.50 to \$16, and No. 2, \$14.50 to \$15.

Hides.—Lamb skins were higher, but the market was otherwise steady. Prices were: Beef hides, 14c., 15c. and 16c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1. Lamb skins, 40c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Generally, a steady market at Buffalo last week on real fat cattle, whether strictly dry-fed or cattle that had corn and were run on grass, but of good flesh. Some common to fair kinds of cows looked lower by fifteen cents to a quarter, and little stock bulls, on the commonish order, were off a full quarter, selling around half a dollar under two weeks ago. Around twenty loads of better weight steers, which included two cars of Canadians, latter bringing from \$8.75 to \$8.90, with prime, weighty, native steers running from \$9.35 to \$9.45. Market ruled active on anything real good, but was slow and rather draggy on the common, grassy stuff. Receipts this season run largely to the grassy kinds, proportion of choice and prime cattle being very small. Yearlings made the highest price of the year, the past week, two loads out of Ohio fetching \$9.05, and sold readily. Yearlings do not show as large a killing percentage as the heavier steers, the average for the higher-priced ones running from 57 to 59 lbs. of cold beef, as against 59 and 60-lbs. and better for the weightier cattle, but the beef sells readily at the cooler at good, strong prices, being especially popular during the hot-weather months. Reports received here are that the weighty, strictly dry-fed steers are pretty well cleaned up in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and New York State. A few scattering loads are yet to come, but the supply is getting smaller each week. The grassers are coming rather plentifully, and the westerns are coming in competition with the natives, bringing the price of the natives down. Shippers of fat, grass cattle, have nothing to fear in price, but the common, slippery kinds, are being punished severely, as is usually

the case this time of the year. Rather between seasons for stockers and feeders now, but there is some call, at about steady prices. Takes good ones to land around \$7.50 to \$7.75. Quality is demanded. Fat bulls sold at pretty good prices, a dry-fed one selling up to \$7.75 the past week, but common grassers were a drag. Dairy cow trade was looking up a little. Receipts the past week were 4,475 head, as against 4,325 the previous week, and 4,425 a year ago. Quotations:

Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.10 to \$9.45; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.60 to \$8.90; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.40; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.50 to \$8.70; fair to good, \$8.15 to \$8.25; light common, \$7.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; good butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; light butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.75; best heavy, fat cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.90 to \$5; best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good feeders, \$6.75 to \$7; best stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; best milkers and springers, \$5 to \$90; good milkers and springers, \$75 to \$65.

Hogs.—Hog prices were on a high range at the opening day the past week, the margin above Chicago being fifty cents, market for all grades being \$9. Tuesday, prices were off a dime; Wednesday, majority sold at \$8.85, and Thursday and Friday, bulk sold at \$8.75; lights and pigs, \$8.55 to \$8.65. Canadian hogs sold at \$8.65 to \$8.70, when natives were selling at \$8.75. Roughs, \$7.40 to \$7.50; stags, \$6 to \$7. Receipts the past week, 35,200; previous week, 23,280; year ago, 24,800.

Sheep and Lambs.—Steady trade fore part of the past week, and the last day of June prices went off a full quarter, Monday, top spring lambs went to \$9.35 to \$9.50, and Friday they ranged from \$9.25 down. Yearling lambs Monday sold up to \$8.50, and latter part of the week tippy kinds ranged from \$7.75 to \$8. Deck of wethers Monday reached \$7, and ewes \$5.75 down, while on Friday, tippy wethers sold at \$6.40, with ewes \$5.50 down; heavy ones as low as \$4. Receipts the past week, 7,200; previous week, 5,400; year ago, 4,400.

Calves.—Mostly \$11 market for top veals first four days the past week, and Friday prices were jumped fifty cents, bulk selling at \$11.50; culls, \$10 down, and grassers, \$6.50 down, a few good, light ones, selling as high as \$7.50. Runs for the past week totaled 2,625; previous week, 2,500; year ago, 1,975.

Butter.—Creamery, prints, 29c.; creamery, extra, tubs, 28c.; creamery, extra, firsts, 25c. to 26c.; dairy, choice to fancy, 23c. to 24c.; dairy, fair to good, 20c. to 21c.; poor butter, 14c. to 15c.

Cheese.—New, fancy, 15c. to 16c.; fair to good, 14c. to 15c.

Eggs.—White, fancy, 24c. to 25c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.15 to \$9.45; Texas steers, \$6.50 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.75 to \$9.50; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.80; calves, \$6.75 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.10 to \$8.50; mixed, \$8.10 to \$8.52; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.55; roughs, \$7.90 to \$8.10; good to choice hogs, \$7.30 to \$8.25; pigs, \$8.20 to \$8.45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.25 to \$6; yearlings, \$6.25 to \$7.40; lambs, native, \$6.25 to \$9.

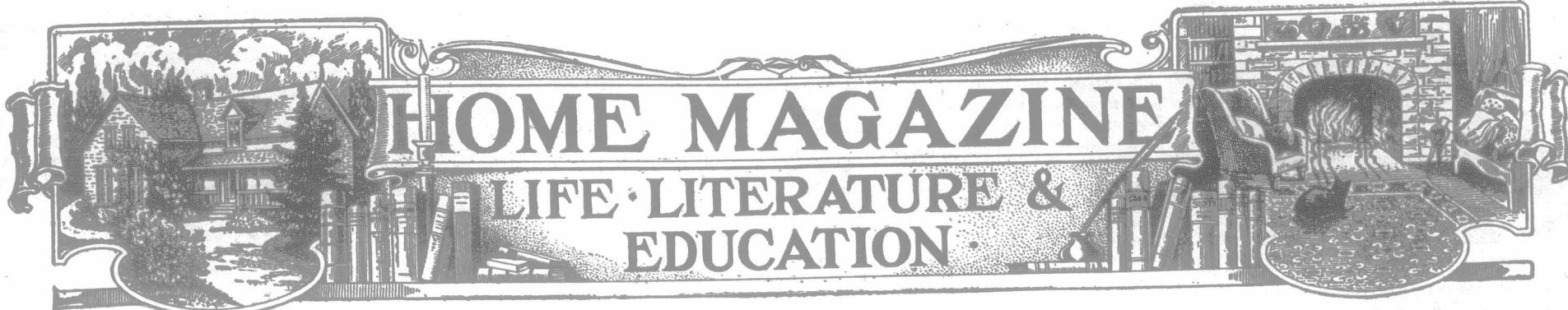
Cheese Markets.

Watertown, N. Y., 13c.; London, 12c.; Belleville, 12c. and 12c.; Brockville, 12c.; Kingston, colored, 12 9-16c.; white, 12 11-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 23c.; cheese, 11c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 23c. and 23c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 12c. to 13c.; finest Easterns, 12c. to 12c.

Gossip.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS.

In the offering of sheep, the property of John Miller, R. R. No. 2, Claremont, Ont., the breeds being Shropshire and Cotswold, readers will find a large choice of some of the best of these breeds in America. If you need a good ram or a few choice young breeding ewes, see the advertisement and write Mr. Miller.



The West Wind.

It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries;
I never hear the west wind but tears are in my eyes.
For it comes from the west lands, the old brown hills,
And April's in the west wind, and daffodils.

It's a fine land, the west land, for hearts as tired as mine;
Apple orchards blossom there, and the air's like wine.
There is cool green grass there, where men may lie at rest,
And the thrushes are in song there, fluting from the nest.

"Will ye not come home, brother? ye have been long away—
It's April, and blossom-time, and white is the may;
And bright is the sun, brother, and warm is the rain—
Will ye not come home, brother, home to us, again?"

"The young corn is green, brother, where the rabbits run,
It's blue sky and white clouds, and warm rain and sun,
It's song to a man's soul, brother, fire to a man's brain,
To hear the wild bees and see the merry Spring again.

"Larks are singing in the west, brother, above the green wheat,
So will ye not come home, brother, and rest your tired feet?
I've a balm for bruised hearts, brother, sleep for aching eyes,"
Says the warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries.

It's the white road westward is the road I must tread
To the green grass, the cool grass, and rest for heart and head,
To the violets and the warm hearts and the thrushes' song,
In the fine land, the west land—the land where I belong.

—John Masfield.

Browsings Among the Books.

THE ANOINTED MAN.

(From "The Dominion of Dreams," by Fiona Macleod.)

Of the seven Achannas—sons of Robert Achanna, of Achanna, in Galloway, self-exiled in the far north because of a bitter feud with his kindred—who lived upon Eilanmore in the Summer Isles, there was not one who was not, in more or less degree, or at some time or other, fey.

Doubtless I shall have occasion to allude to one and all again, and certainly to the eldest and youngest; for they were the strangest folk I have known or met anywhere in the Celtic lands, from the sea-pastures of the Solway to the kelp-strewn beaches of the Lews. Upon James, the seventh son, the doom of his people fell last and most heavily. Some day I may tell the full story of his strange life and tragic undoing, and of his piteous end. As it happened, I knew best the eldest and youngest of the brothers, Alasdair and James. Of the others, Robert, Allan, William, Marcus, and Gloom, none save the last-named survives, or if peradventure he does, has been seen of man for many years past. Of Gloom (strange and unaccountable name, which used to terrify me, the more so as by the savagery of fate it was the name of all names suitable for Robert Achanna's sixth son) I know nothing beyond the fact that ten years or more

ago he was a Jesuit priest in Rome, a bird of passage, whence come and whither bound no inquiries of mine could discover. Two years ago a relative told me that Gloom was dead, that he had been slain by some Mexican noble in an old city of Hispaniola beyond the seas. Doubtless the news was founded on truth, though I have ever a vague unrest when I think of Gloom, as though he were travelling hitherward—as though his feet, on some urgent errand, were already white with the dust of the road that leads to my house.

But now I wish to speak only of Alasdair Achanna. He was a friend whom I loved, though he was a man of close on forty, and I a girl less than half his years. We had much in common, and I never knew any one more companionable, for all that he was called "Silent Ally." He was tall, gaunt, loosely-built. His eyes were of that misty blue which smoke takes when it rises in the woods. I used to think them like the tarns that lay amid the canna and gale-surrounded swamps in Uist, where I was wont to dream as a child.

I had often noticed the light on his face when he smiled, a light of such serene joy as young mothers have sometimes over the cradles of their firstborn. But, for some reason, I had never wondered about it, not even when I heard and understood the half-contemptuous, half-reverent mockery which not only Alasdair's brothers, but even his father, at times used towards him. Once, I remember, I was puzzled when, on a bleak day in a stormy August, I overheard Gloom say, angrily and scoffingly, "There goes the Anointed Man!" I looked; but

brother Robert had sickened, and now sat in the ingle from morning till the covering of the peats, a skeleton almost, shivering, and morosely silent, with large, staring eyes. On the large bed in the room above the kitchen, old Robert Achanna lay, stricken with paralysis. It would have been unendurable for me, but for Alasdair and James, and, above all, for my loved girl-friend, Anne Gillespie, Achanna's niece, and the sunshine of his gloomy household.

As I walked with Alasdair I was conscious of a well-nigh intolerable depression. The house we had left was so mournful the bleak, sodden pastures were so mournful; so mournful was the stony place we were crossing, silent but for the thin crying of the curlews; and above all so mournful was the sound of the ocean as, unseen, it moved sobbingly round the isle—so beyond words distressing was all this to me that I stopped abruptly, meaning to go no farther, but to return to the house, where, at least, there was warmth, and where Anne would sing for me as she spun.

But when I looked up into my companion's face I saw in truth the light that shone from within. His eyes were upon a forbidding stretch of ground, where the blighted potatoes rotted among a wilderness of round skull-white stones. I remember them still, these strange, far-blue eyes; lamps of quiet joy, lamps of peace, they seemed to me.

"Are you looking at Achnacarn?" (as the tract was called), I asked, in what I am sure was a whisper.

"Yes," replied Alasdair, slowly; "I am looking. It is beautiful, beautiful; O God, how beautiful is this lovely world!"



A Group of Peasant Children.

all I could see was, that, despite the dreary cold, despite the ruined harvest, despite the rotting potato crop, Alasdair walked slowly onward, smiling, and with glad eyes brooding upon the gray lands around and beyond him.

It was nearly a year thereafter—I remember the date, because it was that of my last visit to Eilanmore—that I understood more fully. I was walking westward with Alasdair, towards sundown. The light was upon his face as though it came from within; and when I looked again, half in awe, I saw that there was no glamour out of the west, for the evening was dull and threatening rain. He was in sorrow. Three months before, his brothers, Allan and William, had been drowned; a month later, his

I know not what made me act so, but I threw myself on a heathery ridge close by, and broke out into convulsive sobbings.

Alasdair stooped, lifted me in his strong arms, and soothed me with soft, caressing touches and quieting words.

"Tell me, my fawn, what is it? What is the trouble?" he asked again and again.

"It is you—it is you, Alasdair," I managed to say coherently at last; "it terrifies me to hear you speak as you did a little ago. You must be fey. Why, why, do you call that hateful, hideous field beautiful—on the dreary day—and after all that has happened—oh, Alasdair?"

At this, I remember, he took his plaid

and put it upon the wet heather, and then drew me thither, and seated himself and me beside him.

"Is it not beautiful, my fawn?" he asked, with tears in his eyes. Then, without waiting for my answer, he said quietly, "Listen, dear, and I will tell you."

He was strangely still, breathless he seemed to me, for a minute or more. Then he spoke:

"I was little more than a child, a boy just in my teens, when something happened, something that came down the Rainbow-Arches of Cathair-Sith." He paused here, perhaps to see if I followed, which I did, familiar as I was with all fairy-lore. "I was out upon the heather, in the time when the honey oozes in the bells and cups. I had always loved the island and the sea. Perhaps I was foolish, but I was so glad with my joy that golden day that I threw myself on the ground and kissed the hot, sweet-ling, and put my hands and arms into it, sobbing the while with my vague, strange yearning. At last I lay still, nerveless, with my eyes closed. Suddenly I was aware that two tiny hands had come up through the spires of the heather, and were pressing something soft and fragrant upon my eyelids. When I opened them, I could see nothing unfamiliar. No one was visible. But I heard a whisper: 'Arise and go away from this place at once; and this night do not venture out, lest evil befall you.' So I rose, trembling, and went home. Thereafter I was the same, and yet not the same. Never could I see, as they saw, what my father and brothers or the isle-folk looked upon as ugly or dreary. My father was wroth with me many times, and called me a fool. Whenever my eyes fell upon those waste and desolated spots, they seemed to me passing fair, radiant with lovely light. At last my father grew so bitter that, mocking me the while, he bade me go to the towns, and see there the squalor and sordid hideousness wherein men dwelled. But thus it was with me: in the places they call slums, and among the smoke of factories, and the grime of destitution, I could see all that other men saw, only as vanishing shadows. What I saw was lovely, beautiful with strange glory, and the faces of men and women were sweet and pure, and their souls were white. So, weary and bewildered with my unwilling quest, I came back to Eilanmore. And on the day of my home-coming, Morag was there—Morag of the Falls. She turned to my father, and called him blind and foolish. 'He has the white light upon his brows,' she said of me; 'I can see it, like the flicker-light in a wave when the wind's from the south in thunder-weather. He has been touched with the Fairy Ointment. The Guid Folk know him. It will be thus with him to the day of his death, if a duinshee can die, being a ready a man dead yet born anew. He upon whom the Fairy Ointment has been laid must see all that is ugly and hideous and dreary and bitter, through a glamor of beauty. Thus it hath been since the Mhic-Alpine ruled from sea to sea, and thus is it with the man Alasdair, your son.'

"That is all, my fawn, and that is why my brothers, when they are angry, sometimes call me the Anointed Man."

"That is all." Yes, perhaps. But, oh, Alasdair Achanna, how often have I thought of that most precious treasure you found in the heather, when the bells were sweet with honey-ooze! Did the wild bees know of it? Would that I could hear the soft hum of their gauzy wings!

Who of us would not barter the best of all our possessions—and some there are who would surrender all—to

have one touch laid upon the eyelids, one touch of the Fairy Ointment? But the place is far, and the hour is hidden. No man may seek that for which there can be no quest.

Only the wild bees know of it, but I think they must be the bees of Magh-Mell. And there no man that liveth may wayfare—yet.

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Wiesbaden, May 20.

The height of the season is over. It culminated last week when the Kaiser came here for his annual visit. Wiesbaden is said to be one of his pet cities, and every year in May, just when the town is looking its prettiest, he spends a few days in his palace here, which, by the way, is a very ordinary-looking building in the business part of the city. This year he remained six days, and during that period all his comings and goings were watched by multitudes of people. As early as six o'clock in the morning ambitious sight-seers were promening on the streets waiting to see the Kaiser and his officers ride past, for the Kaiser is an early riser, and usually takes his morning exercise on horseback at seven o'clock. This year, however, for some reason (it is said there were rumors of anarchists), he did not ride at all, much to the disappointment of those enthusiasts who rose with the lark and dallied on the streets to see him pass by. He went out at his accustomed hour, but he went in his auto. There is very little satisfaction or pleasure in watching royalty shoot past in an auto going at a high speed—and the Kaiser's auto always does go at a high speed. It has a special toot which everyone recognizes—a peremptory toot, which seems to say, "Clear the way; the Kaiser's coming," and forthwith everybody sidetracks and a streak of yellow dashes past—and that's all there is to it. There are always four autos, and their color is yellow.

When the Kaiser is in Wiesbaden he attends the opera every night. The price of seats is higher then, as so many people are anxious to "see" the man who rules Germany.

In every German opera house in which I have been, there is a much-gilded and decorated box in the balcony directly opposite the stage which is called the "Royal Box." Usually it is empty. It is very irritating to music-lovers desiring good seats to have to take poor ones, and then see the very best seats in the house vacant. When the Kaiser attends the opera, a special etiquette prevails: the audience must be in evening dress; ladies are not permitted on the parquette floor unless décolleté; gentlemen must be in evening dress or in uniform, and if they have any medals, display them on their coat-fronts or suspend them from neck-ribbons. The entire audience must be in their places ten minutes before the performance begins. They remain standing until the Kaiser appears in his box, which he does just as it is time for "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!" then they shout: "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!" He acknowledges with a bow, the lights go out, and the music begins. There is no applause unless the Kaiser begins it. Everyone must wait to see what he will do. This takes away all musical enthusiasm, and makes a cold audience, for no matter how carried away you may be by the music, you must not show your appreciation in the ordinary manner by hand-clapping, unless the Kaiser begins the applause. During the intermission there is a great crush in the foyer to get a look at "him" as he promenades or converses with a chosen few. When the opera is over, the audience remain standing till the Kaiser leaves his box.

The busiest day of the Kaiser's week for sightseers was on Saturday, when thousands of people collected in the streets to see the succession of events arranged, partly in celebration of the Kaiser's visit, and partly to raise funds for poor children. There was really so much to see one didn't know what to leave out, because the events came so close together that if you saw one thing you were sure to miss the next, the rush for good positions was so great.

The events of the day began as early as seven a. m., when military bands played on the principal squares and streets, and hundreds of little girls in

white dresses went around peddling flowers—yellow and blue flowers made of paper. The proceeds went to the fund for poor children.

At 10.30 there was a grand military parade before the Kaiser.

At 2 p. m., one thousand school children sang songs before the palace, closing with the national anthem, which is sung to the same old tune used in Canada and the United States. It does seem queer that three different nations have to use the same tune.

At 3 p. m. there was a flower parade. The crush to see it was terrible.



A Peasant Honeymoon Couple in Wiesbaden.

At 4 p. m. a garden festival in the Kurhaus park—procession of children representing characters from German fairy tales—fancy dancing on a high platform, and all sorts of other things.

At 5 p. m., tea on the terrace.

At 6 p. m. the street from the palace to the opera house was lined with flower girls in white, who saluted the Kaiser as he drove to the opera.

We managed to get chairs for the military parade—but we had to pay three marks apiece for them, and sit in the broiling sun for two hours before the performance began. But the show was quite worth waiting for. The Kaiser and his staff were on horseback arrayed in the most glitteringly gorgeous uniforms. There were flags flying, and bands playing, and troops marching, and all sorts of splendoriferous, high-chested military popinjays strutting around looking as if they owned the universe.

Apropos of the Kaiser, it is interesting to hear something of his habits. They say he is a very hard-working man. He goes to bed very late—about three o'clock in the morning—and rises at 6 a. m. At seven o'clock he is out for his morning exercise, either on horseback or in his auto. About nine o'clock he returns and has a conference with his officers and secretaries. In the afternoon he retires for a couple of hours. When he travels—and he seems to be always travelling—he goes in great state and magnificence. He likes display, and adulation, and ceremony, and conse-

quently his frequent trips cost the country a tremendous lot of money. A great many Germans object to this expenditure, and consider the money wasted in useless extravagance. Wherever he goes, great precautions are taken for his safety. I'm sure the policemen in Wiesbaden were glad when he departed and they could get a few winks of sleep. The Kaiser is more popular in Prussia than he is in the rest of Germany. In Bavaria there is quite a feeling against him. But it is in Alsace—that bit of France which was ceded to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war—that he is most disliked. The people there are still French in their feelings and sympathies, although obliged to speak German and submit to German domination. There is always more or less trouble brewing there. The people hate the Germans like poison, and the Germans have no love for them.

I heard an amusing story the other day illustrating the strained relations existing in Alsace between the French and the Germans.

In one of the villages lived an old man who was a house-painter. In the cottage next him was another old man who kept chickens. He had a beautiful snow-white rooster of which he was very proud. One day Chanticleer strayed into the yard of the house-painter who happened to be there mixing up some paints. He noticed the white rooster, and suddenly an idea came to him. The rooster, thought he, is white; its comb is red; now, if it only had a blue tail—it would be the colors of my beloved France. And why shouldn't it have a blue tail, thought he. Forthwith he picked up the white rooster and dipped its tail in a pot of bright-blue paint,—and lo! the tri-color of France—and in German territory. He laughed merrily as he looked at it. But Chanticleer, in a state of nervous agitation, ran out into the street and created such a commotion there by his Frenchy appearance, that the whole village was soon in an uproar. Naturally the German officials were furiously angry. They ordered the old painter to kill the rooster. He refused. He said it wasn't his rooster. They ordered the owner to kill it. He refused. He said it wasn't his fault if the rooster stuck its tail into a paint-pot.

Finally, in desperation, the authorities ordered the military out to subdue the riot and capture the rooster. The amusing spectacle of a lot of German soldiers chasing a tri-color fowl through the village streets provoked the villagers to unrestrained mirth—and naturally irritated the pursuing party.

At last, after much scientific field-work on the part of the soldiers, the offending rooster was captured and killed, and the brave soldiers, having fulfilled their duty, marched away.

But the old painter picked up the dead rooster by the legs, and waving it in the air, shouted at the top of his voice, "He died for his country!"

And the villagers all cheered.

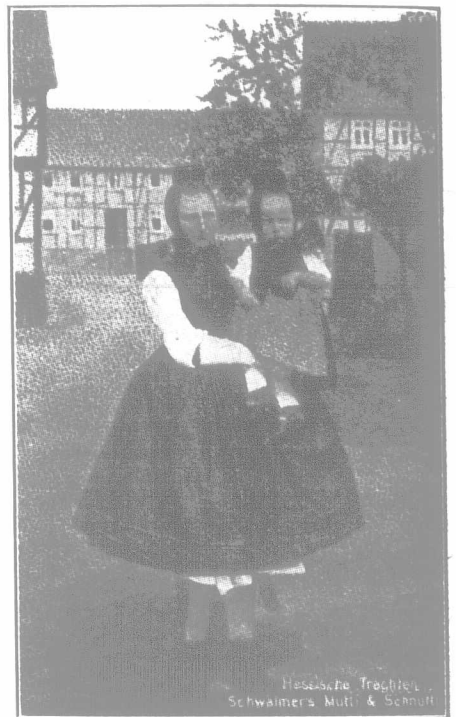
May 23.

To-day the streets of Wiesbaden are swarming with peasants in local cos-

tumes. Thousands of them are trooping around town, some in processions following their leader like a lot of sheep; some in groups; some in couples, and some adventurous and independent ones meandering alone.

In the Deutsches Museum in Munich, there is a large section devoted entirely to the display of the costumes of the German peasantry. They are all on models, and the effect is startlingly realistic. To-day it seems as if all those models had come to life, been joined by thousands of others, and were having a jubilee in Wiesbaden.

The peasants are a hardy, healthy-looking lot of people. The women, as a rule, are boney and thin, but their many voluminous skirts give them a barrel-like appearance. Some of the girls were strikingly pretty, and, in spite of their rough out-door work in the fields, had smooth skins and delicate complexions. Most of the older women



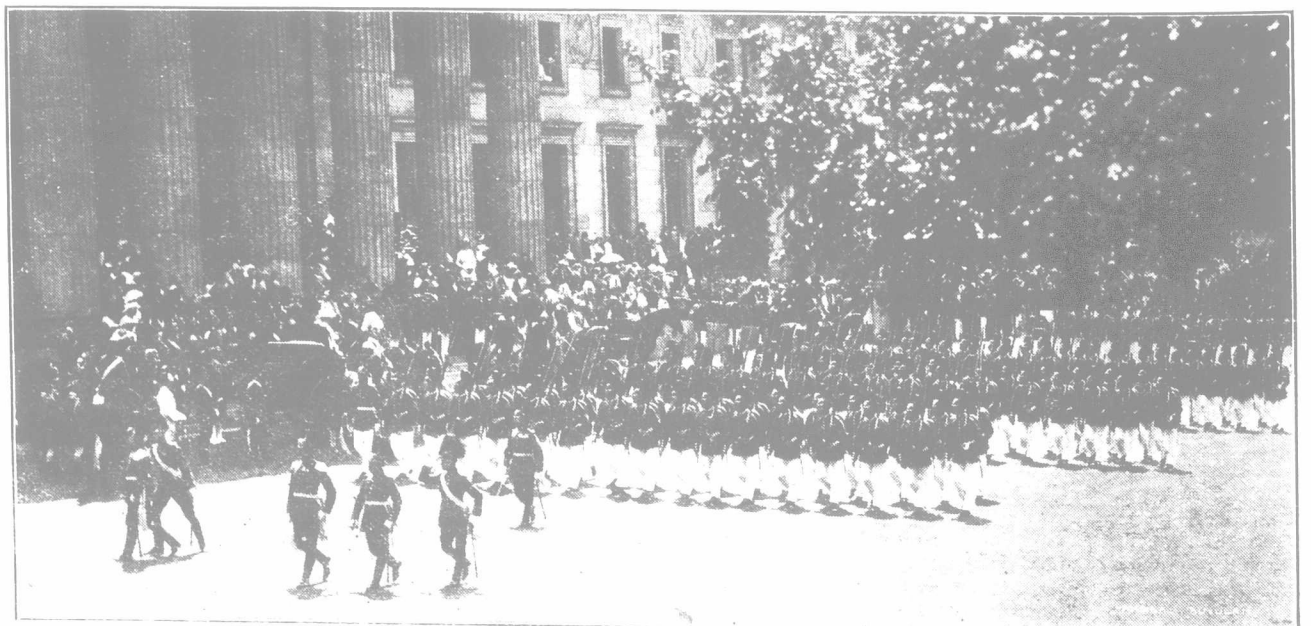
One of the Peasant Costumes Seen at the Convention in Mayence.

The little girls' dress is exactly like their mothers', even to the wearing of headdress.

were sad-eyed and toothless, with scraggy necks and leathery skins. The peasant women all seem to treat their hair as if it was a thing to be ashamed of instead of a woman's crowning glory; they screw it into little tight braids at the back, and flatten it down in front, and then clap some absurd-looking headdress on top of it.

The women seem to run to gay skirts and queer headdresses; the men to buttons and silver jewelry and feathers.

There was a great variety in the cut and fashion and color of the women's dresses, but they had one point in common—the skirts were all very full and quite short. The contrast on the streets between the peasants with their huge skirts, and the up-to-date women of



The Military Parade in Front of the Kurhaus before the Kaiser.

fashion with their narrow, slit skirts, was most interesting. I don't know which would have the most trouble getting into a street-car.

The reason of the peasant invasion of to-day is a convention in Mayence—a rival town on the opposite side of the Rhine. It seems there has been a movement started in Germany, the object of which is to encourage the peasants to continue to wear the picturesque local costumes of the country. In many districts the peasants are abandoning the native dress and adopting hideous modern clothes. This convention was the first of its kind ever held in Germany, and was attended by thousands of peasants. There was a grand street procession in Mayence, which was a most interesting and gorgeous study in sartorial art. The varieties of costume were multitudinous, every little district seeming to have a distinctive and characteristic dress of its own. Some of the costumes were extremely pretty, others were quite grotesque, but the massed effect was most picturesque.

June 5.

If it ever stops raining we are going to make the Rhine trip, but the weather is so freaky one can't make any plans. Every new day has a large and varied assortment of thunderstorms.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

He Whom Thou Lovest.

A certain man was sick, named Lazarus . . . therefore his sisters sent unto JESUS, saying, Lord, behold, he whom Thou lovest is sick. . . . Now, JESUS loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus. When He had heard, therefore, that he was sick, He abode two days still in the same place where He was.—S. John xi: 1, 3, 5, 6.

Let us, in imagination, enter that home in Bethany where dwell three people whom JESUS especially loved. They must have lived together in close family fellowship, for their home was evidently very dear to the Prince of Peace. But the usual atmosphere of restful peace has vanished now. The sisters look sad and troubled, for their brother's life is hanging in the balance. They eagerly do all they can to relieve his pain, but Death stands waiting, and their trembling hands are powerless to fight back the dreaded enemy. What can be done? With a rush of thankfulness they remember their great Friend. He has healed many strangers with a word or a touch, how glad He will be to show His special love to them by coming to them in this hour of trouble and helping them mightily. There is no need of even asking Him to come. It will be quite enough to let Him know their need. They need not even mention their brother's name—their Friend knows well the man He loves. So the messenger hurries off on his errand, bearing that pathetic, trustful message: "Lord, behold, he whom Thou lovest is sick."

Slowly the hours pass. "Will Lazarus live until the Good Physician arrives?" they wonder anxiously. Then they see their messenger returning—alone. Their disappointment changes to joy when he declares that the Master has said positively: "This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified thereby." It is a mysterious message, but they believe the promise, although they fail to understand how their brother's sickness can bring glory to God.

Death draws nearer and nearer, but they refuse to doubt their Friend's promise. He is the Truth—how can any word of His fail? Then Death lays His icy hand on Lazarus and all hope vanishes. They cannot doubt the evidence of their own senses. Their Friend has not even tried to help them. He helped strangers, but those who loved, trusted and served Him, are left lonely and heartsick.

We know how the story ends, how the blackness of despair was suddenly changed to day, and the world was taught a lesson which it can never forget—the lesson that seeming hopelessness should never kill hope in a friend of God. Through this

hard trial many thousands have been taught that nothing is impossible with God. In the case of Lazarus, seeming death was proved to be only a short and restful sleep, and God proved His glory—the great glory of Love.

A short time ago a sick person said: "How can people say that JESUS Christ is the same to-day as when He walked visibly on the earth? Then He healed all the sick people who were near Him, now He allows many to suffer and die."

Did He heal all sick, then? We read of one place where He could do "no mighty work," because of the unbelief of the people. If unbelief could entirely prevent His work of healing in one place, probably it also hindered Him in other places. As it is to-day, so it must have been then—there are many sick people in these days who are eagerly trying every cure except one. Like Asa, king of Judah, who—in his disease—"sought not to the LORD, but to the physicians"—they are ready to dose themselves recklessly with quack medicines, but put very little faith in prayer.

I am not a Christian Scientist. How can I be when so many loved friends of God go on suffering patiently, year after year, although their faith is strong and their prayers go up continually? But this story of Lazarus proves conclusively that Christ did allow His trustful friends to suffer, that He did not lift sorrow out of their lives the moment they turned to Him appealingly. The dreaded "Valley of the Shadow" is not very dark to

eagerly and trustfully ask, until it is good for us to have it. When He received the message about His friend's sickness, He remained quietly for two days where He was.

God is not only the Good Physician, He is also the Great Surgeon. Wonderfully wise are the words of Eliphaz the Temanite: "Despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty: For He maketh sore, and bindeth up: He woundeth, and His hands make whole."

That is often done by a wise and skillful surgeon in our hospitals. I have often seen a bright young woman, laughing and talking the day before the surgeon lays his hands upon her. Her cheeks are rosy and her hands are busy with some light sewing. The next day—and perhaps for weeks afterwards—she lies white and helpless. She does not question the wisdom or skill of the man who—because he desires to make her really well—has wounded her so sorely. The surgeon is only human and may make mistakes—yet she trusts herself in his hands to be made sore and bound up, to be wounded in order that she may be made whole. The operation may cure; and she is willing to take the risk and endure the pain and weakness, hoping for good results.

Why can't we submit as trustfully to the Great Surgeon, Who loves us and never makes mistakes? He understands exactly the treatment we need, and He will give it, although He suffers with us in perfect sympathy. He will not stay

Seem heavy, because measured to thy strength,
With none to spare; and yet He does not fail
For thy impatience, but stands by thee still,
Patient, unfaltering,—till thou, too, shalt grow
Patient,—and wouldst not miss the sharpness grown
To custom, which assures Him at thy side,
Hand to thy hand, and not far off in Heaven.
And when the night comes, and the weariness
Grows into fever, and thy anguish grows fiercer,
And thou beseechest Him with tears,
'Depart from me, O Lord, and let me rest!
He will not leave thee, He will not depart.
Nor loose thee, nor forget thee; but will clasp
Thee closer in the thrilling of His arms,
No prayer of ours shall ease before their time."

If we are going to disbelieve in our Friend's Love, because a great tragedy like the loss of the Empress of Ireland gives pain to us all, we must disbelieve in Him every day—for there is always much pain in the world which does not appear to us to be necessary. We cannot always understand. The Great Surgeon—like other surgeons—does not always explain His treatment of a patient. He understands what is needed to make our souls strong and healthy. He loves us, and we are absolutely safe in His hands. Our business is to trust and obey.

When Job heard that his wealth and his children were swept away, he said: "The LORD gave, and the LORD hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the LORD." If he—who knew nothing of the marvellous love of God as revealed through Christ—could say that he would trust the Lord even though He should slay him, shall we grumble and complain in cowardly fashion when asked to bear a little pain? "Why does He allow His friends to suffer?" men ask distrustfully. That is a question which He will answer in His own time and way. His present answer is like the sudden hand-clasp of a dear friend in the darkness. It does not throw light on the path, but it thrills the heart with sweetness. He says tenderly: "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."

Many thanks to "A Carrick Friend" for her gift of \$5 for the needy.
DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle

The Hayloft.

(Robert Louis Stevenson.)

Through all the pleasant meadow-side
The grass grew shoulder high,
Till the shining scythes went far and wide,
And cut it down to dry.

These green and sweetly-smelling crops
They led in wagons home;
And they piled them here in mountain-tops
For mountaineers to roam.

Here is Mount Clear, Mount Rusty-Nail,
Mount Eagle, and Mount High. . .

O what a joy to clamor there,
O what a place for play,
With the sweet, the dim, the dusty air,
The happy hills of hay.

The Interesting Snail.

If you wish to examine a snail, place him on a piece of glass. He is a cold-blooded creature, and contact with a warm hand probably induces in him somewhat the same sensation that we should experience if we were placed on top of the kitchen range. The coolness of the glass will be agreeable to the snail, and he will travel along peaceably by expanding and contracting his broad, sucker-like feet.

His horns, or feelers, are protruded in an inquiring manner; and if a finger be placed in front of him, he will probably



A Well Matched Team.

those whose eyes are fixed on the Light of the world, but it still stands in the way that leads to immortal life. It is not really death, for it cannot kill the living man or woman, it only takes down the tent in which he or she has been living. It is not possible that any friend of God can be held by death, when his Master is the Lord and giver of life.

"Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," said JESUS tenderly, "but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep." The impatience of the broken-hearted sisters did not cause Him to shorten their time of testing. He wept because it was hard to refuse them, and because He felt their pain as His own, but His kindness had no touch of weakness in it.

How often the friends of a typhoid patient injure him by weak compliance with his demand for food. They are too weakly kind to be able to resist his pleading. They care more for his immediate pleasure than for his permanent good. Their love is not strong and wise.

We are safe in the hands of the Good Physician. He will not give us what we

His hand—the hand which wounds in order to make whole—although we cry out pleadingly for relief from present pain. A wise surgeon in these days often cuts very deeply. If he is removing a cancer, for instance, he cuts away the flesh around and beneath it. Does the patient bid him stay his hand and not cut so deep? If she is foolish enough to think she knows his business better than he does, he may throw up the case; but he will certainly not obey her orders. How can she know as well as he? Think of his years of training and wide experience!

Let us trust the Divine Surgeon when He sees that it is necessary to wound and "make sore" His friends. The throbbing pain of heart or body, which persists in spite of trustful prayer, proves that He is taking trouble with your case.

"Is it not God's own very finger-tips Laid on thee in a tender steadfastness The light and careful touches which to thee

walk on until the feelers come in contact with it. Then the feelers are withdrawn and waved about in an effort to see the obstruction more clearly; for each feeler has at its end a small, imperfect, but still discernible eye, that is capable, at least, of distinguishing between light and darkness.

A snail's manner of withdrawing his horns is very interesting. He does not pull them back, bodily, into their receptacles, but turns them inside out, just as one sometimes turns the fingers of a tight glove.

The little creature has a sense of smell, and also a fairly well-developed ear, which lies close to the roots of his horns.

His breathing apparatus is of the simplest description. On looking carefully at his right side, anyone may see that a distinct hole occasionally appears there, remains open a few moments, and then closes again. This is simply a cavity in the creature's body, into which, at suitable intervals, he allows a certain quantity of air to enter.

When air has thus found its way into his interior, he keeps it there until the oxygen is exhausted by his vital processes. What remains, laden with carbonic acid, is allowed to escape by reopening the little trap-door, and the receptacle is again filled with pure air.

The snail's mouth is armed with a saw-like tongue, like a long, narrow ribbon, coiled up so that only a part of it comes into use at any one time. Distributed over the surface of this ribbon are tiny teeth, sometimes as many as thirty thousand.

As one set of teeth becomes worn away by leaf-cutting, another portion of ribbon is uncoiled, and the teeth which were before wrapped up at the back of the mouth come forward to take their turn in pressing the food against the horny upper surface of the mouth, and thus cutting it.

The snail's shell is a horny covering that serves to protect its soft body against numerous foes. Slugs are simply snails that live a retired life, and consequently need no covering at all. The shell of the snail is built up from lime in the plants on which it feeds. The creatures are never found on soil which contains no lime.—Youth's Companion.

More Than Her Share.

"This piece of chocolate cake is for me; isn't it, Mrs. Kane?" said Wilda, smiling as she reached across to take the largest piece on the plate. She did it with a frank, good-natured air, and the hostess smiled as she passed on, but nevertheless there was a doubt growing in her mind. Wilda was such an attractive-appearing girl! She had been pleased when her daughter, Doris, brought Wilda home for a two-weeks' visit. But could it be that pretty, clever Wilda was selfish, and—well, almost plain greedy?

But as the days passed Wilda's attractiveness seemed to diminish. It was Wilda who got the easiest chair, the best seat in the automobile, the first glimpse of the new magazine. She was never insistent or cross; she just took these things as her right.

But at dinner the night after Wilda had gone home, Doris' big brother exclaimed: "Well, she sure was the limit for grabbing everything in sight!"

"I thought you liked her, Ralph," said Doris, demurely.

"She's all right, for a time, but I'd hate to have her for a steady house-mate," said Ralph, emphatically.

And even gentle Mrs. Kane said: "I think you'd better not ask her again, Doris. That kind of a girl wears on a person."

"You needn't worry, mother; I don't intend to," said Doris, who was seldom critical of her friends.

The girl who takes more than her share will seldom find anyone disputing the matter with her. Only horrid, aggressive people, will do that, and she will calmly turn her back on them, thinking they do not count. The nice people, her own intimates, will go on letting her take the best and easiest and largest. But in taking more than her share, she is taking even more than she thinks. She is taking the scorn of all who notice her. She is taking light and slighting estimates of her character. Little by little, as she grows older and

her ugly attributes stand out more plainly, she is left out of things and loses her friends. Justice, fair play, is one of the greatest principles of society. Anyone who ignores it in her dealings will find that she must pay a heavy price.—Selected.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

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

Dear Puck,—I am going to write to you to let you know I am going to join the Beavers and help to work. I have five brothers, but no sisters. My youngest brother, Russel, and I, have a little guineapig apiece. I am six years old, and went to school for about two months. I guess I will close, hoping this will escape the old w.-p. b. Good-bye.
WILBUR PATTERSON.
R. R. No. 4, Rockwood, Ont.

Your letter is very well written, Wilbur. Did you do it all yourself? The spelling and punctuation are perfect, and the writing very good indeed.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your charming Circle.



Hon. Jos. Chamberlain.
Died July 2nd, 1914.

When I wrote before my letter was not printed, but I saw my name in the Honor Roll. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over a year now. I go to school every day; my teacher's name is Miss Millekin. Our school is a large one. We live on a farm of about forty-five acres. We have seven cows, three calves, two horses, and one pig. For pets, I have a cow, two calves, a cat, and a dog. I will close, hoping the horrible waste-paper basket is not hungry, and my letter will escape.

If some Beaver of my age will write to me, I will write back. Wishing the Beavers much success.

EARL RICHARDSON.
(Age 9 years, Sr. II.)
R. R. No. 4, Ingersoll, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My uncle takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy the letters very much. I live about half a mile from school, but sometimes I stay with my grandma, and then it is a mile and a half. My teacher's name is Miss Howden, and I like her very much. I have a sister going to school with me; her name is Irene. I have three more sisters, Freda, Edna and Anna, and a brother, Lyle. He is my only brother. We have two dogs. One is black and the other is yellow; the black one's name is Ted, and the yellow one's name is Jack. We live on a 100-acre farm. We have eight horses and two colts; the colts' names are Lady and Prince. We have three little calves, six geese, and quite a number of hens. I will say good-bye, as my letter is getting long. Wishing the Beavers much success.
GLADYS NARSWORTHY.
(Age 9, Class II.)
R. R. No. 2, Ancaster, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have often read your letters, so I thought I would write one, too. My father gets "The Farmer's Advocate" at the place where he works, and when he has read them he brings them home. Sometimes he brings them home every week, and other times he does not bring them home for about three weeks; then there is a scramble to get on. I have seventeen chickens, and for a pet I have a dog named Daisy. She is very fat, and last winter I tried to harness her, but she would turn around. I wish some boy about my own age would write to me. Hoping to see this in print, I will close.
CHAUNCEY
BRADSHAW.
(Age 10.)
R. R. No. 2, Weston, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all like it fine. I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters. For pets I have a cat and a dog; the cat's name is Tom, and the dog's name is Floss. I have a dear little sister; we call her Elva; she was a year old on the 30th of March. I go to school, and my teacher's name is Miss Schoalar; we all like her fine. I started to school when I was seven years old, and I was nine years old on the 14th of March, and am in the Junior Second now. My letter is getting pretty long. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, good-bye.

JEAN McLEAE.
(Age 9, Jr. II.)
Beachburg, Ont.

Dear Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I have been reading your letters, and like them so much I thought I would like to join. I like to read about the little girls' gardens, and intend to have a garden next summer. There is a splendid place at the end of our house, where we used to have a wood-pile, but we drilled a well, and have lots of gas, so we don't have to burn any wood now. The gas is very much better than the wood. We had our garden fenced in last year, and when I planted the seeds the hens flew over the fence and scratched them up. Oh, I was mad! We had to plant them over again. It is quite a lot of work to keep the weeds out of the garden, but I think it is worth it to have the flowers. We have a big orchard of apples and peaches. We had a lot of apples last year, and some peaches, but not very many; the trees are not old

enough yet. I go to school nearly every day; there are only fourteen go to our school. I like our teacher; her name is Lena Blain. I am eight years old. My birthday was on the 12th of February. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a great many years, and we all like to read it. We went to Chicago last September, and I saw so many lovely flowers in the parks, and all the wild animals—so many that I can't remember them all—but I fed the big elephant with peanuts, and it tickled my hand when it took them out of it. I would like to write a lot more, but if I write too much, perhaps you will feed it to the w.-p. b. if it is hungry. If you print this letter I will write again. Hoping all the little Beavers will have success with their gardens this year, I will close.

RUTH ALICE ANDERSON.
(Age 8, Sr. II.)
R. R. No. 3, Petrolia, Ont.

Funnies.

BUDDING ETYMOLOGIST.

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "I want you to bear in mind that the word 'stan' at the end of a word means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan—the place of the Afghans; also Hindustan—the place of the Hindus. Can anyone give another example?"

Nobody appeared very anxious to do so, until little Johnny Snaggs, the joy of his mother and the terror of the cats, said proudly:

"Yes, sir, I can. Umbrellastan—the place for umbrellas."

TENDER-HEARTED.

"He is the most tender-hearted man I ever saw."

"Kind to animals?"

"I should say so. Why, when he found the family cat insisted on sleeping in the coal-bin, he immediately ordered a ton of soft coal."

A little girl being asked, "Who was Esau?" replied, "Esau was a man who wrote fables, and sold them for a bottle of potash."

Honor Roll.

Eddie Alexander, Hensall, Ont.
Olive Calvert, Omemece, Ont.
Johnnie Shriner, Thorold, Ont.
Eddie Sholdice, Ailsa Craig, Ont.
Bessie B. Alexander, Cottam, Ont.
Melinda Carson, Bracebridge, Ont.

News of the Week

Mrs. (General) Booth is expected to come to Canada this fall, and will visit the larger Canadian cities.

It is expected that the report of the Commission to investigate the cause of the Empress of Ireland disaster will be completed next week.

Twenty-four thousand pounds has been donated by Sir James K. Caird to Sir Ernest Shackleton, to assist in fitting out an Antarctic expedition. This amount will complete the sum required, and the expedition will be fully equipped with everything necessary.

Signor Marconi expects, before the end of 1914, to be able to telephone from Carnarvon, Wales, to New York, and to increase the speed of wireless telegraphy to 300 words a minute.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, for many years one of the most prominent figures in British politics, died on July 2nd, in London, Eng., at the age of 78. He was the founder of the Unionist party in opposition to Gladstone's Home Rule policy, was an earnest advocate for tariff reform, and was Colonial Secretary at the time of the South African war. A paralytic stroke, from which he never fully recovered, ended his active life seven years ago, and his death was due to heart failure.

(Continued on page 1290.)

Buy Flour and Feed Direct From The Mill

Other farmers are doing so and saving money. Not only that, but they are getting flour of the very highest quality.

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

Mr. Bert Greenbury, of Cedar Grove, writes: "Please excuse me for not writing to you before as I entirely forgot to write, but all the same I don't forget the flour. It is the very best flour we have had in our house yet. Mother gets just some of the loveliest bread made now that I really wish you were here to taste it. It makes the bread so pure and white that you could not help wishing you had a piece if you saw it. I do not think that I will ever buy any other kind but yours, as there is not any better. It is such a handy cook-book that you give, too, and we certainly would not like to do without it."

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

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

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

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

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



SPECIAL PRICES

Per 98-lb. bag
 Cream of the West Flour (for bread) \$2.90
 Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) 2.50
 Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) 2.50

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

FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag
 "Bullrush" Bran \$1.20
 "Bullrush Middlings" 1.30
 Extra White Middlings 1.40
 "Tower" Feed Flour 1.60
 "Gem" Feed Flour 1.80
 Whole Manitoba Oats 1.50
 "Bullrush" Crushed Oats 1.60
 Manitoba Feed Barley 1.35
 Barley Meal 1.40
 Chopped Oats 1.60
 Feed Wheat 1.65
 Oatmaline 1.65
 Oil Cake Meal (Old Process) 1.85
 Gluten Feed 1.50

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

John D. Rockefeller has presented a further gift of \$2,550,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for the study of the cause and prevention of human disease. This brings the total amount of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to this Institute to upwards of \$15,000,000.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand (nephew of Francis Joseph, and heir to the Austrian throne) and his wife were shot and fatally wounded while driving through the streets of Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28. The crime was committed by a young student, an anarchist, who has since been sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

July 2nd was the forty-ninth anniversary of the Salvation Army. On that day, forty-nine years ago, the first meeting was conducted by William Booth in an old tent in a disused cemetery in the Whitechapel district of London. To-day the Salvation Army is the largest evangelical organization in existence, and has outposts in nearly every country in the world.

After many years of study and effort, Dr. Stephen Langdon, of Oxford University, has succeeded in translating the inscription on a part of a clay tablet from the Nippur collection in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The inscription, which deals with the early history of the human race, is said to prove that the forbidden apple was eaten by Adam, not Eve, thus upsetting the ancient tradition of Eve's responsibility. Dr. Langdon had only one-half the tablet to work on. The other half is to be sent to him at once.

The aeroplane "America," in which Lieut. Porte intends to attempt the crossing of the Atlantic, was tested at Hammondsport, N. Y., on July 2nd, and more than fulfilled all expectations. She carried a load—seven passengers, gasoline, and ballast—of nearly 2,000 pounds weight, the heaviest load ever carried by a flying machine, and more than she will require to carry in her trans-Atlantic flight. The "America" will start from Newfoundland, sailing to Ireland by way of the Azores.

The Windrow.

We wish to thank "Rural Reader" for a donation of \$2 towards the relief fund for the sufferers by the loss of the Empress of Ireland. The money has been handed to the authorities in charge.

The Japanese House of Peers has reduced the naval estimates this year by 70,000,000 yen.

From experiments in feeding, which have been carried on in New Haven for the past three years, it has been proved, among other things, that butter alone, among the fats, seems to possess the remarkable property of stimulating growth.

Mt. Lassen, in Northern California, ninety miles south of the Oregon lines, was regarded as an extinct volcano until April 30th, when there was some disturbance in it, and a new crater was formed. Nearly two weeks later there were eruptions, and the series of them culminated on May 14, when clouds of smoke and steam, with stones and ashes, were thrown 2,000 feet into the air. The height of the mountain is 10,437 feet.

A curious story comes from the peoples of the Niger. A very rich man died, leaving the vast fortune, for Nigeria, of 20,001 cowries. It fell to the lot of the king to divide them among three sons, and he was at his wits' end to know what to do with the one cowrie. A wizard was called in, who gained boundless credit by doling out the cowries one by one, until only six remained. These he divided into three lots of two each, and gave a lot to each son. The king to this day attributes this very satisfactory outcome to conjuring.

Speaking of marketing conditions in

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Lv. Toronto	8.00	Lv. London	5.45
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to any Canadian man or woman with red blood in their veins. I want representatives in every part of the country for the liveliest, most honest, and most efficient proposition ever offered. No experience needed. It solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no waterworks required. A boon alike to country and city dweller. Full length bath in any room. Folds in small roll, handy as an umbrella. Now I want YOU to handle your country. Demonstrating tubs on liberal plan. I'm positive you can make more money in a week than you ever made in a month before.

Two Sales a Day—\$300 Dollars a Month

That's what you should get every month. Needed in every home—badly wanted—eagerly bought. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these men: Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month; Newton, California, \$60 in three days. You should do as well. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

Demonstrating Tub Furnished
 I grant you credit—back you up—help you with live, appealing sales talks. Hundreds of delighted buyers and sales agents bear testimony to the value of my folding bath tub and to the squareness of my business methods. Write to-day for full details. Send no money. Just hustle a postcard for free tub offer.

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Look at the strength in this boot—note the pith in every line—and style, too.

It resists water like a duck's back, never goes hard, wears like pinwire. Gives the maximum of comfort always.

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Norwell's are the leading footwear makers in Scotland—and their famous Boots and Brogue Shoes have been tested and proved in the most destructive footwear tests of endurance, plus comfort and foot protection, all over the world, and are admittedly the world's best.

Norwell's Famous Scotch-made Brogue Shoes for sporting, walking, heavy hill and ranch work, from **\$3.00**

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You get the same speedy service, same consideration, same guarantee. "Complete satisfaction, or money cheerfully returned in full—every cent"—as if you were personally purchasing at our warehouse.

When you order—state size, etc., and enclose remittance.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue of Family Footwear—sent post free to any address.

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Specialists in Good Footwear

Perth, Scotland

(Established over 100 years)

Trust the Man Behind the Boot

Chicago, it is stated that the food bill for that city amounts to nearly \$325,000,000, out of which the producer gets only \$170,240,317. The difference is made up as follows: From the consumer's dollar the producer gets only 53c., the railroad 7c., the jobber 10c., and the retailer 30c. The question of improving the market conditions, using the trolley freight and eliminating the various middlemen, is now under investigation.

The French Republic has had forty-eight changes of Government in the forty-three years of its existence, but the reign of the Ribot ministry is the shortest on record. It lasted only fifty-two hours. When Alexander Ribot presented himself to the Chamber of Deputies with his slate, and began to explain his programme, he was received with jeers and uproar, and at the close of the session the vote of confidence in the proposed ministry was defeated by 374 to 187. Mons. Rene Viviani, the new Prime Minister, is a man of 51 years of age, and has long been prominent in French politics.

Thirty million postage stamps must be printed, gummed, perforated and counted every day, in order that everyone who wants to mail a letter in the United States may be supplied. Hitherto it has taken twenty-one processes to do all this; today, all but two have been eliminated by a novel machine, the invention of a mechanic in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The one machine was put into operation this spring, and eight more are to be built as soon as possible. Ten, in all, will be required to supply the entire demand, and will accomplish the work at a saving of nearly a quarter of a million dollars annually.—The Independent.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Friends,—A couple of weeks ago we settled the matter of bookcases, and decided just what we needed; now comes the question of the books that are to fill them. Owen Meredith, in "Lucille," says:

"He may live without friends, he may live without books, But civilized man cannot live without books."

But that is a hopelessly material view to take, isn't it? You may starve your mind as well as your body. Scientists tell us that as a result of insufficient feeding the body still grows, but at the expense of the tissues; the bones, the framework of the body, grow and increase, but no flesh is formed, and the man becomes literally a living skeleton; while with improper feeding the result is to stunt the growth itself. Just so it is with the mind; with insufficient mental food the mind may broaden and enlarge to a certain extent, but one is apt to become one-sided, narrow, prejudiced; but with improper, unsuitable or foolish reading, the mind becomes stunted and finally loses the capacity of judging or appreciating what is really worth while.

It is a duty one owes to oneself to do a certain amount of reading or study every day if possible, and it should be real reading, not merely running the eye over a certain number of printed words. Arnold Bennett, in "Literary Taste and How to Form It," says that unless the substance of what has been read has been assimilated and incorporated into one's own mental structure, as it were, so as to have a practical influence over one's life, no real reading has been done. "Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the effluence of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into

the actual life of him who reads." For, after all, the real aim and purpose and value of reading is to enable one to obtain a broader view of life, to teach one to meet the varied happenings of existence with wisdom, and to widen one's capacity for intellectual and intelligent enjoyment and appreciation of what is good and beautiful.

As different constitutions require different kinds of food to bring about the fullest development, so different minds require varieties of reading, and each should select what best suits his own needs. The late Duke of Argyle has said:

"To read is good, but books, or even articles in newspapers and reviews, are chiefly a preparation to enable you to appreciate at their true value the opinions of men and the current of events you may meet. Literature will deepen the interest in places as well as in the deeds of people. It will clothe with the magic of association the ancient tower or temple, the physical features of the landscape which shows some field on which the die of fortune in battle has been cast, and will deepen the power of appreciating what is being done by men in the theater of the day. Don't, therefore, confine yourselves to the so-called classics, either of the ancient or the modern world. Life is too short not to learn all you can in it."

It is possible now, in such publications as Everyman's Library, for instance, with its catalogue of over seven hundred books, to get the best thoughts of the greatest minds in prose and poetry, history, biography, fiction, and all departments of literature, in a form and at a price which bring them within the reach of all, and one may, in a short time and with slight expenditure of money, lay the foundation of a library representing the really worth-while books in every class. Of the modern stories and novels which are turned out in such bewildering numbers, few are worthy of a place on your book-shelves, though occasionally one comes across one of unusual merit.

In "Literary Taste and How to Form It," above quoted, Bennett gives a list of 335 books, ranging from the beginnings of English literature to the close of the nineteenth century, "which, for range and completeness in all branches of literature, will bear comparison with libraries far more imposing, more numerous, and more expensive." He adds, "When you have read, wholly or in part, a majority of these three hundred and thirty-five volumes, with enjoyment, you may begin to whisper to yourself that your literary taste is formed; and you may pronounce judgment on modern works which come before the bar of your opinion in the calm assurance that, though to err is human, you do at any rate know what you are talking about."

As regards binding, the valuable gift-book style, with beautiful cover and wonderful letter-press, may be very lovely to look at on high days and holidays, but is too fine for intimate use and companionship. A book that can be slipped into the pocket and carried about to be read at odd moments, in which you are not afraid to write marginal notes or mark favorite passages, will be a friend who will always give you of his best, and will never disappoint you. Apropos of books and bindings, an amusing story is told of Mark Twain, who was once asked if he liked books for Christmas gifts. "Well, that depends," drawled the great humorist. "If a book has a leather cover, it is really valuable as a razor strop. If it is a brief, concise work, such as the French write, it is useful to put under the short leg of a wobbly table. An old-fashioned book with a clasp can't be beat as a missile to hurl at a dog; and a large book, like a geography, is as good as a piece of tin to nail over a broken pane of glass."

However, bindings are a very secondary consideration, and more pleasure and profit can be obtained from two or three good books in plain, cheap covers, than from one book in binding so handsome that it is only fit to lie on exhibition on the parlor table. With all your getting, get books, good books, and when you get them, read them.

Dear Junia,—Will you kindly publish in the Ingle Nook a simple recipe for canning peas and beans. It is with great pleasure we read your columns each



CHALLENGE COLLARS

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

THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.
68 FRAZER AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our **CHALLENGE BRAND** is the best

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR

Our course embodies the actual repairing of all makes of automobiles and driving through the well-trafficked thoroughfares of a large city. The lectures are simple yet thorough and instructive.

GOOD JOBS

are easily obtained by competent men. Our diploma on graduation is well recommended and qualifies you for Government chauffeurs licence examinations. Ask for free booklet, application forms, and date of next opening. Special course for owners and prospective owners. Special facilities for lady students.

Address all communications to—
Edward W. Cameron, Principal
TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
Successors to
Y.M.C.A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
285 Broadview Ave., Toronto

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit sample 1914 Hyslop Bicycle with coaster brake and all latest improvements.

We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write us postal, and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 9 TORONTO, Canada

A Home-School of Culture for Girls

Alma (Ladies) College

33 years record of success
For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. WARNER, M.A., D.D., 61 St. Thomas Ont.

We are prepared to make good our claims that the

Sherlock-Manning

20TH CENTURY PIANO IS—
"CANADA'S BIGGEST PIANO VALUE"

and that we can save you fully \$100 on the price you would pay for equal value in any other make. Write Dept. 4 for catalogue L. 66

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO., London, (No street address necessary) Canada

DO YOU NEED FURNITURE?

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

The ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited
Toronto, Ontario

"1900" Gravity Washer

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

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

W. der" for relief fund the Em- has been large. has re-year by y, which laven for proved, er alone, s the regrowth. alifornia, on lines, ano until disturbs s formed. ere erup- alminated oke and es, were ir. The 7 feet. e peoples an died, igeria, of the lot of ong three end to e cowrie. o gained out the ly six re- into three t to each attributes e to con-

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Poultry Wanted



WE ARE OPEN TO HANDLE
Live Broilers or Live
Spring Chickens

in large or small shipments.
Highest market prices paid
according to quality, and
prompt weekly returns made.
Write us for quotations.

Henry Gatehouse

348 West Dorchester St., Montreal

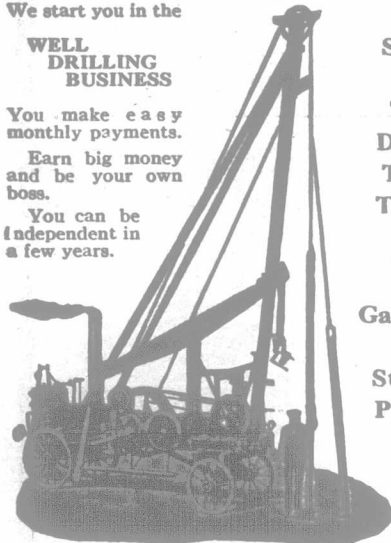
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We start you in the

WELL DRILLING BUSINESS

You make easy monthly payments.
Earn big money and be your own boss.

You can be independent in a few years.



Write at once for illustrated catalogue and specifications.

THE STAR DRILLING MACHINE COMPANY
478 Washington St., Akron, Ohio.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels; April hatched; one dollar each. N. S. Robertson, Arrprior, Ont.

Poultry Supplies

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

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

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

A YOUNG MAN who covers years of experience in dairy and field work and who is a qualified herdsman, desires an immediate engagement on a first-class dairy farm. Unmarried. Life abstainer. References. Ambitions. "Farmer's Advocate," London.

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

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

One of the best farms in Lambton County is offered for sale, or to let, on shares consisting of 100 acres. For full particulars, apply to

D. A. GRAHAM :: WYOMING, ONT.

Wanted—A good farm with stock and implements to rent or work on shares by 1st November. Apply **Box R, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.**

Sent on Ten Days Test Trial

Gasoline or Steam Power

You can do more and better work with a

SPRAMOTOR

Built in all styles and for all requirements. Equally effective for vineyards, row crops or grain work. Write for particulars.

Spramotor Co. :: London, Ont.

week. "The Farmer's Advocate" of last week (June 18) was brimming with good reading. We would feel lost without it. I remain yours truly,

FARMER'S WIFE.

Thanks for your kind words.

To Can String Beans.—Put in cans, fill with cold water, place in boiler and boil two or three hours. In canning by this method, never remove the can tops after they have boiled, or the contents will spoil. If the lids are on too tightly while they are cooking the rubbers will be spoiled.

To Can Peas.—In canning peas the cans should be as full as possible, pressing the peas down firmly. Put on new rubber and screw the cover just sufficient to hold them, but not tight enough to exclude the air. The covers are necessary to prevent water from getting into the cans when boiling. Place a board in the bottom of the boiler, and place the cans on it and fill with cold water up to the neck of the cans. Bring the water to a boil, and boil continuously for six hours. Allow the cans to cool in the water. As they grow cool enough to handle, remove them from the boiler and screw the cover down tight, and turn bottom up, same as in canning fruit. If any of the cans leak, try another rubber, and if not effectual, discard the can, as it will not keep. There is juice enough in peas (unless too old) so that it is not necessary to add water if cans are filled full and solid.

C. D.—Thanks for the information concerning Copley Prints; we will keep it on file. It seems that the city has not the monopoly of noises, has it? Re Carleton Wiggins, the American artist. He was born in Turner's, N. Y., in 1848; studied art in the National Academy of Designs in 1870, and in Paris in 1880-1. His specialty is cattle and landscape. Awarded the Gold Medal in Paris in 1894; exhibited in Paris, London, United States, and abroad. Principal paintings, "A Holstein Bull," in Met. Museum of Art; "Morning on the Hills," Brooklyn Museum; "The Wanderers," "Ploughing in France," "The Plough Horse" (painted 1899, in Lotus Club, N. Y.); "After Wind—Rain," etc. Member of Am. Water Color Society, and of Society of Landscape Painters; A. N. A., 1892; N. A., 1906.

Dear Julia.—Several weeks ago I noticed in one of our papers the formula for filling a rose jar. I think it was in "The Farmer's Advocate," but am not certain, and as I left home then, the paper was mislaid, consequently, I come a-begging this morning.

ARDELLE.

For the benefit of others who might also like to make some pot pourri, we give the following recipes, which are from a reliable source:

No. 1.—Gather the flowers on a dry

day only, and dry them in the sun (the rose leaves may, if the weather is very dry, be put straight into the jar). For pot pourri, roses, clove carnations, lavender, and rosemary flowers, orange blossoms, and violets, may be all used. In fact, any sweet-smelling, but not succulent flowers can be used. Shred fine a handful each of bay leaves, rosemary, myrtle, lemon, thyme, and sweet verbenas; pound 1 lb. of bay salt, 2 ozs. saltpetre; 1 nutmeg and 1 oz. each of cloves and allspice, and have ready prepared the following mixture: One dram each of musk, spirits of lavender, essence of lemon, and storax, 1 oz. of bergamot, 6 ozs. powdered orris root, and the finely-pared rind of four lemons; mix these all well together, and put it in the jar, adding the flowers as you get them (with the shredded herbs and leaves given above) in the proportion of three handfuls each of orange blossom and clove pinks, and two each of rosemary and lavender flowers, violets and jasmine, to every six good handfuls of very sweet-smelling roses (for pot pourri, the old-fashioned cabbage and single roses are the best); if the mixture gets too dry, add more bay salt and saltpetre; if too moist, more orris root, stirring it all well in.

Pot pourri cannot be too well stirred. Start the pot pourri with the quantities given above, and then you can add more flowers or spices as may be needed. This is rather an expensive form of pot pourri, but it is an old family recipe, and most delicious, and keeps good.

No. 2.—Take the rose leaves of Gloire de Dijon, deep red roses, and La France, and add to them scented verbenas, the long, white flowers of the tobacco plant, picked at sunset when the scent is heavy, a little lavender, a few walnut leaves, and a bunch of balm. Dry them in the sun; when dried, crumble the large leaves so that they mix easily with the others, then mix all with 1 oz. of bay salt broken small, two crumbled sticks of cinnamon, 1-oz. bottle of essence of cassia, 1-oz. bottle of ambergris, a little essence of bergamot, if there are not enough leaves to give sufficient fragrance. Stick an orange or lemon full of cloves, about a quarter of an inch apart, lay it in a bowl, and heap the pot pourri over it. Take it out occasionally and press the cloves in firmly, as they are apt to work out.

These recipes both call for a number of ingredients, but some of them may be omitted altogether, or smaller quantities used, without spoiling the pot pourri. In fact, very good pot pourri may be made by using the sweet-smelling leaves of any plants and flowers, sweet-scented geranium, lemon verbenas, etc., and mixing with any spices at hand.

Would you publish again how to make beads from rose leaves, and oblige
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

For directions for making rose beads, we would refer you to answer to Sweet Marie, page 717, issue of April 9th.

Seasonable Cookery.

SALADS AND SALAD DRESSINGS.

Mayonnaise Dressing.—The yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one-tenth teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, a quarter of a teaspoonful of vinegar (diluted if very strong), one pint of oil. Beat the eggs and dry ingredients thoroughly, then add the oil, a few drops at a time. As it thickens, add a little vinegar or a little lemon juice to moisten it. The oil can be poured more rapidly at the last. A cupful of whipped cream may be added.

Cream Salad Dressing.—One teaspoonful mustard, one teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teacup vinegar, one-half teacup cream, one egg beaten lightly. Cook in double-boiler until proper thickness.

French Dressing.—One tablespoonful of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls olive oil, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper. Put salt and pepper in a dish, put in the oil gradually, and then the vinegar.

Boiled Dressing.—Yolks of three eggs beaten, one teaspoonful mustard, two teaspoonfuls salt, one-fourth teaspoonful cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two tablespoonfuls melted butter or oil,

one cup cream or milk, one-half cup hot vinegar, whites of three eggs beaten stiff.

French Dressing No. 2.—One saltspoonful salt, one-half saltspoonful pepper, three tablespoonfuls oil, one-quarter teaspoonful onion juice, one tablespoonful vinegar. Mix in order given, adding oil slowly.

A Pretty Salad.—Cut the tops off of lemons, scrape out the pulp, and fill the cases with chopped cucumber with a French dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves. This is a pretty way to serve the salad at a yellow luncheon.

Waldorf Salad.—Equal quantities of celery and chopped (raw) sour apples, dressed with mayonnaise dressing.

Fish Salad.—One quart of any kind of cooked fish, flaked and freed from bones and skin, and placed on a bed of lettuce. Pound the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and three sardines (bones and skin removed) to a smooth paste. Mix this paste with the boiled or the mayonnaise dressing and pour it over the fish. Garnish with slices of lemon.

Chicken Salad.—Boil a fine chicken in as little water as possible. Allow it to cool in the water in which it was boiled. When cold, remove the skin and cut the meat into dice. Wash thoroughly and wipe dry some tender, white celery. Cut in small pieces. Mix the chicken and celery. There should be more celery than chicken. Mix three tablespoonfuls of oil with one of vinegar, and one saltspoonful salt. Mix this with the chicken and celery. Make a mayonnaise dressing. Mix some of the dressing with the salad, and pour the remainder on the top.

The Scrap Bag.

Cleaning Fluid.—Half a pint of alcohol, two ounces of ammonia, half an ounce of Castile soap, shaved; two quarts of rainwater. Shake the ingredients well together in a jug. After four or five hours, shake them again; then bottle and cork. Use it freely, with a bit of flannel, to take grease from woollen cloth.

To Clean Straw Matting.—Put a pint of salt in a pail of warm water and give the matting a thorough washing. It may be done with a mop, one breadth at a time, and wiped dry.

To Take Rust from Steel.—Cover the steel with sweet oil, well rubbed in. In forty-eight hours rub it with finely-powdered, unslaked lime, until the rust disappears.

Washing Blankets.—In a tub that will hold three blankets, make a suds of soft or Castile soap (it must be free from turpentine) and cold water, add one gill of borax. Let the blankets soak over night. The next morning wash them well in the same water, and rinse them through two clean, cold waters, then hang them up to dry without wringing.

If you wish to have hot rolls for breakfast without early rising, put those made the day before, in the oven in a paper bag for a few minutes before serving.

Flat-iron holders, if lined with a layer of old, soft leather, like the top of a boot, will protect your hand from the heat far better than if made in the ordinary way.

Brooms should always be hung up, never left standing on the brush end. If new brooms are thoroughly scalded and dried before being used, their usefulness is greatly prolonged. Brooms will wear better and longer if kept clean than if allowed to remain uncleaned throughout their span of existence. Twice a week, at least, a much-used broom should be dipped into a kettle of boiling suds, afterwards being rinsed in cold water.

AN UNSPELLABLE PLACE.

"Some spells it one way and some spells it another," said the native, when asked how to spell Saskaschiqualle Creek, "and some spells it another, but in my judgment there ain't any correct way of spelling it."

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

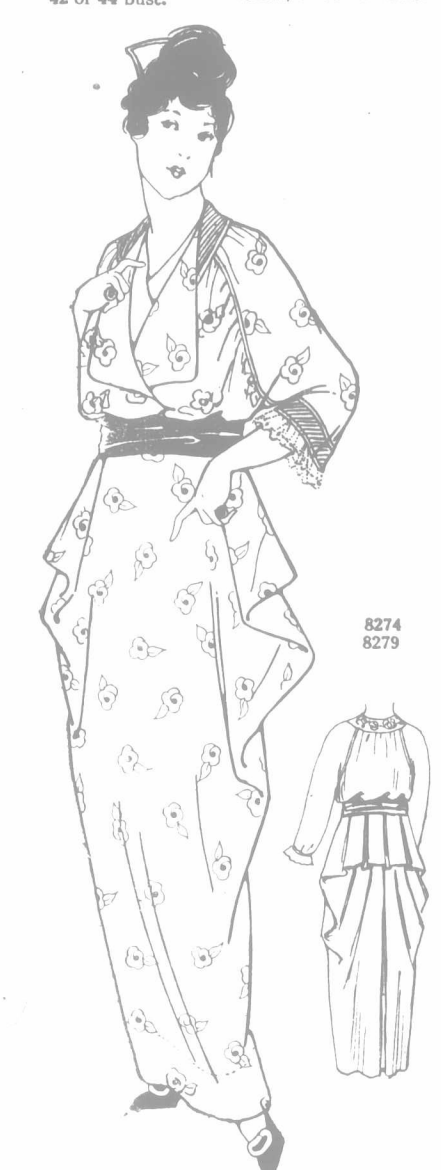
When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:

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



8316 Work or Studio Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.
 8309 One-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
 8274 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.
 8279 Draped Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The Reason for Goodyear Prices Lies in Matchless Methods

These tires, which were once the highest-priced, now sell for less than 18 other American and Canadian makes. Some ask about as much for three tires as Goodyear asks for four.

The reason lies in Goodyear popularity.

At our Akron plant we now turn out up to 10,000 pneumatic motor

tires per day. At our Bowmanville plant the production is likewise growing in leaps and bounds. And this growing output has revised all former factory costs.

Overhead cost has dropped.

Labor cost per tire has been lessened. In 1913 these reductions totaled 23 per cent in Canada.

Yet These Four Extra Features

We ended rim-cutting by a method we control. It involves six flat bands of 126 braided piano wires in the tire base. A dozen other methods to accomplish this have ended in disaster.

We saved blow-outs—all the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. We do this by final-curing every tire on air-filled fabric tubes, under actual road conditions. This extra process adds tremendously to our own cost, but it saves each user many dollars.

We fought loose treads by creating in each tire, where this trouble occurs, hundreds of large rubber rivets. We have thus lessened this risk by 60 per cent.

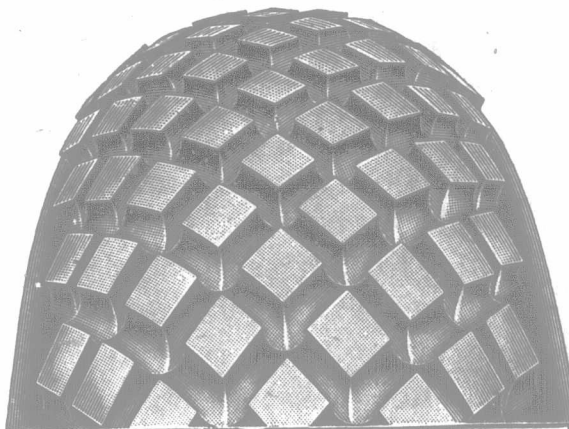
We made an anti-skid which runs like a plain tread—a flat,

smooth, regular tread. Yet a double-thick, tough and enduring tread which grasps wet roads with resistless grip. We call it the All-Weather tread. In no other tire at any price do you find these costly features.

The Final Verdict

Goodyear has for years spent \$100,000 yearly on research and experiment. Thousands of tires have been built to find some way to lower cost per mile. Now all Goodyear experts agree that it can't be done in any way known today. And here in Canada we use these same proven methods.

Can you see any reason for paying more for tires than the price of such tires as these? If not, go to dealers who supply you with No-Rim-Cut Tires.



GOOD YEAR
 TORONTO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
 With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
 Head Office, TORONTO Factory, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

(54)

POLICIES

Old Age Comfort

Can in no other way be so definitely and safely provided for as through a policy of life insurance. 44444

The Instalment Privileges in a Life Rate Endowment Policy guarantee an income for life to either the beneficiary or the insured, and the Guaranteed Instalments are subject to increase from profits. A consideration worth some present sacrifice, is it not?

ISSUED ONLY BY

The LONDON LIFE Insurance Company

LONDON, CANADA

"GOOD IS GOLD"

Flowers of the Months.

There are flowers for each month, known as birthday flowers. One popular list follows:

January.....	Wild Rose.
February.....	Carnation.
March.....	Violet.
April.....	Lily.
May.....	Lily-of-the-Valley.
June.....	Rose.
July.....	Daisy.
August.....	Water-lily.
September.....	Poppy.
October.....	Cosmos.
November.....	Chrysanthemum.
December.....	Holly and orchids.

Another arrangement of floral monthly emblems runs as follows:

January.....	Snowdrop.
February.....	Primrose.
March.....	Violet.
April.....	Daisy.
May.....	Hawthorn.
June.....	Honeysuckle.
July.....	Water-lily.
August.....	Poppy.
September.....	Morning-glory.
October.....	Hops.
November.....	Chrysanthemum.
December.....	Holly.

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"



Fine! Thanks to **CORVUSINE D.G.**

—two years ago hardly worth reaping!

GRAIN crops have been ruined by "smut" just because the farmer let it get a start of a year or two on him. Dressing your seed grain with Corvusine will kill any disease, protect the seed from ground rot and assist germination. If your seed is good and you dress it with "Corvusine" 100% of it will grow. Corvusine has been tried and tested in all grain growing countries and has proved itself the most effective seed dressing. Corvusine is not poisonous, but seeds dressed with it are never touched by vermin, grubs or birds. Corvusine prevents the seed from rotting in the ground and is especially valuable for the farmer who plants Fall wheat. It is quickly and easily applied and will not clog the drill.

Corvusine will not eradicate a bad case of smut in a year because the spores are in the soil as well as in the seed, but if you spend the few dollars necessary for dressing all the grain you plant every year, you will soon stamp it out.

This small outlay will be returned to you ten times and the improvement in your crop will be plainly noticeable while the

crop is standing in the field and when you come to reckon up after threshing.

Practical farmers in England and on the Continent are unstinting in their praise of Corvusine and we would be pleased to send you the unbiased opinion of hundreds of men who depend on the soil for their livelihood, all testifying to the efficiency of Corvusine.

3



WRITE FOR BOOKLET TO

M^cARTHUR, IRWIN, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED
1842

MONTREAL, QUE.

INCORPORATED
1912

WINDING UP ESTATE

150 acres, about 6 miles from Samia; 2 barns, silo, 2 sheds, natural gas, 100 acres under-drained; fine roads and fences; near school, church and library; phone and rural mail.

F. W. WILLSON

Barrister Petrolia, Ont.

WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS
Imported and Canadian Bred. Every individual in the herd solid color.

For Sale Few yearling heifers sired by Brampton Feala Lad (883), and Kirkfields Ivrima (2909) and believed safely in call to Imp. Brampton Noble Hay (324). Also some two-year-old heifers just freshened.

WOODVIEW FARM LONDON, ONT.

SHOPPING AGENT

Shopping agent and with out of town Customers. Prompt personal attention to every detail. Exclusive line for and children's wear a specialty. Goods made to order. Remodelling—wearing.

"MAYFAIR" 313½ Yonge St., TORONTO

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Charles Scribner's Sons.

CHAPTER II.

All the way up Broadway he kept up his good-natured trade, railing at the extravagance of the age, at the costly dinners, expensive dresses of the women, and we reached the foot of the dilapidated flight of brown-stone steps leading to the front door of his home

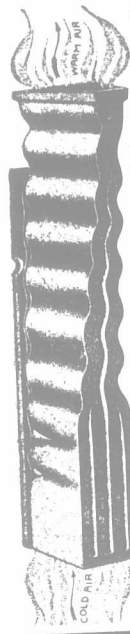
on Fifteenth Street. Here a flood of gas light from inside a shop in the basement brought into view the figure of a short, squat, spectacled little man bending over a cutting-table, a pair of shears in his hand.

"Isaac is still at work," he cried. "If we were not so late we'd go in and have a word with him. Now there's a man who has solved the problem, my boy. Nobody will ever coax Isaac Cohen up to Fifth Avenue and into a 'By appointment to His Majesty, kind of a tailor shop. Just pegs away year after year—he was here long before I came—supporting his family, storing his mind with all sorts of rare knowledge. Do you know he is the most delightful man you will meet in a day's journey?"

An interesting advertisement for
THE IMPERIAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

will appear in next week's issue entitled
"It's a Hard Rub"—Watch out for it!

Richard's
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP



KELSEY
ZIG-ZAG
Heat Tubes

forming the fire box of the KELSEY Warm Air Generator give more than twice the heating capacity of any other heater and cut your coal bills 20 to 30 per cent.

They also FORCE the warmed (not scorched) air to every part of the house giving great volumes of pure air warmed to just the right temperature in every room no matter whether exposed to cold winds or distantly located from the Generator.

No Other Warm Air System Will Do This.

The KELSEY Warm Air Generator has no pipes to leak, no unsightly radiators, costs less to install than steam or hot water, is simple to operate and gives better results.

30,000 Sold To Home Owners.
Let us show you the ZIG-ZAG HEAT TUBES

Manufactured by
Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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



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

Write us for full information.

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


We Cure Goitre

Our home treatment for this unsightly trouble is entirely reliable and satisfactory. Copies of genuine testimonials mailed on request. Our reputation of over 22 years is behind.

GOITRE SURE CURE

Sent by mail or express paid on receipt of \$2.00. We also treat the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Complexion (consultation free at office or by mail), and remove Surperfuous Hair, Moles, Warts, Etc., permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Booklet "F" explains our work fully. Send for it.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 College Street - TORONTO



IMPERIAL BAG HOLDER

Will hold any sized bag or sack at any height—is easily carried about—stands anywhere—made of steel—lasts a lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—\$3 each. Send to-day, or ask your dealer. Agents wanted.

Imperial Bag Holder & Machine Co.
Lucknow, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

"No—never knew anything of the kind. Thought he was just plain tailor."

"And an intimate friend of many of the English actors who come over here?" continued Peter.

"I never heard a word about it," I answered meekly; Peter's acquaintances being too varied and too numerous for me to keep track of. That he should have a tailor among them as learned and wise as Solomon, and with friends all over the Globe was quite to be expected.

"Well, he is," answered Peter. "They always hunt him up the first thing they do. He lived in London for years and made their costumes. There's no one, I assure you, I am more glad to see when he makes an excuse to rap at my door. You'll come up, of course, until I read my letters."

"No, I'll keep on to my rooms and meet you later at the club."

"You'll do nothing of the kind, you restless mortal. You'll come upstairs with me until I open my mail. It's really like touching the spring of a Jack-in-the-box, this mail of mine—all sorts of things pop out, generally this unexpected. Mighty interesting, I tell you," and with a cheery wave of the hand to his friend Isaac, whose eyes had been looking streetward at the precise moment, Peter pushed me ahead of him up the worn marble steps flanked by the rust-eaten iron railing which led to the hallway and stairs, and so on up to his apartment.

It was just the sort of house Peter, of all men in the world, would have picked out to live in—and he had been here for twenty years or more. Not only did the estimable Isaac occupy the basement, but Madame Montini, the dress-maker, had the first floor back; a real-estate agent made free with the first floor front, and a very worthy teacher of music, whose piano could be heard at all hours of the day, and far into the night, was paying rent for the second, both front and back. Peter's own apartments ran the whole length of the third floor, immediately under the slanting, low-ceiled garret, which was inhabited by the good Mrs. McGuffey, the janitress, who, in addition to her regular duties, took special care of Peter's rooms. Adjoining these was a small apartment consisting of two rooms, connecting with Peter's suite by a door cut through for some former lodger. These were also under Mrs. McGuffey's special care and very good care did she take of them, especially when Peter's sister, Miss Felicia Grayson, occupied them for certain weeks in the year.

These changes had all taken place in the time the old fellow had mounted the quaint stairs with the thin mahogany banisters, and yet Peter stayed on. "The gnarled pear tree in the back yard is so charming," he would urge in excuse, "especially in the spring, when the perfume of its blossoms fills the air," or, "the view overlooking Union Square is so delightful," or, "the fireplace has such a good draught." What mattered it who lived next door, or below, or overhead, for that matter, so that he was not disturbed—and he never was. The property, of course, had gone from bad to worse since the owner had died; the neighborhood had run down, and the better class of tenants—down, up, and even across the street—had moved away, but none of these things had troubled Peter.

And no wonder, when once you got inside the two rooms and looked about!

There was a four-post bedstead with chintz curtains draped about the posts, that Martha Washington might have slept in, and a chintz petticoat which reached the floor and hid its toes of rollers, which the dear lady could have made with her own hands; there was a most ancient mahogany bureau to match, all brass fittings. There were easy chairs with restful arms within reach of tables holding lamps, ash receivers and the like; and rows and rows of books on open shelves edged with leather; not to mention engravings of distinguished men and old portraits in heavy gilt frames; one of his grandfather who fought in the Revolution, and another of his mother—this last by Rembrandt Peale—a dear old lady with the face of a saint framed in a head of

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gray hair, the whole surmounted by a cluster of silvery curls. There were quaint brass candelabra with square marble bases on each end of the mantel, holding candles showing burnt wicks in the day time and cheery lights at night; and a red carpet covering both rooms and red table covers and red damask curtains, and a lounge with a red afghan thrown over it; and last, but by no means least—in fact it was the most important thing in the sitting-room, so far as comfort was concerned—there was a big open-hearth Franklin, full of blazing red logs, with brass andirons and fender, and a draught of such marvellous suction that stray scraps of paper, to say nothing of uncommonly large sparks, had been known more than once to have been picked up in a jiffy and whirled into its capacious throat.

Just the very background for dear old Peter, I always said, whenever I watched him moving about the cheery interior, pushing up a chair, lighting a fresh candle, or replacing a book on the shelf. What a half-length the great Sully would have made of him, with his high collar, white shirt-front and wonderful neck-cloth with its pleats and counterpleats, to say nothing of his rosy cheeks and bald head, the high light glistening on one of his big bumps of benevolence. And what a background of deep reds and warm mahoganys with a glint of yellow brass for contrast!

Indeed, I have often thought that not only Peter's love of red, but much of Peter's quaintness of dress, had been suggested by some of the old portraits which lined the walls of his sitting-room—his grandfather, by Sully, among them; and I firmly believe, although I assure you I have never mentioned it to any human being before, that had custom permitted (the directors of his bank, perhaps), Peter would not only have indulged in the high coat-collar and quaint neck-cloths of his fathers, but would also have worn a dainty cue tied with a flowing black ribbon, always supposing, of course, that his hair had held out, and, what is more important, always supposing, that the wisp was long enough to hold on.

The one article, however, which, more than any other one thing in his apartment, revealed his tastes and habits, was a long, wide, ample mahogany desk, once the property of an ancestor, which stood under the window in the front room. In this, ready to his hand, were drawers little and big, full of miscellaneous papers and envelopes; pigeon holes crammed full of answered and unanswered notes, some with crests on them, some with plain wax clinging to the flap of the broken envelopes; many held together with the gum of the common world. Here, too were bundles of old letters tied with tape; piles of pamphlets, quaint trays holding pens and pencils, and here too was always to be found, in summer or in winter, a big vase full of roses or blossoms, or whatever was in season—a luxury he never denied himself.

To this desk, then, Peter betook himself the moment he had hung his gray surtout on its hook in the closet and disposed of his hat and umbrella. This was his up-town office, really, and here his letters awaited him.

First came a notice of the next meeting of the Numismatic Society of which he was an honored member; then a bill for his semi-annual dues at the Century Club; next a delicately scented sheet inviting him to dine with the Van Wormleys of Washington Square, to meet an English lord and his lady, followed by a pressing letter to spend Sunday with friends in the country. Then came a long letter from his sister, Miss Felicia Grayson, who lived in the Genesee Valley and who came to New York every winter for what she was pleased to call "The Season" (a very remarkable old lady, this Miss Felicia Grayson, with a mind of her own, sections of which she did not hesitate to ventilate when anybody crossed her on her path, and of whom we shall hear more in these pages), together with the usual assortment of bills and receipts, the whole an enlivening record not only of Peter's daily life and range of taste, but of the limitations of his purse as well.

One letter was reserved for the last. This he held in his hand until he again ran his eye over the pile before him.

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It was from Holker Morris the architect, a man who stood at the head of his profession.

"Yes, Holker's handwriting," he said as he inserted the end of the paper cutter. "I wonder what the dear fellow wants now?" Here he ran his eye over the first page. "Listen, Major. What an extraordinary man. . . . He's going to give a dinner, he says, to his draughtsmen . . . in his offices at the top of his new building, six stories up. Does the rascal think I have nothing to do but crawl up his stairs? Here, I'll read it to you."

"You, dear Peter? That's just like Holker! He begins that way when he wants me to do something for him. 'No use saying you won't come, for I shall be around for you at seven o'clock with a club—' No, that's not it—he writes so badly—'with a cab.' Yes, that's it—'with a cab.' I wonder if he can drive me up those six flights of stairs? 'There'll be something to eat, and drink, and there will be fifty or more of my draughtsmen and former employes. I'm going to give them a dinner and a house-warming. Bring the Major if you see him. I have sent a note to his room, but it may not reach him. No dress suit, remember. Some of my men wouldn't know one if they saw it.'"

As the letter dropped from Peter's hand a scraping of feet was heard at the hall door, followed by a cheery word from Mrs. McGuffey—she had her favorites among Peter's friends—and Holker Morris burst into the room.

"Ah, caught you both!" he cried, all out of breath with his run upstairs, his hat still on his head. No one blew in and blew out of Peter's room (literally so) with the breeze and dash of the distinguished architect. "Into your coats, you two—we haven't a moment to spare. You got my letter, of course," he added, throwing back the cape of his raincoat.

"Yes, Holker, just opened it!" cried Peter, holding out both hands to his guest. "But I'm not going. I am too old for your young fellows—take the Major and leave me behind."

The architect grabbed Peter by the arm. "When did that mighty idea crack its way through that shell of yours, you tottering Methuselah! Old! You're spryer than a frolicking lamb in March. You are coming, too, Major. Get into your coats and things!"

"But Isaac is pressing my swallow-tail."

"I don't mean your dress-coat, man—your overcoat! Now I am sure you didn't read my letter? Some of my young fellows haven't got such a thing—too poor."

"But look at yours!"

"Yes, I had to slip into mine out of respect to the occasion; my boys wouldn't like it if I didn't. Sort of uniform to them, but they'd be mighty uncomfortable if you wore yours. Hurry up, we haven't a minute to lose."

Peter had forced the architect into one of the big chairs by the fire by this time, and stood bending over him, his hands resting on Morris's broad shoulders.

"Take the Major with you, that's a good fellow, and let me drop in about eleven o'clock," he pleaded, an expression on his face seen only when two men understand and love each other. "There's a letter from Felicia to attend to; she writes she is coming down for a couple of weeks, and then I've really had a hard day at the bank."

"No, you old fraud, you can't wheedle me that way. I want you before everybody sits down, so my young chaps can look you over. Why, Peter, you're better than a whole course of lectures, and you mean something, you beggar! I tell you" (here he lifted himself from the depths of the chair and scrambled to his feet) "you've got to go if I have to tie your hands and feet and carry you downstairs on my back! And you, too, Major—both of you. Here's your overcoat—into it, you humbug! . . . the other arm. Is this your hat? Out you go!" and before I had stopped laughing—I had refused to crowd the cab—Morris had buttoned the surtout over Peter's breast, crammed the straight-brimmed hat over his eyes, and the two were clattering downstairs. (To be continued.)



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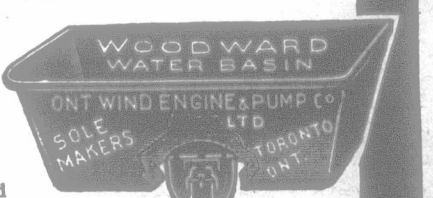


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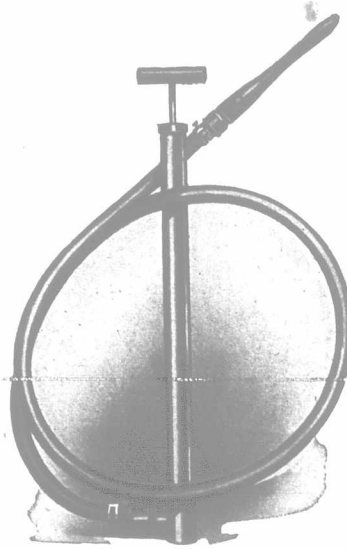
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Racing to Encourage Breeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate:"

Certain criticisms, commenting somewhat unfavorably on the methods and regulations of the Canadian Racing Association, have, from time to time, appeared in the press. Some of these criticisms are apt to lead your readers astray, and I therefore desire to bring before your notice and that of your readers, one very important consideration somewhat overlooked, i.e., the great financial encouragement the Jockey Clubs comprising the Canadian Racing Association have shown for the breeding in Canada, and the owning in Canada of good Thoroughbred stock, and here are the figures for the year 1914:

Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto.....\$27,050
Niagara Racing Association..... 8,000
Windsor, Ont..... 7,000

In addition, in the year 1915, there is the double event, value \$4,000, when the first half will be competed for.

Hamilton Jockey Club, Ont.....\$ 7,800
Montreal Jockey Club, Montreal,
P. Q..... 14,500

The above Jockey Clubs comprise the Canadian Racing Association, but in addition, the following Jockey Clubs, which race under the rules and regulations of the Canadian Racing Association:

Estimated.
Dorval Jockey Club, Montreal,
P. Q.....\$7,000
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tawa, Ont..... 7,000

Or a total of over \$75,000 yearly, given to Canadian-bred and Canadian-owned horses.

In the course of time, the Canadian Racing Association may see fit to pass a rule whereby five per cent. of first money in every stake or over-night event (Canadian-bred event) shall go to the breeder of the winner. This would give a stimulus to the breeder who did not race, but who disposed of his stock to others who did, and even such a small amount would be an incentive to further encourage the breeding of better stock.

WILLIAM HENDRIE.

Conserving Moisture.

Summer tillage, says a Nebraska Bulletin, has been the most effective method of storing water, but even by this method, only from 10 to 33 per cent. of the seasonal rainfall has been stored in the soil. A discussion of the amount of water retained by summer tillage during each of the past several years shows that the amount of water stored varies with the amount and distribution of the rainfall during the period covered by the summer tillage. It has been found that water stored in the soil before seeding is a safeguard against drought, but it has not been found possible to store enough water in the soil before seeding to mature a crop without subsequent rains.

Disking small grain stubble has proved beneficial by preventing weed growth, whenever there has been sufficient moisture in the soil at harvest time to produce a growth of weeds, or where rains have come early enough to start weed growth.

Plowing has been better than disking, in that it more thoroughly kills all weed growth, and in the case of heavy rains, plowed land will absorb more water than disked land, because it is more thoroughly stirred.

Artificial mulches of straw or hay have proved more effective than soil mulches in absorbing and retaining water from rains.

Spring wheat, oats, barley and corn, feed to an average depth of four feet in this soil. Winter wheat feeds to a depth of six or seven feet. Alfalfa and grasses use water from greater depths.

Weeds are the greatest agency for the loss of water from the soil. Preventing weed growth has been more important from the standpoint of storing water in the soil than cultivating the soil to produce any kind of a mulch.

The storage of water is summed up in keeping a loose, rough surface, to absorb the rains quickly, and in preventing growing vegetation from using the water.

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Ensilage and Straw Cutter

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

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

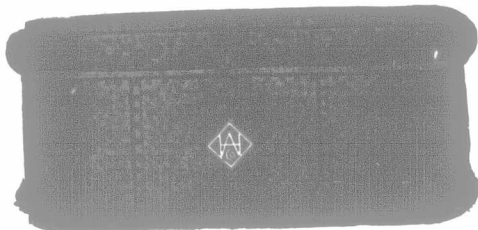
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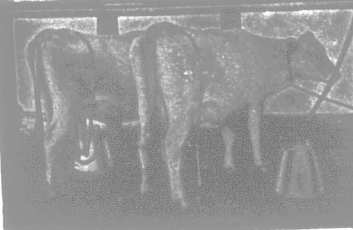


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THE UNIVERSAL MILKER



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Shorthorns and Lincolns

Bulls and rams all sold; a few females for sale. Inspection solicited.
J. T. GIBSON :: Denfield, Ontario

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.
ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

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Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have twelve young sows bred to farrow in June, dandies, and twenty young boars fit for service; also some choice cows and heifers of the best milking strain. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

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Questions and Answers

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Grapes.

Would you kindly advise me, through your columns, the best varieties of white and blue grapes, and how far apart they should be planted? I mean varieties for Central Ontario, and for table use.
F. W. G.

Ans.—Plant in rows ten feet apart, and anywhere from seven to ten feet apart in the rows. Of white varieties you might try Diamond, Niagara, and if a third is necessary, Winchell. In black or blue, as you call them, Champion, Moore, Campbell, Worden and Concord, are good.

Eradicating Daisy.

Can you give method of cultivation for eradicating ox-eye daisy?
J. A.

Ans.—This weed generally gives most trouble in sod fields and old pastures. Plow shallow in August and give thorough cultivation frequently until frost comes. Bring the land under a regular short rotation of crops. Cut clover or hay in which it appears early. Sheep may keep it down on pasture lands. It is not easy to get rid of once it is established. A few seasons of bare fallow up until time to sow rape, and the latter crop sown in drills at 1½ lbs. per acre, should aid in cleaning the soil.

Growing Potatoes.

1. What kind of soil is best for potatoes, a dry, moist, or wet?
2. Would old silage be good fertilizer for potatoes? I have heard there is considerable acid in it.
3. Which will give the better results, big potatoes cut, or small ones whole?
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. A deep, rich loam, or sandy loam, is generally considered the best potato soil. It should have good natural drainage, or underdrainage, and should be kept well cultivated to retain moisture. A wet soil is not suitable.
2. It would not be very good fertilizer. It should do no harm to apply it. If it is in good condition, why not feed it?
3. Big ones cut are preferred.

Whitewash.

How do you prepare whitewash so it will go through a spray pump most satisfactorily?
M. A. C.

Ans.—Take one-half bushel of lump lime, slake with boiling water; make into a milk and strain through a very fine sieve. This straining leaves the wash in such a state that it will go through the sprayer. Add to this a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish white, and one pound of glue previously dissolved in a glue-pot over a fire. To this mixture add five gallons hot water, stir it well and let stand for a few days. Apply hot. Stables should receive a thorough application of this once a year. One part of carbolic acid to 500 of the wash would aid in cleaning out vermin if such are present in the stable.

RILEY AND "THEM IRISH."

An Indianapolis lawyer with a friend, motored down to Greenfield, Ind., the birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. They had dinner at the hotel, and thought they would like to see the house where Riley lived. So they asked the hotel man:

"Where is the Riley house?"

"I don't know any hotel by that name," he replied, "though there may be some such boarding-house here."

"I mean the James Whitcomb Riley house," said the lawyer, thinking his host had misunderstood.

"I don't know him; you may be able to find his name in the city directory."

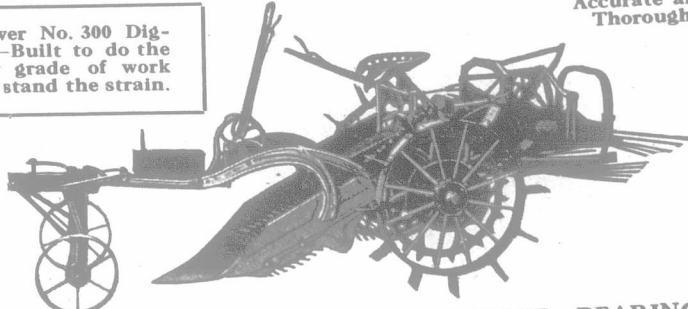
"I guess he's moved," said the lawyer as he aimlessly thumbed the directory.

"Probably," the hotel-keeper commented. "Some of them Irish don't stay long in a place."

HOOVER POTATO DIGGER

Accurate and Thorough

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



STRONG CONSTRUCTION

Main frame is strongly constructed, and gives maximum strength with least amount of weight. Shovel is of crucible steel, so shaped that it will properly scour, also gather the potatoes with the least possible loss.

DOES CLEAN WORK

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

ROLLER BEARINGS

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

TRUCK

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

JOHN DEERE SHAKER POTATO DIGGER

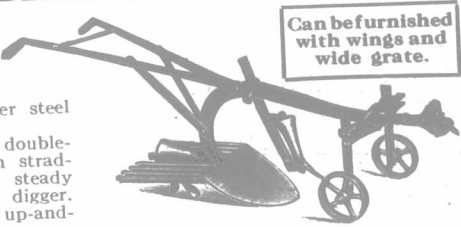
Lasting qualities have been built into this digger. Strong but simple—steel beam—high natural temper steel blade.

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

DOES HIGH-GRADE WORK

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

Can be furnished with wings and wide grate.



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

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

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

THE SIMPLEST SPREADER MADE.

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

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

LIGHT DRAFT—FEW PARTS

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

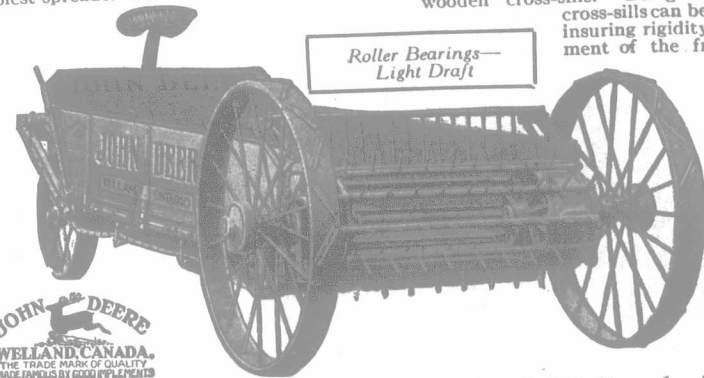
NO CLUTCHES. NO CHAINS. only natural that the fewer parts a machine has the easier it will operate.

EASY TO LOAD

The John Deere Spreader is low down. It is only necessary to lift each forkful of manure three feet. Thus the hard work of loading is done away with. Besides, the person doing the loading can see inside the spreader at all times. Each forkful is placed exactly where it is needed. It is thrown in gear by moving a heavy dog back until it engages a stop at the rear of the machine. No clutch used.

STRONG STEEL FRAME

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



Roller Bearings—Light Draft

Easy to Load

Positive non-racing apron

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

"THE AULD HERD"

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruckshank Butterfly Roan Chief—60865—heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.
James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

R.O.P. Shorthorns--R.O.P. Jerseys

and Jersey cows and heifers with official R.O.P. records; with their official records is high-class individuality.
G. A. JACKSON, Downsview, Ont., Weston Station.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

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CHOICE BULLS

Have two excellent bull calves left, which are 9 and 10 months old. They are both deep, low set calves, besides being good handlers, and their breeding is gilt edge. Also a number of heifers, all ages.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale

3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 8122. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario
Phone and Telegraph via Avr.

Oakland 53 Shorthorns

Parties wishing to purchase good dual purpose Shorthorns should inspect our herd of broodmares, feeders and milkers. One night good bull for sale, a sure calf getter; good cattle and no big prices.

JNO ELDER & SONS - Hensall, Ont.

Shorthorns—Young bulls and heifers of the roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams.

Thomas Graham, P. R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns—"Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd, which numbers about 40 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.

Duncan Brown & Sons, R. R. 2, Shedden, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Paralysis.

After taking litter from sow I noticed her shoving her nose up and down in the corner, then she commenced to froth from mouth and became powerless. W. R.

Ans.—This is paralysis, caused by digestive trouble. Purge her with six ounces Epsom salts, and follow up with five grains nux vomica three times daily. A recovery is doubtful. V.

Timber Dispute.

A sold B 35 acres of land, mostly swamp, reserving the timber, no time being set or writings given about the timber. At the end of three years, when about ten acres of timber had been removed, B gave A a notice, written in duplicate and signed by a witness, ordering the timber to be removed in six months, November-April, inclusive. B did not consult A as to how long he wanted to have to remove the timber. The time having expired, who owns the timber? R. & C. S.

Ans.—We should say that the timber was still A's, as nothing in the original agreement compels him to remove it.

Crippled Mare.

Mare took lymphangitis last fall, and still has it. Her right hind leg is so sore that she does not like to walk. Her blood seems out of order. She breaks out on her neck, and along her back is slightly swollen. Both hips are raw. She lies down only about once weekly, and cannot rise without assistance, but she eats all right. Would you advise bleeding her? A. McF.

Ans.—Lymphangitis is an acute disease that does not continue for months. In some cases, as a sequel to the disease, we notice a chronic and incurable condition of the limb, called elephantiasis. It is probable your mare has developed this. From the symptoms given, we cannot hold out much hopes of recovery. Do not bleed her. Give her a pint of raw linseed oil, and follow up with tonics and alteratives, as a tablespoonful three times daily of equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, sulphur, nitrate of potassium and nux vomica. Allow plenty of grass, and give a little grain twice daily. Allow exercise at will, but do not force exercise or try to work her unless she gains strength. Dress the raw places three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. When in the stable, give her a roomy box stall, well bedded. The raw surfaces on the tips are probably the result of hitting them against the stall posts. Hand-rub the swollen leg as often as convenient. V.

Miscellaneous.

1. We lost three cows this spring under the following conditions: After calving did not thrive or milk well. About ten days after calving they passed reddish urine. We gave saltpetre, which effected a cure, but in a day or two it returned and the cows died. Post-mortem examinations revealed a putrid condition of the womb in all cases.

2. Mare foaled all right, and I tied and disinfected the navel cord. In a few hours the navel swelled. Faeces were voided, but no urine. The colt was weak and had to be helped to nurse. The swelling increased. In 24 hours we lanced it and water escaped. We sent for our veterinarian. He passed a catheter, but could get no urine. No urine passed through the navel. The colt died in about 12 hours longer.

3. If a horse takes azoturia on the road, should he be driven home or treated at once? N. S. McI.

Ans.—1. This was inflammation of the womb. If the womb had been flushed out daily with a one-per-cent. warm solution of creolin, and the cow given 60 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water three times daily, there would have been some hopes of recovery.

2. The normal passage for the urine was obstructed and the bladder ruptured, hence, when the veterinarian passed the catheter, no urine being in the ruptured bladder, none escaped through the catheter. Had the veterinarian been called before rupture he might have saved the colt.

3. Get horse to nearest comfortable place and treat. V.



A Good Silo Soon pays for itself

There is absolutely no question about the advantage of a silo if you are keeping cows for dairy purposes or if you are a stock raiser.

The silo insures for the dairyman a larger milk flow in the winter or during dry weather and takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

Nor is there any question but that the Ideal Green Feed Silo will give you the best service and keep your silage in good condition.

If you are planning to erect a silo this year you better order your Ideal at once and get your foundation ready and put your silo up right after haying.

Our Ideal Green Feed Silo Book contains a lot of valuable information about silos and silage feeding. Every cow owner should have a copy. Send for it—it's free.

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

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

Poplar Shorthorns

We have the best lot of young bulls for sale this spring we have ever bred, reds and roans, 10 to 18 months of age, Butterflies, Roan Lady's, Lavender's and Lovelys, all sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp. Strictly high-class herd headers.

MILLER BROS., CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. ROUTE 2, CLAREMONT, ONT.

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

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

MITCHELL BROS. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction BURLINGTON, ONT.

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

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in September and are offering females of all ages, have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =. One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. Douglas Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ont.

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.

FRANK W. SMITH & SON R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont. Scotland Sta., T. H. & B. L.-D. 'Phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; everyone of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning Harry Smith, EXETER STN. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old. HAY P. O. ONT.


Glenallen Shorthorns We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Omega Imp. sired by Uppermill Omega. R. Moore, Manager. GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO

Salem Shorthorns—Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.

J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R., C.P.R. Telephone and Telegraph

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Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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BEACONSFIELD, P. Q., CANADA.

A FEW

Pure-bred Ayrshire and Pure-bred French-Canadian Bulls for Sale.

Correspondence or visit solicited.

E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary,
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

The Sire of King Segis Walker

Was the first sire of the breed to have a 30-lb. dam and 30-lb. granddam. He is the only sire of the breed having a 30-lb. daughter whose dam, granddam and great granddam have each produced a 30-lb. daughter. His three nearest dams have each produced a 30-lb. daughter, and also a son that has produced a 30-lb. daughter, something that can be said of no other sire that ever lived. He is the only living bull having a two-year-old daughter with a record over 925 lbs. butter in one year. Just one of his sons for sale from the only cow in the world to have two 31-lb. daughters and herself a 31-lb. cow.

A. A. FAREWELL
Oshawa, Ontario

What Every Dairyman Needs

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

R. A. CHAMBERLIN
83 Bayswater Ave. Ottawa, Ontario

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

R. M. Holtby, Port Perry R. R. 4, Ont.
Manchester, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

Maple Grove Holsteins

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

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

The Maple Holstein Herd

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

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

A farmer riding on a certain railroad asked the conductor on a recent trip: "How often do you kill a man on this 'ere line?" "Just once," replied the conductor.

Questions and Answers. (Miscellaneous.)

Bone Black.

Explain, through the miscellaneous columns of your paper, what bone black is. It was mentioned in a recipe given in your paper for stove-blackening. No person I have asked seems to know what it is

P. B. K.

Ans.—Bone black is animal charcoal, made by calcining bones.

A Meadow Weed.

What is enclosed weed, and what would destroy it? It is running all over pasture.

T. H.

Ans.—The weed is king devil, one of the hawkweeds, a pernicious weed in pastures. Bring the affected land under cultivation, and a short rotation of crops. If in small patches on land which cannot be plowed, apply salt, 18 to 20 pounds per square yard. Sow some orchard grass and other vigorous species, to aid in choking it out.

Bone Spavin

Can a small bone spavin that has been on a five-year-old horse for two years be removed? He has never been lame, and it does not seem to hurt him in any way. I would like to take it off, as it spoils the sale of the horse.

R. C. M.

Ans.—You cannot remove a bone spavin, and as the horse is not lame, you had better leave it alone. If lameness should later develop, get your veterinarian to fire and blister.

Horse Stocks.

I have a horse four years old that stocks in one hind leg if he stands one night. Would you please tell me the reason of it, and what would be good to stop it?

W. J. B.

Ans.—Some horses are predisposed to this trouble. It is due to sluggish circulation in the vessels of the extremities. Give a purgative to 6 to 10 drams of aloes and 2 drams of ginger. After the bowels have regained their normal condition, give a dessertspoonful of salt-petre in damp food once daily for three or four days to act upon the kidneys. Feed lightly on grain and exercise regularly. If stocking continues, bandage the legs.

Calves Dying.

Two yearling calves died last winter and gradually got thinner and thinner. They were not lousy, and were fed on clover hay and whole oats. Being turned out on grass made no difference, and they died about a week ago. Another one is now going the same way since being turned out on grass. What was the matter with them? What treatment should I give?

M. D. H.

Ans.—We have seen calves go this way from tuberculosis, but from your description we cannot say whether or not this was the disease from which your calves suffered. You had better call in your veterinarian if any more become affected.

Ox-Eye Daisy.

1. Have a field badly seeded with ox-eye daisy. Would like to know the best and quickest method of cultivation to get rid of it?
2. By feeding hay that contains the weed, is there any danger of getting the weed in the land to which you apply the manure?
3. Will it grow in fall wheat?
4. Will it grow in spring grain?
5. How long will the seed remain in the ground that is not cultivated?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. Plow the land shallow in August, and cultivate thoroughly until frost comes. This seldom gives trouble on land worked under a short rotation of crops. Cut hay in which it appears early. Once established, it is difficult to get rid of, and often gives trouble for years, even in cultivated fields. It is a pest in old meadows.

2. It is always better to cut the hay before the daisy seeds. If it has seeded, it would be safer to allow the manure to heat before applying it.
3. Some might. Cultivate previous to sowing, as suggested in the answer to the first question.
4. If it is badly infested land, some will be noticed.
5. Roots and seeds for several years.



PURE BRED SIRES

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

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

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- Bulls, not under one year.
- Boars, not under six months.
- Rams, not under six months.

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

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

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

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

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Minster Farm offers a bargain in a bull born March 10th, whose 4-yr-old dam and sire's 4-yr-old dam average milk 1 day 73 1/2-lbs., 30 days 2,035-lbs. Also boars and sows fit to wean. For full particulars write:

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

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A choice lot of boars and sows from two to four months old.

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Last fall and winter shows' champions, male and female, as well as many lesser winners, are now breeding in our herd; young stock, both sexes, any age. **W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

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TAMWORTHS—Some choice young sows, bred for summer and fall farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old. Write for prices.
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R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Building Silo.

As I am a regular subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," please tell me, if I pay \$5.50 per foot in a twelve-foot silo, what should be paid per foot in a fourteen-foot silo? **J. M.**

Ans.—Between \$6.25 and \$6.30 per foot.

Wart on Mare.

I bought a young mare three years old a few days ago, and she has a wart on her eye; that is, around the eyelid outside, but it seems to extend inside a little at one corner. I have seen some cures through your columns, but I was afraid to use them on account of it being in so dangerous a place. **J. F.**

Ans.—If it has a restricted neck which you can get at, clip it off, or tie a fine cord around it. If this is not practicable, try applying castor oil twice daily for some time. This will sometimes remove them. If you can apply it without affecting the eye, put on a little butter of antimony with a feather. This will require care.

Alfalfa.

I have a field summer-fallowed last year upon which there is now a heavy crop of wheat. Do you think if it were plowed immediately after harvest, it could be sown with alfalfa with a fair chance of success? **J. N. K.**

Ans.—This, we believe, would be quite risky. It might be that you would get a good catch, but the season would need to be very favorable. You would require to plow and work the land well, as one of the most important considerations in growing alfalfa is to get the land clean before sowing it. On the whole, we would not care to risk it. We are sowing at Weldwood on summer-fallowed land, and alone early in July.

The Chickweeds.

W. H., Sebright, sends a weed for identification.

Ans.—There are more than a dozen different kinds of weeds in this country belonging to the chickweed group, several of which have been introduced from Europe. In the absence of complete specimens, exhibiting root, flower and seed-pod, some of them are difficult to distinguish. They are all low-growing, often spreading plants, with opposite leaves at enlarged joints of rather weak, herbaceous stems. The common garden chickweed is a well-known and quite typical example. The styles, sepals, and hairiness of **W. H.'s** specimen, agree with *Cerastium viscosum*, one of the mouse-ear chickweeds, but the leaves are longer than usual for that species. Although it is properly classed with the weeds, it cannot be called a pestilent one. **J. D.**

School Trusteeship.

1. At a school meeting on Dec. 31, 1913, there were five persons, say, A, B, C, D and E. A is the Secretary-Treasurer, and B the old trustee, C is the new trustee, D is the ratepayer, and E is a farmer's son—not a ratepayer. D moved that C be trustee for this term, and E seconded it. Can C qualify or not as trustee. A would not wait until the other trustees came, but called the meeting to order and had it over before they got there. Is this lawful or not? B wanted to wait for them.

2. Can a ratepayer qualify if he sells coal or wood to school trustees for term?

Ontario.
Ans.—1. Judging from the foregoing statement, alone, it seems to us that C's election was not in substantial compliance with The Public Schools Act, and that, accordingly, it would have been in order for any ratepayer of the section to make complaint thereof to the Inspector. It would have then become his duty to investigate, and either confirm the election, or set it aside and appoint a time and place for a new election; but it is too late now for a complaint to be legally entertained by him. It should have been made—if at all—within 20 days after the election.

2. The statement of facts is not sufficient to warrant our answering this question. We would refer you for information on the point to Section 119, of the Public Schools Act (R. S. O., 1911, c. 263).



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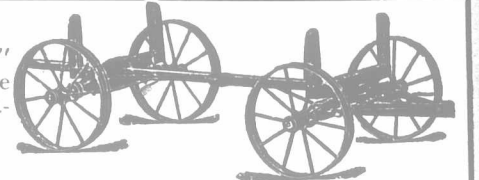
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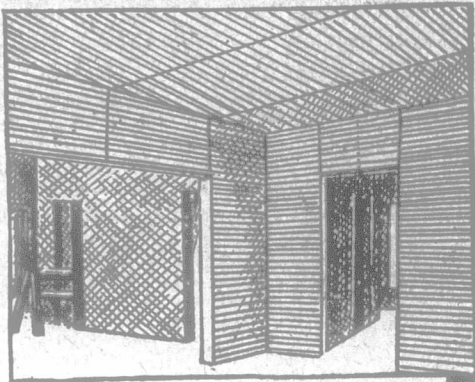
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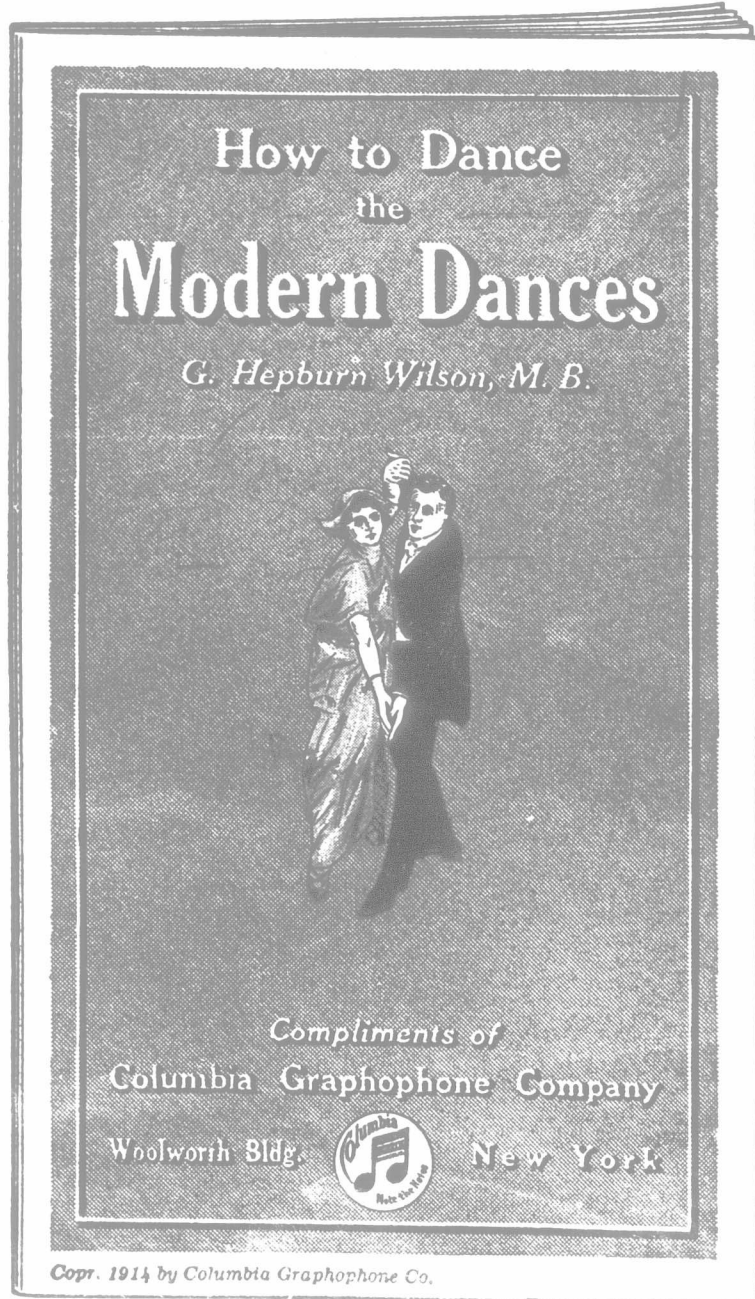
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