

AUGUST 5, 1915

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12, 1915.

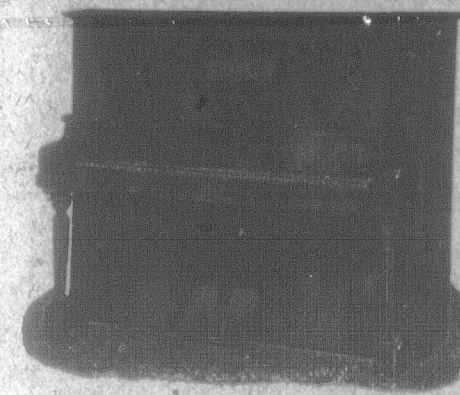
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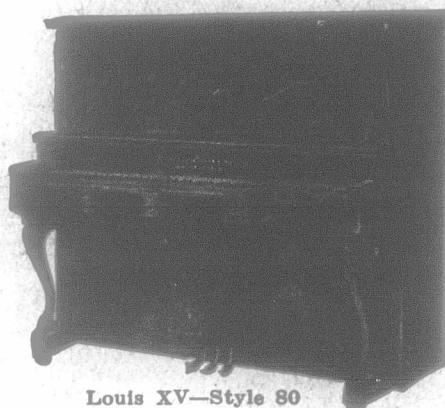
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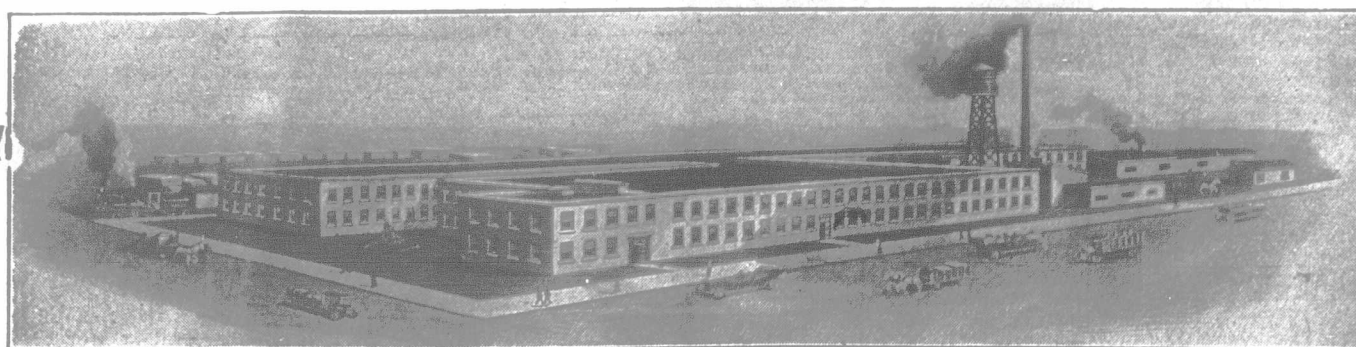
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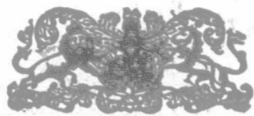
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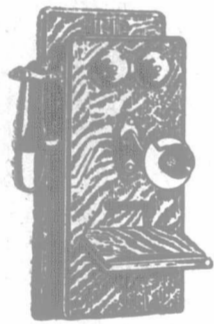
A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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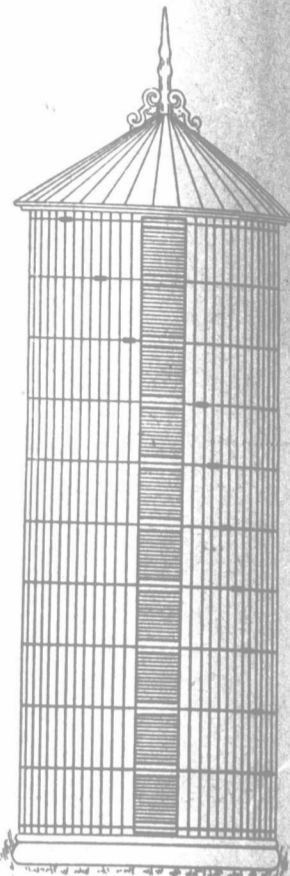
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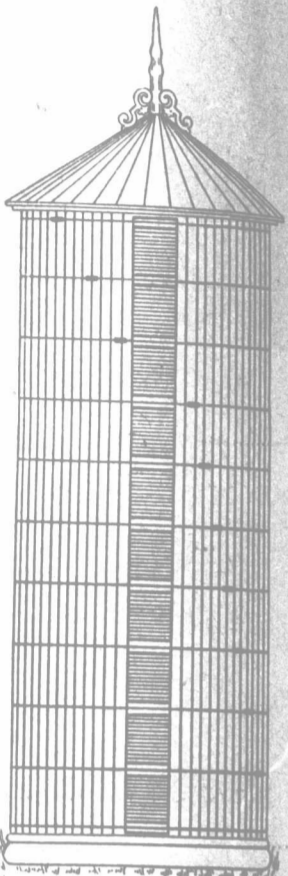
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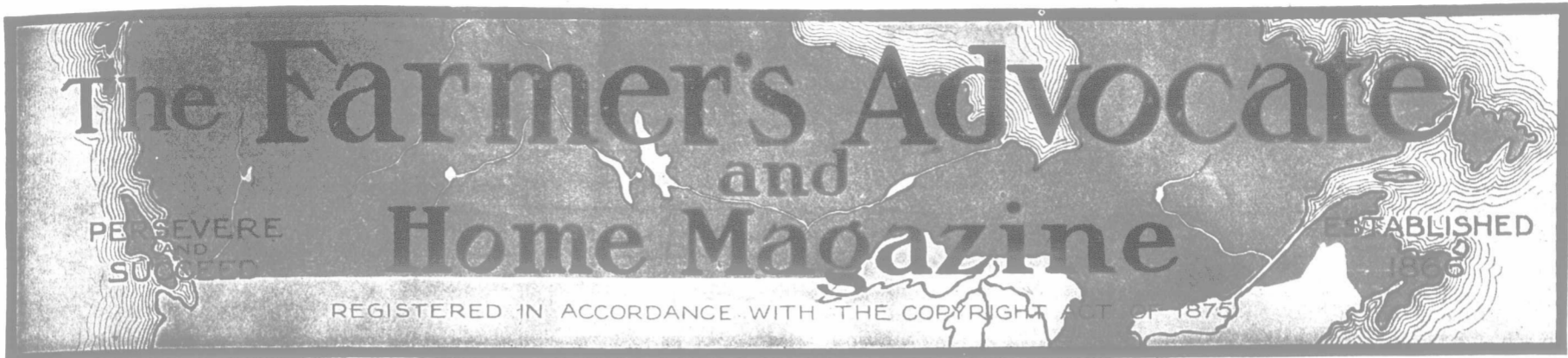
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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12, 1915.

No. 1194

EDITORIAL.

Start a flock of sheep this fall. They will pay.

Again we advise that feeding cattle be purchased early.

Water and weeds—the product of underdrained and half-tilled soils.

One of these wet mornings cut the weeds along the roadside before they go to seed.

Frequent showers and sultry weather have brought the later grain on very fast.

Rural Canada east and west calls for men for the harvest. Enlist in the army needed for this work.

A weedy pasture may be improved by running the mower over it to prevent weeds going to seed.

A correspondent in last week's issue gave some very good hints as to roadside weeds. Did you read them? Then act.

Where there is much growth to be plowed down put a chain or skimmer on the plow. Much better work will result.

The Empire needs men—men to fight and men to grow food and make munitions so that those who fight may win quickly.

A real estate dealer states that one of the marked features of the present situation is the number of town properties available in exchange for farms.

Where hay is scarce the second cutting of clover may be more valuable for feed than for seed. It is making a rank growth and may not seed very heavily anyway.

A German paper has gravely proposed that Christianity be suspended until after the war. In so far as the Kaiser and his war lords are concerned that was done a year ago.

Did you ever notice how much better a mixed crop of oats and barley stands up in heavy storms than a crop of oats alone? And, besides this, it yields better as a rule.

In some sections the fall wheat sprouted owing to the excessive amount of moisture. Just another place where the man with the live stock will win out. It will make great feed.

The owner may have pruned badly in the eyes of the scientific fruitman, but if he gets a heavy load of good fruit every year who can blame him for sticking to his established practice?

Canada is at war. Canadian soldiers are laying down their lives for those at home. We are told that the enemy has forty machine guns to every man used by the Allies. Let every municipal body get busy and help equip our brave boys. Machinery for fighting is the big thing in this war. Help put our boys on a stronger footing than the enemy.

Rouse up and Give.

We are told that the German army is equipped with forty machine guns to every two in the Allies' lines. We know that the enemy, through years of preparation, entered this war furnished to the utmost with all the machinery of modern warfare, and our boys have stood up against it and blocked its progress. There is need of more machine guns in the ranks of the armies of the Allies—in the ranks of our own Canadian regiments at the front and to go to the front. As time goes on there will be need of other things. Another winter is drawing nearer, and with it will come the difficulties and discomforts of mud and water in the bleak trenches in Flanders. Money, and aid of various kinds will be needed in abundance. The country districts of Canada have done nobly, but we must remember that we are living in a land of plenty, free from the awfulness of destruction and carnage, free from the trials and hardships of those who are fighting our battles, and, remembering these things, have we all done our share? Municipal organizations in the country districts can still do much. A machine gun or its equivalent from each township means very little to the people in that township, but it means hundreds of guns or thousands of dollars for the protection and comfort of the men at the front. Those who stay at home should give, and give freely. The donating of a few dollars may mean a slight sacrifice to the giver, but this is nothing compared to the sacrifice of the men in khaki bearing the brunt of the onslaughts at the front. Our armies must be equipped. They must get the comforts which the people at home can send them. Now is the time to act. Do not play the "waiting game" any longer. Every farm home can contribute something. Every township and every county can do its part. The need seems urgent. "The Farmer's Advocate Dollar Chain" is still stretching out, but it could and should grow faster. There are many avenues for work to be done. We must continue to give freely. Who knows, the war may be only in its infancy? More men are going, and more men going increases the need for equipment and money. Rouse up rural Canada and help make our army the most formidable fighting force in the world!

Roadside Weeds a Menace.

In last week's issue a correspondent brought up a good subject when he discussed roadside weeds, and their prevalence in some parts of this country. We have often wondered why a farmer will put forth strenuous efforts to keep his crops clean, and at the same time allow noxious weeds to grow and go to seed in abundance on the road bordering his farm. Of course, the cutting of roadside weeds comes under local municipal control, and like some other laws is not in every instance rigidly enforced. Pathmasters or road bosses do not always take the interest they should, but there is nothing to hinder the farmer from taking the matter in his own hands and cleaning up his roadside, no matter whether he is warned out to do the work by the Pathmaster or not. Once his own side of the road is cleaned up he is in a position to talk to his neighbor about cutting the weeds on the other side, and if he does not do it then he should see that the Pathmaster, or whoever is in charge, has the weeds cut or forces the man to destroy them. We believe it would be better in all instances for each farmer to take enough interest in the gen-

eral appearance of his place and his section of the country to see to it that no weeds are allowed to grow and seed on the public highways. It is only a matter of from a half day to a day with a good, sharp scythe around most Ontario farms, and times can usually be found during a wet spell in haying or harvest to look after this work. Or, it may be, that the weeds require cutting earlier on. They should be carefully looked after before any chance of producing seed is allowed. And again, seeing that there are laws on the subject, why not enforce them? If Pathmasters or men appointed to look after this work neglect their duty then someone should complain and see that the matter is righted immediately. There is no use of attempting to keep a clean farm while a weed patch is developed on the other side of the fence.

We recently traveled through a section of North Middlesex in Ontario and also in South Huron, and in several localities found farmers taking special interest in roadside weeds. Many old fences had been pulled away and the bottoms cleaned up, and these roadsides, and in some cases the ditch right to the road edge, had been plowed, worked down and planted to potatoes. Others were one year removed from the potato crop, and were producing a crop of barley with clover and grass seeded in. Still others were in grass, having been broken and cleaned up before. These roadsides were smooth, and where in grass were carefully cut with the mower and kept clean. Each farmer was taking care of his own, and he knew that it was done and done at the proper time. It will always pay to clean up the roadside.

Why Did They not Pass?

A writer in a leading Ontario daily and signing herself "Country Mother" recently brought up a question, which, if her statements have any foundation in fact, reveals a sad state of affairs. The contention made was that a pitifully small percentage of the country children are allowed to pass the "exams." This refers to the High School Entrance Examinations. This statement was also made: "In the country schools around, in which our own is a centre, not one child passed the examinations. * * * * Why? We employ none but the Normal teachers. Surely the fault cannot lie in the inferior intellect of our country children. Might it not better be blamed to those who, in their blindness, conceive of a greater agricultural Canada forced on our farm children by sheer inability to pass the examinations, whereby another life might be developed."

We know nothing of the circumstances of the case, but it does seem strange that all the candidates from more than one rural school in one district should fail. If there was nothing wrong with the marking there must be something hopelessly inadequate in the teaching. The boys and girls who failed are the real losers. We might call them the victims, for it is not possible for all to take extra years at school to accomplish that which should be accomplished in one year. It seems absurd to think that examiners would discriminate against children from the rural districts simply to keep such on the farms. If such a thing could possibly have occurred we feel sure the examiners were not considering the welfare of either agriculture or the farm boy and girl. We sometimes wonder how much teachers, and examiners also, know or care about agriculture and

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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

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

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

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London, Canada.

the things closer to nature than mathematics. Does any one believe that agriculturists' can be made and agriculture benefited by "plucking" farm boys and girls and not allowing them to enter High School. Such nonsense! The boy or girl on the farm requires education just as much as the boy or girl going into city business or city professional work. More than that, the boy or girl with the ability and the ambition cannot be held down by examination results.

The question is not answered. Where is the difficulty? Are the teachers incompetent? Surely not. Did the examiners show partiality? Surely not. Is this mother all wrong in her contentions, or why is it that all the candidates from several rural schools failed? Who can answer? It seems up to the Educational authorities. One of three things must have been to blame—poor teaching, bad marking or dull pupils. Who has ever found all the Entrance class pupils in one school, let alone in several, dull?

Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, in concluding an earnest Red Cross Society address recently said: "Christian civilization demands that a man must be at present in one of four places: The firing line for the young man for the honor of his country; the saving line to help save life as the Red Cross Society is doing; the factory line to manufacture necessities; and the farming line to provide food for those who are struggling and working."

Do not attempt to prepare a poor or dirty field for fall wheat starting this late in the season. The winter may not be so favorable as last, and the wheat sown on poorly prepared land may be a loss.

Perhaps the only royal thing he can see in all these commissions is the amount of paper they extract from the public pocket.

The Wheat Question.

According to Old Country farm journals an agitation is on foot in Britain to encourage the growth of larger acreages of wheat. Some claim that oats are of just as much importance as wheat, and hold fast to the belief that those having land more suitable to the growth of oats than to wheat production should not be misled into substituting wheat for oats, which make a good nourishment for both man and beast.

It is time to think here in Canada. Much land is now being prepared for winter wheat. The crop this year has been a heavy one, and that in itself serves to increase the favor in which the crop is held. Moreover, war prices are a drawing card. What may be a good field for oats or barley may not be suitable for winter wheat. It is well to keep this in mind. The crop this year has been uniformly good, but that on summer-fallow or rich clover sod well manured or having clover plowed down has been much heavier than any sown on fields in poor tilth or after stubble with no manure. There is nothing to be gained by putting wheat on dirty, ill-prepared land. Manure, either from the barnyard or in the green form, is essential. Weeds must be absent. This means good cultivation. Good drainage is imperative. It is too big a risk to put wheat on poor, dirty stubble land or on low, cold-bottomed, poorly-drained soil. Grow all the wheat you can, but do not sacrifice a good crop of oats for a poor crop or no crop of wheat.

One Year of War.

The New York Times, one of the fairest and best-informed of American papers, sums up the achievements of Germany during the first twelve months of war with the vast military and naval forces which she has been training for the past forty years for the conquest of Europe. She possesses Belgium, a part of the North-eastern Provinces of France and has Russian Poland within her grasp. While doing this she has lost 3,000,000 men, her island colonies in the Pacific Ocean, great fortified outpost in China of Kiao-Chau and her West African possessions—more than half a million square miles of German territory, and more than ten million people who acknowledged German rule. Her navy has been locked up, her merchant ships destroyed or driven off the seas, and her great foreign trade annihilated. Her submarines continue to harass the Allies, but do not diminish their fighting power on sea where Britain still holds the mastery. Germany's losses in money are uncomputed but enormous. In arraying herself against the world, and by her awful treatment of Belgium and the Lusitania she has offended the moral sense of the world and forfeited for generations its respect and friendship. She may win some victories yet, but final triumph does not await her. "That can never be. The Allies will win because win they must. For free England, Republican France, aspiring Italy and vast Russia, their armies will never pass at the German behest. They would perish first to escape the living death of subordination to Prussia. Their immense superiority in men, in wealth, in power will determine the contest even if it be prolonged for years."

Get at the after-harvest cultivation as soon after the land is cleared as possible. Recent rains have made the ground soft and easy to work. It may be too dry later on.

A bad storm of wind and rain can soon lay a promising field of oats very low. There is something in sowing still-strawed varieties after all. Following a very heavy storm about two weeks ago we noticed some fields that, while others almost equally heavy stood fairly well.

If it requires early pullets to keep up the supply of winter eggs we look for high-priced eggs next winter. Did you ever see fewer early chicks and more late-hatched youngsters than is the case this year?

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A very common Butterfly is the Monarch or Milkweed Butterfly, a large species measuring three and a half inches across the expanded wings. The upper surface of the wings of this species is brownish-red, with the borders and veins black, with two rows of white spots on the outer borders and two rows of pale spots across the apex of the fore-wings.

The Monarch differs very materially from most of our Butterflies in that it migrates. In the spring the adults which have wintered over in the southern states come northwards, and as the females find the Milkweed sprouting they deposit their eggs on this plant. The individuals which hatch from these eggs, when mature, migrate still farther north, and so the tide of Monarch migration advances until they reach Canada in July. As the cold weather approaches the Monarchs gather in large flocks and migrate southward. I have seen immense flocks of Monarchs in mid-September on Point Pelee, Essex County, and have seen them striking out across Lake Erie. When these flocks come to rest they have a habit of settling on one tree, so that at a little distance the tree appears to be covered with most peculiar leaves. When one approaches closely these leaves take flight, and resolve themselves into Monarchs. Great numbers must perish on this fall migration, as, though the Monarch is strong-winged for a Butterfly, it has too much "sail" to handle in a strong wind, and cannot take a reef in it. During a heavy blow on Lake Ontario I found hundreds of Monarchs drowned along the shore near Wellington. I found some which had been beaten down on the wet sand and partially covered by it but which were still alive. I picked them up, cleaned and dried them and let them go, when they at once struck off over the lake.

The caterpillar of the Monarch is a strikingly colored larva, being pale green with cross stripes of black and yellow. On top of the second segment back of the head are two long, slender whiplash-like organs, and on the seventh segment of the abdomen is a similar pair. When the caterpillar is frightened these whiplashes twitch and when it walks they move back-and-forth. It is thought that these organs may be of service to the larva in frightening away the little parasitic flies which lay their eggs on the backs of caterpillars. The larvae feed only upon the Milkweed, and they feed both day and night with intervals of rest, during which they are to be found on the underside of the leaf.

The chrysalis of the Monarch is a very beautiful object, being pale green shading to whitish green below, and outlining this lower portion are shining flecks of gold. At the apex is a band of gold with a dotted lower edge of jet. After a few days the chrysalis changes to a darker blue green, and just before the time for the Butterfly to emerge it changes to a darker and duller hue.

The monarch in all its stages—caterpillar, chrysalis and adult—is distasteful to birds, and hence enjoys immunity from their attacks.

On many plants both wild and cultivated we find minute insects known as Aphids, Plant-lice or Greenflies. These little insects live in large colonies, and so tightly are they often packed that the smallest ones are wedged in between the larger ones, and the hind legs of some are resting on the bodies of their neighbors. They do not need much space to feed over as they live by sucking the juice of the plant.

During the summer nearly all the aphids we see are wingless. These are all females which give birth to living young by a process known as parthenogenesis, that is without previous fertilization. But in the fall the females give birth to winged males and wingless females, and the fertilized eggs laid by these females remain unhatched until the following spring.

The aphids are soft and are fed upon by many animals, both birds and insects. But they are not entirely without means of defence, for at the end of the body are two little tubes which secrete a waxy substance. When attacked the aphid raises the end of the abdomen and smears this substance on the face of the attacker, who has to pause to clean it off its eyes, thus giving the aphid time to walk off. Some insects, particularly the Ladybeetles apparently seize the aphid too quickly to allow it to thus defend itself, as these beetles live almost entirely on aphids, and do an immense amount of good by destroying them.

When plants become badly infested with aphids the amount of sap which is extracted often weakens them to such an extent that they die. When aphids are noticed on cultivated plants it is best to spray the plants thoroughly with soap-suds made from a quarter of a pound of soap in a gallon of water. This spraying should be repeated every three days until the aphids are destroyed.

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Nature's Diary.

B. Klugh, M.A.
The Monarch butterfly is the monarch or gulf, a large species measuring 3 1/2 inches across the expanded wings. The wings of this species are black with white spots on the outer borders and veins. The wings are marked with white spots on the outer borders and veins. The wings are marked with white spots on the outer borders and veins.

The monarch differs very materially from most butterflies in that it migrates. In the fall, the monarchs which have wintered over in the south come northwards, and as the milkweed sprouting they deposit their eggs. The individuals which lay the eggs, when mature, migrate still south of the tide of monarch migration until they reach Canada in July. The monarch then approaches the monarchs in the north and migrate southward. The monarchs in the north are in the middle of the season, and are striking out across Lake Erie. The monarchs come to rest they have a habit of resting on a tree, so that at a little distance appears to be covered with monarchs.

When one approaches closely, the monarchs fly, and resolve themselves into a mass of monarchs. Great numbers must perish on the ground, as, though the monarch is a butterfly, it has too much of a strong wind, and cannot fly. During a heavy blow on Lake Erie, hundreds of monarchs drowned near Wellington. I found some monarchs eaten down on the wet sand and mud, but which were still alive. I cleaned and dried them and let them dry at once struck off out over the water.

The monarch is a strikingly beautiful pale green with cross stripes. On top of the second segment the head are two long, slender antennae, and on the seventh segment is a similar pair. When the monarchs are frightened these whiplashes twitch and they move back-and-forth. It is these organs may be of service in warning away the little parasites which lay their eggs on the back of the monarch. The larvae feed only upon the milkweed both day and night with the monarch during which they are to be on the side of the leaf.

The monarch is a very beautiful pale green shading to whitish. The outline of this lower portion are black. At the apex is a band of black and lower edge of jet. After a while the monarch changes to a darker blue. Before the time for the monarchs to fly, the monarchs are a darker and duller hue. In all its stages—caterpillar, pupa, and butterfly—the monarch is distasteful to birds, and they fly from their attacks.

Both wild and cultivated plants are known as aphids. Plant-lice are little insects live in large numbers on the leaves of plants. They are often packed in between the leaves and some are wedged in between the hind legs of some are resting on their neighbors. They do not feed over as they live by sucking the plant.

Nearly all the aphids which we see are all females which give birth by a process known as parthenogenesis without previous fertilization. In the fall the females give birth to wingless females, and the males by these females remain unfertilized.

The aphids are fed upon by many predators and insects. But they are not means of defence, for at the base of the aphid are two little tubes which secrete a sticky substance. When attacked the aphid smears this substance on the abdomen and smears this substance on the abdomen and smears this substance on the abdomen.

When the aphids are fed upon by many predators and insects. But they are not means of defence, for at the base of the aphid are two little tubes which secrete a sticky substance. When attacked the aphid smears this substance on the abdomen and smears this substance on the abdomen.

THE HORSE.

Work the stallion. Keep him well groomed and judiciously fed.

A few oats will help the horses when cutting and hauling the harvest.

Work all the horses. Do not force two or three to do all the work.

There is plenty of grass in the pasture field, but is there enough salt?

It is better practice to breed for fall colts rather than for midsummer foals.

This may be a good time to purchase a few of the right kind of brood mares.

More farmers are asking why military horses are not being bought on a larger scale in Canada.

A good horse may be a bad color for military purposes, but nowhere else would coat matter greatly.

Encourage the boy to get the colt ready for the fall fairs. It will make him a better horse-man and farmer.

For a long pull and a steady pull nothing beats the draft horse. Prairie farmers are returning to their old love.

A team cleaned night and morning will do much more work on the same feed than one allowed to rough it in their own dried-on sweat.

While at the exhibition this fall watch the judging closely. Learn to pick the good ones according to the standards set by good judges.

Some mare owners have declined to breed their mares this year. Have you? Can you afford to keep the mare without a colt better than with one?

How many breeding horses have you suitable for export to rebuild the studs of France and Britain? But, wait! Keep the best for use in Canada.

Do not lose confidence in Canada's horse business simply because European countries are not buying army horses here. They will be later on unless we miss our guess.

If your old oats are done and you cannot thresh for some time yet, borrow a few from your neighbor to keep the colt growing and maintain the condition of the work horses.

Sore Shoulder Fallacies.

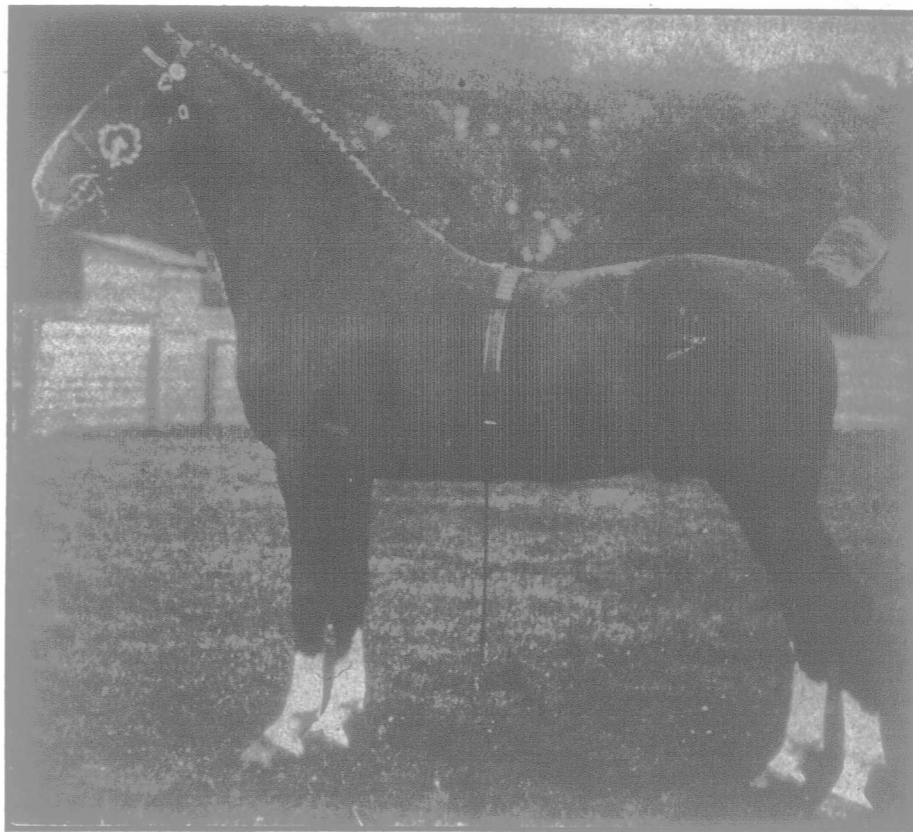
How many farmers do you know who work their horses a season without any galled shoulders? Suppose you were working with a tool which rubbed the skin off your hands and caused great raw sores and that you had to go on every day working with the handle of that tool rubbing on the raw sores, to say nothing of the suffering it would cause, do you think that you could do as much or as good work? Do you think that you would stay in as good condition while the work was in progress? Do you think that your nerves would settle down and let you rest properly when the day's work was finished?

Thousands of farmers take for granted that some horses have shoulders that gall easily while others have hard shoulders which stand the collar well and that you cannot help it if some of the horses get galled. This is a grandma's notion with no foundation of fact. Ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred fit horse collars by some rule of thumb. The commonest of these is the notion that if a collar when buckled as closely as it will go at the top, leaves room to pass a man's hand through between the horse's neck and the collar at the bottom, the collar fits. In a good many cases that rule holds true. In a good many other cases it does not, and it is the horse to whom the rule does not apply that gets galled. There is nothing in the notion that he galls because his shoulders are naturally tender.

When I first began to farm I knew nothing about fitting a horse's collar. I bought a team of mares with harness on them. The collar on one of them did not fit her, although both mares were of the same size, the collars were of the same size and the mares' necks were apparently of the same size. I worked her all of the first season in that collar on the commonly-accepted fallacy that as the collars were of the same size, and their necks were of the

same size, that one mare had tough shoulders and the other mare's shoulders were tender. She developed a lump on each shoulder as large as a man's fist. After I found out how to fit her collar and hames those lumps disappeared entirely. There are scars where the old galls used to be, but notwithstanding the former mistreatment, her shoulders stay as smooth as her mate's at the same work. The difference was not in their shoulders, but in the fact that the collar rule happened to apply in one case and not in the other. I work my horses at all kinds of work, year in and year out, without a scald, gall or blister, and I used to have just the same kind of trouble with galled shoulders and necks sore on top that other people have.

There is no rule that applies to all horses. Every horse must be fitted according to its build and the fit of the hames is quite as important as the fit of the collar, if not more important. Till a man thoroughly realizes the importance of these two facts and fits his horses accordingly they will have galled shoulders. For example, one of the mares mentioned above works with the hames considerably lower than the hames on the other mare, because their shoulders stand at decidedly different angles. If you have two horses in the same team, one with shoulders having a very little slant and the other with very slanting shoulders, and you work them with the hames in the same position, you will gall the one whose shoulders do not come flatly against the draft. If the draft is not in the right place the collar will either slip down so as to cut in at the top of the neck, or it will slip up putting the horse in the same fix that you would be in if you were attempting to pull with a rope which kept slipping through your hands. This makes a horse's work harder and sets up the friction.



King Augustus.

The new champion Hackney in England.

In fitting the collar, the width of a horse's neck in proportion to the up and down length of collar required must be considered. If the neck is thin at the top, as is the usual case with mares and geldings, the collar should be buckled tight at the top. If the neck is thick at the top, somewhat approaching the shape of a stallion's neck, a collar that is the right length, when open at the top enough to allow for the extra thickness, will fit better than one long enough to allow of buckling close at the top. I have never been able to find a collar which my stallion can work in comfortably when buckled close at the top, no matter how large a size it may be. I am working him in a very heavy common collar open three inches at the top and with his hames fully twice as far apart at the top as the hames on a gelding. Of course, it would be quite possible for a collar to be especially made to fit a stallion's neck or to fit any thick-necked horse, but I have never seen one that was, and instead of getting a collar which is long enough to come together at the top and trust to bending it to fit a thick-necked horse, I prefer one of the right length when left open enough at the top to allow for the thickness.

Everyone who works horses should get rid of the erroneous notion that some horses have tough and some tender shoulders. More horses work in collars that are too large than in collars too small. A collar cannot be too small for a horse if it does not "touch his wind" going up hill. There are many little points to watch in order

that a horse may work without galling. These are the most important: The collar should be no longer than enough to avoid touching his wind. It should fit as snugly as possible without pinching; it should fit as well at the top as at the bottom. The hames should be adjusted to put the draft at the right angle so that the collar will not work up and down, and the hames should be tight.

Though I work some of my horses in leather-faced collars, my experience proves to me that a sweating horse is less likely to take harm from a cloth-faced collar. Sweat pads should be avoided wherever possible, and if they must be used the collars should be tighter than when used without the pad. If a man's horses have galled shoulders, the trouble does not lie in the horses' shoulders but in the teamster.—W. I. Thomas in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnspeg, Man.

Why are Canadian Horses Left?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As I am always interested in your paper and especially the Questions and Answers column, and as you always seem willing to answer all questions, I wish to ask how it is that our Dominion Government will not allow the British, French and Italian Governments to buy horses from Canadian farmers. We have plenty of good horses in this neighborhood. I saw a man lately trying to trade a good, young, light horse for a buggy. He said he was overstocked with horses and did not know what to do with them. I suppose you are aware what it means to be overstocked with horses, if we have to keep them a year; the farm paper tells us it costs about \$150 and if we have no use for three or four horses we might better give them away than to be bothered with them. As for me, although I have three good Percheron mares, under the present conditions I bred none this year, nor shall I next year unless I can sell some that I have.

I saw some time ago an enquiry for a bit to hold a puller. Try a large one, or a strap around the bottom of horse's head just above the bit; the horse cannot open its mouth and get the bit in its teeth.

I also saw a question how to break a cribber. Having had some experience with one I took the trouble to study this mean habit. I came to the conclusion my horse formed the habit through bolting his oats, so I fed him rolled oats with bran and oil cake, and I put barbed wire all around where he could bite the manger; he seems

to be all right now since he has been running on grass for about two months, but I would not say that the habit will not return.

S. A. P.

Ans.—We are not prepared to say anything further as to why officers of the British and foreign Governments concerned in the Allies' cause are not buying horses in Canada than was pointed out in our issue of April 15, page 626.

Many times has it been hinted that the Canadian Government stopped British and foreign buyers from purchasing in this country. This was stated and denied through these columns some months ago. But then the question came up during the House of Commons debates and Premier Borden put a quietus on further discussion by stating that the Imperial authorities and the Allied nations had entered into an agreement to ensure plenty of reserve horses. It seems Canada is a part of this reserve area. The plans, as Premier Borden stated, could not be made public or discussed. The matter is, then, in the hands of the authorities. The War Office controls the situation. Several letters, much like the one here published, have been received at this office. All the information we have has already been printed. We can only advise those who have suitable army horses to dispose of to take them before the Canadian Remount Commission's buyers when next they are in their district.

It does seem strange to see thousands of horses going through Canada from the United

States while the Canadian horse market is stagnated. No wonder our horsemen ask "why?" But, as part of the military advantage which the Empire and the Allies must develop over the enemy, Canada seems to stand as a reserve so far as horse supplies are concerned. Farmers are not asking exorbitant prices. They want to sell from overstocked farms. And we believe that before this war is over they will sell in large numbers.

Regarding the breeding of mares this year we have advised breeding all the good mares to the best available stallions. It can never pay to allow good mares to go barren. Horses, some good horsemen tell us, will be very dear after the war. This we know, the breeding stock of Europe is being destroyed, and importation will be cut off. In fact it is now believed that America will be drawn upon to replace some of this stock. And, again, the horse is returning to favor as the farm power in the West. All these things point to better times ahead for horsemen. It is not too late yet to breed the mares. True, it costs money to keep horses, but scarcely as much as \$150 per year on the average farm. We would not sacrifice good horses. Divide up the work as much as possible and make all earn their keep.

LIVE STOCK.

Choosing the Flock Header.

The selection of the ram is a matter that should soon receive the attention of sheep-breeders. Careful breeders prefer to have the ram under their own care for some time before the breeding season so that he may become thoroughly accustomed to his new surroundings before being turned with the ewe-flock. While many report good results with small flocks from the use of a well-matured ram lamb, the use of a vigorous yearling or older ram will generally be found more satisfactory. In the case of these older rams those characters which are accepted as an indication of prepotency have reached their full development and a more accurate estimate can be made of their true value as sires. With the man who has a flock of pure-bred sheep or who is following a definite line of grading up, the question of breed is already settled and he will continue to use a ram of the breed that he has already chosen, but with the man who has a flock of "just ewes" or who is starting in the business with a purchased flock of nondescript breeding the breed of the ram is a matter of first importance. While all breeds are good and all have their advocates, the beginner should be governed by the market he intends to cater to as well as the nature of his soil. As a general thing the long-wooled breeds and the heavier Down breeds will give best results on the heavier soils where pastures are good and where the lambs are to be marketed fairly early in the season. On hilly land where the lambs are not to be marketed until the following winter the lighter Down breeds will be found most satisfactory as they furnish a lamb closer to the desired weights for this trade. For the hot-house lamb business the Dorsets will be found to fill the bill.

When the question of breed has been settled the next move is to select the individual. He should display the characteristics of his breed to a marked degree. Too many men with the intention of getting a real good individual make their selection from fitted show stock. If a highly fitted show ram is carefully handled and properly fed good results may be obtained, but it should be borne in mind that it takes as careful handling to get the show ram into breeding condition as it does to get the breeding ram into show fit and an inexperienced shepherd will usually get better results by selecting a ram in vigorous field condition. Great importance should be attached to those characters which indicate prepotency. The ram possessing a strong, decidedly masculine head, short, strong, well-crested neck and with a bold fearless look is likely to be a more prepotent sire than the "ewe-looking" ram. Constitutional vigor and digestive capacity must not be neglected. There should be no depression at the heart, and the fore legs should be a good distance apart. The ribs should spring boldly from the back bone and should be a good length. It is important to look carefully to the nose. The nostril should be large and free from all discharges indicating an animal with a good respiratory system. The fleece is also an important indication of constitutional vigor. Not only should the fleece be typical of the breed, but it should also be dense over all parts of the body. Many rams are bare underneath, and such animals should be avoided, as they are much more liable to colds and catarrh than are those with a close, dense covering of belly wool.

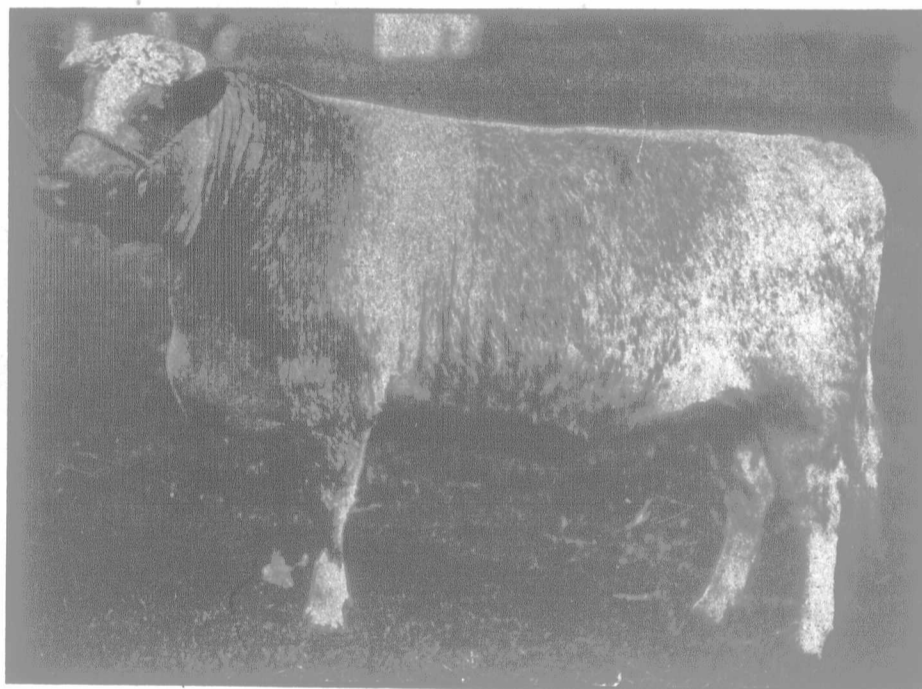
As mutton production is the chief end of the sheep business in Canada, particular attention should be paid to proper mutton conformation in the rams. The shoulders should be broad, compact and well covered, the back and loin broad and

strong, the rump should be long, broad and well filled and the leg should be full and meaty, while a good covering of firm flesh, particularly along the back and over the loins is a point that should be insisted on. The legs must be squarely placed and the pasterns strong with a fair amount of bone of good quality.

Prohibiting the Slaughter of Calves.

A "Maintenance of Live Stock" Bill has recently received its second reading in the British House by which it is made unlawful to slaughter calves before the age of three months and also any animals obviously pregnant. All stockmen have not taken kindly to the Bill and one farmers' meeting expressed its opinion in the form of the following resolution:—

"That this meeting, while being specially desirous in the national interests of increasing the meat production of the country in every practical way, strongly protests against the recent order of the Board of Agriculture prohibiting the slaughter of calves under the age of three months, on the following grounds:—(1) That a large number of calves are totally unfit to rear. (2) That the retention of all calves must mean a considerable lessening of the food supply, as these calves cannot be kept in addition to, but must be instead of other cattle so that the immediate supply of beef, cheese and milk would be curtailed. (3) That the order involves farmers in serious financial loss and disorganization without any corresponding advantage being gained by the community as a whole. Finally we recommend that if any restriction on the slaughter of calves is to remain in force the age limit shall not exceed six weeks instead of three months as at present."



Lady of the Snows.

A prize-winner at the Royal.

There is no doubt but that there is need of conserving, in so far as possible, the live stock and meat-food supplies of the Empire. There is need for every stockman in Canada, as well as in Britain to consider the possibilities of the future and to hold all promising, well-bred animals for breeding purposes, but no one is a better judge of what is suitable to keep and breed and what should go as veal than the practical breeder. He is in a better position than anyone else to solve the problem if he will only act in his own best interests. Thousands of calves from milk-producing sections are suitable for nothing but veal. This, no doubt, is largely due to the use of "any old scrub" of a sire to get the cows in calf. What should be done first to encourage all farmers to use nothing but pure-bred sires capable of getting good, strong valuable calves. There is obviously no gain in keeping a cull calf. There should and would be fewer cull calves if nothing but good bulls were used. It is getting on dangerous ground when the farmer is compelled to kill or to keep. He should be the judge and he should make conditions such that no such enactment would be necessary. Every good calf should be kept. Only the right kind should be produced through the use of the best sires on good females. Now is the time to improve in this country. Keep all the promising youngsters; kill off the scrubs. Then very soon there will be few scrubs produced.

It is also a shame that so many in-calf cows and heifers are slaughtered year after year. Surely it would pay to get the calf and the milk from the cow. If not she is the wrong kind and never should have been bred.

Pig Keeping on Primitive Principles.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is not often that English live-stock breeders go back to primitive (i.e., early) principles in their desire to raise pigs, we'll say, in a manner that is conducive to rapid growth, to a quick turn-over in money, and to a means whereby the pigs are raised under the healthiest possible conditions. Yet such a thing has been done by an old friend of mine, Selwyn Francis Edge, the great motorist, who, having made a fortune out of car building and designing, has gone in for high-class farming at Gallops Homestead, near Ditchling, in the county of Sussex, and within easy road or train journey to Greater London. He is combining dairy farming with pig keeping—the two things run hand-in-glove one with the other, and Edge-like he is doing very well. He is one of those men who are simply bound to get on at whatever they touch—be it making cars, driving them for 24 hours at World's record speed or simply growing pigs at so much per pound. Mr. Edge had a bailiff who built a huge pig house, i.e., a brick building that faced east. All the windows in the building were down the west side and the doors from the respective styes faced to the east and opened into a covered yard. Now the east in England is the cold side; nothing flourishes if it is left to the rude winds that blow constantly from the east. In a few months Mr. Edge was convinced that this was wrong and his sows could not flourish on the cold side of that house. Sunshine there was reduced to a fine minimum. The sows got cold and had stiff joints. He found he had much difficulty in rearing January-farrowed litters so he took the roof off the covered yard and so dodged the building round about by erecting fresh sleeping pens, so that he got one huge covered place with one end and one side almost entirely glass and had big glass windows put in the roof. The result has been that during January, February and March the little pigs as soon as they are weaned go into "the Sunshine Palace" as the glass house is called and are liberally fed and get on rapidly in the bright light and the sunny warmth of the building. There is a continuous current of fresh air passing through without down draft by reason of the open slots at the top of either end. Mr. Edge has found that it is essential for rapid and healthy growth that greedy and bullying pigs should not be allowed in with the others because they upset them. They lose their proper rate of growth if "rustlers" of the Hunnish or Kultured type. If young pigs are watched by regular

weighing, the trouble spent upon that part of the business is well worth while, declares Mr. Edge.

And now one come to the burden of his song, regarding the going back to primitive principles of pig raising in England. I know you in the New Country have your own way of breeding porcines, and that we have erred and strayed too far upon the lines of stye-feeding, forgetting much about allowing pigs to rustle or range for themselves as you do. But S. F. Edge has some cheap woodlands round his farm and as the weather gets brighter the little pigs are sent out into the nearby fields and woods. In May all the January dropped litters are ready to take up their permanent quarters in the woods and there they stay all the summer and fall. They have wooden shelters to sleep in if the weather should break down and become bad. In the really hot weather they sleep in the open. Those pigs not considered good enough for breeding from or not quite up to the standard as pedigree stock are sent to the London porker market after a few weeks spent in Arcadia. Those destined for bacon stay there about six weeks and then go back to the fattening or rapid-growth pens to fulfill their destiny. They have their daily exercise and are weighed weekly, so that it is proved that they are going along the right way. The prevailing idea is that it is then to be seen if they are putting on the necessary number of pounds weight each week in correct ratio to the food they are given. This food is also weighed and valued so that Mr. Edge knows exactly the cost per pound of live weight of every pound the pig has developed. Some individual pigs are found want-

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ing and their special cases are then enquired into
 and the cause for standing still discovered. Green
 feed plays a big part in the rations given the
 developing pigs. The corn meal bill is thus
 reduced and the health of the pigs is improved
 and maintained good. The taste of clean-fed,
 clean-housed healthy bacon and pork can readily
 be realized when one knows how the stock have
 been fed.

This "simple life" method of breeding pigs
 means that there must be sleeping quarters in
 each and every run. The boar enjoys a domain
 50 yards long by 25 yards wide and he has
 plenty of room to exercise himself and forage for
 the green feed to his own tooth or liking. All
 the runs have ponds dug in them so that the pigs
 can delight in a mud bath in hot weather. They
 love it. The houses are eight feet by eight feet
 and are of wood, bolted together and so easily
 removed. They stand on loose bricks, have re-
 movable wooden bottoms and a deep trench is
 dug all round so that the centre keeps dry. The
 fences enclosing the pigs in their several runs are
 made of stout wire. At 12 weeks old the young
 pigs are put into large sections (one is 20 acres
 in extent) where they are given good-sized ponds
 for mixed bathing and where there are deep
 trenches dug under the thick undergrowth, where
 they delight in the cool earth in shaded spots.
 They sleep out in really hot weather and Mr.
 Edge has noted how the young pigs make
 colonies of companions and keep "chummy" till
 the fateful days arrive.

These young pigs are all called to their regular
 meals by a blast on a bugle. In one day a
 strange pig learns from his mates what the bugle
 call means. The quiet woods spring into life
 when the first blast rings out and hundreds of
 squeals and scurrying feet all gallop towards their
 definite sections. Thus Mr. Edge's pigs are free
 from the stiffness associated with animals that
 are reared in styes, the prevailing habit in
 England. Mr. Edge has proved that pig-keeping
 in the way I have described will pay well, even
 if the pigs handled are only cross-breeds which
 can be bought at eight weeks old and grown into
 porkers for the London market. But Mr. Edge's
 fancy is the Large Black Pig and the Middle-
 sized White Pig and he has been the first man in
 Britain to solve the problem of how to use up,
 to the best advantage woodlands that are no
 good for anything, unless it be growing trees,
 which his pigs, as a rule, do not interfere with.
 London, England. G. T. BURROWS.

Breed for Early Lambs.

Probably more than ninety per cent. of all
 lambs raised in Canada are dropped during the
 months of April and May. The majority of
 these lambs run with the ewe flock until fall,
 when they are sold off the grass with no special
 finishing period. A few farmers are making a
 successful attempt at raising lambs for the Easter
 trade, but there is a considerable time between
 this early market and the fall that the supply of
 lambs on our markets is limited to the small
 number that "happen" to come early. Few
 farmers are planning their breeding or their early
 feeding operations to be in a position to market
 lambs before the usual time in the fall. An
 examination of our market reports for the past
 few years reveals the fact that prices have re-
 mained high from the time the lambs first appear
 on the market until well into the summer months.
 To the man with a suitable pen and a special
 early-breeding flock of sheep the hot-house lamb
 business will be found to be very profitable.
 Quotations for spring lambs usually first appear
 in our market reports about April 1. The average
 top quotations for best lambs for the years 1912-
 13-14 during April was \$9.28 each. During May
 for the same years the average was \$9.13 each.
 For the first half of June the average was \$8.04.
 From the middle of June the quotations are by
 the hundred pounds and average as follows for
 the years previously mentioned; June \$11.00; July
 \$9.68; August \$8.20. Quotations early in the
 season are usually for lambs 50 to 60 pounds live
 weight. While a special breed is required for the
 earliest market, any of our mutton breeds will
 usually breed early enough to produce lambs of
 this weight at any time after the first of May,
 if the ewes are properly fed and the lambs forced
 along as quickly as possible.

Taking the average price for the three years
 previously mentioned 7.7 of these 50 to 60-pound
 lambs marketed in April would bring as much
 money as 10 one-hundred-pound lambs marketed
 in October. In May eight of these would be
 worth as much as 1,000 pounds of lamb in
 October, while in June nine of these youngsters
 would be as valuable as ten of the larger lambs
 in October. After the middle of June as all
 prices are quoted by the pound, we can make a
 more direct comparison. A lamb weighing 65
 pounds sold at the average price for the latter
 half of June would be worth as much as one
 weighing 100 pounds sold at the average price in
 October. Lambs weighing 74 pounds in July, 86
 pounds in August or 96 pounds in September
 would be equal in value to lambs of 100 pounds

in October. In all cases it will take more care-
 ful attention to make a success of the early
 lamb business, but a 65-pound lamb in June can
 be made on much less feed than it takes to make
 the 100-pound October lamb and in these days
 feed is money.

The death rate will be higher with the early
 lambs, but most experienced shepherds claim that
 the birth rate is also higher, more twins being
 produced when the ewes are bred early. The
 early lambs also escape such summer troubles as
 the stomach worm.

Digestive Diseases of the Ox—IV.

IMPACTION OF THE THIRD STOMACH.

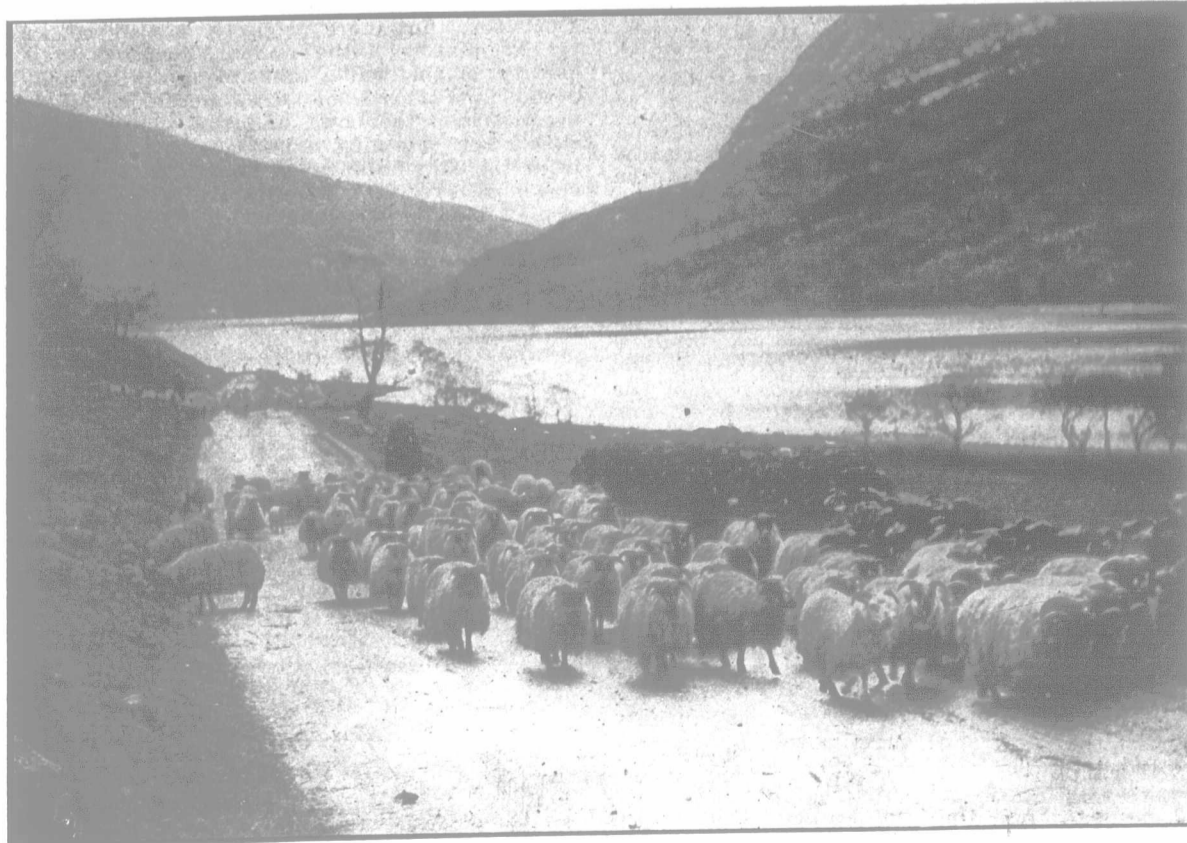
Impaction of the omasum or third stomach—
 often called fardel bound, maw bound, vertigo,
 staggers etc.—consists of impaction of inješta
 between the leaves of the organ, and is some-
 times followed by inflammation of the stomach.
 It is a much more serious disease than impaction
 of the rumen. The contents of the viscus are
 normally drier than that of any other compart-
 ment of the stomach, but when this disease is
 present they become very dry, so dry that in
 some post mortems it has been observed that they
 will burn if lighted with a match or in other
 ways. The disease is caused by the introduction
 into the stomach of food of an indigestible
 nature, particularly that of a dry, woody nature,
 as autumn grass that has been allowed to remain
 in the field until spring and is consumed in
 greater or less quantities by the cattle along with
 the fresh grass; over-ripe hay, poorly saved hay,
 straw, coarse and indigestible herbage sometimes
 found in old pastures, especially where consider-
 able shade is found. Like other diseases of the
 stomach it is often seen when no well-marked
 cause can be given. It is difficult to treat and
 often proves fatal.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms of fardel bound
 are not as typical as those of bloating or im-
 paction of the rumen. In many cases in the
 early stages faeces are passed frequently and in
 small quantities, in some cases in a fluid or semi-
 fluid state and in others quite dry and hard. In
 either case obstinate constipation soon follows,
 the appetite becomes impaired or fully absent,
 rumination ceases, secretion of milk is more or
 less suspended, the muzzle becomes dry and the
 eyes usually dull, but in some cases wild looking.
 In some cases there is delirium noticed in the
 early stages when the patient becomes wild, more
 or less furious and hard to control, but fortun-
 ately these symptoms are not often seen. A
 short grunt is often noticed during expiration,
 especially when the patient is lying. This symp-
 tom is also noticed in impaction of the rumen,
 but the condition of the abdomen, especially on
 the left side is sufficient to enable a man to
 differentiate between the diseases. Respirations
 are usually frequent and short. The patient often
 persists in standing, but in some cases lies con-
 siderably upon her left side with her head turned

towards the flank. Pressure upon the right side
 under the false ribs often causes pain. After a
 time there is generally more or less tympanites,
 caused by fermentation of the contents of the
 rumen in which digestion is also suspended. As
 stated, delirium may be noticed in the early
 stages in some cases, while in others it may occur
 later on, and in some cases there is drowsiness
 and stupor or partial paralysis more or less
 marked during the whole progress of the disease.
 The patient evidently suffers acute abdominal
 pain.

TREATMENT.—Some recommend bleeding, and
 where the brain appears markedly affected it is
 good practice to extract 4 to 6 quarts of blood
 from the jugular vein. It must be understood
 that there is a paralysis, either partial or com-
 plete, of the muscular walls of the viscus and
 also of the muscular fibres of the manyplices, and
 that laxatives or purgatives will not act satis-
 factorily until this paralysis be overcome.
 The actions of purgatives are often very peculiar
 and disappointing. In a reasonable time after
 the administration of a purgative there are two
 or three slight liquid evacuations and the atten-
 dant thinks that free purgation has commenced,
 but these symptoms are often quickly followed by
 a return of the constipation. The administration
 of a brisk saline purgative at first is considered
 good practice by most practitioners. This would
 consist of 1 to 2 lbs. Epsom salts (according to
 size of the patient) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. of gamboge and
 1 oz. ginger. While in a general way the purga-
 tive action of aloes is very slightly marked in
 the ox, it is supposed to have a special action
 on the contents of the third stomach, hence it is
 good practice to add to the above mixture 6 to
 8 drams aloes; the whole to be dissolved in warm
 water and given as a drench. Care must be
 taken to not use hot water as it will cause the
 formation of a waxy mass out of the aloes which
 interferes materially with the administration and
 also materially lessens its purgative qualities.
 Follow this up with 2 to 3 drams of nux vomica
 three times daily to overcome the muscular par-
 alysis. Also give stimulants as 2 to 3 oz. sweet
 spirits of nitre or a cupful of whisky in a pint
 of cold water as a drench every four or five hours
 and allow the patient all the cold water he will
 drink. If free purgation has not commenced in
 24 hours give $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pints of raw linseed oil,
 continue the administration of nux vomica and
 stimulants and about every twelve hours until
 purgation is well established, give 1 lb. Epsom
 salts and 1 oz. ginger, and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of raw
 oil alternately. That is alternate the Epsom salts
 and oil. If the patient will take a little food
 allow reasonable quantities of bran mash with a
 little linseed meal, but no solid food. If he will
 not eat, some nourishment must be given after
 the second day in order to keep up his strength,
 some practitioners for this purpose recommend ale
 or stout; some recommend oatmeal gruel. The
 writer gets better results from boiled flax seed.
 Of this a couple of quarts should be given as a
 drench three or four times daily. This has a
 soothing effect upon the irritated and more or
 less inflamed mucous membrane of the stomach,
 and also has a laxative as well as a nutritive
 effect. Treacle or black strap molasses is highly
 prized by some for the treatment of this and
 other diseases of the stomach and is worthy of
 a trial. Treatment should be kept up until the
 patient either improves or death results.

WHIP.



A Flock near Lock Lubnaig.

FARM.

Drain the Wet Land.

Many times during recent years the importance of underdrainage and the profits derived therefrom have been emphasized in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," and any further discussion on this question may seem like needless repetition to many of our readers. However, a combination of circumstances has occurred during the past year that has made the draining of wet land even more important than it has been in the past.

The farmers of Canada are being told that their loyalty should be expressed by increasing the production of farm crops to feed the Empire during this time of stress and trouble. Many farmers have rightly felt that they have been doing all that can be expected of them in this direction at the present time. But in travelling over the Province the fact is evident to the most casual observer that on many farms, probably on most farms there are some fields or parts of fields on which production could be vastly increased by a comparatively small outlay in underdrainage. The great advantage that this has over other schemes for increasing production is in the fact that the larger crops secured from such land are usually obtained with no more, (in many cases less) labor than was formerly necessary on the same land when undrained. The greater ease with which drained land is made ready for the seed generally more than counterbalances the extra labor involved in harvesting and threshing the heavier crop from properly drained land.

When land was cheap, a farmer could increase his production as easily by purchasing extra land as by underdraining that which he already owned. That time is now past, at least for the greater part of Eastern Canada. Much land can be thoroughly underdrained at a cost of from \$20 to \$30 per acre. In many cases the expenditure of such an amount in drains will increase production to as great an extent as would four or five times that amount now spent in acquiring extra land.

Prices of most farm crops in Canada are now higher than ever before, and there is considerable ground for the belief that they will remain high for years to come. Some years ago, when prices were decidedly lower than they are now, Prof. W. H. Day received reports from a number of farmers throughout Ontario who had drained land according to plans made by the Drainage Staff of the Dept. of Physics of the Ontario Agricultural College. The estimated increase in the value of the crop due to drainage averaged \$21.65 per acre. If this is a fair estimate of the value of underdrainage at that time surely it should not take much argument to convince those who own wet land that it would pay to underdrain now that prices are so much higher.

In many parts of Canada moisture conditions have this year been reversed. Instead of a wet spring followed by dry weather during July and August, we have had a dry spring with a great deal of rain during the summer months. The benefits of thorough drainage are as apparent this year as in an ordinary season, and there is also another benefit which is being brought out by this peculiar season. It will be noticed that rust is much less prevalent on the grain on drained land than on that undrained. Excessive moisture accompanied by heat nearly always produces rust. When the excessive moisture is quickly removed by underdrains the disease is checked to a considerable extent.

A great obstacle to the progress of underdrainage has been the difficulty of securing experienced men to put in the tile. On most farms the farmer and his help have had more work than they could properly attend to without undertaking any extra work such as underdrainage. The consequence has been that many who were thoroughly alive to the advantages of underdrainage were forced to put off their drainage operations. With the increasing number of ditching machines these obstacles are being overcome, and many farmers can now contract to have their tile put in, and with a small amount of overseeing can be reasonably sure that the job will be well done. The question is now mainly a financial one. Those farmers in Ontario who are deterred from undertaking this work because of a lack of ready cash should not hesitate to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Ontario Drainage Act to secure money for this purpose. Under the Act a township council may borrow money from the Provincial Treasurer at five per cent., repayable in twenty equal annual installments. The council is authorized to loan this money to farmers to the amount of seventy-five per cent. of the completed cost of their drains, provided that the total sum loaned to one man does not exceed \$1,000.

Those in Ontario who are in doubt about the size of tile to use, the best system to adopt, the necessary fall or any other practical question connected with the installation of their drains can

secure the services of one of the Drainage Staff of the Department of Physics, O. A. C., by paying his transportation from Guelph to the farm and return at one and one-half cents per mile. These men make a complete plan of the whole area to be drained, whether it be a single drain or a complete system for the entire farm. On this plan size of tile, grade, and distance apart of drains are all shown. In counties where a District Representative is located he will be pleased to aid in the work, and in many cases surveys are made by him, and maps and plans made. If he is too busy he will turn the work over to the Department already mentioned. With ditching machines available in many localities, with money obtainable on such easy terms, with expert assistance in the practical problems of underdrainage so cheaply secured, with the benefits of underdrainage so clearly illustrated, with the high price now being secured for all farm crops, and with the high value of farm land, the farmers of Ontario who own wet land will surely see that production can be increased by drainage more easily, more cheaply and with correspondingly

greater returns from the money invested than in any other way. Drain the wet land. Make every acre "do its bit."

Cut the Weeds in the Pasture.

One of the hardest fields on the farm to keep free of weeds is the permanent pasture. A man may succeed in keeping his hoed crop clean, his hay and grain fields may be models as far as freedom from noxious weeds is concerned, but the permanent pasture may tell a different tale. Canadian thistles, milk weeds, fleabane, ox-eye daisy, the hawk weeds, rib grass, and many others are very often found in large quantities, in a pasture. The other day we passed a farm where the pasture was particularly bad with many weeds, but the owner was taking time by the forelock, and, between the showers which prevented him from cultivating his corn and root crop, he was running the mower over the field and cutting everything clean. As far as the pasture grass itself is concerned this, of course, is not to be recommended, but most of the weeds in this particular pasture were annuals, and those, of course, would be killed by the cutting as they only produce from seed. Then, too, all the perennials that were beginning to bloom would be cut in time to prevent their seeding, the whole going to insure a much cleaner pasture another year. This practice of cutting is one to be recommended, as a dirty pasture field may mean seeding a large part of the farm to bad weeds. The mower could profitably be used on more of our dirty pastures.

THE DAIRY.

Skimmilk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Skimmilk is the most valuable of all the dairy by-products. It is produced by three methods of creaming milk—shallow-pan, deep-can setting, and by the use of what is commonly called a cream separator, but more properly, a milk centrifuge.

The quality of the skimmilk depends upon the quality of the whole milk from which it is produced, the length of time since the milk was drawn from the cow, and the conditions under which the creaming or separation of the cream from the skimmilk takes place. If the whole or new milk creamed, is poor in quality physically and chemically, the skimmilk will have similar poor quality; if the length of time be over 24 hours since the milk was drawn from the cow, undesirable fermentations are likely to have taken place, particularly the lactic, although this might be considered an advantage in cases where it is desired to produce buttermilk from the skimmilk; if the air or water in which the milk be set for the cream to rise is too warm or be germ-laden, it will adversely affect the quality of the skimmilk or if the separator be not kept clean it will injure the by-product for feeding purposes.

While skimmilk has been manufactured into glue, "sizing" material for paper, into buttons and billiard balls, its chief value is as a food for humans and animals. Up to the present, men have not sufficiently realized the value of this dairy by-product as a food.

An American authority says: "A pound of lean beef (round steak for example) contains about .18 lb. of protein and has a fuel value of 870 calories. Two and a half quarts, or 5 lbs. of skimmilk will furnish nearly the same amount of protein and have about the same fuel value as the pound of steak." The steak would cost about 20 cents, the skimmilk at 30 cents per 100 lbs. would cost 1 1/2 cents.

However, there is a sentiment in this country against the use of skimmilk as human food. We

fancy that a family in almost any town in Canada would be socially ostracised and the children would be referred to as "skimmilk kids" if it were known that the family bought this healthful, nutritious, cheap form of food.

We were pleased to find in the City of Copenhagen, Denmark that this sentiment against skimmilk does not prevail. The manager of one of the large Dairy Companies told me that they sold nearly as much skim as whole milk, and the price was about one-half that charged for ordinary whole milk.

Most Canadian Cities prohibit the sale of skimmilk unless it be specially labelled, or is carried in a specially marked, or colored can or bottles, such as "blue." We do not see why this should be necessary except for the dishonesty of dealers and vendors who might be tempted to sell skim for whole milk unless there are special precautions taken to prevent this.

The authors of "Testing Milk and Its Products" give the following percentage composition of skimmilk from two sources or methods of producing, and from three authorities:

Casein & Albumen	Milk Sugar	Ash	Authority
3.26	4.74	.7	Konig
3.55	5.25	.8	Holland
			Van Slyke

It will be noticed from the foregoing table that the chief difference in composition between Gravity and Separator skimmilk is in the fat content—that got by setting or gravity containing more fat, which of course results in a higher percentage of the materials classed as proteids, sugar and ash in the separator milk.

As the chief value of skimmilk for human food lies in the fact that it is a cheap source of proteid or muscle-forming material, and also because the length of time since the milk was drawn from the cow is very materially shortened by the use of a centrifuge for separating the cream from milk, what is known as separator skimmilk is usually judged to be more valuable than that obtained from can or pan setting.

For a long time there was a prejudice on farms against skimmilk from the cream separator. Some farmers said "it is no good for calves" and others reported that it killed calves. The probabilities are that in all such cases there was little or no foundation for the stories about separator milk killing calves. If a calf happened to die that was being fed on milk from a separator, the machine was at once blamed as the cause, although it may have been something quite different. However it is possible that where calves are given the foam, it may cause too much gas in the stomach and produce indigestion. Because of this, the foam should always be removed before the milk is fed to calves. This foam results from air which is drawn into the machine by the rapidly revolving bowl. The air becomes imprisoned by the albuminous material in the milk which is carried into the stomach of the calf. Some separators have special air-vents in the bowl frame and if the hand be held under this vent a strong current of air can be felt, but this is on the outside of the bowl and may or may not become mixed with the discharged skimmilk, depending somewhat on the type of cream separator and the nature of the skimmilk outlet from the bowl of the machine.

While the chief value of skimmilk is as a food for humans and calves, it is also almost indispensable for young pigs, especially after weaning. There is scarcely any other food that will take the place of skimmilk for young pigs. It is for this reason that hogs are a valuable adjunct in dairying. Among European dairymen it is estimated that for each cow there should be three or four hogs kept to utilize the waste and by-products on the farm to advantage. It is claimed that no "soft" bacon is ever found where dairy by-products are used in the feeding of hogs. This is one of the reasons why Danish bacon takes so prominent a place in the markets of Great Britain. This point was forcibly impressed on the writer when visiting the bacon importing establishments of London, Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester a few years ago.

For good results, more particularly with calves it is very important to keep the pails, cans, etc. which contain the skimmilk clean. Wooden vessels should not be used and all cans and pails should have a thorough scalding at least once a week—daily would be better.

In hot weather the germs thrive in unclean skimmilk vessels. Attacks of "scours" and other digestive troubles may be traced frequently to dirty pails. The young calf has a sensitive stomach like the young human, hence needs to be carefully fed during the first three months of its existence.

Some recent tests by an Experiment Station claimed to have got as good results from sour milk as from sweet in calf feeding. These results would need confirmation before we should be inclined to accept them, as sound practice to follow. It is true, though, that the lactic acid in sour milk seems to have a beneficial action in digestion and it is possible we may have to

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in almost any town in Canada... ostracised and the children... to as "skimmilk kids" if it... the family bought this health-... cheap form of food.

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in Cities prohibit the sale of skim-... specially labelled, or is carried... marked, or colored can or bottles... We do not see why this should... except for the dishonesty of dealers... might be tempted to sell skim... unless there are special precautions... at this.

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Ash	Authority
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revise our teaching on this question of sweet and sour milk for calves, but at present it would be safer to feed only sweet, warm, clean skimmilk, especially to young calves.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

The Dairy Cow and the Human Race.

The following points, among others were brought out in Prof. H. H. Dean's address on "The Dairy Cow in Relation to the Human Race," at the School for Rural Leadership recently held at Guelph:

1. Civilized man has almost universally adopted the cow as his foster milk-mother.
2. The reasons for this are: 1, The cow is kind and gentle, hence her milk has a beneficial effect in curbing man's savagery; 2, the milk is similar in composition to human milk; 3, the flow is large, making the cow a profitable animal to keep.

3. The cow in return for her milk may expect from man 1, kind treatment; 2, suitable and abundant food; 3, good housing and cleanly conditions during the winter when she remains inside.

4. Milk for direct consumption should be clean and free from pathogenic germs.

5. In order to obtain clean milk, the cow, her stable, and attendant must be clean.

6. The safest and best all-around milk for general consumption is that which has been pasteurized.

7. When beef is valued at 24 cents per lb., milk at 8 cents per quart, furnishes about 2½ times more food value for the expenditure of one dollar than does beef. Cheese at 20 cents per lb. has similar relative value.

8. Milk and cheese are among the cheapest of human foods which can be purchased.

9. Milk not needed for direct consumption may be manufactured into concentrated, non-perishable products in the form of condensed milk, milk-powder, cheese and butter.

10. Fancy products for the epicure may also be produced, such as cream, ice-cream, milk-sher-bets, whipped cream, etc.

11. The dairy by-products, skim-milk, butter-milk and whey are valuable as human and animal foods. They are essential for raising nearly all kinds of young live stock on the farm.

12. "Milk is elaborated blood." (Aristotle.) It is a product of life; it is associated with new life; it is as mysterious as life.

13. All cows do not secrete milk in like abundance. Farmers should keep none but the best cows; that is, cows which produce from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs. milk in a year, or make 250 to 400 lbs. butter; and raise a calf each year.

14. In order to determine the good and poor cows in a herd, systematic weighing and testing of the milk from each cow in the herd is necessary.

15. "Cow-testing Associations," "Record of Performance" and "Record of Merit" organizations have been established to help the cow-owner in valuing his cows.

The dairy industry is one of the most reliable and profitable lines of agriculture in Canada. It furnishes labor employment all the year and the income is steady month by month, hence it tends to promote thrift and sound economy on the farm.

THE APIARY.

A Starter with Bees.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Why are our farmer beekeepers so silent now? They should speak up and express their views. Of course, it is a busy season and perhaps later we shall hear from them.

There is no business or study, I think, that has the fascination in it that beekeeping has and the more one studies it and knows about it, the more interesting it becomes. I am, as yet, just an amateur in beekeeping, but I intend in the future to go into it more extensively. I had no idea that beekeeping was so interesting until I began to read Langstroth and got acquainted with two or three ardent beekeepers living near here. I then was offered a hive of bees and supplies by a man who had hived a strong swarm that summer but who had sold his farm and had no use for them. I made a beginning as a bee-keeper in this way.

This part of the country is a very good location for bees, as we have an abundance of white clover and alsike and quite a number of bass-wood trees. Within a radius of half a mile from my apiary there are about two hundred and fifty of these trees and nearly every one is covered with bloom this year.

How is the honey crop in other parts of Ontario this year? Around here it is considered a fairly good season by older beemen who know by experience. There will be a surplus of extracted honey from the average colony of about one hundred pounds. When the clover first began

to bloom, the weather was so cold and wet that very little honey was gathered but it has become warmer now and we will have a fair clover honey crop after all. This is the season when the full-width entrance proves its superiority over the narrow entrance. With the cut-in or narrow entrance, there is generally a crowd of bees on the alighting board, ventilating the hive and these interfere with free passage of the field bees which have to push and crowd the others away in order to enter the hive; but where there is the wide entrance, very few ventilators are needed and the field workers can pass in and out freely. This is a poor honey day, as it has been pouring rain all morning, but I suppose it will do more good than harm and perhaps the bees need a rest.

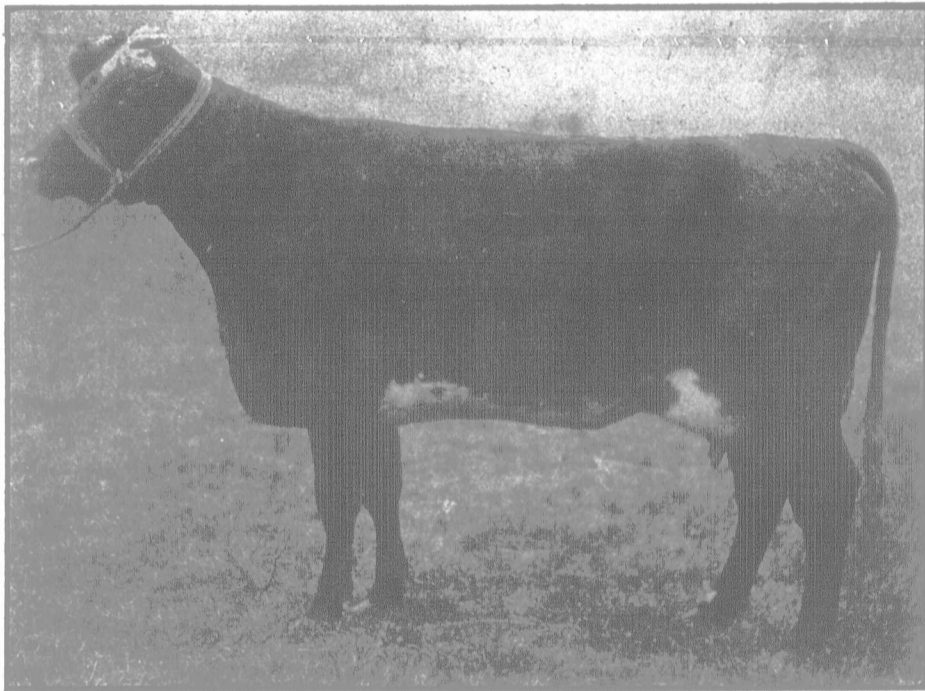
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AMATEUR.

POULTRY.

Poultry Husbandry in Ontario.

F. N. Marcellus, of the Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph, was one of the speakers at the recent Conference for Rural Leadership, held at Guelph. He pointed out among other things that poultry raising is essentially a home industry which appeared in this country almost as soon as the first homes were made. The entire product of the flock, including feathers, was used at home. It was not until long after most of the present-day industries which emanated from the farm had become fairly well established that poultry raising, with its associated industries, be-



Primrose.

The winning milking Shorthorn at the Royal, and reserve champion. This heifer beat a 950-guinea heifer in her class.

gan to be accounted an industry and recognized as of any commercial importance. This is largely due to two associated causes. The first is the high perishability of both poultry and eggs, and the second the poor means of transportation in early days.

Commercially, the poultry industry as a whole is dependant upon present-day improved transportation facilities, and the history of its development has very largely paralleled the history of the development of the modern common carriers, and the development of refrigeration of food products. It was not until means was afforded for transporting poultry products from the farm to the city that production beyond that demanded by home needs became an object, and poultry a source of any considerable money income.

The outlet for the products, afforded by improved transportation facilities, which, of course, led to better prices, stimulated interest in poultry keeping, with the result that better care was given and better accommodation provided. Poultry shows were also held, which led to a better class of stock being kept.

While the growth of the industry during the past fifteen or twenty years has been quite marked, not only in volume but also in improved quality, much remains to be done. It is a matter of general knowledge that a large percentage of the poultry in the Province of Ontario to-day is mongrel or cross-bred stock. It is also a matter of general knowledge that from the standpoint of economic production and uniformity of product the mongrel in no way compares with the pure-bred fowl. Our aim, therefore should be to dispose of the mongrel and keep only pure-bred stock. Just a word of caution, however, in this respect. There is a great difference in the producing qualities of different breeds, as there is also a great difference in the productive-

ness of the different strains of the same breed. Strain, therefore, should receive at least as much consideration as breed.

The question of housing has been juggled with, more or less, during the rapid growth which the industry has had. Practically all stages of evolution have been passed through from the extremely warm artificially heated house to the opposite extreme of the open front house built of single ply lumber. Each has had its champion. The style or type of house is not, however, of so great importance. The house which will supply the birds with an abundance of fresh air and be dry and free from drafts and well lighted, will be the one found most satisfactory. More attention to the above factors would very materially assist in reducing the amount of disease in the flocks of the Province, particularly tuberculosis, which is to be found in over fifty per cent of the farm flocks of Ontario.

There are rations and rations, to be recommended for feeding under various conditions and kinds of stock, but it is next to impossible to give any feeding standard that is economical and practical in all sections of the country. Simplicity should govern the preparation of all rations, and the grains and other foods available locally should be used as largely as consistent with price and adaptability. Whole grains, wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat, form the major portion of the ration, but must be supplemented with a dry or moist mash composed largely of the mill by-product of the above. Cooked vegetables may also be used economically in the mash. The whole grains and mash foods are, of course, indispensable, but it is equally important that

the birds receive an abundant supply of green food, cabbage, mangels, sugar beets, etc. Animal food in the form of sour skim-milk or buttermilk or some form of butcher-shop waste must also be provided if production is to reach its maximum. Grit and shell material should be available to the birds at all times.

Quality and uniformity in any product commands its ready sale on the markets of any country. Much remains yet to be accomplished in these particulars in marketing the products from the flocks of Ontario. Having first realized the importance of offering an article of high and uniform quality, and second the perishable nature of the product which we are handling, we will then be in a position to market the products from the poultry of the

Province with a maximum of profit to the producer and trade and a minimum of waste to the country. It is a well-known fact that millions of dollars are lost annually, due to carelessness and improper handling.

HORTICULTURE.

Spray Now.

The following letter has been received from Prof. L. Caesar, of the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., and fruit growers should read it carefully and act at once:

"This wet weather is almost sure to result in an attack of apple scab and sooty fungus or ink spot unless owners of orchards spray them as soon as possible. I would, therefore, suggest that you put a notice in the Horticultural portion of your magazine to the effect that it would be well to spray all trees that have a crop on them, or a partial crop using the lime sulphur at the strength of 1,008, which is equivalent to 1 gal. of commercial lime sulphur diluted to 40 gals. of water. It will be wise to add to this about 1 lb. of arsenate of lead. The spraying should not be done on a very hot and sultry day when the sun is shining, because at such a time it is likely to result in severe sunscalding of exposed fruit so that on hot days it would be well to spray in the evening after about four o'clock, but on windy or cool days spraying may be done at any time. It should be applied with a fine nozzle and the fruit well covered both from above and below. The scab is just as likely, or even more likely to attack the underside than the upper, because the underside is more shaded. Apples are scarce this year in a large part of the Province, and those who have clean fruit are likely to receive good prices."

Not so Many Apples in Sight.

The third Fruit Crop Report for the season of 1915 has just been issued, and the general complaint from all districts is, "too much rain." The July report states that the weather had been favorable for fruits in Ontario with no complaints of scab development. However, we have heard fruit growers complaining of late of a great deal of scab even in sprayed orchards. According to the fruit crop, small fruits were all harvested in good condition. Plenty of moisture has been the rule in the fruit-growing sections of Quebec, but in the Abbotsford district hail has done considerable damage. In Nova Scotia heavy winds have reduced the crop considerably, and excessive wet weather has caused the development of fungus, which will mean a large production of No. 3 fruit. Rain has been so bad in British Columbia as to interfere with the marketing of small fruits, and apple scab has developed considerably. Conditions were better after the middle of July. However, the yield will be fair in the Pacific Province.

Taken on the whole the most distinctive feature in the apple section is the change in the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia. In the former Report the crop from that district was estimated at 2,000,000 barrels, but the heavy drop and unfavorable weather, together with the ravages of the canker worm have reduced the crop so that the estimate is 1,000,000 barrels in place of the former large estimate. The Ontario apple crop is light. Particularly is this the case in Western Ontario and on the later varieties. In the lake region east of Toronto, conditions are very satisfactory and the crop, while not heavy, is very clean and of good quality. British Columbia will have a smaller yield than last year, and on account of apple scab and the aphid in the Okanagan Valley there will be a considerable quantity of No. 3's.

Very few price quotations are made in the Report. It is said that several growers in Prince Edward County have sold early varieties for \$1.40 per barrel on the tree for Nos. 1 and 2. Buyers are reported to be offering \$1.00 per barrel on the tree for all varieties.

The total production of apples in the United States for this year is 194,000,000 bushels as compared with 253,000,000 bushels in 1914. Peaches are estimated at a total production of 58,000,000 bushels in the United States, being 4,000,000 bushels more than in 1914.

There is a small acreage of tomatoes in Ontario this year, but in spite of late frosts fields have come on well, and the fruit is ripening satisfactorily. The yield will be good, and the condition of the crop is excellent.

In spite of the late frosts the grape crop in the Niagara District will be from 60 to 75 per cent. normal and of good quality. Concord and Wordens are the varieties carrying the heaviest loads.

The Ontario pear crop will be very light, and Nova Scotia will only have a moderate crop. British Columbia reports a heavy yield.

On the whole the plum crop will be big, some districts reporting 80 per cent. of a full crop, some 90 per cent., and some a very heavy yield.

The peach crop, formerly reported to be heavy, has fallen considerably, but sufficient are still left on the trees to insure a fair crop. Niagara reports 85 to 90 per cent. of a full yield. Lambton County has a full crop on the lake shore with a very light set elsewhere. Although leaf curl has been bad in some parts of British Columbia there will be a heavy crop in that Province.

Fruit Picking, Packing and Marketing Advice.

In December, 1912, the British Columbia Government appointed a Royal Commission of Agriculture to investigate the conditions affecting agriculture in all its branches throughout the Province. During 1913 and 1914 members of this Commission visited the leading European countries, Australia and New Zealand, the Prairie Provinces of Canada, Washington, Oregon and California, and Ontario.

The following observations on the Western Market are taken from the Report prepared by this Commission:

The fruit and vegetable growers of British Columbia had been accustomed to regard the Prairie Provinces as a market that could be depended upon to take, at fair prices, all that British Columbia would export of those products. The rapid growth of population in those Provinces had increased this confidence, and it was an unpleasant shock when, in 1912, with the first considerable amount of fruit to export, it was found that this valuable market was being treated as a dumping-ground by growers in the United States, with the usual result.

There was a wide variation in the grade of the Washington apple marked 'U', some being quite inferior, most of them ranking with British Columbia grade No. 2's, and some which could be graded as No. 1's. In selling these the growers usually tell their customers that

the Canadian grade number when placed on American boxes is no indication of quality, as they are all marked No. 2 in order to avoid any risk from inspection. In this way the value to the shipper of the strict enforcement of the 'Fruit Marks Act' is minimized. There is a prejudice in the minds of many, more particularly in Manitoba and to a lesser degree in Saskatchewan, in favor of apples from Ontario, but this appears to be steadily lessening. It seems to have been due to the introduction in the first place of boxed apples of some of the poorer varieties, in the attempt to get low-priced boxed fruit to compete with the barreled apples.

The popularity of the box as a package is steadily gaining ground, and the box zone is extending eastward. The American-shaped box is more popular than that fixed by Canadian law for export.

The grading of Ontario apples is about the same as that of British Columbia when in boxes, but in barrels the No. 1 Ontario apples are usually equal in grade to British Columbia boxed No. 2's. The demand in the Western cities is for some No. 1's and more No. 2's, and the country demand is altogether for No. 2's so that west of Winnipeg it is estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the consumption is of No. 1 and the balance No. 2. There is also a considerable market for No. 3's without, it is contended, reducing the consumption of No. 2's. Some No. 3's were sent boxed, some even wrapped, some unpacked, and some in crates weighing about 80 lbs. The dealers thought they should be packed sufficiently to avoid bruising, but that it was unnecessary to pack them as carefully as other grades or to wrap.

Wholesale prices ranged during October from \$1.65 for No. 2's of ordinary varieties to \$2.50 for No. 1 McIntosh Reds. Retail prices from \$2.10 for No. 2 Baxters in Saskatoon to \$2.75 for No. 1 McIntosh Reds at Moosejaw.

Ontario apples were selling at retail from \$5.50 to \$7.00 per barrel. Ontario boxes of No. 1's, which cost \$1.50 in Ontario plus 25 cents freight, were retailing at \$2.50 in Winnipeg.

MARKETS.

Do not send all your fruit to Toronto market. Berries have been low in price here while other points have gone without. Help your district and yourself by distributing your shipments more evenly over the country. Associations should receive your best encouragement, as they are in a position to note more closely than the individual the shipments each day to the various markets. Unless something is done, prices will continue so low throughout the season as to render returns for all fruits unprofitable. If you do not take care of the smaller cities and towns the commission merchant will, and the extra profit will go into the wrong pocket.

IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL PICKING AND HANDLING OF FRUIT.

One of the problems which confronts the fruit-growers of the present day is the placing of their fruit at a fair profit to themselves but, if possible, at a lower price to the consumers. Much has been said and written about eliminating the middleman in this connection, but to adequately dispose of the tremendous amount of fruit grown the middleman, is and probably always will be, necessary. Since that is the case, we, as fruit-growers, should work with and not against the wholesale and retail fruit dealers. For, while it is undoubtedly true that excessive profits are often made out of fruit by some middlemen, yet the retail merchants at least claim that, contrary to public belief, they are not making any fortune out of handling fruit. A prominent Toronto Grocer estimates from his actual experience that the overhead expenses of running his store average 15 per cent. Thus, if he buys a basket of fruit at \$1.00 and sells at \$1.15 he is just breaking even and making no profit at all.

This 15 per cent. is general overhead expenses. In the case of fruit and other perishable goods there is always the additional expense of waste from decay, etc., to be added, estimated to amount to 10 per cent. in the case of tender fruits.

What causes this decay? Part of it is the natural decay of over-ripe fruit and part the result of improper picking and subsequent handling. Here, then, is an opportunity for the fruit grower to work in harmony with the middleman, helping him, helping the consumer, and helping himself; for a lower price to the consumer means more fruit consumed and thus extended markets to take care of our fruit output, which is constantly increasing.

In California orange and lemon pickers wear cotton gloves so as to avoid even a finger nail scratch on the fruit. The packers discard all fruits which show the slightest scratch, and in this way the orange-growers are able to place their fruit on Ontario and much more distant markets with a minimum of decayed fruit, for it is fruit which has been injured through being bruised, roughly handled, stem punctured, left standing in the sun after picking or packing, picked too soon or too late, picked when damp,

or otherwise improperly treated, that decays first and makes up the bulk of 10 per cent. decay which the grocer has to reckon with and tack on to his selling price.

Pay a little more attention to the picking end then. It is difficult to get pickers who are naturally good pickers, but much can be done if a fairly strict oversight is kept over them and attention given to those pickers who are not doing good work.

As soon as a basket of fruit is picked it should be set somewhere in the shade, not left standing in the sun where it heats quickly, greatly hastening decay. When the days are very warm it is a good plan when possible to let the picked fruit remain outside overnight, as it will cool off there much more rapidly and be several degrees cooler in the morning than if left piled up in the fruit house where the circulation of air is often poor.

Great injury has been done the fruit industry of the Province by marketing immature and over-ripe fruit. There is a great temptation, especially with grapes, to ship a quantity of fruit while it is still green and unfit for food on the market early in order to secure high prices. This practice has a very depressing effect on the market, as a consumer who has once bought a basket of such fruit has no inclination to buy again. We must deal honestly if we are to retain and extend our present markets. And if a few of us are not inclined to be "naturally" honest in regard to immature fruit, the Dominion Fruit Inspectors have been instructed to "assist" the growers to be honest in this matter. Special precautions are to be taken to see that no such fruit goes on the market this season and fruit-growers generally will welcome inspection and prosecution along this line by the Dominion Inspectors.

Little need be said concerning shipping over-ripe fruit, except that if you are determined to ship it, grade it into baskets by itself, and so avoid spoiling the sale of your good fruit. An otherwise excellent basket of fruit looks very messy and unattractive by the time it arrives on the market, even if only a very small per cent. of over-mature fruit has been left in it. Make more frequent pickings of small fruits and so have little or no over-ripe fruit to pick. Take as much as possible of the responsibility of poor picking out of the pickers' hands, as the average picker working by piece work, cares little what the fruit is like as to maturity.

Never pick fruit when at all damp or wet, unless it is absolutely unavoidable, or unless the fruit will be in the consumers' hands within a very few hours. Cherries, plums and peaches are very liable to rot badly if packed damp and then shipped by express. The heat of the car and the moisture soon work havoc, the rot spreading rapidly through the baskets. Damp strawberries, raspberries and blackberries mold rapidly after being picked and present a very poor appearance on the market.

Lastly, avoid a big bulk of fruit in picking baskets. Fruit is tender and crushes and bruises easily. In picking apples and pears use slatted orchard boxes which allow of a free circulation of air. In a barrel there is no circulation of air. Fill the boxes only so full as to allow of piling them one on top of another, thus saving space. Keep the fruit clean at all times.—From an Ontario Fruit Pamphlet.

Blackleg a Bad Potato Disease Appears in Ontario.

The protracted wet spell through which most of the country has just passed has been the cause of much worry to potato growers, who, by experience, know that late blight with the accompanying rotting of the tubers is more prevalent in wet seasons. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture has proved effective in combating this disease, but now a newer rot is making its appearance. The disease at present doing damage in some fields is known as blackleg, and it rots the stalks as well as the old seed. At first the trouble was believed to be Little Potato, but later investigation showed that a much more serious infection was becoming prevalent in Ontario.

With Little Potato, which is also more or less frequently found, the young plants may be killed prematurely, no top showing at all while small tubers appear below ground. In some cases the plants grow large and very bushy, but the tubers are very small. Small, aerial potatoes in the axils of the leaves and entirely above ground are also often found. The tubers when affected are generally covered with small, dirt-like scales. These appear very black when the tuber is washed. It is in these that the fungus is carried and it may spread in potatoes being kept for seed. Such seed should not be used. This disease is worst on heavy soils, and under-drainage and improved soil conditions aid in stamping it out.

All seed should be treated, as for potato scab, with formalin 1 pint in 30 gallons of water, the seed soaked for two hours before being cut. This disease is more or less common every year, but is not generally considered very harmful. But

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Hints

Editor

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properly treated, that decays first the bulk of 10 per cent. decay has to reckon with and tack on ice.

more attention to the picking and difficult to get pickers who are pickers, but much can be done if oversight is kept over them and those pickers who are not doing

a basket of fruit is picked it somewhere in the shade, not left in sun where it heats quickly and decays. When the days are very hot plan when possible to let the fruit outside overnight, as it will ripen much more rapidly and be several days the morning than if left piled up where the circulation of air is

has been done the fruit industry by marketing immature and over-ripe is a great temptation, especially when a quantity of fruit while it is unfit for food on the market to secure high prices. This practice has a depressing effect on the market, who has once bought a basket of fruit has no inclination to buy again. We must learn to retain and extend the life of our fruit. And if a few of us are not "naturally" honest in regard to the Dominion Fruit Inspectors' duty to "assist" the growers to market their fruit, special precautions are necessary that no such fruit goes on the market and fruit-growers generally should be inspected and prosecuted along with the Dominion Inspectors.

said concerning shipping over-ripe fruit that if you are determined to ship into baskets by itself, and so the sale of your good fruit. An over-ripe basket of fruit looks very attractive by the time it arrives on the market, but only a very small per cent. of fruit has been left in it. Make selections of small fruits and so have a large quantity of ripe fruit to pick. Take as much responsibility of poor pickers' hands, as the average piece work, cares little what happens to maturity.

fruit when at all damp or wet, is utterly unavoidable, or unless the consumers' hands within a few minutes, plums and peaches are not badly if packed damp and then the heat of the car and the work havoc, the rot spreading through the baskets. Damp strawberries, blackberries mold rapidly after they present a very poor appearance

a big bulk of fruit in picking is tender and crushes and bruises apples and pears use slatted crates which allow of a free circulation of air, there is no circulation of air, only so full as to allow of piling of another, thus saving space. Clean at all times.—From an pamphlet.

Bad Potato Disease Starts in Ontario.

A wet spell through which most potatoes just passed has been the cause of potato growers, who, by exact late blight with the accompaniment of the tubers is more prevalent. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux proved effective in combating this disease at present doing damage is known as blackleg, and it is well as the old seed. At first believed to be Little Potato, but it is shown that a much more serious was becoming prevalent in

potato, which is also more or less the young plants may be killed top showing at all while small row ground. In some cases the plants are very bushy, but the tubers are small, aerial potatoes in the ground and entirely above ground are the tubers when affected are with small, dirt-like scales. Very black when the tuber is these that the fungus is carried and in potatoes being kept for should not be used. This disease in soils, and underdrainage and conditions aid in stamping it out.

be treated, as for potato scab, in 30 gallons of water, the two hours before being cut. More or less common every year, is considered very harmful. But

this year it has appeared in larger quantity and in conjunction with the much more serious trouble, blackleg.

Blackleg has been found on different farms in Middlesex Co., Ont., and is reported from other parts of the Province. At first it was believed that it had been brought in on potatoes imported into the Province from New Brunswick, but cases have been found where Ontario-grown seed was used. The Department is now working on the disease in an endeavor to discover its origin and stamp it out.

Blackleg is described as a bacterial disease carried on the seed tubers. It causes the seed to rot sometimes before the young sprouts break through the ground. From this cause the stand may be irregular and very weak. Sprouts from affected tubers soon show the rot, and the stalks turn black to the surface of the ground or above. The plant soon stops growing, the leaves turn pale and curl upward in a spindling appearance. The plant and leaves grow upright and generally form a more or less compact top. Diseased plants soon die, setting no tubers. Heavy soils are suitable to the rapid development of the disease, which may spread from the stem to the tubers, causing a very bad soft rot.

Very little work has been done by investigators on this disease so far. It has been found, however, that it is carried over in the seed tubers, and care should be taken in the selection of seed to avoid planting infected potatoes. All the seed should be treated as previously mentioned with formalin solution. Right now, growers should watch their fields and go over them carefully and pull out all diseased plants and burn them. Get rid of the entire plant and decaying seed tuber. Burn or bury in lime. This is important. If the disease is found get after it early. The plants showing symptoms should be rooted out completely. Watch the field carefully. If the plants show the bunching, curled-leaved, sickly, yellowish appearance and some of them topple over and die go over each row and destroy every weakly plant. The disease must not be allowed to spread. Watch it now and be careful to treat all seed with formalin after rigid selection next spring. Bacteriologists at the O. A. C. are now working on the disease, and growers anxiously await their findings. In the meantime, take every field precaution to stamp it out.

Hints on Handling the Apple Crop.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With the prospect of a small crop of apples in Ontario, growers will expect to find a market without difficulty. Also, they will expect good prices; but it will not be good policy to boost the price to the consumer so high that apples will be expensive luxuries. This is merely one aspect of the whole problem of marketing the crop.

One is tempted to ask whether there is a recognized market for apples in the same way that there is a market for beef and potatoes. The cases are not exactly similar, for beef and potatoes sell the year round, while apples are in the market for six months at most. They also require specially good storage, and there is probably no better place for them than the consumer's cellar. If householders were to make a practice of laying in two or three barrels or crates of apples just as they lay in fuel, then what we call the surplus in good seasons would be rapidly absorbed. This used to be the rule at one time, but if my own observations are representative it has come to be the exception. A Christmas census of those who have a barrel in the cellar would be interesting.

Last year the Lambton Fruit Growers' Association held an Apple Show at Sarnia, several hundred barrels and boxes being displayed for two or three days in the rink. Local manufacturers also sent exhibits, and in the evening there were concerts for the Belgian Relief Fund. At the end the fruit was auctioned, and brought good prices, as high as \$5.00 a barrel in some cases. Even allowing for many barrels that went cheaper the average was high, and practically every barrel went directly into a home where the fruit was certain to be used. The idea looks to be worth following up. There are many small places where two or three growers might organize an Apple Show, getting the use of a rink or town hall at a reasonable figure, and local co-operation in the way of entertainment. The essentials are that the fruit must be attractively displayed in a clean, dry place, properly labelled, so that people will have a chance to learn what good Canadian apples really are.

If space is available other exhibits may be sought, but there must be room to move about and inspect. It is not everyone who is familiar with a well-packed barrel of graded apples, and the opportunity of learning the names of the less-known sorts is valuable. It is also necessary to correct the impression that Canadian apples, on the whole, are wormy and unsound. There are many farmers who have a few trees, which are not sprayed or cultivated, and if they give a crop it is drawn to market as cheaply and with

as little trouble as possible. So we see piles of apples in the grocery stores, wormy and bruised, many of the windfalls, dumped out of a wagon on to the floor. They have a certain value, and ought not to be wasted, but they give a bad impression of apples generally.

Come to think of it, there is no other class of food in which so much latitude is allowed. If strawberries or currants were offered for sale half-rotten the food inspector would send them to the dump. If meat or fish showed maggots or any sign of disease it would not only be condemned, but the vendor would find himself in jail. Yet we buy wormy apples as a matter of course.

Needless to say, a well-arranged exhibit, open for two or three days, has an educational value beyond anything that can be put into print. The auction should be held in the evening, so that everyone can attend. People love a genuine, old-fashioned auction, with a capable man wielding the hammer, and if the crowd is there good prices are fairly certain.

That local tradesmen might object does not seem to be true in the case of fruit. Few grocers and provision dealers have storage for any quantity, and handle no more than is called for. Last year, after several hundred barrels had been sold in Sarnia, I supposed the dealers would be stocked up, and asked my grocer to let me have a barrel of Spies or Baldwins. To my surprise, he said he had not bought any, not having storage; he expected some of his farmer friends to draw in a few barrels, but was not sure. At this stage I got into communication with a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate," who supplied what I wanted at a reasonable price. This is a way of doing business that might be ideal, but is apparently not much encouraged by growers.

Selling at retail is an art in itself, and if a producer says he is not prepared to go to the trouble and expense of doing a retail business, he cannot grudge a profit to those who take the job off his hands. Large apple growers have no time to bother with small sales, but those who have fifty barrels or less of graded apples might do worse than offer them directly to consumers by the simple process of advertising in the papers.

Using three or four papers a man could get a lot of publicity for a few dollars, and if he sold only fifty barrels the selling cost would be only a few cents per barrel. The ads. would be liners, stating the kinds and grades of apples for sale, and prices, preferably delivered at any railroad station within fifty miles radius. Mail-order houses find it best to quote delivered.

As to the actual handling of orders one or two hints may not be amiss. Buying by mail, "sight unseen" is now an established use, but buyers who remit with order expect business-like treatment. All orders should be acknowledged by post-card, stating when shipment will be made. This should be reasonably prompt, which would mean, in practice, that the seller would ship as often as he could make up a load to draw to the station. He should be careful about the consigning, and every barrel should be tagged or otherwise fully addressed. In the course of a few years a grower might accumulate a list of satisfied customers, who would be likely to order every fall if reminded, and such a connection would be valuable.

Lambton Co., Ont. WILLIAM Q. PHILLIPS.

FARM BULLETIN.

Regina Exhibition a Great Success.

Taking into consideration the number and quality of live stock, the excellence of all other exhibits and the magnificent attendance this year's Exhibition at Regina was at least the equal of any previous one. As at Brandon the display of live stock, particularly in the Clydesdale and beef cattle classes, was the outstanding feature of the Exhibition. In most classes the exhibitors at Brandon met fresh competitors, and many changes were made in the awards.

HORSES.

Clydesdales.—Exceptional quality was evident throughout the class, but many, even of the winners, possessed none too much scale. E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., placed the winners in first over last year's winner, Haile's Surprise, exhibited by R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask., received first over last year's winner, Haile's Surprise, owned by T. J. How, Regina. Geo. A. Stutt's Mahomet was third. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., had the first and second winners in the three-year-old class in Park Mains Bruce, and Hillcrest Montrave, O. A. Williamson, Pamburn, Sask., was third with Lord Tooley. Tom Wallace, Tregarva, Sask., won the red ribbon in the two-year-old class with the Count of Hillcrest. This horse also won the championship in both Canadian-bred and the open classes. Thos. Heggie, Condie, was second in the two-year-old class with Golden Youth, while D. Radcliffe, Sinaluta, Sask., was third with Majestic

Wave. Prizes in the yearling stallion class went to Stutt, Wallace and Taber in the order named. W. Grant, Regina, came out strong in the female classes, winning first in the classes for yearling, three-year-old filly, two-year-old filly, and the female championship with his two-year-old, Princess Carruchan, the Brandon champion. Heggie, Stutt and Mutch won in the order named in the class for brood mare. Taber was first for mare and two progeny, and for stallion and five of his get.

Percherons.—Several changes were made in the Brandon placings by Judge A. Galbraith, Brandon, Man. In the aged stallion class the champion, Bijou, had to take second place to Frank J., owned by D. Hepburn, Rouleau, Sask. Rosine was again female champion for Upper Bros., Calgary, Alta. This firm secured the bulk of the prizes, but had close competition throughout the female classes from C. D. Roberts & Sons, Osborne, Man.

Belgians.—The exhibitors in this class were: G. Rupp, Lampman, Sask.; A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach, Sask.; G. Wilcox, Regina; Geo. Chambers, Regina, and W. H. Scott, Regina. The strongest exhibit was brought out by Downey, who won first prize for aged stallions with Orange de Hofstade, as well as for stallion and five of his get, and champion stallion. Rupp had the champion female.

Suffolks.—The Arm River Stock Farm, Girvan, Sask., exhibited many fine animals in this class, but met with no competition.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—As at Brandon, competition was keen among many animals of exceptional quality. Judge W. A. Dryden made several alterations in the former placings, beginning with the aged bull class, where he placed Watt's Browndale at the top, with Auld's Burnbrae Sultan second, Barron's Oakland Star, who was first at Brandon had to be content with third. Gainford Perfection repeated his Brandon performance by winning first in the two-year-old class, and later the senior and grand championships. In the junior championship Yule & Bowes won with their senior bull calf over Barron's junior yearling that received the award at Brandon.

In the aged cow class Nonpareil 46 th, from the Auld herd, was moved up from fourth to first place, while Watt's fifth prize cow at Brandon, Thelma 2nd, landed second, with Yule & Bowes third on Spring Valley Buckingham. Barron's Emma of Oak Bluff, winner at Brandon, was relegated to fourth place. Sittyton Lady 3rd, that won second for Watt at Brandon, was left out entirely. In the two-year-old class Barron's Fairview Baroness Queen was placed between Watt's Silver Queen and May Queen. Silver Queen was again made senior and grand champion, and Auld's Countess 16th junior champion. In the senior herds second and third placings were reversed, the prizes going to Watt, Auld and Barron in the order named.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The competition at Regina and the results were largely a duplication of those at Brandon. Jas. Bowman and J. D. McGregor again shared the awards fairly evenly. Evreux of Harviestoun and Key of Heather 2nd, the aged bull and aged cow from the Brandon herd, again won the male and female championships. Bowman's Elm Park Keepsake 17th was again junior female champion. In aged herds McGregor was first, and Bowman second and third. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., judged the Aberdeen-Angus class as well as the Herefords and part of the sheep.

Herefords.—Honors in this class were again keenly competed for by the herds of L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; Jas. Page, Wallacetown, Ont., and J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man. A new exhibitor, The Arm River Stock Farm, came to the front in the senior bull calf class. Page's aged bull, Bonnie Brae 31st, was again champion male. In the aged cow class Clifford's Perfection Lass was moved up from third to first, and was later made senior champion. This change in the placing was by no means a popular one. Chapman's junior yearling heifer, Beau Fairy, was again junior and grand champion female. In aged herds the first and second at Brandon were reversed and the placing here was Clifford first; Chapman second; Page third. A similar change was made in the class for three, the get of one sire; Chapman landing first, with Clifford second and Page third. Prizes for four calves bred and owned by exhibitor were awarded in the same order.

Holsteins.—The black and white made a particularly strong showing at Regina. Prof. G. E. Day, who judged all the dairy cattle, made several important changes among the Brandon prize winners. Geo. Benington, Winterburn, Alta., was again first in the aged bull class with Count Tensen A. Geo. T. Prouse, Ostrander, Ont.; moved into second place in this class with Dot's Abbecker. A. B. Potter, Langban, Sask., was third. In the class for two-year-old bulls, Sir Fayne of Golden West, the first prize winner at Brandon and champion at Calgary, had to take second place to Korndvke Posch Pontiac. Both are owned by J. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta. In the aged cow class Prouse's Molly of

Bayham, the Brandon champion, somewhat out of condition, did not get into the money at all. Jacoba Johanna, Benington's Calgary champion, received the red ribbon in this class, and later was made senior champion. Many thought she deserved the grand championship, but Prof. Day placed Benington's senior heifer calf in the premier position. The group prizes were awarded as follows: Aged herd, Benington, Prouse, Laycock. Four calves, Laycock, Benington, Prouse. Three by one sire, Prouse, Benington, Laycock.

Ayrshires.—Comparatively little competition took place in this class; only the herds of R. Ness, De Winton, Alta., and F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask., were entered. Ness received the majority of the best prizes, including both championships.

Jerseys.—The noted herd of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., won most of the awards, but J. H. Harper & Sons, Westlock, Alta., made a most creditable display and received a fair share of the money. Bull's High Fern Noble was male champion. Brampton Marcia, owned by the same firm, won the honor in females.

SHEEP.

Competition in this department was notably weak, although individuals of high merit were evident in most classes. Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., were the only exhibitors in Oxford; Jas. Bowman, Guelph in Suffolks; and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask., in South-downs. Shropshires were exhibited by A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont., and F. T. Skinner. The Ontario flock won both championships and most of the first prizes. In Leicesters Herbert Smith, Camrose, Alta., won both championships and all firsts except two won by A. B. Potter Langbank, Sask. The Dorset Horn and Hampshire breeds were shown in one class. A McEwen, on his Hampshires, received the bulk of the prizes in competition with Dorsets exhibited by J. A. Chapman.

SWINE.

Competition was not overly strong in most of the pig classes. In Berkshires S. Dolson & Sons, Norval, Ont., won the large share of the prizes with Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man., and A. F. Davidson, Watrous, Sask., occasionally getting into the money. Many excellent animals competed in the Yorkshire class. Five Western breeders had herds out, but the largest winners were A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man., and R. D. McMurchy, Regina. Poland Chinas were exhibited by F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man., and L. S. Hughey, Berchard, Sask., while J. Maurer, Olive, Alta., and E. B. Cutter, Rouleau, Sask., exhibited Duroc Jerseys; the first mentioned being the larger winner in each class.

Fly Time.

By Peter McArthur.

As a rule old Fenceviewer hasn't much faith in me. Of course this is entirely due to her independent and predatory nature. She is accustomed to rustling for herself and apparently does not feel the need of cultivating a thankful spirit for anything I do for her. I even suspect that she would renig at milking time if it were not more comfortable to play the game and give down. Up to the present we have continued to live on the same farm without serious disagreement and yet without any bond of affection being established. She goes her way as far as the fences will allow, and I go my way. But there are signs of a change. During the past week her actions have indicated that she thinks I may be of some use after all. As you have doubtless noticed, the flies are unusually bad this year. The cattle have been simply covered with them. When we took them into the stable at milking time they seemed in such misery and were so restless that it was almost impossible to milk them. They were all the time lashing their tails, swinging around their heads and trying to paw up hoofduls of dust and dirt against their sides. Though we have ingenious little contraptions for holding their tails it seemed positively cruel to use them when they were being pestered and bitten, so, after due consideration, we bought a spray pump and a gallon of some coal tar by-product that smelled like a political investigation. After milking we proceeded to spray the cows thoroughly with the vile smelling stuff, and if they had not been thoroughly chained the trick could not have been managed. But though the operation seemed unpleasant to everyone concerned it was most unpleasant of all for the flies. Hundreds of them fell to the ground stupefied, and those that kept on the wing kept at a distance from the cattle. After the cattle had been sprayed a few times they objected less and less, and old Fenceviewer seemed to get it through her head that the spraying was being done for her comfort. Although some of the younger cattle still struggle she lowers her head and wiggles her ears and stands perfectly still. Apparently she understands that the spraying rids her of the flies, and the look in her eye when I come along with the spray pump is positively friendly. In fact, she doesn't seem happy till she gets it and I suspect that if I missed it any

morning she would bawl for it. But all nonsense aside spraying the cattle to keep off the flies strikes me as being not only a humane but a profitable thing to do. They cannot be expected to do business as usual in the way of giving milk when they are tormented by hordes of flies. We are also spraying the calves at feeding time and they seem much more comfortable.

Speaking about flies reminds me that this year, since the wet weather began, they have become a positive pest. Not only the little black flies seem to be unusually numerous but also the green-headed ones that some call deer flies. I am told that never before were the latter so numerous or so vicious. The horses are so maddened by them that the work of cultivating is made doubly hard, and different farmers have told me that when cutting hay their horses become almost unmanageable. An attempt was made to spray the driver so as to make her more comfortable when cultivating corn but apparently the smell of the stuff reminded her of automobiles and she proceeded to have hysterics. Bots are also plentiful and persistent, and the colt doesn't seem to know what to make of it. He stamps, kicks, jumps up into the air and rushes wildly against the side of his mother or the other horse in his attempts to get rid of the buzzing torments. By the way, I am told that flies are always worse just before a rain. If that is the case they are worse all the time this year, for we usually get some rain every day. The mosquitoes have also become numerous this year, although the land has been so well drained that for some time past they were merely a tradition in this part of the country.

It seems that there are grave objections to the plan I recommended of feeding calves through the wire fence. I have been told that our cows would not be so given to the practice of poking their heads through the wire fences and pasturing in other fields, and in some cases breaking down the fences, if they had not been taught the trick when they were calves. They were so persistent in doing this around the garden that we had to stretch a barbed wire where it would be breast high, so as to keep them off. But I guess the truth is that no wire fence except the woven kinds that have upright wires every few inches will keep the cattle from poking through. Instead of wires our fences have laths every few feet, and I remember that a few years ago a big three-year-old steer that was pasturing in the neighborhood used to put his head through this kind of fence whenever he came to it and walk through as if the wires were only strings. He came into our orchard one day and when I went to drive him out he didn't bother going back to the open gate through which he had entered, but poked his nose through the fence, and forced his way through, breaking all the uprights between two posts. As I do not see any more fences of this kind being put up I imagine that others have found the woven fences more satisfactory. Still it is a comfort to feed the calves through a fence of this kind, and even though it may not be so good for grown-up cattle it is entirely satisfactory for a calf pasture.

The Crop Outlook in Halton County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": The farmers of Halton County are being the recipients of an unusual amount of rain for this season of the year, and believe that the weather conditions found here are not prevailing in most sections of the Province. While it has added very materially to the growth of the crops it has been a very unpleasant task to harvest with any degree of satisfaction, consequently much of the hay was placed under cover in a condition which would not warrant the best of feed. Many farmers have hay out still, due to the extremely wet weather. Hay in this section yielded well per acre; alfalfa has made remarkable growth this year, and is rapidly winning great favor in this locality, having in many instances been sown to areas previously devoted to the growing of timothy and red clover. The wheat crop this year promises to be above the average, due largely to the fact that a smaller acreage has been winter-killed than in previous years. Oats, barley and mixed grains have made unusually large growth, so much so that great difficulty will be experienced in reaping, owing to the fact that many oat fields have lodged. Smut in the oats has been very prevalent in this district, and in many instances the loss is estimated at 25 per cent. of the entire crop. Roots and corn are making rapid growth, and where these crops have been sown to low areas much difficulty is being experienced in giving the necessary cultivation, owing to the heavy rainfall. The prospects for the apple crop are bright, the fruit being of a uniform size and exceptionally free from pests. Comparatively speaking, the crops on the whole for this district are much above the average. Halton Co., Ont. RUSSEL LINN.

Another Crop Report.

A special press bulletin issued August 4 by the Census and Statistics office gives the following report on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of July as summarized from telegrams received from the Dominion Farms and Stations in accordance with arrangements made between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Beneficial rains fell frequently from the 2nd to the 22nd. Having now the necessary heat, all farm crops have made wonderful growth and give promise of a yield 10 per cent. above the average. A few sections of Prince County, owing to excessive moisture on low lands, have light crops.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Telegrams from Kentville, River John, Antigonish and Central Clarence, report an abundance of moisture during July. Hay is yielding a bumper crop, but the showery weather interferes with its curing. Grain, hoes and pastures are doing well.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Fredericton reports an abnormally heavy precipitation during 12 days. The remainder of the month was fine with extra growing weather; crops that are not drowned are doing well. The hay crop is not quite an average one; the crop is about half harvested. Potatoes occupy a smaller area, and there has been considerable rotting of seed. Turnips are thrifty, and grain crops, on well-drained land are looking extra well. The pastures are good and the milk flow is larger than last season. From Harland hay is reported as only a half crop; pastures are good and wheat looks very well. Other grains are short and late; potatoes and turnips are excellent; corn and beans are late. Annapolis reports a heavy hay crop and that grain and roots are looking fine.

QUEBEC.—Excellent reports on the condition of the grain crops have been received from Shawville, Lennoxville, Knowlton, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and Baie St. Paul; but at Cap Rouge drought has prevailed and if the warm weather continues without precipitation the grain it is feared will ripen prematurely with diminished yield. The hay crop was poor at Shawville and Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere; but a good average at Lennoxville, Knowlton and Cap Rouge. At Baie St. Paul the crop was small, but the quality good. Corn is reported as backward but fairly good.

ONTARIO.—From Essex County it is reported that to the north excessive rains have damaged corn and hoes crops; in the south there is no damage and there is promise of splendid crops. Wheat and barley are all harvested. Oats are a splendid crop and are now being harvested. From Galt in Waterloo County exceptionally heavy rainfalls are reported, hay and wheat are being harvested under difficulties. Barley and hoes crops never looked better. Oats are heavy but show considerable smut. Brooklin, Ontario County, reports showery weather all the month and no damage. Fall wheat, well ripened, is being harvested. Barley is an average and oats are a full crop. Corn and root crops are doing well. Pasture is good, but hay is light and injured by rain. In Eastern Ontario the grain crops have filled very well and promise better than an average yield. The hay crop has turned out to be better than was expected in June. Corn and roots and all hoes crops have made good growth during July, especially corn, which has made a remarkable growth due to the showers of the earlier part and the high temperature which prevailed during the whole of the month.

MANITOBA.—From Brandon the report is that July has been favorable and that there has been enough rain to ensure filling of the grain. Cool weather has made a rank growth and delayed maturity. Wheat cutting will begin about August 15, or two weeks later than last year.

SASKATCHEWAN.—From Indian Head it is reported that the crops have improved greatly during July with a good rainfall from the 1st to the 15th. Fall wheat, oats and barley on properly prepared land are up to the average; stubble crops are late. A severe wind and hail storm on the 22nd did great damage to grain 20 miles north of the district. The oat crop is satisfactory. Warm weather is required to bring all crops ahead. At Lloydminster continued rains have kept the grain crops growing and have somewhat retarded the harvest. Hoes crops and later grains have come along fine and good weather now should bring a bumper. At Kindersley the prospects for a bountiful harvest surpass all expectations. Wheat and oats have headed and partly filled. Only a very early frost can injure them. Flax though not so well advanced is good. All roots and vegetables promise heavy crops. Harvesting should be general by August 20. At Rosthern the conditions reported in June continued until July 15, when heavy rains set in. Grain crops and vegetables are now very favorably, the grain yield promising to be superior to last year, but below the average. Rains came too late for the hay crop which is almost negligible. Potatoes and root crops are in good condition. The Scott Station reports the weather

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ALBEI cold and been idea and hoes hay is be conditions favorable. and with harvest sl Straw is be good. rain all t are from bridge it July have hay. In foothills, grain will is, needed, the crops now on. A report crops in: fair and Pincher C have inju is not fin Calgary t to Medic parts of Maple C crops are they are f Swift Cur rent to P. Prelate w Cutting w

BRITIS been hot moisture made for and grain cut and so mere inter days, rend the early c of a heav Cereals ar improved; is very ba

Receipts West Toron to Monday comprising 1,206 hogs, Cattle of a few good; steers, \$8. and heifers, to \$8.35; n mon, \$7 to \$5.25 to \$3 stockers, \$3 \$90; calves, to \$7.50; \$8.90 fed weighed off

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Other Crop Report.

Statistics office issued August 4 by the statistics office gives the following condition of field crops in Canada as summarized from telegrams Dominion Farms and Stations with arrangements made between of Trade and Commerce and

WARD ISLAND.—Beneficial rains from the 2nd to the 22nd. Having dry heat, all farm crops have growth and give promise of a crop above the average. A few areas, owing to excessive rains, have light crops.

IA.—Telegrams from Kentville, Antigonish and Central Clarence, indicate of moisture during July, a bumper crop, but the showery rains with its curing. Grain, hoes are doing well.

SWICK.—Fredericton reports an average precipitation during 12 days of the month was fine with extra crops that are not drowned and hay crop is not quite an average about half harvested. Potatoes in area, and there has been considerable seed. Turnips are thriving on well-drained land are looking pastures are good and the milk an last season. From Highland as only a half crop; pastures are looks very well. Other grains late; potatoes and turnips are and beans are late. Amalgam hay crop and that grain and fine.

Excellent reports on the conditions have been received from Shawville, Knowlton, Ste. Anne de la Riviere St. Paul; but at Cap Rouge and in the warm weather at precipitation the grain it is on prematurely with diminished crop was poor at Shawville and Pocatiere; but a good average at Knowlton and Cap Rouge. At Shawville crop was small, but the quality reported as backward but fairly

From Essex County it is reported that excessive rains have damaged crops; in the south there is no promise of splendid crops. Oats are all harvested. Oats are now being harvested. From Kent County exceptionally heavy crops, hay and wheat are being harvested. Barley and hoes are better. Oats are heavy but smut. Brooklin, Ontario showery weather all the month. Fall wheat, well ripened, is Barley is an average and oats. Corn and root crops are doing good, but hay is light and in Eastern Ontario the grain is very well and promise better yield. The hay crop has turned better than was expected in June and all hoes crops have made July, especially corn, which remarkable growth due to the earlier part and the high which prevailed during the whole of

From Brandon the report is that favorable and that there has been a sure filling of the grain. Cool weather a rank growth and delayed cutting will begin about August later than last year.

MAN.—From Indian Head it is crops have improved greatly a good rainfall from the 1st to now wheat, oats and barley on land are up to the average; late. A severe wind and hail did great damage to grain in the district. The oat crop is weather is required to bring At Lloydminster continued rains grain crops growing and have the harvest. Hoes crops and come along fine and good and bring a bumper. At Kindershot for a bountiful harvest surplus.

Wheat and oats have headed. Only a very early frost can though not so well advanced and vegetables promise heavy should be general by August the conditions reported in June July 15, when heavy rains set in. Vegetables are now very favorable promising to be superior to low the average. Rains came may crop which is almost negligible and root crops are in good condition. Station reports the weather

as continually cool and showery with grain crops growing exceptionally tall and rank. Warmer weather is necessary to hasten maturity and barley filling. Oats are heading out. Excellent yields of hay and small fruits have been harvested.

ALBERTA.—Edmonton reports weather was cold and wet until the 16th. Since then it has been ideal, grain crop advancing rapidly, roots and hoes crops are excellent and a heavy crop of hay is being gathered. At Lacombe the weather conditions during the last half of July have been favorable. All early sown crops are fully headed and with continuance of present weather, the harvest should begin the last week in August. Straw is heavy and the grain yield promises to be good. From McLeod is reported too much rain all the month. Crops are very heavy but are from two to three weeks late. From Lethbridge it is reported that many rainy days during July have been unfavorable for grain, but not for hay. In some localities, particularly near the foothills, apprehension is felt as to whether the grain will mature before the frost, hot weather is needed. In the greater part of South Alberta the crops are safe with normal weather from now on. Hail has occurred in several localities. A report covering a wider area states that the crops in Southern and South-eastern Alberta are fair and good. At Lethbridge, McLeod and Pincher Creek they are good, but excessive rains have injured many fields, and summer fallowing is not finished. From Lethbridge and McLeod to Calgary the crops are excellent; from Lethbridge to Medicine Hat they are good. Hail has damaged parts of districts from 40 to 75 per cent. From Maple Creek to Gull Lake and Shaunavon the crops are excellent; from Shaunavon to Assiniboia they are fair to good; it has been too wet. From Swift Current to Pamburn and from Swift Current to Abley the crops are excellent. From Prelate to Empress they will not ripen evenly. Cutting will be general in two or three weeks.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—At Agassiz July has been hot and dry, but there was plenty of moisture in the ground, and the hot weather made for the best development of corn, mangolds and grain. A large quantity of grain has been cut and some threshing has been done. At Invermere intermittent rain has fallen for eighteen days, rendering irrigation unnecessary. Much of the early cut hay is damaged. There is a promise of a heavy second cut of alfalfa and clover. Cereals are ripening well; oats and peas have improved; roots have made rapid growth; corn is very backward. At Sidney, Vancouver Island,

a heavy crop of hay has been gathered in good condition. An excellent crop of autumn sown cereals has been harvested. A good crop of wheat is now being harvested. Root, forage plants, fruits and vegetables are in good condition.

Too Much Rain in Middlesex and Huron.

Last week we took a short trip through North Middlesex and South Huron and found crops generally heavy, but suffering from altogether too much moisture. The latter part of July and the first two weeks of August were exceedingly wet in the sections of country visited and farmers had great difficulty in getting their hay and wheat harvested, in fact considerable hay was still in the fields, some of it not cut and more of it lying in the windrow or standing in coils blackened by the rain. Very little of the fall wheat was at that time harvested and the general complaint was that it was beginning to sprout. The alsike crop, where grown for seed, had been practically ruined by the wet weather. Roots and beans were looking well but corn had suffered early on from cold weather, which, followed by excessive moisture, was not conducive to its rapid growth. Barley harvest was just beginning, the crop generally was heavy and very well headed. Being riper than the oats it stood the storms much better and was not in anything like as bad condition for harvesting as the oat crop. The latter crop has been very badly lodged, in fact many fields are almost flat on the ground. The stand was heavy and the excessive rains accompanied by wind and in one case hail had worked great havoc in the best fields. Those fields which were sown to early varieties, and consequently were better matured, stood up far better than the greener oats. We also noticed many fields of mixed crop, oats and barley apparently sown about half and half. This crop had also stood up better, no doubt because of the maturity of the barley and also the barley being shorter than oats helped to make a stiffer stand. We sometimes wonder why more of this crop is not grown. Experiments have proven that this mixture gives a larger yield of grain per acre than either oats or barley sown alone.

We were particularly pleased with the attention being given to the roadsides by many of the farmers in certain localities in the northernmost part of Middlesex County and in the bordering townships of Huron. Along some of the roads

farm after farm is skirted with either a crop of potatoes, barley or clover. The idea seems to be to work the roadside and plant the potatoes the first year, following this with a barley crop seeded down to clover and timothy the second year and then the crop of clover and timothy the third year leaving it permanently seeded so long as it remains clean. The hay crops are cut, giving the roads a well-kept appearance. This is a good idea and is sure to be the means of getting rid of roadside weeds which are well known to be one of the main sources of the spread of noxious weeds in the country. In some localities where this is being practiced we noticed that the roadside fences had been removed entirely and the general appearance of the country is much improved thereby. Of course no cattle or other live stock are allowed to pasture the roads in these localities, but this is no drawback, as no farmer can afford to pasture roadsides if he is desirous of making up his own land and of maintaining the highest type of live stock. We think the practice is a commendable one and that more roadsides should be cultivated, cleaned up and kept cut.

National Dairy Show Cancelled.

The National Dairy Show, usually held in Chicago the last week in October, has been cancelled for this year. The action has been taken by the management, who, remembering past experiences, do not care to take any risks of further spreading foot-and-mouth disease, which, it will be recalled, broke out in Chicago Stock Yards last year at the time the best of America's dairy cattle were there for the exhibition. Some of the cattle were destroyed and the remainder quarantined. Plans are being laid for a bigger show than ever in 1916 from Oct. 26 to Nov. 4.

Right Rev. A. E. Burke, Toronto, President of the Catholic Extension Society of Canada has received appointment as Chaplain of the Roman Catholic troops in the Second Canadian Contingent. He will act as Superintendent of all the Catholic Chaplains in France. Father Burke is a native of Prince Edward Island where for many years he took an active and successful part in religious affairs and also in the progress of agriculture and of horticulture in particular. For a lengthy period he was a valued Maritime contributor on agricultural subjects to the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, August 7, to Monday, August 9, were 295 cars, comprising 2,891 cattle, 166 calves, 1,206 hogs, 676 sheep, and 2,768 horses. Cattle of common and medium quality; few good; trade fairly active. Export steers, \$8.40 to \$8.90; butcher steers and heifers, \$8.40 to \$8.65; good, \$7.90 to \$8.35; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common, \$7 to \$7.25; cows, \$5 to \$7; bulls, \$5.25 to \$7.75; feeders, \$6.75 to \$7.25; stockers, \$5.25 to \$7; milkers, \$65 to \$90; calves, \$5 to \$10.75. Sheep, \$8.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$9 to \$10. Hogs, \$8.90 fed and watered, and \$9.15 weighed off cars.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	18	439	457
Cattle	99	4,086	4,185
Hogs	395	5,206	5,601
Sheep	876	2,853	3,729
Calves	58	486	544
Horses	—	3,033	3,033

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	35	364	399
Cattle	501	5,089	5,590
Hogs	286	6,729	7,015
Sheep	925	4,150	5,075
Calves	60	1,048	1,108
Horses	49	47	96

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show an increase of 58 cars and 2,937 horses, but a decrease of 1,405 cattle, 1,414 hogs, 1,346 sheep and lambs, and 564 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of cattle were moderately large, quite sufficient to supply the demand, especially of the common and medium classes, while of good to choice quality there was a scarcity. There was a quiet, steady trade, in all the

different classes. Prices were firm for all of good to choice quality, but common and medium butchers' cattle were from 15c. to 25c. per cwt. cheaper than in our last letter. Stockers and feeders were slow sale, at about steady values. Milkers and springers were selling at firm but steady values, the high mark for the week being for a choice Holstein, weighing 1,500 lbs., showing great milking qualities, at \$105, bought by a Buffalo dealer. Veal calves were scarce, selling at higher values for good to choice quality, while the common and medium calves were seemingly not wanted. One butcher stated that he bought six calves, two of which were no use to him, but had to buy them to get the four he wanted, sellers taking this way to get rid of inferior stuff. Light sheep sold at firm prices all week, but heavy fat stuff were hard to dispose of. Yearling lambs sold at firm values. Spring lambs sold at about one dollar per cwt. lower early in the week, but regained about half of the loss before the week closed. The run of hogs was not large, but the packers kept values down, at steady quotations.

Exporters.—No cattle were bought for export last week. Export dealers are purchasing at country points, and holding their cattle until boats for transportation arrive in port. But values for them are steady.

Butchers' Cattle.—Few choice cattle came forward. Choice loads of steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50, and one lot of five at \$8.75; good, \$8 to \$8.25; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$6.75 to \$7.15; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; cows, \$5 to \$7.25; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$5 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$7 to \$7.30; stockers, \$6 to \$6.25; common stockers, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers sold at \$85 to \$105 each; good at \$70 to \$80; common and medium cows at \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold

at \$10 to \$10.50, and a few very choice new-milk veal calves sold at \$11 per cwt.; good calves sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common calves, \$5.75 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4 to \$5 per cwt., and not wanted at that.

Sheep and Lambs.—Values of sheep and lambs for the past week have fluctuated according to receipts. Prices at the close of the week were firm for light sheep, at \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy sheep, \$3 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.50; lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.50; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—The bulk of the hogs for the past week were sold at \$9 weighed off cars. A few decks were sold at \$9.10, but not many.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.10, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.37; No. 2 northern, \$1.35; No. 3 northern, \$1.29.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 57c. to 58c.; No. 3 white, 56c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 63c., track, lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal.

Buckwheat.—Nominal.

Barley.—Ontario, good malting, nominal; feed barley, 60c., outside.

American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 86c., track, lake ports.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent. patents, \$4.60; new, \$4.10, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7; second patents, \$6.50, in jute; strong bakers', \$6.30, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$19 to \$20; No. 2, \$17 to \$19 per ton; new, \$15 to \$16 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$27 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$29 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$30 delivered, Montreal freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.90, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices remained stationary. Creamery pound squares, 28c. to 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 22c. to 23c. per dozen, wholesale.

Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 15½c. per lb.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$3.25 per bushel; hand-picked, \$3.40 per bushel.

Potatoes.—New Brunswick, 47½c. to 50c. per bag, track, Toronto.

New Potatoes.—\$2.25 per barrel, wholesale.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Spring chickens, 15c. per lb.; spring ducks, 11c. per lb.; hens, heavy, 12c.; light, 10c.; turkeys, 17c. per lb.; squabs, no demand.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Cured hides, flat 16c.; country hides, cured, 16c. to 17c.; country hides, part cured, 14c. to 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 15c.; kip skins, per lb., 13c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 34c. to 37c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; combings, washed, per lb., 38c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The storm played havoc with the wholesale fruit and vegetable trade on Tuesday last, as receipts were heavy and there was not any demand, and the market has not yet recovered, as the fruit is mostly very wet.

Raspberries came in in larger quantities again Thursday, the bulk selling at 8c. and 9c. per box, some going as low as 6c., and a few of the better cases at 10c. and 11c. per box.

Blueberries were the best fruit on the market, selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket.

Tomatoes have materially declined during the week, selling at 50c. to 60c. per

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation
MIDDLESEX FIELD CROP COMPETITION

Report of Mr. W. J. Bell, B.S.A. of the Ontario Department of Agriculture upon the wheat and oat entries.

Awards in Wheat Competition

Name	Township	Address	Score
FIRST PRIZE—Twenty-Five Dollars.			
William A. McCutcheon	Mosa	Box 33, Glencoe	93.5
SECOND PRIZE—Fifteen Dollars.			
John Brownlee, Jun.	Westminster	R. R. No. 2, Wilton Grove	91.
THIRD PRIZE—Ten Dollars.			
Walter J. Lewis	Biddulph	R. R. No. 1, Clandeboye	89.5
SPECIAL PRIZES.			
James D. Brown	Lobo	R. R. No. 1, Ilderton	89.
W. E. Wright & Son	Westminster	Glanworth	88.
Clayton Ironside	London	R. R. No. 1, Ettrick	87.5
Loftus Muxlow	Adelaide	R. R. No. 7, Strathroy	87.5
William T. Amos	McGillivray	R. R. No. 8, Parkhill	87.
Samuel and Jas. Gibson	McGillivray	R. R. No. 3, Ailsa Craig	87.
Samuel Sutherland	Caradoc	R. R. No. 3 Mount Brydges	86.5
James Murray	Westminster	R. R. No. 1, Wilton Grove	86.
Edward M. Talbot	London	Arva	85.5
James O'Leary	McGillivray	Ailsa Craig	85.

Awards in Oat Competition

Name	Township	Address	Score
FIRST PRIZE—Twenty-Five Dollars.			
T. A. Wilcox	Caradoc	R. R. No. 3, Mount Brydges	93.
SECOND PRIZE—Fifteen Dollars.			
Robert T. Baty	Westminster	Wilton Grove	91.5
THIRD PRIZE—Ten Dollars.			
R. R. Cameron	East Williams	R. R. No. 1, Ailsa Craig	90.
SPECIAL PRIZES.			
Fred W. Bodkin	Westminster	R. R. No. 2, Wilton Grove	89.5
J. B. & Herbert Thomson	West Nissouri	R. R. No. 1, Belton	86.
D. Archie Limon	Caradoc	R. R. No. 2, Strathroy	85.5
A. B. Douglas	Adelaide	Strathroy	84.5
Neil P. McGugan	Caradoc	R. R. No. 1, Strathroy	84.
Charles Lynn	McGillivray	R. R. No. 1, Clandeboye	82.5
W. B. Weir	North Dorchester	R. R. No. 8 London	81.
F. J. Scott	Westminster	R. R. No. 1, Wilton Grove	79.5
Gilbert Grieve	Lobo	R. R. No. 1, Denfield	79.
Donald Fraser	Lobo	R. R. No. 2, Ilderton	78.

Department of Agriculture, Toronto, July 27, 1915. Yours truly, (Signed) W. J. BELL, B.S.A.

The entries of corn, potatoes and mangels, numbering almost 200, will be judged during the month of September, and a further report will be published at that time.

11-quart basket for No. 1, and 35c. to 40c. for No. 2.

Cucumbers also went down, the 11-quart baskets going at 25c. on Thursday.

Beans a very slow sale, at 10c., 15c. and 20c. per 11-quart basket.

A few Canadian cantaloupes are reaching the market, selling at 75c. per 11-quart basket.

Canadian corn came on the market last week, selling at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per sack containing seven to ten dozen.

Apples, imported, \$1.65 to \$1.75 per hamper; Canadians, 25c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bunch; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket; currants, red, 60c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; black, 75c. to 85c. per 11-quart basket; cherries, 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; cantaloupes, imported, \$4 to \$5 per case; Canadians, 75c. per 11-quart basket; gooseberries, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; a few large at 85c.; lemons, \$3.75 per case; oranges, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per case; peaches, Georgia Elbertas, \$2 to \$2.50 per 6-basket crate; Canadians, 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; pears, California, \$2.50 per box, Canadian, 40c. per 6-quart basket; plums, 25c. to 45c. per 6-quart basket; 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; raspberries, 6c. to 10c. per box; thimbleberries, 7c. to 10c. per box; watermelons, 60c. each. Beans, 10c. to 20c. per 11-quart basket, chiefly 15c.; beets, 20c. per dozen bunches; cabbage, 75c. to \$1 per crate of about 30 heads; cauliflower, \$1 to \$2 per dozen; carrots, 15c. and 20c. per dozen bunches; celery, 30c. to 65c. per dozen; corn, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per sack of seven to ten dozen; cucumbers, 25c. per 11-quart basket; onions, 85c. per hamper; 15c. per dozen bunches; peppers, 35c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, new, \$2.25 per barrel; Canadian, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag; tomatoes, No. 1, 50c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; No. 2, 35c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket; vegetable marrow, 15c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket.

Montreal.

The weather has been somewhat cooler of late, and, as is usually the case in such circumstances, demand for live stock showed an improvement. This was the case more especially in the matter of trade in cattle, and butchers purchased freely to fill requirements for the balance of the week. The tone of the market for cattle was firm, and some choice steers brought as high as 8 1/2c., the general range for fine steers being 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. Medium quality sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb., and from this the price ranged down to 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. per lb. for common. Butchers' cows and bulls sold from 4 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. There was some demand for milk cows, also, and prices ranged from \$40 to \$85 each, covering all ordinary qualities. Demand for sheep and lambs was good, and prices ranged from \$9.25 to \$9.50 each for Ontario lambs, while Quebec lambs sold at \$8.50 to \$9, sheep selling at 5 1/2c. to 6c. per lb. The supply of calves was rather light last week and prices were firm, being 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. for choicest qualities, common being as low as 5 1/2c. per lb. The market for hogs showed little change, being 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The horse market was very dull and dealers declare there is no demand worth talking of. Prices showed little change. Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; small horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage horses \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed little change last week. Demand for small lots was good, and abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock sold at 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Apparently there are no old potatoes in the market. Quotations on either old or new were nominal.

Honey and Syrup.—Demand for honey was a little better. Prices were 15c.

to 16c. per lb. for white clover comb and 11c. to 12c. for extracted. Dark honey was 8 1/2c. to 9c. for strained.

Eggs.—The quality of the eggs offering lately has been very poor, and it is difficult to get really good stock. Strictly fresh were quoted at 27c. to 28c. per dozen, while No. 1 candled were quoted at 23c. and No. 2 at 20c.

Butter.—The prevailing drought is having a bad effect on the pastures, and much feeding is now being done. As a result, the price of creamery stiffened and 28c. was quoted for finest. Fine quality was quoted at around 27 1/2c., while seconds were 27c., and dairy butter was 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—For the same reason as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the tone of the market for cheese was firmer. Prices were fractionally higher, being 14c. to 14 1/2c. for finest Ontario colored cheese, white being about 1/2c. less. Eastern cheese was 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c., and undergrades around 12 1/2c.

Grain.—The wheat markets are unsettled, and prices go up or down according to crop reports and foreign outlook. Oats were lower, No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 are 60 1/2c.; No. 1 feed, 59 1/2c.; No. 2 feed, 58 1/2c.; sample, 57 1/2c. Quebec No. 3 white, 59 1/2c., and rejected, 58 1/2c., ex-store.

Flour.—Millers are very dissatisfied with recent business as well as with the outlook for the near future. Demand was dull and prices unchanged, as follows: Manitoba spring wheat, first patents, \$7.10 per bbl., in bags; second patents, \$6.60, and strong bakers, \$6.40, flour in wood being 30c. extra. Ontario winter wheat flour was \$6.25 for patents; \$5.60 to \$5.80 for straight rollers, in wood, and \$2.70 for the latter in bags.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed was strong, and the price of bran advanced. The dry weather has compelled farmers to feed their cattle, in certain sections, and the supply of bran is light. Prices were \$26 to \$26.50 per ton for bran, in bags; shorts being \$28 per ton, middlings, \$33 to \$34, including bags. Moullie was \$38 to \$40 per ton for pure, and \$35 to \$37 for mixed.

Hay.—Supplies of hay were light, and as a consequence the tone of the market was quite firm. Prices are working higher, and last week sales of car lots of No. 1 hay were made at \$22.50 to \$23, while extra No. 2 hay was \$21.50 to \$22, and No. 2 hay was \$20.50 to \$21.

Hides.—This market has been very strong of late, owing to an active demand. Prices advanced two weeks ago and again last week. Hides were 1c. up, quotations being now 21c., 22c., and 23c. per lb. for Nos. 2, 3 and 1 respectively. Calf skins were steady at 18c. to 20c. per lb., while lamb skins were 70c. each. Horsehides were steady at \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2 1/2c. for crude.

Cheese Markets.

Utica, 12 1/2c.; St. Hyacinthe, 12 9-16c.; Belleville, 13 5-16c. and 13 1/2c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 14c. to 14 1/2c.; finest Easterns, 13 1/2c.; New York, State whole-milk flats, fresh, colored, specials, 13 1/2c. to 14 1/2c.; white, 13 1/2c. to 14c.; white and colored average fancy, 13 1/2c.; Woodstock, 13 1/2c.; Peterboro, 13 5-16c.; Madoc, 13 1/2c.; Brockville, 13c. for white, 13 1/2c. for colored; Alexandria, white, 12 9-16c.; Perth, 12 1/2c.; Iroquois, 12 9-16c.; Picton, colored, 12 1/2c.; Napanee, 12 1/2c.; Kingston, white, 12 9-16c.

Buffalo.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.85 to \$10.30; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; plain, \$8.75 to \$9.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; best handy, \$8.75 to \$9.25; yearlings, \$9 to \$9.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, fair to best, \$4 to \$4.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7; light bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.

Grass cattle quotable from 50 cents to a dollar under given quotations.

Hogs.—Friday, under liberal receipts, prices declined fifteen to thirty cents, heavies selling down to \$7 and \$7.10; heavy mixed grades landed at \$7.25 and \$7.35; light mixed grades ranged from \$7.60 to \$7.75; top for Yorkers was \$7.90, and pigs brought from \$7.90 to \$8. Roughs last week sold mostly at \$6, and stags \$5.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs.—Yearlings quotable around \$8, handy wether sheep \$7 to \$7.25, mixed sheep \$6.75 to \$7, and ewes from \$6 to \$6.50, generally.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.25 to \$10.25; Western steers, \$6.75 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$9.25; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.80 to \$7.60; mixed, \$6.10 to \$7.40; heavy, \$6 to \$6.30; rough, \$6 to \$6.10; pigs, \$6.50; to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$6.20 to \$6.95.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$6.30 to \$7.10; lambs, native, \$7.25 to \$9.50.

Gossip.

We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of an imported Percheron stallion in this issue. W. H. Littlefield, of Brantford, is offering this richly-bred, high-quality horse, at a low price. Percheron horses will be at a premium when the war is over. Look up the advertisement. See this horse and buy now.

Trade Topics.

MANY THOUSAND MEN REQUIRED
 For the Harvest in Western Canada. Thousands of men will be required from Ontario to help in the great work of harvesting the Western crop, and practically the entire task of transporting this great army of harvesters to the West will fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours, and avoiding any change of cars or transfers.

"Going Trip West," \$12.00 to Winnipeg.
 "Return Trip East," \$18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C. P. R. Agents regarding particulars in connection with transportation west of Winnipeg.

GOING DATES.

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21 and 26—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario, including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation West of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C. P. R. Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Attractive trips to various points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Foundland and Prince Edward Island. Tickets good going August 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th; return limit August 31st, 1915. To Maine Resorts, including Kennebunkport, Portland, Old Orchard, etc. Tickets good going August 27th, 28th and 29th; return limit September 13th, 1915. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

THE IDEAL VACATION ROUTE.

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point au Baril, Lake Massanong, Bon Echo, French and Pickard Rivers, Severn River, Muskoka Lakes, Kawartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario resorts, etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature, consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

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TEN THOUSAND MEN REQUIRED
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 Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be made, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours, avoiding any change of cars or transfers.
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GOING DATES.

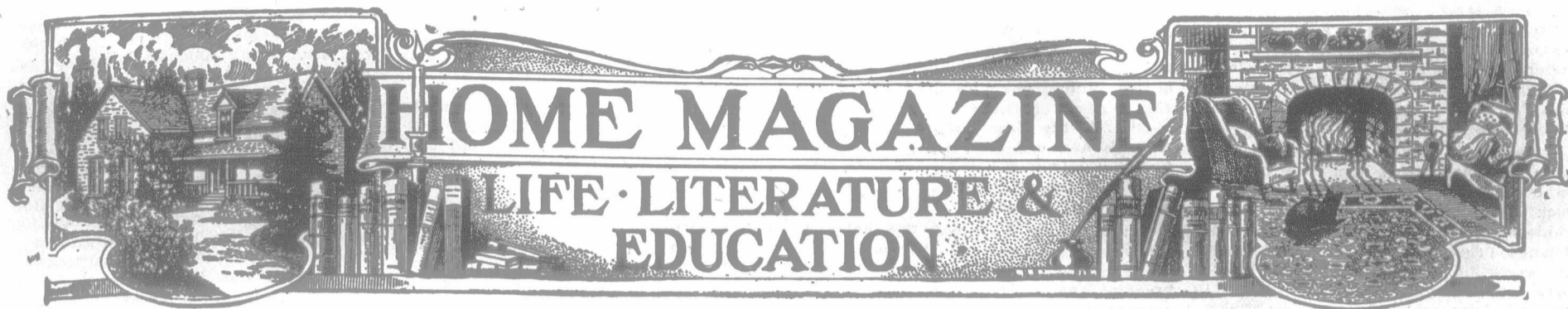
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The Vale of Shadows.

By Clinton Scollard.

There is a vale in the Flemish land,
 A vale once fair to see,
 Where under the sweep of the sky's wide arch
 Though winter freeze or summer parch,
 The stately poplars march and march,
 Remembering Lombardy.

Here are men of the Saxon eyes,
 Men of the Saxon heart,
 Men of the fens and men of the Peak,
 Men of the Kentish meadows sleek,
 Men of the Cornwall cove and creek,
 Men of the Dove and Dart.

Here are men of the kilted clans
 From the heathery slopes that lie
 Where the mists hang gray and the mists
 hang white,
 And the deep locks brood 'neath the
 craggy height
 And the curlews scream in the moonless
 night
 Over the hills of Skye.

Here are men of the Celtic breed,
 Lads of the smile and tear,
 From where the loops of the Shannon
 flow,
 And the crosses gleam in the even-glow,
 And the halls of Tara now are low,
 And Donegal cliffs are sheer.

And never a word does one man speak,
 Each in his narrow bed,
 For this is the Vale of Long Release,
 This is the Vale of the Lasting Peace,
 Where wars, and the rumors of wars,
 shall cease—
 The valley of the dead.

No more are they than the scattered
 seed,
 No more than broken reeds,
 No more than shards or shattered glass,
 Than dust blown down the winds that
 pass,
 Than trampled wefts of pampas-grass
 When the wild herd stampedes.

In the dusk of death they laid them
 down
 With naught of murmuring,
 And laughter rings through the House
 of Mirth
 To hear the vaunt of the high of birth,
 For what are all the kings of earth
 Before the one great King!

And what shall these proud war-lords
 say
 At foot of His mighty throne?
 For there shall dawn a reckoning day,
 Or soon or late, come as it may,
 When those who gave the sign to slay
 Shall meet His face alone.

What, think ye, will their penance be
 Who have wrought this monstrous
 crime?
 What shall whiten their blood-red hands
 Of the stains of riven and ravished
 lands?
 How shall they answer God's stern com-
 mands
 At the last assize of Time? . . .

There is a vale in the Flemish land
 Where the lengthening shadows spread
 When day, with crimson sandals shod,
 Goes home athwart the mounds of sod
 That cry in silence up to God
 From the valley of the dead!

Travel Notes.

FROM HELEN'S DIARY.

Vevey, Switzerland, July 5, '15.
 Once again we have changed our town and our lake. We are now located in the quaint little town of Vevey, on the shore of the beautiful blue lake of Geneva. We seem to be thousands of

miles away from German-Switzerland, although it took us only a few hours to come here from Berne. But everything is different—the language, the people, the architecture, the aspect of the country in general. Even the cakes in the bakers' windows have a Frenchy appearance. And the sentiment of the people is different. Here, they are all for the Allies, and for that reason we feel more at home here than in any other part of Switzerland.

But the change of language is a great drawback. All our painfully acquired German has now to be pigeon-holed, and our rusty French taken out and bur-nished.

Uncle Ned says this changing your language every few miles is the very dick-ens. And I think so, too. Aunt Julia

is celebrated on the market place in Vevey.

The market place is very large, and on market days is very picturesque. It has one feature we have never seen any place else. They say it is peculiar to Vevey. At regular distances all over the square, flat stone slabs are inserted in the ground. Each slab has a number on it. Along the stone-paved aisles the slabs are closer together than on the outlying parts of the market. I suppose this system prevents wrangling among the market people, as each person has his own number and his own allotted space.

Napoleon once reviewed six thousand troops on this square. The historic house in which he stayed is still in existence, and just near it, facing the open space, is another quaint old house which was once the home of Rousseau. It was

celebrated on the market place in Vevey. The market place is very large, and on market days is very picturesque. It has one feature we have never seen any place else. They say it is peculiar to Vevey. At regular distances all over the square, flat stone slabs are inserted in the ground. Each slab has a number on it. Along the stone-paved aisles the slabs are closer together than on the outlying parts of the market. I suppose this system prevents wrangling among the market people, as each person has his own number and his own allotted space.

But there is one thing not affected by the war—the flowers. The road from Vevey to Montreux—traversed by the street car—a distance of seven or eight miles, is a crimson glamour all the way. Great masses of rambler roses every-where—tumbling over the fences, roofing the pergolas, hugging the tree trunks, and even dangling their crimson streamers from the topmost branches. Miles and miles of roses. The street car seems to move along between banks of glorious bloom. And all over the moun-tains it is the same. Wherever there is a hotel or a villa, there are great masses of crimson rambler roses dripping from the balconies and rioting over the hedges. Even common little railway stations are glorified by a crimson canopy of roses.

Of course, we have been to see the famous Castle of Chillon, immortalized by Lord Byron and his Bonivard. Uncle Ned bought the poem—"The Prisoner of Chillon"—and retired to a secluded spot in the hotel park to read it, after which he fairly yearned to see the castle and have a few emotional chills in Bonivard's dreary dungeon. So, the very first day it didn't rain, we got on the car and went out to Chillon, which is quite at the other end of the car line.

A nice-looking guide, accompanied by a frolicsome pup with a jingling bell on his collar, conducted us through the castle and down into the dungeons be-neath.

The castle is very picturesque, and most interesting. It would be an in-teresting place to visit even if there had never been a Bonivard imprisoned there to give it the glamor of romance. I really think more people go there be-cause of their interest in the sad fate of Bonivard than from any ambitious desire to add to their architectural and his-torical knowledge on the subject of me-dieval castles.

The Castle of Chillon is built on a rock in the lake, a natural moat sepa-rating it from the shore. Its original purpose was to guard the road from Italy which, at this point, passes be-tween an awful sky-scraper of a precipice and the lake. The castle has been re-stored and restored, and is all kinds of ages, the most recent parts being very ancient, and the oldest parts dating back to the eighth century. In former days it was considered an impregnable fort-ress, but its massive walls and towers would be no protection against present-day methods of warfare. A few bombs dropped from an aeroplane—and the his-toric Castle of Chillon would be nothing but a pile of rocks.

Our guide was very amiable and talka-tive, and so was the dog. We were first taken through the upper floors of the castle, the horrors of the dungeons being reserved to the last. The Hall of the Knights, with its ornamental wooden ceiling, old wall paintings, huge fire-place, and ancient furniture, was par-ticularly fascinating. Uncle Ned's anti-quarian eye was immediately caught by the old furniture, but he was a bit in-credulous as to its genuineness. He poked around, tapping tables and chairs in a way that alarmed the guide, and agitated the dog exceedingly. Every few minutes he would tap something, look at the guide, and say, in what he considered pure Parisian French, "O-re-gee-nawl?"



The Castle of Chillon.

agrees with us, but she doesn't express her feelings in such a slangy way. She says it is most inconvenient not to be able to speak the language of the country fluently. But somehow it does not seem to me to be such a relief to the feelings to put it in such a proper way. I like "dickens" better. It is more ex-pressive and satisfactory.

This end of Lake Geneva is called the Swiss Riviera. Towering mountains barricade it on the north and protect it from the chill winds, and the warm, southern sun shines down upon it all day long. For this reason it is a great grape-growing district, the vineyards climbing terrace by terrace high up the mountain slopes. People come here in October for the grape-cure. In extra-ordinary wine years, a Vintage Festival

in this house that he wrote his cele-brated novel "La Nouvelle Heloise," the scenes of which are laid in Vevey and the neighboring village of Clarens.

Not far from this historic spot is a huge modern manufactory, whose prod-ucts are household words—Nestle's Food, and Peter's Milk-Chocolate.

All the way from Vevey to Villeneuve,—a distance of perhaps twenty miles—there is a chain of little towns, each one dove-tailing into the next so closely it is hard to tell where one stops and the other begins. Yet each has a distinct character of its own: Vevey is quaint, La Tour-de-Peilz is historic, Clarens is exclusive, Montreux fashionable, and Territet is the stronghold of the Eng-lish. Scattered over the mountains above this string of towns are other



The Market Place, Vevey, Switzerland.

"Out, out," was always the prompt response. And the dog, as if to corroborate his master's words, always bounded over to the article in question, nosed around it, and barked his opinion loudly and emphatically.

Immediately under the Knights' Hall were the dungeons—a long row of them. In one of them was a slanting slab of rock about four feet long, which the guide said was the place where the condemned prisoner slept the night before his execution. I don't think his slumbers could have been very profound. In the adjoining dungeon was the gibbet, and just opposite it a door opening out on the lake, which at this point is very deep. Through this door the body was dragged and dumped into the water. The dog, as if to illustrate this gruesome proceeding, dashed over to the open door, crouched as if about to spring down into the water, and barked furiously.

Bonivard's prison, with its high vaulted ceiling, and "seven pillars of Gothic mould," is really quite an attractive spot, more like a little chapel than a dismal dungeon cell. But formerly, it was neither as light nor as clean as it is at present. The pillars are thickly covered with carved names and hieroglyphics, and on one of them the guide proudly placed his finger on the name of Lord Byron.

In this cell Bonivard was chained to a pillar for four long, dreary years. Circling round the pillar is a worn streak in the stone floor said to have been made by the fettered feet of the prisoner as he wearily paced to and fro.

The dungeon faces towards the west, and is lighted by narrow loopholes high up in the wall. The effect at sunset, when the beams of the setting sun stream in through these narrow slits and suffuse the gray-stone walls with a rosy glow, is said to be very beautiful. Visitors are advised to go at this hour so as to see this effect. There were no "beams" the day we were there, so we missed it.

In the poem, the "prisoner" made a footing in the wall, climbed to one of the loopholes, and looked out. He describes what he saw, and mentions:

..... a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view;
A small green isle, it seemed no more,
Scarce broader than my dungeon floor,
But in it there were three tall trees,
And o'er it blew the mountain breeze,
And by it there were waters flowing,
And on it there were young flowers
growing."

That little isle with its three tall trees is still there. We saw it from the window of the Knights' Hall, just above the dungeon. But I think Bonivard must have had telescopic vision to see the flowers. We passed the little isle on the steamer a few days ago. There was a boat pulled up on the rocks, and a merry party of picnickers under the trees.

Lord Byron wrote the "Prisoner of Chillon" before he knew the real history of Bonivard, so the poem is full of inaccuracies. The poem was written in 1817. At that time Byron and Shelley were touring around Lake Geneva. A fierce storm came up, and for several days they were obliged to remain at Ouchy. Byron was in a frightful temper at the delay, and paced the floor cursing fate.

Shelley said to him, "Why not write your poem about Chillon now?"

And forthwith Byron sat down and improvised the doleful tale of Bonivard.

The real Bonivard was quite a different person from the Byronic one. He was a scholar of note, and a man of great courage and energy. He was Prior of St. Victor in Geneva, but because of his intense patriotism, aroused the opposition of the Duke of Savoy, and was by him confined in the Castle of Chillon for four long years. But in 1536 the Bernese came into possession of the country and Bonivard was liberated. He became a man of public importance, and lived to a ripe old age. His fine library and his private fortune he bequeathed to the city of Geneva.

We have one famous man in this hotel—Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis." He is a handsome man, with expressive,

dark eyes, and snow-white hair, and he has the most charming manners. He is the President of the Polish Relief Committee, which has its headquarters in this house. Paderewski, the celebrated pianist, is the Vice-President. He is in America now collecting funds for his suffering countrymen. They say the condition of the people in Poland is even worse than in Belgium.

Owing to the fact that this hotel is the Polish headquarters, the majority of the guests here are Poles. And the jaw-breaking names that they have! All consonants and x y z's. I copied some of them from the visitors' list the other day, and here they are:

Osuchowski; Zgrzebus; Tyszkiewicz; Swiczowska; Przedziecka; Puzewski.

Just imagine saying one of these names in a hurry.

The French newspapers report the following interesting story about Belgium:

Some French aviators flew over Brussels and dropped down thousands of leaflets containing the news of Italy's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies.

The Belgians were so rejoiced over this bit of news that they immediately decorated themselves with ribbons the colors of the Italian flag—white, red, and green, to show their sympathy with Italy.

The German authorities were very much enraged at this proceeding, and immediately issued orders prohibiting the wearing of the Italian colors. The Belgians, of course, were obliged to obey orders and discard their ribbons. But ingenuity, as represented by the Belgians, outdid Despotism as represented by the Germans.

The Belgians soon thought of another way to display their sentiments.

What did they do?

Forbidden to wear the colors of Italy, they hit upon a happy substitute—something as typically national as the flag-macaroni. They appeared with strings of it on their hats, and dangling from their buttonholes, and they carried huge bunches of it in their hands.

And the Germans looked the other way, and said nothing.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Quit You Like Men.

Quit you like men, be strong.—1 Cor., xvi.: 13.

"Give us men!
Men who, when the tempest gathers,
Grasp the standard of their fathers
In the thickest fight:
Men who strike for home and altar
(Though the crowd may cringe and falter).

God defend the right!
True as truth, though lone and lonely,
Tender—as the brave are only;
Men who tread where saints have trod,
Men for country—King—and God:
Give us men—I say again—again—
Give us men!"

There is a cry going up from many a home, in city, town and village—an intensely earnest cry. Sometimes the pleading voice sounds almost hopeless in God's ears, and yet the hope is not quite quenched or the prayers would die down into silence. "When the Son of Man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth?" asked our Lord; and at times it almost seems as if faith in a Personal God were dying out of the world. Men talk vaguely about "A Great First Cause," and think they are very learned. This worldly wisdom, which hides from men the Vision of God, is not new. St. Paul told the people of Corinth that "the world by wisdom knew not God." But when men feel their weakness, and their need of a Mighty Helper, faith wakes up and leads them like little children to the Father. Yesterday I cut out from a newspaper the following:

"Yesterday evening the bells in all the churches throughout Russia clanged the call to prayer for a twenty-four hours' continual service of intercession for victory. To-day, in spite of the heat, the

churches are packed. Hour after hour the people stand wedged together, while the priests and choirs chant interminable litanies."

Faith may have been very weak in the hearts of many of those thronged worshippers; but if it were quite dead they would not have been there. Our Lord has told us that faith which is small as a grain of mustard-seed may grow into a great tree. Many may be like the distracted father, who cried out with tears, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief." He was not sent away because his faith was weak, but received the help he needed. Faith exercised grows strong.

Mothers, sisters and wives are praying for the men who are dear to them. This is nothing new, though the war has added to the great volume of intercessory prayer, which is now going up like a column of flame to God. Mothers are praying for sons, wives for husbands, sisters for brothers. Men can never choose the down-hill road—recklessly or carelessly—without involving others in the shame and misery they are heaping up for themselves. When a young man deliberately associates with bad companions, losing by degrees the shame and self-contempt which at first made him uncomfortable, he cannot truthfully say: "It is no one's business but my own!" if he chooses to defile the whiteness and degrade the glory of his manhood. What about the women who love him? Is he not ashamed to show such base ingratitude in return for all the kindness he has received? "A mother will forgive"—yes, until seventy times seven! Is the greatness of a mother's love any excuse for breaking her heart?

No man, probably, intends to be a brute, or sets out with the intention of breaking the heart of a woman who loves him. But it is easy to drift carelessly down a stream until the current grows mighty and the rapids are near. I saw one day a cartoon representing "Uncle Sam" sitting in a little boat talking earnestly to "Peace." The boat was drifting backwards over a terrible waterfall with a chaos of "WAR" at the bottom. So may men be looking towards Virtue, but making no strenuous effort to live Christ-like lives, and be steadily drifting backwards towards ruin.

God has provided a natural protector for little children in their days of helplessness, and another for those who are weak with the pathetic helplessness of the aged. He did not need to write on tables of stone the command that parents should love and protect their children. That law was already written in their hearts. But He did command children to honor their parents, and even singled out that commandment by adding a promise to it. If there is a promise attached to the fifth commandment, there is also a penalty implied. The Apostle says: "Honor thy father and mother, which is the first commandment with promise, that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth," and certainly it will not be well with those who are undutiful and disobedient.

The world wants men to-day; more, perhaps, than ever before. True men stand ready to protect the weak, even though it may be at the sacrifice of their own lives. Thank God! there are many who have been living uneventful lives, holding "great deeds in leash," many

"That in the sober sheath of tranquil tasks,
Hide the attempered blade of high emprise,
And leap like lightning to the clap of fate."

During the past year we have been amazed to see such men go forth cheerily to face almost certain death, crowding in thousands and millions to the danger zone, because they felt that their strength was given them to protect the weak, and they preferred death to their country's dishonor. Buchan says, in his "History of the War": "No man can read without emotion the tale of those early days in August (1914) when from every quarter of the globe there poured in appeals for the right to share in our struggle. . . . The effect upon the people of Britain of this amazing rally of the Empire was a sense of an immense new

comradeship which brought tears to the eyes of the least emotional." Belgium was soaked in blood, and France was in deadly peril, but "the uncounted manpower of the British Empire was beating to arms, and the ends of the earth were hastening to her aid."

People talk distractedly of the weakness of our vaunted Christianity, but think how Christian ideals have uplifted and ennobled our nation. In the hour before the storm broke, the great fear of the common people was not the fear of war, but the fear of national dishonor. We hear a great deal about "corruption" in politics yet, in the great crisis, leaders and people were one in their enthusiastic determination to keep their pledged word and rush to the defence of their oppressed friends. Study this paragraph from Nelson's "History of the War":

"Monday, 3rd August, was a Bank Holiday, the strangest in the memory of man. An air of great and terrible things impending impressed the most casual visitor. . . . there was not much talking, but many spells of tense silence. The country was uneasy. It had no desire for war; it suddenly realized the immensity of the crisis; but it was in terror of a dishonorable peace. The sigh of relief which went up after Sir Edward Grey's speech on the Monday, from men who stood to lose most by the conflict, showed how deep had been the anxiety."

Just think of it! This "nation of shopkeepers" was "in terror" of a soft and compliant peace, and gave "a sigh of relief" when called to sacrifice his noblest sons and its prized prosperity in defence of the weak and oppressed! I don't think we need feel ashamed of our countrymen to-day, even though we know that war is ghastly, brutal and unchristian. This awful year of conflict has opened our eyes to the danger and sin of selfish ease. God grant that when the war is over we may not sink back into criminal indifference about the wrongs of our brethren in our own and other lands. Our prayers now, reach out to clasp the world. Let us keep the broader outlook we have gained.

"Years to come may give
Less conflict, less pain, less doubt, dismay,
A larger share of brightness, than this
last;
But victory won in darkness that is
past
Is a possession that will far outweigh
All that we have lost. So let us rather
cry,
'This year of grace still lives; it cannot die!'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

A donation of \$3.00 "for some needy one" has just reached me. I shall probably divide the sum, passing on a dollar each to three lame and lonely women, who have to depend on their own exertions for their livelihood. With thanks—

HOPE.

The Windrow.

"Watch your thoughts as a cat watches a mouse. Turn out every wrong thought."—F. L. Rawson.

"No real calamity ever crushed you that did not enter the door you unlocked yourself."—Frank Crane.

Jamaica has subscribed \$40,000 to aid Great Britain in the War.

The Italian troops have taken in all 17,000 Austrian prisoners, including 380 officers.

It is estimated that ten millions of men are now serving in the German army, and six millions in the Austrian army.

A great temple, believed to be of the time of Rameses II, has been unearthed at Memphis, Egypt, by Dr. Fisher of the Museum of the University of Philadelphia.

Finance Minister Bark of Russia has

declared effect upon be cont

All It years of giving up broke do

Natural poorer the Woonnam early age was the Expedition and made British M ciety.

Many Britain, changed t From a Graphic, Auerbach Benson; C Crosie; Castle; Fairfield.

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...radeship which brought tears to the eyes of the least emotional. Belgium was soaked in blood, and France was in deadly peril, but "the uncounted number of the British Empire was being sent to arms, and the ends of the earth were hastening to her aid."

People talk distractedly of the weakness of our vaunted Christianity, but think how Christian ideals have uplifted and ennobled our nation. In the hour before the storm broke, the great fear of the common people was not the fear of war, but the fear of national dishonor. We hear a great deal about "corruption" in politics yet, in the great crisis, leaders and people were one in their enthusiastic determination to keep their plighted word and rush to the defence of their oppressed friends. Study this paragraph from Nelson's "History of the War":

Monday, 3rd August, was a Bank Holiday, the strangest in the memory of man. An air of great and terrible things impending impressed the most usual visitor. . . . there was not much talking, but many spells of tense silence. The country was uneasy. It had no desire for war; it suddenly realized the imminence of the crisis; but it was in favour of a dishonorable peace. The hope of relief which went up after Sir Edward Grey's speech on the Monday, when men who stood to lose most by conflict, showed how deep had been their anxiety."

Just think of it! This "nation of bookkeepers" was "in terror" of a slight compliant peace, and gave "a sigh of relief" when called to sacrifice its dearest sons and its prized prosperity in defence of the weak and oppressed. I don't think we need feel ashamed of our countrymen to-day, even though we know that war is ghastly, brutal and unchristian. This awful year of conflict has opened our eyes to the danger and the selfish ease. God grant that when the war is over we may not sink into criminal indifference about the wrongs of our brethren in our own and other lands. Our prayers now, reason to clasp the world. Let us keep a broader outlook we have gained.

"Years to come may give us conflict, less pain, less doubt, dismay, a larger share of brightness, than this last; victory won in darkness that is past; a possession that will far outweigh that we have lost. So let us rather cry, 'This year of grace still lives; it cannot die!'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

A donation of \$3.00 "for some needy" has just reached me. I shall probably divide the sum, passing on a dollar each to three lame and lonely women, who have to depend on their own exertions for their livelihood. With thanks—HOPE.

The Windrow.

Watch your thoughts as a cat catches a mouse. Turn out every bad thought.—F. L. Rawson.

No real calamity ever crushed you if you did not enter the door you unlocked yourself.—Frank Crane.

Jamaica has subscribed \$40,000 to aid Britain in the War.

Italian troops have taken in all 100 Austrian prisoners, including officers.

It is estimated that ten millions of men are now serving in the German army, and six millions in the Austrian army.

The great temple, believed to be of the time of Ramesses II, has been unearthed at Memphis, Egypt, by Dr. Fisher of the University of Philadelphia.

Finance Minister Bark of Russia has

declared that, because of its salutary effect upon the nation, prohibition will be continued after the war.

All Italian soldiers under eighteen years of age have been sent home. When giving up their arms many of the boys broke down and wept.

Natural history research will be the poorer through the death of Lieut. R. B. Woosnam at the Dardanelles, at the early age of thirty-four. Mr. Woosnam was the leader of the British Museum Expedition to many parts of Africa, and made important collections for the British Museum and the Zoological Society.

Many Teutonic subjects of Great Britain, as a result of the War, have changed their German names to English. From a long list published in The Graphic, the following have been culled: Auerbach becomes Ashwell; Bernstein, Benson; Grunbaum, Greenhill; Krauss, Crosse; Neumann, Newman; Schloss, Castle; Schorle, Shirley; Schonfeld, Fairfield.

There has been much speculation, as the contest in the Dardanelles rages, in regard to the final disposition of Constantinople, and the possibility of friction with Russia in regard to it. In an interview with the Russian Foreign Minister, as given by Waclaw Czerniewski in The Graphic, Mr. Sazonov is reported as saying: "All that concerns Constantinople will be settled and made known at the proper time. All that I am able to say at the present moment is that the fate of the Turkish capital will be decided between Great Britain, France and Russia to the satisfaction of all these countries, and no misunderstanding will arise on this point." Evidently then some agreement in regard to this important city has already been come to among the Powers.

VIEW OF THE SOLDIERS.

There was a wounded young French infantryman in a train whose least trouble was his broken leg—his nerves were all torn and quivering. He tried to talk of trivial things, as if to prevent him going mad, but would suddenly go back to the tale of his fighting in Lorraine, painting little pictures of horror and interspersing them with queer bits of philosophy:

"This war is only endurable because it is for final peace in Europe." "Men will refuse to suffer these things again. It is the end of militarism." "If I thought that a child of mine would have to go through all that I have suffered during these last weeks, I would strangle him in his cradle to save him from it." "Of course, I am ready to die for France. . . . In a few weeks this wound of mine will be healed and I shall go back for the sake of France, to that Hell again. It is Hell, quand meme!"

Then there was a Belgian officer who talked of Ypres. He called it a soulless war, merely annihilating: "We just wait for death," said he, "and wonder if it doesn't reach us out of all this storm of shells. It is a war without soul or adventure. In the early days, when I scoured the country with a party of motor-scouts, there was some sport in it. . . . The individual counted. But now, in the business round Ypres, what can men do—infantry, cavalry, scouts? It is the gun that does all the business. . . . guns, with men as targets, helpless as the leaves that are torn from these autumn trees around us by a storm of hail."

At Dunkirk, into a room overlooking the square with the statue of Jean-Bart—a room filled with all sorts of people who had some business in the job of war, either to kill or to cure—a man entered to announce another Taube. (Those deathbirds came regularly at 3.30, so that the people jestingly gave the time as "half-past Taube," instead of "half-past three o'clock.") He spoke to one of the doctors, without excitement:

"Three bombs, as usual, and several people wounded. You'd better come. It's only round the corner." It was always round the corner, this sudden death. Just a step or two from any window of war.—The Graphic.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:

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



8737 Blouse with Waistcoat Effect, 34 to 42 bust.



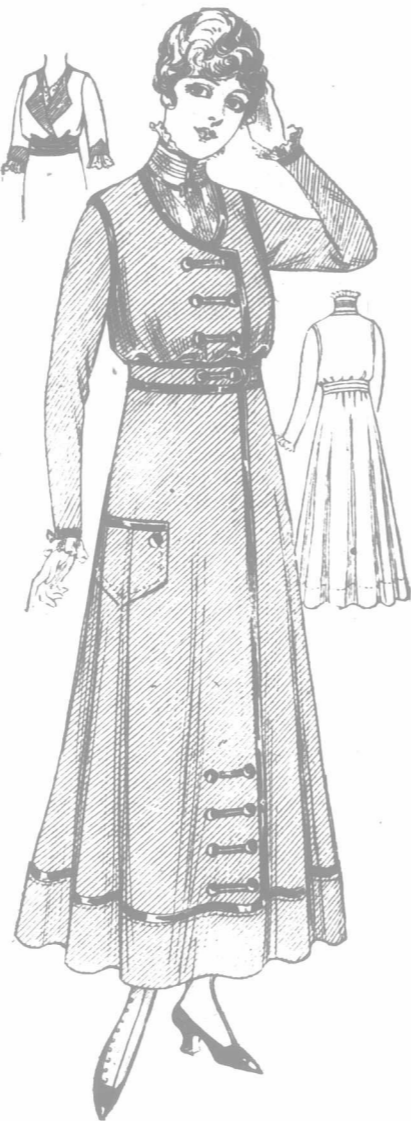
8724 Empire Negligee for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8733 Child's Dress, 2 to 2 1/2 years.



8728 Child's One-Piece Dress, 2 to 6 years.



8725 Gown with Three-Piece Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.



8720 Yoke Gown with Three-Piece Skirt 34 to 42 waist.

The Ingle Nook.

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

The "Red Cross" at Home.

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,—Since so many of you have been contributing, in one way or another, to the "Red Cross," ever since the beginning of the War, it may interest you to take, through my eyes since it may be impossible for you to go to see with your own, a little peep at one of the big Red Cross headquarters here in Canada.

Having time to spare one day not long ago, I went over to the Red Cross Rooms, and spent an interesting hour. The big hall was crowded with women, all busily working at one thing or another, some cutting out pajamas, others rolling bandages on little machines, some at sewing-machines, and others packing great bales of socks, shirts, hospital supplies, and jam. Perhaps the busiest of all was the Secretary, who found plenty to do, indeed, in opening letters and writing down in her books the names of contributors and the amounts and designations of their contributions.

In the entrance hall were two invalid chairs, contributed by one of the city churches, awaiting shipment. This (the London) branch of the Red Cross, "meets" twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, but there are hundreds of members who never come at all except to get fresh material for working, and to deliver things made. These work quietly at home, sewing and knitting, and the only sign, publicly, of their connection with the Red Cross is the little Red Cross pin, which the most of them wear. An interesting souvenir of the Great War it will be when these dreadful times are growing dim in the mists of the past.

To become officially a member of the Red Cross Society it is necessary to pay in a yearly fee of \$2.00, the money, going to swell the funds to be expended in the work, but since the beginning of the war contributions of all kinds have been thankfully received from anyone anywhere who chose to contribute.

I wish you could have been with me

just now, to see our first load of fruit jars—sent for the jam shower for the soldiers—start off for the rooms which I have just been describing. There were about forty jars in all, filling up quite nicely the back part of the automobile which took them over. As you will understand, this "shower" will be continued as long as the need for it lasts, or as long as jars are sent to us to be forwarded to the Red Cross. Mrs. Ed. Reid, whom some of you who live near this city may know, has charge of the packing of the fruit for despatch to whatever point needed. [Since the above was written, about 60 more jars have been received.]

And how very much is needed! Just imagine how much must be eaten at a single meal by all those thousands upon thousands of men in the Allied forces!—And how they must enjoy the real home-made jams, and real Canadian honey!

A wounded Canadian captain, home to recuperate, was in the office here the other day, and, spying the jars ("your" jars) on a shelf, wanted to know what they were for.

"Good for you!" he exclaimed, with enthusiasm, and then went on to tell us how very welcome good things to eat are in the trenches, and how very tired the soldiers get of "bully" beef, the only kind of meat they can have.

This captain, it may interest you to know, belongs to the now famous "Little Black Devils," 90th Winnipeg Rifles, the only men who did not leave the trenches during that first frightful surprise of noxious gas. Of his own especial regiment, only 27 are left out of the 247 men who composed it. As you may imagine, he told us much of the battles of Neuve Chapelle and Langemark, through which he had come, describing it all quite calmly, while the whole office and editorial staff sat about listening, and, somehow I could not but think of the old poem, "At Blenheim."

"But everybody said," quoth he, "That 'twas a famous victory."

Glorious the bravery of these, our men, fighting away there because they feel it to be their duty, and yet may the good fates decree that from this time forth war may be no more. If, this time, paradoxical as it may seem, men are at war to kill war, then the awful sacrifices will not have been in vain.

Human life is precious, distinctly one of the Commandments is, "Thou shalt not kill," and yet, when I asked this captain what was his strongest impression in regard to the war, he said, "The fact that out there life isn't worth ten cents."—Surely, fundamentally war is wrong, no matter how right the motives which urge soldiers to go forth into it.

In the meantime, however, so long as shells roar and cannons belch forth their fury in Europe, we can only wait—and do what we can to help those who are suffering so. The most we can do will not be too much.

And now just in closing may I quote a passage from an article written by "Globe" Macdonald, a man whose articles and speeches are usually worth while: "The spiritual alone truly exists. The mind is the only real battleground. The only real war is the age-long conflict of ideas. The only weapons of real warfare are truth against falsehood, love against hate, freedom against bondage, justice against oppression. It is Ideas that count. It is Will that matters. It is Personality that tells. The real Armageddon is on the battlefield of the mind."

Surely it took a man of cosmic vision to write that, and, it seems to me, if we could all attain to cosmic vision we should be so much happier,—just to mount up, as it were, far beyond even the distressing things of to-day and see that, sooner or later, they will all end,—that Ideas will have become purified, that Truth will have prevailed, that Mind will have proved its power over wrong,—and that Personality, yours and mine and everybody's, will still exist to enjoy the great emancipation.

Feeling this, even the War may not seem the end of things. JUNIA.

Tasty Dishes for Warm Days.

Fruit Puffs.—One pint flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon butter. Mix and stir in sweet milk to make a thick batter. Put a tablespoon of canned cherries or other fruit in a cup, then put 2 tablespoons batter on top. Place the cups in the steamer and steam 20 minutes, or until cooked. Serve with whipped cream sauce.

Whipped Cream Sauce.—One cup sweet cream, whites of 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons powdered sugar. The cream should be 24 hours old, and ice cold. Whip firm, then add to the stiffly-beaten egg whites and whip again. Add the sugar.

Queen's Pudding.—One pint bread crumbs, 1 quart milk warmed and poured over the crumbs. Add the yolks of 4 eggs well beaten, 1 cup sugar, and 1 teaspoon butter. When baked, spread over the top a layer of jelly, then spread with a meringue made of the egg whites beaten stiff with 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Bake a light brown, and serve cold with sugar and cream.

Fruit Custard.—One quart milk, 1 cup sugar, and 4 eggs. Mix well, the sugar and eggs. Add the milk and set on the fire to thicken, stirring all the time. When done, set away to cool. Just before serving stir in sweetened fruit—pine-apple or berries, and serve very cold.

juice, or with salad dressing to which whipped cream has been added.

Ginger Beer.—One lemon, 1 lb. sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. ginger-root, 1 yeast cake, 1 gallon boiling water. Pour the boiling water over the ginger-root and sugar and the peel of the lemon. Dissolve the yeast-cake in a little warm water, and after the boiling water has cooled to lukewarm, add the lemon juice to the mixture, and set aside for 24 hours. This is best when fresh, but will keep for several days in a cool place.

Fruit Cup.—Four oranges, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint hot tea, 1 pint fresh fruit, 1 pint water, 2 lemons. Mix juice of the oranges and lemons with the tea and sugar, and after the tea cools strain, and add the fruit.—Berries, cherries, pineapple, or any such fruit may be used. Set on ice to chill thoroughly, then add a little ice-water and crushed ice, and serve.

Vanilla Mousse.—Boil 1 cup sugar and 1 cup water until they thread. Pour slowly over the stiff whites of three eggs, beating all the time. Beat till cold, and fold in 1 pint cream. Flavor with vanilla, then pack away in ice and salt for four hours. Instead of this, stiffly-whipped cream, sweetened, flavored and frozen, may be used.

Things to Eat in August.

Cucumber and Tomato Sandwiches.—Peel and dice two medium cucumbers and

Tomato Catsup.—To 1 peck tomatoes allow 1 tablespoon salt, mace, black pepper, powdered cloves, and one of celery seed, a teaspoon of cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin of mustard. Make an incision in each tomato, and boil to a pulp in an enameled saucepan, then put through a colander, and afterwards through a fine sieve. Put the pulp on the stove, add the remaining ingredients tied in a muslin bag, and cook slowly for six hours, stirring very frequently. When cool, add 1 pint strong vinegar, remove the bag, and bottle. Keep in a dark place.

Stewed Green Corn.—Cut the corn from the cob, and stew in a very little water for 15 minutes. Drain, if necessary, and cover with milk, then cook slowly until tender. Thicken with butter and flour mixed together, season and serve with meat for dinner, or on hot buttered toast or biscuits for supper.

Cucumber a la Poulette.—Put some butter rolled in flour in a saucepan with slices of cucumber. Moisten with thin cream and stew until done. Season, then take off the fire. Add yolks of 2 eggs, beaten well, and a few drops of vinegar. Serve on buttered toast or biscuits.

Corn Relish.—Cut corn from 18 ears. Put a small cabbage through a meat-chopper. Chop stalks of one bunch of celery. Peel 4 onions and cut in thin slices, also chop 2 green peppers. Put all in a kettle and pour on 1 quart vinegar. Mix together 2 cups sugar, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cayenne, 1 teaspoon turmeric.

Peach Fritters.—Cut three or four peaches in bits. Mix and sift 1 cup flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder, 3 tablespoons powdered sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Add one-third cup milk gradually, stirring all the time, and 1 beaten egg, then stir in the peaches. Drop by spoonfuls into hot deep fat, and fry until delicately browned. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce.—Put $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar in a saucepan. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water and bring to a boil. Boil for five minutes, then remove from the fire and add 2 teaspoons butter, bit by bit, and 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Peach Shortcake.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon shortening, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together, rub in the shortening and make to a dough with the milk, cutting it in with a knife. Pat the dough out to cover a pie-plate, and bake 20 to 25 minutes. It should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick before baking. When done, split, butter, and cover with peaches mashed with sugar. Put the cake together and let stand an hour or more. Serve with whipped cream.

Custard.—There are custards and custards. There is the appetizing, very nutritious kind, and the kind in which, through over-cooking, the egg-mixture is reduced to a hard, indigestible, unpalatable mass. To get a custard "just right" it must be remembered that it must be cooked at a low temperature. This is best accomplished by cooking it, closely covered, in a dish set in a pan of water kept just below boiling-point. For a baked custard the same method is followed, the dish being set in a pan of water, which should be hot, but not permitted to boil. If a custard curdles, either the heat has been too great or the cooking has been prolonged too much. Too quick baking at a high temperature invariably makes a baked custard porous and crumbly instead of smooth and velvety as it should be. The following is a reliable recipe for custard: For each cup of milk use from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ eggs, 1 tablespoon sugar, and a speck of salt. Egg yolks may be used in place of whole eggs, using two yolks in place of each egg. Cook carefully, according to hints given above.

Balanced Meals.

We hear a great deal about "balanced rations" for cattle. What does that mean?—Food in such variety and of such quality that the cattle shall be supplied with all the proteid, carbohydrate and fat elements of food necessary to keeping them well and in good condition.

But how very seldom do we hear any



Modern Warfare.

French soldiers awaiting an onslaught, whether of gas or of Germans, or both.

Blueberry Pudding.—Butter 6 thin slices of bread. Stew together 1 pint currants, 1 pint raspberries, and 1 quart blueberries, and sweeten to taste. Put 2 slices of the bread in a pudding dish, then pour on some boiling fruit. Add more bread, then more fruit, until all is used, having fruit on top. Put a plate over the whole and weight down. Serve the day after with sugar and whipped cream. This is delicious.

Puffs.—Two cups milk, 2 eggs, 3 cups flour, a little salt. Do not put in either soda or baking powder. Bake in buttered cups or deep patty-pans in a quick oven. This will make six puffs. Serve with butter and fruit.

Peach Slump.—Pare and remove pits from 6 large peaches. Arrange in a baking dish, and sprinkle with 1 cup sugar and a little grated nutmeg. Cover with rich baking-powder biscuit dough, rolled very thin, making several incisions in the crust. Bake in a quick oven until nicely browned, then break the crust down into the peaches and cook for 10 minutes longer. Serve warm or cold, with thick, chilled cream.

Peach Salad.—Peel and split ripe peaches, and lay on lettuce leaves. Sprinkle with finely-chopped nuts, and dress with sugar and a little lemon

four tomatoes. Mix together lightly, mix with salad dressing and leave for an hour in a cold place, then place between thin slices of buttered bread.

Cream Salad Dressing.—Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon sugar, dash of red pepper or paprika, and 1 tablespoon flour. Add yolks of 2 eggs slightly beaten, 3 tablespoons melted butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar. Cook in a double-boiler, stirring constantly. Beat well, and cool.

Baked Tomatoes.—Cut six tomatoes in two, remove seeds, and fill with a mixture of bread crumbs, nicely seasoned with pepper and salt. Place a piece of butter on top of each, and bake slowly, about half an hour, in a well-buttered tin. Serve on buttered toast for tea, or with hot meat for dinner.

Broiled Tomatoes.—Slice large, firm tomatoes in thick slices and broil for a few minutes (a toaster will do for this). Prepare some hot butter in a dish, seasoning with pepper, salt, an eggspoon of made mustard, and a little sugar. When the tomatoes are done, dip each piece in this and lay at once on a hot oish. Serve at once with toast or meat.

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Tomato Catsup.—To 1 peck tomatoes add 1 tablespoon salt, mace, black pepper, powdered cloves, and one ounce mustard. Make an incision in tomato, and boil to a pulp in an enameled saucepan, then put through a strainer, and afterwards through a fine cloth. Put the pulp on the stove, add the remaining ingredients tied in a muslin bag, and cook slowly for six hours, stirring very frequently. When cool, add strong vinegar, remove the bag, bottle. Keep in a dark place.

Green Corn.—Cut the corn from the cob, and stew in a very little water for 15 minutes. Drain, if necessary, and with milk, then cook slowly until thickened with butter and flour together, season and serve with butter for dinner, or on hot buttered bread or biscuits for supper.

Summer a la Poulette.—Put some butter rolled in flour in a saucepan with a little of cucumber. Moisten with thin cream and stew until done. Season, and take off the fire. Add yolks of 2 beaten well, and a few drops of lemon juice. Serve on buttered toast or bread.

Relish.—Cut corn from 18 ears, wash small cabbage through a meat-chopper. Chop stalks of one bunch of green peppers. Peel 4 onions and cut in thin slices. Also chop 2 green peppers. Put in a kettle and pour on 1 quart water. Mix together 2 cups sugar, 1 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1/2 teaspoon cayenne, 1 teaspoon paprika.

Fritters.—Cut three or four small pieces in bits. Mix and sift 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup baking powder, 3/4 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup milk. Add one-third cup milk gradually, stirring all the time, and 1 beaten egg. Stir in the peaches. Drop by spoonfuls into hot deep fat, and fry delicately browned. Drain on paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with lemon sauce.

Tomato Sauce.—Put 1/2 cup sugar in a saucepan. Add 1/2 cup water and bring to a boil. Boil for five minutes, then add 2 cups tomato juice, 2 teaspoons salt by bit, and 1 tablespoon vinegar.

Shortcake.—1/2 cups flour, 1/2 cup baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup shortening, 1/2 cup milk. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together, mix the shortening and make to a paste with the milk, cutting it in with a knife. Pat the dough out to cover a flat plate, and bake 20 to 25 minutes. Should be about 1 1/2 inches thick when baking. When done, split, butter, and cover with peaches mashed with cream. Put the cake together and let stand an hour or more. Serve with cream.

Custard.—There are custards and custards. There is the appetizing, very smooth kind, and the kind in which the egg-mixture is cooked to a hard, indigestible, unpalatable mass. To get a custard "just as it must be remembered that it should be cooked at a low temperature. The best accomplished by cooking in a water bath, in a dish set in a larger one of water kept just below boiling.

For a baked custard the same method is followed, the dish being set in a pan of water, which should be hot, but not permitted to boil. If a custard curdles, either the heat has been too great or the cooking has been too much. Too quick baking at a high temperature invariably makes a custard porous and crumbly instead of smooth and velvety as it should be. The following is a reliable recipe for custard: For each cup of milk add 1 to 1 1/2 eggs, 1 tablespoon sugar and a speck of salt. Egg yolks should be used in place of whole eggs, two yolks in place of each egg, and carefully, according to hints given

discuss in regard to a balanced ration for human beings. And yet human beings, in order that they may also keep well and strong and fit for the best output of work, also need a sufficient proportion of protein, carbohydrates and fats, with minerals for their medicinal stomach and intestinal workings,—proteins to form muscle and rebuild the constantly wearing out tissues of the body; carbohydrates for energy; fats for heat.

As has been repeated a score of times in these columns, the following is, roughly, a useful classification of foods: Protein.—Meat, fish, eggs, cheese, bread, cereals of all kinds, milk, macaroni, dried peas, dried beans, dried lentils. Carbohydrates.—All starchy vegetables and grains. Sugar is also an important source of energy. Fats.—As found in meat, suet, nuts, butter, olive oil, cream, etc. Minerals.—In vegetables such as lettuce, onions, beets, carrots, spinach, etc., and all the fruits. It will be readily seen that a mixture of these constituents is necessary to keep people in health, and yet how often do we see people blissfully attempting to get through life without any attention whatever to such "balance of rations." There are farms, for instance, upon which vegetable gardens are practically unknown, a valuable source of medicinal and bulk foods being thus entirely omitted. Again, in order to "save," meat is sometimes eliminated, while no attempt is made to supply the deficiency with proteid substitutes, such as eggs, cheese and beans. Or, possibly, a single egg once a day is believed to take the place of the omitted meat—a great mistake, since three eggs are required to make up for the meat that an ordinary man would eat at a meal. Instead of "saving," in such cases, there is absolute loss, loss in strength, resistance to disease, and ability to work.

Besides being necessary to health, a variety in foods is also necessary to pleasure in eating, which is a great aid to digestion and appetite, and yet some housewives never seem to take this fact into consideration at all.

The other day, for instance, I sat down to a luncheon at which tomato soup was followed by sliced tomatoes—a palpable mistake from a gustatory point of view, to say the least. And who has not found the palate revolt during or following a badly planned dinner, perhaps at Christmas, when meat, cheese, plum-pudding, mince pie and perhaps Christmas cake were all produced in one mad riot of too-much-protein?

Similarly, except for lumbermen, or others engaged in heavy out-of-door work, it is a mistake to serve dried beans with meat—keep them for supper and serve them "baked" or as a salad. Separate your proteid foods. Meat pie and fruit pie at the same meal do not form a pleasing combination; so much pastry is neither good for the digestion nor the palate. Nor is a succession of sloppy foods advisable. A stew with gravy, for instance, should not be followed for dessert by a thin rice or tapioca pudding. Something firm will be more appreciated.

Green salads, by the way, may be introduced at any meal, although they are seldom liked for breakfast; while fruit, especially if raw and served plain with sugar, may always have a place on a well-supplied table.

All this does not mean that a very great variety of foods must be served at each meal. On the contrary simple foods and a simple menu are best. The point is that every day there must be such a balancing of the various constituents that the maximum of health and of food enjoyment will result.

The following combinations may be suggestive:

Breakfasts:—

1. Toast; eggs (a proteid food) boiled or in omelet; muffins; fruit.

2. Toast or bread and butter; fried bacon (fat for heat and energy); muffins; fruit.

3. Cereal with cream; toast and fruit.

Dinners:—

1. Soup as an appetizer; meat (or protein) or its substitutes; potatoes,

(carbohydrate food for energy and, to a certain extent tissue-building); a cooked vegetable or green salad (for mineral properties and bulk); pie, or pudding, or bread and butter and fruit.

2. A fruit cocktail as an appetizer (grape-fruit or orange); fish; potatoes; a cooked vegetable or vegetable salad; pudding or pie.

3. A cream soup with biscuits; macaroni and cheese; potatoes; a cooked vegetable or green salad, pie or pudding.

Suppers:—

1. A cream soup with bits of toast; cold meat with a salad; bread or biscuits and fruit.

2. Boston baked beans; sliced tomatoes; brown bread and butter; cake and a fruit salad.

3. Fried cucumbers on toast; cornmeal cake and honey.

4. Scalloped potatoes; bread and butter, biscuits, or bran or corn cakes and maple syrup.

When liked, ice-cream may be served instead of pudding for dinner, or with cake instead of fruit for supper. Baked apples with cream also form a very palatable and nourishing dish for any meal.

In looking over the above menus it will be seen that nowhere is there too great a preponderance of proteid or carbohydrate foods at one meal, yet enough of these are distributed during the day to provide for bodily needs.

Nuts are really a valuable food in themselves, hence they should never be served as an extra at any meal, but as a part of it. When mixed with salads or in cake or nut-bread they are delicious as well as nourishing.

It is well to remember, also that too much vinegar is very harmful to the digestion. As little as possible should be used when making salads, while lemon juice may very well be substituted.

To add eggs to rice pudding or cheese to potato mixtures, of course adds to the nutritive properties,—thus adding protein to carbohydrate foods. Milk sauces also add to the nutriment of vegetables such as carrots, peas, green beans, artichokes, etc., although many prefer these vegetables cooked plain, with butter, pepper and salt for seasoning. A very good white sauce is made as follows:

Mix together 1 tablespoon flour and 1 tablespoon butter; add to 1 cup boiling milk and stir until cooked. Season to taste, using white pepper or paprika in preference to black pepper. The amount of flour or milk may be increased according to the thickness of the sauce desired.

Remember that all starchy foods, such as potatoes, rice, tapioca, beans, etc., must be very thoroughly cooked,—quite long enough to burst all the starch granules—else they are very indigestible. Cereals—oatmeal, wheatmeal, and cornmeal—must also be very thoroughly cooked. Indeed, 5 hours is not too great a length of time for oatmeal. In winter it may be kept simmering on the stove all afternoon of the preceding day. In summer a fireless cooker will be found most valuable for bringing it to the right consistency. When so cooked and served with cream and sugar there is no better food than oatmeal porridge. There is no food, however, unless it be beef, which is more frequently ruined in its preparation.

Be careful not to over-cook non-starchy vegetables such as cabbage, onions, turnips and beets. They do not need cooking any longer than to make them tender, and otherwise will develop a strong flavor and become a disagreeable color. They should always be cooked just as quickly as possible, with the cover partly off, and just as little water as possible should be used. By draining off too great an amount of water some of the medicinal properties are lost. If however, it is desired to make the flavor mild, a larger amount of water may be used; indeed some resort to par-boiling or "blanching," draining the first water off and finishing the cooking in a fresh supply.

All cooked vegetables should be served very hot. A little butter dotted over the top, with a sprinkling of pepper, usually adds greatly to their appearance. Just to conclude: Purinton, in one of his "Efficiency" articles in The Independent, says: "An ideal lunch, containing the elements to support life and

satisfy hunger, is a piece of graham bread and butter, a poached egg, a glass of pure milk, and a baked apple."

—Surely simplicity itself. We leave the suggestion with you. You may add it to your list for daily menus.

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I have long since shelved the idea that death separates us to a great distance from our loved ones. I have the solid opinion that the veil is very thin indeed which divides the seen and the unseen world, and am firmly convinced that the world—our world—will, before many years, be taking an active interest in this subject, and that what seems now to us as very weird, will be a subject discussed freely by every educated or deep-thinking person. But every great idea has had to fight its way, so I am very anxious to see Sir Oliver Lodge's new book.

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SEWING ON LACE.

Before sewing crocheted or knitted lace on the bottom of any garment, scald the trimming and leave in the water until it is cold, then dry and sew on. The garment will not then be "dragged" anywhere.

TO IMPROVE OLD HATS.

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UNE CANADIENNE.

Whether one wears mourning for a

Preserves and Pickles.

Preserved Peaches.—Peel and slice a pound of peaches, sprinkle with the same weight of sugar and leave 12 hours. Simmer in the syrup till the fruit is clear, and seal.

Preserved Pears.—Peel 12 pears, cut each in six parts and simmer in enough water to cover them until soft. Dip out the pears. To each pint of water add 1 lb. sugar, a bit of ginger; also add the rind of a lemon. Boil till the syrup is thick, take out the ginger-root and lemon rind, stick a clove in each bit of pear, and put the fruit and a sliced lemon in the syrup to simmer until clear.

Marmalade.—Simmer very slowly for several hours 1 lb. fruit of any kind, peeled and chopped, the same quantity of sugar, a teaspoonful of ground ginger (if liked), the grated rind of 2 lemons and an orange. When soft, press through a sieve, put back on the fire and simmer 10 minutes, stirring all the time.

Muskmelon Pickle.—Take 1/2 bushel green muskmelons peeled and chopped rather coarsely, 4 small heads of cabbage, 1 peck green tomatoes, 1 dozen small onions, 3 ounces white mustard seed, 1 ounce celery seed, 2 ounces turmeric; horseradish, brown sugar and vinegar to suit taste. Chop all well, add 1 head shredded cauliflower, and cook until flavor is well blended. Seal hot. This makes a considerable quantity, but amounts may be reduced in proportion.

Piccalilli.—One peck green tomatoes, 1 cup salt, 6 onions, 4 green peppers, allspice, cloves, mustard seed, and vinegar. Cut tomatoes into bits, sprinkle the salt over, and let stand over night. In the morning drain, add the chopped onions and peppers, and 1 ounce each of the spices tied in a bag, cover with vinegar, and cook three or four hours, slowly in an agate kettle. Seal in jars.

Tomato Catsup.—One pint vinegar, 2 quarts ripe tomatoes, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon mustard, 1 tablespoon black pepper, 1 tablespoon allspice, 2 pods red pepper. Peel the tomatoes; add the salt, pepper, mustard, red peppers and allspice, and stew slowly in the vinegar for two hours. Put through a sieve, and cook down to one quart, then bottle.

Sweet Tomato Pickles.—Six large onions, 1 peck green tomatoes, sliced. Sprinkle with a little salt, let stand over night, drain, add 2 quarts water and 1 quart vinegar. Boil 15 minutes and drain again, throwing this vinegar and water away. Add to the pickles 2 lbs. sugar, 2 quarts vinegar, a little cloves, allspice, ginger, mustard, cinnamon, and cayenne. Boil 15 minutes, and seal.

Pickled Cucumbers.—Wash small cucumbers, pack in salt 1 hour, then drain and wipe. Dry them, and pack in half-gallon jars. Cover with scalding vinegar in which has been mixed 1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper and a little black pepper. Place on top of the pickles a piece of horseradish root. Add 1 tablespoon mustard seed to 1 half-gallon pickles, with a few white onions and a little white sugar.

Green Sliced Cucumber Pickles.—Wipe 2 dozen 6-inch cucumbers and slice thin without paring. Dissolve 1 1/2 cups salt in 2 quarts boiling water, pour over the cucumbers, cover, and let stand over night, or for several hours. Drain thoroughly and put in a crock. Mix 1/2 lb. white mustard seed and 1/2 lb. black mustard seed, and add 1 cup olive oil and 6 cups vinegar. Pour over cucumbers and keep in a cool, dry place. No cooking is needed.

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broad, flat brush, and let dry thoroughly. Faded flowers may be dipped into dye made in this way. Do this out of doors, away from fires and lights.

KEEPING A CLOTHESLINE CLEAN.

Place a box on the end clothes-post, and within the box place a wooden spool joined to a handle which is outside of the box. Around this crank bore six holes to insert a pin which locks the reel when the line is stretched. Fit the top of the box with a hinged lid, and use hooks to hold the line up at the different supports. When not in use, roll the line up on the spool. The line may be stretched as tight as desired by turning the crank and inserting the pin behind it.

HINTS FOR THE GARDEN.

The Ascension lily (*Lilium candidum*), the white garden lily that resembles the Easter lily, should be planted now for next year's blooming.

Sow pansy seed and seeds of hardy perennials in August, for next year's garden.

Start cuttings of geraniums and heliotrope for winter window-gardens this month. Start also Bermuda lilies, freesias, oxalis, Roman hyacinth, and paper-white narcissus bulbs.

Just as soon as chrysanthemums begin to show their buds, feed them once a week with liquid manure, not too strong.

Early in August make a sowing of beets, an early kind. They will be ready to eat by snow-fall, young and tender, just ready for cooking or canning.

Make weekly sowings of radishes and lettuce for fall use; also sowings of spinach.

Late in August cut the tops from the asparagus, close to the ground, and burn them to prevent insects. Spray melons, cucumbers and potatoes with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight and mildew.

Planning an Autumn Picnic.

By Elizabeth W. Morrison, in "House-keeper."

To the average feminine mind there is nothing more delightful on a warm September day than a well-planned picnic in a cool, shady spot. At the word picnic the average man flees as from a scourge, for to him this means being made a pack horse for the provender which is necessary for the pleasure. His reward is usually mussy cake, stale sandwiches and luke-warm, sticky lemonade at the time when he craves a good cup of coffee, and something substantial.

There is no reason why an appetizing meal cannot be secured at an al fresco affair of this kind as well as the usual unappetizing offering. Not every one can afford the English picnic basket, which is such a boon to the small picnic party, but the common covered baskets, costing them ten to thirty-five cents, can be made to do as equally good service and a hamper in which everything can be packed will be a joy forever.

The English baskets contain cups, saucers and plates of white enamel ware; salts and peppers, small tumblers, spoons, knives and forks, a butter jar, tin with two compartments, one for coarse and the other for fine sugar; a long covered box for sliced bread or sandwiches; a wicker lemon juice bottle; an alcohol lamp, piggin and kettle for a cup of tea, an alcohol bottle, egg cups and Japanese napkins. There is a space, after these articles are strapped in, for olives, jelly or marmalade, tea and other tid-bits.

The common basket can be utilized to a wonderful degree by strapping wooden plates, the napkins, knives, forks and spoons to the cover with white tape, which can be easily run through the splints of the top. This leaves the basket free for the foods.

A quantity of wooden plates will be a necessity, for on them should be arranged the sandwiches, cakes, etc., besides some of them for individual use.

Salads can be carried in fruit jars, then heaped neatly on lettuce leaves which have been taken in a damp cloth, then wrapped in oiled paper. Cold boiled

eggs and sliced pickles for the decorations will be found a great factor.

There should be two kinds of sandwiches besides the bread and butter, which should be cut thin and evenly buttered. Never attempt to carry pie or layer cakes to a picnic unless you have the use of a horse and carriage. Small sponge cakes, coconut patties, roll jelly cake and cookies wrapped in paraffine paper will be found fresh when ready to eat, besides offering no inducement as a camping ground for inquisitive ants. Cut the paper into oblongs and twist the ends, then as they are unpacked from the pasteboard box they can be heaped onto one of the wooden plates, and covered with a dainty Japanese napkin.

Hard boiled eggs, shelled, are also wrapped in oiled paper at home and in this way kept appetizing; some of the eggs can be stuffed to make a pleasing variety. Deviled ham, potted chicken, egg and olives, sardine, lobster and minced tongue make delicious sandwiches, but do not put mixed mustard in them to such an extent that they will be ruined for those who cannot eat this condiment. It would be better to carry along a small jar of mustard.

Small individual chicken pies are delicious served cold on a hot day; these are made of pie crust in patty pans, with under and upper crust; the filling is fricassee chicken cut into small pieces and the rich gravy thickened; then baked. Wrap each in oiled paper and pack in a pasteboard box.

Broiled or fried chicken is another accessory to the luncheon, and when it is taken it is better to omit all sandwiches, taking simply the bread and butter and buttered baking powder biscuits.

If there is nearby transportation and six to twelve persons in the party, coffee and a "hot dish" can be made, for the necessary utensils can be easily transported. The chafing dish is ideal for picnics; the coffee can be excellently cooked in the water pan and the brazier used for scrambled, poached, boiled eggs or a "rabbit."

A table cloth is a necessity, and a blue and white one is preferable to a white one unless one goes where tables are provided; then a white one will be suitable. The latter always looks dingy on the grass. A demijohn for water will be found indispensable and one must not forget to take a corkscrew, a bundle of straws for the lemonade, new tin cups, towels, soap, shawls, and if children are to be in the party, gingham aprons should be provided and hammocks for naps. A piece of ice wrapped in newspapers, then in flannel, can be used for the lemonade, but it must be crushed for the glasses.

The coffee can be ground, measured and tied in a clean muslin bag, and for those who prefer tea, this can be carried along in muslin also.

To insure success, two days before the event the list of things to compose the menu should be written out; also the list of utensils and articles wanted; then, as they are packed, they can be checked off.

Cream for the coffee or milk for the children can be bottled and corked; then set on ice over night. When ready to pack, wrap in several thicknesses of paper and upon reaching the grounds set it in cold water until wanted for use.

The fruit juices for the ade can be made of oranges, and lemons, allowing two of the former to one of the latter, and then sweeten to taste. Diluted at the grounds, a quart bottle will supply a large party. It can be prepared the day before and set on ice until ready to pack.

When tables are used, an attractive addition is a floral centerpiece made of wild flowers gathered by the children. After removing the salad from the fruit jar, rinse the latter out well and fill with cold water; place the flowers in, wipe off the jar and wrap in a Japanese napkin, then tie in place with some of the wild grasses or vines. This set on a mat of ferns in the center of the table will give a festive appearance.

If the picnic is to include a large party and is to be a general affair as far as food supplying is concerned, let the organizer apportion to each one what food she is to supply and in what quantity. Do not try to have a large variety, but let it be nicely cooked and

neatly packed. Should the men prefer to build a fire, a clam chowder made at home and reheated, or a corn roast with baked potatoes, will be a great addition.

Let each organizer of picnics try to avoid the monotonous routine in foods which is usually the fate of the average picnicker, and use a little ingenuity in planning. The following recipes may prove an aid to those planning al fresco affairs.

SARDINE SANDWICHES.—Cut the bread an eighth of an inch thick, but never remove the crusts for the picnic sandwich.

OLIVE AND EGG SANDWICHES.—Chop very fine 12 olives, six hard-boiled eggs; add one-half teaspoonful paprika (Hungarian red pepper), enough boiled cream dressing to moisten, and spread this on the bread.

SAVORY SANDWICHES.—Mince either boiled tongue or roasted meat or fowl; add to each one-half pint one medium cucumber pickle, minced, one-fourth teaspoonful dry mustard, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful minced parsley and onion mixed, and spread on bread.

Put blanched almonds through the meat chopper and add enough mayonnaise dressing to moisten, spread bread with butter, then with the nut mixture, and put two slices together; cut bread into fancy shapes. Any nut makes a good filling for sandwiches.

Making Things Fireproof.

As a matter of fact it is almost impossible to treat cloth in such a way that it will not burn at all; but drastic measures of this nature are not needful. The dangerous accidents from fire always arise from the sudden blazing up of the article which catches alight; if the substance can be dealt with in such a way that it simply smoulders when it comes in contact with a flame nothing very serious is likely to happen.

The simplest way of treating any kind of cloth, so that it will be fire-proof, is to immerse it in a solution of alum. When the articles are being washed they may be finally rinsed in a bucket in which a heaped teaspoonful of alum has been dissolved. Of course, the precaution must be taken after each washing, but the plan is so easy that few will mind the trifling trouble involved. Without a doubt a good many lives, and much painful injury, would be saved if all garments, at least, were dealt with in this manner. After drying, the cloth will only smoulder, even if it is held right in a flame, and the fire is not in the least likely to spread.

Curtains, and other articles which are colored, are more safely treated with borax; that is, if there is the least danger of the color "running." The borax should be dissolved in water in the same manner as that indicated in the case of the alum. Of course, with every dipping of the article the solution becomes weaker, and this fact must be borne in mind. It is always a good plan now and again to test the strength of the mixture, and this may be readily done by immersing a sample piece of cloth. This should be dried in front of a fire, and then held in a flame when the degree of combustibility is at once tested.

Linen things which require to be stiffened may be readily treated by using the following mixture in the place of ordinary starch. The ingredients are to be obtained from any chemist's shop for a small sum:

Sodium tungstate 30 parts
Borax 20 parts.
Wheat or rice starch..... 60 parts.

It is very important that the powder should be ground down until it is quite fine, and it may then be employed in just the same way as is customary with ordinary starch. Articles which have been so treated are not easily set alight, even if they come actually into contact with a flame. At the most they will not do more than smoulder.

Of course, it is understood that after washing the effect of the treatment disappears, and the articles must be dipped in the solution every time.—The Witness.

RED CROSS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Red Cross Society for Western Ontario, at which General Ryerson is to speak, is to be held in London on August 26th. Will those who wish to attend kindly watch for further notice in next week's issue. General Ryerson will speak at the evening meeting, which is to be held in The Auditorium, Wellington St.

The Dollar Chain

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

Donations for the week from July 30th to August 6th, were as follows:

Over \$1.00 each:—

"Toronto," \$2.00; M. and C., Paisley, Ont., \$2.00; C. J. Bailey, Dundas, Ont., \$2.00; G. W. Evoy, Bar River, Ont., \$5.00.

Amounts of \$1.00 each:—

Mrs. Harry Hyde, Cornwall, P. E. I.; M. C. F.; Mrs. A. Wilcox, Mt. Brydges, Ont.; "In Sympathy," Centralia, Ont.; Mrs. J. H. Clemens, Ravenswood, Ont.; "Dunwichite," Dutton, Ont.; "Bonny Doon," Stanstead Co., Que.

An Error.—By mistake, M. B. McLeod's name (Lucknow, Ont.) was left out of last week's issue, but the amount was added, \$1.00.

Total amount previously acknowledged, from Jan. 30th to July 30th.....\$1,657.75

Total to August 6th.....\$1,675.75

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

A donation of \$10.00 for the Sand-bag Fund has been received from the Young Ladies' Teachers' Training Class, North Pelham Church, Ridgeville, Ont.

THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for:—Jam (thick), honey, jelly, marmalade.

During the week from July 30th to August 6th, donations of jam, etc., have been received from the following: Mrs. H. Raby, Camborne, Ont.; A. G. Smyth, Victoria, Ont., 12 jars; W. Patton, Millgrove, Ont., 6 jars; also a contribution of 3 boxes, sent by Mrs. J. C. Fuller, of Forest, Ont., to which several ladies contributed. Mrs. Fuller's letter is given in full below.

We should like if others who club together to send jam, etc., would follow Mrs. Fuller's example and send a separate letter with names of donors and all particulars; also put, as she did, a statement of contents on corner of each box. By doing this, the necessity of opening the boxes before reaching the Red Cross rooms will be removed.

Forest, July 31, 1915.

"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.:

I am shipping you to-day by express, three boxes, containing twelve pints each of canned fruit for the Red Cross. It is a mixture of jelly, jam, marmalade and honey, and has been contributed by the following ladies:

Mrs. J. Moody, Mrs. H. Rawlings, Mrs. R. Porter, Mrs. W. Porter, Mrs. W. Beatty, Mrs. B. Rawlings, Ravenswood, Ont.; and Mrs. J. C. Fuller, Mrs. J. Johnson, Mrs. H. Hodgson, Miss L. Blunden, Mrs. S. O. Blunden, Mrs. R. Macken, and Mrs. C. Johnson, Forest, Ont. Yours truly,

MRS. J. C. FULLER.

News of the Week

Last week saw great progress in the machine-gun campaign in Canada.

The Leyland liner Iberian was torpedoed and sunk. Six men lost their lives—three Americans and three Englishmen.

The Teutonic armies occupied Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, August 5. The Russian army retreated in good order and is still intact.

Goritz, the Austrian fortress, is reported nearing its fall into the hands of the Italians.

Five people were drowned when their auto jumped over a bridge at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

British submarines were active in the Sea of Marmora and in the North Sea, sinking an enemy warship and transports.

Heavy rains have done great damage in all Western Ontario. The weather in the West has been fine and warm.

The big storm on Lake Ontario wrecked a freighter just east of Toronto. No lives lost.

The Belgian army is now stronger than at the beginning of the war.

The Allies have taken the highest ridge on the Gallipoli peninsula.

There was a snow storm on Lake Superior August 3.

Over 200 daily newspapers and periodicals in Germany ceased publication August 1.

Floods at Erie, Pa., caused serious damage, and the loss of nearly thirty lives.

Manitoba elected Premier Norris and the Liberal party by an overwhelming majority.

Gen. Sarrail has succeeded Gen. Gouraud in command of the French at the Dardanelles, the latter being severely wounded.

The Balkan States are clamoring for war.

The Beaver Circle

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

The Donkey and the Dog.

The law of nature makes each man our brother.

Our duty's plain; we all should help each other.

A donkey once forgot this rule. You know, a donkey is not overbright.

But, though he's stubborn, he is not a fool.

And surely ought to know the wrong from right.

Well, one day, strolling down a stretch of road,

He and his master and a dog—all three—

Stopped by a field that had been lately mowed.

The master said: "For sleep this place seems good enough for me."

And while he slept, the donkey browsed and munched away.

For 't was not often that he got his fill of hay.

Nor did he show much haste; The food was to his taste.

But doggie, watching him, had come to feel

That he, too, ought to have his noon-day meal.

Since, while the donkey roamed about and ate,

The day had flown and the hour was late.

And thus he spake: "O donkey, dear, If you'll draw near, I'll take the lunch bag from your back.

But not a word the donkey heard. And while the dog for food was pleading

The donkey ate on all unheeding. Thus he continued for a while,

Then turned to doggie with a smile. "My friend," he said, "I wouldn't worry,

And, pray, don't be in such a hurry. Our Master sleeps. Soon he'll awake

And then you two your lunch can take." Scarce had the donkey ceased to speak

When, from the woodland, with a horrid shriek

Sprang out a wolf with dripping jaw, At whom the donkey gazed in fear and awe.

"Help, help!" he cried, "O dog, don't wait, Or else, dear friend, you'll be too late."

The dog, however, made no motion. "O ass," he said, "I have a notion

That, were I you, I wouldn't worry; It never pays for one to hurry.

I cannot see what odds it makes. You'd better wait till Master wakes."

With this, the dog ran home with zeal.

The wolf? Oh, yes, he made a meal. When he was through it came to pass

He left but little of that ass! The moral of this tale is plain:

Don't always think of your own gain. Stop now and then your daily labor

To see if you can't help your neighbor.

Funnies.

A Gloomy Outlook.—Small Johnny was wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to put his arms through the sleeves of an undergarment and then get it over his head. After several futile attempts he called out to his mother:

"Say, mamma, when I get to be an angel, and have wings, I don't see how I'll ever get my shirt on!"—New York Times.

Savage Hunger.—Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday School.

"Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at the dinner-table.

"Yes, sir," answered Mary. "He said that they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."—New York Evening Post.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I like looking for the riddles in "The Farmer's Advocate."

My aunt and uncle live on a farm of about 376 acres; I live with them in the summer and in the city of Utica in the winter.

I like the country better than I do the city. My cousin is a great lover of hens and chickens. He has a very large number of them.

A great number of them are "Anconas." He got first prize at the "State Fair" and a number of other places.

I get books from the library in Utica. Here are some of the names of those I have read: "Anne of Green Gables," "Anne of Avonlea," "The Story Lady," "The Girl of the Limerlost," "Black Beauty," "Beautiful Joe," and a number of others.

Well, as my letter is getting rather long I will end with a few riddles: Bump, bump, down the beam, down comes a yellow steam. Ans.—An egg.

Chink, chink, down the creek, never stop to take a drink. Ans.—A log chain.

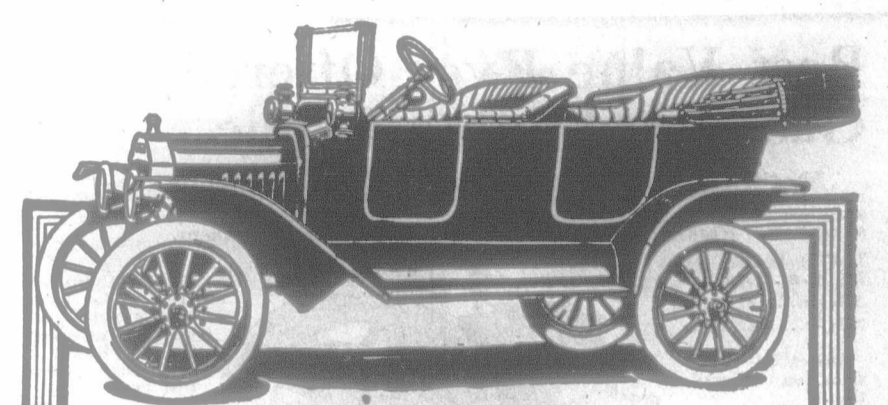
FANNIE BALE, (Sr. VII.)

Hion, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never before written to the Circle, although I have made many attempts.

About two years ago I received a prize of a nice book called "Nell and Her Grandfather."

I have read quite a few books. Some of them are: "Nell and Her Grandfather," "Phil the Fiddler," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "New Chronicles of Rebecca," "Anne of Avonlea," "Anne of Green Gables," "Treasure Island," "The Mill on the Floss," "Robinson Crusoe," several fairy books and others.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$530

Ford Runabout Price \$480

Ford Town Car Price \$780

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write for catalog E.



MANY THOUSAND FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"GOING TRIP WEST" \$12.00 TO WINNIPEG | "RETURN TRIP EAST" \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21st and 26th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario, including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Ry., TORONTO

"Empire" Corrugated Iron

is sold direct to farmers at low prices. British made through and through. Write to-day for latest prices.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers, Toronto

Government Positions Guaranteed.

The Dominion Government Guarantees positions to Northern Business College Owen Sound, graduates who pass the Civil Service Examinations in May and November. Salaries \$500 to \$1200. Ambitious young men and women ought easily to pass these examinations, after taking our Commercial and Stenographic Course for six or eight months. FALL TERM OPENING SEPT. 1st.

MARRIED man desires permanent work on mixed farm, thoroughly understands cows, fruit and vegetables, orchard, work; abstainer and non-smoker. A. Connelly, 69 King's Road, Sydney, C. B., Nova Scotia.

I am quite a book worm. I am twelve years old, and I tried my Entrance this year. My teacher's name was Miss J. P. Silverthorn. I enjoy reading the letters very much. As my letter is growing long and I am afraid the w-p. b. is hungry, I will close with a riddle:

Why are there two s's in kiss? Ans.—Because it takes two to complete the spell.

Hoping to see my letter in print I will close (as I said before).

Look Out For

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's big advertisement in next week's issue entitled

"Penniless Old Men"

It has an interesting message for YOU.

YOUNG man desires situation on farm (fruit or dairy) strictly temperate and willing worker. Box B, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

P. S.—Will some of the Beavers my own age (12) please write to me? and I will write to them.

Your new and interested Beaver, MARGARET M. SPOHN. R. R. No. 1, Ancaster, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I did not see my first letter in print I thought I would try again; I like reading the letters. I live two miles from school. We have five horses and a lot of cattle. I

urse, it is understood that after the effect of the treatment dis- and the articles must be dip- in the solution every time.—The s.

D CROSS ANNUAL MEETING. Annual Meeting of the Red Cross for Western Ontario, at which Ryerson is to speak, is to be in London on August 26th. Will who wish to attend kindly watch further notice in next week's issue. Ryerson will speak at the evening, which is to be held in auditorium, Wellington St.

The Dollar Chain

and maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Com- (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Contributions for the week from July 30th to August 6th, were as follows:

\$1.00 each:— "Onto," \$2.00; M. and C., Paisley, \$2.00; C. J. Bailey, Dundas, Ont., \$2.00; G. W. Evoy, Bar River, Ont., \$2.00.

Contributions of \$1.00 each:— Harry Hyde, Cornwall, P. E. I.; F.; Mrs. A. Wilcox, Mt. Brydges, "In Sympathy," Centraha, Ont.; H. Clemens, Ravenswood, Ont.; "White," Dutton, Ont.; "Bonny Stanstead Co., Que.

error.—By mistake, M. B. McLeod's (Lucknow, Ont.) was left out of the issue, but the amount was \$1.00.

amount previously ac- edged, from Jan. 30th to July 30th.....\$1,657.75

al to August 6th.....\$1,675.75

y address contributions simply to Farmer's Advocate and Home e," London, Ont.

ation of \$10.00 for the Sand-bag as been received from the Young Teachers' Training Class, North Church, Ridgeville, Ont.

JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

for:—Jam (thick), honey, jelly, ade.

the week from July 30th to 6th, donations of jam, etc., have eived from the following: Mrs. y, Camborne, Ont.; A. G. Smyth, , Ont., 12 jars; W. Patton, Mill- Ont., 6 jars; also a contribution es, sent by Mrs. J. C. Fuller, t, Ont., to which several ladies ed. Mrs. Fuller's letter is given below.

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Forest, July 31, 1915.

Farmer's Advocate and Home zine," London, Ont.:

shipping you to-day by express. es, containing twelve pints each d fruit for the Red Cross. It ture of jelly, jam, marmalade y, and has been contributed by wing ladies:

Moody, Mrs. H. Rawlings, Mrs. er, Mrs. W. Porter, Mrs. W. Mrs. B. Rawlings, Ravenswood, d Mrs. J. C. Fuller, Mrs. J. Mrs. H. Hodgson, Miss L. Mrs. S. O. Blunden, Mrs. R. and Mrs. C. Johnson, Forest. ours truly,

MRS. J. C. FULLER.

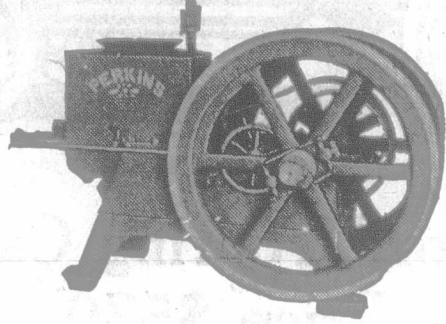
Best Value Ever Offered the Gasoline Engine Public

The time is now come when the farmer is looking for the best value for his money. We have it when we offer you the PERKINS GASOLINE ENGINE—the simplest, most durable and easiest started on the market. Lightest in fuel consumption. Working parts are made as good as skill can make them.

2½ h.-p. \$100.00
5 h.-p. \$191.00
7 h.-p. \$238.00

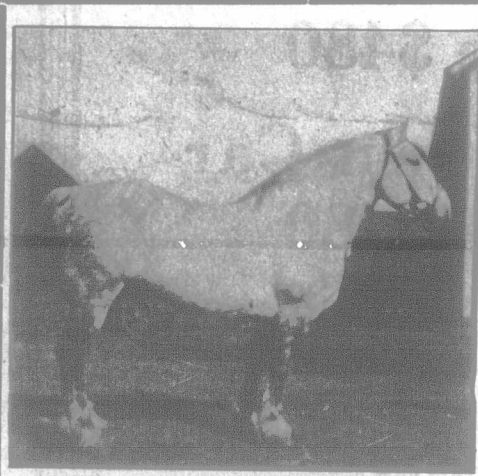
Prices on larger sizes on application.

The above prices are for two years' time, divided in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. Write us for our cash or shorter time proposition.



Perkins Cylinders are made from close-grained gray iron. The interior of cylinder is not only bored, but ground to a glassy surface. Piston is also ground. Gears are steel cut. Crank, drop forged from open hearth steel. Bearings are of the very best material.

Perkins Windmill & Engine Co., 90 King St., London, Ont.



FOR SALE Imported Percheron Stallion "ARGUMENT"

Registration No. 4733
Enrolment No. 3957

Argument was bred in France, dapple grey in color, and weighs close to 1900 lbs. In breeding he traces twice to brilliant and once to Valiant, two of the best Percheron horses the world has ever known. He has proved himself a sure and high-class sire. All of his foals have fine size and finish, good dispositions and prove good workers. He is a worker himself being broken both single and double. He is a heavily quartered horse with powerful shoulders and deep broad chest. He is a show horse when in condition, and notwithstanding his weight, can jog off like a road horse. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure one of the best Percherons in Canada at a moderate price.

Address or apply to

W. H. LITTLEFIELD, Kerby House, BRANTFORD, ONT.

The Farmer's Policy

- Covers automobile in drive-house without extra premium.
- Permits gasoline engine in barn and gasoline stove in dwelling without extra premium.
- Covers all contents of dwelling under one item.
- Covers all contents of each outbuilding (except threshing outfits, automobiles, live stock) under one item.
- Covers horses, vehicles and produce whilst on the road or in stables to and from market.
- Gives reduction of 10% for lightning rods on buildings.
- Covers live stock against instant death from lightning whilst in enclosed fields owned or rented by the assured.
- Gives liberal limits on live stock proportionate to the amount of insurance placed.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO OUR NEAREST AGENT, OR TO

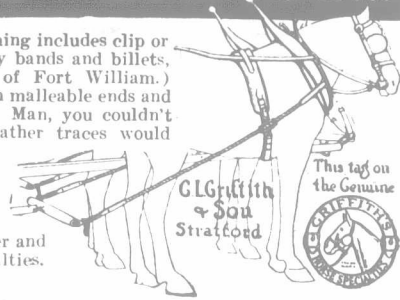
THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
F. D. WILLIAMS, Managing-Director. Head Office: 31 Scott Street Toronto

\$11.00 fits out a work team

This complete draught for heavy teaming includes clip or hook hames, hame straps, wide leather plow pads, belly bands and billets, and the Griffith Giant Rope Trace. (\$12.00 west of Fort William.)
Giant Rope Traces alone, complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains at \$4 a set! Man, you couldn't repair an old set for that price. Leather traces would cost four times as much. (\$4.50 west of Fort William.)

Griffith's GIANT ROPE Trace

See them at your dealer's or write us. Mention this paper and we will send you an interesting booklet of harness specialties.



AUGUST 28 — SEPTEMBER 13
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
TORONTO. THE FAIR OF ALL FAIRS

Magnificent War Spectacle
"March of the Allies" "Review of the Fleet"
Remarkable exhibit of war trophies
Model military camp of men training for Overseas
Aeroplane Flights Giant New Midway Gorgeous Fireworks
Mammoth Exhibit of Agricultural products and Manufactures

Another Million Year

Come with the Crowds

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"

have two brothers; their names are Carman and Stanley. We all go to school. I am in the senior third class. I hope the w.-p. b. is busy eating when this comes. Wishing some of the Beavers of my own age (11) would write to me.

MORLEY BRIDE.

Palmerston, R. R. No. 3. (Age 11)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My uncle has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time; I live at Jackson's Point but I am visiting my grandma now. Jackson's Point is a large summer resort. It is on Lake Simcoe. Thousands of people come up in the summer. I go in bathing every day. We have a boat and I go rowing sometimes. There is a large park; picnics come from every place around. There are two regattas every year. Last year I won two prizes. In the winter we have the lake to skate on. I go sleigh-riding and snow-shoeing, etc. I passed my exam with honors into Sr. IV.. My letter is getting long, so I will close with a riddle:

What is the difference between a rooster, Uncle Sam, and an old maid?
Ans.—A rooster says cook-a-doodle-do, Uncle Sam says Yankey-doodle-do; an old maid says any old dude'll do.

Why is a school teacher like the letter "C"?
Ans.—Because she forms lasses into classes.

I will close now, hoping the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this arrives.

AUDRIE WOODCOCK.

Jacksons Point, Ont. (Age 12.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all like it fine. I am eleven years old and live on a 120-acre farm. My teacher's name is Miss Cecilia Gregg. I like her very much. I tried the exams in June for the senior fourth class. I do not know yet if I passed or not. I am called a bookworm because I have read about fifty books, and these two or three times. For pets I have a Collie dog. I wish some of the Beavers of my age (11) would write to me. I would answer all the letters I get. As my letter is getting long I will close with a few riddles:

Why is a mouse like a load of hay?
Ans.—Because the cattle (cat'll) eat it.

What is the difference between a fashionable young lady and a butcher?
Ans.—One dresses to kill, and the other kills to dress.

Why does a cat look over a wall?
Ans.—Because it can't see through it. Wishing the Circle every success, I remain,

WILLIAMINA PETRIE.

R. R. No. 1 Bainsville, Ont.
Junior Fourth Class, (Age 11.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote to your charming Circle some time ago, and saw my name on the Honor Roll, so I thought I would write again. I wrote for the Entrance this summer, but I do not know whether I have passed or not. There were twenty-five candidates writing. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about twelve years and could not do without it. Hoping this will escape the w.-p. b., I will close with a riddle:

If the shovel and tongs cost \$2.50, what would a ton of coal come to?
Ans.—Ashes.

NORMAN PHILP.

R. R. No. 1, Nestleton, Ont.
P. S.—I would like some of the Beavers to write to me.

Some More of the "Dog" Essays.

A CHRISTMAS COLLIE.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Having seen the announcement of your new "Beaver Circle" competition, I thought I would write. The story which I write is the true one of the dog we used to have.

One cold winter day, near Christmas, a strange pup came to my grandmother's house just as he and my grandmother were eating their dinner. He was a Collie, black with yellow eyebrows, nose and paws. Evidently he had been lost for some time, for he enjoyed the food and shelter given him very much. Enquiries were made and a notice was put in the local newspapers, but no

owner for the pup was found. My grandfather kept the dog until spring, when he was moving to town. He gave him to my parents, who named him Collie.

Collie proved to be a very good dog in every respect. He could tend the cattle perfectly, and was especially adapted to caring for sheep. The sheep never had any reason to fear him. He could take them home at any time or from any place. As for the cattle, we used to take them to the creek for a drink every day when the well went dry. Collie was an adept at taking them home alone.

As I grew older and began to go rambling by myself, Collie was my only companion, but that one was good. He never left me alone the length of a rod, for fear of what might happen. It used to be a habit of mine, when I was so small, to go to sleep in a fence corner when I got tired out. But no matter how long I slept or when I woke he was always there, and so far as I know (or anyone else) he never left me when I was asleep. Another time, when the men were taking in the last load of barley, I had followed the wagon to the gap of the field. There I had fallen asleep, right where the horses passed through. It was almost dark when the load came. My father saw Collie there and said that I could not be far away. He found me there and took me home on the load. If the dog had not been there, father would never have thought of my being anywhere near. Whenever I went anywhere the dog was always along, never failing.

As my brother grew bigger, Collie took as good care of him as he did of me. I can remember one day that Johnnie was sitting on the pump stand at the barn. He had been there for some time when the cattle came to the trough at the edge of the stand for a drink. Not one of them got their drink until Johnnie moved away of his own accord. One big steer seemed to dislike Johnnie very much. I don't know why unless it was because he often wore red dresses. Johnnie sometimes would run away to a neighbor's without permission when he was about three years old. One day he was coming home and had got into the ditch, and then as the grass was so long on both sides he could not see where he was. Collie could not persuade him to come home, for he would just sit down. So Collie just sat down too and waited until Johnnie got up out of the ditch.

One day, about eight o'clock in the morning, Johnnie and the dog went to a neighbors. During the forenoon our neighbor sent Collie home, and at noon he was found dead at the water-hole between the two places. He had been poisoned in some way and was trying to ally the burning. He died just a few weeks after my grandfather. Mother said she had lost two good friends.

Wishing the Circle every success, I remain your friend,

MARY M. JEFFREY.

R. R. No. 3, Port Elgin, Ont.
(Age 13.)

BOBBY.

We used to have a dog whose name was Bobby. Bobby was a Collie dog, black with a few white spots.

When Bobby was a pup he did many mischievous tricks, such as gnaw up hoe-handles, carry away caps or hats or chase the chickens.

One day when he was very young he stole a stocking off the line. We missed the stocking and thought that the dog had taken it. We hunted for the stocking, but it was not to be found.

The next week exactly on the day here stood Master Bobby by the door with the stocking in his mouth and not the least bit damaged, but very dirty with ground, as he had buried it. That time Bob did not get a scolding, as his trick was a wise one.

As he grew older my brothers took him to the swamp when they went to cut wood. Bobby was fond of following the horse when it dragged a log.

One day when he was with the boys in the swamp my brother was driving the horse. Bobby took the lines in his mouth and gave a bark which sounded like "whoa" and the horse stopped immediately.

As Bob grew older he became very strong, and used to pull us in a little

for the pup was found. My father kept the dog until spring, when he was moving to town. He gave him to my parents, who named him

proved to be a very good dog and I respect. He could tend the sheep perfectly, and was especially good at caring for sheep. The sheep had any reason to fear him. He would take them home at any time or any place. As for the cattle, we used to take them to the creek for a drink every day when the well went dry. I was an adept at taking them alone.

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One day, about eight o'clock in the evening, Johnnie and the dog went to the woods. During the forenoon our father sent Collie home, and at noon I found dead at the water-hole both the dog and the two calves. He had been in some way and was trying to get up. He died just a few days after my grandfather. Mother had lost two good friends.

g the Circle every success, I remember my friend,
MARY M. JEFFREY,
 No. 3, Port Elgin, Ont.
 (Age 13.)

BOBBY.

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grew older he became very strong and used to pull us in a little

sleigh in the winter-time. Bob did not live a very long life, and his death was a sad one.

One day as my brothers were crossing the railroad track which crossed our farm, Bobby got angry at the noise of the approaching train and ran on the track to meet it. We called him but he would not come. The train went over him and this was his end.

Who knows what good he might have done, and who knows what bad he might have done, if he had lived longer.
DOROTHY SCHWALM,
 Mildmay, Ont. (Age 12.)

A TRUE STORY OF A DOG.

Before we came to the farm we lived in the small town of Longford. One day my oldest brother went for a drive with the groceryman to a farm a few miles out of town. While he was there the farmer gave him a little grey pup. When he brought it home we thought it was a great treasure, as we children were all small then. We thought of many names, but at last decided to call him Rover.

He soon grew to be quite a large, strong dog, and became very affectionate and intelligent. He was a favorite among us all, but seemed to love mamma best, perhaps it was because she always fed him.

When he was about a year old my brothers made harness for him. He soon became a good sleigh-dog. The younger ones sat in a box nailed to the sleigh while the others led him, and always enjoyed a jolly ride. Sometimes he refused to draw, but mamma would come to the door and say, "Go on Rover like a good dog," then he would go quite willingly. After he was well trained he often drew wood and water.

One winter my grandpa and auntie drove back to see us. While they were there grandpa took mamma for a drive, and, of course, Rover had to follow, as he always followed mamma. The next day grandpa was going home, and when auntie was getting into the cutter Rover must have thought it was mamma, and followed them home, a distance of about thirty-five miles. He stayed there for a few days, but always seemed to be looking for someone, likely mamma. One day grandma scolded him and then he disappeared. He must have started for home then, as he arrived back safe.

He never appeared cross, only when strangers came too near to us, while we were playing outside our yard.

As we grew big Rover could not draw us, and became of little use. One day a friend of papa's took a fancy to him, so we gave him away, but he soon became as big a favorite in his new home as he was in his old one.
CANNINGTON, Ont. MAISIE WILLIS.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to your charming Circle. My second letter I saw it in print, but it was not good. It was all mixed up. For pets I have a cat; she is white, but I call it Snowy. We have a dog; it is for all of us. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother is older, and my sister is younger; I am nine years and my brother is ten. I have three dolls. I just play with the one; it is about eight inches high, the other is eleven inches high, the other twenty-eight inches high. We have five horses. Their names are Maud, Prince, Minnie and Mable and Jessie. I love reading "The Farmer's Advocate" very much. My father has taken it for about five years now. I don't care about going to school. Our school is a small school. There are about forty. We play all kinds of games. One is "Hudson Bay," another is "deer," another "hide and go seek." Well, I guess I will close now and leave a little room for the other Beavers. Say Puck, be sure and feed the w-p. b. so there won't be room for mine.
Moncrieff, Ont. BERVA SPEIRAN.
 (Class Sr. II., Age 9.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" and like it fine. I am one of six, two sisters and three brothers. For pets we have two calves; we call them Jeff and Jess, and a big dog; we call Rover.



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TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
 Toronto, Ontario

He is kind to my baby sister. We have a little colt we call Fern. I go to school every day I can. I am in the Sr. II. We have about a quarter of a mile to go. Papa has a hundred-acre farm, and I have a little garden all my own. I must not have my letter too long, as I would like it to miss the w-p. b. I would like some of the Beavers to write to me. Wishing you all success. Yours truly,

OLIVE LAZENBY.
 (Age 10.)

R. R. No. 8, Woodstock, Ont.

Dear Puck,—As this is my first letter to your Circle I will not write a long one. I can not write with pen and ink. I have a pet kitten. I have a sister. I take music lessons. My sister takes too. I am in the second book at school. I am having my summer holidays. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I am going away for my summer holidays pretty soon. My sister is having her holidays now. Her name is Rita. We have two boys working for us. I will close now, wishing my letter will escape the w-p. b. Good-bye.

NORWOOD, Ont. ANNA BRETHEN.
 (Nine years old.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have eight horses, and I can ride horseback on four of them. I go to school every day I can. My teacher's name is Miss Mary Johnston, and I like her very much. I am very fond of reading. My favorite books are "The Oz Books," "Anne of Green Gables," "Pollyanna." I am in the junior third class at school. I guess I will close, hoping this will escape the horrible w-p. b., and wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

Dunbarton, Ont. NAOMI ARDAGH.
 Box 59. (Age 10.)
 P. S.—Will Catherine Fraser please write to me?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I like to get "The Farmer's Advocate" every week and find the Beavers' box. I like the riddles especially. For pets I have a dog named Bob, and four cats; their names are Tiny, Jack, Nellie and Snowball. Snowball has two kittens. We have a little colt. We haven't a name for him yet. As my letter is getting long for the first time I will close with a riddle:

Why is a boy like a postage stamp?
 Ans.—Because he gets licked and stood in the corner till he sticks to his letters.

Wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

CLARA LANE.
 Mossley, R. R. No. 2, Ont. (Age 9.)

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From stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and East, but not including Kingston, Renfrew or East thereof.

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Chapter IX.

RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

We settled that Starr should see Miss Van Buren and Miss Rivers and tell them that the skipper, chauffeur, and chaperon all being provided, there was nothing to prevent the tour beginning to-morrow. Having done this, without bringing in his obliging friend's name, he was to meet me at the Rowing Club at three o'clock with a detailed report of all that had happened up to date.

Never was time slower in passing. Each minute seemed as long as the dying speech of a tragedian who fancies himself in a death scene. I wanted to use some of these minutes in writing to Robert, but it would be premature to tell him that I was going to look after his cousin and her sister on the trip, as the ladies might abandon it, rather than put up with my society.

When ten minutes past three came, and no Starr, I was certain that they would not have me. I could hardly have been gloomier if I'd been waiting for a surgical operation. But another five minutes brought my confederate, and the first sight of his face sent my spirits up with a bound.

"It's all right," he said. "They've come back from Scheveningen. I saw them at their hotel, and they're more beautiful than ever. They were prostrate with grief at hearing I hadn't been able to get hold of a skipper; consequently they were too excited to ask your name when I gave them the cheering news that a Dutch friend had come to the rescue. They simply swallowed you whole, and clamored for the next course, so I added the—er—glad tidings of my aunt's arrival this evening, and poured the last drop of joy in their cup by saying we could start to-morrow. They're going to bring most of their things on board after tea this afternoon, about five. Oh, by the way, just as I was leaving, Miss Van Buren did call after me, 'Is your friend nice?'"

I laughed. "What did you answer?" "I thought one more fib among so many couldn't matter, so I said you were. Heaven forgive me. By-the-by, are you really Dutch, or is that another figure of speech?"

"I always think and speak of myself as wholly Dutch," I replied. "But my mother is English. By-the-by I must telegraph her; and I must write my man to bring me some clothes the first thing to-morrow morning. Then you'd better send for the chauffeur you've engaged; and we'll go together to interview him on the boat before the ladies come. I think—er—it won't be best for me to meet them until to-morrow. Are you sure your chauffeur's a good man?"

"Not at all," said Starr airily. "I merely know that he's a very young youth, who makes you feel like a grandfather at twenty-seven; who wriggles and turns pink if you speak to him suddenly, and when he wants his handkerchief to mop his perpetually moist forehead, pulls yards of cotton waste out of his pocket by mistake. I've only his word for it—which I couldn't understand, as it was in Dutch—that he has the slightest knowledge of any motor. But he showed me written references, and seemed so proud of what they set forth, I thought they must be all right, though I couldn't read them."

"You're a queer fellow!" I exclaimed. "Well, you see, I'm an artist—neither motorist nor botorist. By the way, what are you, beyond being van Buren's friend?"

"A Jack of several trades," said I. "I know a bit about horses, bators, motors; I fancy I'm a judge of dogs (I congratulate you on Tibe), also of chauffeurs, so come along and we'll put yours through his paces."

It now appeared that Starr had the youth on board. So I sent my two

telegrams, and we started to walk to the boat. On the way Starr told me more than I had heard from Robert about his first dealings with "Lorelei," and we discussed details of the trip. The ladies have no choice, it appears, except that they will feel ill-used if allowed to miss anything. As for Starr, he confessed blissful ignorance of Holland.

"I want to go where cows wear coats, and women wear gold helmets, and dogs have revolving kennels," he said. "And I want to paint everything I see."
"Cows wear coats at Gouda. I expect you read that in Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus.' Women wear gold helmets in Friesland. Dogs have revolving kennels in Zeeland." I told him. "And if you want to paint everything you see, we shall be gone a long time."
"All the better," said Starr.

I agreed.
"It would be useful if you could plan out a trip," he went on. "It would help to account for you, you know, and make you popular."

I caught at this idea. There are a good many places that I should like to show Miss Van Buren, and visit with her. "I should have preferred her seeing my country on our wedding-trip," I said to myself. "This is the next best, though, and we can have the honeymoon in Italy." But aloud I remarked that I would map out something and submit it to my passengers in the morning.

My mother laughs, telling me that I must always go in for any, new fad, whatever it may be, and that she expects some day to see several makes of airship tethered on the lawn at Lillendaal, or tied to our chimneys at The Hague in winter. There's something in her jibe, perhaps; but it would be a queer thing, indeed, if a son of the water-country didn't turn to "botoring." provided he had any soul for sport. We Hollanders made practical use of motor-boats while the people of dry lands still poked ridicule at them in comic illustrated papers; therefore this will be by no means my first experience. I had that three years ago with a racer, and again with a barge which I fitted up with a twenty horse-power motor, and used for a whole summer, after which, in a generous mood, I gave her as a wedding-gift to my chauffeur, whose bride's greatest ambition was for barge-life. Since that time I've always meant to get something good in the botoring line, but haven't made up my mind what it ought to be.

I did myself no more than justice in telling Starr that I was as desirable a man as he could find for skipper; and I shook hands with myself for every hour of botoring I had done. Thanks to past experience I can now do chauffeur's work, if necessary, as well as skipper's.

We found the "very young youth" on deck, industriously polishing brass-work, and his complexion bore out Starr's description as I questioned him about his former situations. It seems there was only one, and with a small boat; but the motor was the same as this.

The arrangement of "Lorelei's" deck aft pleases me particularly, for it might have been designed to suit my purpose. That purpose is to have as much of Miss Van Buren's society as possible during the trip. Consequently I saw with pleasure that the passengers in their deck-chairs must group round the skipper at his wheel, as there is no other comfortable place. There will be no notice up on board "Lorelei": "Please do not speak to the man at the wheel." The more he is spoken to—by the right person—the better he will like his job. What I have to pray for is dry weather, that the ladies may spend their days on deck, for just as much time as they spend below I shall consider that I am wasting. Indeed, I regret the attractiveness of the cabins, for I fear there may be a temptation to dawdle there, or lie among cushions on the comfortable seat-bunks on a gray or chilly day. "I hope she's as much interested in scenery as she apparently is in history," I said to myself as Starr and I wandered over the boat, "for the skipper-job can be combined with the business of lecturer and eicerone, if that proves a bit of popularity."

Aft of the cabins is the motor-house; and hearing our voices through the skylight, chauffeur Hendrik left the brass-work and came to stand by his engine.

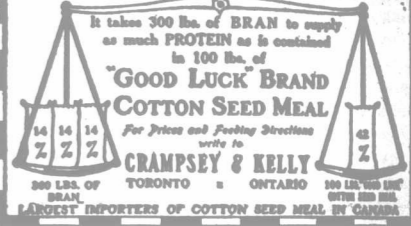


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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

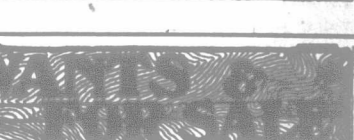


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Wholesale and Retail Poultry, Game, Fish, Eggs and Vegetables. 1000, Dorchester St. W., MONTREAL

Advertisement "The Farmer's Advocate."

I immediately determined to study this engine thoroughly, so that if Hendrik's intelligence prove untrustworthy in an emergency, mine may be prepared to assist it.

He soon saw that it was useless to "show off" before me, but he enjoyed explaining the motor in broken English to Starr. The American artist heard with a vague smile the difference between the ordinary four-cycle engine of an automobile, and the two-cycle engine of this marine motor, with its piston receiving an impulse at each down stroke; tried to understand how the charge of vaporized petrol was drawn into the crank-chamber, and there slightly compressed; how the gas afterwards traveled along a by-pass into the firing chamber at the upper part of the cylinder, to be further compressed by the up-stroke of the piston and fired by the sparking plug, while the burnt gases escaped through a port uncovered by the piston in its downward strokes, admission and exhaust being thus controlled by the piston movement alone.

"Great heavens! I wronged this good youth," the patient listener cried, when he found a chance to speak. "I thought him all pinkness, and perspiration, and purple velvet slippers, but he can pull information by the yard out of his brain, as he does cotton waste out of his pocket. Unfortunately, it's waste too, as far as I'm concerned; for I don't know any more about this motor now than I did when he began. The tap of my intelligence always seems to be turned off the minute anything technical or mechanical is mentioned. Some of those things he said sounded more like the description of a lunatic asylum than anything else, and the only impression left on my mind is one of dreadful gloom."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because it seems impossible that anything which has to do so much at the same time as this engine does, can remember to do half of it. It will certainly fail, and blow up with those we love on board. I never thought of that until now, and shouldn't if Hendrik hadn't explained things to me."

"We can't blow up unless the petrol gets on fire," said I, "and the tank's away at the bow of the boat and the petrol descends to the engine by gravity and not pressure, you needn't have nightmare on that subject."

"That's another horror I hadn't realized," groaned Starr. "I took things for granted, and trusted other people to know them. A whole tank of petrol at the bow! How much will there be in it?"

"Enough to last four days."

"One of the ladies is sure to set it on fire when she's curling her hair with a spirit-lamp. Yet we can't forbid them to curl their hair on their own boat. Perhaps they'd better sleep on the barge, after all. I meant it to be for the men of the party."

"Nonsense," said I. "They're reasonable creatures. Besides, Miss Van Buren's hair curls naturally."

"How can you know?"

"Well, I do." And before my eyes arose the picture of a bright goddess of foam and spray.

"Hum! I begin to see which way the wind blows. I'm not sure she isn't the one I myself."

"We were talking about the motor," I cut in. "The water jacketing seems thoroughly carried out; and when the party's assembled on deck, it will hear no more noise than the buzzing of a big bee, as the exhaust is led away below the water-line. It won't be bad in the cabins either, even when they keep the sliding doors open, for this screen of thick sail-cloth will deaden what sound there is. And it was a smart idea to utilize the power of the magneto to light up the whole boat with those incandescent burners."

"Your mechanical information, on top of Hendrik's, is giving me a kind of acute mental dyspepsia," sighed Starr. "I hate well-informed people; they're so fond of telling you things you don't want to know. Still, I realize that you're going to be useful in a way, so I suppose I must make the best of you; and, anyhow, we shan't see much of each other, except at meals."

"Shan't we? Why, are you going to spend most of your time on board your barge, steering?"

"Not I. I've engaged a man. Didn't

I tell you. A nice handy man, not too big for his boots, or rather, his carpet slippers. He'll cook, sweep, dust, and make beds as well as keep the barge steady."

"While I'm skipper of 'Lorelei,' nobody wears carpet slippers, or purple velvet ones either, on board this boat or her tender. I suppose, if you're not going to steer, you mean to occupy yourself in your studio, painting. A wise arrangement—"

"From your point of view. But it isn't my intention. I shall—if the ladies don't object—sit mostly on 'Lorelei's' deck, making sketches, and entertaining them as well as I know how—though not with technical information."

"I shall be there to give them that, if they want it," said I.

"You? You'll have to be at the bow, skippering."

"I don't skipper at the bow, thank you. I skipper on deck aft, where I stand at the wheel and have full control of the engine through this long lever that's carried up from the engine-room."

"Hang it, I thought Hendrik, as chauffeur, would have to be there, and you'd keep a sort of outlook with a binnacle or something, for'rad. You are going to be a regular Albatross to my Ancient Mariner, aren't you?"

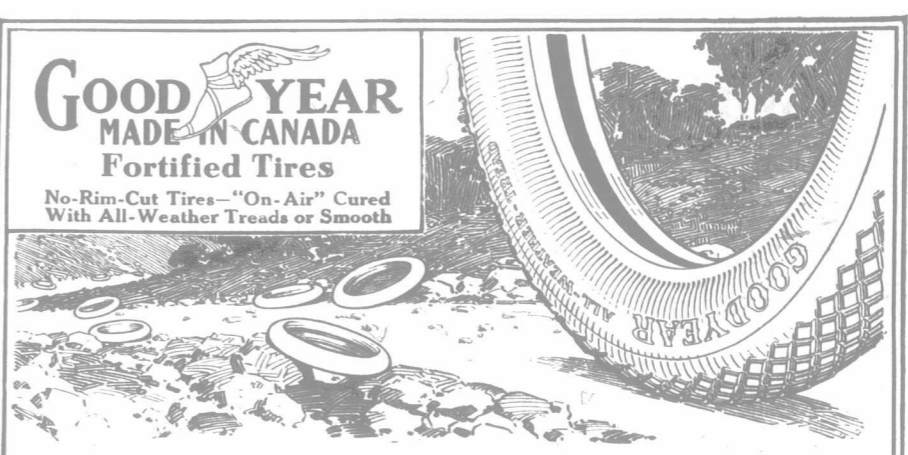
"Don't forget that it's by grace of the Albatross that you're a Mariner at all."

"I shall call you 'Alb.' when I feel your weight too much," said Starr, and then we two villains of the piece could not forbear a grin in each other's faces. I even found myself wondering if the Ancient One and his Bird might not form for one another a kind of attachment of habit, in the end.

It's certainly a queer association, this of ours, but as the Mariner proposed to do, we began to make the best of it; and we finished my visit to the boat on outwardly friendly terms. We even sat on deck and put our heads together over my note-book, in which I jotted down a plan of the tour. With "Lorelei," I assured him, we had but to choose our route, for as she draws only from three to three and a half feet of water, all the waterways are open to us. Did she draw more, she would be useless, even in certain rivers, in a dry season such as this is proving, and in many small canals at any season. There's only one thing which may bother us in the Frisian Meers, where we can't shove with a quant pole, or if we venture out to sea: we have no means of propulsion except the motor, and as we carry no mast, we cannot set so much as a yard of canvas. If anything should go wrong with the motor, brilliant "Lorelei" will instantly become a mere hulk at the mercy of wind and wave. However, as Starr remarked sagely, we can stop in port for wind and wave, and be very happy."

As we talked, down on a page of my note-book went a roughly sketched map of Holland, my idea being to begin with Gouda, going on to Leiden, slipping through the villages of South Holland, which seem strange to travelers, and skirting the great polder that was once the famed Haarlemmer-Meer. Then, having seen Haarlem sitting on her throne of flowers, to pass on, giving a few days to Amsterdam and interesting places in the neighborhood, watery market-towns and settlements to the merchant princes. Next in order the curious island of Marken, and the artists' haunts at Volendam. From there, to turn toward the north and the Dead Cities of the Zuider Zee, crossing afterwards to Friesland in search of beauties in golden helmets, and lingering for a while among the Frisian Meers. Later, we might work our way through Holland's most desolate and savage province, Drenthe, to the hills of Gelderland (my native country), and finish the trip with a grand climax in Zealand, most mysterious and picturesque of all, half hidden in the sea.

I traced the proposed route for Starr, telling him that we could do such a tour in five weeks or eight, according to the inclinations of the travelers, and the length of time they cared to spend in each place. As to that, the ladies must decide, I said, and choose whether they would sleep each night on "Lorelei," or see more of Dutch life by going to hotels. But, in each case, I



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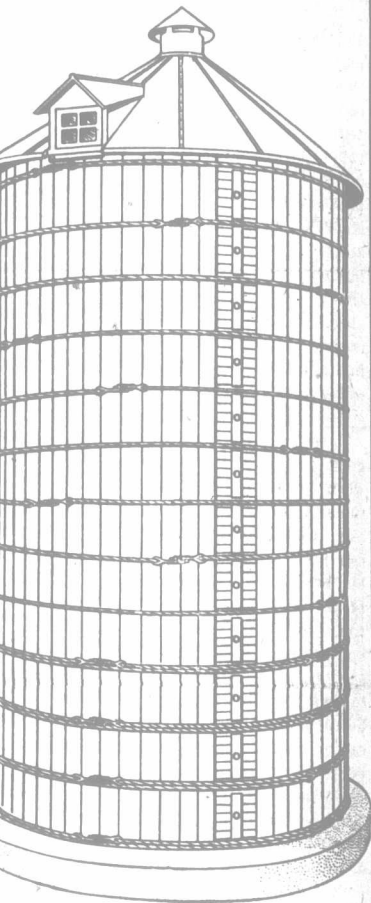
All these exhibitions are open to Canada and breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, in addition to participating in the large prize money offered can depend on making many good sales, as the farmer "down-by-the-sea" now has his eye open for the very best—if you have it, and want to sell it, he will want to buy it.

Write the Secretaries, as above, for prize lists and further information.

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we do ourselves, but what we do for others, that finds favor in the sight of God.

Queen Esther was "just a girl" when she risked her own life and the displeasure of King Ahasuerus by entering unbidden into his presence to make a plea for the salvation of her race.

Queen Victoria was "just a girl" when she ascended the throne of England, and for more than sixty years, she was the much-loved ruler of her people. Jennie Lind was "just a girl" when she made her first debut as a singer, and she taught the world how to use a marvelous gift for the good of mankind. Joan of Arc was "just a girl" when she rode into Orleans at the head of the French army of five thousand men. Grace Darling, daughter of the keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse, was "just a girl" when she braved the tempestuous sea in her boat, returning again and again to the wrecked vessel to rescue its imperiled passengers.

Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, was "just a girl" when she entered upon the conspicuous career which enshrined her in the hearts of the three thousand students who came under her instruction, many of whom, largely through her influence, were led to give their lives to the work of Christ in heathen lands, and won the lasting gratitude of American women. Helen Gould was "just a girl" when she realized the emptiness of the life for which she was destined as the daughter of a multi-millionaire, and she turned from it to become one of the greatest philanthropists of our time. Emma Willard, the pioneer of women's education and founder of the famous "female seminary" at Troy, N. Y., was "just a girl" when she became enthused with the importance of higher education for girls. Dorothy Dix, eminent as a philanthropist, was "just a girl" when she became interested in the religious life of other girls. Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, was "just a girl" when her aptitude for her life work as a searcher of the heavens first asserted itself. Lousia May Alcott was "just a girl" when her first book was published. Jane Addams was "just a girl" when the sense of her responsibility for carrying on the world's affairs was impressed upon her by her "first sight of the poverty which implies squalor," and she declared with much firmness—and it would seem almost prophetically—that when she grew up she would "have a large house built in the midst of horrid little houses like these."

Florence Nightingale, "the Angel of the Crimea," was "just a little girl" when she evinced an interest in the alleviation of suffering, and went into training as a nurse. Fanny J. Butler was "just a girl" when she was sent from England to India as the first medical missionary woman, and after nine years of noble service in healing the body and pointing the lost to the Healer of souls, the strain became too much for her, and one day she was laid to rest in the little cemetery out there, native servants begging the honor of bearing to its last resting-place the beloved body of the one who had done so much for them. She is only one of "just girls" who have given their lives in such service for the Master.

And there are "just girls" to-day of whom the world never hears, who are as great heroines as those whose names have been written in history or hung on the wall of fame. They are denying themselves by caring for widowed mothers; or by helping to put a brother through school; or by carrying other kinds of heavy burdens with smiling faces and hearts full of love. And their everyday lives are splendid examples of obedience to Christ's command: "Bear ye one another's burdens."

A prominent official in young people's work returned the other day from a large convention in Wisconsin. I asked him if they had a great convention. He replied: "Yes, they did, and the audience was largely made up of 'just girls.'" A missionary home on a furlough was present when I asked the question, and she remarked: "The girls are the backbone of the Church to-day, and they are coming to the front."

The needs are being cared for, burdens are being lifted, hearts are being made glad, true heroism is being displayed by these girls, who are to be the Susan B. Anthony's, the Frances Willards, the

Mary Lyons, the Fanny Butlers, the Florence Nightingales, the Helen Goulds, and the Alice and the Phoebe Carys of the future. They are seeking the best and have the highest aims and purposes in life, building more stately mansions as the swift seasons roll.

Possibly God might have made a nobler, sweeter, more helpful being than "just a girl," but I don't believe He ever did.

The Youngest of Britain's Overseas.

The official occupation of New Zealand dates from 1840. Prior to that the Maori tribes lived, and sometimes fought among themselves, while a white population of 80,000, mainly connected with the convict settlements (including missionaries and criminals) was planted there. To-day it is a land of prosperity, coupled with social problems of intense interest. For that reason a study of "Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Lusk (Heinemann, 6s. net) is welcome.

THE LAND POLICY.

We propose to skip the historical and geographical questions, not because they are superfluous, but because the serious reader should go direct to the volume. Here one can but indicate the essential qualities of New Zealand polity. Land was taxed on a sliding scale; lots of less than 500 acres going free. A large amount of land was set aside for the nation to be leased to private individuals. A limit was fixed to prevent one man or woman obtaining more than 320 acres. This legislation dates from 1883. Later an option of purchase was granted conditional upon improvements. Thus land monopoly and confiscation of improvements, either by State or landlords were prevented. The right to own land in New Zealand is a limited one, and some claim that a limit is put to enterprise. But it is certain that grave evils have been forestalled, and thousands of families have security, who otherwise would have been subject to the rigours of high rent.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The first strike in New Zealand took place in 1892, in connection with the Seamen's Unions of New Zealand and Australia. Months of loss and unrest took place. The Legislature took the matter up with a view to seeing whether any means existed of preventing future outbreaks, without injustice to employer and employed, and with full regard to the interests of the general public. The New Zealand Arbitration Law recognizes registered Trade Unions. Any Union so registered is bound by the law. The employer, or association of employers, must not lock out workers with whom they are in dispute. The Arbitration Court consists of two nominees of each side, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. At first neither party attached much importance to the new move. But gradually they learned that it was more profitable to submit to a fair Court than to prolong an industrial struggle. At first a slump in trade and in Government loans took place. But gradually things have settled down. Mr. Lusk points out that there is a fairly strong public opinion in favor of settling disputes by ways more practical, if less exciting, than those in use in this country.

RESTRICTIONS OF LABOR.

Obviously more profit can be obtained by long hours and low wages than by an eight-hour day, and one-half holiday per week. Yet New Zealand has fixed these terms by legislation on the ground that the welfare of the community at large is safeguarded. Overwork not only breeds money, but disease. Boys are not allowed to work in factories under sixteen, nor girls under eighties. When one remembers that these girls will marry, it seems essential that they should not work until they are mature. Hard it is upon employers, the more so that a minimum wage is enforced. But it is clear that no profit should be made out of the sorrow and slavery of the young. And New Zealand has at least tried to avoid the mistakes of other countries. There are even restrictions upon their going to work at that age. There is controversy as to whether the trade unions have not gone too far in

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turning the tables. But that is a matter for New Zealanders to settle. There is Public Life Insurance, and employers are liable for accidents. All persons who have reached the age of sixty-five and have been for twenty years resident in the country are entitled to an Old Age Pension large enough to secure them against want. That is to say, those with less than \$5 a week may receive a pension to make up that figure. Even criminals and drunkards are not excluded, though they are not entrusted with cash.

THE VOTING SYSTEM.

The suffrage has been extended to all responsible persons, whether male or female. Further, every voter who does not exercise the franchise is struck off the register unless he or she gives in court a good reason for not turning up. This arose gradually. There was no woman's suffrage movement, properly so-called. The male voters as long ago as 1877 voluntarily admitted women to the local education committees. Also in municipal affairs the vote was given to the ratepayer without distinction of sex. When the question arose as to extending this right to the Parliamentary vote there was a considerable difference of opinion. But the matter never degenerated to prejudice. Some held that women would be withdrawn from their homes; others that they were physically weak. Against this was cited their experience as municipal voters. In the end the franchise was given to all men and women over twenty-one years of age. There was no rioting, neither strenuous demand nor stubborn refusal. As to the results, Mr. Lusk informs us that the proportion of women using their votes is almost as high as that of the men. Indeed, nearly 80 per cent. of those entitled to vote in New Zealand go to the polls.

STATE SOCIALISM.

The New Zealander does not call his government system State Socialism. But, viewed practically, in all the detail supplied in this book, that is a fairly good name for it. What we have said above concerning the gradual, unimpassioned solution of great problems, is confirmed by this passage:

All that is claimed is that by a very natural process of development the point of view of the people of New Zealand became a really social one, and the benefit and advantage of all the members of the community, and especially of those who, for the time at least, seemed to have the fewest advantages, should be the first consideration in the law-making of the young country. It had been the dream of some of the founders of the colony, indeed, at first to reproduce the old social and political conditions of England in the new colony; but circumstances had within a few years shown conclusively that it was only a dream; and New Zealand became perhaps the most entirely democratic in feeling of civilized countries.

It has not come about as a result of revolution, nor as a philosophic or poetic dream. But the people, being eminently practical, having come out of the old countries without too much reverence for the forces that kept them down, have been sturdy and independent in their political and social views. They have a fine country (rather less than England and Ireland); 48,000,000 acres are suitable for farming. They have tried to do their best to live comfortably, the tendency being for the worker (often his own capitalist) to have a better time than he who is capitalist alone.

THE NEW ZEALANDER.

Mr. Lusk tells us that by the end of 1890 there were 625,000 white inhabitants of the country, of whom at least three-fourths were New Zealand born. At that time there were but four cities in the two islands with populations of more than 20,000 each. The tale of their development occupies the second part of the book. By 1910 the population had reached about a million, excluding Maoris; 26,000 held national land. In 1890 there were 41,000 farms; in 1910 there were more than 80,000. The value of the pastoral and agricultural produce had risen to £14,900,000. In the same time the wealth per head of the population had almost doubled. There must be well over 30,000,000

sheep in New Zealand to-day. The manufacturers are growing, and there is scope for skilled workers, especially upon the land. The professions are recruiting themselves from the people of the country. The outsider is not wanted unless he has either ability or capital, but the expansion and vitality of the country is enormous. Otherwise the huge demands of Labor would have brought things to a standstill. We have seen in a previous article that New Zealand has its national railways. Those interested in public development of utility companies such as rails, banks, etc., will find a study of considerable value. Indeed, the social reformer should add this volume to his library, reading warily between the lines. We doubt whether New Zealand be perfect. Certainly she is strong where the older countries are weak, strong both in character and industry.—T. P's. Weekly.

Competition in Agriculture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The act of endeavoring to gain what another endeavors to gain at the same time, is the definition of competition given by Dr. Johnson. The results of agricultural competition prove that it is one of the greatest factors toward the advancement of better farming that we have at the present day. It has been said that competition is the life of trade, and the farmer who realizes that his farm is a business, and that he must compete with his neighbor if he is going to become a successful farmer, is the one that is going to get the top price for his products.

The judges are busy at the present time awarding the prizes for the Standing Field Crop Competitions carried on throughout our country. To win one of these prizes the farmer has found that he must make a study of the particular crop with which he is striving to win a prize. The competitions have raised the farmer out of the old rut, "that any old way, or any old kind of grain will do." Instead, if he is going to keep in pace with his progressive neighbor, he must get the best and cleanest seed, fertilize and prepare his land in the best possible way, treat his seed, and keep his crop clear of weeds.

In the competition just completed in the County of Middlesex, I have been told that many a good crop of oats had to be scored down because of smut, rust and weeds. The smut could have been largely prevented by treatment before the grain was sown, and the cost would have been small as compared to the much larger yield per acre where the grain was treated. I experimented with treating oats in the spring myself, and in a square yard where untreated seed was sown there were over one hundred heads of smut, while, where it was treated, you would not find two heads in a hundred square yards. This is proof enough that it pays to treat, not only for larger yield, but also for cleaner straw for fodder purposes, and cleaner threshing. Think of what would have been saved had the thousands of acres of grain sown in Canada last spring been treated for smut. At the present time the country is asking that we produce more, and at the same time calling the boys and men to serve their king at the front. We cannot increase the acreage with fewer men to harvest it. Would it not be better to increase the yield per acre? Would it not be better to grow ten acres of oats yielding sixty bushels per acre than twenty acres yielding thirty bushels? The results would be the same, with ten acres less to work, which could profitably be turned into pasture to increase the dairy and beef products of our country.

What has competition done for our dairy industry. In the year 1860 we read that the first cheese factory in America was built in the State of New York by Jesse Williams. No one in those days believed that in the 20th century a cow would produce 25,000 lbs. of milk in 365 days, but this has become a reality owing to the competition of different dairymen, who have kept records of what each cow they own can produce. Competition has taught the dairyman what kind of feed is best to supply the greater number of pounds of milk. It has also taught him that the

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Before the baby-beef competition was
started it was not thought possible to
sell cattle before they were two years
old at the least, but now cattlemen are
finding that they can have a calf at
twelve months to weigh 1,000 lbs., and
worth in the neighborhood of two dol-
lars a hundred more than an older ani-
mal.

To have successful farmers we must
keep the boys and girls that are born
in rural districts on the farm. This is
a question that has been perplexing the
leaders in rural communities of Canada
for the past ten years or more, but judg-
ing from the interest taken at a School
Fair visited last fall, it will prove a
solution of this most vexing problem.
Knowing that the public school is nearly
always run on competition the heads of
the Department of Agriculture realized
that was the way to get the children in-
terested in farm work, and they im-
mediately offered prizes for the best pro-
ducts grown and exhibited by the child-
ren, and anyone who has ever attended
a School Fair will find that it is a great
success.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ARCHIE D. LIMON.

The Work of the Storm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I will give you a little report of the
storm that is now on (Aug. 5). The
bulk of the fall wheat is out yet, but
some have it all in. Some barley is
cut, but the oats and all the crops that
are not cut will be very much damaged
by the wind and rain. Everything is
flat to the ground, and it will be a big
task to cut when the ground dries up.
The corn is not as good as usual, but
there has been a wonderful growth the
last month. Roots are wonderfully im-
proved, promising to be as good as any
year. A great growth is noticed in
second crop clover fields. Alfalfa will
surpass all records this year, the second
cutting promises well. We will likely
have good pasture the rest of the year.
The potato crop is beautiful, but too
much wet may damage. Berries and
small fruits are very good. Apples are
a light crop, especially winter varieties.
Peel Co., Ont. P. G. DUNTON.

Gossip.

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.

The keen competition brought out in
the boys' hog-feeding competition last
year has prompted the management of
the Toronto Fat Stock Show to again
include this class in their sixth annual
show, to be held at the Union Stock
Yards, December 10 and 11. This class
is open to boys under 21 years and
carries with it added prizes aggregating
\$125.00. The Provincial Department of
Agriculture are offering free terms at the
O. A. C., at Guelph, along the same
lines. This is the encouragement a boy
needs to make him a good farmer, and
to keep him at home on the farm.

Trade Topic.

An unprecedented demand for space at
the Canadian National Exhibition marks
the thirty-seventh year of the Fair at
Toronto. Days ago the entire allotment
of 800 exhibits in the Manufacturers'
Building was taken up, while the Indus-
trial Building, has been crowded equally
as long. The agricultural exhibits are
more numerous than for years past, and
all other departments are equally as
prosperous from an exhibit standpoint.

One of the notable features is the ex-
cessive demand for space in the Trans-
portation Building, now given over en-
tirely to the automobile men. The sign
over the building says the site is de-
voted to transportation by land and sea.
As a matter of fact, every other but
auto exhibits has been crowded out, and
the demand from the agricultural dis-
tricts for motor cars is largely to blame
for the active inquiry for space in this
building.

There has been a larger sale of auto-
mobiles throughout Canada this year
than ever before, and the demand from
the country is the answer. There is not
an auto firm in Canada that has not
been behind in its orders at some time
this season.

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, other-
wise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent
veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be
enclosing.

Miscellaneous.

Fertilizer Drill.

I want to purchase a fertilizer drill to
sow basic slag. Can you, or any of
your readers, recommend to me the make
drill to purchase? I can find no such
drill advertised in "The Farmer's Advoca-
te." Please say whether disc or how
is best adapted, etc. W. F.

Ans.—Manufacturers of such machines
are losing an opportunity to increase
their sales by not advertising in "The
Farmer's Advocate." Fertilizers are be-
coming more generally used, and a con-
siderable demand for such machines is
evident. You might correspond with
some of the well-known machinery and
implement manufacturers advertising
other farm machinery in these columns.

Gossip.

The report on the sheep industry in
New Zealand shows a decrease of 333,-
237 head as compared with last year, or
a total of 24,465,526 head. Exports of
mutton carcasses and pieces have not
been as large as formerly.

HACKNEY MEN IN SPECIAL SES- SION.

At a special meeting of the Hackney
Horse Society held at Toronto on Mon-
day, Aug. 2, the standard for registra-
tion in the Canadian Hackney Studbook
was made the same as that required for
registration in the Hackney Studbook of
Great Britain. This, we believe, is a
move in the right direction, as it elimi-
nates the cause of friction that has
always existed, and also makes our
standard the same as the United States
standard.

The second edition of Bulletin No. 17,
of the Federal Live-stock Branch, en-
titled Swine Husbandry in Canada, has
been issued, and may be had on applica-
tion to the Publications Branch of the
Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.
The interest in swine raising stimulated,
no doubt by the high values of pork
products, made such a demand for in-
formation on this subject that the first
edition printed last year was quickly ex-
hausted. This edition brings up-to-date
statistics with respect to pedigree regis-
tration and the trade in hog products.
It is shown that the total exports for
the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915,
amounted to 166,048,519 lbs., as against
27,561,140 lbs. the previous year. This
bulletin covers the whole field of swine
raising, giving the results of official ex-
periments as well as the practices of
successful farmer swine raisers. An in-
teresting section describes the system to
feeding hogs in Denmark where combina-
tions of food are prepared according to
their food units, in which one pound of
grain,—wheat, barley, peas, corn, etc.—
constitutes one food unit, which is equal
to 8 lbs. mangels, 4 lbs. boiled potatoes,
5 lbs. alfalfa, 6 lbs. skim milk, or 12
lbs. whey. It is shown that the diet is
varied in a definite way for pigs of dif-
ferent ages.

Trade Topic.

THE WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

Never have the home-makers, as the
women of to-day may rightly be called,
taken as much interest in their personal
appearance as they do at the present
time. Their desire to look their best
makes them abhor such facial disfigure-
ments as moles, warts, and that mascu-
line blemish, superfluous hair. Those
afflicted should read the advertisement of
the Hiscott Institute of Toronto, which
appears in this issue, and get in com-
munication with that well-known and
long-established institution so well
known from coast to coast.

FARM BOYS

What are Your Plans For the Future?

Do you intend to run your own farm; to practice
the best farm methods; to raise better crops and
better stock; to keep your farm in the highest state
of fertility; TO MAKE THE FARM PAY? Unless
you do, what satisfaction is there in farming? NOW
is the time to lay the FOUNDATION of your life's
work; to learn something of soils, fertilizers, drain-
age, plant and animal diseases, insect pests, varieties
of grains, roots and fruits, breeds and types of ani-
mals, marketing of farm produce, methods of culti-
vation, carpentry, blacksmithing, etc. Get an in-
sight into the innumerable problems that every
farmer has to face and should know about.

HOW?

By taking the Two-year Course at

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH

This course is designed to meet the requirements
of our country boys.

You can come to College for two years.

BECAUSE ordinary public school education is
sufficient for admission to the course.

The College year begins September 17th, and ends
April 15th, so that boys from the farm may return
to their homes to assist in the spring and summer
work. During this period many boys can earn suffi-
cient funds to defray College expenses for the follow-
ing year.

Tuition fee for Ontario students is only \$20.00 per
year, while board and room in residence is obtained
at the rate of \$4.00 per week.

A portion of the cost during the first year is de-
frayed by work on the farm and at the various
departments of the College.

N. B.—If you wish to continue to the work of the
Third and Fourth Years for the degree of B. S. A.,
you are not required to have matriculation standing.
Students are accepted for this course if their stand-
ing on Second Year examinations warrants it.

College Opens September 17

For further particulars write for regular course
calendar

G. C. CREELMAN, B. S. A., LL. D., President

Silver's "Ohio"

New Features for 1915
PATENTED Beater Feed
 saves man. Largest bundles of corn thrown on feed table go through the machine without further attention. This with famous Bull-Dog Grip rollers easily doubles feeding efficiency.

Write and learn about it. You'll want this big work-saver—and you will want the other big "Ohio" features, too—friction reverse—direct drive—one lever control—shear-cut—non-explosive blower—big tonnage on half-inch cut—40 to 300 tons a day—4 to 15 h.p.—20-year durability—cut any crop. Write today.

SILVER'S MFG. CO.
 343 Broadway, Salem, Ohio
 Modern Silage Methods, 200 pages booklet for \$1.00

Dairy Shorthorn Bull

Fortuna's Gloster =100584=, calved March, 1914. Dam Fortuna 13th =62797=. Official production in R. O. P. 8626 lbs. milk, 307 lbs. butter-fat in 311 days. This young bull will prove a desirable animal to head a dairy herd. Address:

WELWOOD FARM
 "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"
 London, Ont.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS
 For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—from imported stock—highly bred.

BERKSHIRE PIGS
 For Sale—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months and 3 months, from choice imported English stock.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
 F. Wallace Cockshutt - Brantford

SHORTHORNS

Present offering—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

Oakland—61 Shorthorns

For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1915 SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

We have sold all the bulls advertised. Have a fine lot of lambs that will soon be ready for sale, all of the usual Maple Lodge quality.

(MISS) C. SMITH - Clandeboye, R.R. 1

Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLF BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO

Phone and Telegraph via Ayr

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Present offering 3 choice roan bulls fit for service. High-class herd headers, and females in calf.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1

L.-D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Ayrshire champion Scotland (Imp.) =3755=. A few young bulls for sale from Royal of Performance dams, imported and bred by us.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor
 Dominion Express Building, Montreal
 D. McArthur, Manager, Philipsburg, Que.

High-Class Ayrshires

If you are looking for a young bull of a 50-lb.-a-day and 2000-gallon-a-year dam or sire.

Wm. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Thistle.

Enclosed find a sample of a thistle which has been on this farm for some time. Let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," what kind of a thistle this is. J. S. M.

Ans.—To all appearances the sample sent was Canada Thistle. Although the specimen was so small that it is possible, the weed is one of the Knapweeds, a closely allied species.

Annual Pasture—Alfalfa.

I would like a little more light on the subject of annual pastures, especially on the method described in the paragraph on page 1094 of July 8 number.

1. This paragraph states that the oats are seeded to clover, but the clover is pastured the following year instead of the year sown. If the oats are pastured off, it would be similar to pasturing the clover, would it not?
2. Is the sugar-cane cultivated any after it has been pastured?
3. Are the cows turned into the whole pasture at once, or are they confined to the one kind of pasture at a time?
4. About when is the proper time to commence using the pasture?
5. Can the cows be left in the field steady, or should they be taken out as soon as they obtain a feed?
6. In regard to sowing alfalfa, would a suitable way be to use the seeding attachment on a drill when sowing fertilizer? What mixture of fertilizer would be best for this crop? G. K. P.

Ans.—1. Of course the clover would be pastured some with the oats, but not so closely as to injure it, and would come on as the main crop next year for pasture.

2. No.
3. One kind at a time.
4. This depends on the season. Usually about six weeks after sowing.
5. They are left in after they become accustomed to the feed.
6. It should be sown ahead of the drill. The class of fertilizer required would depend on the land. No nitrogen is needed. Inoculate the seed. If the land is deficient in lime use this. Barnyard manure is good.

Alfalfa—Rape and Rye—Baby Beef.

1. I have a field that has been in sod two or three years and am plowing it for wheat. I pastured it this summer. Would it be all right to seed down again with alfalfa in the spring? I would like to seed it to alfalfa. Should alfalfa be seeded with spring grain? How much alfalfa is required to seed an acre?
2. I was thinking of sowing rape and rye on a field after harvest for pasture. Is it too late to sow rape? What would you advise for fall pasture, and how much rape and rye would it require for an acre?
3. I have a calf sucking the cow weighing 175 pounds, four weeks old. If I keep it until it is 250 pounds, would it be baby-beef, and is baby-beef worth more than veal? Please explain baby-beef as to age and weight and feed required other than cow's milk, and is it best to let them suck the cow?

W. M.
 Ans.—1. Provided you get all the grass out of the land it might do all right. But we would be afraid that there would still remain some grass in the land. It would likely be better to wait a year and sow the crop alone after summer-fallowing till early July. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre.

2. It is too late for rape to do well. Rye alone will do very well, about two bushels per acre.
3. It would scarcely be baby-beef at 250 lbs. Baby beef is simply good beef, finished up to eighteen months of age. Plenty of grain and roots or silage are used in conjunction with whole milk. Cattle weigh from 700 lbs. up to 1,100 or 1,200, and more in some instances.

Linseed Oil Cake a Safe Food

There is less danger from overfeeding Linseed Oil Cake than almost any other food.

For years and years graziers and live-stock men in Britain have been feeding this Linseed Oil Cake Meal with wonderful success.

Many of our Ontario farmers are now realizing the money there is to be made out of the summer feeding of their live stock on pasture. That is, by supplementing the pasture feed with the feed of Maple Leaf Oil Cake once a day.

It means your beef cattle, sheep and milch cows by being fed throughout the summer with the proper amount of Maple Leaf Linseed Oil Cake mixed with grain or meal will be gaining all the time and making money for you, whereas, without this in many cases don't hold their own, and milch cows often go back very rapidly. With stockers and beef cattle the Maple Leaf Oil Cake should be nutted and fed to the stock in troughs in the pastures once a day.

LINSEED OIL CAKE

MAPLE LEAF BRAND

A good ration to commence with would be to allow about a quarter of a pound to each head and gradually increase up to about say a pound and a half or two pounds per head per day, watching your stock carefully all the time, so that they are gaining.

For milch cows it would be better perhaps to feed them in the stable at milking time and mix a little grain or chop feed with the Maple Leaf Linseed Oil Cake.

If you will try this you will find your milk supply will increase considerably and be maintained longer.

Write us to-day for prices and copy of our booklet, "Facts to Feeders."

Canada Linseed Oil Mills LIMITED

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MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Four young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Priced from \$125.00 up.

WILL A. DRYDEN, - - - BROOKLIN, ONT.
 Brooklin, G.T.R. and C.N.R.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 10 months bull, Grandam Imp. heifer, a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes at Toronto last fall. Visit our farm, see Right Sort and our this year's show herd 12 head all by him.

MITCHELL BROS., - - - BURLINGTON, P. O. ONT.
 JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jet.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, - - - STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English

If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.

A. J. HOWDEN, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

J. A. WATT, - - - ELORA, ONTARIO

Blairgowrie Shorthorns

Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for all who want to buy. Cows, heifers and bulls all fashionable bred.

John Miller, Ashburn, Ont. G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman =87809=. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

L.-D. Phone A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

City View Ayrshires

Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.

JAMES BEGG & SON, IR. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

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

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feeding Linseed Oil Cake
and live-stock men in
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are now realizing the
of the summer feeding
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the Maple Leaf Oil Cake
the stock in troughs in the

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LEAF

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ay, watching your stock care-
t they are gaining.

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will find your milk supply will
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for prices and copy
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MONTREAL

Shorthorns

able age for sale.
5.00 up.

BROOKLIN, ONT.
and C.N.R.

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15
months bull, Grandam Imp, he is
a son of the noted sire Right Start,
imp, eleven of his get won 14 prizes
in this year's show herd 12 head all by him.
BURLINGTON, P. O. ONT.
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

Save The Freight

Shorthorn bulls at a price that will sur-
pass them. Many of them of a kind to
own, thick and smooth with good heads and
they in the market than you are asked for
or what you want.

TOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

sh If you want a thick, even fleshed
heifer for either show or breeding
t, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or
surely supply your wants. Come and see.
COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

One of the largest collections of Scotch
Shorthorns in America. Can suit you
in either sex, at prices you can afford
to pay.
ELORA, ONTARIO

Having bought out two Shorthorn
herds puts me in a position to have
cattle suitable in breeding and ages for
Ashburn, Ont. C. P. R. and
G. T. R.

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have
some good ones a year old in September,
and am offering females of all ages. Have
four choice fillies, all from imported stock.
W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

present offering—Two young cows rising
four years; just finished their two-year-old
record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for
service. Records for everything.
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

ention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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

Our "B" machine, built especially for
the farmer. A combination machine
—it will cut and deliver green corn
into the highest silo or dry straw or hay
into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls
raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid,
compact cutting surface. Can change cut with-
out stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct
pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans.
No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in
balance. Steel fan case.

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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Toronto, Canada



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MORE
PHOSPHORIC ACID
TO THE DOLLAR'S
WORTH THAN IN
ANY OTHER FERTILIZER

Send for Booklet
on Fertilizers and
Fertilizing with
Guaranteed Analysis

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TRADE MARK.
The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd
222 HUNTER ST. E., HAMILTON.

CREAM

Where are you shipping now?
And what are you getting for your
cream?

We want more individual ship-
pers and more men to gather cream
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Write for our proposition.

Silverwoods Limited
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Highest Cash
Prices paid for **GINSENG**

We are the largest buyers of Ginseng in America
and pay the highest market prices, in cash. If
you have wild or cultivated Ginseng, send for
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Maple Grove Holsteins

If you are in need of a bull to improve your
dairy herd, and want one that you can feel
proud of, then get a son of the great King
Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock

HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac
Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter
of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year
old, one from a 29-lb. cow and
sired by a son of Pontiac Korn-
dyke. Females any age.

R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd

Offers bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow
Mechthilde, at 2 years 15,000 lbs. milk, 722 lbs.
butter, R.O.P. 24.45 lbs. butter 7 days at 3
years. All calves sired by Canary Hartog. Two
nearest dams 20 lbs. butter 7 days, two grand-
dams average 20 lbs. milk in one day. Write:
Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Man III.

I employed a man for one year; he was
ill for six weeks. Should he expect to
draw full pay? What would be a fair
deal in this case? F. F.

Ans.—Of course, if the man's illness
was brought on through no fault of his
employer he could not collect wages for
time so lost. He would likely appreci-
ate something for the time, however,
and if he is a particularly good man
would it not be advisable to allow him
at least a part of his wages? A time
like that which he has gone through
makes severe demands upon the man or
his family. It does not always pay to
be too exacting. We cannot say how much
the man should get. This depends en-
tirely upon the man and his employer.

Well-drilling Queries.

I wrote you some time ago regarding
an intermittent siphon system. The in-
formation I got from you was very val-
uable to me. At that time I was in-
stalling the system, but a well-driller
came along and said it would not run
intermittently. I was guided by him,
and as the well was some distance from
my house, from the point of inconveni-
ence I decided to let him drill a well.
After I got your answer I put the
siphon in and, just as you said, it works
to perfection. It is worth hundreds of
dollars to me. As for the drilled well,
I will now describe it: I was certain
of getting water very close to the sur-
face; in fact, it is there in abundance,
but the driller, in order to fill his
pocket, went down 72 feet, at \$2.50 per
foot. He cased it only 32 feet, leaving
40 feet uncased. I never got any water
out of this well that should be used in
the house, although we used it at times,
more for the sake of trying to satisfy
ourselves that we were getting some-
thing for our expense than any real
benefit it was to us. It was always
muddy. We have had two lawsuits over
it already, and he is threatening to ap-
peal. He collected full pay from me in
Division Court, and the next time I re-
covered \$125 damages in County Court.
I would like to have you answer a few
questions through "The Farmer's Advo-
cate" regarding drilled wells.

1. The ground being a gravelly clay
at top of well, and the balance blue
clay, how far should this well be cased
to assure satisfaction? There is no
rock from top to bottom.
2. Can you get a spring in blue clay?
3. Would a driller be justified in not
casing all the way in soil of this nature,
because he had passed some smaller
springs in order not to shut them off?
4. Is a driller justified in stopping
when he comes to quicksand?
5. In this case, what should he do?
6. Is there anything that should
justify him in not casing all the way to
the spring at the bottom, excepting
rock? L. G. M.

Ans.—You are not very clear. You do
not actually state whether the driller
claims to have found springs in the clay
and whether he found quicksand and water
at the bottom, although you seem to
imply that he did. With this under-
standing your questions might be an-
swered as follows:

1. We think the well should be cased
to the bottom of the blue clay.
2. Not very likely, though it may be
possible.
3. We think not, though something
would depend on the terms of your bar-
gain with him.
- 4 and 5. This also would depend on
the terms of your bargain.
6. We do not think so. W. H. D.

Opposite her in the trolley car was a
man who was expectorating freely.
Finally the woman hailed the conductor
and asked: "Conductor, do you allow
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The Navy has Saved the World.

The following recently appeared in the New York Sunday World as an editorial: Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world war he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea power upon history.

Except for the British navy, Germany to-day would be master of the world. Germany's marvelous preparedness, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic alliance a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been able to determine the result. But for British domination of the seas the war would be over and civilization prostrate before triumphant German militarism.

What has been accomplished by British sea power has been carried through without a single conspicuous achievement. There has been no decisive naval battle. There has been no engagement between warships of the first class. Not a single dreadnought has yet been in action except against land defenses or us sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less, the work of the British navy as a whole is the one, decisive factor of the war.

German commerce has disappeared from the ocean, and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion, Germany is cut off from all trade with the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blucher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a furtive submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and keep Von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British guns. In the midst of this sniping, the British navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by British shipping through submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The Allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in time of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the British navy, and but for the British navy Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advance. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British navy enabled the French Government to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to "capture or destroy" the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to Germany. A fleet which is so completely out-matched that to invade further is to invite destruction is practically nonexistent for all the purposes to which sea power can be put in time of war. Whether the British navy did all that it should, or less than it should, the fact remains that British sea power has saved the Allies from defeat, and that if Germany is finally crushed, it is British sea power that will have determined the issue.

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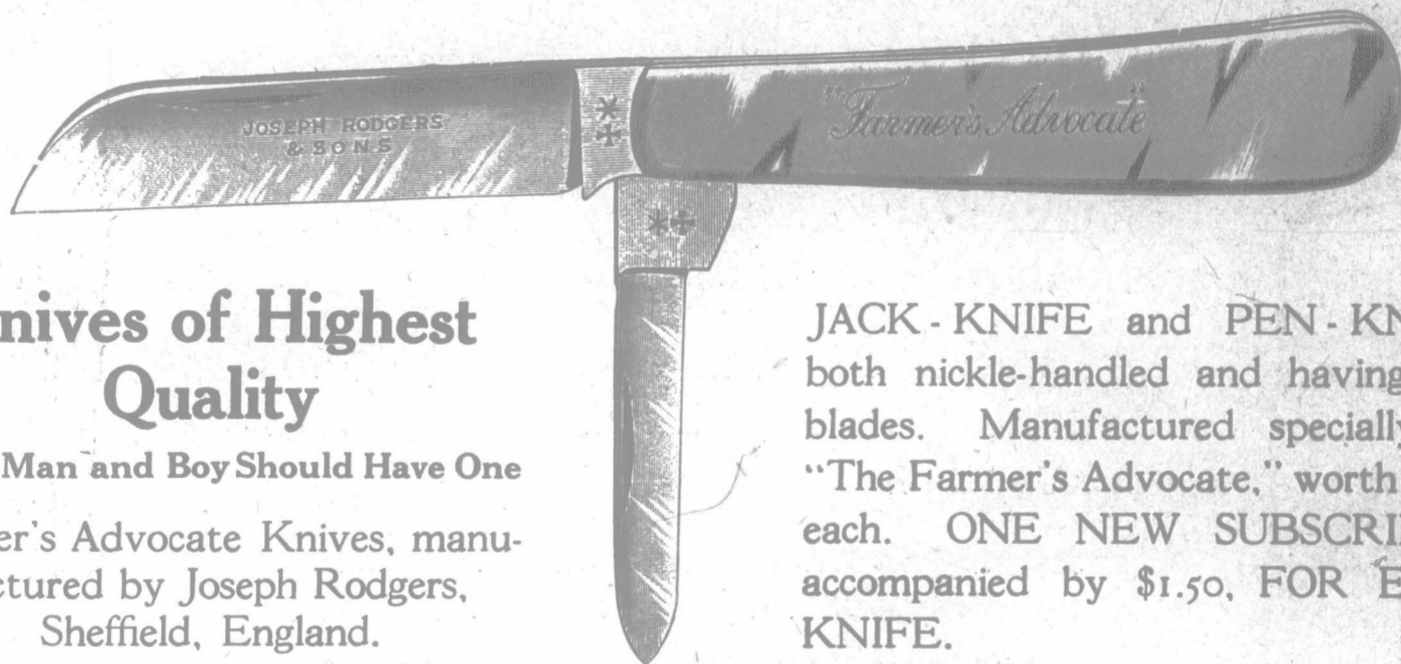
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