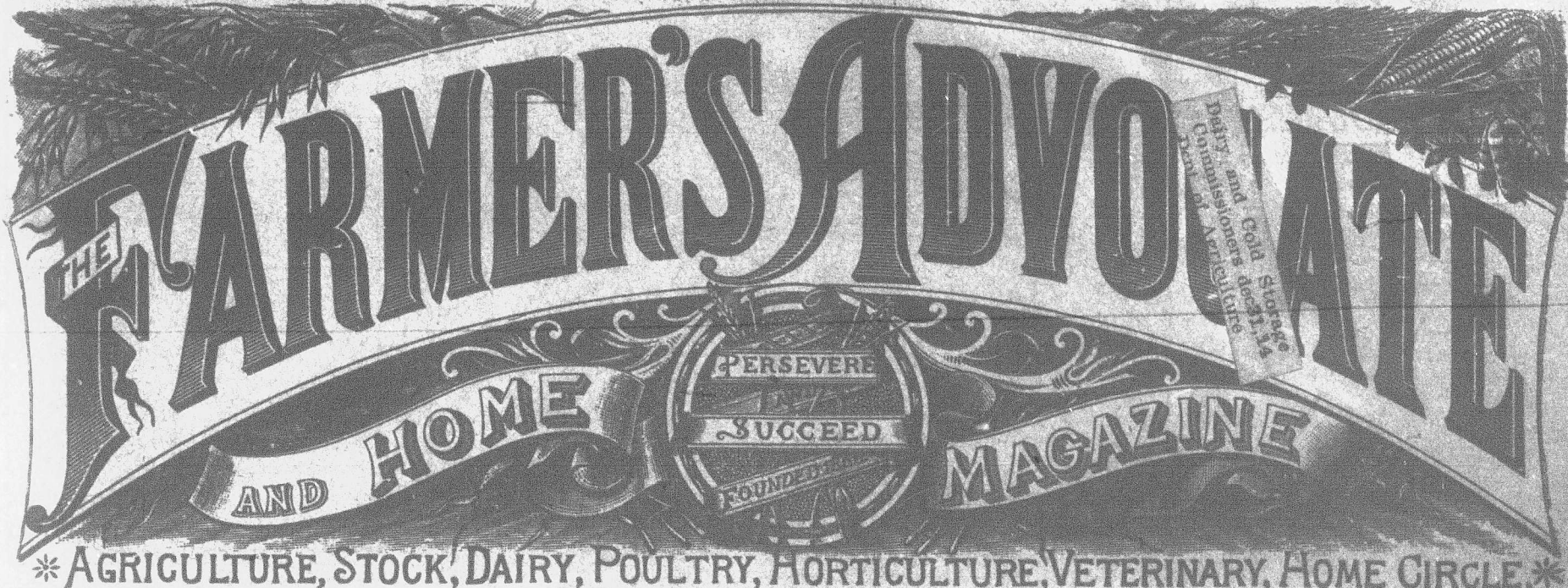


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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 2, 1914.

No. 1136

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and can be made to
conform to any corner,
curve or angle. Being
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ugly with age. Being

fireproof in the highest
degree they are a
protection to your
property and a means
of reducing insurance
premiums. Being free
from any tendency to
split, warp or decay,
they cost in the end
much less than
perishable wood
shingles.

"Roof Leak"

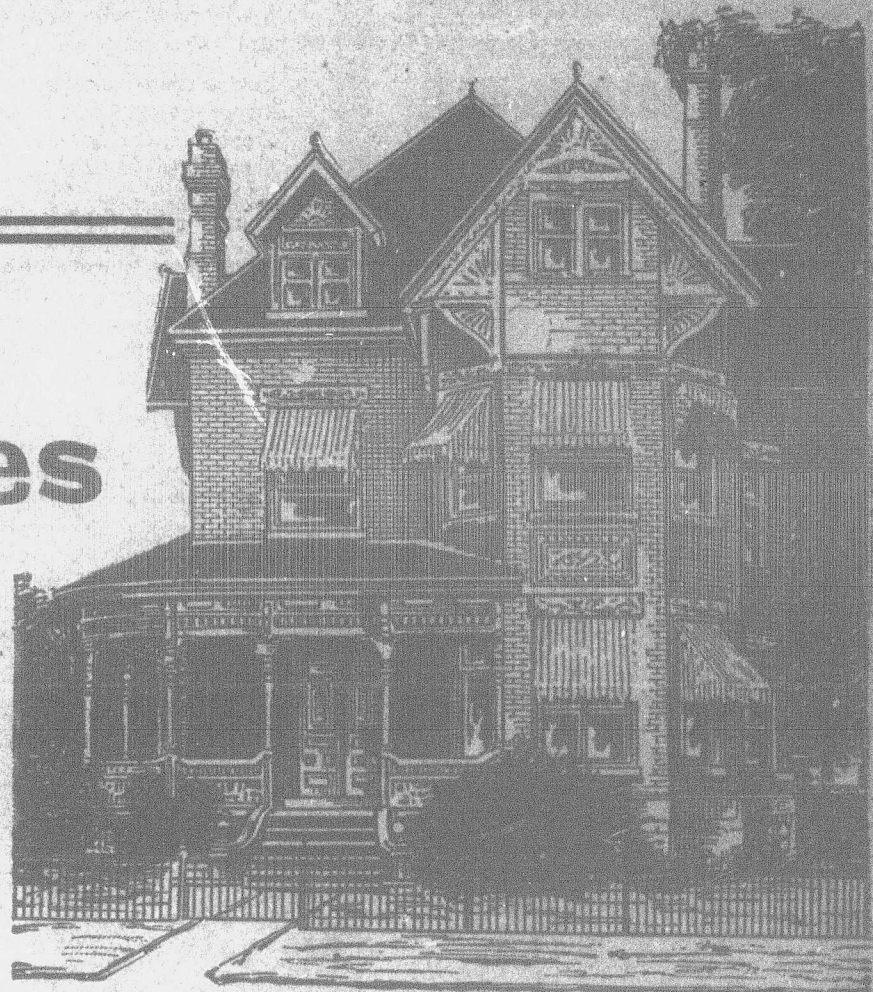
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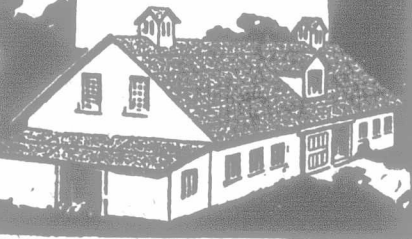


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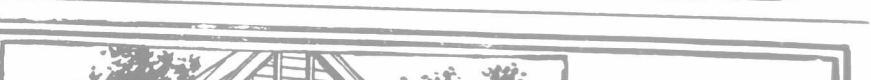
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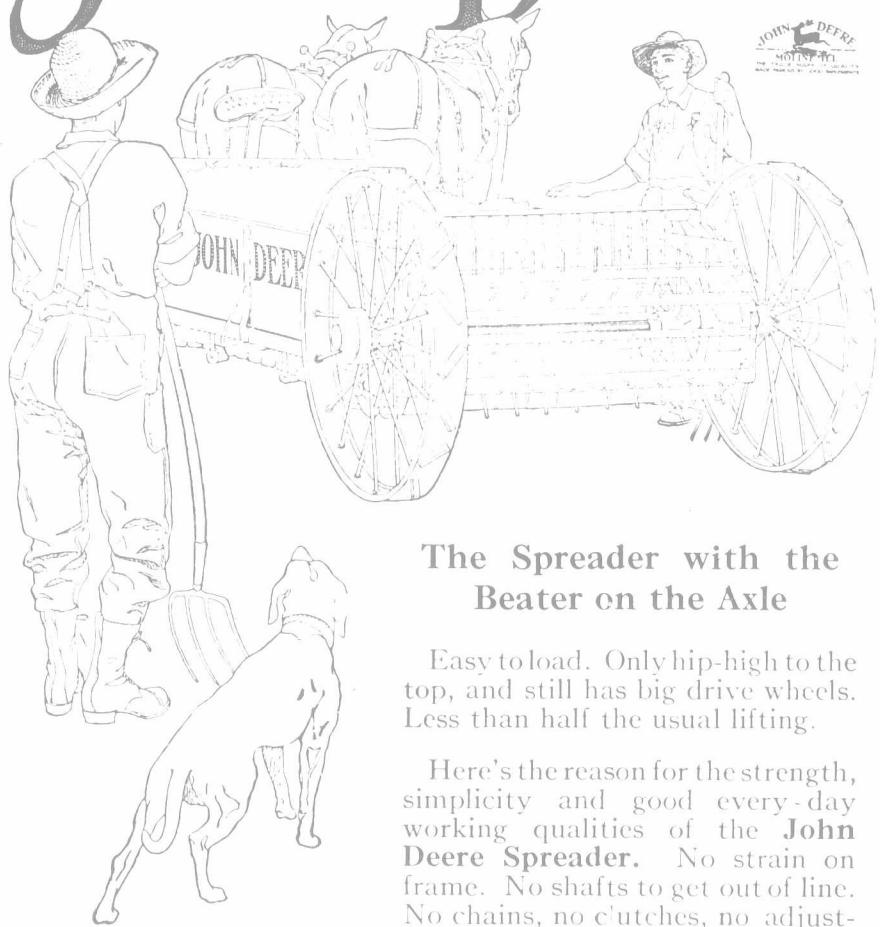
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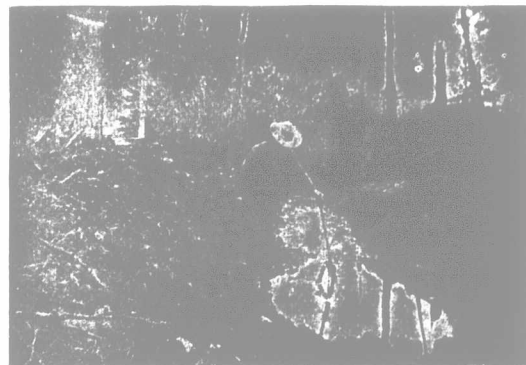
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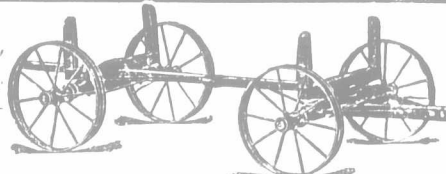
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2047

Don't slip up on that silo you are planning to erect this summer

Get your order placed now for an
IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

LAST YEAR THERE WERE A lot of farmers who said they were going to put up a silo, but who didn't because they waited so long that before they realized it harvest was upon them and they couldn't get the time.

THEN THERE WERE A NUMBER of others who didn't get their orders in until late, and of course they all wanted silos at once, and they had to wait until after the first frost had come before they could get their silos up and ready to fill.

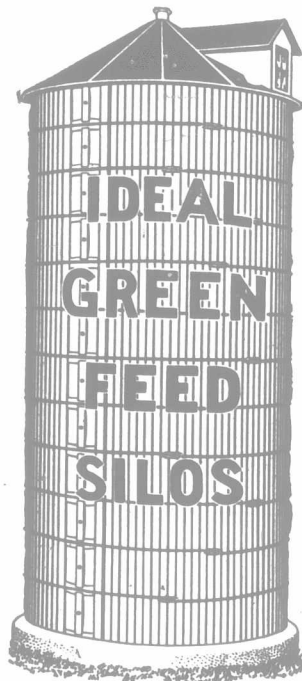
THE REASON WE TELL YOU this is because we don't want you to be disappointed if you are planning to erect a silo this season.

THIS IS GOING TO BE OUR biggest silo year. We have almost twice as many silo orders on our books now as we had at this time last year. It seems as if everybody was planning to erect a silo, and they all want "Ideals." We don't want to disappoint any one, so if you are planning to put up an Ideal Green Feed Silo this season we would suggest that you get your order in promptly.

THERE IS A BIG ADVANTAGE in getting an early silo delivery. It gives you an opportunity to get your silo foundation ready and put the silo up in the slack spell between haying and harvest. If you wait until the last minute before ordering your silo you will

run a big chance of not being able to get delivery at all; or if you do get late delivery, of having to hire extra help to assist you in putting it up.

REMEMBER, THAT YOU WILL never begin to make the profit you ought to from your cows until you start to feed them silage. No cow owner or stock raiser can afford to get along a single year without a silo.



WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T let the matter of cost of the silo stand in your way. It has repeatedly been stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics and by the most successful dairymen that even if a cow owner had to buy a silo every year he would still be money ahead. When you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo if properly erected and given reasonable care will last from twenty to thirty years, you can see it would be a very profitable investment for you.

AS TO WHAT SILO TO BUY—If you get an Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be sure that nowhere can you buy a reliable and serviceable silo cheaper, and that no matter how much more you pay you cannot buy a better silo than the Ideal.

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Be sure to send for
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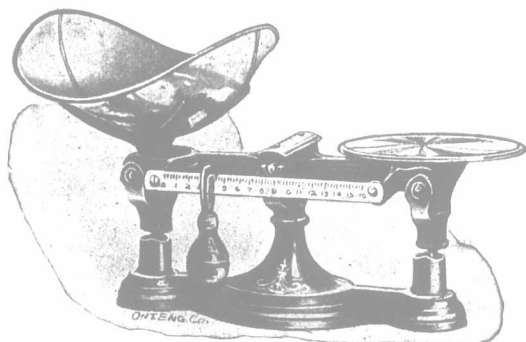
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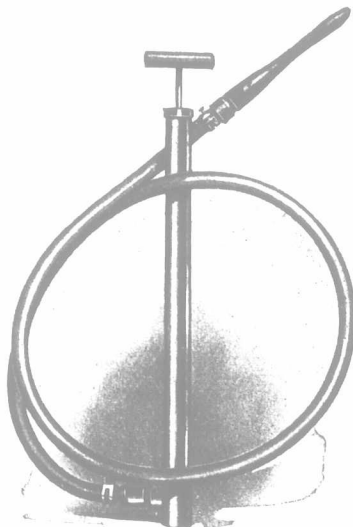
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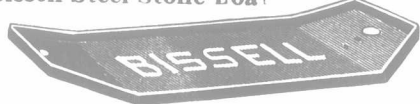
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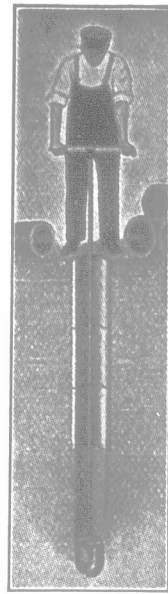
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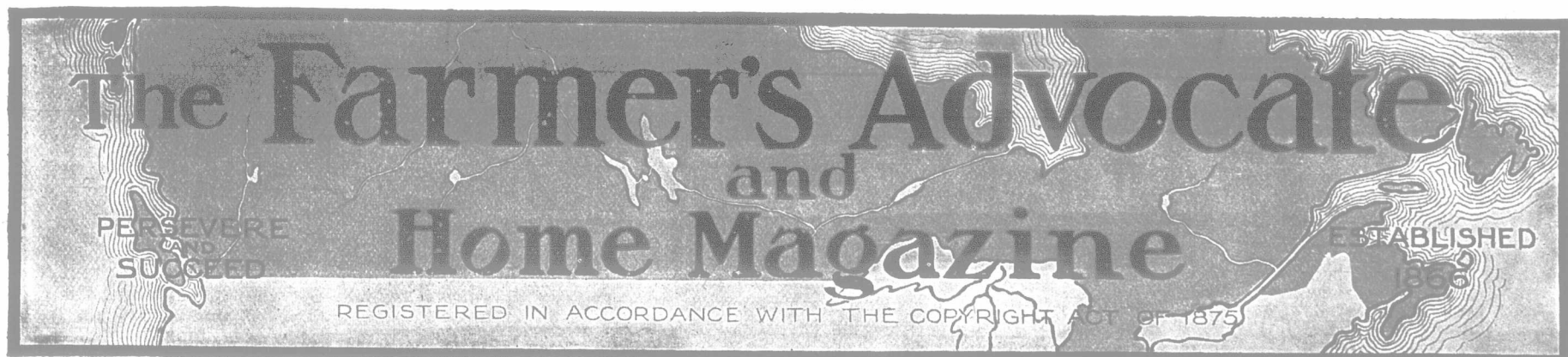
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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 2, 1914.

No. 1136

EDITORIAL.

Salt the stock regularly and often.

Co-operate aright with nature and she will do her part to insure a crop.

Moisture and warmth may build a great crop, but man must hustle the harvest,

Haying and hoeing are keeping most of us hustling just now, and it pays to hurry.

Abolish the old, heavy bars and replace them with good, substantial, well-hung farm gates. They will pay for themselves in a few years in time saved.

A nice lawn well kept with a few trees and shrubs and what flowers will work in well adds to the satisfaction and comfort enjoyed evenings after a hard day in the hay or corn field.

There is little use of trying to keep the farm clean and at the same time allowing all kinds of weeds to seed along the roadsides and spread over the fields. Cut roadside weeds now if it has not already been attended to.

In last week's issue four cows were illustrated which are giving three hundred pounds of milk per day. How many of your cows does it require to give this quantity? A few good ones are more profitable than a large herd of poor individuals.

The suffragettes seem to pin their hopes on smashing their way to the franchise rather than by taking the easier, surer, safer and saner route of reasoning. Many who would otherwise be in sympathy with their movement are driven to indignation and disgust by their thoughtlessness and foolish militant tactics.

Depend upon it, if we permit the weeds to run riot over our fields, allow soil moisture needed by the corn crop to escape for want of tillage or encourage bugs and bacteria to despoil, the orchard for lack of spraying, good dame nature will work no financial miracles for us when we come to tally up the season's accounts.

Is the binder ready for the field? Most farmers know the inconvenience and loss which often results from this machine being in poor repair when the harvesting season commences. The first wet day go over it and see that everything is in order, all nuts tight, chains properly adjusted, and straps and buckles on the canvass.

We recently overheard a very significant remark at a real old-fashioned barn raising. An old gentleman remarking upon the large number present, including scores of ladies, said, "This is about the only chance farmers and their wives get to visit nowadays." There is much truth in the statement. We do not visit enough. More friendly comparing notes would be profitable. Try it.

Constant Care and Application.

Farming, no matter what branch of it is followed or made a specialty is no business for the careless, let-well-enough-alone man. If any degree of success is to be attained close and constant application to duty must be given. Not long ago we had our attention directed to an old orchard. A few months since, the farm changed hands and the neglected trees were given a very severe pruning, their trunks were scraped, and whitewashed and neighbors predicted a rejuvenated orchard yielding profitable returns. But work with the trees ceased; no spraying was done and no further attention given. As a consequence, the trees are now in very poor condition, having been visited by throngs of tent caterpillars which have almost entirely stripped them of their foliage, leaving them ugly and weakened where with a little follow-up care and attention they might have been thrusting out luxurious and sturdy new growth covered with a dark-green foliage which in a year or so would mean more and better apples.

This is simply an instance of good intentions half carried out. There is little use of starting to climb the ladder of success unless filled with the determination that what ever may come it shall not alter the plans by which complete success is to be attained. Climb all the way to the top. The steps are no harder beyond the half-way mark than below it. It is not that the work is more difficult that these seemingly little things are left half-done, but it is the ease with which some people allow small obstacles to overcome their determination to succeed. After all, most of our failures are the fault of ourselves, and could easily be changed into success by a little more constant care and application. It is the absence of these latter qualities in the majority that gives the minority such good returns for their efforts. Apply yourself to what ever is in hand and stick to it until everything possible has been done to make it a success. If the project is any good and the methods are right, success must follow.

Lesson of a Blighted Pear Tree.

Infected in measure by the spirit of the mad race for money we run the risk even on the farm of skipping from plans and methods before they are thoroughly tried out to others which perhaps a turn in the market promises quicker returns. This is not the way of nature and in many ways nature is a good teacher. If you gash your hand with a knife, you give the wound an antiseptic wash and nature at once sets about the work of repair. Give her half a chance and she will make the best of a bad break in tissue and she does the same with a plant or the limb of a tree. But she insists on time and an orderly way. Two Bartlett pear trees smitten with blight illustrate the point. After bearing well for two or three years blight set in, the fruit gnarled and one limb after another shrivelled and died. Eventually they were doomed to the axe and the ash heap, but as sometimes happens, through neglect they were not cut down as cumberers of the garden. The trunks and root systems seem to have retained their vitality and vigor. The following spring some new shoots started out and up from what was left of healthy wood. They looked promising. So instead of chopping down the trees mercilessly and planting anew, which would have suited some nurserymen better, the idea was suggested of cut-

ting away all the dead wood and giving the new growths, by a little judicious pruning, every opportunity to show what they could do. A few scattering blossoms appeared and these fruited well. By the succeeding season the trees had become fairly shapely and between them bore several bushels of luscious pears. This season the prospect is still better. In addition to the use of the knife and pruning saw the trees were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. The gnarls and spots also disappeared from the fruit and altogether the little experiment conducted with patience, proved very gratifying. This experience is no argument for dilatory or happy-go-lucky methods in the orchard or on the farm. Probably no better working editorial rule was ever observed in the office of a periodical than not to take things for granted. It is just about as useful on the farm. Do not jump at conclusions even about a blighted fruit tree. Before consigning it to the wood pile take stock. Examine carefully what is left. If there is a prospect, nurture it. Give nature a chance. She may surprise you to your profit, and what is worth more than mere gain, to your deep satisfaction.

Good Grades a Good Start.

While under certain conditions it is more profitable to keep all pure-bred live stock than to endeavor to make money with grades, it is not by any means an established fact that there is no profit to be made from some classes of grade animals. Under no circumstances is it advisable to use grade sires, but to the man with limited capital or to him who wishes to make a reasonable return on a comparatively small outlay grade stock of the right class offers opportunities which cannot be ignored. There is no need of going into details further than to direct the attention of readers to an article in the Dairy Department of this paper which shows what has been and may be made from the right kind of grade dairy cows purchased at the right price, and fed the right kinds and amounts of feed. The scales and the test tell whether or not the cow is worthy of a place in the herd. Her breeding is not given much consideration. She is bought on the strength of appearance and individuality, and is placed under test. If she fulfils the 8,000-pound requirements she is considered profitable enough to hold her place in the herd. If she fails she is considered a better beef cow than she is a dairy producer, and goes to the butcher. This class of producer is not overly common amongst pure-breds. She is even scarcer amongst grades, but, provided she is obtained, she can scarcely be anything else than profitable. An eight to ten-thousand-pound grade cow is usually sold by a man who never weighs or tests, simply as "a big milker which fills a ten or twelve-quart pail at a milking" for from \$70 to \$100; while a pure-bred cow giving the same amount of milk would likely bring from \$200 to \$400. There is considerable difference in the outlay, which means much to the beginner. We must not forget though that with the pure-bred the breeder has the added opportunity of selling breeding stock which is no small consideration. But there is a place for the money-making grade cow, and farmers owning grade stock should apply the tests to them just as rigidly as though they were pure-breds entered in the Record of Merit or Record of Performance tests. Do not despise a cow because she is a grade, but find out what she is doing for you and then pass judgment. A

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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man who has once made a success with grades is in an excellent position to enter the pure-bred business and make it even more successful.

Feeding the People.

The cost of foods does not appear to be a factor in preventing money making in the restaurant business. The Lyons' joint stock Company of London, England, now running for some twenty years is a striking illustration of what enterprise and system accomplish. During that period it has paid dividends amounting to 55½ per cent. in cash or an average of over 27½ per cent. per year, apart from shares distributed as bonuses. For the fourth year in succession, the recent annual report recommended a dividend of 42½ per cent., while appropriations for depreciation are increased and the undivided surplus is raised to a sum equal to 15 per cent. on the ordinary share capital. The company conducts a large chain of light refreshment depots, cafes, popular restaurants and catering houses. In spite of the cost of food, fluctuations in general prosperity, and even depressions this concern has held its own and increased its profits. It is reported that in Canada and United States cities similar enterprises have been correspondingly successful, though the details are not at hand as in the case of the English concern. So long as the people continue to swarm into the cities they must be fed, and the Lyons' and other companies have so utilized the feeding enterprise as to make it a great money-maker. The success of these establishments is a reminder of the vast and regular stream of foods required to keep them going. Their supplies are drawn from the garden, the orchard and the farm. The outlook for the latter should therefore rest upon a good and substantial basis. Of course, the excessive growth of city and town population is a heavy, deterring drain upon the power of production,

which re-emphasizes the need for improved resources in that direction and also better systems in distribution so that the men of the garden and the farm will receive adequate compensation for their labor and returns for the increasing investment involved and general burdens of taxation to be borne.

The Grade Stallion Passing.

A significant statement was made by the secretary of the Stallion Enrolment Board in a recent letter to "The Farmer's Advocate", when he wrote that since last year many owners of grade stallions finding business bad have had their stallions castrated. This means that the grade is going, and if his exit keeps up at such a rapid rate as indicated there is not likely to be many left by 1916 or 1918 for the amended act to drive from the stud to the harness. The Act did not seem to be made strong enough in the beginning and yet it has had more effect than some have been willing to concede. When all the amendments become law the scrub horse will have been pretty well driven out of business.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

One of our commonest, and at the same time one of our handsomest flowers is the Blue Flag, (Iris versicolor). In midsummer it makes our marshes, and patches of swampy ground from Newfoundland to Manitoba gay with its striking blossoms. If we examine the flower carefully we see that the outer row of three floral leaves are



Fig. 1—Blue Flag (Iris versicolor).

broad and recurved. These are the sepals and in this flower they are far larger than the three narrow petals, which make up the inner row of floral leaves. Arching over the sepals are three narrow segments with expanded, flap-like tips. These are the three divisions of the style.

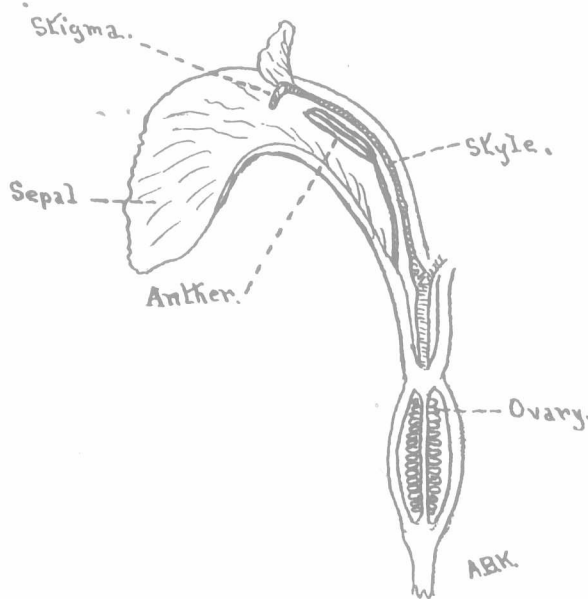


Fig. 2—Longitudinal Section of Portion of Flower of Iris.

In Fig. 2, which shows a length-wise section of part of the flower, we see that the stigma is just under the expanded tip of the style, and is in the form of a little shelf projecting downwards. We also see that the anther is behind and beneath the stigma. When we study the pollination of this species we see how this structure ensures cross-pollination. When a bee alights on the sepal and crawls in to sip the nectar, which is

secreted at the base of the sepals, it comes in contact with the anther and some of the pollen is dusted on its back. As it withdraws from the flower it does not touch the stigma, because it is situated on the upper face of the little shelf which is pushed upwards as the insect retreats. But when the bee visits the next flower its back comes against the stigma and some of the pollen is deposited on it, thus pollinating this flower with the pollen from the first flower.

In the same marshes in which we find the Blue Flag growing so abundantly we are very likely to see the Water Horsetail, a plant which is often known by the appropriate name of "Pipes." This is one of the Equisetums, which are, though they do not look like it at first glance, allies of the Ferns. In these plants, as in the Cacti, the leaves are reduced to mere functionless scales, and the work of manufacturing food is done by the stems. The stems are jointed, hollow except at the joints (hence the name "Pipes"), and may be likened to a drain-pipe, each section of which fits into the slightly flaring top of the one below it. The stems are grooved externally and in the Water Horsetail these grooves number from ten to thirty.

At the top of each joint of the stem there is a papery sheath which is toothed along its upper border. These teeth are all that remain to represent the leaves. These stems are also unique among plant stems in having a coating of Silica (i.e. the same extremely hard chemical compound which forms quartz) and because of this coating the stems of some species of Equisetum were once used for scouring, and were termed "Scouring Rushes."

There are two kinds of stems, fertile and sterile. The latter in most species bear whorls of branches, as in the case of the Water Horsetail. The fertile stems have catkins at their tips. Each catkin is made up of a large number of six-sided plates, which are attached to the stem by a central stalk, and bear on their under side from five to nine little sacs. The sacs extend horizontally towards the centre of the catkin, and only the plates can be seen before maturity. These sacs contain the spores. When ripe, the catkin lengthens slightly, drawing the plates apart, the sacs open on the side next the stalk, and the spores escape.

The spores are tiny, globular, single-celled bodies bright green in color. Each possesses two thread-like appendages, called elators, which are attached to the spore by their middle. These elators coil tightly around the spore when moist and spread out when dry. As the spore-case becomes dry at maturity, the elators uncoil and assist in liberating the spores, and when the spores are free they assist in floating them in the air. It is most fascinating to watch these spores under the microscope. If a mass of spores is breathed upon, the elators all coil round the spores, but as they dry out the elators uncoil with sufficient violence to cause the spores to dance about in a most lively fashion.

The spores upon germination produce little green bodies known as prothallia, just as do the spores of ferns, but in the case of the Equisetum the male and female organs are borne upon separate prothallia, instead of both organs being borne upon one prothallium. When the egg in the female organ (archegonium) is fertilized by the sperms from the male organ (antheridium) it develops into a plant similar to that which bore the spores.

Our Equisetums are the descendants of plants which grew to tree-like proportions in the Carboniferous period, the remains of which are very perfectly preserved in the coal measures.

THE HORSE.

Salt-cellars for Horses.

On our recent trip to the Lynndale Farms in Norfolk county we noticed a system of salting horses which appealed to us and which the Superintendent of these farms thinks is the best yet, in order to keep a constant supply of salt in front of the horses without waste. Many people make it a practice to have a large double handful of salt on a ledge over the manger where the horses can lick it at will and this is a good practice but much salt is wasted; the horses after getting enough often mischievously nose considerable of it down under their feet or into the bottom of the manger. Too many do not keep salt before their horses at all, it being supplied only at very infrequent intervals.

The horses on the Lynndale farms each have their salt receptacle which consists of a stone jar inverted and so arranged that the horses get the salt from the bottom it being a constant feeder and allowing of no waste whatever. These are placed in the corner of the stall over the manger and while standing watching the horses we noticed several of them reach up and take a few licks of the salt. They are in every way satisfactory and practicable and we believe they could be advantageously used in most horse stables.

Indigestion in Horses—VII.

Diarrhoea.—This term is applied to all cases of simple purging in which the faeces are loose, liquid or semi-liquid, and frequently discharged without coexistent inflammation. Diarrhoea is sometimes a spontaneous effort to discharge from the intestines something which is irritant or obnoxious to them or to the system generally. It is also induced by a variety of causes, such as indigestible food; food imperfectly masticated; sudden changes in diet, particularly from a dry to a moist one; medicinal substances; parasites in stomach or intestines; derangement of the liver; copious draughts of cold water when the animal is overheated; stagnant or impure water, etc.

Some animals are particularly predisposed to attacks of diarrhoea from trival causes: short-ribbed, flat-sided, narrow-loined horses, and those of a very nervous temperament are apt to purge without apparent cause. They are commonly called "washy" horses. They will start upon a journey in apparently the best of health, but before having been driven far will commence to purge more or less freely, passing liquid or semi-liquid faeces (often accompanied by flatus) in small quantities and frequently. In some cases feeding exclusively upon dry food will prevent the trouble, but in others it will not. Such horses are hard to keep in condition, require the best of food and very careful feeding and they are very disagreeable to drive. If used for slow work they usually give good satisfaction. Some horses become "washy" as the result of swallowing imperfectly masticated food due to faulty teeth. Such can be successfully treated by having their teeth attended to, others may be "washy" only when fed some particular food or watered under certain conditions, and of course these, after the cause has been ascertained can be successfully treated by removing or avoiding the cause, others will purge when driven, under any system, and such will give good service only at slow work.

Acute diarrhoea is that condition in which an animal (not naturally washy) purges freely without suffering acute pain. The faeces are voided freely in liquid form, often of a dirty brown color and without offensive odor. In other cases the excretions are foul-smelling and often of a dirty clay color. In some cases, a spontaneous cure results in a few hours, indicating that the diarrhoea was caused by some irritant in the intestines, which was expelled with the excreta and a rapid recovery took place. In other cases the trouble continues, the animal loses appetite, but thirst is usually excessive, he drinks large quantities of water regardless of its quality; he fails rapidly in strength, and if the trouble be not checked he will become unable to stand and death will soon take place.

TREATMENT.—If possible, ascertain the cause and remove it. If this can be done in the early stages it is often all that is required. If it be suspected that the disease is due to some irritant in the intestines and the patient is not showing weakness and a decided loss of appetite a laxative of 1 to 1½ pints raw linseed oil should be given. This of course temporarily increases purgation, and is given with the hopes that this increase will cause the removal from the intestines of the irritant that is responsible for the trouble. In fact it is good practice in all cases of acute diarrhoea in which the patient still retains a reasonable appetite and reasonable strength, to give a laxative. After giving laxative nothing should be given to check the diarrhoea for at least 24 hours, as it requires that length of time for the laxative to establish and complete its action, and if astringents be given earlier they will counteract the laxation and there will be practically a negative result from each and no good will have resulted. If after this length of time the diarrhoea still continues, means should be taken to check it. Also if the patient has lost appetite and is becoming dull and weak, even in the early stages, he is not in condition to withstand the still further weakening effects of a laxative hence prompt means of checking the diarrhoea should be taken, even though we suspect some removable irritant in the intestines. While upon general principles we say that diarrhoea should not be too quickly checked, experience teaches us that in cases of acute diarrhoea presenting the symptoms noted prompt measures to check it are necessary. For this purpose in a horse of ordinary size we recommend 2 oz. tincture of opium and ¼ oz. each of powdered catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water and given as a drench every four hours until diarrhoea ceases. The dose for smaller or larger animals should, of course, be in proportion. If any appetite remain, dry food, as oats and hay should be given. If appetite be entirely lost and weakness be well marked, the patient should be drenched every few hours with raw eggs and ¼ pint of whisky or 2 oz. sweet spirits of nitre, or with oat meal gruel to which has been added the stimulant. If the excretions have an offensive odor the administration of ¼ oz. hyposulphite of soda every few hours usually gives good results. As already stated, the patient is usually very

thirsty, and if allowed to will drink excessive quantities of water. It is not wise to allow large quantities to be taken at once, but the patient's thirst should be satisfied by allowing small quantities, say a gallon at a time, and given often, every half hour or even oftener if necessary, and to the water given should be added one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. That is 4 parts water and 1 part lime water. This in most cases gives splendid results. We are often impressed with the idea that the lime water gives more marked results than the drugs. Lime water is made by slacking a small lump of lime, then adding considerable water, stirring well and allowing to settle. The undissolved lime settles to the bottom and the clear water on top is "lime water." It cannot be made too strong as the water will dissolve and hold in solution only a certain quantity of lime and the remainder precipitates. In other words, lime water is a saturated solution of lime in water. That is the water contains all the lime it will hold in solution. WHIP.

Two Good Colts.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will remember a photograph of two colts which appeared in this paper a little over two years ago. These colts at the time had been recently weaned and were photographed standing looking over a set of bars. The same two colts are illustrated in this week's paper and from the illustration they have done very well and have grown into a very satisfactory team. They weighed when the photograph was taken exactly 1,370 pounds each, a very fair weight for three-year-old farm horses. These colts have very good Clydesdale breeding behind them which point we wish to emphasize. It pays to breed the right class if good horses are wanted, and nothing but the best should satisfy the breeder on either a small or large scale.

The Progress of Stallion Enrolment in Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The second year of Stallion Enrolment in Ontario is drawing to a close, and, as was to be expected, the enrolment is much more complete than in 1913. Last year at the close of the season, July 31st, there had been enrolled 2,760 stallions. Up to June 18th this year 2,224 of these had renewed their Certificates, and 780 which were not

future of the horse-breeding industry. There are, no doubt, a few horse owners who have not renewed their certificates, thinking that enrolment like registration in the stud-book, was for life. As it is only good for one year the renewal should be made at once.

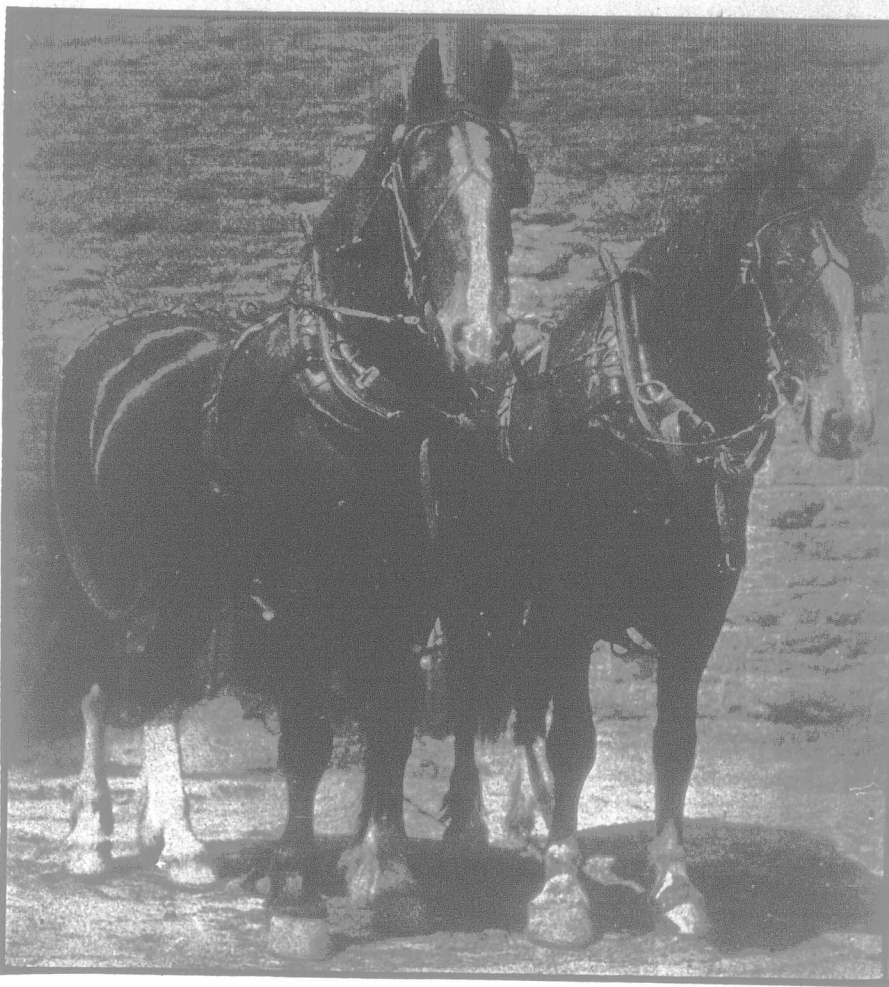
What is needed at this time more than anything else is an appreciation of the benefits of the Act by the owners of mares throughout the province. In the past many stallions have been represented as pure-bred by owners and grooms when it was impossible to have them recorded in the stud-book of the breed to which they were said to belong. To satisfy himself as to whether such representations are correct or not, all that is necessary for the mare owner to do is to ask the stallion owner to produce his Certificate of Enrolment. If his horse is really a pure-bred it will be stated on the Certificate in plain type, if he cannot be recorded as a pure-bred it will be stated on the Certificate that he is a grade, in prominent type. This information will not be of great value to the owner of pure-bred mares, as he is acquainted with matters connected with registration. The man who will receive the real benefit from this is the one who is endeavoring to have his horses registered by the grading-up process which is permitted with several breeds, as he can in this way assure himself that every cross he makes will count.

The man who is starting in the business of breeding will also find it to his advantage to note whether the horse he intends breeding to has been inspected or not, and breed only to those horses which have been inspected and approved, as those who did not have their horses inspected were in many cases afraid that if they had submitted them for inspection that they would have been rejected for some of the diseases or malformations mentioned in the Act. It would, therefore, be wisdom on his part to insist on a stallion having a form 1 Certificate before deciding to breed to him. R. W. WADE.

LIVE STOCK.

Commence Soiling Early.

We have had complaints from many quarters in Ontario that the hay crop is light and the pasture poor. A protracted spell of dry weather through June was largely responsible for the condition. The drouth set in very early in some localities. Conditions like these must be met by the stock farmer if he wishes to keep his stock in the best condition, and where milking cows are kept, desires to sustain a high milk flow, he must provide some feed other than that got from the pasture fields. When the pastures become cropped off as early in the season as the month of June it is more than likely that before the end of August is reached they will be exceedingly bare and very dry. Many of our best stockmen are now practicing feeding some soiling crops or providing summer silage, and some of the best dairymen give also a little grain. This practice is not generally started until later on in the summer, as it is not deemed necessary, or at least very profitable, to feed any considerable quantity of other feed when pasture is abundant. Those feeders who have the foresight to commence this feeding of soilage crops or other feed as a supplement to the pastures a little earlier in the season this year will doubtless get the best results. Nothing injures the pastures to such an extent as allowing them to become too closely cropped off, giving the sun a chance to dry the land of every bit of moisture and causing the remaining grass to become dry and woody. If a part of this pasture grass can be saved by feeding other feeds it will be found that it will continue to give a great deal more feed throughout the remainder of the summer. We would advise, where at all possible, that silage



Three-year-olds.

A good team of 1,370-lb. Clydesdale colts, on the Brockville Asylum Farm.

enrolled last year had received Certificates, making total enrolled to date of 3,004. From this it will be seen that 536 horses which were enrolled last year either are not doing business in the province this year or are breaking the law. The greater number of these have been sold to leave the province, while a smaller number have died, and a number of owners of grades have reported that business was so poor that they had taken their horses off the road and castrated them, which is a very good sign for the

or soiling crop feeding be commenced early in the season so that the cattle will not be quite so hard on the pasture, which, in some cases, has had a poor chance on account of lack of moisture. It is too late to wait for the corn crop to come on, because the grass will be pretty well gone before the corn is ready to cut. Alfalfa fills a big gap right now. It may be cut and fed from the field at any time. Red clover may also be utilized for this purpose, but those who have sown some grain mixture for this purpose will have it coming on just at the season when it will be most needed. All these things aid in convincing the stockman that he can profitably use some of his land for the raising of soiling crops or for corn for the summer silo.

Feeding Young Pigs.

Large shipments of Western hogs are being made weekly to Toronto and other leading Eastern markets. They are said to be good hogs too. Evidently the West is becoming faster than we may think a live-stock country or a mixed-farming country. And perhaps Eastern feeders may learn a little from Western methods. A writer in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Man., describes his methods of feeding young pigs thus:

Of course, feeding young pigs is really begun in the feeding of the sow while she is carrying them. If she has been properly fed the rest is an easy matter. If she has been wintered on wheat or barley or corn or any heating and fattening feed there is likely to be trouble. If she has had vegetables, clover or alfalfa and oats there will be no difficulty in starting the pigs properly. The sow should be fed nothing the first day unless it is a handful or two of bran or shorts in her drinking water, which should be warmed enough to take the chill off. She should have water, but it should not be cold. Granted that her feed has been right during the winter, she should be fed sparingly at first for two or three days. A few whole oats thrown out on the ground so that she cannot bolt them, and a few vegetables are about as good as can be given her. Of course, judgment and experience are what tell in feeding, and there is nowhere that they are more needed than in starting a sow off with her pigs. The pigs need enough milk but too much is as bad or worse than not enough, for it will scour them, and if their digestive system goes wrong at the start it is difficult to get them into condition again, and a stunted pig is the most hopeless of all farm animals.

It is the first few days that count most, once they are a week old and in good condition, they are as good as raised if their owner knows his business. Skimmed milk, ground oats, vegetables and green feed are the things to give a strong flow of milk when the pigs are old enough to take care of it. Until the pigs are several weeks old one should give his attention to the sow's feed entirely if he wishes to push the pigs along. Encouraging them to eat grain and other food while very young retards rather than helps them. The practice of putting a small trough where the pigs can get at it while the sow cannot is a detriment to the pigs. Though "piggie" is a small model he is nevertheless a hog, and will gormandize if he has a chance. Given a chance to gorge himself he will proceed to make himself pot-bellied and ill shaped, in which condition he will not grow as fast as a pig which has depended on his mother's milk and what feed he can get out of her trough while she eats. What he can eat with the sow is enough feed in addition to the milk till he is weaned or, at least, till he is very nearly ready to wean.

After he is weaned he can easily be over-fed. All the skimmed milk he will drink is not good for him; when he first leaves the sow, he will drink too much. He must be a good-sized shoat before he is trusted to eat all he wants of appetizing grain or strong feed of any kind. This is where the pasture should come in. If he is used to it from the start, he may eat all the green growing stuff he wants and enough grain to keep his ration balanced. Here as everywhere else in stock raising extremes are to be avoided. Those who let their pigs shift for themselves have them weighing from 100 to 150 pounds at marketing time when they should weigh 250. They must sell them under weight or take a good deal of unnecessary time and go to expense that might just as well have been avoided in fitting them for market; while the man who is too anxious to make them grow fast on the start may retard their growth by overfeeding before the digestive organs are sufficiently developed to stand heavy feeding. This can more easily happen with pigs than with any other farm animals.

This is the best feeding rule: Watch the pigs till you know by their actions and appearance what they need.

Calves Sucking.

We recently have received several enquiries asking how to prevent calves from sucking one another, or in some cases, yearlings from sucking the cows at pastures when they are running together. This is quite a common trouble during the summer months, and mechanical devices, such as halters having a nose-piece filled with tacks or nails have often been recommended. Some time ago a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" advised us that he had very good

luxuriant growth of clover there is some danger of digestive troubles, especially if this clover be wet from dew or rain. All pigs being allowed the run of a paddock or clover pasture should have shelter provided in the corner of the field or should have access to their pens. In this shelter a comfortable, bedded sleeping place should be provided. Pigs are often noticed very badly sun-burned when first turned out, and this condition is aggravated when they have no covered sleeping quarters. It is well to have pens fairly open to allow free circulation of air, as a pig if he has no wallow in which to cool himself suffers greatly from the heat. The cover shades him from the sun and leaves him open to the breeze. If possible in commencing the pigs on the clover pasture start them on cloudy days, or as previously suggested, just before evening when the sun is not so strong. After their digestive systems have become accustomed to the clover they might be left out evenings and nights for a time. This will prevent to a considerable extent sun-burning, which very often causes a cracking of skin and scurf on the pigs. Clover or other pasture should



Mischief.

Champion Shorthorn bull at the Bath and West Show.

success by rubbing the teats with aloes. As is well known aloes are very bitter and pungent, and the calves or young cattle do not care for the taste of them. According to our correspondent he succeeded in breaking the habit. Where a milk cow is being sucked by a yearling or perhaps a calf which happens to be running with the cows, it is necessary to apply the aloes after milking, and thoroughly wash them off again before the next milking. Three or four days should be sufficient to convince the young animal that the dish prepared for him is not very tasty. With calves that are being pail-fed this sucking after feeding sometimes becomes a nuisance, as the habit once formed seems to grow on the youngsters, and they do not forget it until separated and tied up the following winter or until they have been weaned and sometimes not then. The aloes might be tried on these as well, as they can do no harm if they do no good.

always be provided, as it affords a means of getting exercise besides forming one of the cheapest possible rations for summering hogs.

THE FARM.

Value of a Farmer's Club.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the best societies that have been organized to benefit the farmers of Ontario is the Farmers' Club. It is to be regretted that one does not exist in every rural community. One great aim of the present day is to place farming on a more scientific basis, and to arouse an interest in its various branches among the young men and women of our province, and hence encourage them to remain on the farm. Newspapers, magazines, etc., are devoting much more time and space to farm subjects, and are encouraging farmers to give their ideas and experience to the public.

The government is also aiding in placing farming on a much better basis by offering liberal grants for the production of high-standard crops, for improving the live stock, and for teaching of agriculture in our rural schools. Hence a much broader knowledge of the subject is being gained.

Now why should farmers themselves not meet at least once a month to discuss agricultural problems and difficulties, and also profit by the experience of one another? These meetings enable farmers to discuss and make arrangements for specializing in some kind of grain or stock. When these experiments have been carried out a much better standard has been reached. This tends

to command higher prices, as it brings in buyers who are prepared to pay a good price to obtain a sufficient supply of this grade of the product. It saves the purchaser both time and money to be able to secure it in one district.

In some rural communities farmers apparently work against one another's interests. The Farmers' Club aids greatly in improving this condition, as a better friendship exists, and the tillers of the soil feel that they are brothers in this great industry of agriculture, and their interests are common. Frequently farmers who have had



Two-shear Southdown Ram.

Champion at the Bath and West Show, 1914.

Pigs in Clover.

Just at this season many pig raisers are turning their young and older pigs out on clover pasture. A little care should be exercised in this practice. It is better under all conditions to turn the pigs on the clover gradually. Let them out for an hour or two toward evening when the clover is dry, so as to get them accustomed to the green feed. If they are turned out in the morning and left and there is a

years of experience in successful farming do not afford the public an opportunity to profit by these experiences, as they never write articles on farm subjects nor speak on a public platform. Hence the Farmers' Club opens a door whereby knowledge may be gained from these intelligent farmers, as they will often freely discuss subjects with men of their own communities at these meetings. Another very important phase of the work of the Farmers' Club is to produce intelligent speakers. It has been remarked many times that farmers are handicapped by not being able to express themselves in an intelligent manner before the public. This is not due to lack of education or ability, but lack of opportunity to practice public speaking. When some agriculturists are sent to parliament they apparently do not feel capable of speaking of their interests in an intelligent manner, and as a result, we frequently have men of other professions representing us, whereas men actually engaged in agricultural pursuits would be better acquainted with the needs of the farmer, and naturally would have a greater interest in the development of the industry.

The Farmers' Club is an exceedingly beneficial society in assisting the farmer in the various ways already mentioned and in many more. Every rural community should make an earnest effort to organize a club of this kind, and each farmer should feel it his duty to become an active member and endeavor to make the society a flourishing one.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

H. WYE.

Two Crops for the Summer-fallow.

Many farmers are now in the height of the busy season and those having summer-fallows to attend to very often wish that they could in some way get around the work which these fields necessitate. A dirty summer-fallow is almost as bad as, in fact may be worse than, none at all and where the field has been well cultivated and worked up to the present time it is possible by sowing either rape or buckwheat to escape further work on the fallow during the summer and at the same time have it in fairly good condition in the fall. Of course, if the field has not been properly worked up to the present and is not in good condition as far as cultivation is concerned it would not as a general thing be wise to attempt the growing of either one of these crops successfully, but most summer-fallows have been sufficiently worked at this season to permit of taking a chance with the rape or buckwheat.

Rape is one of the best cleaning crops which can be sown on any field. For best results, the land should be prepared much as it generally is for mangels or turnips. Once it has been harrowed fine and rolled down it should be ready for the seed. Best results are always obtained from sowing in drills where a smothering crop to kill weeds and keep the land clean is desired. The land should be drilled up in the same manner as it is for root crops and the seed sown at the rate of a pound and a half per acre. Sown in this manner the rape may be cultivated, in fact it should be cultivated until the time that it reaches such a size that further working with horses is impossible. This insures a rapid and stout growth and the land will be so thickly covered with this rank-growing crop that weeds and all other forms of vegetation will have little chance to show themselves.

The rape may be sown broadcast four or five pounds to the acre, but as a general thing this does not give anything like as good results as where it is drilled in and given subsequent cultivation. We would not hesitate to try this crop even yet. It may be pastured in the fall and will yield a large amount of good feed when pastures have become dry and parched and green feed is much needed for the stock.

The buckwheat is a good crop where the land is not too dirty. Where it is sown to smother weeds a heavier application of seed must be put on. As a general thing where buckwheat is grown for a grain crop one-half bushel per acre is thick enough and in fact if the land is rich this seeding may produce a very heavy stand of the crop, but to be sure of rapid growth and a thick covering of the ground from three pecks to a bushel is more reliable. This should be sown as a general thing about the first week in July if it is intended to harvest it in the fall. Later than this will do if grown as a green crop to plough under, which is quite a common practice in some localities where the summer-fallows are sown to fall wheat. Buckwheat is a rapid grower and soon gets such a start that weeds have little chance to get the sunlight necessary for growth. Even with the thick seeding a fairly satisfactory yield may be harvested if it is decided to use the crop as a grain crop and it will be found that the buckwheat is, when mixed with other grains, a quite satisfactory feed for cattle and hogs and fed alone is one of the best single grains for laying hens.

However, it is not for the grain crop that most summer-fallows are sown, but rather to avoid the extra work necessary to keep them clean, under the system of clean cultivation for

the entire summer. We would suggest to those having large summer-fallows which are likely to give them trouble or which are likely to be neglected or to cause other crops on the farm to be neglected to try either one of these two crops this summer and we feel sure that results would justify the undertaking.

The Science of Soil Re-generation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Soil re-generation is getting to be more and more of a necessity in the older and early-settled parts of our country. Western Canada is still benefiting from the vast store of plant food that has been deposited during the ages by the decaying grass of the Western prairies, but Eastern Canada has not been so favored. It is true that our Eastern soil, too, was very fertile in the pioneer days, but it does not seem to hold out as well as that of the West. Still older countries, such as the countries of Europe, have long felt the need of replenishing the soil with plant food, and the economy and the methods practiced there, with the resulting large crops, would astonish many of the farmers of Canada.

We cannot crop our land continually and expect maximum crops unless we supply the soil with the material that is yearly taken off by succeeding crops. It is impossible to take away and leave as much there as there was before. Neither is it possible to keep up the supply of plant food by the returning of merely the straw and feed that was raised on it. Part of that fertility goes away in the form of butter, eggs, stock, grain, etc. This is lost to the land, and must be made up by buying concentrated foods and the application of commercial fertilizer.

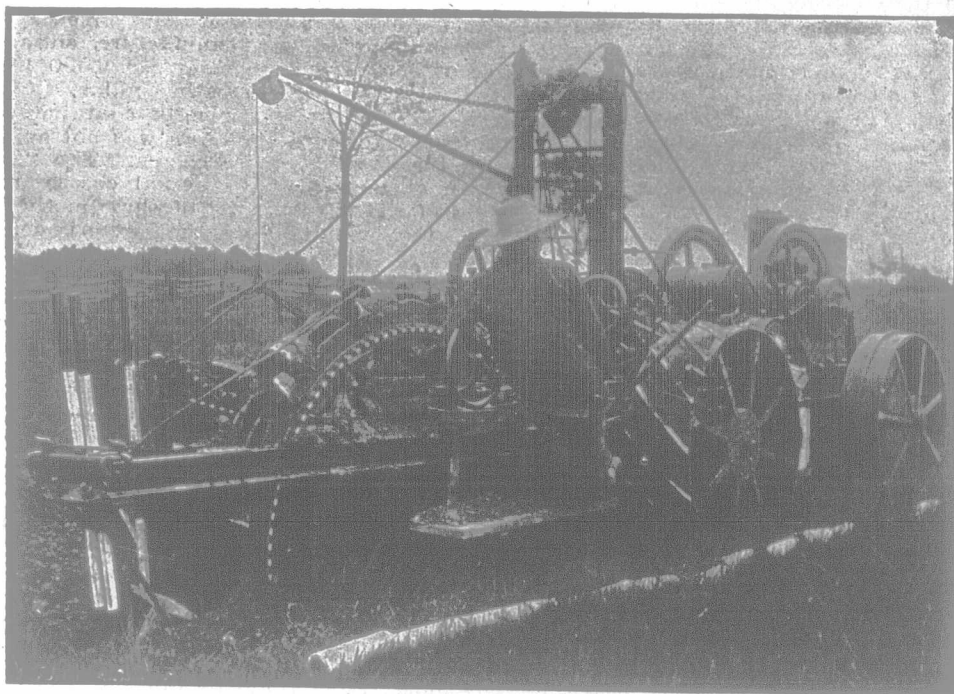
The necessary elements in our soil for the best results can be divided into two classes, the organic and the inorganic. The organic element

The fertility of the land depends upon our supply of humus, and this can be best kept by either applying barn-yard manure or plowing down growing vegetable matter. In applying barn-yard manure many practices are followed, all of which prove generally satisfactory. The common practice that has been and is yet often followed is to pile the manure in a big pile in the yard till mangel sowing time. But this practice is being discarded as being too wasteful of both time and value. Much of it is now drawn out during the winter as it is produced, and spread from the sleigh or placed in piles. The advantages of this plan are a saving of time in spring when everything has to be done with a rush, preventing decomposition of manure in the pile in the yard, thus saving much nitrogen and ammonia. The liquid manure that would be lost in the yard through leaching away, as a result of copious spring rains, is saved and allowed to soak into the soil where it is needed. Spreading in the field acts as a mulch and prevents the escape of much moisture from the land that would otherwise evaporate, resulting in a hard, baked surface. Any available manure in the fall should be hauled out and plowed down. Manure applied in the fall should not be plowed down too deep, as the fertilizing elements have a tendency to soak downwards. All that is necessary is to cover it enough to keep it damp to cause decomposition. In the spring, of course, shallow plowing would cause the manure to interfere too much with the cultivation so it should be plowed down deeper. A manure having plenty of straw will produce more humus than if that straw were fed, it, therefore, is advisable to raise corn and bed with straw.

The second method of increasing the supply of humus is by plowing down standing green crops. This plan is not often used, but has proven its value on many a worn-out farm. Plants having

deep rooting systems are the best for this purpose. They gather plant food from below the cultivated depth and bring it to the surface, and when the plant is plowed under this deeply-gathered plant food is incorporated in the surface soil. That is why a summer-fallow with a good crop of thistles will produce such good crops, if the thistles are properly killed. Plants that have the ability to gather nitrogen from the air, such as legumes, consisting of clovers, beans, peas, etc., are of high value for this purpose. They not only supply a quantity of humus, but they supply at the same time a quantity of nitrogen that has been gathered from the air, in a form that is easily taken up by the succeeding plants. Clovers are the best, as their large and deep root system will produce, when decayed, a large quantity of humus. A good growth of clover in spring plowed down for a crop of corn will easily prove its value. A crop of buckwheat preceding fall wheat has often proved beneficial. It not only chokes all weeds but makes the soil loose and friable, and capable of holding more moisture.

The last method of building up a soil is by the application of commercial fertilizers. Although this plan has been followed extensively in the Old Country and by market gardeners in this country, it has not yet passed the experimental stage on the farms of this country. In analyzing plants it is found that they contain, besides the tissue or organic matter, three elements of mineral origin, namely, nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. Because they are found in the plant they must have also existed in the soil that grew the plant, and as we remove these elements with every crop we must devise some plan by which to re-supply our ground with them. In their pure state they cannot be easily handled, so we combine them with other chemicals to form soluble compounds and easy to handle. The element nitrogen is applied in the form of nitrate of soda. Potash is applied in the form of sulphate or muriate of potash and phosphorus, is applied as acid phosphate or basic slag. Besides these mineral fertilizers there are also fertilizers of animal origin, such as blood meal, bone meal, tankage, etc., which contain certain percentages of nitrogen and phosphorus, and have the advan-



The Modern Ditcher.

Doing good draining, which, because of scarcity of labor, would otherwise go undone.

is the result of decaying vegetable matter and is called humus. It is that element that gives the soil its dark color, retains the moisture, keeps it porous and prevents baking and caking after rain. It is also necessary for the proper growth and development of the beneficial bacteria that are found in all fertile soils. Without an adequate supply of humus an application of artificial fertilizer would be almost wasted. The importance of a good supply of humus will be readily seen, as it forms the foundation for fertile soils.

The inorganic element is composed of acids and salts of mineral origin, and are found in all soils to some extent. Eventually these plant foods are absorbed by succeeding crops, and it becomes necessary to supply them before we can again raise good crops. Both these elements, the organic and the inorganic are necessary to get the best results, so our aim will be to consider the ways and means to get these things back into the soil after it has been robbed by preceding crops. We will pass by the natural way in which an All-Wise Providence has prepared our land for the growth of vegetation, and consider the artificial way in which it is necessary for man to become an active operator.

The processes for artificially building up our soil consist of:

1. Applying and plowing down barn-yard manure.
2. Plowing down standing green crops.
3. Applying artificial fertilizer.

The first of these is the one most universally adopted, and if supplemented by the other two will prove most satisfactory.

tage over the mineral of having some humus-forming material. They, however, must first decay before the plant can make use of them. These fertilizers are applied to the surface of the soil and harrowed in, not too deeply, however, as they will find their way downward themselves.

Commercial fertilizers will not build up the land that is deficient in humus. They should, therefore, be used in connection with barn-yard manure, except on muck soils which often give good results for years with nothing but fertilizer. Some mucks require a dressing of barn-yard manure to start the bacteria a-working.

Although the last two plans will prove of great assistance they should always supplement the old plan of applying barn-yard manure.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. E. WAHN.

THE DAIRY.

Review of Dairy Work at the O. A. C. in 1913.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Government blue books are frequently regarded as the cemetery of men's thoughts and works, instead of being, as they ought, a record of progress among "live wires"—in this case agricultural "wires." Employees of the Government are largely a law unto themselves, but there is a danger in this as has been pointed out by R. L. Stevenson in one of his charming essays. He says, "If you are to continue to be a law to yourself, you must beware of the first signs of laziness. This idealism in honesty can only be supported by perpetual efforts; the standard is easily lowered, the artist who says 'it will do', is on the downward path."

The Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College is one looked forward to with interest. It gives a brief outline of the progress of scientific agriculture for the province, and for members of the staff, enables them to know what is being done in other departments. In addition to the besetting sin of preachers and professors, there is also among scientific workers the danger of narrowness. President Wilson, in an address at the opening of The American University, at Washington, is reported as saying: "Carlyle had a fancy once of an old professor who was the 'Professor of Things in General.' And I do not see how anybody can be a successful professor of anything in particular unless he is also a professor of things in general, because unless he knows, and has that real vision of how that particular thing is related to all the rest, he doesn't know anything about it." As one glances over the reports of the various professors at the O.A.C., there would seem to be room for one other, what Carlyle called, 'Professor of Things in General', in order to co-ordinate a little more closely the work of the Departments of the College to each other and also to the various farm interests of the Province. This is not written in a fault-finding, carping spirit, but is the expression of thoughts frequently put forward by members of the staff and by others who have the best interests of the College at heart.

All the work of the College should have for its aim, the uplifting of agriculture. Anything less than this is a miserable waste of human effort, time and money. Applying this rule or standard to the work done in the Dairy Department during the past year, what do we find?

The creamery industry is becoming increasingly important to our dairy farmers, so anything which throws light on creamery problems is a distinct help to dairy farmers, hence we find the first division in the report devoted to tests made in the College Creamery on the question of the effect of salt on the yield of butter, as there is a growing demand for saltless butter. Can a creamery man afford to sell saltless butter at the same price which he receives for salt butter? These tests show that the "overrun" was about 3½ per cent. less for saltless butter, hence butter without salt should sell for 3½ per cent. higher price, less the cost of salt, in order to be as profitable as making salt butter. In other words, saltless butter must be sold for ½ to 1 cent per pound higher price than salt butter. This has a direct bearing upon the profits of creamery patrons. Butter kept in cold storage for one to three months in print form showed a shrinkage of ¼ to nearly 2 per cent. Both prints and solids lose moisture in cold storage, hence where butter is stored for one to three months, it must sell for one to two per cent. higher price in order to be as profitable as selling when fresh, to say nothing of the risk in losing fine flavor, and trouble with short weights owing to shrinkage.

Farming and manufacturing are closely allied, one phase of manufacturing is closely identified with that of the dairy, namely, the manufacture of salt. For a long time it was thought Canadian manufacturers could not turn out a grade of salt which could be used in making a fine article of butter and cheese, and in early days our butter and cheesemakers used imported salts. But our Canadian manufacturers rose to the occasion,

and we now have Canadian salts equal to any imported article. Tests made at the O.A.C. Dairy in 1913, confirm this conclusion.

The second division of the report deals with Cheese Investigations. Cheese will continue to be for many years a staple product of our dairy farms and factories, although it appears to be on the decline because of two things—less remunerative price, and a poorer by-product, as compared with buttermaking. The percentages of both casein and fat in the milk of patrons delivered to the O.A.C. for cheese manufacture tends downward. In 1908 the averages for casein and fat were 2.39 and 3.67 respectively, while in 1913 they were 2.08 and 3.35, and this in spite of the fact that milk is paid for by test.

The average pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese by months, from April to October inclusive, were: 11.03, 11.26, 11.10, 11.65, 11.35, 10.39, 9.73. These results correspond with factory experience over the province—a larger amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese in July and August and comparatively high for the whole season as compared with say twenty-five years ago, except for October. The explanation for July and August is, over-ripe condition of the milk, as the percentages of casein and fat in those months were about normal. These tests, along with tests in making vats of milk into cheese from over-ripe milks, which showed a loss of 4.69 lbs. cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk, point to the need of cooling milk in hot weather. This comes right home to every farmer producing milk for cheese manufacture. The loss figured per farm of ten cows producing say 6,000 lbs. milk per month for July and August, means in round numbers a loss of five dollars and in a 100-patron factory, a loss of \$500 for these two months. For the province, it means about \$500,000, which patrons are losing through lack of care in cooling milk. The storing of 10 or 15 tons of ice per farm would save this loss.

Tests of milk containing varying percentages of fat and casein for cheese manufacture, showed a difference of 5½ lbs. more cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk in favor of the higher testing milks. The cheese from the higher testing milk contained a greater percentage of fat, but there was not much difference in the quality of the cheese. The "fat plus 2" plan came nearest to actual cheese relative values of the milks tested of three methods applied to the results of the experiments. High salting (2½ to 2¼ lbs. per 1,000 lbs. milk) of curds tended to produce drier cheese, and poorer quality as compared with salting about 2½ lbs. per 1,000. The tendency is for much lighter salting than formerly, which means more cheese and more money for the farmer.

Cheese ripened at a temperature of about 40° F. directly from the hoop, had less shrinkage and scored higher than did similar cheese ripened at

a higher temperature in an ordinary curing-room, where the temperature ranged from 60° to 75° F. The practical lesson for cheesemakers and farmers is to ripen the cheese at as low a temperature as possible, down to at least 40° F., thus saving loss of weight during ripening or curing, besides producing a better quality of cheese which will sell for a higher price, and that means more profit for the patrons, which is none too great at present. The results of tests with pasteurized milk for cheesemaking were not very satisfactory, although the plan suggested by an American Station was followed as closely as possible. Further tests are being made during the season of 1914. A variety of tests were made with soft and fancy cheese, including buttermilk and skim-milk for cheesemaking, which promises a method of profitably disposing of the by-products at creameries. These soft cheeses can be made on any farm at small cost. Stilton and Wensleydale cheese tests indicate that there is some risk in getting these to turn out satisfactorily under our climatic conditions. It is doubtful if we shall be able to make a cheese uniformly so good as the English Stilton.

Tests in Ice-Cream manufacture show that this may be made a profitable "side-line" in creameries, where there is the necessary machinery, plenty of labor and ice or mechanical cold-storage, and a good home market, such as in a nearby town or city. Patrons of creameries may also order ice-cream from their local creamery, and enjoy this dish without having to go to town for it.

The testing of milk and cream always forms a large part of the investigational work in the Dairy Department of the College as there appears to be no end to the problems arising with reference to testing. Farmers, as a rule, are suspicious of the testing, as done by cream buyers particularly. Composite sampling, with a good preservative and where sample bottles are kept corked and cool and free from mould, is a correct method of testing, although there is a strong tendency towards testing each and every delivery of cream, and the doing away with the composite method for cream testing.

Cresote, formalin and a 3-1 potassium bichromate-corrosive sublimate mixture, all proved to be satisfactory preservatives when properly used.

Reference in the report is made to the Casein-fat test worked out at the O.A.C. Dairy Department and which has already been touched on in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Owing to the great demand for condensation in the report, none but the essential points are dealt with in each experiment. The tables are for reference only. The Dairy Report occupies a little over 28 pages of the College Report, after a good deal of "boiling down."

O.A.C.

H. H. DEAN.

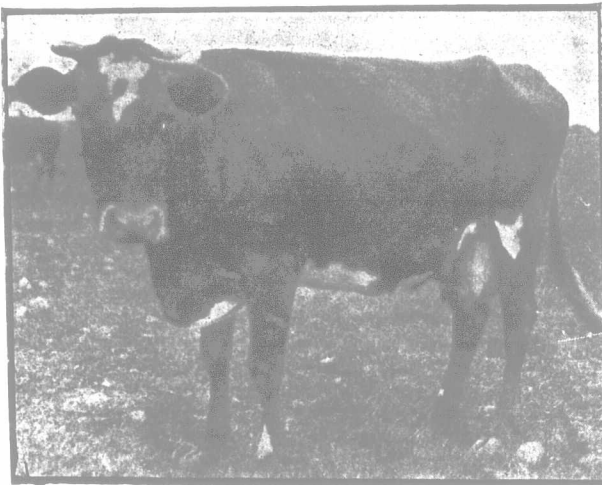
What a Grade Herd is Doing.

In sight of the Ontario Agricultural College and contiguous to a remote corner of the College Farm, one of the Professors of that institution is demonstrating that the gospel there expounded can actually be put into practice on an ordinary farm. With sixty-three acres on which to labor, and with an ordinary outfit of buildings and implements, a herd of grade dairy cattle are annually and daily made to return profits that sum up to a pleasing total. College professors are usually classed in the category of theorists, but when they bring into actual practice

words and actions, there is often some discriminating done at the conclusion of the college year. This power of selection has been carried to the farm, and Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of whom we write, has shown that a grade herd judiciously chosen and wisely fed may be made to return a profit to the owner over and above the expenses connected with the enterprise. This is no startling item of news, but the statements and records kept in connection with the herd show so plainly whence the profits came and why they came that a brief review of their standing should be interesting.

This herd has proven that it is not necessary to have pure-breds with long euphonious or even unpronounceable names in order to be successful. True, it is animals with an extended line of ancestors bred in the blue and noted for their ability to produce and transmit that power, have a more than ordinary value, but no strain of pure-breds has a monopoly on milk production. Grades still have rights to distinction, especially when they perform, and these cows in Prof. Reynolds' herd, with such modest names as Brindle, Cora, Daisy and others quite as unassuming, do themselves credit and prove that where their owners have the will and ability to select and discard a herd may be established at a price within reach of most and with a record of performance that will not dishonor the name of any farm. The test by which a cow qualifies for a place in this herd has been the scales. They are the high court and tribunal before which each individual is tried. The minimum standard is 8,000 pounds of milk per year, and during the last two years eight suspects have been convicted, and, with only two exceptions, sold to the butcher. Henceforth the quality of the milk will be an influencing factor and the Babcock test must be applied, but in the past the product has been sold as whole milk, and so long as it tested 3.5% fat judgment was not passed.

The accompanying table is a resume of the expenses and profits in connection with this herd from April of 1913 to March, 1914, and we are



Brindle.

their power of discernment they sometimes leave the critic without grounds for criticism. This being a Professor of English, that power of discrimination between the gold and dross of literary production is well developed, and when students do not imbibe freely from the fountain of our mother tongue and display it in their

affixing the names of the individuals in case we wish to refer to them again:

Name	Lbs. milk	Value of milk	Value of calf	Maintenance	Net profit
Brindle	10,897	157.12	\$4.00	\$66.82	\$94.30
Cora	10,644	151.13	7.00	61.48	96.65
Daisy	10,334	147.52	8.00	62.06	93.46
Kate	9,626	137.80	5.00	55.54	86.26
Black	9,560	138.34	5.00	55.84	87.50
Flora	8,907	125.95	5.00	55.66	75.29
Spot	8,792	133.43		60.28	73.15
Star	8,208	125.57	4.00	59.14	70.43
Olive	7,849	97.76	7.00	58.06	46.70

These estimates may be attacked in one particular; they do not debit the cows with cost of housing. It is estimated that \$800 would cover the cost of housing this number of stock. Ten per cent. for interest and depreciation would be a fair charge, and divided among the herd would amount to approximately \$9.00 each.

The male calves were sold usually at \$4.00 per head, while the heifer calves were retained and their dams credited with \$5.00, the estimated value of the calf.

THE STORY OF THE BRINDLE COW.

Brindle has no recorded ancestry dating from the time of feudalism, neither can it be ascertained from her past that her progenitors were of English, Scotch or Dutch extraction. Her appearance, however, would lead one to believe that somewhere in the past one of her remote parents had been an inhabitant of Jersey Island while the other may have claimed relationship with some of the Bates strain of Shorthorns. That part of her history is immaterial and unimportant, the fact remains that she, like Canadian humans, prefers to establish a record personally rather than attach herself to an ancient family and draw glory from it, a glory that is fast losing value in this country.

Brindle's record is a modest one, but it is nevertheless phenomenal. She was purchased for \$72.00, and after giving 10,897 pounds of milk in one year and consuming \$66.82 worth of fodder she left a net profit of \$94.30 to her owner. Few cows in pure-bred herds exceed this in net results, and when one considers that she returned over 100 per cent. on the capital invested in her there are still hopes that a herd of cows wisely selected may do much to make dairy farming a profitable enterprise. In Prof. Reynolds' mind we place cost of maintenance too low when forty to fifty dollars is charged up to a cow that is in any way a credit to the herd. In the case of this particular cow the cost far exceeds the paltry thirty dollars, but the proceeds are correspondingly high. With a heavy flow of milk her test was 4.2% butter fat, showing production in every respect. This is only a grade cow, but ordinarily she would be allowed to mingle with less profitable individuals and her true worth would not be recognized.

LACK OF PERSISTENCY IN MILKING.

How different is the record of the last-mentioned cow in the chart. This cow, Olive, is a good milker when fresh, in fact she is the heaviest producer in the herd for a time, and during the first two weeks of her lactation period she gave over sixty pounds of milk per day. Her besetting sin is lack of persistency, and many a cow betrays her owner after making a remarkable showing at first. Her yearly production was only 7,849 pounds of milk testing 3.3 per cent. fat. This is not a disgraceful performance, but it does not meet the requirements of the herd standard, nor does it qualify her to keep company with her more profitable companions. Her net profits amounted to \$46.70, not half that netted by the first three individuals on the chart. This cow has given as much as 425 pounds of milk in one week, but her stable mate, Kate, has never given more than 296 pounds per week; yet she has been so persistent that her aggregate results are far superior to the cow so spasmodic in her production. For the week ending June 14th, 1913, she gave 296 pounds of milk, and in the week ending May 23rd, 1914, after milking one year she produced 219 pounds. This is a good example of persistency in milking.

THREE FACTORS IN DAIRYING.

The three important factors upon which Prof. Reynolds has laid stress in establishing this herd are: SELECTION, FEEDING AND MARKETING.

Regarding selection the record of the herd shows what may be done. Three cows are giving over 10,000 pounds of milk per year; two are giving over 9,500 pounds; two are giving over 8,500 pounds; one is giving over 8,000 pounds, and one over 7,000 pounds. These are not extremely high records, but for a grade herd they are not common. The average was 9,380

pounds of milk, the total sales amounted to \$1,259.62, the cost of maintenance was \$535.88, leaving a net profit of \$723.74. During the last two years Prof. Reynolds has sold eight out of eighteen cows because they did not come up to the requirements of the herd; and he has tested their efficiency with the scales, the only indisputable means of judging.

Feeding is also important, for upon it depends the milking qualities of the cow. Not only should judgment govern feeding during the lactation period, but when the cow is dry much can be done to prolong her next period and lengthen the time of profitable flow. The example of the cow designated, Kate, is an instance where judicious feeding during the dry state had its beneficial effect. In quest of such results the cows receive grain while they are on grass in order to maintain the flow or build up the animal so the next lactation period will be long and productive.

"Marketing," says Prof. Reynolds, "is largely a question of opportunity," and in his particular case the city of Guelph and its institutions are the outlet for the product. Every locality presents an opportunity, but the special trades are, of course, more remunerative. Large cities now draw upon the remote counties for their milk supply, and though slightly handicapped through distance the results of the trade are largely satisfactory. This with the various channels into which the product of the dairy may be diverted affords many opportunities for the one who may be looking for a scheme of marketing that will advantageously work into the systems followed on the farm.

FEEDING A PIVOTAL POINT.

With a herd that has been picked up here and there throughout the country good feeding principles must be put into practice, or the cows will not show what is in them, neither will the profits be commensurate with the cost of feed and labor. This herd has not been supplied with elaborate rations, but they have been combined so good results have been obtained as the chart shows. To a cow giving forty pounds of milk, forty pounds of silage and twenty pounds of roots, chiefly mangels, are given every day, and concentrates consisting of distillers' grains and oat chop are also fed. The principle followed has been to give one pound of grain for every 3 1/2 pounds of milk produced daily. This is the ratio between feed and production, which has worked out to good advantage. Prof. Reynolds prefers to sell the oats if necessary in order to buy distillers' grains, for they have a higher percentage of protein, and oats usually bring more than \$22.00 per ton, for which the distillers' grains are purchased.

During the winter feeding the cost of maintenance for one day amounted to about 28 cents during the season of 1913 and 1914. Silage was estimated at 6 cents, roots 4 cents, grain 13 cents, and hay 5 cents, hay is fed only at noon, and it is Prof. Reynolds' opinion that if one did not have to frequent the stables that feeding twice per day would be as wise as feeding three times, but when one goes into the stable cows look for something, and the results are better when they get it. The cows are allowed to freshen in the fall, and the greatest flow of milk is given while labor is slackest on the farm and when the market affords the very highest price. This is an influencing factor on the profits from a dairy herd.

HORTICULTURE.

Will it Pay to Thin?

When looking over a number of orchards a short time ago we noticed that they were loading very, very heavily and unless the drop has been greater than growers have reported to us there is a danger that some apple orchards may be badly over-loaded this fall and as a consequence the fruit may be rather small. Where this state of affairs exists it would, no doubt, pay the growers, more especially with young trees, to go over each and every tree and thin the fruit systematically.

Thinning almost invariably secures to the grower a more uniform and better-colored lot of fruit as well as larger fruit. Besides this the tree does not have its vitality so lowered by over-cropping. Experienced growers have often reported the loss of trees due to over-cropping, and it is a matter of common knowledge that where an orchard or even a single tree bears too heavily one season that this orchard or tree is almost invariably very poorly loaded the following year. In fact, the following crop is quite frequently a complete failure. It is of advantage then we think to thin in order to get the trees bearing regularly every year, because where they are allowed to over-load this brings the price of apples down considerably for that particular fall and the following year the price is very high, due to scarcity of fruit, thus the grower is deprived of considerable of the profit which he would otherwise get.

In thinning the first work is to cull out all imperfect specimens of apples, particularly diseased or insect-infected fruits. After this all branches or clusters should be thinned out to about one-half what seems to be a good set. By the time the fruit is ripe trees thinned in this manner will show a thick enough load of fruit.

By removing fruit in the summer, of course, the work of picking in the fall is reduced considerably. Thinned fruit usually matures earlier than where the entire crop, if it is too heavy, is allowed to ripen on the trees. This is of no mean consideration, as properly-matured fruit is worth more to the buyer than fruit picked too green.

Where trees are heavily loaded, growers will do well to take stock of the thinning process and try it out. Those who have given it a fair test claim that it is under almost all conditions of overloading extremely profitable.

Have You Sown the Cover Crop?

Those fruit growers who have been neglecting their orchards under the clean-cultivation system up to the present time, if they have not already done so, are contemplating the sowing of cover crops. The past year or two we have not heard so much about cover crops as formerly. An increase in insect pests and the trouble which they have given growers has served to turn almost all the attention of some growers to spraying and pruning in order to keep their trees clean. However, next to spraying, clean cultivation and cover crops are possibly the most important items in good orcharding. Last winter a great deal of injury was done throughout the country by severe frosts, some of which, no doubt, could very well have been avoided had cover crops been grown in the orchards—at least cover crops serve to protect orchards during severe frosts. The growth which they make provides a protection for the roots of the trees during the winter and the plant food which they use up in making their growth is taken from the trees thus checking the rapid growth of the latter and hardening them up for winter. Besides this soluble fertility in the soil is taken up by this cover crop and held thus preventing leaching or washing away and so remains on the land for the benefit of the trees the following year. Where leguminous crops are used they also store nitrogen for the use of the trees the next year. Again, land which has been sown to cover crops usually dries out more quickly in the spring and is ready to work earlier in the season giving an advantage to the trees growing thereon.

Circumstances alter the time at which these crops should be sown but about the middle of July is the general practice. However, some sow the last of June and others toward the end of July. There are a great many varieties of crops from which to choose but preference, as a rule, is given to crops which survive the winter and especially to leguminous crops. Hairy vetch, alfalfa, red and mammoth clover, rape, rye, oats and crimson clover are among the best and are mentioned in order of merit. Many successful growers now use a mixture of rye and hairy vetch. This is quite commonly noticed in the orchards in Norfolk county. Where hairy vetch is used it is very important that it be ploughed in, in the spring and not allowed to grow or it will injure the trees. Red clover is one of the best cover crops that has yet been tried. It makes a good growth and winters well on soil which has good natural drainage or is under-drained and no orchard should be grown on any other but this class of soil. The biggest drawback to rape is that it remains wet during the greater part of the day during picking time and is, therefore, a great inconvenience in fruiting orchards. Rye is quite a favorite with many but it is better with hairy vetch added. It is not a nitrogen-gatherer and does not loosen the soil to the same extent as does alfalfa, red clover or vetch. Oats are sometimes used to good advantage. It does not matter so much what the cover crop is as long as one is put in and if the orchard has been kept well cultivated up to this season good growth should have been made and we would hasten now to get the cover crop sown, check growth, harden up the trees and conserve soil fertility.

POULTRY.

Wyandottes Leading.

At the end of the thirty-second week of the third International Egg-laying Competition, Tom Barron's pen of White Wyandottes was leading with 739 eggs. The same owner's pen of White Leghorns was second with 734. This Preston, England, breeder is to be congratulated on the showing made by his hens. A pair of Single-comb Rhode Island Reds were third with 729 eggs for the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm.

Where are Your Roosters?

Judging from reports which come to hand from time to time regarding the large numbers of stale and bad eggs which are marketed, too many farmer poultry-keepers are not acting upon the good advice of experienced poulterers, and removing the male birds as soon as the breeding season is over. Of course, most farmers do not attempt to raise chickens as early in the season as do fanciers and those making poultry-keeping a specialty, but every keeper should by this time have all the 1914 crop of chickens hatched and growing well. There is no excuse on most places for the male birds to be with the hens through the remaining hot days of summer. Far better would it be to take their heads off and enjoy a chicken pot-pie some day. If the cock birds are too valuable for this, shut them away from the hens and keep them away. Everyone that has ever kept hens has had more or less trouble with hens stealing their nests away in long grass, around lumber and post piles, in far-away and secluded fence corners, or in any quiet unfrequented place where they may lay and brood unobserved and undisturbed. These chickens, late-hatched, are seldom of any considerable value, and it is more trouble to raise them through their first winter than they are ever worth. With the male birds removed, much of this trouble is avoided. But the greatest aggregate saving is in eggs for this summer's market. Hot weather, if eggs are fertile, means stale eggs, and stale eggs mean lower average prices. The old case count method of buying eggs is gradually being forced out of the egg and produce business and in its stead is being ushered in the fairer and altogether more satisfactory system of buying on a loss-off basis. This means that to get a good price for eggs they must be good eggs. The time is fast passing when stale and rotten eggs will be sold on the market mixed with the good eggs and at the same price as the latter—a lower price than good eggs should command. Remove the male birds and get rid of more than half the trouble, raise the price of the product and increase net returns.

Do Not Neglect Feeding.

When travelling about the country one notices that most poultry-keepers rather neglect the summer feeding of their laying hens, and very often of their young chickens as well. It is a common practice on many farms when chickens are hatched and raised to such a size that the person in charge thinks it advisable to allow the hen free range that she and her chickens are fed little if any grain or mash. We doubt whether this is good economy or not. The main consideration in these days in raising chickens is to get them hatched early and grow them rapidly so that they commence laying early in the first fall and produce their greatest number of eggs during the first winter when this product is highest in price and in greatest demand. It is not enough to get the chickens hatched early, they must be fed to produce rapid growth. True it is that the hen will work hard for them and they are able to get most of the feed necessary to subsist if allowed free range, but they will do much better if in addition to this they are given a good feed of mixed grain night and morning and are permitted to feed at will from a covered hopper containing a rolled-oat mash.

Fresh water should always be kept before them in clean dishes. This is a matter which is often neglected during this busy season and it is a serious matter for the chickens. If shallow dishes are used the water often evaporates from them in a short time or is entirely used up by the chickens. Replenish these at least twice a day.

With the laying hens best results cannot be expected if they get nothing more than what they pick and when not fed at all they are far more likely to do damage in nearby fields, fruit trees or gardens. If they are getting plenty of grain feed besides the green feed and insect life which they are able to pick when roaming around the farm they are not nearly so destructive to vegetables, fruit and growing grains. No one can blame a hen which is hungry for attacking anything eatable to which she has access. These hens may be fed by the hopper method or their grain ration may be thrown out to them once or twice a day, as deemed necessary. We think they would do better if they had the ration divided into two feeds, and in their pens should be kept, as is the case with the growing chickens, a hopper of rolled-oats to which they have access at all times.

Much of the falling-off in laying toward mid-summer might be avoided if more judicious feeding were practiced and real cheap eggs at any season of the year is a condition which we will not have to face again very soon. Eggs sell at the present time for as much as they formerly did in mid-winter. It pays to have the hens producing summer as well as winter. Of course, the most money is in winter layers, but summer feeding also has a good deal to do with the number of eggs which the hens will lay during the winter. In view of these facts it does not pay

in the long run to deprive the hens of their regular feed. They will not require as much as they would during the winter, but a smaller feed of the same grains will usually yield a profit. Feeding also has much to do with the flavor of the eggs produced. Good eggs cannot be made from poor feed.

Grade the Young Chicks.

Quite a number of farmers interested in poultry-keeping now have their incubators and brooders, and many farms are carrying several hundred young chickens at the present time. Very often these chickens are forced to run all together in one large flock, and are fed together on the ground or from small troughs. Experience has proven that this is not the best practice and is not in the best interests of the growing chickens. Where large numbers are being reared, or even—if it is practicable—where only a few are raised, it is advisable to grade these chicks according to size. There are several sizes, owing to different broods, in most flocks, and the younger and weaker birds are very often robbed by the older, stronger individuals which have had a better chance to get ahead. For the sake of these younger birds, which if given a chance may develop into just as good chickens as their bigger and stronger mates, it is wise to separate them into different flocks. This is where the colony-house system has a great advantage. A colony-house may be used for every different size of chickens. This system can be worked out where no colony-houses are supplied by dividing the runs for a time and getting the chickens accustomed to roosting in a certain place where they may be fed separately from the other birds. It is worth while to take this precaution.

FARM BULLETIN.

What Agriculture Gets.

The following is a list of the appropriations which the Dominion Government made during the session just closed in aid of agriculture:

Experimental Farms—Maintenance of Central Farm, and establishment and maintaining of additional branch stations	\$770,000.00
Division of Entomology	20,000.00
For the administration and enforcement of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act	50,000.00
For the development of the dairying and fruit industries, and the improvement in transportation, sale and trade in food and other agricultural products	225,000.00
Towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products	200,000.00
Exhibitions	400,000.00
For renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, and assisting in the maintenance thereof	5,000.00
Health of animals	500,000.00
Dominion cattle quarantine, buildings, repairs, renewals, etc.	60,000.00
For the administration and enforcement of the Meat and Canned Foods Act	255,000.00
Publications Branch, including contribution towards maintenance and expenses of representative at International Institute of Agriculture, ...	25,000.00
For the development of the Live-stock Industry	400,000.00
To enforce the Seed Act, to test seeds for farmers and seed merchants, to encourage the production and use of superior seeds, and to encourage the production of farm and garden crops	125,000.00
National Biological Laboratory (revote)	25,000.00
For the administration and carrying out of the provisions of The Agricultural Instruction Act	25,000.00
Grant to Dominion Exhibition	50,000.00
Agricultural Instruction Act	800,000.00

These mentioned together with appropriations for the Patent Office and salaries and contingencies make a grand total of \$4,485,637.50, an increase over last year of \$466,500.00.

The Agricultural Instruction Act is the aid given the provinces.

Geo. W. Wilson, B.S.A., of Oakville, Ontario, has been appointed District Representative in Norfolk County. C. M. Dickey, an undergraduate has been in charge of the office for some time, but will return to the O.A.C., this fall to complete his course.

The Office-Seekers.

By Peter McArthur.

In a recent issue of "The Journal of Commerce", Montreal, the paper of which Hon. W. S. Fielding is editor-in-chief, there was an interesting article on "Political Corruption." It was signed "John Wander" and although I am fairly familiar with the names of the leading writers for the Canadian Press I have never before heard of this interesting and forceful writer. From internal evidence I would judge that the article was written by a man who has had wide experience as a member of Parliament and one whose public position was too high for him to have been in actual contact with the machinery of his party. He would not be likely to be acquainted with the tactics of "The Black Horse Cavalry" or to be on familiar terms with "The Angel of the Darker Drink"—or to speak less symbolically, with the party workers and the manager of the campaign funds. According to "Mr Wander" the trouble is largely due to office-seekers—the class of men with whom he would be most likely to come in contact. His article is too long to be quoted in its entirety, but I shall give a few of the most significant passages.

"Canadian politics are not only corrupt, but are admitted to be corrupt by the men who know.

"The chief cause of political corruption is political patronage. It is avarice which bribes the voters. The dollars spent are a commercial investment. Party workers are impelled to a fervor which gets beyond the bounds of honor by a hope of improving their private fortunes. One wants a franchise, another a concession, but most want pickings or a salaried office. The way to get these things is to elect their candidate. The prize is so big and dazzling, and withal so intimate and personal, that the temptation to trickery is irresistible. Political corruption is essentially a get-rich-quick swindle.

"I despair, of the present attempt at Parliamentary reform. It will not go to the root of the evil. Since history began there is no recorded instance of a body of men voluntarily divesting themselves of power. Sweet are the uses of authority. There is great self-satisfaction in being able to set one man up and set another down. I know that members of Parliament are accustomed to bewail the inconveniences of dispensing patronage. They complain that they are harassed and badgered by importunate seekers of political favors, echo Grover Cleveland's remark that if he appointed one out of ten applicants he made nine enemies and one ingrate, and profess to wish themselves rid of an intolerable nuisance. Well, the way of release is short and wide open. Let them copy the civil service regulations of Britain. Then they may sleep. Then, too, we shall require fewer election trials."

"Mr. Wander's" article is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. In the first place it does not tell where the funds come from that are used by the office-seeking workers. Most of them are too poor to contribute the funds themselves and the funds they use in one campaign often exceed the amount they would draw as salary in many years. The party funds come from the real corrupters of our public life—the men and corporations who are seeking legislative favors, contracts for public works and public franchises. The men who do the party work and expect political patronage are simply the agents of the men who supply the money. In referring to election trials "Mr. Wander" overlooks the significant fact that we have so few of them. Apparently he is unfamiliar with the "saw-off" by which election trials are avoided and the evidence of political corruption smothered. The remedy he suggests would doubtless do a great deal of good and would raise the standard of our civil service, but it would not put an end to political corruption. It might rid our members of Parliament of the patronage evil but it would not free them from being tricked by the party managers into paying for campaign funds with lavish charters and franchises and other legislative favors. The root of the evil is much deeper than the writer suggests and the only way to strike at it is for the people of the country to contribute the legitimate campaign funds of their favorite parties. Only in that way can they make sure that their representatives are serving them rather than the men who now pay their election expenses. As matters stand at present, I fail to see why any voter should take the trouble to vote in an election. It makes little difference to the public at large whether the Big Interests decide to keep one set of servants in office or to make a change and put in another set.

* * * *

"Mr. Wander's" article about the evil caused by office seekers and what the dispensers of patronage have to endure recalled a batch of anecdotes I received from an observant friend in Ottawa who has had an opportunity to observe office-seekers under different administrations. I hunted up his letter and here are a few of the gems.

"One office-seeker is much troubled over the best method of addressing a minister of the

crowd. He met one of them in a Departmental block and slapping the minister on the back, said:

"Hello, old sock, how are you?"

Then he saw his mistake and tried to improve matters by saying:

"Well, perhaps I shouldn't say that, for once a man is a cabinet minister he should be treated with respect."

"Now he is afraid that the minister will find a double meaning in his explanation and he is in a quandary."

"A disappointed office-seeker went around explaining indignantly to everyone he met"

"I ate frogs' legs with Sir Geo. E. Cartier, and now this new bunch turns me down." This was the record of services he gave to show that he was worthy of living at the public expense."

"Smoke this, oh! smoke this, it is better than anything you can buy here," exclaimed an office-seeker as he offered a cigar to a cabinet minister. But the minister refused the weed in bilingual form and lives to tell the tale."

"An applicant for office said 'I never drank booze although I used to beat my wife, but I quit that years ago'."

"Another applicant explained 'I do not drink much, but when a child is born to me I get drunk and when one dies I go on a h--- of a spree, but that is all'."

"One evening an office-seeker disappointed with his own friends gave an on-looker a twenty-five cent cigar, and took the half-smoked ten-center out of the other's mouth and smoked it to a finish. He thought of the cheers he gave the night of the election and the big procession and he wept."

Of course a horde of office-seekers of this kind must be a nuisance to members of Parliament, and members of the Government, but they are only a small factor in the political corruption of the country. The men who do the real damage go to the capital in private cars, hire a suite of rooms in the best hotel and invite the party managers and members of the cabinet to ornamental banquets. And there is a bunch of good stories about them that may be told at the proper time. One will do as a sample.

It became known that one of the biggest contractors had contributed freely to the campaign funds of both parties and a friend asked:

"What are your politics any way?"

"My politics is contracting" said the high financier grimly and let it go at that.

Our English Correspondence.

THE ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW.

His Majesty King George dearly loves to win a hatful of prizes at the Royal Counties Agricultural Show, always held somewhere near Windsor, or, at any rate, not far away, and that is exactly what he did on the occasion of the show recently held at Portsmouth.

Yearling Shorthorn bulls made a capital class, in which His Majesty won with Royal Gold by Proud Jubilant. Calved on January 30th, last year, he is a youngster with a good top line, great length behind hips and capital thighs. Cows or heifers in milk or in calf saw as winner the King's Charlotte, of his own breeding (and by Earl of March), which promises to do as well as she did at last season's shows. With a square fore-end, well-sprung ribs, a level top, and a good touch, she is difficult to fault. In two-year-old heifers Mr. W. M. Cazalet's beautifully level Butterfly 64th by Lord Advocate was placed in front of the King's Elizabeth by Cowslip King, a heifer with a good front and girth, but plainer around the rump than her rival.

The Royal herd furnished the first-prize yearling heifer in Windsor Gem, a shapely roan by Proud Jubilant, but she had a worthy opponent in Sir H. S. Leon's Leicestershire winner, Lavender

Beauty, a very level young daughter of 'Coming Storm'.

The Shorthorn Society's special prize for the best yearling bull, the property of an exhibitor in Berkshire, Wiltshire or Hampshire, went to the king's class winner, Royal Gold, Mr. Falconer's Secret Sunstar taking second prize of £5. For the male championship of £10 (given by Lord Northbrook) a referee was called to decide between Sir H. Leon's Silver Mint 3rd and the king's Royal Gold, and verdict went to Silver Mint 3rd., which had previously won the senior open bull class. His Majesty took the female championship, however, with his symmetrical Charlotte.

The Dairy Shorthorn classes were very strong. Cows calved before June 1st, 1910, saw Lord Rothschild win with Dolphine-Telluria 4th by Lancashire Victor, a roan, and quite a pail-filler.

In Aberdeen-Angus cattle champion prize went to J. J. Cridlan's Everard 2nd of Maiseamore, reserve being Mr. Bridge's yearling heifer, Jillett 6th. The latter was preferred to Mr. Cridlan's Tulip of Standen (the Swansea medallist) for the female silver medal.

One of the greatest surprises of the Show was the defeat of His Majesty's four-year-old Hereford bull, the great Avondale, the Bath and West champion, which was frequently decorated last year. He has a beautiful outline, and is very lengthy and near the ground, and many claim him to be the best bull out this year. He is by Admiral, out of Elsie by Lord Lieutenant, and was bred at Windsor by the late King Edward. His conqueror on this occasion was Sir J. R. G. Cotterell's Comet, a weighty bull of great scale and substance, but not so truly made as the King's exhibit. He is by All Right, took a second at the Bath and West this year, and had to be content with minor honors only in 1913.

Sir J. R. G. Cotterell won again with his yearling, Thumper by Royal Ringer, a very level and true-made youngster that will be heard of again.

Shire horses mustered fifty-seven in the nine classes. Stallions foaled before 1912 saw Luggy Thumper, a weighty three-year-old make a successful first appearance for Lord Rothschild. By the great Tring Park sire, Childwick Champion, he is a short-backed colt, built on the compact lines of his sire. He was ultimately made the champion stallion of the show. Open mares with foals contained ten entries. A. Smiles was the winner with Champion's Gem by Childwick Champion, a six-year-old mare, with nice joints and full of character. An easy winner in the foal class was Mr. Smiles' weighty, well-set-up filly by Norbury Menestrel, out of Champion's Gem. Fillies foaled in 1911 had an outstanding winner in Lord Rothschild's Duke's Budding Rose by the London champion Halstead Royal Duke. Two-year-old fillies were headed by the Edgcote Shorthorn Co.'s Blackthorn Betty by Halstead Blue Blood. Yearling fillies were led by Fine Feathers, the charming daughter of Babbling Secundus and owned by the Edgcote Shorthorn Co. She was made female champion.

London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

Rain Needed in Carleton.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have had a very dry and cold Spring, very little rain since April. With one stroke of your foot you could kick up the dry ground after any rain that fell since April. The early grain is looking well but a great many fields that were sown after the middle of May are very patchy. Some fields of corn are doing well and some that were sown on Spring ploughing will not come up until it rains. Hay is very short, about 15 inches high. If it does not rain very soon it will be a failure—about one-quarter of a crop.

Carleton Co., Ont. GEO. A. WALKER.

Selling Wool Co-operatively.

A striking evidence of the value of co-operation to farmers has just been received at the Ontario Department of Agriculture at the Parliament Buildings. A few weeks ago F. C. Hart, B.S.A., the new Director of Co-operation and Markets, appointed by the Department, visited Manitoulin Island and addressed a meeting called by the District Representative of the Department up there. He took up the subject of co-operation and marketing, and an expert from the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department took up the question of grading and sorting. As a consequence a Wool Growers' Association was formed, and 15,000 lbs. were sold. The following prices were realized:—

Unwashed:—15,383 lbs.—Medium Combing, 23½c; Low Medium Combing, 22½c; Lustre Combing, 21c; Coarse Combing, 19c; Rejects, 16c; as compared with a flat rate of 14c to 17c paid in the ordinary way for such wool.

Washed:—458 lbs.—Lustre Combing, 26c; Coarse Combing, 25c; as compared to a maximum price of 24c paid in the ordinary way.

It will therefore be seen that the Association made a very substantial profit on their first season's operations.

Recognition of the Value of Good Seed.

The committee in charge of the Seed Department of the Guelph Winter Fair met in Toronto, Friday, June 26th to re-adjust the prize list for the coming exhibition. On the whole the prizes have been very much increased owing to a subvention granted by the Dominion Government which amounts to \$600. Separate classes have been organized for Banner and O.A.C. No. 72 oats. This will give the old stand-by and that promising new variety some prominence and not subject them to competition with grains of apparent good character but not so well adapted to farm conditions generally as the ones named. A similar change has been made in the classes for corn. Separate classes have been named for Compton's Early, Longfellow and Salzer's North Dakota in the flints and for White Cap Yellow Dent, Wisconsin No. 7, and Improved Leaming in the dents. Other classes for corn will remain much as in the past. An extra classification has been made for any variety of early potatoes in addition to the Long White Type, Round White type and Rose type, which has been the classification in the past. The exhibit will this year occupy a more convenient and conspicuous position than in the past and this, with the augmented prize list, will add much to that interesting department of the Guelph Winter Fair.

T. D. Jarvis, B.S.A., for some years past Associate Professor of Entomology at the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned his position to take up active farming operations on his property in the Grimby district. His resignation has resulted in a re-arrangement of the work of the Department and general promotions. L. Caesar is promoted from the position of Lecturer to that of Associate Professor, and A. W. Baker, who has been Demonstrator, is made Lecturer in Fungus Diseases and insects. G. J. Spencer, a graduate of the 1914 Class, who has taken a special interest in entomological work, has been appointed Demonstrator in succession to Mr. Baker. These appointments went into effect on the first of July.

M. H. Winter, B.S.A., has been appointed District Representative in Renfrew County in succession to J. L. Tenant, who accepted a position in Prince Edward Island. He is one of the 1914 graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

At Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, June 29, receipts numbered 91 carloads, comprising 1,323 cattle, 2,236 hogs, 634 sheep, and 261 calves. The cattle market was firmer by 10c. to 15c. per cwt., and quite brisk. Choice butchers' steers, \$8.25 to \$8.60, and ten extra steers brought \$8.65; good, \$8.10 to \$8.35; medium, \$7.80 to \$8.15; choice heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.35; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.40; good cows, \$6.75 to \$7; common to medium cows, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.75; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7.10; stockers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; milkers, \$45 to \$80; calves, \$7.40 to \$10.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.25; lambs, easier, at \$10 to \$11.75 per cwt. Hogs, \$8.25 to \$7.65 f. o. b. cars, and \$8.50 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	16	378	394
Cattle	185	4,355	4,540
Hogs	182	10,644	10,826
Sheep	454	1,830	2,284
Calves	40	1,062	1,102
Horses	—	102	102

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	15	320	335
Cattle	284	3,431	3,715
Hogs	125	6,615	6,740
Sheep	541	3,602	4,143
Calves	202	1,176	1,378
Horses	—	45	45

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the

past week show an increase of 59 cars, 825 cattle, 4,086 hogs, and 57 horses; but a decrease of 1,859 sheep or lambs, and 276 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock in all the different classes were moderate, and about the same as has been coming forward for several weeks past. The quality of the fat cattle the past week was not as good; that is, there was not as many of the stall-fed, there being more grassers offered. There were several lots and loads of stable-fed cattle of choice quality that sold at steady to firm prices. The demand for stockers and feeders was not nearly as great as it has been, and prices declined accordingly. Milkers and springers, also, were not being sought after so keenly as during several months past, and prices were much lower. Veal calves were and have been scarce, and prices continued up to the high-level mark, a point at which the trade stop buying. Sheep and lambs have also been scarce, not enough to supply the

ever-increasing demand, and prices have been very firm for sheep, and higher for lambs.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice steers and heifers sold at \$8.25 to \$8.60, by the load; good butchers', \$8 to \$8.25; medium to good, \$7.80 to \$8.10; common, \$7 to \$7.60; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good cows, \$6.50 to \$6.90; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11 per cwt.; good calves, \$9 to \$10; medium calves, \$8 to \$9, and common calves, \$7 to \$8 per cwt., in all cases.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice, light ewes, \$5.75 to \$6.25; heavy ewes and rams, \$4 to \$5.25; spring lambs, \$10 to \$12 per cwt., or 10c. to 12c. per pound.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, and prices steady to firm. Selects, fed and watered, \$8.25; \$7.65, f. o. b. cars, and \$8.50 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Receipts of horses at the Union Horse



Prudence in Banking

He is a prudent man who saves his money; he adds wisdom to prudence in seeking a safe bank in which to deposit it.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

has been established 83 years, has accumulated a Reserve Fund nearly double its Capital and carries ample cash reserves at all times. You are invited to become a depositor.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND - 11,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS - 20,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK
in every Canadian Province, and
in Newfoundland, West Indies,
Boston, Chicago and New York

Exchange, Union Stock-yards, were liberal, 102 being on sale. Trade was slow and market dull, as fully one-half were still unsold at the close of the week. One dealer bought and shipped a carload to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and a few were taken by the local city trade. Prices were easy, as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$225, and as high as \$250; general-purpose, \$160 to \$200; expressers, \$160 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$180; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 99c. to \$1, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 94c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 92½c., bay ports.

Oats.—Ontario, new, white, No. 2, 40c. to 41c., outside; 43c. to 44c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 43½c.; No. 3, 43c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c.
Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside.
Buckwheat.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 75½c., all rail, track, Port Colborne.

Barley.—For malting, 57c. to 59c., outside. Manitoba barley for feed, 51c., track, bay ports.

Rolled Oats.—\$2.25½ per bag of 90 pounds.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent, winter-wheat patents, \$3.85 to \$3.90, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$14 to \$15; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50.
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter.—Receipts were liberal and prices easy. Creamery pound rolls, 24c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—New-laid, firm, at 23c.
Cheese.—Old, twins, 15½c.; large, 16c.; new, twins, 14½c.; large, 14c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.40; Canadian, hand-picked, \$2.40; primes, \$2.25 per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts principally cold-storage, which were quoted as follows: Turkeys, 21c. to 25c.; geese, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 13c. to 20c.; chickens, 17c. to 23c.; hens, 14c. to 17c. Spring chickens, of which there were a larger supply, sold at 40c. to 45c. per lb., dressed.

Potatoes.—Car lots of New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.25 per bag.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; city hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 14½c.; calf skins, per lb., 17c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 50c.; horse hair, 37c. to 39c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables are becoming more plentiful and cheaper as the season advances. Cherries, Canadian, 75c. to \$1.50 per basket; gooseberries, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; cantaloupes, American, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; grape fruit, \$4 to \$4.75 per box; oranges, Valencia, \$3.50 per box; navel, \$3.25; pineapples, \$3 per box; plums, American, \$1.50 to \$2 per box; strawberries, 10c. to 13c. per quart, by the case; watermelons, 45c. to 75c. each. Asparagus, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; beets, 25c. to 30c. per dozen, in bunches; beans, wax, \$2 per hamper; beans, green, \$1.75; cabbage, \$2 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.75 per hamper; spinach, 30c. per bushel; tomatoes, \$1.65 per case.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Prices of cattle were very steady during last week, practically, no change taking place. The warm weather, however, is having the effect of reducing the demand. This was evidently anticipated by shippers throughout the country, as the quantity of stock coming forward at the present time shows a considerable falling off. On the other hand, purchases, for the most part, were only to fill immediate wants. The best quality of steers on the market sold at 8½c. per lb., while less desirable quality brought 7c. to 8c. Commoner grades sold at 6½c. to 7c. per lb. Butchers' cows ranged all the way from 4c. to 7½c., while bulls ranged from about 5c. to 7½c. The supply of spring lambs was moderately large and demand was good. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$3 each, while the price of calves ranged from \$3 to \$5 for ordinary, and up to \$10 for the best. Live hogs showed very little change, although a firmer tone was noticeable in outside markets. Ontario selects sold at 8½c. to a fraction higher.

Horses.—Prices of horses continued unchanged. Demand was on the dull side. Horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., sold at \$225 to \$275 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$127 each, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were steady in price last week, and there was a good demand for everything offered. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were 12c. to 12½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The end of the season for old stock is drawing near, and stock was quite scarce, with prices higher. Green Mountains, in car lots, were quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25 in bags of 90 lbs., while Quebec stock was quoted at 90c. to 95c., and Reds at 85c. to 90c. In a smaller way, prices ranged from 15c. to 20c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 60c. to 65c. in small tins, and up to 85c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 8½c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 13c. to 14c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 12c. to 13c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was steady, and the hot weather is affecting quality in a marked manner. Prices were 22½c. to 23c. for wholesale lots of straight-gathered eggs, and 26c. for single cases of selected stock, with No. 1 at 23c., and No. 2 at 21c. to 21½c.

Butter.—Stocks of creamery were still light, but receipts were fairly large. The tone of the market was slightly easier. Choice quality creamery sold at 24½c. to 24¾c. per lb.; fine at 23½c. to 24c., while seconds were 23½c. to 23¾c. Ontario dairy was 21c. to 22c., and Manitoba, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—The price of cheese showed little change. Western cheese was 13c. to 13½c. per lb., and white, 12½c. to 13c. Eastern cheese was 12½c. to 12¾c. for colored, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for white.

Grain.—The market for oats was on the firm side. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 44c. to 44½c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots, and No. 3 at 43½c. No. 2 feed oats sold at 42c. per bushel.

Flour.—Manitoba first-patent flour was unchanged, at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$5.10, and strong bakers' \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat flour was firmer, at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per patents, and \$4.70 to \$4.90 per barrel for straight rollers, in wood.

Millfeed.—Millfeed showed no change. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$25, in bags, while middlings were \$28, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—There have been rains at intervals, and the crop is well spoken of. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, was \$16.50 to \$17 per ton, while extra good was \$15.50 to \$16, and No. 2, \$14.50 to \$15.

Hides.—Lamb skins were again 5c. higher, but the market was otherwise steady. Prices were: Beef hides, 14c., 15c. and 16c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins were 16c. and 18c., for Nos. 2 and 1, and sheep skins were \$1.35 to \$1.40 each. Lamb skins were 30c. to 35c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c., and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Good cattle trade the past week on strictly dry-feds. Grassers, especially the very green and slippery grades, ruled from a dime to a quarter lower. First crop of grassers invariably show a marked decline and wide spread, as compared with grain-feds. Around fifteen to twenty loads of Canadians the past week, best steers ranging up to \$8.90, with some distillers bringing from \$8.65 to \$8.70. Prime native steers out of Ohio, averaging around 1,500 lbs., sold at \$9.35, with an odd bunch of very prime steers reaching \$9.40. Quite a few of the better-weight steers ranged from \$9.20 to \$9.35. In the hands of dry-fed steers, best sold from \$8.50 to \$8.70, yearlings ranging from \$8.75 to \$9, and there were eight or ten loads the past week of these. Anything in the strictly dry-fed line sold readily, the twenty-five loads of shipping steers finding outlet during the first hours of the market.

Big end of the week's receipts ran to grassy grades, and mostly medium cows and plain, half-fat, ten-to-eleven-hundred-pound steers, and these proved the weakest sale, most transactions showing a 15c. to 25c. decline. Medium kinds of bulls, bought for sausage, sold mostly a quarter lower, loads of these grades, which included ups and downs, but some pretty decent killing bulls, selling below \$6. Lighter Holstein bulls ranged from \$5.50 to \$5.60 towards the close of the week, and demand was light. Stocker and feeder end of the trade showed very few of the better kinds of feeders, being mostly a common, light stocker supply, and trade ruled slow and dull, prices being declined about a dime. Dairy cows ruled weak and lower, demand being light, and dealers taking plenty of time before they did much buying. Indications are that strictly dry-fed cattle will continue to bring good, strong prices right along for the next few weeks, as they are coming none too plentifully, and that grass cattle will show at least a 25c. to 50c. lower level. Usually the second crop of grassers show better finish, on account of matured grass and real fat grass cattle will no doubt be selling to better advantage than the half-fat, slippery grades. Other markets contributed to the receipts here the past week, St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis having some thin, plain, light steers, and some pretty good kinds of handy heifers. Quotations:

Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.10 to \$9.40; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.60 to \$8.90; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.40; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.50 to \$8.70; fair to good, \$8.15 to \$8.25; light, common, \$7.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.40; good butchering heifers, \$8 to \$8.15; light butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.75; best heavy, fat cows, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.90 to \$5.25; best feeders,

\$7.75 to \$8; good feeders, \$7.35 to \$7.65; best stockers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.25 to \$7; best bulls, \$7.25 to \$7.75; good killing bulls, \$6.50 to \$7; stock and medium bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.50; best milkers and springers, \$7 to \$9; good milkers and springers, \$55 to \$65.

Hogs.—Receipts fell off the past week compared with the previous week, and showed an increase compared with the corresponding week last year, offerings the past week being 33,280 head, as compared with 40,000 for the week before, and 29,600 a year ago. Prices for the fore part of the week were but little changed, and the latter part, under light receipts, values were considerably higher. Monday's market was generally \$8.60; Tuesday, \$8.55; Wednesday, \$8.65; Thursday, \$8.65, and Friday, \$8.75. Very few Canadas here the past week. Deck of Canadian roughs sold Monday at \$6.90; Wednesday, a load of good Canadas brought \$8.50, and Friday, a load of light ones that were common, reached \$8.50. Pigs the past week were mostly \$8.50; roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.50, and stags, \$6 to \$7.

Sheep.—Another light supply the past week, 5,400, as against 5,400 the previous week, and 9,600 a year ago. Top spring lambs the past week were \$9.50 to \$10, culls down to \$7.50, and best yearling lambs \$8.75. Choice wether sheep, \$6.40 to \$6.75, and ewes \$5.50 down, heavy ones underselling handy-weights by from \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt.

Calves.—Mostly a \$10.50 to \$10.75 market for top veals the first three days last week. Thursday they reached \$11, and Friday prices were jumped to \$11.50, culls mostly \$9.50 down. Some good throwouts on Friday brought up to \$10. Feds, mostly \$6.50 down. Canada calves sell in the same notch now as natives. Receipts, 2,500 the past week; 3,150 week before; 3,050 a year ago.

Cheese Markets.

Perth, 12½c.; Belleville, 12 1/16c., and 12½c., 12½c. refused for balance; London, 12½c. Bidding from 12c. to 12½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14c.; Listowel, 12½c.; Utica, N. Y., 14c., butter, 27½c.; Madoc, 12 9/16c.; Lindsay, 12½c.; Campbellford, 12 9/16c.; Stirling, 12½c.; Montreal, Que., finest westerns, 13c. to 13½c.; finest easterns, 12½c. to 12¾c.; Woodstock bid 12½c., and Trois Pistoles, Que., butter, 23½c.

Chicago.

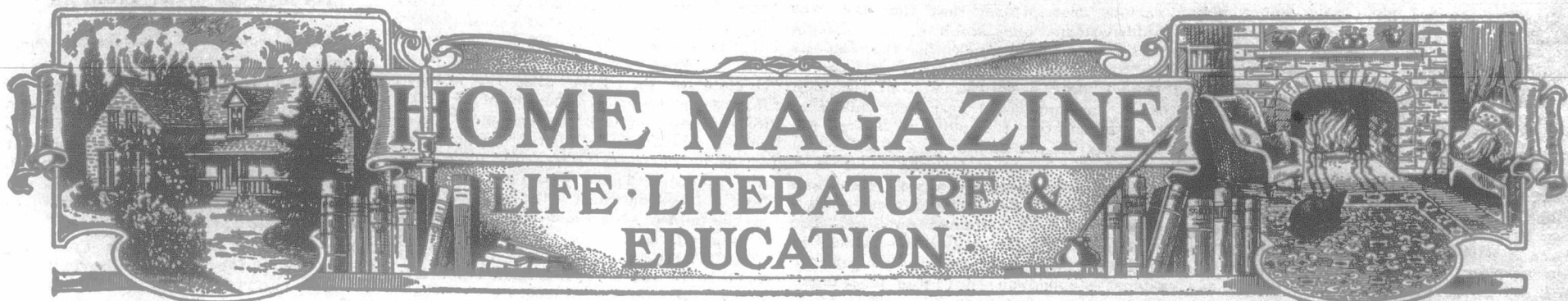
Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.55 to \$9.40; Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$8.20; stockers and feeders, \$6.10 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.90; calves, \$7 to \$9.65.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.10 to \$8.40; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.42½; heavy, \$7.95 to \$8.40; rough, \$7.95 to \$8.10; pigs, \$7.25 to \$8.20; bulk of sales, \$8.25 to \$8.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.40 to \$6.40; yearlings, \$6.40 to \$7.50. Lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.30; springs, \$6.75 to \$9.45.

Trade Topic.

Stock raisers will be pleased to read the announcement in this issue that the management of the Central Canada Fair, at Ottawa, Canada, will again this year pay all freight charges upon entries going and coming from any station in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the Ottawa Fair. The prize list for this year's show is \$20,000, and this, coupled with the above important announcement, coming after a most successful trial last year, shows the management of the Ottawa Fair to be most progressive. The large number of extra entries received for last season's show, indicated how quickly the owners of prize cattle throughout the different provinces are to take up with any new idea, especially one so advantageous and important to breeders and others. This year the Central Canada Fair will be held from September 11th to 19th, and all entries must be in not later than Sept. 4th, 1914. Accommodation for 2,500 head is assured, and exhibitors will find the stabling, attention, supervising and judging, to be the best possible. We would advise our readers to immediately get in touch with the Secretary and Manager, E. McMahon, 26 Sparks street, Ottawa, Canada, and he will be pleased to send information, prize lists, entry blanks, etc.



Since the Sabine farm, says Literary Digest, no country home has received higher, more sincere praise than this:

The Country Gods.

(By Richard Le Gallienne.)

I dwell with all things great and fair;
The green earth and the lustral air,
The scared spaces of the sea,
Day in, day out, companion me.
Pure-faced, pure-thoughted folk are mine
With whom to sit and laugh and dine;
In every sunlit room is heard
Love singing, like an April bird,
And everywhere the moonlit eyes
Of beauty guard our paradise:
While, at the ending of the day,
To the kind country gods we pray,
And dues of our fair living pay.
Thus, when, reluctant, to the town
I go, with country sunshine brown,
So small and strange all seems to me—
I, the boon-fellow of the sea—
That these townpeople say and be,
Their insect lives, their insect talk,
Their busy little insect walk,
Their busy little insect stings—
And all the while the seaweed swings
Against the rock, and the wide roar
Rises foam-lipped along the shore.
Ah! then how good my life I know,
How good it is each day to go
Where the great voices call, and where
The eternal rhythms flow and flow.

In that august companionship,
The subtle poisoned words that drip,
With guileless guile, from friendly lip,
The lie that fits from ear to ear,
Ye shall not speak, ye shall not hear;
Nor shall you fear your heart to say,
Lest he who listens shall betray.

The man who harkens all day long
To the sea's cosmic-thoughted song
Comes with purged ears to lesser speech,
And something of the skyey reach
Greatens the gaze that feeds on space;
The starlight writes upon his face
That bathes in starlight, and the morn
Christs with dew, when day is born,
The eyes that drink the holy light
Welling from the deep springs of night.

And so—how good to catch the train
Back to the country gods again.

Browsings Among the Books.

The Inn of Tranquility.

From "The Inn of Tranquility," and other essays, by John Galsworthy.

Under a burning blue sky, among the pine trees and junipers, the cypresses and olives of that Odyssean coast, we came one afternoon on a pink house bearing the legend: "Osteria di Tranquillita," and, partly because of the name, and partly because we did not expect to find a house at all in those goat-haunted groves above the waves, we tarried for contemplation. To the familiar simplicity of that Italian building there were not lacking signs of a certain spiritual change, for out of the olive grove which grew to its very doors, a skittle-alley had been formed, and two baby cypress trees were cut into the effigies of a cock and hen. The song of a gramophone, too, was breaking forth into the air, as it were the presiding voice of a high and cosmopolitan mind. And, lost in admiration, we became conscious of the odor of a full-flavored cigar. Yes; in the skittle-alley a gentleman was standing who wore a bowler hat, a bright brown suit, pink tie, and very yellow boots. His head was round, his cheeks fat and well-colored, his lips red and full under a black moustache, and he was regarding us through very thick and half-closed eyelids.

Perceiving him to be the proprietor of

the high and cosmopolitan mind, we costed him.

"Good day!" he replied, "I spik English. Been in America—yes."

"You have a lovely piace here."

Sweeping a glance over the skittle-alley, he sent forth a long puff of smoke; then, turning to my companion (of the politer sex) with the air of one who has made himself perfect master of a foreign tongue, he smiled, and spoke.

"Too quiet!"

"Precisely; the name of your inn, perhaps, suggests—"

"I change all that—soon I call it Anglo-American Hotel."

"Ah! yes; you are very up-to-date already."

He closed one eye and smiled.

Having passed a few more compliments, we saluted and walked on; and, coming presently to the edge of the cliff, lay down on the thyme and the crumbled leaf-dust. All the small singing birds had long been shot and eaten; there came to us no sound but that of the waves swimming in on a gentle south wind. The wanton creatures seemed stretching out white arms to the land, flying desperately from a sea of such stupendous serenity; and over their bare shoulders their hair floated back, pale in the sunshine. If the air was void of sound, it was full of scent—that delicious and enlivening perfume of mingled gum, and herbs, and sweet wood, being burned somewhere a long way off; and a silky, golden warmth, slanted on to us through the olives and umbrella pines. Large wine-red violets were growing near. On such a cliff might Theocritus have lain, spinning his songs; on that divine sea Odysseus should have passed. And we felt that presently the goat-god must put his head forth from behind a rock.

remark of the gentleman who owned it—such were, indeed, phenomena to stimulate souls to speculation. And all unconsciously one began to justify them by thoughts of the other incongruities of existence—the strange, the passionate incongruities of youth and age, wealth and poverty, life and death; the wonderful, odd bed-fellows of this world; all those lurid contrasts which haunt a man's spirit till sometimes he is ready to cry out: "Rather than live where such things can be, let me die!"

Like a wild bird tracking through the air, one's meditation wandered on, following that trail of thought, till the chance encounter became spiritually luminous. That Italian gentleman of the world, with his bowler hat, his skittle-alley, his gramophone, who had planted himself down in this temple of wild harmony, was he not Progress itself—the blind figure with the stomach full of new meats and the brain of raw notions? Was he not the very embodiment of the wonderful child, Civilization, so possessed by a new toy each day that she has no time to master its use—naive creature lost amid her own discoveries! Was he not the very symbol of that which was making economists thin, thinkers pale, artists haggard, statesmen bald—the symbol of Indigestion incarnate! Did he not, delicious, gross, unconscious man, personify beneath his Americo-Italian polish, all those rank and primitive instincts, whose satisfaction necessitated the million miseries of his fellows; all those thick rapacities which stir the hatred of the humane and thin-skinned! And yet, one's meditation could not stop there—it was not convenient to the heart!

A little above us, among the olive trees, two blue-clothed peasants, man and

tween them and me?" I did not despise the olive trees, the warm sun, the pine scent, all those material things which had made him so thick and strong; I did not despise the golden tenuous imaginings which the trees and rocks and sea were starting in my own spirit. Why, then, despise the skittle-alley, the gramophone, those expressions of the spirit of my friend in the billy-cock hat? To despise them was ridiculous.

And suddenly I was visited by a sensation only to be described as a sort of smiling certainty, emanating from, and, as it were, still tingling within every nerve of myself, but, yet vibrating harmoniously with the world around. It was as if I had suddenly seen what was the truth of things; not perhaps to anybody else, but at all events to me. And I felt at once tranquil and elated, as when something is met with which arouses, and fascinates in a man all his faculties.

"For," I thought, "if it is ridiculous in me to despise my friend—that perfect marvel of disharmony—it is ridiculous in me to despise anything. If HE is a little bit of continuity, as perfectly logical an expression of a necessary phase or mood of existence as I myself am, then, surely, there is nothing in all the world that is not a little bit of continuity, the expression of a little necessary mood. Yes," I thought, "he and I, and those olive trees, and this spider on my hand, and everything in the Universe which has an individual shape, are all fit expressions of the separate moods of a great underlying Mood or Principle, which must be perfectly adjusted, evolving and revolving on itself. For if it did not volve and revolve on itself, it would peter out at one end or the other, and the image of this petering out no man with his mental apparatus can conceive. Therefore, one must conclude it to be perfectly adjusted and everlasting. But if it is perfectly adjusted and everlasting, we are all little bits of continuity, and if we are all little bits of continuity, it is ridiculous for one of us to despise another. So," I thought, "I have now proved it from my friend in the billy-cock hat up to the Universe, and from the Universe down, back again to my friend."

And I lay on my back and looked at the sky. It seemed friendly to my thought with its smile, and few white clouds, saffron-tinged, like the plumes of a white duck in sunlight. "And yet," I wondered, "though my friend and I may be equally necessary, I am irritated by him, and shall as certainly continue to be irritated, not only by him, but by a thousand other men and things. And as to the things that I love and admire, am I to suppress these loves and admirations because I know them merely to be the necessary expressions of the moods of an underlying Principle that turns and turns on itself? Does not this way nullify lie?" But then I thought: "Not so; for you cannot believe in the great adjusted Mood or Principle without believing in each little and individual part of it. And you are yourself a little individual part; therefore you must believe in that little individual part which is YOU, with all its natural likings and dislikings, and, indeed, you cannot show your belief except by expression of those likings and dislikings. And so, with a light heart, you may go on being irritated with your friend in the bowler hat, you may go on loving those peasants and this sky and sea. But, since you have this theory of life, YOU MAY NOT DESPISE ANY-ONE OR ANYTHING, not even a skittle-alley, for they are all threaded to you, and to despise them would be to blaspheme against continuity, and to blaspheme against continuity would be to



Beauty Spots in Canada—Lower Kicking Horse Canyon, near Golden, B.C.

It seemed a little queer that our friend in the bowler hat should move and breathe within one short flight of a cuckoo from this home of Pan. One could but at first feelingly remember the old Boer saying: "O, God, what things a man sees when he goes out without a gun!" But soon the infinite incongruity of this juxtaposition began to produce within one a curious eagerness, a sort of half-philosophical delight. It began to seem too good, almost too romantic, to be true. To think of the gramophone wedded to the thin, sweet singing of the olive leaves in the evening wind; to remember the scent of his rank cigar marrying with this wild insense; to read that enchanted name, "Inn of Tranquillity!" and hear the bland and affable

woman, were gathering the fruit—from such couple, no doubt, our friend in the bowler hat had sprung; more "virile" and adventurous than his brothers, he had not stayed in the home groves, but had gone forth to drink the waters of hustle and commerce, and come back—what he was. And he, in turn, would beget children, and having made his pile out of his "Anglo-American Hotel," would place those children beyond the coarser influences of life, till they became, perhaps, even as ourselves, the salt of the earth, and despised him. And I thought: "I do not despise those peasants—far from it. I do not despise myself—no more than reason; why, then, despise my friend in the bowler hat who is, after all, but the necessary link be-

deny Eternity. Love you cannot help, and hate you cannot help; but contempt is—for you—the sovereign idiocy, the irreligious fancy!"

There was a bee weighing down a blossom of thyme close by, and underneath the stalk a very ugly little centipede. The wild bee, with his little, dark body, and his busy bear's legs, was lovely to me, and the centipede gave me shuddering; but it was a pleasant thing to feel so sure that he, no less than the bee, was a little mood expressing himself out in harmony with Design—a tiny thread on the miraculous quilt. And I looked at him with a sudden zest and curiosity; it seemed to me that in the mystery of his queer little creepings I was enjoying the Supreme Mystery; and I thought: "If I knew all about that wriggling beast, then, indeed, I might despise him; but, truly, if I knew all about him I should know all about everything—Mystery would be gone, and I could not bear to live."

So I stirred him with my finger and he went away.

"But how"—I thought—"about such as do not feel it ridiculous to despise; how about those whose temperaments and religions show them all things so plainly that they know they are right and others wrong? They must be in a bad way!" And for some seconds I felt sorry for them, and was discouraged. But then, I thought: "Not at all—obviously not! For if they do not find it ridiculous to feel contempt, they are perfectly right to feel contempt, it being natural to them; and you have no business to be sorry for them, for that is, after all, only your euphemism for contempt. They are all right, being the expression of contemptuous moods, having religions and so forth, suitable to those moods; and the religion of your mood would be Greek to them, and probably a matter for contempt. But this only makes it the more interesting. For, though to you, for instance, it may seem impossible to worship Mystery with one lobe of the brain, and with the other to explain it, the thought that this may not seem impossible to others should not discourage you; it is but another little piece of that Mystery which makes life so wonderful and sweet."

The sun, fallen now almost to the level of the cliff, was slanting upward on to the burnt-red pine boughs, which had taken to themselves a quaint resemblance to the great brown limbs of the wild men Titian drew in his pagan pictures, and down below us the sea nymphs, still swimming to shore, seemed eager to embrace them in the enchanted groves. All was fused in that golden glow of the sun going down—sea and land gathered into one transcendent mood of light and color, as if Mystery desired to bless us by showing how perfect was that worshipful adjustment, whose secret we could never know. And I said to myself: "None of those thoughts of yours are new, and in a vague way even you have thought them before; but all the same, they have given you some little feeling of tranquillity."

And at that word of fear I rose and invited my companion to return toward the town. But as we stealthily crept by the "Osteria di Tranquilla," our friend in the bowler hat came out with a gun over his shoulder and waved his hand toward the Inn.

"You come again in two week—I change all that! And now," he added, "I go to shoot little bird or two," and he disappeared into the golden haze under the olive trees.

A minute later we heard his gun go off, and returned homeward with a prayer.—Published by Scribner, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A Memory.

When I look back upon the changes that have taken place in the country since I was young, and the old familiar scenes I loved are gone, never to return, and modern improvements, if so they be, have taken their place, I seem to belong to another age. One place I remember so well, not far from the shore of Lake Ontario, some miles from Burlington Bay, where, leaving the country road one walked for a couple of miles through a thick growth of wood, carpeted with ferns and wild flowers, and came suddenly on a small lake, called by the Indians Lake Medad, so thickly surrounded with tall ferns, mosses, and wild plants of

various descriptions, that the lake was hidden until one stood on the margin and saw the water reflecting the shadows of the trees growing on its banks. Though only a few miles from the high road, and one could hear the whistle of the trains on the opposite shore, the lake was almost unknown, and its shores were rarely trodden by the foot of a white man. The place was so silent and lonely that it might have been a hundred miles from a human dwelling. The croaking of the huge bullfrogs which inhabited it could be heard, and once I almost stepped on a large blacksnake which lay coiled on a log. The place must have been an old Indian encampment and burying-ground, as there was an old mound near by in which were found skulls, bones, tomahawks, and arrowheads. One skull had a huge cleft in its side as though it had been struck by a tomahawk. One could picture these Indians sitting round their council fires planning a raid on some rival tribe, or smoking the pipe of peace with some erstwhile enemy. They are dying out now, and the places that once resounded with their savage war-cries and re-echoed their strange incantations and weird chants, are now filled with the clang of bells and the noise of machinery; and the clear air which knew only the thread of thin blue smoke from their camp-fires, is now darkened with smoke from the tall chimneys of huge factories; their canoes no longer steal noiselessly along the waters of the lake. Their race is passing away, and they will soon be numbered among the peoples of the past, leaving no trace behind. A. C. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Delight Thyself in the Lord.

Delight thyself also in the LORD: and He shall give the desires of thine heart.—Ps. 37: 4.

"Our lives are songs; God writes the words,

And we set them to music at pleasure; And the song grows glad, or sweet, or sad,

As we choose to fashion the measure, We must write the music, whatever the song,

Whatever its rhyme or metre; And if it is sad, we can make it glad, Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter."

Why has that bright little story, "Pollyanna," gone straight to the hearts of old and young, rich and poor? It is simply the record of a child's way of playing a game—the game of "just being glad." Do you ever try to imagine what life would be like if the sunshine of gladness were taken out of it entirely? It would be dark as the winter in polar regions. We know it is breaking God's commands if we steal or use profane language. Let us remember that in His Book the command to "be glad and rejoice" is repeated over and over again. We can't encourage gloomy thoughts without direct disobedience to our King.

Read the text above. We all want to secure the desires of our hearts—how can this coveted success be won? By delighting ourselves in the Lord, the Psalmist says.

When a baby is happy and smiling, we say it is a "good" child. When it frets continually, we say, "What a cross baby that is!" Probably we are making a mistake in throwing the blame on the baby, but at least we show that gladness and goodness are—in our opinion—the same thing, in infancy. We are God's children—perhaps He is disappointed in us when we fret against His ordering of life, when we murmur and complain, refusing to be glad.

The text does not only say that delight is a duty, it tells us to delight "in the Lord" if we are to win our hearts' desires. We must keep our eyes on Him, accepting as a gift whatever He sends. When we grumble because the weather is too hot or too cold, too dry or too

wet, let us remember that we are venturing to find fault with God's management of His world. We are tacitly declaring that we know better than He does what is good for us. Even when the weather injures the crops, it is no proof of God's forgetfulness or lack of wisdom. He is carefully cultivating better crops than wheat or oats—trying to grow noble men and women. Those who delight in the Lord's love for them will be glad even in the midst of sorrow—will rejoice in tribulation, as St. Paul says—because it is a proof that they are on the threshing-floor of the wise Husbandman. His blows are intended to remove the chaff from the good grain. The word "tribulation" means "threshing."

God gives the words of our life-song, and we are expected to sing them as we go. If our voices cannot always be tuneful, at least we can have music in our hearts. We torture ourselves, not only needlessly but simply, when we make the most of some trifling worry or disappointment, when we brood miserably over some grievance, or even when we hug closely a really great sorrow and refuse to be comforted.

A week ago I heard a brave woman say cheerily: "This illness will soon be over, and then I shall look back and see that it was not so very bad after all." She had just passed through one severe operation and was facing a second; but she refused to dwell morbidly on suffering before and behind her, leaping forward in imagination to the health which she trusted would be the result of the surgeon's skill. She cherished glad thoughts and was happy. One immediate result of this was that the other patients in the hospital ward caught the contagion of her gladness, and tried to look on the bright side. So they were all helped physically, mentally, and spiritually.

If you want to serve your generation, being really helpful where God calls you to live, play the "just-being-glad" game. It is largely a matter of habit. You can allow your gladness to be spoiled by such trifling accidents as a spot on a clean tablecloth or a broken dish. Why should you? Happiness is worth far more—both to yourself and to others—than a clean tablecloth. If every trifling cloud shuts out the sunlight, you will miss a great deal of sunshine which is intended to brighten your everyday life, and your gloomy outlook will make life harder for other people. Luther said: "A man can never move the world who lets the world move him." To be easily ruffled and "upset" is a proof of weakness. A man "who can smile when everything goes dead wrong" is a blessing in any home—so, also, is a sunny, happyhearted woman.

There is a story told of an army in a position of great danger. The officers gathered in dismay around their general. Then their anxiety vanished in a flash, for their leader laughed. He was sure of victory, in spite of apparent hopelessness.

So it is with us. Our Leader assures us of victory, and offers us His Joy. He told His disciples that pain, sorrow and bodily death must be endured; and yet He told them to rejoice in the undimmed sunshine of His Presence. One swift glance into His face can bring joy, the clasp of His hand can give courage and strength. I have no new and startling message to give you, only the old, old story of LOVE, which is stronger than death. What would all the wealth of the world be worth if love were missing? "If a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned." It is meant that we should make merry and be glad, for nothing can separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ JESUS our Lord.

Those who delight in the Lord carry His Presence with them always. How can they be gloomy while the Bridegroom is with them? The Sun of Righteousness can give light and joy in the darkest places.

"The busy fingers fly, the eyes may see Only the glancing needle which they hold, But all my life is blossoming inwardly, And every breath is like a litany: While through each labor like a thread of gold Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

Toronto Children's Fresh Air Mission.

Extracts from the Nineteenth Annual Report:

"THINKING YOUNG."—Can you do it? Pity the man or woman who cannot look back with great delight on childhood days and especially remember the summer holidays in the country. Boys and girls have not changed, and the same holiday is still a delight to them.

This is the work that the Fresh Air Committee of the Toronto Mission Union has been carrying on for many years.

In presenting our report for another season, one has only to think of the thousands of lives that have been helped by such work, not only helped, but saved and sent back to their 'homes' renewed in health and strength, and better able to fight life's battle. . . .

No money is solicited, donations are received by our Treasurer from those who feel they must have a share in the work. . . .

The Committee appreciates every gift and kindness, but special mention is made of the generous assistance given by the Railways—Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Michigan Central—'The Farmer's Advocate' and its readers; also Brigden's Limited.

CHAS. D. GORDON, Supt.

"I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to the members and friends of the Toronto Children's Fresh Air Mission for their assistance in providing for the transportation of the mothers, children, and staff, to the 'Blink Bonnie Fresh Air Home' at Grafton. . . .

During the summer there were one hundred and sixty-eight outings of two weeks each given to mothers and children who were taken from the crowded tenements and stifling lanes of our city. . . . The children were very happy, eating and sleeping in the open air, and spending the long, bright summer days in roaming about the pine woods and paddling in the creeks. Many delicate children were benefited, and returned to the city with health restored, and so better able to face the hardships of the winter months.

We all look back with pleasure to our summer outings, and trust that the friends who have done so much for us in the past will not forget us this coming season. 'Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, you have done it unto Me.'

M. H. BARNUM, The Creche,
374 Victoria St., Toronto.

"With the assistance of donations from the Fresh Air Fund of the Toronto Mission Union, and from other very generous and interested friends, more than one hundred lads from the Boys' Home on George street were given an entire summer in the country. . . . We desire most sincerely to thank the generous friends of last summer."

EDITH G. SMITH.

Friends of the Mission contributed more than two hundred dollars last year. Don't you want to bottle some of your sweet, pure air, and send it—in handy, portable form—to the Treasurer, Mr. Martin Love, 93 Castle Frank Road, Toronto?

HOPE.

Willing Helpers.

I wish to thank "A Willing Helper" and "Norham" for their generous donations, sent to me in trust for the needy.

HOPE.

As I said before, God himself cannot make a man or woman worthy of consideration except in the crucible of industry.

Work is not a curse. Indolence is a beastly mother, breeding no high purpose and no sweet sentiments, nothing but the imps of selfishness.

Earning one's bread by the sweat of one's brow—whether on the outside or the inside—is not a curse. God help the children of the rich! The poor can work. I have no patience with the rich loafer; I think much less of him than I do of the poor loafer; and I have no more respect for the female loafer than I have for the male loafer. A loafer is a loafer; nothing more need be said, nothing worse can be said.—John J. Lentz.

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Chapter 1.

Peter was still poring over his ledger one dark afternoon in December, his bald head glistening like a huge ostrich egg under the flare of the overhead gas jets, when Patrick, the night watchman, catching sight of my face peering through the outer grating, opened the door of the Bank.

The sight so late in the day was an unusual one, for in all the years that I have called at the Bank—ten, now—no, eleven since we first knew each other—Peter had seldom failed to be ready for our walk uptown when the old moon-faced clock high up on the wall above the stove pointed at four.

"I thought there was something up!" I cried. "What is it. Peter—balance wrong?"

He did not answer, only waved his hand in reply, his bushy gray eyebrows moving slowly, like two shutters that opened and closed, as he scanned the lines of figures up and down, his long pen gripped tight between his thin, straight lips, as a dog carries a bone.

I never interrupt him when his brain is nosing about like this; it is better to keep still and let him ferret it out. So I sat down outside the curved rail with its wooden slats backed by faded green curtains, close to the big stove screened off at the end of the long room, fixed one eye on the moon-face and the other on the ostrich egg, and waited.

There are no such banks at the present time—were no others then and this story begins not so very many years ago—A queer, out-of-date, mouldy old

barn of a bank, you would say, this Exeter—for an institution wielding its influence. Not a coat of paint for half a century; not a brushful of whitewash for goodness knows how much longer. As for the floor, it still showed the gullies and grooves, with here and there a sturdy knot sticking up like a nut on a boiler, marking the track of countless impatient depositors and countless anxious borrowers, it may be, who had lock-stepped one behind the other for fifty years or more, in their journey from the outer door to the windows where the Peters of the old days, and the Peter of the present, presided over the funds entrusted to their care.

Well enough in its day, you might have said, with a shrug, as you looked over its forlorn interior. Well enough in its day! Why, man, old John Astor, James Beekman, Rhinelander Stewart, Moses Grinnell, and a lot of just such worthies—men whose word was as good as their notes—and whose notes were often better than the Government's, presided over its destinies, and helped to stuff the old-fashioned vault with wads of gilt-edged securities—millions in value if you did but know it—and making it what it is to-day. If you don't believe the first part of my statement, you've only to fumble among the heap of dusty ledgers piled on top of the dusty shelves: and if you doubt the latter part, then try to buy some of the stock and see what you have to pay for it. Although the gas was turned off in the director's room, I could still see from where I sat the very mahogany table under which these same ruffe-shirted, watch-fobbed, snuff-taking old fellows tucked their legs when they decided on who should and who should not share the bank's confidence.

And the side walls and surroundings were none the less shabby and quite as dilapidated. Even the windows had long since given up the fight to maintain a decent amount of light, and as for the grated opening protected by iron shutters which would have had barely room to swing themselves clear of the building next door, no Patrick past or

present had ever dared loosen their bolts for a peep even an inch wide into the canyon below, so gruesome was the collection of old shoes, tin cans, broken bottles and battered hats which successive generations had hurled into the narrow unget-at-able space that lay between the two structures.

Indeed the only thing inside or out of this time-worn building which the most fertile of imaginations could consider as being at all up to date was the clock. Not its face—that was old-timey enough with its sun, moon and stars in blue and gold, and the name of the Liverpool maker engraved on its enamel; nor its hands, fiddle-shaped and stiff, nor its case, which always reminded me of a coffin set up on end awaiting burial—but its strike. Whatever divergences the Exeter allowed itself in its youth, or whatever latitude or longitude it had given its depositors, and that, we may be sure, was precious little so long as that Board of Directors was alive, there was no wabbling or wavering, no being behind time, when the hour hand of the old clock reached three and its note of warning rang out.

Peter obeyed the ominous sound and closed his teller's window with a gentle bang. Patrick took notice and swung to the iron grating of the outer door. You might peer in and beg ever so hard—unless, of course, you were a visitor like myself, and even then Peter would have to give his consent—you might peer through, I say, or tap on the glass, or you might plead that you were late and very sorry, but the ostrich egg never turned in its nest nor did the eyebrows vibrate. Three o'clock was three o'clock at the Exeter, and everybody might go to the devil—financially, of course—before the rule would be broken. Other banks in panicky times might keep a side door open until four, five or six—that is, the bronze-rail, marble-top, glass-front, certify-your-checks—as-early-as-ten-in-the-morning-without-a-penny-on-deposit kind of banks—but not the Exeter—that is, not with Peter's consent—and Peter was the Exeter so far as his department was

concerned—and had been for nearly thirty years—twenty as bookkeeper, five as paying teller and five as receiving teller.

And the regularity and persistency of this clock! Not only did it announce the hours, but it sounded the halves and quarters, clearing its throat with a whirr like an admonitory cough before each utterance. I had samples of its entire repertoire as I sat there: One . . . two . . . three . . . four . . . five—then half an hour later a whirr and a single note. "Half-past five," I said to myself. "Will Peter never find that mistake?" Once during the long wait the night watchman shifted his leg—he was on the other side of the stove—and once Peter reached up above his head for a pile of papers, spreading them out before him under the white glare of the overhead light, then silence again, broken only by the slow, dogged tick-tick, tick-tick, or the sagging of a hot coal adjusting itself for the night.

Suddenly a cheery voice rang out and Peter's hands shot up above his head. "Ah, Breen & Co.! One of those plaguey sevens for a nine. Here we are! O, Peter Grayson, how often have I told you to be careful! Ah, what a sorry block of wood you carry on your shoulders. I won't be a minute now, Major." A gratuitous compliment on the part of my friend, I being a poor contractor without military aspirations of any kind. "Well, well, how could I have been so stupid. Get ready to close up, Patrick. No, thank you, Patrick, my coat's inside; I'll fetch it."

He was quite another man now, closing the great ledger with a bang; shouldering it as Moses did the Tables of the Law, and carrying it into the big vault behind him—big enough to back a buggy into had the great door been wider—shooting the bolts, whirring the combination into so hopeless and confused a state that should even the most daring and expert of burglars have tried his hand or his jimmy on its steel plating he would have given up in despair (that is unless big Patrick fell asleep—an unheard-of occurrence) and all



An Out-door Wedding—Pretty and Simple.

with such spring and joyousness of movement that had I not seen him like this many times before I would have been deluded into the belief that the real Peter had been locked up in the dismal vault with the musty books and that an entirely different kind of Peter was skipping about outside.

But that was nothing to the air with which he swept his papers into the drawer of his desk, brushed away the crumpled sheets upon which he had figured his balance, and darted to the washstand behind the narrow partition. Nor could it be compared to the way in which he stripped off his black bombazine office-coat with its baggy pockets—quite a disreputable-looking coat I must say—taking it by the nape of the neck, as if it were some loathsome object to be got rid of, and hanging it upon a hook behind him; nor to the way in which he pulled up his shirt sleeves and plunged his white, long fingered, delicately modelled hands into the basin, as if cleanliness were a thing to be welcomed as a part of his life. These carefully dried, each finger by itself—not forgetting the small seal ring on the little one—he gave an extra polish to his glistening pate with the towel, patted his fresh, smooth-shaven cheeks with an unrumpled handkerchief which he had taken from his inside pocket, carefully adjusted his white neck-cloth, refastening the diamond pin—a tiny one, but clear as a baby's tear—put on his frock-coat with its high collar and flaring tails, took down his silk hat, gave it a flourish with his handkerchief, unhooked his overcoat from a peg behind the door (a gray surtout cut something like the first Napoleon's) and stepped out to where I sat.

You would never have put him down as being sixty years of age had you known him as well as I did—and it is a great pity you didn't. Really, now that I come to think of it, I never did put him down as being of any age at all. Peter Grayson and age never seemed to have anything to do with each other. Sometimes when I have looked in through the Receiving Teller's window and have passed in my book—I kept my account at the Exeter—and he has lifted his bushy shutters and gazed at me suddenly with his merry, Scotch-terrier eyes, I have caught, I must admit, a line of anxiety, or rather of concentrated cautiousness on his face, which for the moment made me think that perhaps he was looking a trifle older than when I last saw him; but all this was scattered to the winds when I met him an hour afterward swinging up Wall Street with that cheery lift of the heels so peculiarly his own, a lift that the occupants of every office window on both sides of the street knew to be Peter's even when they failed to recognize the surtout and straight-trimmed high hat. Had any doubting Thomas, however, walked beside him on his way up Broadway to his rooms on Fifteenth Street, and had the quick, almost boyish lift of Peter's heels not entirely convinced the unbeliever of Peter's youth, all questions would have been at once disposed of had the cheery bank teller invited him into his apartment up three flights of stairs over the tailor's shop—and he would have invited him had he been his friend—and then and there forced him into an easy chair near the open wood fire, with some such remark as: "Down, you rascal, and sit close up where I can get my hands on you!" No—there was no trace of old age about Peter.

He was ready now—hatted, coated and gloved—not a hint of the ostrich egg or shaggy shutters visible, but a well-preserved bachelor of forty or forty-five; strictly in the mode and of the mode, looking more like some stray diplomat caught in the wiles of the Street, or some retired magnate, than a modest bank clerk on three thousand a year. The next instant he was tripping down the granite steps between the rusty iron railings—on his toes most of the way; the same cheery spring in his heels, slapping his thin, shapely legs with his tightly-rolled umbrella, adjusting his hat at the proper angle so that the well-trimmed side whiskers—the veriest little dabs of whiskers hardly an inch long—would show as well as the fringes of his grey hair.

Not that he was anxious to conceal these slight indications of advancing years, nor did he have a spark of cheap

personal vanity about him, but because it was his nature always to put his best foot foremost and keep it there; because, too, it behooved him in manner, dress and morals, to maintain the standards he had set for himself, he being a Grayson, with the best blood of the State in his veins, and with every table worth dining at open to him from fourteenth Street to Murray Hill, and beyond.

"Now, it's all behind me, my dear boy," he cried, as we reached the sidewalk and turned our faces up Wall Street toward Broadway. "Fifteen hours to live my own life! No care until ten o'clock to-morrow. Lovely life, my dear Major, when you think of it. Ah, old Micawber was right—income one pound, expense one pound ten shillings; result, misery; income one pound ten, expense one pound, outcome, happiness! What a curse this Street is to those who abuse its power for good; half of them trying to keep out of jail and the other half fighting to keep out of the poor-house! And most of them get so little out of it. Just as I can detect a counterfeit bill at sight, my boy, so can I put my finger on these money-getters when the poison of money-getting for money's sake begins to work in their veins. I don't mean the laying up of money for a rainy day, or the providing for one's family. Every man should lay up a six-months' doctor's bill, just as every man should lay up money enough to keep his body out of Potter's Field. It's laying up the surplus that hurts."

Peter had his arm firmly locked in mine now.

"Now that concern of Breen & Company, where I found my error, are no better than the others. They are new to this whirlpool, but they will soon get in over their heads. I think it is only the third or fourth year since they started business, but they are already floating all sorts of schemes, and some of them—if you will permit me in confidence, strictly in confidence, my dear boy—are rather shady, I think; at least I judge so from their deposits."

"What are they, bankers?" I ventured. "I had never heard of the firm; not an extraordinary thing in my case when bankers were concerned."

Peter laughed. "Yes, BANKERS—all in capital letters—the imitation kind. Breen came from some place out of town and made a lucky hit in his first year—mines or something—I forget what. Oh, but you must know that it takes very little now-a-days to make a full-fledged banker. All you have to do is to hoist in a safe—through the window, generally, with the crowd looking on; rail off half the office; scatter some big ledgers over two or three newly-varnished desks; move in a dozen arm-chairs, get a ticker, a black-board and a boy with a piece of chalk; be pleasant to every fellow you meet with his own or somebody else's money in his pocket, and there you are. But we won't talk of these things—it isn't kind, and, really, I hardly know Breen, and I'm quite sure he wouldn't know me if he saw me, and he's a very decent gentleman in many ways, I hear. He never overdraws his account, any way—never tries—and that's more than I can say for some of his neighbors."

The fog, which earlier in the afternoon had been but a blue haze, softening the hard outlines of the street, had now settled down in earnest, choking up the doorways, wiping out the tops of the buildings, their facades started here and there with gas-jets, and making a smudged drawing of the columns of the Custom House opposite.

"Superb, are they not?" said Peter, as he wheeled and stood looking at the row of monoliths supporting the roof of the huge granite pile, each column in relief against the dark shadows of the portico. "And they are never so beautiful to me, my boy, as when the ugly parts of the old building are lost in the fog. Follow the lines of these watchmen of the temple! These grave, dignified, majestic columns standing out in the gloom keeping guard! But it is only a question of time—down they'll come! See if they don't!"

"They will never dare move them," I protested. "It would be too great a sacrilege." The best way to get Peter properly started is never to agree with him.

"Not move them! They will break them up for dock-filling before ten years are out. They're in the way, my boy; they shut out the light; can't hang signs on them; can't plaster them over with theatre bills; no earthly use. 'Wall Street isn't Rome or any other excavated ruin; it's the centre of the universe'—that's the way the fellows behind these glass windows talk." Here Peter pointed to the offices of some prominent bankers, where other belated clerks were still at work under shaded gas-jets. "These fellows don't want anything classic; they want something that'll earn four per cent."

We were now opposite the Sub-Treasury, its roof lost in the settling fogs, the bronze figure of the Father of His Country dominating the flight of marble steps and the adjacent streets.

Again Peter wheeled; this time he lifted his hat to the statue.

"Good evening, your Excellency," he said in a voice mellowed to the same respectful tone with which he would have addressed the original in the flesh.

Suddenly he loosened his arm from mine and squared himself so he could look into my face.

"I notice that you seldom salute him, Major, and it grieves me," he said with a grim smile.

I broke into a laugh. "Do you think he would feel hurt if I didn't?"

"Of course he would, and so should you. He wasn't put there for ornament, my boy, but to be kept in mind, and I want to tell you that there's no place in the world where his example is so much needed as right here in Wall Street. Want of reverence, my dear boy—here he adjusted his umbrella to the hollow of his arm—is our national sin. Nobody reveres anything now-a-days. Much as you can do to keep people from running railroads through your family vaults, and, as to one's character, all a man needs to get himself battered black and blue, is to try to be of some service to his country. Even our presidents have to be murdered before we stop abusing them. By Jove! Major, you've got to salute him! You're too fine a man to run to seed and lose your respect for things worth while. I won't have it, I tell you! Off with your hat!"

I at once uncovered my head (the fog helped to conceal my own identity, if it didn't Peter's) and stood for a brief instant in respectful attitude.

There was nothing new in the discussion. Sometimes I would laugh at him; sometimes I would only touch my hat in unison; sometimes I let him do the bowing alone, an act on his part which never attracted attention—looking more as if he had accosted some passing friend.

We had reached Broadway by this time and were crossing the street opposite Trinity Churchyard.

"Come over here with me," he cried, "and let us look in through the iron railings. The study of the dead is often more profitable than knowledge of the living. Ah, the gate is open! It is not often I am here at this time, and on a foggy afternoon. What a noble charity, my boy, is a fog—it hides such a multitude of sins—bad architecture for one," and he laughed softly.

I always let Peter run on—in fact I always encourage him to run on. No one I know talks quite in the same way, many with a larger experience of life are more profound, but none have the personal note which characterizes the old fellow's discussions.

"And how do you suppose these by-gones feel about what is going on around them?" he rattled on, tapping the wet slab of a tomb with the end of his umbrella. "And not only these sturdy patriots who lie here, but the queer old ghosts who live in the steeple?" he added, waving his hand upward to the slender spire, its cross lost in the fog. "Yes, ghosts and goblins, my boy. You don't believe it?—I do—or I persuade myself I do, which is better. Sometimes I can see them straddling the chimneys when they ring out the hours, or I catch them peeping out between the slats of the windows away up near the cross. Very often in the hot afternoons when you are stretching your lazy body under the tents of the mighty—" (Peter referred to some friends of mine who owned a villa down on Long Island, and were good enough to ask me down

for a week in August) "I come up here out of the rush and sit on these old tombstones and talk to these old fellows—both kinds—the steeple boys and the old cronies under the sod. You never come, I know. You will when you're my age."

I had it in my mind to tell him that the inside of a dry tent had some advantages over the outside of a damp tomb, so far as entertaining one's friends, even in hot weather, was concerned, but I was afraid it might stop the flow of his thoughts, and checked myself.

"It is not so much the rest and quiet that delights me, as the feeling that I am walled about for the moment and protected; jerked out of the whirlpool, as it were, and given a breathing spell. On these afternoons the old church becomes a church once more—not a gate to bar out the rush of commercialism. See where she stands—quite out to the very curb, her warning finger pointing upward. 'Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther,' she cries out to the Four Per cents. 'Hug up close to me, you old fellows asleep in your graves; get under my lee. Let us fight it out together, the living and the dead!' And now hear these abominable Four Per cents behind their glass windows: 'No place for a church,' they say. 'No place for the dead! Property too valuable. Move it up town. Move it out in the country—move it any where so you get it out of our way. We are the Great Amalgamated Crunch Company. Into our maw goes respect for tradition, reverence for the dead, decency, love of religion, sentiment and beauty. These are back numbers. In their place, we give you something real and up-to-date from basement to flag-staff, with fifty applicants on the waiting list. If you don't believe it read our prospectus!'"

Peter had straightened and was standing with his hand lifted above his head, as if he were about to pronounce a benediction. Then he said slowly, and with a note of sadness in his voice:

"Do you wonder, now, my boy, why I touch my hat to His Excellency?"

(To be continued.)

The Beaver Circle

This Canada of Ours.

By James David Edgar.
Let other tongues in older lands,
Laud vaunt their claims to glory,
And chaunt in triumph of the past,
Content to live in story.
Though boasting no baronial halls,
Nor ivy-crested towers,
What past can match thy glorious youth,
Fair Canada of ours?
Fair Canada,
Dear Canada,
This Canada of ours!

We love those far-off ocean Isles
Where Britain's monarch reigns;
We'll ne'er forget the good old blood
That courses through our veins;
Proud, Scotia's fame, old Erin's name,
And haughty Albion's powers,
Reflect their matchless lustre on
This Canada of ours.
Fair Canada,
Dear Canada,
This Canada of ours!

May our Dominion flourish then,
A goodly land and free,
Where Celt and Saxon, hand in hand,
Hold sway from sea to sea;
Strong arms shall guard our cherished homes
When darkest danger lowers,
And with our life-blood we'll defend
This Canada of ours.
Fair Canada,
Dear Canada,
This Canada of ours!

Here are some puzzles, Beavers, for you to sharpen your wits on. See how many of you will solve them correctly. The answers will appear next week.

Numerical Enigma.—My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 is an animal you all know well. My 1, 5, 3, 6 is another well-known animal. My 1, 3, 6, 2 means denuded of clothing. My 1, 2, 5, 6 is a drink. My 2, 4, 5, 6 means always. My 6, 3, 4, 2

is to talk wild'y. My 4, 2, 6, 1 is a part of speech. My 4, 5, 2, 6 is to turn. My 1, 5, 2 is an insect. My 3, 6, 2 is a present tense.

Word Square.—1. After the time. 2. The name of a river. 3. Narrated. 4. Finishes.

Cross-Word Enigma.—
My first is in fair but not in show.
My next is in fast but not in slow.
My third is in rain but not in sleet.
My fourth is in warmth but not in heat.

My fifth is in tree but not in bush.
My sixth is in porridge, not in mush.
My whole is a very useful man.
I hope you will be one if you can.
Behaving.—My whole is very difficult to break; behead, and there is a bit left; behead again, and a bit still remains; behead again, and you have it complete.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

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

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As I have been a silent member of your Circle for some time, I thought I would chip in and write. I wrote a letter once before, and was very much pleased to see it in the list along with the others.

My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and I don't think I could get along without it. When we bring the mail home, my little sister says, "Did you get 'The Advocate' to-night? Give it to me when you get done with it." I am always glad when spring comes; then I can get out and help plant the gardens and set some eggs. One year I set a couple of hens, and they all did well. I got the roosters and mother the hens, but there happened to be more roosters. I also set ten duck eggs under a hen; she brought out seven little ducklings. They used to spend most of the time in the creek which runs through our farm. Well, my letter is getting pretty long, so will close, wishing the Beavers every success, and hope some of them will write to me.

MARY CLEMENS (age 13).
Ravenswood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am going to write you a poem which I made up myself when I was ten years old; I will be eleven to-morrow. Well, Puck, here she goes:

THE SLEEPY STARS.

Last night I stayed up very late,
For hours and hours, till almost eight,
But my eyes kept a-shutting so,
And then I really wished to go
To bed. And then I went up-stairs,
And, when I had said my prayers,
I looked up in the sky to see
The baby stars look down at me,
And all the stars were twinkling so
To keep awake—the way I know,
I had to wink myself last night,
And the tired little moon was white.
I never knew before just how
They felt at night, but I know now,
And so I prayed to God that He
Would put the stars to bed like me.

JACK KELLER (age 11, Jr. IV).
Udney, Ont.

P. S.—I would be very much pleased if Roy K. Pierce would correspond with me.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I was very much interested in the Beaver Circle, so I thought I would write a letter. I live on a farm and we have a large maple bush. We are busy boiling sap. I think spring is one of the nicest seasons. We have an evaporator which I like to tend. We tapped over three hundred trees, and boiled about twenty gallons of syrup.

One time when father was to the barn he told me to tend the evaporator. I tended it, and made a fire a couple of times. He didn't come for a long time, and by the time he came it was only a few degrees from taffy.

I think it the nicest of all when I can go out to the bush and help gather, especially going over a lot of little hills in the bush.

Last year at Easter holidays we boiled sap nearly all the time, and I hope sap season won't be over till Easter holidays this year.

I was very much interested in the gar-

den competition last year. I would like to enter this year. Please tell me what number I will be. Wishing you success.

EMMA SNYDER.
(Age 11, Jr. IV Class.)

Preston, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Your letter has been held over for some time, Emma, hasn't it? I hope you had a good time making maple sugar this spring. Your name will be added to our Garden Competition list, and we wish you success. Your number is 35.

My dear Puck and Beavers.—It affords me great pleasure to write you a few lines about Montreal. We have a nice mountain, which is called Mount Royal. It has a nice toboggan slide, which affords us lots of fun. From the top of the mountain we get some very fine views. It has a car running up to the top, and crowds of people take advantage of this in the summer-time, as the air is so nice and cool. We also have a very fine fire brigade and a strong police force; also some very fine churches and institutes. Hoping to hear from the Beavers soon. Yours truly,

MARY SMITH.
Notre Dame de Grace, P. Q.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all like it fine. I like the Beaver Circle, and would like to join your Garden Competition. I live on a farm of over eighty acres. I go to school nearly every day, and I expect

a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. We have seven cows and four horses. Since this is my first letter I will make it a short one. I hope this will escape the w.-p. b. Wishing the Beavers every success.

JENNIE SOMERVILLE.
(Age 12, Jr. IV Class.)

Netherby, Ont.,

A Fishing Excursion.

In May comes fishing. About the 24th of May some boys asked me to go down to the river to fish. I was glad, for I had never gone fishing before. I had gotten my line and hook ready the day before. I was up bright and early, got my lunch ready, and everybody was hustling getting cans of fishworms ready. We started off about seven o'clock. When we were up on the hill, somebody ran out of the house yelling, "Hi! Hi! somebody forgot their dinner!" It was Frank who had forgotten his dinner. He ran back as hard as he could go. When we arrived at the river there were about fifty there.

One of the fellows yelled: "Hi, lads, how does fishing go!"
"Fine!" was the reply.

It certainly was good fishing; you would catch one every little while. Some were sitting on a log; some up against a tree. Every once in a while a fish would pop out of the water. Then you would hear the whirr of birds, and a partridge would fly past. Everything seemed delightful, except the people, for they were always getting bitten by mosquitoes. They all had their dinner but

Wise Words of Wise Men.

They can conquer who believe they can.—Mazzini.

Think not of doing as you like; do as you ought to do.

"As sins proceed they are multiplied, and like figures in arithmetic, the last stands for more than all that went before it."—Sir Thomas Browne.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend.—Ruskin.

Blessed are they who have the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but, above all, the power of going out of oneself and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another.—Thomas Hughes.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people, and the old are hungrier for love than for bread. The oil of joy is very cheap, and if you can help the poor with a garment of praise it will be better for them than blankets.—Drummond.

Our times of greatest pleasure are when we have won some higher peak of difficulty, trodden under foot some evil and felt day by day so sure a growth of moral strength within us that we cannot conceive of an end of growth.—Stopford Brooke.

If you wish to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you; and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch, you will make misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose.—Charles Kingsley.

Let Us Pause.

Let us rest ourselves a bit!
Worry?—wave your hand at it—
Kiss your finger-tips and smile
It farewell a little while.

Let us pause and catch our breath
On the hither side of death—
While we see the tender shoots
Of the grasses, not the roots.

Voyage off, beneath the trees,
O'er the fields' enchanted seas,
Where the lilies are our sails,
And our sea-gulls, nightingales.

Where no wilder storm shall beat
Than the wind that waves the wheat,
And no tempest burst above
The old laugh we used to love.

Lose all trouble—gain release,
Langour and exceeding peace,
Cruising idly o'er the vast
Calm mid-ocean of the past.

Let us rest ourselves a bit!
Worry?—wave your hand at it—
Kiss your finger-tips and smile
It farewell a little while.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Power of a Smile.

R. W. Burlingame.
There's a wondrous lot of power
In an honest, wholesome smile;
It often starts a blessing
That will travel for a mile,
Why, when hearts are sad and heavy
And the days are dark the while,
You can notice that things brighten
From the moment that you smile.

What the rose is to the bower,
What the jewel to the ring,
What the song is to the robin
In the glad days of spring,
What the gold is to the sunset
That oft our souls beguile,
All this, and more, to people
Is the blessing of a smile.

When you see a face that's saddened
By the cruelty of strife,
Into which have come the wrinkles
From the toils and care of life,
Just send a ray of sunshine
To smooth its brow awhile,
And bestow a passing blessing
By the giving of a smile.



Good Fishing.

to try the Entrance in June. Our teacher's name is Miss McRae. We all like her well. Well, I think I will close, hoping this escapes the monstrous w.-p. b., and wishing the Beavers every success. JENNIE CAMERON (age 13).

Finch, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Your name, also, has been added to the Garden Competition list. Best wishes. You are number 36.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while, and I am interested in the Beavers' letters. We get "The Advocate" Friday nights. I have a mile and a half to go to school. I go nearly every day. I like our teacher fine; her name is Miss White. I have a white rabbit; I call him Peter. We have a puppy; he will sit up on the chair and shake hands; his name is Sport. I have five sisters and two brothers. I live on

myself, and mine fell into the water and disappeared. After dinner the fish were getting scarce. We left our fish there and went out to play baseball in a nearby field. When we were playing we heard somebody yelling, "Help, help!" "Quick, quick; help, help!" We found it was a boy that had fallen into the water. We soon got him out. Then we picked a bunch of lilies and went home. While a couple of the boys were doing the chores, Eldred and I cleaned the fish, and we had fish for supper. After supper we played games, and before going to bed I said fishing certainly was the greatest sport of the season.

ESSDALE GAUDIN (age 11, Jr. IV).
Heathcote, Ont.

Mamma.—"Tommy, you are a very naughty boy for slapping baby. What did you hit him for?" Tommy (crying): He's drunk all the ink and he won't eat a piece of blotting paper!"

Fashion Dept.

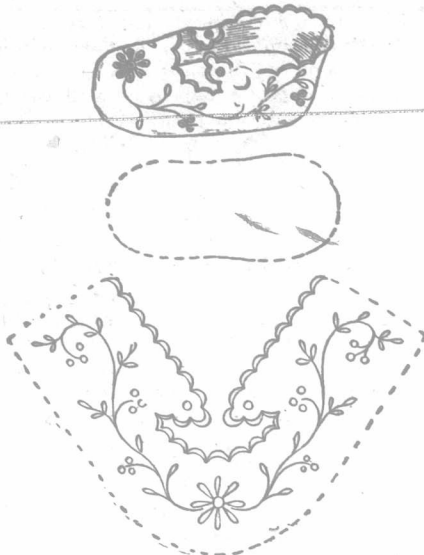
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

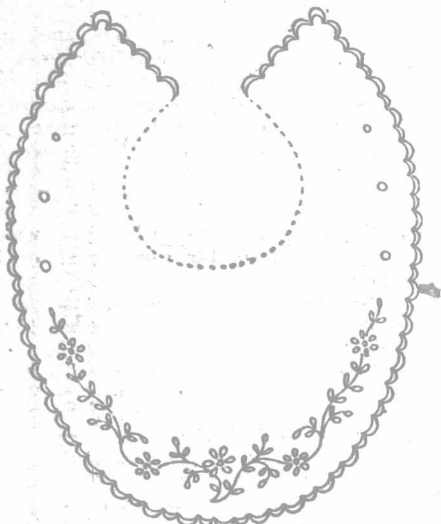
When ordering, please use this form:

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

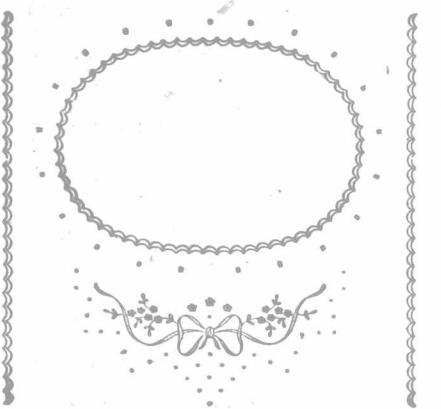


No. 531 is a design for embroidering infant's shoes, including the pattern of the shoes. Two complete shoes are given.

The scalloped edges are designed to be buttonholed; the flowers and leaves are to be worked in solid embroidery with the stems outlined, and the dots either solid or as eyelets; or the flowers, leaves and dots may all be done in eyelet work.

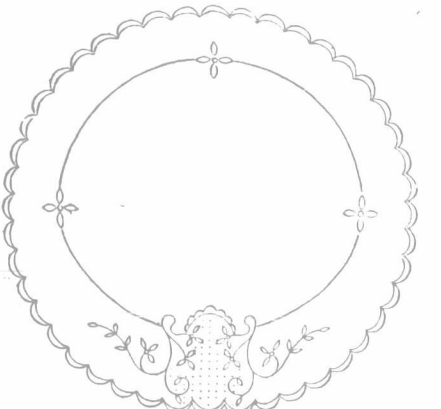


No. 561 is a design for embroidering a baby's bib, having scalloped edges buttonholed.



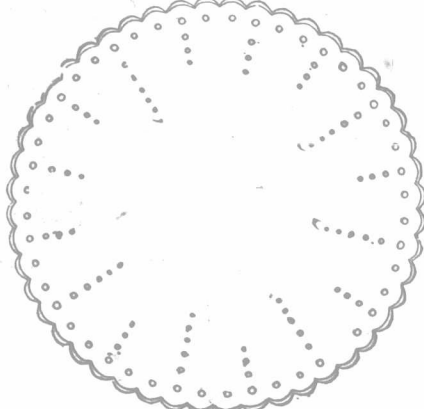
No. 680 is a design for embroidering a girl's low-neck night-gown with short sleeves.

The scalloped edges are to be padded and buttonholed. The flowers are to be worked solidly, with the leaves either solidly or as eyelets, and the stems outlined. The ribbon can be worked solidly or in outline stitch, and the dots solidly or as eyelets.



No. 792. Design for embroidering a doyley six inches in diameter, six transfers are given.

The dots within the scroll are intended for punched work. The conventional figures and leaves can be worked either solidly or in outline. The stems are to be outlined, and the edge of the doyley is to be padded and buttonholed.



No. 636 is a design for embroidering a centerpiece 22 inches in diameter.

The scalloped edge is to be padded and buttonholed. The dots may be made to represent jewels, and worked in solid embroidery, using different pale colors to give an opalescent suggestion, or they can be done in white, or they can be done in color outlined with black. If the jewel effect is not liked, the dots can be made as eyelets, and the centerpiece used over a colored lining.



No. 632. Design for embroidering a doyley ten and one-half inches in diameter. One transfer is given.

The scalloped edge is to be padded and buttonholed. The lines representing the table and smoke, and the outline of the teapot, and cups and saucers, are to be done in outline stitch. The flowers on the cups and teapot can be done in outline stitch, or in long and short stitch, or can be worked solidly in Kensington style.



8395 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
 8298 Surplice Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.
 7849 Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
 7829 Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
 8276 Kimono Coat, 34 to 42 bust.
 8273 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
 7152 Boy's Blouse Suit, 4 and 6 years.



8320 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8324 Gathered Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.

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

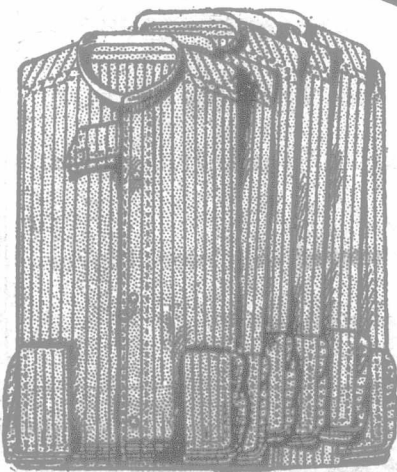
EATON'S

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

WEEKLY MAIL ORDER BARGAINS

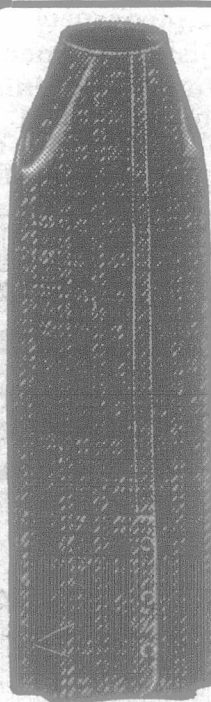
WE OFFER YOU THIS WEEK SIX VERY INTERESTING SPECIALS—INDEED, THEY ARE EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS. OUR OPINION IS THAT AT NO TIME OR PLACE COULD YOU DUPLICATE THE SAVING YOU CAN SECURE BY BUYING NOW. JUST LOOK OVER THIS LIST VERY CAREFULLY, AND COMPARE PRICES IF YOU CARE TO. THE MORE YOU INVESTIGATE THE MORE YOU WILL BE IMPRESSED WITH THE ADVISABILITY OF ORDERING AT ONCE. WE HAVE A LIMITED QUANTITY, AND THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SHARE IN THE SAVING SHOULD NOT DELAY ORDERING.

STATE SIZE
WITH ORDER



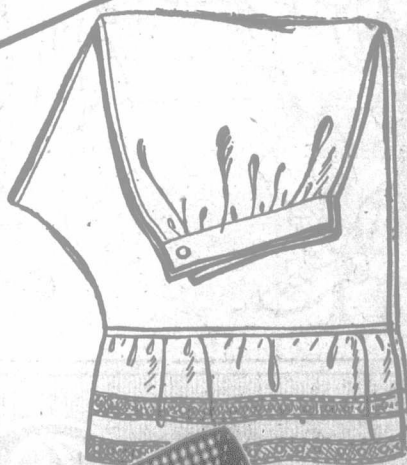
**SHIRTS SELLING
LESS THAN COST 89c**

40-A77. 480 Men's High-class Fine Imported American Outing Shirts going at less than cost. They are made from a fine quality mercerized material, in the popular coat style, with separate lounge collar, soft double cuffs. Come in plain colors of neat self striped effect in the popular Blue or Tan shades.
Sizes 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 Each 89c or 2 for 1.75



**STYLISH
TARTAN
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FOR
2.95**

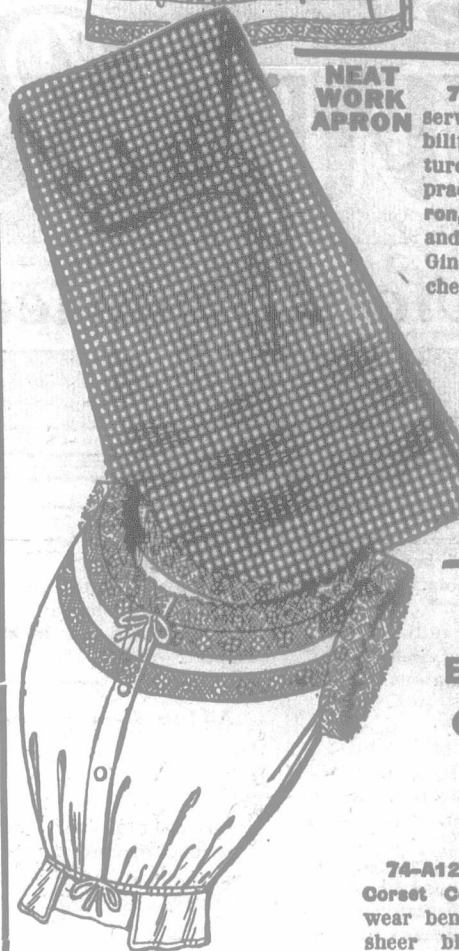
82-A340. Just a little over half price for a skirt of such serviceability and beauty is surely a wonder. Choice of either the "Black Watch" (dark Green, Black and Navy); or the "Argyle" (similar ground as "Black Watch," with Red Check line). Waist measures 22 to 28 inches. Front lengths 37 to 42 inches. . . . 2.95



**IMMENSE
WHITEWEAR
BARGAINS**

JUST LOOK AT THIS VALUE
74-A11. Woman's Umbrella Drawers, made of good quality White Cotton, trimmed with a wide ruffle of muslin and lace insertion. Seams and band well finished. Open or closed style. Selling at a very special price. Buy to-day—tomorrow may be too late. Sizes 25 and 27 inches. Price

19c

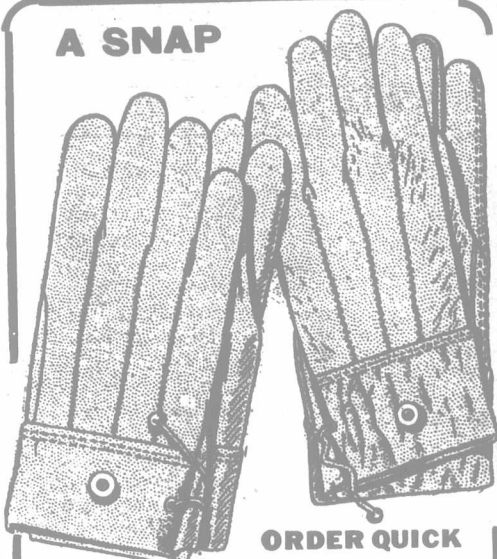


**NEAT
WORK
APRON**

74-A10. Value, service and durability are the features assured in this practical Work Apron, made of Blue and White Checked Gingham, with fancy checks in red, white and blue across the bottom. Neat band style. Price

15c

A SNAP



ORDER QUICK

**JUST LOOK AT THESE 35c Per
STRONG GLOVES for 35c Pair**

20-A70. Men's Chrome Tanned or Horse-faced Work Gloves, made from strong skins, extra sewn seams and cord and fastener. Be sure and order early, as there is only a limited quantity. To clear, per pair. . . . 35c

There are many other equally big Bargains to be found in our

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

**HERE'S AN
EXCEPTIONAL
CORSET
COVER
BARGAIN**

74-A12. An up-to-date Corset Cover, suitable to wear beneath the season's sheer blouses, made of fine White Cotton, trimmed with insertion and lace; finished at the waist line with a drawstring of strong tape and neat fitting peplum. Price

19c Sizes 32 to 42 inch

The Windrow.

A new tent has been devised for the use of armies in camp or during war, which can be closed up like an umbrella in the daytime to allow the soldiers' cots and bedding to be thoroughly aired.

A machine has been invented for use in spectroscopic work, which can rule the diffraction gratings (these gratings consist of five parallel lines so close together that they can only be separated by a microscope of high power) to the

one-millionth of an inch. This machine holds the record for accuracy.

Miss Alice Brown, of Boston, has won the \$10,000 prize offered by Mr. Winthrop Ames for the best original play, from over sixteen hundred competitors. This achievement is all the more wonderful from the fact that although Miss Brown is a well-known writer, and has published a number of short stories, etc., this is the first play she has attempted, and it is more than probable that there were some experienced playwrights among her competitors. The name of the play is "Children of Earth," and

will probably be produced on the stage in the near future.

A report has been received that some shreds and remnants of a large balloon have been discovered in a forest in Siberia, and it is supposed that these mark the end of Prof. Andree's trip to find the North Pole. Prof. Andree, with two companions, started in July, 1897, in a balloon, on a voyage of exploration, and, with the exception of a couple of buoys found two years after, nothing has since been heard of him. Possibly the fragments just discovered are all that remain of the ill-fated party.

The death has taken place recently in Chicago of Miss Rebecca Thrift, who, on her deathbed, confessed to having been the cause of the great fire of Chicago, (which, she said, she started for spite) which occurred in 1871, causing a loss of 200 lives, and \$250,000,000 worth of property. This fire has always been supposed to have been caused by the kicking over of a coal-oil lantern by a cow belonging to one Widow O'Leary, who, on seeing the extent of the damage, announced with sorrow that she was afraid she would never be able to pay the amount of the loss. This belief in the cow's responsibility for the fire was the cause of the following lines



"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."
"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."

Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality, there's the FIVE ROSES idea.

No bad dreams bakeday eves—the morning batch "flat" instead of "up."

So very exasperating, you know, to get less loaves this week than last from the same quantities.

FIVE ROSES is the sure flour—reliable, you see.

No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or pies, or anything.

Bake things always up to the mark of your happy expectations.

Disappointment—never.

Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor, too, and Yield.

FIVE ROSES—trouble-proof flour.

Use FIVE ROSES always.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED MONTREAL

—written in all seriousness—to Christine Neilson on the occasion of her purchasing a dairy farm in Illinois:

Christine, Christine, thy milking do
By the moonlight's silvery sheen,
And not by the dim, religious light
Of the fitful kerosene.
Or the cow may plunge
And the lamp explode
And the fire-fiend ride the gale,
And toll the knell of the city's doom
Mid the glow of the molten pail.

• • • • •

Great success is being obtained in the treatment of tuberculosis by exposure to the sun's rays. According to Dr. Hinsdale, while the open-air treatment is well known, enough attention has not been given to the effect of sunlight. Dr. Rollier, one of the first to practice this treatment is credited with 1,000 cures out of 1,200 cases. Dr. Hinsdale describes the treatment as follows, (from The Literary Digest):

"The patient is clothed in linen or white flannel, according to the season; he wears a white hat and is protected from direct sunlight on the face by a screen, and wears smoked or yellow glasses.

"And now comes the peculiar and interesting method of exposure. It makes no difference where the disease is located, whether in the hip, the spine or the cervical glands, the invariable rule is to begin with the feet. The next day the legs will be exposed; the third day the thighs. On the fourth day the abdomen is exposed; on the fifth the thorax. Finally on the sixth or seventh day he exposes the neck and head with careful supervision.

"The active solar rays are antagonistic to the tubercle bacillus, and the whole system of heliotherapy aims at acquiring a progressive pigmentation of

the skin; this is the underlying basis of the whole matter; it is nearly always proportional to the resistance of the patient and enables him to bear the sunlight and cold air in a most surprising manner."

Miss Latymer's Pride.

Mrs. Todd's lodger stood looking out of the diamond-paned window of her neat cottage, over the tops of the gay geranium blossoms, across the patch of garden ground, at the passers-by.

The golden glory of a brilliant summer shone on the village street, and the old weather-beaten houses seemed to wake to a new beauty beneath its warmth and brightness. The pigeons on the dovecote of the old inn wheeled joyously around and darted hither and thither in sheer exuberance of happiness; the village dogs trotted busily about and forgot to quarrel. It was so lovely that even old Hawkins, who was over ninety, and spent most of his days by his granddaughter's kitchen fire, sat sunning himself in the porch.

Everyone who came into sight wore a look of content and well-being, except the lady who lived in the little house opposite Mrs. Todd's.

The lodger had watched her for two or three days, and it seemed to him that every day her sweet face grew thinner and more careworn, her gait a little less alert.

This morning, as she stood at her gate looking upward at the pigeons and the few white fleecy clouds that trailed slowly across the blue, blue sky she looked almost ethereal. Her skin shone ivory white in the strong light of the sun, and the pure outline of her delicate features was so sharp-cut that it looked like chiselled stone.

"Who is that lady?" the lodger asked, without turning his head; and

Fanny, Mrs. Todd's youngest daughter, who was clearing the breakfast-table came to the window with alacrity.

"Where?" she asked, eagerly looking up and down the street.

"Opposite, child, opposite—just before your eyes!"

"Oh! her," Fanny's face fell. "That's only old Miss Priscilla Latymer."

"Old, child! Why you'll be calling me old next!" the lodger said, looking at her with a twinkle in his eye. "Ah! now you have! I see it in your face!"

Fanny, rosy red with confusion stammered something about "not intending" it, and vanished.

Mrs. Todd, with a concerned expression on her comely face, came in to remove the cloth. The "Let" was one of the best she had for a long time (visitors to the village having been few this season). A very easy-going, genial sort of gentleman the lodger was, paying his rent in advance, and quiet and regular in his habits. It would be a grievous pity if she lost him just through a slip of that careless girl's tongue. He was still staring over the geranium at the house opposite, and he did not turn round to speak to his landlady as he usually did when she appeared in his room.

Mrs. Todd grew more and more uneasy as she brushed the crumbs carefully into the tray and slowly folded up the cloth.

The silence, still continuing, she ventured on a tiny, deprecating cough, and the lodger started and put one hand to his brow like a man who is awakened from dreams.

"Good morning, Mrs. Todd," he said, abruptly.

"Your daughter tells me that the lady opposite is old Miss Priscilla Latymer," the lodger said, with a slight emphasis on the old.

"Then she ought to be ashamed of

herself not to know better!" Mrs. Todd answered, indignantly. "Why I nursed Miss Priscilla when she was a baby, and I don't reckon I'm an old woman yet. The young girls nowadays don't seem to have no sense, and, for all she's my own daughter, Fanny is about as dense a one as you'd find, search the country through and let the other be who she will!"

"She certainly looks rather feeble," the man said thoughtfully, as Miss Latymer came out of her garden and went slowly along the rough cobble stone path which was all the village boasted in the way of pavement.

The tears started to Mrs. Todd's kind eyes.

"That's not with weight o' years! It's sorrow, an' hard work, an' want o' proper comforts, that's the matter with Miss Prissie. The old squire took things too easy, an' that's made 'em hard for the daughter. Borrowed an' borrowed, he did, an' when he died all that was left for my missie were her mother's jewels an' some pieces o' old plate. The man that lent squire the money shut down the mortgage, an' Miss Prissie had to leave her old home, an' crust hard she felt it."

Mrs. Todd paused, breathless with speed and indignation.

The lodger stirred restlessly, but his eyes never left the slender figure clad in soft grey that looked almost girlish in the distance. When it had vanished he turned to Mrs. Todd with a suddenness that made her drop the crumbs she had so carefully swept into the tray on the carpet.

"How does she live?" he blurted out, almost savagely. "Was there nothing left? Surely—"

He bit his lip and turned back to the window.

"Only the plate an' the jewelry," Mrs. Todd went on, as she stooped to gather

up the scattered crumbs. "It's my belief she's been living on 'em ever since, though she does aim to earn money with her painting. She's getting thinner an' whiter every week, but she's as sweet as ever she was. I lies that heavy on my mind that I couldn't help speaking of it last week. Miss Prissie 'ull take things from me that nursed her as she wouldn't take from another. But it weren't much good speaking. She only smiled an' said, 'The Lord will provide, Nannie,' an' I darsent say no more. I darsent even offer to buy one of her paintings, for like as not she wouldn't let me pay for it. Excuse me speaking so free, sir, but if you was wanting a picture of the place—the old church, maybe, or the old 'Ship Inn,' or the water-mill—I could easy get 'em over for you to look at."

"Thank you, thank you, I'll see," the lodger murmured, abruptly, and he passed Mrs. Todd without so much as glancing at her, and went out of the house and down the sunny street with his long, vigorous stride.

"Now I do hope I haven't done more harm than enough," Mrs. Todd mused apprehensively, as she watched him. "Maybe I'd better have asked Miss Prissie to let me have a few things to show him before I spoke. 'Tisn't like him to go off so short like. But my heart was that full, seeing the way she walked, when I mind—"

A big tear bounced into the crumb-tray as Mrs. Todd turned again to her labors.

"Mrs. Todd's lodger," as all the village called him, soon came in sight of Miss Priscilla Latymer walking slowly along the shady country lane that turned off from the main road and led up to the fine old house that had been her home for so many years. She was walking with an almost painful slowness now that she thought herself unobserved, and the heart of the strong man ached with a desperate desire to hurry after her and make her lean upon his strength. But he restrained himself. Not here upon the open way could he venture to greet her.

So he turned aside, and leaning over a five-barred gate watched with unseeing eyes the gambols of the lambs in the meadow.

When he went on again his cheek was red with the flush of remembrance, for he had been dreaming, dreaming of an old May-time when the birds sang, and the sun shone, and a crown of love had been his.

There was no sign of Miss Latymer now, but he knew the way that she had gone, and his feet carried him swiftly along in her wake till he came in sight of the old grey Hall standing amidst its summer-clad gardens.

He found Priscilla in a sheltered spot given over to old-fashioned sweet-smelling flowers, a square encompassed by a tall yew hedge, its velvet turf intersected by beds of quaint and precise designs glowing like jewels against the green background.

A weather-stained and scarred Cupid on a pedestal stared stonily at the intruder, but Mrs. Todd's lodger had eyes only for the frail human figure on the old stone bench.

Miss Latymer had set up her easel, but she had not begun to work. She was sitting perfectly motionless, her head bowed upon her hands.

The soft turf gave no warning of approaching footsteps, and it was not until his shadow fell upon her that she looked up and met his gaze.

"Alan, Alan!" she murmured, confusedly. "It is good to see you even if it is only a dream."

"It is no dream, Priscilla, but a blessed reality. It is Alan Warde come back to see if there's a chance of gaining the happiness you denied him years ago."

Miss Latymer's pale face flamed to a sudden vivid beauty at his words and the touch of his strong fingers about hers.

"You have come back for that?" she cried, with a catch in her sweet voice. "But how could I marry you now, Alan? I had not much to give you then, I have nothing at all now."

"Oh! the Latymer pride!" Alan said, with tender scorn. "Do you think I am going to allow it to part us a second time? I'm not going to pretend that I'm a pauper. I've more money than I

can spend alone, but money is a poor substitute for love."

Miss Latymer sat silent. Her hands shook beneath his, but her lips were set in the proud curve he knew of old.

"Since I have come back to the old village I have had a dream," Alan went on, slowly: "a dream of making the Hall a centre of happiness for our neighbors, a quiet haven for storm-tossed souls."

"The Hall!" Priscilla said, breathlessly.

"I have bought the Hall, but unless you choose to help, me I am afraid my dream will never come true. Now, Priscilla Latymer"—he laid masterful hands on her shoulders—"look into my eyes and tell me you don't love me!"

"Oh!" Priscilla said, piteously, with a glance half proud, half appealing.

"Haven't you been asking the Lord to provide?" Alan questioned, tenderly; "and now he offers you a home and an opportunity to work for Him will you let your pride cast them on one side? You can't! I have never asked any woman but you to marry me, and I am not going to ask you again. I am going to marry you a month from today!" Alan said triumphantly, as he drew her to his breast. "My dear, my dear, don't you know that there's no room for Pride in the Kingdom of Love?"

And Miss Latymer, with a little sigh of infinite contentment, acknowledged he was right.—Adair Halsey, in Christian World.

Miss Happy of Kip.

It had rained all day, a dreary autumn drizzle; and all day books had kept dropping on the floor and pencils had screeched ceaselessly. The teacher was tired. The dreariness of the day had sunk into her heart, and the tiny flame of courage was slowly dying when four o'clock came.

She was wont to say that in heaven it would always be "just after four." "There is a time, you know," she would explain, "when all the restless little feet have disappeared over the hill, and the last shout has died away, and you're all alone, that an indescribable calm and peace seem to rush over you and you linger just a minute before you turn the key, and follow. That minute is heaven, for it is then you can view your task without a trace of bitterness. You forget the hard things and love the whole world."

But even that minute had been denied her to-night. The secretary of the School Board called. "We're having our meeting to-night, and want you to come up. Hope you've decided to stay on another year with us," he had said, and with a few remarks about the wet weather had gone again.

The girl's heart stood still. "Stay on another year!" It echoed hollowly in the deserted room when she repeated it. Barely a year ago when Margaret Cameron had come to Kip to teach. Perhaps she was not enthusiastic, but she was brave. The failure of her father's business had meant that she must leave school and give up her cherished dream of a university education. But Dick, her younger brother—poor Dick was lame, and he was so clever—he must go to university; some day he would be a great doctor. Yes, Dick must go to university, that became her one ambition. And that was the slogan that led her to Kip, a dreary little flag station where a teacher was wanted and a good salary offered. All through the long, cold winter she had fought her way through the blizzards to the little school-house and taught—taught so that the father of the school terror (there's always one terror in a school, you know) vowed she was a clinker, and the mother of the school dunce called her an angel.

At night she had fought the loneliness and schooled herself to meet the next day's battles—for Dick's sake. And back in the city, the girls, when they read her letters, laughed and said they envied her, that teaching must be fun. Putting the hand to the plough is not all; it is keeping it there with a smile that counts. "Stay on another year!"—she felt like a criminal receiving a life sentence.

But now, in the evening, the rain had ceased and the moon was struggling to find an opening in the clouds. Eager to have it over, but scarcely knowing if

she could trust herself, she donned coat and rubbers and fairly flew along the road till she came to the bridge over the tiny stream, now swollen and murmuring sullenly. Then the moon suddenly broke through triumphantly and the girl stopped. She did not see the beauty of the moving network of shadows in the beech grove, or the salute of the three graceful elms. She felt a chilly autumn breeze, and the moonlight failed to soften or cast any poetry round the grim outlines of the school-house, standing bare and lonely across the fields, an ugly blot on the landscape.

Once more the loneliness and dreariness rushed upon her. Half prayerfully she cried out, "Oh, I can't! I can't!" Then the head went down and the rest was lost in great dry sobs. The moon slipped behind a cloud; the beeches rustled as if troubled; and the elms sighed. Then it happened.

Over the hill shone a light, and out of the blackness it came till the girl saw two gleaming eyes, and heard a distinct "honk." Instinctively she shrank back, but the car stopped beside her. Some one got out. She gave a glad cry and sprang to meet him. Somehow she found herself in the car with Dick beside her. The school vanished and they seemed to be gliding over smooth roads. Dimly she knew that Dick was telling her that she must not work any more; that it was his turn now and that he was taking her home.

But before she could understand it all the crash came. She felt a buzzing sensation in her ears and slowly realized that she was still on the bridge. The evening express was tooting impudently as it rushed past the tiny station. The moon gazed mockingly down; the beeches tittered and the elms waved helplessly to and fro. Dick and the automobile had vanished.

"That comes from reading too many novels," she muttered disgustedly. "But it's going to come true, just the same. We're going to earn that automobile," she added, and there was a ring of courage in her voice as she said it, and determination in every step as she went up the hill.

Half an hour later she unhesitatingly signed "Margaret Cameron" at the foot of the new agreement, and, as she looked up, her shining eyes met those of the silent, bashful trustee, who blushed, shifted awkwardly, blushed again, and said: "We're awfully glad you're staying. Don't know what we'd do without our 'Miss Happy.'"

"Miss Happy?" The teacher was puzzled.

"Yes, didn't you know that is what the kiddies call you? When I asked my boy about it he said he didn't know why, but he guessed it was the way you smiled or something, but anyhow it suited you. I reckon the youngsters think a pile of you, Miss Happy—Miss Cameron." Then, afraid that he had said something, he became awkward again.

That night Miss Happy cried herself to sleep. But they were happy tears and through them she saw the rainbow of promise.

At the same time two boys in Toronto were studying. One, looking up from his book for an instant, found his gaze held by the laughing eyes of a girl in a photograph. "If that's your sweetheart, Cameron, you're lucky," he said. "She's a fine-looking girl."

"She's my sister," the other replied, and "she's a brick."—Muriel Clark, in Westminster.

It Would Be Useless.

Mrs. Black's servant girl had been in the habit of going out to meet the grocer's boy when he came to the back door with goods. Observing this Mrs. Black watched and saw the boy kiss Norah heartily. When the girl came in Mrs. Black said severely:

"Norah, I saw the grocer's boy kiss you this morning when you went out for the groceries. Hereafter I shall go myself."

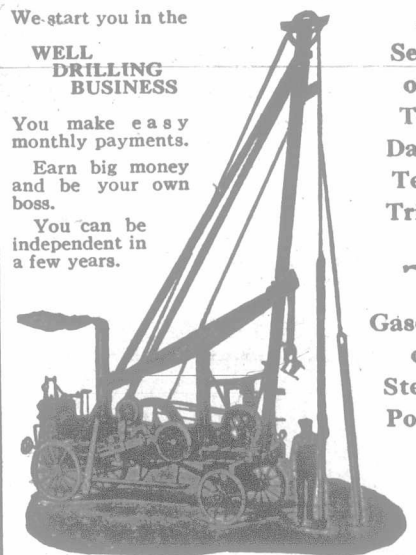
"All right, mum," said Norah, "but 'twill do yez no good. He sez he won't kiss nobody but me."—Ladies Home Journal.

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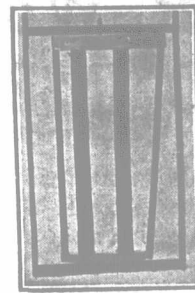
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can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to:

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between 19 and 25 years of age, for a year's training. Lectures and Diplomas given, and arrangements made for the transfer of successful candidates to a General Hospital. Strict references required. For Forms of Application, etc., apply to

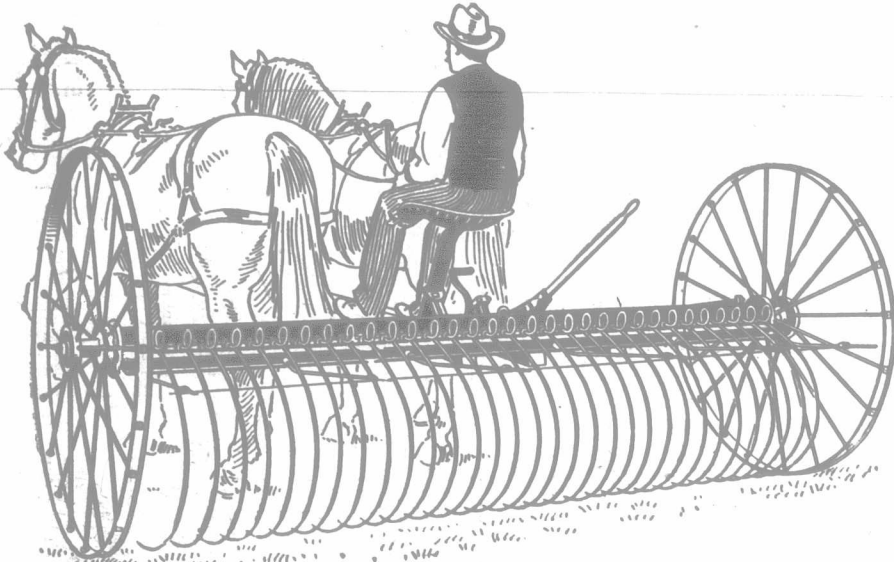
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Peter Hamilton No. 4 All-Steel Rake

is built in three sizes: 8 feet (26 teeth), 9 feet (29 teeth), and 10 feet (32 teeth). Wheels and teeth are extra high, enabling driver to rake up a large windrow. Equipped with foot lever that holds teeth well down, so that when desirable raking can be extraordinarily clean. Wheels and dump rods are interchangeable, and may be transferred when worn, giving new wearing service. Raking position of teeth can be changed in a moment, without trouble. Angle forming the axle is extra heavy and thoroughly trussed—no danger of axle going down. Write for illustrated catalogue free.

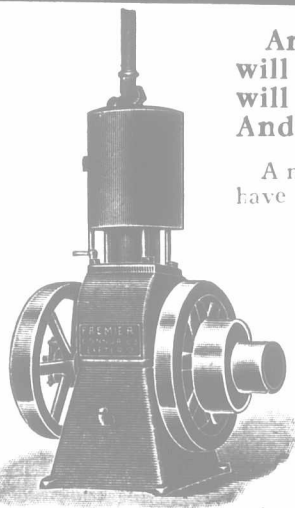
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require any.

News of the Week

Mr. Fred S. Haines, Meadowvale, Ont., has been awarded the gold medal at Antwerp for both painting and drawing. Mr. Haines is well known as a painter of dogs, and some of his pictures have been reproduced in "The Farmer's Advocate."

The death occurred on Tuesday last of Hon. S. H. Blake, at the age of 79. He was for many years prominent in both social and educational work, an ardent church man, and was in the front rank in his profession as a lawyer. He was a son of the late Chancellor Blake, and brother of Hon. Edward Blake, both equally prominent men in Canadian life and politics.

With a legacy of \$25,000 left by the late Lord Strathcona for the purpose, the first leper colony in the United Kingdom will be established in England next fall, in a deserted part of Essex. There are only twenty cases of leprosy in the United Kingdom, but these are widely scattered. The colony will provide for their isolation and treatment, a well-equipped hospital being included in the plans.

The funeral in Vienna of the nine Austrian officers and men, killed in a sham battle in the air last Sunday, was attended by a fleet of air-ships, draped and carrying mourning flags. The air-ships formed an aerial escort for the procession, circled round above the cemetery while the service was in progress, and then flew off at the close.

It is reported that King Peter of Serbia has abdicated the throne, in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander. His eldest son, Prince George, renounced all claim to the throne in 1909.

On June 25th the city of Salem, Mass., was swept by a fire which destroyed one thousand buildings and a score of manufacturing plants, rendered ten thousand people homeless, and caused a loss estimated at twenty millions. The fire originated in a leather factory, and destroyed every building in a path two miles long and over half a mile wide. The great destruction is said to be due to insufficient water pressure.

A despatch from Shanghai reports the mutiny of the garrison of the city of Kalgan. The six thousand soldiers looted the city, then burned it, killing all who resisted. At daybreak they left the city and fled towards the Mongolian border.

Man's Debt to Animals.

I have observed that before men can be gentle and broad-minded with each other, they are always gentle and broad-minded about beasts. These dumb things, so beautiful (even the plain ones) in their different ways, and so touching in their dumbness, do draw us to magnanimity, and help the wings of our hearts to grow. No, I don't think I exaggerate, my friend; God knows I don't want to! . . . But I feel—I seem to know that most of us, deep down, really love these furred and feathered creatures that cannot save themselves from us—that are like our own children, because they are helpless; that are in a way scared, because in them we watch, and through them we understand, these greatest blessings of the earth—Beauty and Freedom. They give us so much; they ask nothing from us. What can we do in return but spare them all the suffering we can? No, my friend, I do not think—whether for their sakes or our own—that I exaggerate.—John Galsworthy.

Teacher—"What little boy can tell me where the home of the swallow is?"
Small Boy—"Is it the stummick?"

Beautiful Rugs Made From Old Carpets

We have installed special machinery for making over old Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry or Ingrain carpets into rugs. No carpet is too worn to be used. These rugs are reversible and unequalled for durability.

All carpets are washed and treated by our sanitary method before being cut for weaving.

We also manufacture old-fashioned rag rugs—Stock patterns for sale; made from new materials.

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Scotch Bates and Booth. Yes, we have them, pure Scotch; pure Booth and Scotch topped Bates. Young bulls of either strain. Heifers, from calves up. One particularly good 2-year-old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.

GEO. E. MORDEN & SON,
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns Wanted

I wish to buy one carload of good shorthorns, young cows or heifers and one good young bull; all pedigreed. Write particulars of breeding and price at once

J. S. McCallum, Carswell, Ontario.



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

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

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

S. C. White Leghorns—Great laying and prize winning strains, eggs \$1 per 15, a hatch guaranteed, \$4 per 100. **GEO. D. FLETCHER,** R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ontario. Phone Erin.



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

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

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WANTED—An experienced man to operate the bottling and milk-receiving department of a retail milk dairy. Qualifications and references required. Address Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal West, P. Q.

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

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

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Think it Over.

Seated beneath a palm in the garden of his Florida villa at Miami, William Jennings Bryan stoutly advocated the need for elderly and even old men in politics.

"I agree with Metchnikoff," he said, "that the old and elderly make far and away the best statesmen."

Mr. Bryan laughed, tapped his knee with his palm-leaf fan, and added:—

"No man is too old to learn, and no man is too young to think he is too old to learn."

Stick to One Vine.

By E. A. Brininstool.

When we boys were little shavers—father used to make us go
In the berry-pickin' season where the black-caps used to grow;
With our tin pails full of luncheon we would start at break of day,
And till milkin' time at evenin' in the old woodlot we'd stay;
I remember father's sayin', "Now, when you start in to pick,
If you want to fill your pail up to the brim, an' fill it quick,
Git a bush an' freeze right to it, till you've stripped it clean an' bare,
Don't go rangin' through the bushes, pickin' here an' pickin' there;
'Tain't the chap who picks a little, from each bush there is in sight,
Who will have the largest pailful when we leave the patch to-night,
But the boy who picks a bush out, an' sticks to it, will not fail
In the end, to have the biggest lot of berries in his pail."

Since my boyhood days I've noticed often, time an' time again,
That ol' sayin' of my father's is as true to-day as then,
You will never get the best things of this life unless you stay
Anchored to a single purpose, let it be whate'er it may;
Don't go stragglin' through life's pasture, tryin' this an' tryin' that,
All the while not really knowin' where, or why, or what you're at;
Find a bush and stay right with it, don't be drawn aside, to go
Where the pickin' looks more pleasant 'cause the berries thicker grow;
Don't have irons in the fire that you have no time to tend,
For you'll surely burn your finger an' regret it in the end,
Stick right to one honest purpose, an' you'll find you'll seldom fail
To be pretty sure of getting all the berries in your pail.—Ex.

The Sundowner.

I lie a mere log on the tide of life,
Afloat on the fitful river,
Unmoved by the din and shouts of strife,
That rise from the ships for ever.
Secure with my friend the river I glide
O'er placid pools and shallows;
Beneath the silver fishes hide,
Above us flit the swallows.
Constant the live-long summer's day
The sunshine woos the river,
And laden winds with spoils of May
Float by returning never.

No troubles I fear, the river's my friend,
In calms or through rapids dashing,
E'en whirlpools we flout as we descend,
To emerge in the sunbeams flashing.
So onward we go to the quiet sea,
With the ships dismantled lying,
Where storms or rapids no more be,
But peace and the spent winds sighing.

—Peter Sinclair.

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.]

WEDDING QUERIES.

For a wedding about the middle of September, what style of hat would be most suitable for a bride to wear? (I mean, would a winter hat do?) What color would you advise with white-satin dress? Also, what color of shoes or pumps? The bride is dark complexioned. Can you advise any simple remedy to remove tan or freckles? Should hat be worn while ceremony is being performed? Would same hat do to wear with blue suit for travelling? How should hair be dressed? Should gloves be worn during ceremony? If so, what color? Does it make much difference if there is not a wedding-march played if it is inconvenient? What salads and

dishes, also courses, I may say, for a luncheon about twelve o'clock?

How should bride and groom be taken to station? There will be no bridesmaid or groomsman.

Please fill out an invitation form and an announcement.

The bride's parents' house is not very large. Would it be quite suitable to have ceremony performed in room where luncheon is to be served? Should guests be seated at table, and how? Bride and groom, parents, minister and relatives, or invited guests. Kindly state how they should be seated.

Not to take up too much time and space, I'll close, thanking you for the many favors. **FAIR BEAUTY.**

Sorry to have kept you waiting so long, but it is not possible always to answer questions immediately, they have to be taken in turn. "First come, first served." However, as you do not intend to be married till September, this should be in time to give you the information desired.

First of all, the only "essentials" for a wedding are the bride and groom, the clergyman, and the license; even the ring is not indispensable, as something else can be, and has been substituted for it on an emergency. Everything else is a mere matter of means, personal opinion, and good taste.

The conventional white-satin wedding dress with train, will call for veil, white-satin or kid slippers, and long, white gloves. Anything else would be incongruous. If the dress is short, any pretty, light, summer hat could be worn; and the wearing of gloves, though preferable, is a matter of choice. A winter hat would not be suitable to wear so early in the season. The gloves should be worn during the ceremony, and the left-hand one quietly removed at the giving of the ring. With a blue going-away gown, a pretty fall hat would be suitable. Wear your hair just as usual. You don't want to look or feel unnatural or "fixed up." If you have a friend who could play the Wedding March for you, it would be very nice, but it is perfectly immaterial, and can be omitted without making the slightest difference.

If your house is small, how would it do to have an open-air wedding, on the lawn? This would be very pretty, and could be easily arranged (only one would have to be prepared for the accident of bad weather), and a buffet luncheon might be served in a marquee on the lawn, or in the house. This is much more sociable, and easier to arrange than a formal wedding breakfast. The refreshments should be prettily arranged on side tables, and the gentlemen of the party can help to hand around the sandwiches, ices, etc. Some seats should be provided, but most of the guests will probably prefer to partake of refreshments while walking about chatting with each other. The bride and groom are usually driven to the station, but this detail is the province of the groom to attend to. A simple buffet luncheon would consist of two or three kinds of sandwiches, thin bread and butter, several varieties of cake, salads, ices, jellies, ice cream, tea or coffee, or both, either hot or iced, and lemonade. In the event of unfavorable weather, when the wedding would have to take place in the house, the buffet luncheon would be much the better plan, as so much room would not be required as for the setting of a large table. The generally-accepted forms for invitations and announcements are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter

MARY

and

MR. THOMAS GREEN,

on Monday morning, September the fifth,
at eleven o'clock.
Main Street. Smithville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith

have the honor of announcing
the marriage of their daughter

MARY

to

MR. THOMAS GREEN,

on Monday morning, September the fifth,
nineteen hundred and fourteen.
Main Street. Smithville, Ont.



"It's Just Three Weeks Since the Old Barn Burned"

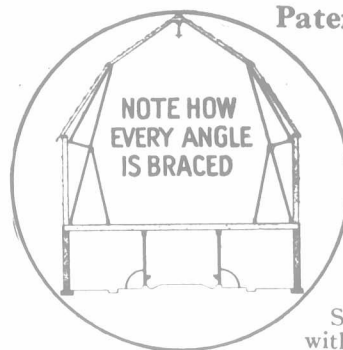
[T used to take months to build a barn—that was the old style barn, crowded full of heavy and costly timbers.

Now—in 1914—the best barn in the world can be put up in a few days. Ask Mr. Roth, of Shakespeare. It took just one day for ten men to put up the frame of his 80-foot barn. We said the *best* barn. That's what the best farmers tell us. That's what you will say, too, first time you see the Steel Truss Barn.

Farmers who have never had a chance to build with steel and iron can hardly grasp what this new idea means to them. You will not either, until you get the complete information we are ready to put in your hands.

Steel Truss Barns

Patented in Canada and United States.



Think now of a barn that is fire-proof—lightning-proof—weather-proof. No fear of loss, no expense for paint or repairs; no reshingling. No rotting of sills or beams! This is the Steel Truss Barn. It is the biggest thing since McCormick invented the reaper.

Think of putting up a barn in a few days with a few men! Think of buying a barn—ready made! Think of a barn without beams to get in the way of the hay fork! Think of actually saving money on a barn like this! Send us the coupon and learn more about building with steel and iron at a price that puts wood out of the question.

Goes to You Complete

Trusses of double angle steel take the place of the old clumsy beams, and make a far stronger frame. There is not a piece of wood in the barn that cannot be handled by one man. The covering is the famous Acorn Corrugated iron. The windows are wired-glass in metal frames, set into sheets of corrugated iron—just as easy to set in place as any other part of the covering. Big metal-covered doors, bird-proof track, and complete door hardware are supplied.

Everything needed in the building, including the finest hay fork outfit made—all the lumber, metal ridge, cornices, eaves, ventilators—even the nails—are shipped from our factories ready for you to start building.

Eight Factories Ready to Ship.

The day an order for a Steel Truss Barn is received, it is loaded on the cars and started on its way to your nearest depot. Eight factories in Canada are equipped to make prompt deliveries of these complete barns.

You simply tell us the size you want, leave the worry about plans and specifications to us. We undertake to send you a barn that will do service for your grandchildren's children—that will be the best barn in your neighborhood—and that will cost you less than the old style barn made of wood.

Information is cheerfully given. Write, and we will explain every detail clearly. Use the coupon to save time.

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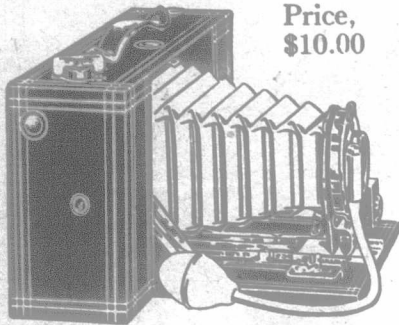
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Send me full information about Steel Truss Barns advertised in London Farmer's Advocate.

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Shingle & Siding Co.
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Price,
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THE No. 3A Folding Brownie takes a picture just the size of a post card (3¼ x 5½ ins.). Like the other Brownies it loads in daylight, using Kodak film cartridges of six or ten exposures. It is fitted with automatic shutter for instantaneous or time exposures.

The developing and printing can be done at home without a dark room, or if you prefer, films being light and non-breakable may be readily mailed to your dealer for developing and printing.

Brownies from \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Illustrated catalogue of Kodak and Brownie Cameras free at the dealers, or by mail.

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Superfluous Hair



On the face, neck, hands or arms can not be permanently removed by any other treatment but Electrolysis. Our method is sure, safe, positively permanent, practically painless and altogether harmless. Over 22 years' experience. Six expert operators. Come during summer for treatment if afflicted.

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ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
APPLIED SCIENCE Including ENGINEERING
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST '22
G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

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

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

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Some recipes for salads, sandwiches, etc., will appear in an early issue, and below will be found recipes for the removal of tan and freckles.

In large and fashionable weddings, where a large number of guests are to be invited, arrangements are necessarily more elaborate, and every detail has to be carefully planned and thought out; but in ordinary cases the more simply things are managed the more successful and enjoyable they are likely to be, and the smaller will be the demand upon the time, money and energy of the family. Have all your plans made early, and everything seen to well beforehand; and, above all things, dear bride-to-be, remember that the ceremony itself is the important thing—nothing else matters—and you don't want on your wedding-day to be so tired or embarrassed or nervous that you cannot realize its solemnity and beauty.

To Relieve Sunburn.—Apply vaseline, cold cream, witch-hazel, buttermilk, or any other soothing application. Boracic acid or toilet powder, applied before going into the sun, will often protect a tender skin.

To Remove Freckles.—The following treatment has been recommended: Mix strained lemon juice, powdered borax, and fine sugar, in the proportion of one teaspoonful of lemon juice to a quarter of a dram of borax and a half dram of sugar. Mix together, and let them stand for a week in a glass bottle. Then rub a little on the hands and face at night.

Dear Friends.—In addition to the answers to Fair Beauty given below, there seem to be still some more vexed questions anent weddings to be cleared up.

Wedding invitations should be sent out any time from four to two (not later) weeks before the date announced for the ceremony. Announcements should be sent out the day of the wedding. Invitations should be sent to the wife and family of the officiating clergyman.

Wedding presents should be acknowledged as soon as possible by the bride-to-be personally, and by note; a mere verbal "thank you" is not considered sufficient.

Wedding cake is now usually cut and put in suitable little boxes, placed on a table in the hall, and each guest takes one, on leaving. This can all be done beforehand, and save the work afterwards.

We give an illustration of a pretty out-door wedding which took place near here not long ago. If there is a lawn or grounds of sufficient size, this is very pretty, and saves a lot of arranging for a house affair. If the refreshments can be served from a marquee on the lawn, or from a veranda, it will also simplify matters, and if the weather is warm, be much more pleasant than a house "breakfast."

In our issue of May 28 (answers to Helen) the order of the wedding procession is given, also a suitable menu for a wedding breakfast.

RECIPE FOR GREEN CUCUMBER PICKLES.

One quart of vinegar, ½ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons mustard, ½ cup flour, a little red pepper, celery seed. Mix sugar, mustard and flour to a smooth paste with a little cold vinegar. Stir into the boiling vinegar. Peel and slice thin green cucumbers the night before. Let them stand in weak salt water. Drain off in morning. Drop cucumbers in dressing. Boil just a second, and can while hot. FARMER'S WIFE.

Your question is answered above.

Gertrude M. Hutt, Athol, P. Q., sends the following directions for making salt beads:

Salt Beads.—Dissolve three tablespoons of salt into three tablespoons of hot water, add two tablespoons of cornstarch, and stir the salt and cornstarch together till the lumps are all out, then add the dye, putting in as much as you think sufficient. You may put in blueing if you like. One teaspoon will be plenty. Use a thimble to measure the beads so they will be all the same size.

You can string them on a hatpin, or stick a pin in the middle of each one. When dry, string them by themselves, or with tiny gold or steel beads.

RE CARNATIONS.

I would like so much to know the treatment to be given to carnations. Mine have about finished blossoming. Should they be left in pots and boxes, or broken to pieces and rooted afresh? Hoping you will help me.

AN ADVERTISER.

We have consulted a florist here, who says that it is too late now to slip your carnations. The best thing to do with them now is to plant them out in the garden, cutting off some of the long stalks, and leave them there till fall, then take them up, pot them, and bring them in. The proper time for taking cuttings from the plants is in January.

Seasonable Cookery.

COOL DESERTS FOR HOT DAYS.

Orange Souffle.—Ingredients, 6 oranges, sliced and peeled, sugar, custard, yolks of 3 eggs, a pint of milk, grating of orange peel for flavor, white of eggs. Put into a glass dish a layer of oranges, then one of sugar, and so on until all the oranges are used, and let it stand two hours; make a soft-boiled custard in the above proportions, and pour over the oranges, when cool enough not to break the dish. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten to taste and pour over the top. Serve cold.

Orange Fool.—Juice of three Seville oranges, 2 well beaten eggs, ½ pint of cream, a little nutmeg and cinnamon, white sugar to taste. Mix the orange juice with the eggs, cream and spices. Sweeten to taste. The orange juice must be carefully strained. Set the whole over a slow fire, and stir it until it becomes about the thickness of melted butter; on no account must it be allowed to boil; then pour into a dish for eating cold.

Coffee Cream.—Put two tablespoonfuls of gelatine to soak in one-half cup of water. Then add two tablespoonfuls of strong coffee and one-half cup of sugar, dissolved in one-half cup of water. Let this mixture stand on the ice until it begins to harden, then beat in one cup of whipped cream. Set it again on the ice until it hardens.

Strawberry Charlotte.—One ounce gelatine, ½ pint cold water, 1 quart strawberries, 1 cupful powdered sugar, ½ pint cream, 6 sponge cake lady-fingers. Soak the gelatine in cold water until soft, then place on the stove to dissolve. Press the berries through a sieve, add the sugar, and when the gelatine is clear and cold stir that in also. Whip the cream to a froth and add this to the gelatine and berries. Line the bottom of a tin ring mould with a round of white paper, and the sides with split lady-fingers, pour in the mixture, set on ice and serve when hard.

Strawberry Trifle.—One pint of hulled berries and ½ cupful of sugar are mashed together and set aside for 1 hour, then passed through a sieve to obtain the juice. One ounce of gelatine is soaked in ½ cupful of cold water for ½ hour, then 4 tablespoonfuls of sugar and 1 cupful of boiling water are added. When the gelatine is dissolved and the mixture has become lukewarm, the berry juice and the juice of two lemons are added. The mixture is then strained and set in a cold place. When it begins to stiffen, ½ pint of whipped cream is beaten into it, and it is then set on the ice to harden. Serve with cream or soft custard.

Fruit Ices.—Dissolve 3 pounds of fine white sugar in 2 quarts of water, and 1 quart of finely-strained juice of any desired fruit, and freeze the same as ice cream. It requires more time than the latter, and will not increase so much in bulk. For orange and strawberry ices add the juice of 1 large lemon.

The way to make strawberries digestible to those who are unable to eat



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We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS' TRIAL. DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write us a postal, and catalogue and full information will be sent to you Free Postpaid by return mail. Do not wait. Write it now. HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited Dept. 9 TORONTO, Canada

HOLSTEINS WANTED

From six to ten, females. Would like one or two cows and their daughters, or all one family preferred. Give name, sire and dam, with lowest cash price first letter.

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Richards QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

"It Is Simply Invaluable"

That is Mr. Stewart's Opinion of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Mr. Israel Stewart, of Desmond, Ont., has given Douglas' Egyptian Liniment a very thorough test, and this is what he says about it.

"After using and making some remarkable and speedy cures with Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, I must say that I believe it to be the most wonderful remedy for man and beast I have ever used. We had a horse badly injured in the pasture field and before we were aware of it the wound was in a very bad condition, but Egyptian Liniment soon dislodged everything nasty and a rapid cure was made. In the house it is simply invaluable in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Burns, Sprains or Bruises. It is a boon to humanity."

You owe it to your family, and your stock to keep a bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment always on hand, ready for instant use. It stops bleeding at once. It heals cuts and wounds without inflammation or proud flesh. It quickly takes the pain and swelling out of sprains and bruises of all kinds. In fact it is simply splendid for every trouble of man or beast which a liniment can cure.

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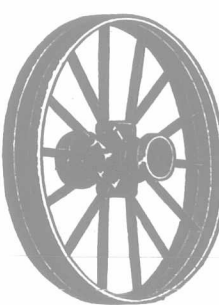
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them on account of dyspepsia or any other cause, is very simple. Cover them with a very large allowance of powdered sugar and then squeeze over them the juice of one or more lemons, which brings out the strawberry flavor more than anything else, and its acidity is counteracted by the large quantity of sugar. The lemon juice should be in the same proportion as the cream would be in the place of which it is used.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Iced Tea.—Allow 1 teaspoonful of tea for each person. Add cold water (a cupful for each teaspoonful of tea) and let stand 4 hours. Strain and serve in glasses with a slice of lemon, and ice and sugar to suit the taste of each person.

Gingerade.—Dissolve 3 pounds of loaf sugar in 2 gallons of water; then add the well-beaten whites of 3 eggs, and 2 ounces of ground Jamaica ginger; it is well to moisten the ginger before adding it to the whole with just a little water. Now place this over the fire in a porcelain kettle, bring slowly to the boiling point, skim and stand aside to settle: when cold add the juice of 1 large lemon and 1/2 of a yeast cake, dissolved in 2 tablespoonfuls of warm water: mix thoroughly and strain. Fill into bottles, cork tightly and tie the corks, and stand at once in a cool place. It will be ready to use in about 2 days.

Orange Drink.—Use ripe, thin-skinned oranges. Squeeze the juice through a sieve. To every pint of juice add 1 1/2 lbs. sugar. Boil and skim as long as scum arises, then take it off and bottle. A little of this in a glass of ice-water makes a delicious, wholesome drink.

Iced Strawberry Shrub.—Sprinkle over 20 lbs. of ripe berries 30 cents worth of tartaric acid, cover the berries with cold water, and let the whole stand for 24 hours, then strain. If a very rich shrub be desired, this juice should be poured over 20 lbs. more of fresh berries, and allowed to stand for from 12 to 24 hours; then strain again and add a pound of sugar for every pint of juice. Boil rapidly for 5 minutes, then simmer a while, cool and bottle. For a pleasant and healthful beverage use 1-3 shrub to 2-3 water, and serve in glasses with a lump of ice in each.

The Scrap Bag.

A successful way to clean white yokes and cuffs without removing them from a waist or dress is to cover them with a mixture of two parts white cornmeal and one part powdered borax. Leave this on over night, then brush it off thoroughly.


To prevent accidents with bottles of poison, buy a dozen tiny bells, and every time a bottle of poison is brought into the house, tie a bell to the neck. Even in the dark the bell will tinkle its warning and save many serious accidents.

To keep slender vases from tipping over when filled with flowers, put shot or heavy pebbles in the bottom.

When shelling peas it is worth while to keep the pods, wash them, boil separately, and rub through a sieve; the puree will make excellent pea soup with or even without the addition of some fresh peas.

Do not forget that cupboards and wardrobes where clothes are kept need frequent airing. On a sunny day open the doors and leave them open for several hours. Never put away a dress bodice without first airing it. Attention to little details like this, which keep one's clothes fresh and sweet, is well worth while.

There is nothing like soap bark to remove grease and dirt from clothing. Get ten cents' worth from the drug store, steep a few pieces in hot water for a few minutes, then rub the soiled places thoroughly with it, having a linen towel folded under the soiled spot to absorb the grease. Rub till nearly dry, and the spot is clean.



In every State of the Union ---you'll find Fords outnumbering any other car three to one. And there's a reason aside from the purchase price. They do the job---they run all the time---they get you there-and-back at half the cost of the steam-engine types.


Runabout \$600. Touring Car \$650. Town Car \$900—f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. Complete with equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from any branch, or from Ford Motor Co., Ford, Ont.

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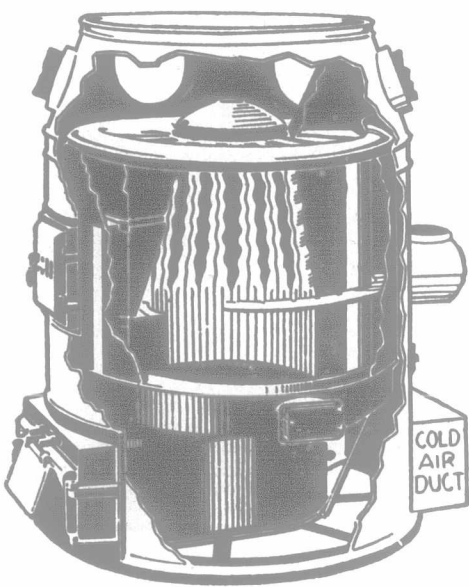
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The matter of lightning protection has been taken up by the Government Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, also by the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Ontario at their annual meeting in Toronto in January, 1914, and they strongly advocate all farmers to protect their buildings against lightning, and to see that the rods are properly put on, as the erection of the rod is one of the most essential parts. They advocate copper rods.

We manufacture the highest-grade copper rods and their equipment that can be put on the market, and are the oldest exclusive lightning rod manufacturers in Canada.

All our agents and their erectors are experienced men trained by the company, so that perfect installation of the rodding can be depended upon. Write us, and we will have our local agent make an estimate for you.

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Questions and Answers

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

To Get Help.

Would you give me the addresses of some person or agency through whom it might be possible to procure help, both male and female, on a farm. Especially do we need help in the house.

J. T. N.

Ans.—You might write the Immigration Secretary of the Salvation Army, 20 Albert street, Toronto; The Boys' Farmers' League, Winona, Ont., or Cunard Steamship Co., Immigration Dept., King Street West, Toronto, or the Provincial Immigration Dept., Toronto.

Line Fence.

I am a subscriber to your paper and see a lot of valuable reading in it. I own a farm bound on the north-west corner by a lot of 25 acres which is kept for a wood-lot, and the owners refuse to keep up half of the line fence. I want to know if I can compel them to keep up half, as most people do?

A. L.

Ans.—If it is virgin forest he cannot be compelled to fence it. Line-fencing matters are under municipal control, and we advise that you see your township clerk.

Drainage.

A has a tile ditch across fifty acres emptying into an open ditch which runs across B's fifty acres. In order to have a good outlet, is A compelled to clean all of this ditch out when it fills up, B having tile emptying into the open ditch also? If not, what share would each have? B has cattle running in the field through which this open ditch runs, constantly tramping dirt into it. Can A compel him to stop this, and would not an engineer order tile to be put in?

B. B.

Ans.—It is always best to settle such matters among yourselves. We do not think one man should be expected to keep all the ditch clean when it is doing both good, and an engineer would apportion the cleaning according to the estimated good each party received. We are not in a position to state just what portion each should undertake, nor do we know, not being familiar with the land in question, whether tile would be ordered or not. If they were, both would share in the expense. You cannot compel a man to stop pasturing his own land.

Forcing Moults.

Some months ago I read an interesting article upon forcing hens to moult in order to procure early winter layers. The method advocated was to crate-fatten them, which method is the exact opposite of the one I saw being followed by the late Mr. Gilbert, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which was starving. I have followed the "starving," and certainly get my hens to lay in the autumn, but I would much prefer to follow the other system. If you have any experience yourself, or if any of your many readers force their hens to moult, I would be so glad to see some more letters on the subject in your magazine, as the time is rapidly approaching. I would like to add that I advertised my eggs for sale in "The Farmer's Advocate" with most gratifying results. The orders came quicker than my hens could fill them for a time.

AN ADVERTISER.

Ans.—The recognized system is to starve the hens for four or five days about the middle of August, giving only about one-third the usual quantity of feed, and supplying water and green feed rather sparingly. After the fourth day, feed the usual grain ration, with a wet or dry mash. The dry mash is considered by many to be the better. It should be composed of wheat, bran, middlings, corn meal, gluten meal, beef scraps, and perhaps a little linseed meal. Other grains may be used.

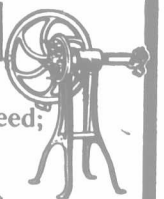
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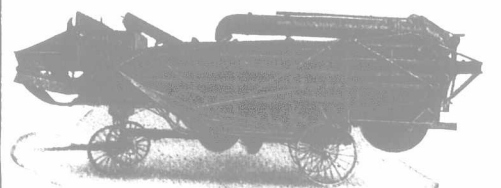
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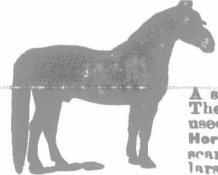
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Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Pink Eye.

1. How long will the disease known as pink eye remain in the system of a horse?
2. Is it possible to get a mare that has had the disease this season, in foal, and if so, how long after having the disease should she be bred?

T. A. C. T.

Ans.—1. Pink eye is a name given to a certain form of influenza. The course of the disease varies greatly in different animals. Some make a complete recovery in from 10 to 14 days, while in others it may be much longer, and in some it proves fatal. We may say that in most cases that recover, the animal has made a perfect recovery in between three and four weeks. The disease does not remain in the system after the animal's temperature, respirations, pulse, appetite and spirits become normal.

2. The mare should show oestrus and conceive in at most three weeks after recovery from the disease, and should be bred during the first period of oestrus after full recovery.

V.

Developing Action, Etc.

1. I have a Thoroughbred yearling with action characteristic of his breed. I want to develop higher action. Would tips harm him? Could I not weight him with a leather tube filled with heavy material and attached to his foot?

2. Colt had joint-ill, but is now in good health. Some of his joints are enlarged, and he has a lump on his shin.

H. V.

Ans.—1. It is not possible to develop extreme and flashy action in a typical Thoroughbred, neither is it considered desirable to do so. Most horsemen are delighted when they get a horse of any breed that is typical, and has typical action. Of course, you can increase the height of action to some extent by wearing weights on the feet. It is possible you might arrange a tube filled with shot or other material so that it would not scarify or injure him, but at the same time we think that better results can be got from iron in the usual way.

2. You may be able to reduce these enlargements to some extent by blistering or rubbing well once daily with a liniment made of 4 drams each of biniodide and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol.

Western Oil.

Here is something which may interest some of our readers. It is an editorial from "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" of Winnipeg, Man., on oil.

"It is natural and right that our natural resources should be utilised. In Alberta there are many indications of an oil field. If such a field actually exists, it should belong to the people rather than to any particular set of individuals who organize themselves into a company and extract their dividends from that which, in reality, does not belong to them. Nevertheless, they have a right to exploit under the laws of the country.

"The real-estate boom is now silent, and this oil exploitation is gradually sweeping this Western country, and money that was hardly thought to exist is being and has recently been invested in Alberta oil companies. We do not know whether oil really exists in paying quantities, and most of the companies know not whether there is any oil to be found under their claim. At the present time it is a pure gamble whether a real oil field exists, but it is not a gamble that every possible means is being taken to usurp the people's money.

"In due time, no doubt, oil stock, or supposed oil stock, will be peddled through the agricultural communities. If any farmer has funds which he is indifferent as to his losing, let him invest. In other words, warning is in order to beware of mortgaging a farm or putting any capital whatever in oil stock until it passes beyond the speculative stage, and until knowledge of the reliability of the oil company is known, and any money put into oil should be put in as a speculation and not as an investment."

Fifth Annual

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I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality, come and see me, I can show you the best lot of stallions you ever saw.

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 Horses, Shetland Ponies, Brown Swiss Cattle. Some nice young Hackneys and Shetlands for sale. Stallions, Mares and Geldings.
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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Virginia Sarsaparilla.
 What is the enclosed plant? I found it growing in the woods.
 CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Plant for identification which is characterized by producing from the end of a running, half-woody rootstock two outgrowths—one a single leaf-stalk dividing into three branches each bearing from three to five serrate leaflets, the other a fruiting peduncle crowned with three umbels, each bearing about a dozen five-sectioned fruits. It grows in mixed woods, and loves to run along a place where a log has rotted away.

This plant, technically called *Aralia nudicanlis*, belongs to the same family as the Chinese ginseng. An infusion of its rootstock is employed in domestic practice as a stimulant and alterative; it promotes perspiration. Some of its local names are Virginia sarsaparilla, false sarsaparilla, small spikenard, and wild liquorice.

Horse—Wintering Bees—Value of Stover.

1. Is the Clyde stallion, Laird of Buchlyvie (imp.) (15079), any relation to Baron o' Buchlyvie?

2. What style of structure would you recommend for a winter bee-house in a climate that drops to 45 degrees below zero in the winter, with two to four feet of snow?

3. What would you consider a fair value for corn stover, with timothy hay selling at \$20 per ton on the farm?
 LAC LA FEMME.

Ans.—1. The Clydesdale horse, Laird of Buchlyvie (15079), was sired by Lord Adams, and he by Prince Thomas. He is not closely related to Baron o' Buchlyvie.

2. Where the temperature goes so low, it would likely be advisable to winter the bees in a special cellar built mainly under ground, and with double doors to keep out frost, and double windows, if any. The temperature should be kept uniform, at about 45 degrees F. It is well in building to allow plenty of space, and to provide a chimney so that a stove may be set up during extremely cold snaps. The cellar should be reasonably dry, and a means of keeping the cellar well ventilated should be provided. We have had no experience with bees in a climate which goes down to 45 degrees below zero. Many successful bee-keepers winter the bees outside by placing four colonies in their hives in what they call tenement hives. Two hives are placed on the platform of lumber forming the bottom side by side, and two others are placed in front of these, all standing back to back. They are built of half-inch lumber 23 inches high, and roofed with lumber covered with roofing paper. Three 7/8-inch holes are placed in the outer case. This case is set on blocks, one at each corner. Between the group of hives and the case is packed with shavings, dry leaves, straw, or chaff. This is successful where temperatures are not too low, but might not answer in your climate. What do bee-keepers think?

3. Various experimenters in the United States have come to the conclusion that one ton of timothy hay fed alone, is worth as much as three tons of first-class, dry, whole-corn stover for cattle. There is an advantage in using it with other feeds, and there is also a great difference in the stover.

CONFESSED.

"Once again my orders have been disobeyed," said the master in a certain public school sternly. "Who is the miscreant?" Not a soul answered, and a tragic silence prevailed. "This matter shall be settled once and for all," he went on in the same icy manner, "and if none will tell, every boy in the class shall be thrashed."

Every boy, therefore, was duly thrashed, but no one would breathe the culprit's name, until suddenly, as the last boy was about to receive his share of punishment the cane was withheld. Fixing a keen look on the lad, the master said, "Now, if you tell me who did this action I will not punish you."

"All right, sir, I did it," came the hesitating reply.


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Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters. Have always on hand to offer a good selection of young bulls and heifers from the best milking families, also a choice selection of Leicesters of both sexes including a choice imp. 3-year-old rams suitable for show purposes.

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We have on hand for sale three extra quality shearing rams also some very choice lambs of both sexes at very reasonable prices.
Situating one mile east Lucan Crossing.
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Parties wishing to purchase good dual purpose Shorthorns should inspect our herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. One right good bull for sale, a sure calf getter; good cattle and no big prices.

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FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS—Present offering: Two choice bulls, suitable for high-class herd headers, 8 to 11 mos., and females all ages. Present stock bull, "Royal Bruce" (Imp.)=55038=George D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont. Erin Station, C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone

Shorthorns Poland Chinas and Chester Whites—Am offering some choice young bulls and calves. Boars fit for service, sows in farrow and young pigs of either sex, both breeds. Quality and prices right. **Geo. G. Gould, Edgars Mills, Ont., Essex County.**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Fur Farming in Prince Edward Island

The annual report for 1913 of the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture contains interesting particulars relating to fur farming in the province, and especially to the silver-fox-breeding industry. It is stated that the industry has proved to be a most lucrative one during the past three or four years, and its economic results have been in many ways remarkable. It has created great corporate activity in a field where such enterprise had been conspicuously lacking, insomuch that there were more new industrial and trading companies chartered in the province in the year 1912 than in forty years before, while in 1913 the new companies exceeded both in their numbers and capitalization all that had been incorporated since the province was united with Canada, including those of 1912.

An Act passed by the Legislature in April, 1913, imposes a tax of 1 p.c. on the value of the increases in foxes in lieu of the income tax of 1½ p.c. formerly paid, and under this Act an official enumeration and valuation of the young foxes was made in August last. This valuation was made under sworn statements from every fox ranch as to the number, character, and legal ownership of its animals. The total number of fox ranches was found to be 277, and of foxes of all grades 3,130, which are tabulated as Silvers, Crosses, Reds, and Unclassed, respectively. The table also gives the number of old and young foxes, the number of vixens and males, and the number of breeding and non-breeding vixens.

Description.	Silvers No.	Crosses No.	Reds No.	Unclassed No.	Total No.
Vixens (breeding).....	215	84	118	1	418
Vixens (non-breeding).....	243	66	105	66	480
Total vixens.....	458	150	223	67	898
Males (old).....	441	144	194	59	838
Total old foxes.....	889	294	417	126	1,736
1913 young.....	708	271	414	6	1,394
Total foxes.....	1,602	565	831	132	3,130

Estimated value of the fox-breeding industry in Prince Edward Island, December 31, 1913.

899 Old Silvers at \$10,000 each.....	\$ 8,990,000
703 Young Silvers at \$7,000 each.....	4,921,000
294 Old Crosses at \$2,000 each.....	588,000
271 Young Crosses at \$1,000 each.....	271,000
417 Old Reds at \$75 each.....	31,275
414 Young Reds at \$66 each.....	27,125
50 Blue Foxes at \$400 each.....	20,000
130 Unclassed Foxes at \$1,000 each.....	130,000
277 ranches and ranch properties at \$750 each.....	207,750

Total estimated value.....\$15,186,150

It is stated that at present the foxes in captivity in the province could not be purchased for \$15,000,000. The above estimated valuation is equal to twice the value of all the cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry, as shown by the Canada.

(Continued on next page.)

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH THIS CANNING MACHINE AT HOME!

Here is the ideal practical canning apparatus for home canning surplus fruits and vegetables. It is simple, easy to operate and inexpensive. Enables you to get top prices for your product, saves early ripenings and windfalls, and protects you against the price-lowering effects of an overloaded market. The

Modern Canner

does away with heavy waste, and earns big profits. Built in three sizes—1,000, 2,000 and 4,000 cans in ten hours. We have eliminated all middlemen and agents. Every fruit grower, farmer and market gardener needs our free booklet. Write for it to-day before you leave this page.

The Modern Canner Co. Canadian Branch
St. Jacobs, Ont.



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Bell Phone

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

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

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

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

MITCHELL BROS. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction BURLINGTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord =87184=; Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 0th; 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old; 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding.

A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Long-distance Phone.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in September and are offering females of all ages, have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman =87800=.

One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock.

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

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS

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

FRANK W. SMITH & SON R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.
Scotland Sta., T. H. & B. L.-D. Phone.

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

Glenallen Shorthorns We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or =81332= sired by Uppermill Omega.

GLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO
R. Moore, Manager

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

J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R., C.P.R. Telephone and Telegraph

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS OF MOST FASHIONABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladies, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D. Phone

F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO

"LIGHT RUNNING"

That, together with close skimming, which is guaranteed in the *Empire*, is the point to look for in a separator, because light running means more than simply ease of turning the crank. The enemy of the separator is friction and light-running means absence of friction—and that means long life for the machine.

Among the reasons for the light-running of the

EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR

It has fewer moving parts and fewer bearings, its bowl is 20% lighter than others, it has a unique, exclusive, three-ball bearing supporting the bowl spindle. This three-ball bearing is found only on the *Empire*—it supports the bowl on a bearing that is practically frictionless and yet keeps it perfectly centered—something that is impossible with any other bearing in use.

Mail the coupon attached for our booklet on separators and learn more of these exclusive *Empire* features. A liberal allowance will be made for your old machine on the price of an *Empire*.

The *Baltic* separator, the smallest of which sells at \$15, fills the needs of very small dairy herds.

Would you like information about the famous "Sta-Rite Gasoline Engine?"—They start right and Sta-Rite.

There is still some unoccupied territory in which we would like to secure agents—write us.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada Limited

TORONTO CANADA

Name..... Address.....
Send Book on Empire separators.....
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A2



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VICTORIA, B. C.

Sept. 21 to 26

Horse Races
and other attractions

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MANUFACTURES
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C. P. R. return fare at single rate from all points west of Port Arthur.

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FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

GOOD LUCK CALF MEAL

A perfect milk substitute; put up in 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags and sold at all dealers for \$1.00, \$1.90 and \$3.60 respectively. If your dealer's asleep, write us.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road - TORONTO

Allancroft Dairy & Stock Farm

BEACONSFIELD, P. O., CANADA.

A FEW

Pure-bred Ayrshire and
Pure-bred French-
Canadian Bulls for Sale.

Correspondence or visit solicited.

E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary,
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

High-class Ayrshires—If you are wanting a young bull out of a 50-lbs.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Quebec

DUNGANNON AYRSHIRES For high-class Ayrshires, write us or come and see them. We can sell cows, heifers, heifer calves and 2 richly bred bull calves. Prices right. Long-distance phone. **W. H. Furber, Cobourg, Ont.**

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES—Bonnie's Messenger 32762 in his four-year-old form; dam, or, dam and sire all in R.O.P.; 75 per cent. of his calves have been heifers, and there is no possibility of doubt but that he will be a R.O.P. bull. **James Begg & Son, R. R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

dian Census of 1911, the total of which is given as \$7,488,784. The report states that it is gratifying to note that within the past year the business of fur farming has been extended to other lines than fox-breeding, and that it now includes the rearing in captivity of beaver, raccoon, mink, muskrat, Russian sable, fisher, skunk, and Karakul sheep, the latter producing the celebrated Persian-lamb fur. Herein is the beginning of a number of related live-stock industries, to all of which, climate, soil, and food products are especially well adapted, and which give promise of proving largely profitable in the years to come. Especially is this true of the Karakul sheep, the breeding of which was begun in Prince Edward Island last fall.

Gossip

RECORD PRICES FOR HACKNEY PONIES.

Record prices have been paid for William Foster's Mel Valley Hackney ponies. Thirteen head were sold for £4,116, or an average of over £316 per head. Chief prices were:

	Guineas.
Model Fire, b.g., 4 years, 12 h. 3½ in., by Fireboy—Chas. E. Coxe, U. S. A.	100
Supreme, dk.-b.g., 3 years, 13 h. 1½ in., by Success—Mr. Laurie.	145
Brilliant, dk.-b.g., 4 years, 13 h. 2 in., by Royal Success—Mrs. Van Nievelt van Hattum.	310
Beauty, br. m., 5 years, 13 h. 2 in., by Fire King—Miss Lort.	105
Britannia, br. m., 4 years, 13 h. 1½ in., by Lichfield—Mr. Tunnicliffe.	180
Gay Lad, b. g., 4 years, 14 h. 1½ in., by Mathias—W. W. Bourne.	310
Glenavon Nymph, ch. m., 4 years, 14 h. 2 in., by Middleton King—Mr. Parrock, Johannesburg.	100
Flare, b.g., 7 years, 13 h. 3½ in., by Wrotfeld, Polonius—J. E. Agate.	120
Bauble, dk.-b. m., 7 years, 13 h. 1 in., by Berkeley Claudius—W. W. Bourne.	1,150
Fire, dk.-b. m., 7 years, 13 h. 1½ in., by Royal Success—W. W. Bourne.	410
Famous, b. g., 6 years, 13 h. 3 in., by Whitegate Swell—W. W. Bourne.	140
Fame, b. g., 5 years, 13 h. 3 in., by Royal Success—W. W. Bourne.	325
Miracle, b. m., 7 years, 15 h. 1½ in., by Mathias—Alderman Bewley.	325

Trade Topic.

"ENCOURAGE THE BOYS."

A feature of the fifth annual Toronto Fat-stock Show, to be held at Union Stock-yards, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday, December 11 and 12, this year, is the special prize offered for hogs fed by farm boys. The prizes aggregate as follows: First, \$50; second, \$15; third, \$10. Following conditions to be observed: Competition limited to boys under 25 years. Pen three barrows, bacon type, 170-225 pounds, and must have been fed since weaning at six weeks old by the exhibitor. The provincial Department of Agriculture are offering free term at the O. A. C., at Guelph, along these lines. This is the encouragement a boy needs to make him a good farmer when he is grown, and to stay at "the best place on earth"—on the farm. Full and complete premium lists will be out in a short time. There are several new classes to be competed for this year.

In Colorado, remember, the women vote as well as the men.

In the fall of 1910 a man named Smith was running for sheriff against a man named Jones. One evening just before election, Smith rode up to the barn-yard of an old farmer. The farmer was milking a cow, and was having difficulty with a lusty calf that continually tried to "butt in." The candidate, to gain the favor of the farmer, took the calf between his legs and held it until the milking was done. He then introduced himself: "I am Mr. Smith, the Republican candidate for sheriff of the county. I suppose you know the man who's running against me?"

The farmer's eyes twinkled as he slowly drawled: "Waal, I reckon I do. He's in the house now, holding the baby."



THE BEST FARM LUBRICANTS

Proved best by years of use.

PRAIRIE Harvester Oil

The most durable oil for farm machinery. Unaffected by changes in temperature. Will not gum or corrode. Reduces friction to a minimum. A splendid lubricant.

STANDARD Gas Engine Oil

Meets all requirements for a cylinder oil for gasoline and kerosene engines. Lubricates properly under all conditions; practically free from carbon. Equally good on external bearings.

Recommended by the leading engineers and engine builders.

Eldorado Castor Oil
Thresher Hard Oil
Arctic Cup Grease



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SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

The Fertilizer that gave the best results on Fall Wheat

Hundreds of Ontario farmers applied Basic Slag costing \$20 per ton to their land last year against Fertilizers costing \$30 per ton and are delighted with the results.

Our Managing Director, Mr. C. R. Walker, will be in Ontario during July arranging agencies in unrepresented districts.

Perhaps you have heard what Basic Slag has done for others and that you would like to make a trial of it on Fall Wheat or you might even be able to join with some of your neighbors and get a car load.

If our proposition interests you make an appointment with Mr. Walker by writing

in the first instance to

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED

SYDNEY :: NOVA SCOTIA



P. D. McARTHUR'S AYRSHIRES

In official record, high testing Ayrshires, that have won scores of prizes, I can surely supply your wants, over 50 to select from. Young bulls of super breeding on record producing lines. Also the 3-year old stock bull, Imp., Whitehall Freetrader, NORTH GEORGETOWN, QUEBEC

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

—Bulls for service of different ages; females all ages. Calves of both sexes. All bred for production and Type. A few pigs of both sexes ready to ship.

ALEX HUME & COMPANY, CAMPBELLFORD, R.R. No. 3

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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING EROS., Chemists
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What Every Dairyman Needs

A clip to hold the cow's tail while milking. Handy and easy to use. Saves the milkers many a nasty blow in the face from the cow's tail while milking. Sent post paid to any address, with full information as to how to use them, upon receipt of 50c. (fifty cents). Address:

R. A. CHAMBERLIN
83 Baywater Ave. Ottawa, Ontario

Holstein Cow For Sale

Rosa De Kol Pietertje 8840, 6 years old. Sire Sir Rosa Pietertje 2997, Dam Countess Pauline De Kol 8827, freshened April 27th and now giving 70-lbs. milk per day. She is in fine condition weighing 1400-lbs. and will produce 20,000-lbs. milk in twelve months. Write or call on—

H. COATES - DUTTON, ONT.

Holsteins for Sale

Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; his dam, sire's dam and ten sister's records average over 31 lbs. butter in seven days. Choice individual. Price \$300.

WM. A. RIFE, Hespeler, Ont.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

1 Holstein Bull, 16 months.

3 Holstein Bulls, 8 months and under.

2 Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions, rising two.

R. M. Holtby, Port Perry R. R. 4, Ont.
Manchester, G. T. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddam's are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter, with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write

A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.
Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Maple Grove Holsteins

Do you know that Tidy Abbekerk Prince is the only bull in the world that sired four 30-lb. cows in one small herd at less than 4 years old. He was bred at Maple Grove. There are just as good or better bred ones here now. If you are interested in this kind, and want to get one at a reasonable or live and let live price, come and see my herd, or write me for breeding and particulars.

H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

The Maple Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.

R.R. No. 5 WALBURN RIVERS
Ingersoll, Ontario

"GETTING BY" WITH IT.

Lord Dufferin delivered an address before the Green class of the McGill University about which a reporter wrote:

"His lordship spoke to the class in the purest ancient Greek, without mispronouncing a word or making the slightest grammatical solecism."

"Good heavens!" remarked Sir Hector Langevin to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, "how did the reporter know that?"

"I told him," was the Conservative statesman's answer.

"But, you don't know Greek."

"True; but I know a little about politics."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Halter With Horse.

If a man sells a horse, is he supposed to deliver the halter with the horse, nothing being said about the halter at the time of the bargain?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—Yes. It is the general custom to give a good halter with a horse when selling him.

A Bad Weed.

Can you tell me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," what the enclosed plant is, and whether it is a noxious weed or hard to get rid of? It was growing among the hay.

T. W. J.

Ans.—The plant sent is bladder campion. When it becomes established it crowds out cultivated crops, and it is difficult to suppress by cultivation. It produces many seeds. Cut clover early in which this weed appears. Then plow and fallow thoroughly for the balance of the season. Deep, thorough cultivation, will suppress it.

Killing Burdocks.

Will you kindly tell us, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," the best method of destroying burdocks?

J. M. W.

Ans.—The burdock seldom gives trouble in fields under clean cultivation. One of the best times to kill it is the first year, when the big leaves are seen spreading over the ground around the root. Spud it out then, being sure to cut it down below the crown. A sharp spade, or spud, answers the purpose. Or, a good method is to cut the plants the second year before they ripen seed and burn them. A handful of salt applied to the roots after plants have been cut in hot, dry weather, will kill them.

Colt Weakening.

What is wrong with a three-weeks-old colt? Its front legs are very thick and crooked. It was not like that when it was foaled. It seems very weak. Can you give us directions how to cure it? Hope to see it in next week's issue.

H. W.

Ans.—From the meagre symptoms given, we are unable to diagnose the case. If the colt's joints are swollen, it likely has navel or joint ill, and if so, may be dead before you read this answer. Very often young colts' legs are weak and crooked, but they are usually worse immediately after being foaled, and gradually improve as the colt gains strength and vigor. They should, however, not be swollen. If the colt is still alive and suffering from the trouble, you had better call in your veterinarian.

Chickens Sneeze—Pruning Trees.

1. A flock of eight-weeks-old chickens continually sneeze; have been doing so for two weeks. No sign of gapes or any other disease, and apparently well every way. Can you give me cause and cure?

2. Is the month of June a good time to trim the branches from maple and elm trees?

W. B. W.

Ans.—1. This is likely due to a cold if no gapeworms are present. Keep the chicks out of wet grass, and avoid drafts in their roosting-place. This has likely been brought on by a draft or by the chickens being exposed to dampness. Feed liberally.

2. We would favor pruning in early spring. If pruned before growth begins in March or April, it may be necessary, if many large limbs are cut, to paint them over to avoid loss of too much sap. If you have the time, it should do no damage to prune now, but time is precious on most farms at this season.

A girl baby was brought to a Seattle clergyman to be baptized. He asked the name of the baby.

"Dinah M.," the father responded.

"But what does the M. stand for?" asked the minister.

"Well, I don't know yet. It depends upon how she turns out."

"Why, I do not understand you," said the minister.

"Oh, if she turns out nice and sweet about the house, like her mother, I shall call her Dina May. But if she has a fiery temper and bombshell disposition like mine, I shall call her Dina Might."



PURE BRED SIRES

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Don Jerseys Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers, got by our richly bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams. **David Duncan & Son, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ontario**

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to

E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Can furnish you a splendid young bull ready for immediate service, and sired by such bulls as PONTIAC KORNDYKE, the greatest producing sire of the breed, and also the sire of the greatest producing young sires of the breed; one of his sons already has six daughters with records above 30 pounds, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8TH, now heading our herd, and a few by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows. Come and look at them, and the greatest herd of Holsteins you ever saw over, or write me just what you want.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott, Ont.)

Three Dandy HOLSTEIN Bull Calves

FOR SALE, FROM TESTED DAMS.

F. HAMILTON, HAMILTON FARMS, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO


FOR SALE—TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES
No. 1 born Dec. 20th, three parts white, nicely marked and a large, smooth, well-grown fellow. No. 2 born May 12th, nearly all white, except tips of ears and forehead which are black and a few black spots about neck. He is a large straight and likely looking fellow. No. 1 is from R.O.M. dam and the dam of sires of both is also on the R.O.M. Photo on application. **GRIESBACH BROS., Box 847, Collingwood, Ont.**

ELMDALE HOLSTEINS

Headed by Correct Change, by Changling Butter Boy, 50 A.R.O. daughters; he is by Pontiac Butter Boy, 56 A.R.O. daughters. Dam's record, 30.13-lbs., a grand dam of Tidy Abbekerk, 27.29-lbs. His service for sale; also young females in calf to him. **R. LAWLESS - Thorold, Ontario**

BEAVER CREEK STOCK FARM
—Present offering for quick sale: 4 cows due freshen this fall; one 2-year-old heifer due to calve in a month and two yearlings.
Holsteins **ALBERT MITTFELDT - WELLANDPORT, ONT.**
Smithfield Sta., T. H. and B. R. R.

WILLOWBANK'S HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
Herd headed by King Korndyke Inka De Kol whose sire Pontiac Korndyke (No. 25982), is the world's greatest dairy sire. Will offer a number of both sexes from this grandly bred young bull and from dam with official 7-day records from 16 to 25-lbs. butter in 7 days.
COLLVER V. ROBBINS, Riverbend, Ont., Welland County. Bell Phone.



**WILSON'S
FLY PAD.
POISON**

There are many imitations of this best of all fly killers.

Ask for Wilson's, be sure you get them, and avoid disappointment.

HOGS GAIN—

One pound for every four and a half pounds fed, as proved by experiment.

"Maple Leaf" Oil Cake Meal

Write for sample and prices.

Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited,
Toronto, Ontario.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Every man engaged in mixed farming should have a small flock of sheep. The Southdown is the ideal mutton breed, and is the hardiest and most adaptable to conditions in this country. Write for circular and descriptions to

ROBT. McEWEN Byron, Ont.
Near London.

Oxford Down Sheep Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs
Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, "Buena Vista Farm"** - **Harriston, Ont.**

Maple Grove Yorkshires

200 Head
Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, certainly the best sire we ever owned, and a grand large individual.

Our Brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities.
Sows and boars of all ages for sale. Write us or come and see for yourself. All stock shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed.
H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, P. O., ONT.
Shedden Station. L.-D. Phone via St. Thomas

HILTON STOCK FARM

We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
Brighton Station. Phone.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R. R. No. 8.**

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES
Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed Satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Duroc-Jersey Swine Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.
MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Northwood, Ont.

CLOVERDALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Present offering: Boars and Sows all ages, bred from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. LANG, R. R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.

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Mention this Paper

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Meadow Parsnip.

Is the enclosed weed, taken from the meadow, a bad one? Will it spread in meadow ground? **T. C. D.**

Ans.—The plant, which may be recognized by its compound serrate leaflets and umbels of small, bright, yellow flowers, belongs to the parsnip family, and is known as the golden or meadow parsnip. It is a native of this country, and sometimes establishes itself in woodland, grassy ground, but it does not persist in cultivated ground. **J. D.**

Old Cemetery.

About ten years ago A bought a farm on which was an old burying-ground containing half an acre. This adjoined the public road and had a fence around it. There is nothing in A's deed about this graveyard. The first bodies were buried there some seventy years ago, and it continued to be used for that purpose until about thirty years ago. It is pretty well covered with bushes and trees. There are only a few headstones. Most of the graves are unmarked.

1. Has A a legal right to clear off the trees and headstones and add the land to his field?

2. If he has not a right, but does so, what penalty has he made himself liable for? **X. Y. Z.**

Ans.—1. As the matter stands, no.
2. \$4 to \$40, recoverable under The Summary Convictions Act. For further information we would refer you to The Cemetery Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 261.

Alfalfa for Seed.

1. I have had very little experience with alfalfa, and should like to know at what stage of growth it should be cut for seed; before it blossoms, when it blossoms, or after it blossoms?

2. Which would be the best to leave for seed, the first or second cutting? **A. J.**

Ans.—Customarily the second cutting is left for seed. The cutting should be done when the greater proportion of the seeds are hard, but not sufficiently ripe to shell. At this stage, a majority of the pods are turned to a dark-brown color, and the seeds are fully developed. Frequently the cutting can be raked into windrows after two or three hours, if the weather is favorable, and in two or three hours more put into cocks and let stand for twenty-four to forty-eight hours, as the weather may justify. It should, however, be well cured and thoroughly dry when put into the stack or mow, for there is danger of heating, and stack-heating or mow-heating seriously injures the vitality of the seed.

Turkey Dies—Cement—Cow Died.

1. Turkey hen hardly one year old, sitting, and up till two days before hatching was apparently in good health, then next day we found her off nest and stiff. She warmed up with treatment, but died soon after. Post-mortem showed her organs all right, and gizzard cased in fat, but her crop empty. Was fed clean corn, wheat, and oats. She was also supplied with water. What was the cause of her dying?

2. How much materials, and what proportions of each, would it take to make a cement foundation about one foot over ground, under a barn 20 x 40 feet?

3. Last summer large cow died. Was O. K. in morning, but late in afternoon came home apparently dazed and staggering. She laid down, and front shoulder and leg kept shaking and jerking. At times she would take convulsions and stop breathing and stiffen out. Veterinarian gave medicine which kept her alive till next morning. Was groaning continually. Opened her and everything looked O. K. Veterinarian said it was heart failure. **H. I.**

Ans.—1. We cannot say what was wrong with the turkey.

2. About 12 or 13 barrels of cement and 2 1/2 cords of gravel, to build a wall 3 1/2 feet high, 10 inches thick, mixed 1 to 7. If it is to be a heavy building, the wall should be one foot thick. In any case, make the footings solid.

3. It is likely your veterinarian was correct.



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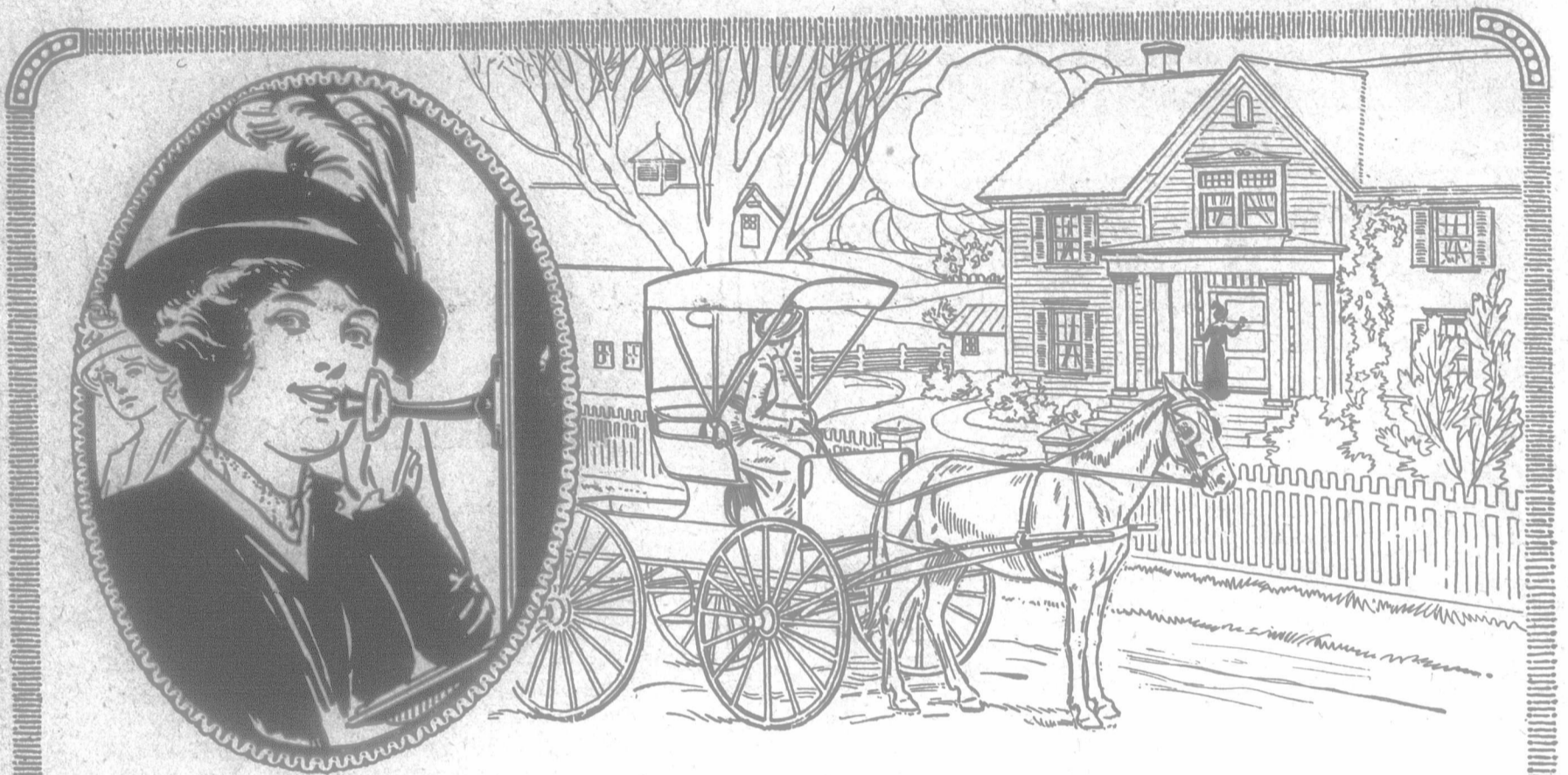
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