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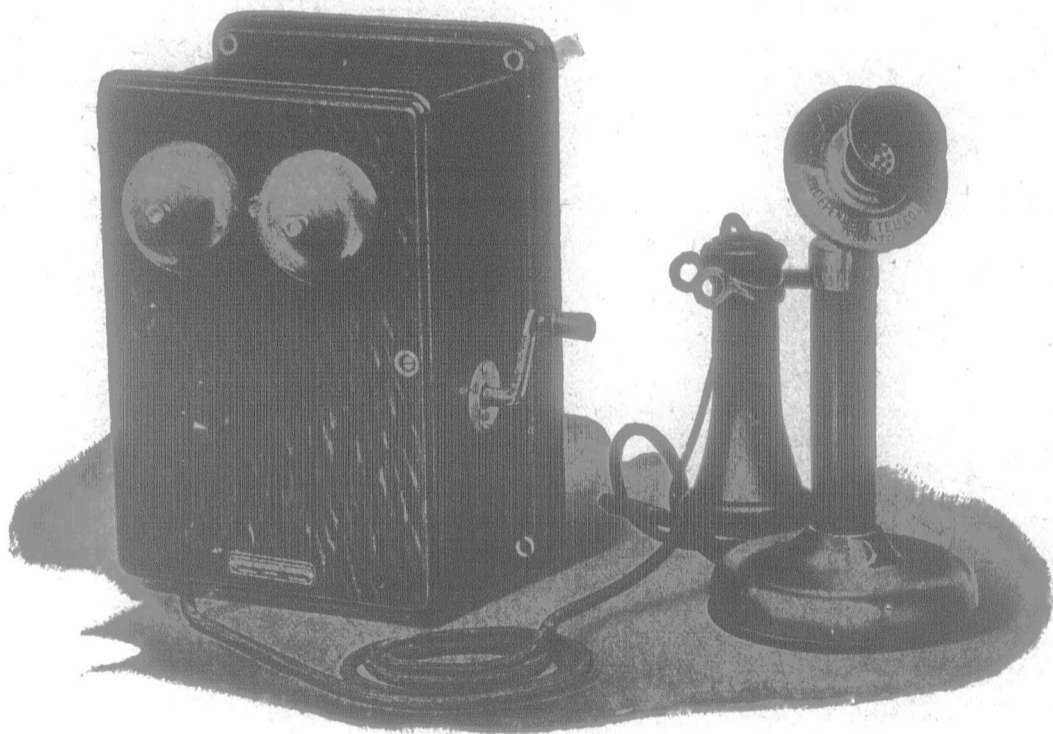
AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 13, 1914.

No. 1142



The Independent Desk Set.—The very latest thing in Magneto Desk Telephones.

Merely To Show The Up-to-dateness

WE print the above illustration of the very latest thing in desk telephones merely as an example of the up-to-dateness of our telephones and equipment. We claim that our telephones are superior in design, material and workmanship to any others on the market. We are prepared to furnish the proof by allowing you to try them on your line, free of charge. In that way you can judge their quality and efficiency before risking a cent. Write for illustrated description of this set.

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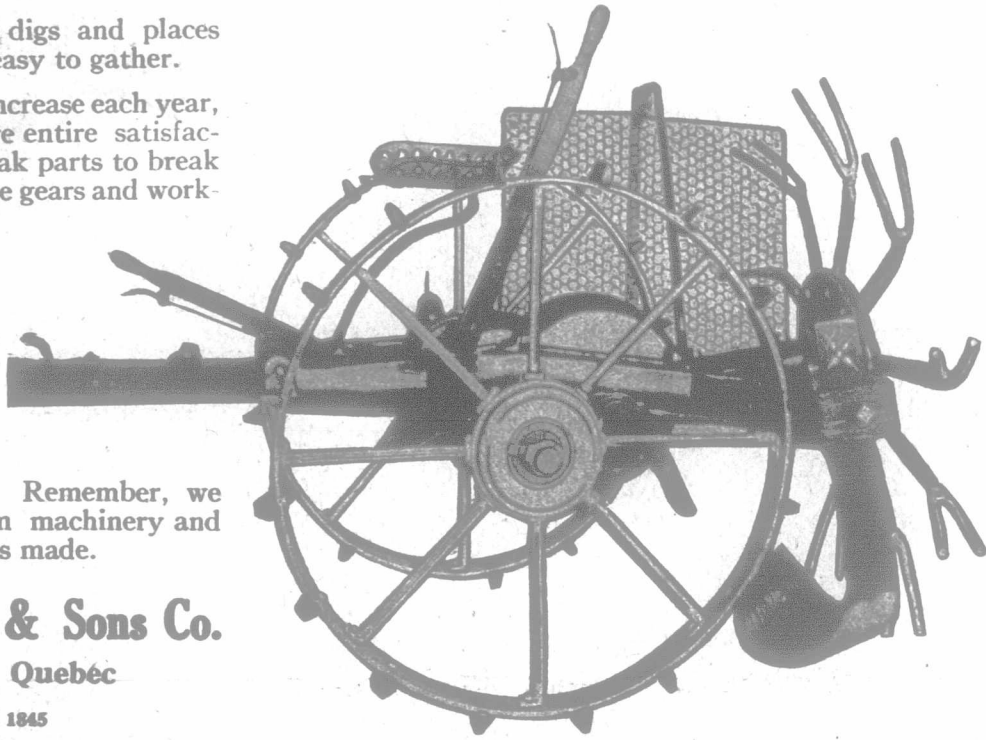
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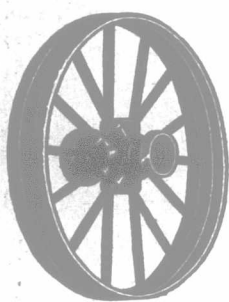
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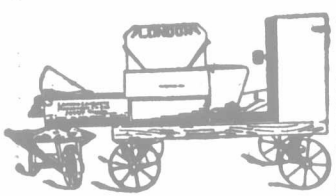


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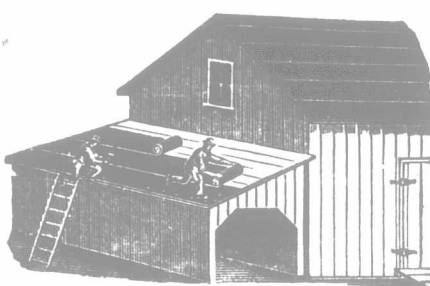
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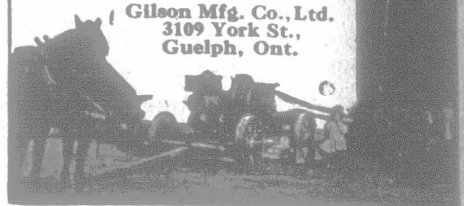
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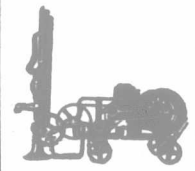
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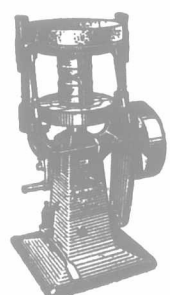
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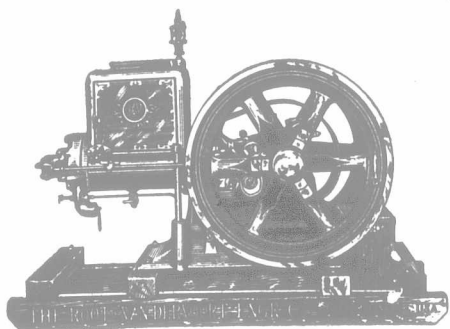
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The "Triumph" is the neatest, most compact, smoothest running and durable engine on the market. It is easy to start, and absolutely safe to operate in either house or barn as it meets with all requirements of the Fire Insurance Underwriters. It always develops the rated horsepower.

When you buy an engine, get one upon which you can depend. The engine that costs the least when purchased is by no means the most economical to run. The engine that lasts the longest, wastes no fuel, runs smoothly and with the least trouble is the cheapest in the long run. The R. & V. "Triumph" is just such an engine.

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The "Triumph" is made in sizes 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 H. P., stationary and portable. Cylinder is detachable, making it easy and cheap to replace. Die cast babbit bearings are used on the "Triumph". Gasoline is in sub-base, making a neat, compact engine. Improved double fly ball governor permits of close speed regulation. Speed can be varied to 30 per cent, without stopping engine. Engine is hopper cooled and therefore does not require the tank, pipes and fittings used on engines with other styles of water cooling systems.

Ask your local John Deere dealer to show you the "Triumph" or write us for free attractive booklet "Letting Gasoline Do It" which shows how a gasoline engine will save you money.

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More rapid work is possible with this press than others of its kind because it is a pull-power press. There is no high dangerous pitman for horses to step over. No heavy pitman to move back and forth means not only less work for the horses, but more rapid work. Pull-power delivers bales to the front out of the dust and dirt.

Self-feed increases capacity. Twelve to eighteen tons, or even more, can be turned out daily. The large feed opening and the compound leverage power being greater permit the use of a short sweep which gives plunger more strokes and increases its capacity.



John Deere Self Feed Pull Power Press

Neat Work

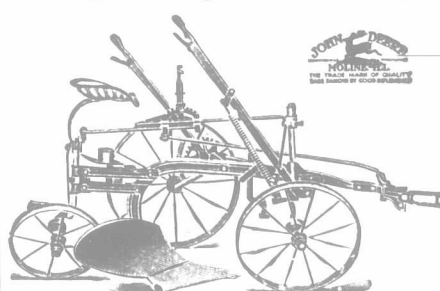
Neat, well-pressed bales bring the best price. The self-feed on this press carries hay well down into baling chamber, and the automatic folding tucker and powerful plunger insure neat, square-ended, well-pressed bales.

A Press That Lasts

Frame is practically all steel with its different parts riveted together. Baling chamber is large and made of three-inch steel angles. Sides are heavy steel and entire baling chamber is practically one solid mold of steel. Tying case is of sufficient height to allow person tying bales to stand up and easily reach over.

Your John Deere dealer will be glad to show you these implements.

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Made with the fewest parts—no frame. Strongest plow of its type made. Weight properly distributed—no drag on bottom.

Steady running—wheels attached directly to beam by steel brackets.

Does excellent work in trashy ground—extra clearance under beam. Six inches more than ordinary plows of same type.

Stag gang and sulky are alike in essential features, except that the gang is adapted for two bottoms.

Remember when you get the Stag you get highest plow value.

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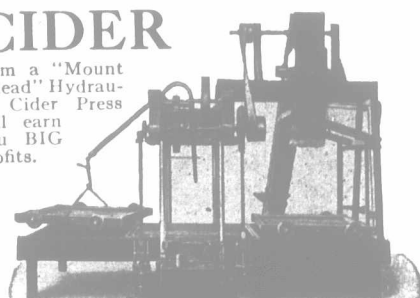
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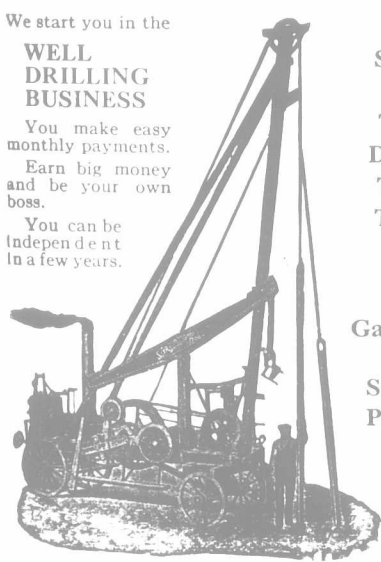
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Ordinary public school education is sufficient
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The College year begins September 18th and
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Five months during the spring and summer
gives many students opportunity to earn
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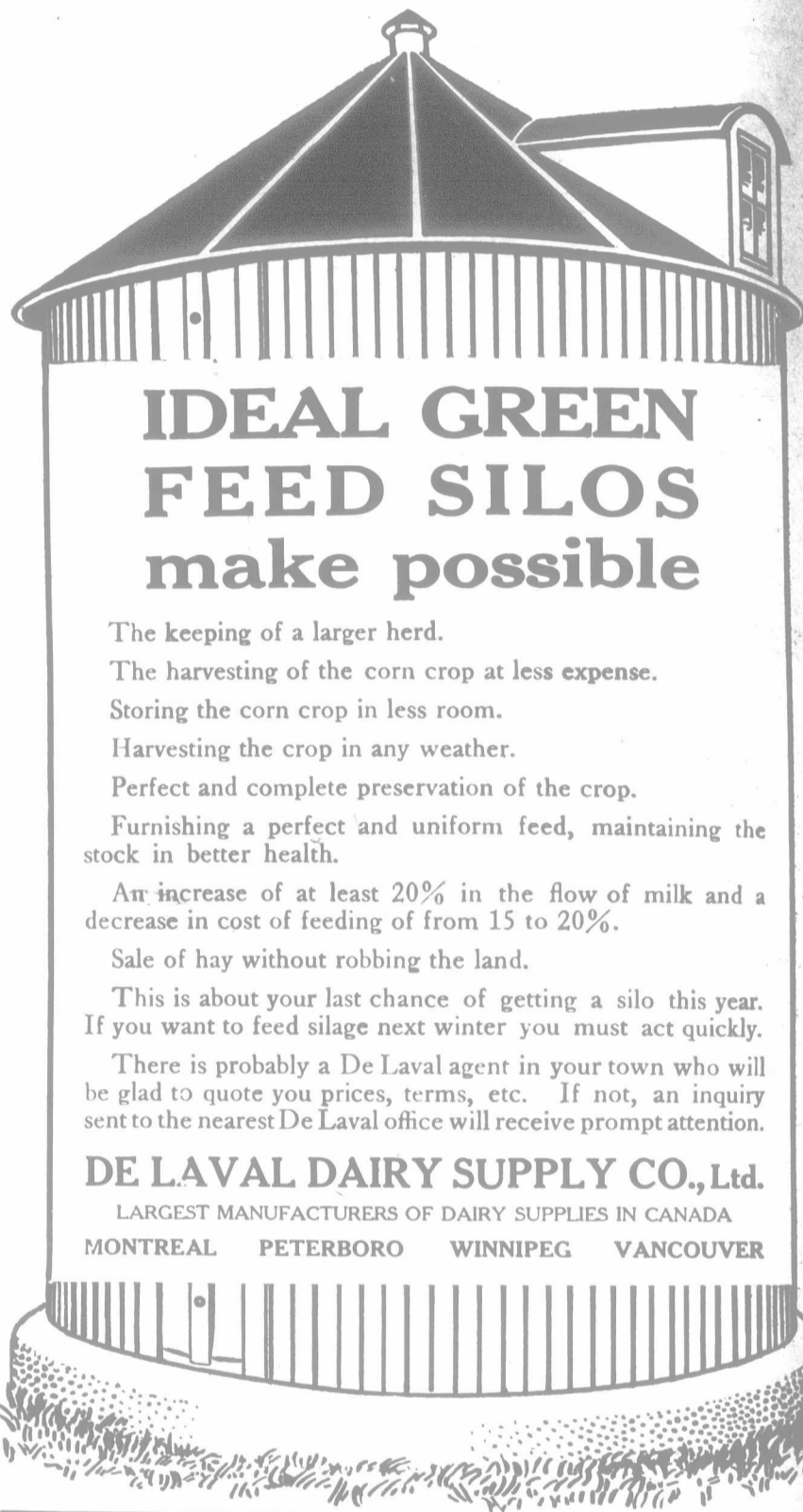
The tuition fee for Ontario students for two
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A portion of the cost during the first year is
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Students wishing to take the full Four Years'
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Write for a calendar of the regular courses.

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The keeping of a larger herd.

The harvesting of the corn crop at less expense.

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Perfect and complete preservation of the crop.

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An increase of at least 20% in the flow of milk and a
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Sale of hay without robbing the land.

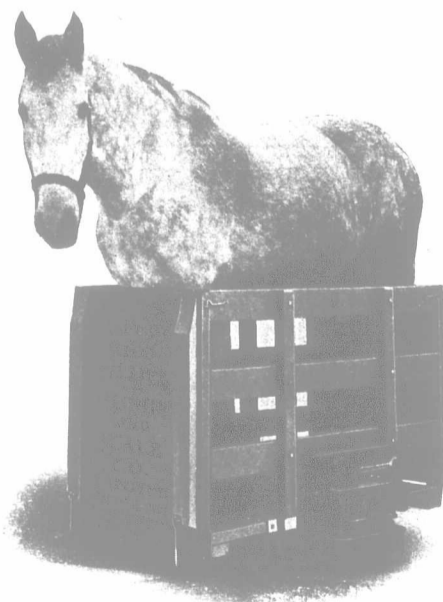
This is about your last chance of getting a silo this year.
If you want to feed silage next winter you must act quickly.

There is probably a De Laval agent in your town who will
be glad to quote you prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry
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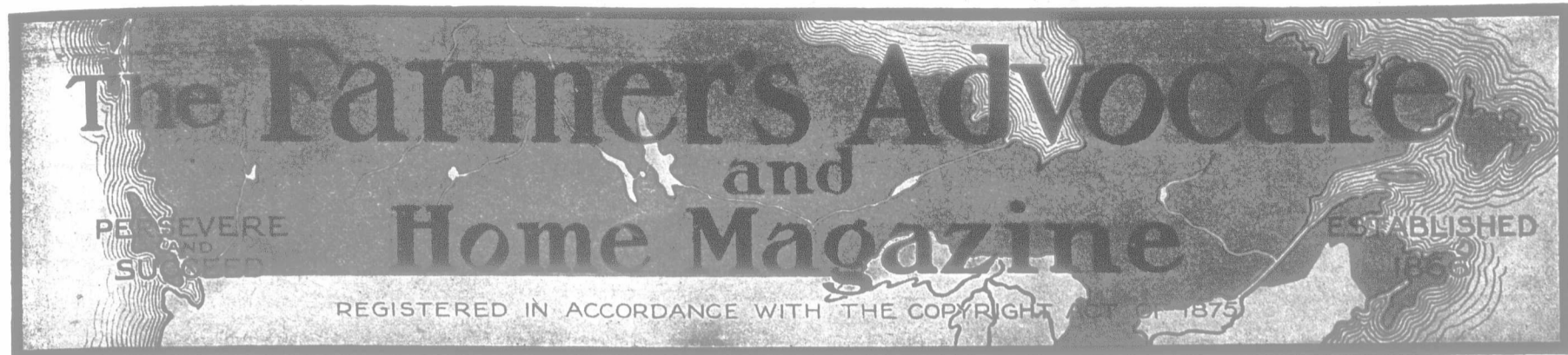
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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 13, 1914.

No. 1142

EDITORIAL.

It is no small honor to be the granary of the Empire.

That for which great preparations are made is almost sure to happen.

Meat of all kinds is likely to be very high this winter. Another win for live stock.

It is a good time to be calm, but the farmer as well as the soldier must be on the alert.

The war against the army worm was serious enough, but battles between human armies are far more disastrous.

Where the best corn is grown it is cultivated long after the men and horses are lost to view in its towering foliage.

Begin now to prepare for a big crop next year, and if the preparation is right it is more than likely the crop will justify the expense and labor.

Unless the land is in a good condition to grow the crop, fall wheat is not the safest cropping proposition. There is still time to do much in preparation.

If war goes on for any length of time wheat and other grains will surely advance in price, and there will be a danger that too much raw material will be sold off many farms.

The second cutting of clover is light in most districts. Hay will have to be replaced by straw in many stables this winter, and on some farms the latter will be none too plentiful.

Ambition, when directed in the proper channels, is commendable and to be encouraged, but developed for self aggrandizement at the expense of others it is to be despised.

Prices of foodstuffs may soar. When prices are high more sales are made. No one can blame another for selling when high prices come, but the stockman should be careful not to sell off all his producers, or what of the future?

How weeds do creep in from the roadsides and fence corners! The only safe method of repelling their invasion is to make regular scouting trips around the farm with sickle, scythe, spud or spade and cut down without quarter all the invaders found crossing the border.

Pastures are drying up very fast, and there is a danger that many newly-seeded meadows may be pastured too closely this autumn. If a good hay crop is desired next year the new seeding of clover should not be pastured closely. In fact it stands a better chance if not pastured at all.

With the suddenness and fury of a raging cyclone Europe has been plunged into what is likely to prove one of the worst wars of history. At the moment the world is more interested in destruction than in construction. Let us hope the greatest good which comes out of the terrible slaughter which has begun will be the end of war and the beginning of peace among all the nations.

Produce the Supplies.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, under the heading, "General Principles," discusses some of the modern conditions affecting war. First and foremost war is called a matter of movement, and so is facilitated by good roads, including railroads, steamboat service and draft animals. Then secondly, war is a matter of supply. Campaigns are made easier by large areas under cultivation, carrying large numbers of live stock, making it possible to pour foodstuffs from one country to another in case they are needed. Third in the list is placed the matter of destruction, and fourth, that war is a conflict of well-organized masses aided by telegraph, telephone, visual signalling, balloons, air ships, etc. It is claimed that armies are easier to move, to feed and to manoeuvre than they once were, but nevertheless campaigns are most difficult.

It will be seen from this that one of the mainstays of any power is its available products of the farm. If these were not to be had or could be cut off all the gun powder, armament and scientific devices to destroy human life would be worthless in the defence of any country. The ease with which it is possible for a nation to get the products of the soil has much to do with the outcome in any contest. Provisioning the country is the real big task in war, and the ability to produce while the fight is in progress is what strengthens a nation. The farmer is the backbone of the fighter who must be fed.

What the Season Has Taught.

The saying that we are never too old to learn is as old as the world itself. It is as true as it is old. There are new things to be learned from each season's operations, new ideas to be picked up and incorporated in future farm operations, new seeds to sow, and new crops to reap. We are often too stubborn to learn anything. We feel too eager to criticize our neighbor's methods to see the real good in them, and to adopt them on our own place. We would often rather take smaller returns by our own old way than increase profits by our neighbor's new way. And yet the new ways that are profitable are finally adopted by all progressive farmers. Have you seen anything in your own fields or in those of your neighbors this year that looks like a good object lesson? If you haven't it is more than likely you have not been watching carefully. Have you noticed that heavy clay soil sown a little too early before it had dried sufficiently to work well is not giving as good a crop as some left until nice and friable before being sown? Have you noticed that the early-sown grain, provided the soil was right at the time of seeding, is yielding the best crop by far? Have you noticed that corn sown on spring-plowed sod is doing in many cases much better than corn planted on fall-plowed land? Have you noticed that corn and roots cultivated regularly and frequently are outdistancing in growth the same crops that have only been cultivated once or twice? Have you considered the difference in the clover which was closely pastured last fall and that which was not pastured at all? These are only a few hints. We know of several fields of fall wheat which were early sown and which are outyielding the later-sown fields considerably. These are only suggestions. There are hundreds of things which come up yearly in the operation of a farm, and from which something of value may

be learned. Take advantage of all these. Size them up. Find out the reason of things, and take advantage of lessons learned.

A Dependable Crop.

We have heard many expressions of surprise at the rapid advancements which the corn crop is making in its conquest of the north. A few years ago many sections which are now raising large acreages of ensilage and cob corn, did not think it advisable to plant more than perhaps half an acre or an acre of this crop, believing that it could not be depended upon in the district to yield a satisfactory crop. Gradually, however, Old King Corn has marched northward, and to-day we find in quite northerly districts stock farmers depending upon this crop for their winter's roughage, and depending not in vain. It has been a dry summer and in some sections other crops have been partial failures, but where the corn was given any kind of a chance by way of fertilization and cultivation it has grown luxuriantly, and promises to yield a crop sufficiently large to carry the live stock on these farms over winter in first-class condition. Corn is one of the most dependable crops we have. It does not stand cold weather well but will yield fairly good crops even in cold, damp seasons, and when the summers are hot and dry it out-distances any other crop which the farmer can grow. During the coming winter silage will take the place of hay in much of the feeding operations in Eastern Canada. Straw is also short in many districts, and were it not for the fact that a fairly good crop of corn is rapidly reaching maturity feed might be very scarce on many of the farms where the drouth has been the most severe.

There is a lesson in this for the man who has not already been converted to corn as one of his main crops. He cannot afford, if his farm lies in any latitude where corn will succeed at all, to do without this valuable crop. It is more easily cultivated than the root crop, yields a higher amount of feeding material to the acre, and may be relied upon one year after another. We look to see even more corn sown next spring than has been the case in any past year, that is if farmers generally, take the matter seriously and do what all indications point out that they should.

Push Farming Now.

While the blackest war clouds are hanging thickest over the continent of Europe and nations are flying at each others' throats in what may prove one of the most disastrous wars the world has ever seen, and while such a war cannot but affect conditions in America as well as in Europe, it would seem that the best course for this continent, and especially this country, to pursue would be to push agriculture to the utmost, and produce all possible from the land by the best system of farming known. If needed, men and money from Canada will be a factor in the contest, but the greatest value the Dominion has in the Empire may be proven to be her capacity to produce food to feed the fighters. One of the greatest problems in war is that of feeding the belligerents, and in keeping lines of communication open so that no part of the country has its supplies cut off. If Europe fights, as it seems she will, crops in that country will go unharvested, in fact, it may be that the crop which

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

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ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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should follow the present one next year will not be sown or only partially sown. In such an event foodstuffs must come from other parts of the world. At best great destruction is bound to be wrought with the crops in European countries, and the loss will be made up or partially so from other places. We read almost daily reports of probable advances in the price of beef, pork, and mutton. Wheat and flour have already advanced and are likely to go much higher, and there is also a prospect of a greater demand for horses. In Europe all foodstuffs have gone up in price since the outbreak. The products of the dairy, of the field and of the stable are in great demand. There is always a reaction after a great war with lower prices and duller times, but unless all indications fail just now is when every effort should be put forth by the farmers of Canada to make their land produce most abundantly. It is likely that it will pay to feed cattle, pigs and other live stock. Wheat is almost sure to be a good price. We know that the land in this country does not produce anything like as much as it is capable of producing in many cases, because of lack of labor to properly work it, in others because the system of farming is wrong. The excitement of the war in Europe should not detract the attention of the good farmer from his soil. He should see good times ahead, and whether they come or not should do his best to make the farm pay. While the soldiers fight farmers should farm.

Is it true that the cause of the present European war saw the growing sentiment against war and his desire to be still the war lord of the world precipitated the conflict to crush the people?

It seems unfortunate that the season's crop is a rather light one just when it is most needed. Big crops or small the best possible use must be made of them. Every farmer should farm his best and should do his utmost in the time of need. Farming is the safest occupation financially at the present time and should be carried on most vigorously.

Nature's Diary

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The run of Salmon is now on in the rivers of British Columbia. There are five species of Salmon found on our Pacific Coast, each of which is known by many common names. All the species belong to the genus *Oncorhynchus*, and are closely allied to the true Salmon of the old world and our Atlantic Coast. In their habits all the species resemble one another very closely. They all spawn in fresh water, the young descend to the sea, and remain there until mature. There is a difference in the spawning time of the different species and consequently a difference in the time of the "run," but the adults of all species die after spawning once. The manner of spawning is the same in all species. The fish pair off, the male, with tail and snout, excavates a broad, shallow "nest" in the gravelly bed of the stream, in rapid water, at a depth of from one to four feet. The female deposits her eggs in the "nest," the male deposits the milt, and they cover them with stones. The adults then float down the stream tail first and soon die. The young hatch in from 120 to 180 days.

The Pacific Salmon of all species in spring are silvery, and with the mouth about equally symmetrical in both sexes. As the spawning season approaches the female loses her silvery color, becomes more slimy, the scales on the back partly sink into the skin, and the flesh changes from salmon-red to pale. As the season advances the difference between the sexes becomes more and more marked. The jaws of the male become so strongly hooked that they either shut by the side of each other like shears, or else the mouth cannot be closed, the front teeth become long and canine-like, the body grows more compressed and deeper at the shoulders, the scales, particularly on the back, disappear by the growth of a spongy skin, and the color changes from silvery to various shades of black and red, or blotchy, according to the species.

On first entering a stream the salmon swim about as if playing. Afterwards they enter the deepest part of the river and swim straight up, at a rate of from two to four miles per day.

The main run of Salmon in the Fraser River consists of the Sockeye, otherwise known as the Blueback, Sau-qui or Red fish. This species attains a maximum weight of 12 pounds, the average weight being about five pounds. The maximum run of this species occurs every four years, in the year following leap year. The main run usually occurs early in August. Large runs of the Sockeye also take place in other British Columbia waters, such as the Skeena River, Rivers Inlet, Nass, Lowe Inlet, Dean Channel, Bella Coola, Smith Inlet, Alert Bay and Alberni Canal.

The largest species of the Pacific Salmon is the spring Salmon; also called the Quinnet, Tye, Chinook, King, Tschawyscha, and Tchaviche Salmon. The maximum weight of this species is one hundred pounds, and the average weight about twenty-two pounds. Some Salmon of this species spawn at the heads of rivers more than a thousand miles from the sea. It is found on both coasts of the Pacific from Monterey Bay, California, and China, north to Behring Straits. Large numbers of this species are taken in early summer on the British Columbia coast by trolling.

Another species common on the B. C. coast is the Coho, which is also termed the Hoopid, Kisutch, Skowitz, and Quisutch Salmon. The range of this species is from San Francisco to Alaska and south to Japan on the Asiatic side. It runs from three to thirty pounds in weight. The Coho runs from July to November, and while it is canned in fair quantities it is considered one of the best salmon for shipping fresh.

The Dog Salmon or Chum Salmon reaches a maximum weight of sixteen pounds, the average weight being about eight pounds. The flesh of this species is very pale in color and is mushy in texture when canned.

The Humpback or Pink Salmon is the smallest species, the average weight being about four pounds. The flesh is softer than is that of the Spring, Sockeye, and Coho, and is paler in color. Hence the name of "Pinks" applied to it when canned. It ranges from California to Alaska, and south on the Asiatic coast to Japan.

Some idea of the magnitude of the salmon canning industry in British Columbia may be obtained from the fact that in 1913 1,353,901 cases valued at \$8,803,213 were packed. Of this pack 972,178 cases consisted of Sockeye, Humpbacks being the next with 192,887 cases.

From an analysis made by the U. S. Government it appears that canned salmon is to be by no means despised as a food, since it contains 15.17% fat and 20.25% proteid, as compared with 21% proteid and 1.5% fat in lean beef.

THE HORSE.

Dietetic Diseases in Horses—IV.

Azoturia is a disease peculiar to horses and mules, especially the former. It is characterized by arrest of the power of locomotion, caused by paralysis of the posterior or anterior limbs, (generally the former) with a morbid change in the character of the urine. While in all cases the kidneys become involved it is not primarily a disease of these organs. Some authorities call it a disease of the blood, while others class it as a disease of the nervous system. As it occurs after a period of idleness accompanied by high feeding, we feel justified in classifying it as a dietetic disease. It would not be wise to discuss the nature of the disease in this article, as a knowledge of this is valuable only from a scientific standpoint, and, as opinions of scientists differ, we would gain nothing by the discussion; hence we will confine our discussions to the conditions under which the disease appears, the symptoms and treatment, both preventive and curative. It is a disease of the well-kept horse. It does not occur in poorly-kept and neglected animals. The predisposition to the disease is produced by idleness and good food. An attack is always preceded by a period of idleness, the period varying from two days to two weeks, and in rare cases even longer. A few days' idleness is more likely to be followed by an attack than a longer period of rest. We cannot call to mind a case that occurred following a period of more than ten days' rest. Just why this is a fact cannot be satisfactorily explained. During a period of complete rest and good feeding the equilibrium between repair and waste is altered or suspended, and plethora is established. The various excreting organs in some cases become more or less inactive. Certain products of the food which should be eliminated by said organs accumulate in large quantities, but no physical symptoms are noticeable that will lead the attendant to suspect danger until the animal is put in motion, when these products, which are supposed to be of a nitrogenous nature, are converted into various substances, chiefly uric and hippuric acids and thrown upon the kidneys for elimination or excretion. The kidneys, being unable to perform the increased function, these materials are practically thrown back upon the system, causing a form of blood poisoning of the muscles. This produces paralysis, either partial or complete of the muscles involved depending upon the severity of the attack. It is probable if the period of rest be extended beyond ten days or two weeks that the system becomes accustomed to its conditions, the excretory organs regain their activity and eliminate the materials which, at an earlier stage of the period of idleness, would have caused the disease had the animal been subjected to exercise. We cannot tell why some animals will suffer from the disease under conditions to which several have been subjected, and the others go free. Neither can we tell why a horse may be subjected to such conditions many times with impunity and another time be attacked with the disease. We know that such are the facts, but we cannot explain them. We notice that horses that are accustomed to spasmodic exercise, or, in other words, accustomed to standing idle for a few days at a time and are then worked or driven, seldom suffer from azoturia. Most victims are those that are accustomed to regular work and good food, and from some cause spend three days or more in idleness and receive their usual amount of grain and are then hitched and exercised. Exercise following rest is necessary to cause the trouble. Cases have been known to be caused by horses becoming halter-cast after a few days' rest, the exertion during the efforts to rise having the same action as exercise or work. It is seldom that a horse that stands in a box stall is attacked. In most cases they take sufficient voluntary exercise in the stall to keep the excretory organs active, and prevent the accumulation of the products noted. As the disease is always serious, (more especially in heavy horses) and in severe cases often fatal, it is obvious that preventive treatment is advisable. This, of course, consists in giving daily exercise to well-fed horses, even if it be only a few minutes. If conditions make this impossible the grain ration should be reduced and largely supplemented by bran, or, if possible, the horse given a roomy box stall during the period of idleness.

Symptoms.—After a period of rest the horse is hitched or saddled, and, of course, is usually feeling in higher spirits than usual and anxious to go. After being driven or ridden a variable distance, from a few hundred yards to several miles, (the symptoms have been noticed very early in some cases and in rare cases not for a few hours) he begins to lose ambition, hangs back, suddenly goes stiff or lame either in the hind or fore leg (usually the former). It is often thought that he has picked up a nail. He perspires freely; the muscles over the loin or croup or even the fore leg, those of the shoulder and fore arm

become enlarged and hard. The respirations become labored, the expression becomes anxious, the pulse frequent and strong; he trembles, looks around to his sides, apparently suffers pain, and he may lie down and roll and regain his feet. His back becomes arched, he staggers, knuckles at fetlock joints, he is losing control of his limbs; the whole body shakes, he tries hard to retain the standing position, but eventually falls. He may rise on his fore legs, drag his hind part along upon flexed fetlocks, and fall again. He struggles violently, often becomes delirious, and sometimes practically uncontrollable. If he voids urine or it be drawn by a catheter it is noticed to be thick in consistence and very dark in color, very strongly resembling very strong, thick coffee in appearance. He is totally unable to rise, or to stand if lifted in slings, but his power to struggle is very well marked, and it is often difficult to prevent him injuring himself and attendants. These symptoms are those of a very severe case, and, of course, are more or less modified in cases less severe. In mild cases the patient is able to retain the standing position, but the partial or complete loss of power to control the limbs, the lassitude, enlargement and hardening of the muscles, anxious expression and apparent colicky pains are more or less marked in all cases.

Treatment.—In most cases when the first symptoms appear, if the horse be allowed to stand he will recover even without treatment. Hence, so soon as the slightest symptoms of the disease are noticed in a horse that is being driven after a period of idleness, the driver should not attempt to get him home or to a veterinarian, but quietly lead him to the nearest comfortable quarters, if in fine weather a field or a fence corner, and send for the nearest veterinarian. If the patient has trouble in standing care should be taken to support him if possible for an hour or longer, when he will probably have regained sufficient power to support himself. It is good practice to administer a purgative of 8 to 10 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger, according to size of horse. If the weather be cold clothe heavily and keep warm. Some recommend the application of mustard or a strong liniment to the loins, while others claim that this increases the distress and does no good. If he can be kept on his feet for a few hours a recovery will take place, and he can be moved to his own stable in from 24 to 48 hours, or in rare cases longer. If the patient falls and is unable to rise he should be moved on a boat or truck to some roomy and comfortable stall or building, and made as comfortable as possible. A brisk purgative should be administered, and this followed by 1 to 1½ drams iodide of potassium every five or six hours for about twenty-four hours. Injections per rectum of warm, soapy water should be given every few hours to hasten actions of the bowels. The urine should be drawn off with a catheter every six to eight hours, and if the kidneys become inactive ½ oz. of nitrate of potassium should be given three times daily. It is necessary for an attendant or two to remain with him, and in some cases it is necessary to hobble his feet to prevent injury to himself or attendants. If the bowels and kidneys can be kept active, and delirium does not increase, there will be reasonable prospect of recovery, but if the symptoms continue to increase in intensity, death will result, usually in from two to three days. When recovery is about to take place and the patient attempts to rise he should be assisted. In some cases it is wise to use slings to get him on his feet, but if he cannot stand when raised he must be let down again. During treatment he should be allowed water frequently, but should not be allowed large quantities at a time, and if he will eat, he should be given bran and a little good hay, or grass if it can be procured. At any time during treatment, if colicky pains be shown, it is good practice to give an anodyne, as 1 to 2 oz. tincture of belladonna or 1 oz. chloral hydrate. The treatment advised is all that can be done by the ordinary horseman. Of course, in all except very mild cases it is wise to secure the services of a veterinarian, as complications are liable to arise which he will probably be able to combat. There are different proprietary preparations from which practitioners claim to get excellent results, but these can be used properly and safely only by qualified practitioners. WHIP.

Salt Feeders.

Some time ago a correspondent asked us to give more information about the salt cellars for horses which were described in a June issue. Here is what the superintendent of the farm at which they are installed says:

"These are called the 'Roto Salt Feeder,' manufactured in New York State, but sold here by the Toronto Salt Works, Toronto, Ont., who also furnish the cakes to fill them. They are placed on the wall with screws, high enough that the horse cannot nibble at the top, but in a convenient place so he can get at the bottom. One feeder and one cake of salt to fill it will cost 40 cents, and the cakes to refill are \$1.50 a dozen. One cake will last some horses three

months, while it will not last others more than one month. There seems to be a great difference in the amount of salt which various horses require."

Horses May be Needed.

As we write bulletins are being posted throughout the country stating that 30,000 remount horses would be needed from Canada by Great Britain in the European war now in progress. Perhaps before this is read she will be needing them, and if so a large number of horses will, undoubtedly, go from this country. People will remember the effect the South African war had on the horse market. The comparatively few horses sent out of the country to fight in that war seemed to stiffen the market and stimulate trade, and for some years after the war was over prices almost unprecedented prevailed for all classes of horses in this country. We are not making an effort to boost prices at this time when horses may be required for the defence of the country. No doubt the Government will pay all the animals selected are worth, but the fact that these will be taken out of production will likely mean that prices for horses will go up a little during the next few years. As a general thing remount horses selected at war time are not the best horses in the country, but they are almost invariably animals which are capable of doing a great amount of work which other horses must be called upon to do in the event of these being sent to the front. While it is generally believed that the price of wheat and meats will soar if the war is prolonged to any length of time, there is no doubt but that the horse market will also be affected. The light type of horse, it should be understood however, is not likely to be the most profitable horse for the farmer. Those owning mares should not see in

Although numerous breeds have existed in England for at least 150 years, the first Society for the improvement of sheep was that formed by Robert Bakewell in 1783, and known as "The Dishley Society" by most agriculturists, although another name for it was the "Tup Club," this being the one used by those who thought little of the work carried on by Bakewell. Men like Young and Culley, who visited Dishley and saw the improvements which had been effected, did not hesitate to say that Bakewell "had raised a breed of sheep unknown in any former period, and which surpass all other breeds in their propensity to get fat, and in paying the most money for the quantity of food consumed." Wool does not appear to have influenced this early improver, and the fleeces are stated to have "averaged 8 lb. a fleece," a weight which the long-wool flockmasters of to-day would regard as ruinously poor.

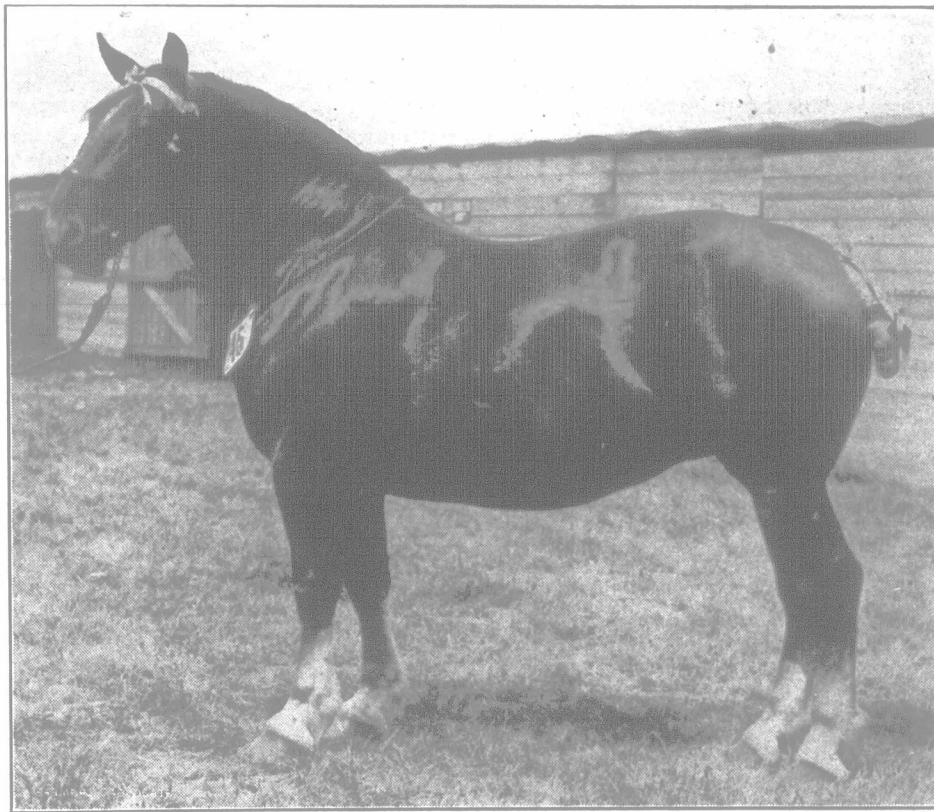
From the mutton point of view, however, the above aims of aptitude to fatten on the smallest amount of food are exactly those which the twentieth century farmer follows—or should follow. A breed tracing from the Dishley Leicesters is the Border Leicester, a ram of which breed made the sum of 400 gs. in 1798, shortly after its establishment on the border by Bakewell's pupils, the Culleys and Robert Thompson. The lambs of this breed are exceedingly popular for grazing purposes now, and when crossed with the Cheviot lambs a bit of size and a great "propensity to fatten" are obtained, and these find favor among farmers who want to winter sheep on poor grass land and feed them out during the next summer, a practice which grows in proportion as arable land and root growing decreases. Other breeds, such as the Kerry Hill—which mustered in great force at Shrewsbury—produce capital sheep for summer grazing and selling as shearlings, and such are better suited for farms where a competent shepherd is not

kept, owing to the fact that they are less likely to suffer from fly attack than the Down breeds. The genuine sheep farmer is not usually satisfied unless he has a pure-bred flock, for which he grows a variety of suitable food, and among which he spends many happy hours.

At no season of the year is the ram breeder so interested as when the annual sales and fairs are approaching. It is necessary to present the candidates before customers in the best possible condition so that an average may be obtained which is satisfactory alike to sheep-owner and shepherd.

Although the show of sheep at the National exhibition was above the average, the live stock returns prove that the number of sheep is about one million below the figures of ten years ago, so that nothing but a keep famine can force down the price of sheep, especially of the popular breeds. This diminution in numbers is regrettable, especially as farmers are also short of cattle, but in the case of sheep it should easily be made up owing to the possibility of breeding from strong young females of one year old, or just over. Of course, both tegs and their lambs should be thoroughly well kept if they are to prove satisfactory. Whatever the advantages of increasing the number of agricultural holdings may be to the industry as a whole, it is certain that the movement is against the growth of the sheep-breeding industry. In the first place these animals cannot thrive on a small plot of land, as it soon gets tainted. Then there is no kind of stock which require so much experience to manage successfully. To have the care of a flock of sheep constantly is not relished by very many small farmers, even if their holdings are suitable, and as a reliable shepherd demands—and is worth—high wages they prefer not to keep a breeding flock if they graze a few sheep in the summer, hence the tendency towards a reduction in the number of sheep-rearing farms.

Wool is a product which has always been appreciated in Britain, a factory for the manufacture of woollen goods having been established at Winchester soon after the Roman invasion, which proves pretty clearly that sheep formed part of the live stock of the ancient Britons, and the



Sudbourne Merrilass.

Suffolk filly; champion Royal Show.

this condition an indication that the light horse is to be the horse in demand in the future. Stick to the drafter. The purging of the country of light horses will make him even more valuable.

LIVE STOCK.

The Importance of Sheep.

Visitors to the Royal Show of 1914 will not be likely to forget the magnificent display of sheep to be seen there. No fewer than twenty-five breeds were represented, the total number of pens being about 900. From this it may be seen that the sheep-breeding industry is one of the utmost importance to British agriculturists, for without sheep and wool to bring money to the exchequer the position of many farmers would be hopeless in the extreme. This applies with special force to hilly farms, which abound in many parts of England and almost entirely throughout Wales, while Scottish breeders supply farmers in England with thousands of Cheviots and Border Leicesters for grazing purposes.

Each breed has its supporters, and there is not the least doubt that the breeding of any particular class of sheep can be made to result in a profit to those who carry it out on business lines.

late Earl Cathcart, in an article on "Wool in Relation to Science with Practice," said, "the more we study the history of the subject the more we are taught that wool and the wool trade was the foundation of our English commercial prosperity."

Since then flocks have multiplied in Australia, New Zealand, South America, and other countries, from whence the British market is supplied with thousands of carcasses of mutton. Yet it is not swamped, as the home-fed article still holds the foremost place as regards quality and price; therefore, the production of mutton remains a profitable branch of English farming, while wool continues to add to the value of a flock of sheep.

For the next few weeks farmers will be buying and selling sheep; some flocks will be founded and others will be improved by the addition of new blood. The recent rains have given a decided impetus to the trade, so that sellers of breeding stock should meet with a healthy demand.—Live Stock Journal.

Annual Pastures.

Knowing that we would not have sufficient pasture at Weldwood to keep the cows up to their highest possible milk flow, some annual pasture was sown last spring to tide over the dry period which nearly always comes in July and August. Whether pasture is plentiful or not it seems advisable to provide something that will grow luxuriantly, and be at its best as green feed along toward midsummer. Accordingly, we sowed two plots in the same field, one at the rate of 51 pounds of oats, 30 pounds of early amber sugar cane, and 7 pounds of red clover per acre. The other mixture was 3 bushels of oats, one-half bushel of common vetch, and 7 pounds of red clover per acre. These two being in the same field and side by side gave us a very good opportunity to observe their relative values. The cows were turned in after the oats had commenced heading, and when the crop was in places very stout. The half of the field sown with the oats and vetch, and red clover produced the heavier crop of the two lots. The thick seeding of oats seemed to do better than the thinner seeding, and the vetch was quite thick and made a good growth. The crop on the other half of the field seemed rather thin, but the clover is making good headway in the bottom and the early amber sugar cane is coming on better than we had expected at first. In watching the cattle feeding off these two plots we noticed they showed a distinct preference for the plot containing the sugar cane. They would immediately make for that side of the field, which was the far side from the gate, when being turned in and would feed there the greater part of the time, consequently, that half has been pastured down more closely than the other, for which the cattle do not seem to care so much, although they have eaten it very well indeed. We take it from these indications that the stock prefer the amber sugar cane to the common vetch. However, there seems to have been considerably more feed on the part sown to oats and vetch than on the other half. The clover in the bottom seems equally good on both parts of the field, although had it not been pastured at the proper time there would have been some danger of the oats where they were so thickly sown and the thick growth of vetch in the bottom smothering them out to some extent. We purpose pasturing this plot for the remainder of the season and leaving it for a catch of clover next year. It has certainly paid well in keeping up the milk flow of the cows, which were turned on it at first for about an hour at a time every afternoon before going to the stable. We were careful not to turn them in when the rank, green growth was wet, as we did not care to run any risks of bloat or indigestion. There may be a point in this for some of our readers, who, owing to the dry season, have had it demonstrated to them that it would have paid if they had provided some green summer feed for their cows, and we hope that some may take advantage another year of an opportunity to sow sufficient spring crops to substitute the old pastures.

THE FARM.

Alfalfa in the Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

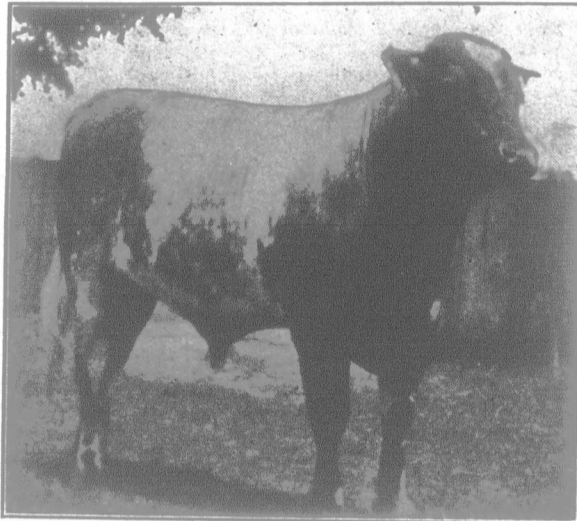
According to Warrington, during the operation of ensiling the proportion of amides is greatly increased, which is, of course, at the expense of the proteids, or tissue-building food. When fresh-cut corn contains only about 1.8% of crude protein, this loss will not figure very high. Fresh-cut alfalfa contains approximately 4.8% of crude protein. That is 3% higher than the corn in the same condition. Surely the extra amount of valuable protein, subject to this deteriorating action, would make it less profitable to put alfalfa in the silo.

Good clover hay contains approximately 15% of the protein as amides. Clover silage contains

45% of the protein as amides. The proportion of amides to the proteids in the case of clover indicates what might be expected from ensiling alfalfa. Corn, being rich in carbohydrates, does not lose much by this process. By ensiling alfalfa, a very nitrogenous plant, we convert a large amount of proteids into amides, which, though still a protein, has not the tissue or flesh forming properties. At least it seems to me this way.

Peel Co., Ont.

H. G. OLDFIELD.



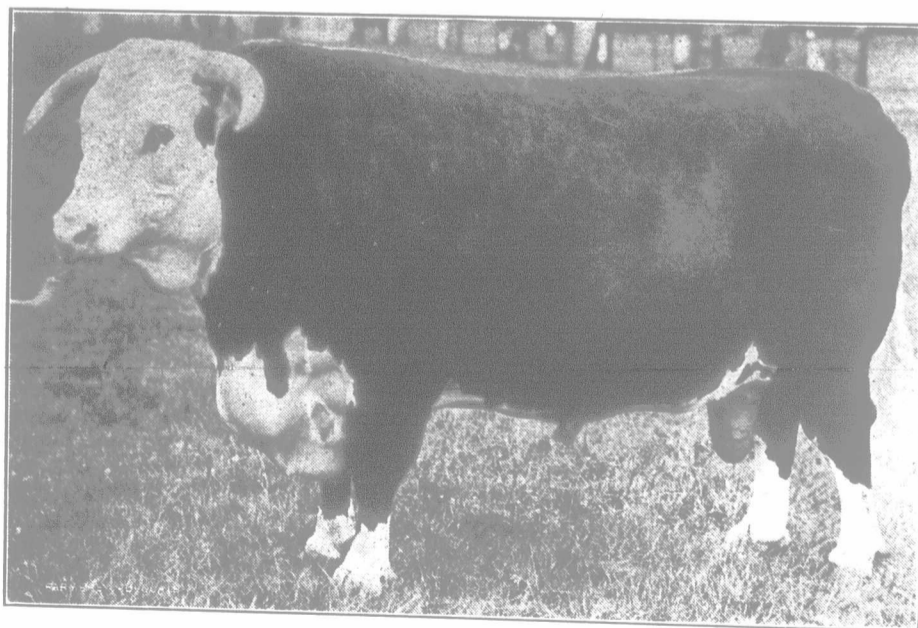
Gainford Select.

Shorthorn bull at the head of the herd of J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont.

Take Care of the Straw.

It is no uncommon sight in the autumn season to see large piles of straw wasting in fields or yards, even in Eastern Canada. Since the advent of the blower on the threshing machine many farmers do not seem to think it necessary to place very many men in the straw to properly stack it, and often it is allowed to pile up without being touched with a fork. Under these conditions the stack shows a very large bottom, and is in such a shape that rain-falls spoil a portion of it.

Where stock is kept straw has far more value than many believe, and up-to-date stock farmers are beginning to realize this fact, and in some of the better sections one sees very few stacks during the season just after threshing, as the straw has been housed in barns or in straw-sheds provided for the purpose. Many arrange to keep all or nearly all of the straw in the barn. Of



Avondale.

The King's champion Hereford bull.

course, the greatest value of the straw is as an absorbent of the liquid manure, but it has no inconsiderable value for bedding, and if properly cured and kept contains a great deal of food nutrients. First-class straw is, we believe, almost as good feed as the poorer grades of timothy hay.

With a dry season like the present has been and the crop being harvested in first-class condition, without getting as much as a sprinkle in many instances, oat straw, and in fact the straw of other grains should prove valuable during the coming winter for feeding purposes. Cut just a little on the green side and allowed to stand in the stook until thoroughly dry, then placed in the barn and kept inside after threshing, it may be used to good advantage to replace some of the hay during the coming winter. The hay crop has been short this season, and any other rough-

age which may be introduced to take its place will be found a great saving. Live-stock men are gradually realizing the importance of having plenty of straw to cut to mix with silage and pulped roots to feed their stock. We do not believe that there is any cheaper way of wintering live stock and wintering it well.

Wheat straw is a little more fibrous than oat straw, but even it often has considerable feeding value in that the winter wheat often has growing up amongst it considerable grass which improves the straw greatly. Do not despise it for feeding, and keep the cattle well bedded down with good, clean straw this winter, and you will be making the most of your opportunities to prevent the loss of liquid manure and to get all there is of feeding value out of what is sometimes discarded as almost a valueless by-product in grain farming. There is going to be a time when all lines of business will be "playing safe," and it is well that the farmer should follow suit and conserve as much as possible the feed on his place. The finer grains and even the coarse grains may be very high in price before next spring, and if these, as well as hay, can be substituted to a certain extent by roughage crops so much the better. When threshing this fall keep every forkful of straw you can in the barn or in a shed provided. If it must be stacked put men enough on the stack to do the work properly in order that when finished the stack will turn rain and preserve the straw as well as possible.

Eradicating Sow Thistle.

1. What is the best way to kill sow thistle?
2. Will sheep pasturing for two years kill it?

E. E. S.

During the past year or two we have not heard so much complaint about the damage to crops done by the Perennial Sow Thistle as was the case just a few years ago, when readers will remember we had two or three very wet seasons. It seemed then that wet seasons were just the right conditions for the spread of this, one of our worst weed pests. However, almost all our bad weeds gain ground during wet spells because they are more difficult to kill and cultivation is retarded. This year we have again had several complaints about the weed. Even during a drouth it is troublesome. It has not been exterminated by any means and is spreading in many localities. It creeps in on the farm in patches generally starting, we believe, from seed, the small plants escaping unnoticed for at least a year until they have time to shoot up their flower stems and reproduce themselves by seed. They also spread from running root-stocks and it is by this means that they are often dragged from place to place in the field by harrows, cultivators and other farm implements. When deposited in a new place they soon take root and so the weed spreads in patches until it has covered the greater part of the field. We saw eat fields a few years ago when the pest seemed to be at its worst that were easily one-half this weed and at threshing time the barns were filled with the blows or ripened heads of the Perennial Sow Thistle, carrying the seed to all parts.

If the right kind of treatment is given, the weed should not become very serious on any farm upon which it may be just getting a foot-hold. Small patches should be spaded out as thoroughly as possible and the roots raked up and burned. The weed is a rapid grower and soon being cut off and patches two or three times during the season and above all do not stop at harvest time and allow the weed to grow from then until fall undisturbed. Be careful in all cultivation not to distribute the running root-stocks over the field. The harrow is the worst offender in this particular. It is absolutely necessary if the weed has gained a strong foot-hold on the farm to adopt some system of smothering out the plant. If it can be kept below ground the roots will soon die. Infested fields must be given special treatment for at least one season, preferably two, and must be closely watched for a number of years afterwards.

After the hay or grain crop is removed plough the land lightly and from then until fall work as frequently as possible with the broad-shared cul-

tivator. Late in the fall just before it freezes up plough again somewhat deeper than the first ploughing. This will expose a good many of the roots to the action of the severe winter frosts which may exterminate a good many of them. Get on the land as early as possible next spring and cultivate it thoroughly until about the middle of June or possibly up to the first of July. Be sure and keep the weed down. Drill up at this time and sow to rape at the rate of one and one-half pounds per acre. Sowing the rape in drills in this manner makes it possible to cultivate it regularly and frequently for some time, keeping the land perfectly clean. It will make such rapid growth as to soon thoroughly cover the ground and is, we believe, the best smothering crop that has been tried for the eradication of weeds. This system should pretty well rid the land of the pest, although if the field is badly infested some plants may escape. It is generally wise to follow this crop with a hoed crop of corn or roots, after which by carefully watching the field it should give very little trouble.

We have seen fields fairly well cleaned by the adoption of the foregoing system, only that buckwheat was sown thickly in place of rape. Of course, the buckwheat is broadcasted and does not permit of cultivation after the crop is sown and thus is not so good a cleaning crop as the rape. We have also seen very good results from a bare fallow during the entire summer season. This, of course, is more expensive as you get no return from the land while you are cleaning it and it is generally necessary to follow the fallow with a hoed crop. One field particularly which came under our observation and which was very badly infested indeed was very well cleaned by a hoed crop. The land was ploughed the fall previously late on in the season and worked up the following spring very thoroughly in preparation for a turnip crop. It was drilled up and the turnips sown were hoed twice and hoed well and cultivated about once a week until they got so large that cultivation was impossible. This particular field of turnips grew a very rank top. Care was taken in the cultivation and hoeing to get all the weeds which showed themselves. It is now some years since this field was handled in this manner and it has given little or no trouble since, although, occasionally weeds appear but they are promptly spudded out.

Sheep will aid very appreciably and if large numbers are kept on a small area will keep it down fairly well. But pasturing for two years only will not exterminate all of the weed. Sheep are one of the greatest helps the farmer can have in fighting noxious weed pests, as they will eat nearly all kinds of weeds and eat them down so closely that many are killed but with a pest like the Perennial Sow Thistle it is far safer under all conditions to cultivate it out than to wait for the sheep to kill it as it may spread to the other fields before the sheep have accomplished their work and we doubt if left alone whether they would be able to thoroughly clean the land.

THE DAIRY.

Disadvantages of Pasteurizing Milk and Cream.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"Every good thing in this world has its drawbacks." This was the frequent comment of an old man known by the writer when he was a boy. It is probably a true statement of life's experiences generally. We are compelled to taste both the bitter and the sweet as we pass along. The foregoing is true of pasteurization. All is not advantage. There are some disadvantages, and these we shall treat of briefly in the present article, having discussed the good points, or advantages, in previous articles.

The first drawback which we shall mention is that of cost. It adds to the expense in preparing milk, cream or butter for market, if the raw material be pasteurized. Pasteurizers cost money to instal, and money, as well as labor to operate. The U. S. Department of Agriculture ascertained the cost per gallon of milk for pasteurization to be .00634 cent. At the O. A. C. the average cost, during two years, for pasteurizing the cream to manufacture 100 pounds of butter was 3.3 cents. This 3.3 cents does not include interest cost on machinery, or labor cost, but is the cost of coal to produce steam for heating, cost of electricity for operating motor to drive the pasteurizer, and the cost of water for cooling the cream.

The cost of pasteurizing whey at cheese factories is estimated at 50 cents to one dollar per ton of cheese. In all these cases the actual cost, after installing the necessary machinery, is not very great, so we may not consider the cost bugaboo as anything which should prevent pasteurization. Dairy by-products especially need

pasteurization to prevent spread of harmful organisms in the milk, and disease germs among live stock.

In the second place it requires more skill to produce pasteurized milk, cream and butter. This is probably the greatest drawback to the system, as a number of persons regard the method as too complicated, and will not spend the necessary time to learn how simply and easily the work can be done where necessary machinery is available, where there is plenty of steam for heating and cold water or mechanical refrigeration are available for cooling. This is where the Danish buttermaker is apt to excel the Canadian. The former is not ashamed to confess that he does not know it all, consequently the scientists from the Royal Agricultural College and Experimental Stations are always welcome at the creameries

not be considered as a necessary drawback to the introduction of the system.

The Editor of a leading Canadian newspaper recently wrote a strong editorial against the pasteurization of milk for city trade on the ground that it tended to create a monopoly. The word "monopoly" among English-speaking people has the same effect as flaunting a red rag before an infuriated bull. In the words of a modern American humorist, monopoly causes some people to become "all hot up." There is, no doubt, an element of danger in what the Editor says; but there is no need of becoming alarmed about it. As pointed out in my first article, there is a very simple remedy in case there is ground for believing that a milk monopoly exists in any city. All the city has to do is to start a city milk plant, furnishing pure,

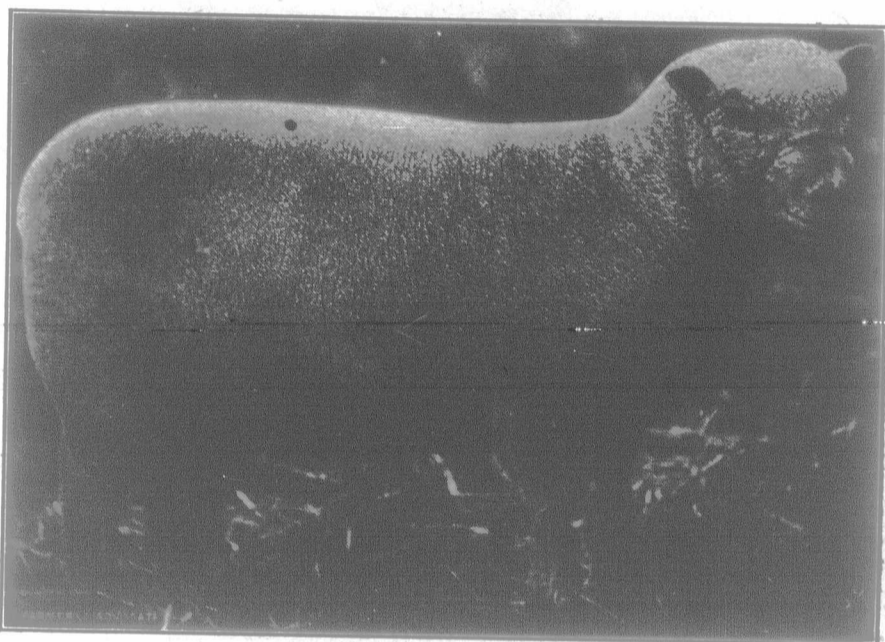
pasteurized milk to its citizens at cost; or it may be adopted as a source of city revenue, similar to water, gas, electric light, and other municipal enterprises. We understand that this is being done in some European cities—not so much with the idea of making money, but rather with the view of furnishing clean, pure milk to the people, more particularly the poor people, at a price which these persons can afford to pay.

The monopoly scare then need not be seriously considered as a menace to the adoption of pasteurized milk for the dwellers in towns and cities.

Infant mortality is increased because of the use of pasteurized milk for children,—so say some of those who are opposed to any treatment of nature's great food for the young human. It is, as pointed out previously, rather difficult to obtain exact data on the question, because few are willing to offer specimens for experimental, or research work; yet this is the only way in which this question can be definitely settled. No doubt some one will, in the near future, be bold enough to tackle this problem resolutely, having a large number of children under a great variety of conditions. This is the only way in which we can get correct data upon which to base sound conclusions. In the meantime, the evidence points in the direction of pasteurization as a simple, safe, efficient method of insuring reasonable protection to human subjects against contamination from a common source of disease-producing organisms. In this case it is what goes into the mouth that is most likely to be a source of danger.

Summing up our argument, pasteurization of dairy products is a wise precaution against contamination—it is a cheap and effective insurance policy against ill health, doctor's expenses, and the evils which follow. The greatest factor in human success is good health, given a reasonable amount of brain capacity, and a fair opportunity. We all need to guard our health, and also that of the animals on our farms. No one other subject is nearly so important. The Chinese plan of paying doctors to keep them well and paying them nothing when ill commends itself as sound policy for Canadians.

H. H. DEAN.



A Champion Southdown.

Shearling ram, winner at the Royal.

of Denmark. The practical buttermaker and the dairy scientist work together, with what beneficial results to Danish butter, we all know.

All pasteurized dairy products have a peculiar flavor—what is commonly called a "cooked flavor," and until the consumer grows accustomed to this taste and odor he is apt to consider it objectionable, but to one who knows, this pasteurized flavor is a mark of good quality, because it is an indication that the temperature has been raised sufficiently high to make the product practically germ free. With the modern "holder" pasteurizer a lower temperature is adopted for a longer time, hence the "cooked flavor" is not so pronounced, and the milk will show a good cream line, lack of which is frequently urged as an objection in the retail milk business, because the consuming public usually judges the quality of milk delivered by the depth of cream on the milk in bottle or dish after set-

ting for a time in the refrigerator, cellar or pantry.



Large White Boar.

First at the Royal.

Foam on the milk and cream is sometimes raised as an objection to pasteurization. It must be admitted that with the continuous pasteurizer this is a strong objection, but with the revolving coil or disc, the albuminous envelope which holds the heated air, causing what is commonly known as foam, is continuously being broken, hence there is not much trouble with foam on such milk or cream after heating and cooling.

Bottle breakage where pasteurization takes place in the original package is a common source of trouble, but with the modern type of "milk-bottle-pasteurizer" it is claimed that the breakage of bottles is not very great, hence this may

We are just entering upon the season when dairymen find it most difficult to maintain the milk flow. The old, parched pastures and dry hot weather of August accompanied by the fly pest tend to dry off even the best producers, and the good dairyman plans to keep the milk flow normal. A second growth of clover will make a good pasture at this time, and may be worth more for this purpose than to cut for seed or feed. Then the corn crop is making a wonderful growth, and a little of this may be cut and fed to good advantage. With this do not neglect to give a little grain.

Making Cheese on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On my farm we make good cheese by the following method, and when the plan is carefully carried out it is just as simple to make this highly nutritious food as it is to make butter. A tub in which to set the milk, a boiler to heat it, and a bowl to dip off the whey are the utensils needed. Aside from these a cheese hoop is necessary, which must needs be purchased. One made of galvanized iron is good and costs little. A hoop 12 inches in diameter and about 18 inches high will hold a cheese weighing 20 pounds, but much smaller ones can also be made in it. This cheese hoop will need a "follower," a circular piece of galvanized iron that will just slip inside the hoop. A wooden "follower" is also needed, and this must have a handle on it by which it may be lifted out. A block nailed on answers very well, as the handle must afford a surface which will allow building up with other blocks to get the pressure needed in case the curd does not fill the hoop to the top. We use a fulcrum and lever press, which is merely a 2 x 4 scantling nailed to a granary about two or three feet from the ground. The lever is placed under the nailed piece, and a weight put on the free end of the 2 x 4 for pressure. This simple device acts successfully as a cheese press.

In making the cheese it is necessary to use cheese tablets of rennet. Those made for 100 pounds of milk are best for use on a small scale. It will take from five pounds of milk upward for a pound of cheese. Besides the rennet tablets coloring is needed. The rennet tablets and coloring can be obtained from druggists or dealers in dairy supplies. The milk is weighed and brought to a temperature of 85 degrees, care being taken not to let it vary a degree one way or the other. It takes but a few minutes to get the heat, and the milk needs steady watching during the heating process. We use a dairy thermometer for testing the temperature. This point is very important, as is also the weight of the milk. A little too much heat or a little too much rennet will make the cheese tough, but if the rule is followed exactly the cheese will be rich and creamy. We use nights' and mornings' milk, but stir in all the cream. The milk that stands should be dipped and aerated to keep the cream in solution. Skim-milk cheese is never as successful as cream cheese.

Having the temperature right, add a tablespoonful of cheese coloring to each 100 pounds of milk if a medium color is wanted. More coloring must be added if a deeper color is desired. Stir in the coloring and then stir in the rennet tablets, which have been dissolved in warm water, but never in milk. The milk is covered and let stand for an hour to thicken. At the end of that time if the directions have been followed regarding the temperature and amount of rennet, the milk will be as thick as very thick clabbered milk, and is ready to be cut into inch squares with a long knife. The cutting is done clear to the bottom of the vessel.

In a few minutes whey will exude, and this is dipped off with a cup or bowl. Throw a square of cheese cloth over the milk and dip through the cloth to exclude the curd. When all has been dipped that will come freely, lift the cloth, reach down into the curd with both hands and break it gently. This will cause more whey elimination. Too much rough handling eliminates the cream, and the object is to keep it all in the cheese. When the whey is removed heat to 90 degrees; six quarts of whey for each 100 pounds of milk used. Break the curd apart and pour this heated whey over it, working it through the curd gently.

If the curd now squeaks a little as it is being handled, it is ready for the salt, but if the curd is very soft and does not adhere, heat another lot of whey, bringing it up to 100 degrees. Pour this over and work through the curd, dip or pour off, and the curd should then be ready for the salt. About four to six ounces of salt should be used for the cheese from 100 pounds of milk. Lift the curd into a pail lined with a square of wet cloth, bringing the corners of the cloth over the top of the pail and over the curd.

It is now ready for the press. Take it out, put a clean board on a box under the lever; arranged for, put the galvanized follower on the board, then the cheese hoop, and lift the curd in the cloth to the hoop. Level it a little and draw the corners of the cloth over the curd as smoothly as may be. Put on the wooden follower, and if the lever does not touch the cheese when adjusted under the fulcrum, put some blocks of wood on the follower and build it up so that the lever will act as a weight. Not much weight should be put on the end of the lever for a few hours, ten pounds usually being enough. About

noon, if the cheese was made in the morning, add more weight according to the size of the cheese.

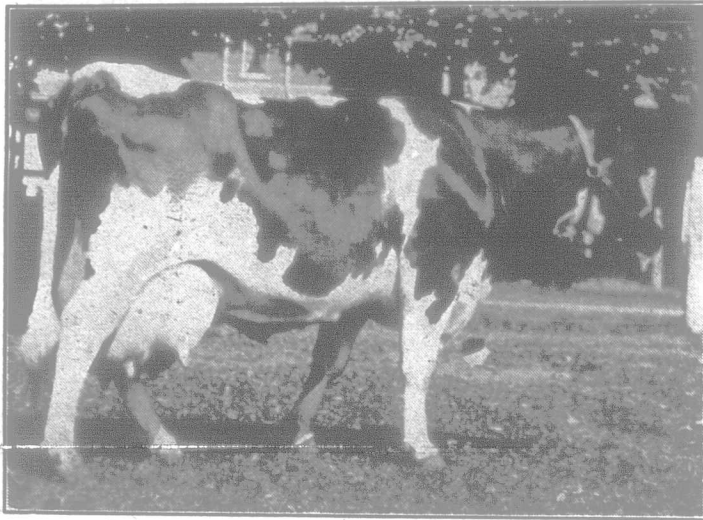
At night take the cheese from the hoop, put a clean, wet cheese cloth into the hoop, remove the one around the cheese, turn the cheese upside down and put it in the hoop that way with the clean, wet cloth drawn up around it as before. If it has been pressed unevenly, this may be corrected now by adjusting the blocks and the lever weight. Now put on more weight and leave over night. In the morning, or when ready to put in a second cheese, take the cheese out, remove the cloth, trim the edges if ragged with a sharp knife, but as little as possible, to leave

ever, in the hands of beekeepers and dealers quite a quantity of last year's honey, which if it has been properly cared for, should be in good condition for this year's use.

The prices recommended by the Committee are as follows:—No. 1, light, extracted, wholesale, 11 cents to 12 cents per lb.; No. 1, light, extracted, retail, 14 cents to 15 cents per lb.; No. 1, comb, wholesale, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per dozen; No. 2, comb, wholesale, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen.

These prices are f. o. b. in 60-lb., 10-lb., and 5-lb. tins; the former being net weight with the tin thrown in, the two latter being gross weight. The difference in time and trouble of filling the small tins about equalize the price. In selling to wholesale merchants the lowest wholesale price should be asked; while the retail grocer should pay the highest wholesale price. The retail price to the consumer might vary according to the quantity he takes in any one purchase and whether he supplies his own package.

Honey should always be kept in sealed packages in a dry room preferably warm. Where storage conditions have not been perfect the best of honey will often have a sour odor on opening the can after several months storing. This and the slightly acid taste which often accompanies it may be removed by placing the can in a vessel of water which is kept hot but not allowed to boil, for about twelve hours. Old honey which has been thoroughly heated and liquefied in this way should be practically as good as new, provided it is never allowed to reach a temperature too hot to bear the hand. MORLEY PETTIT.



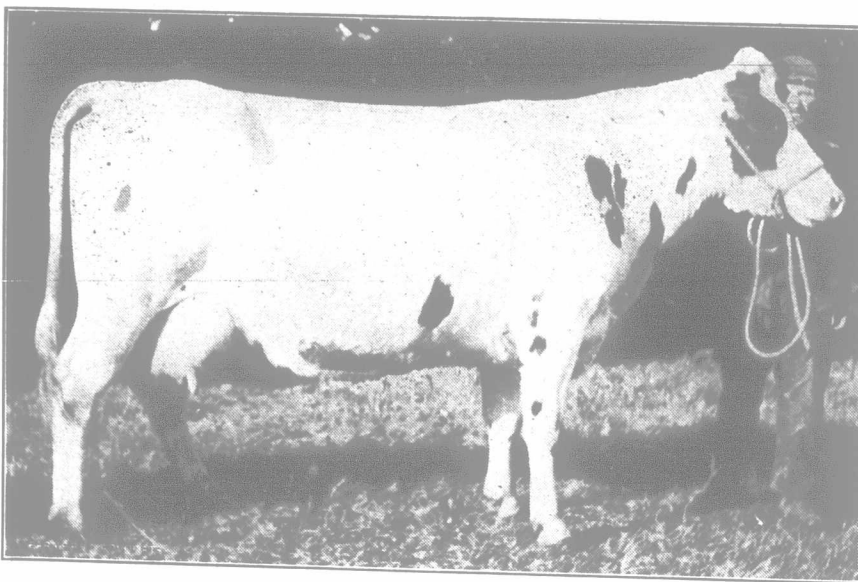
A Great Producer.

Holstein cow, which, twelve months after calving, gave, in seven days, 407.4 lbs. of milk, 20.54 lbs. of butter. E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.

no open pores exposed. Rub for 10 minutes with good butter, put a bandage around the cheese and sew it in place. This bandage is merely to keep the cheese from flattening out. Rub the bandage with butter until it is saturated. Place a clean cheese cloth round the cheese loosely bringing the corners over the top and folding to exclude insects and to give plenty of air.

This kind of cheese must always be cured in a warm, airy place. Rub the cheese twice daily and turn it each time, and if the cloth becomes wet or damp, it must be changed. The rubbing keeps the cheese from molding and the frequent turning also helps, and it makes the curing even. When the cheese has formed a crust or rind, rubbing and turning once a day will be enough, but it must not be neglected at this stage or it will become moldy. If the rind gets dry, butter it. This hastens curing and keeps it moist and good. The cheese should not be cut until six weeks old, as the flavor and richness are not brought out when cut at an earlier age.

Johnsen Co., Ill. W. H. UNDERWOOD.



Paladin De Kol Beets.

Seven day record, 580.3 lbs. of milk, 25.76 lbs. of butter; 84.3 lbs. of milk in one day. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia.

THE APIARY.

A Honey Crop Failure.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Friday, July 31st. Five hundred and fifteen members reported from all parts of Ontario, showing an average of 16 lbs. per colony. As the average in 1913 was nearly 100 lbs. per colony, it will be seen that the honey crop this year is almost a total failure except in a few of the counties. There is, how-

any kind of poultry to be entirely dependent on a diet of worms. A dry mash composed of shorts, a little bran, and some second-grade flour, makes a good corrective. At least fowls, including chickens, ducks, and turkeys, are fed this way, and show no bad effects, after being on duty for more than ten days.

Of course, when the army worm comes in such overwhelming numbers as have appeared in some sections of the country, the work of poultry would seem small indeed. No devouring force short of a drove of hogs would make much difference, and even they should have a supplementary diet. Some may think that the assistance of domestic birds is small in any case, still our fields have suffered little compared to others in

POULTRY.

Poultry Destroys Pests.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Poultry is one defensive agent against the army worm. The July hatch of the pest is showing visible signs of weakening, but in view of the fact that we may have another visitation in September, it may be well to note the effect on poultry. Shortly after the invading host crossed over into Colchester South, Essex County, it met with a check. Some mother turkeys spied the ugly brown things, with their gaudy markings. They eyed the find critically from every angle, tested its quality, then chirped delightedly to their young ones to come on. Instantly the whole flock, little and big, got busy, and the air was vibrant with their twittering. On the same farm another detachment commenced operations

in a clover field. As soon as they were discovered, about 100 ducks were turned loose on them. Worms were thick, and after a while the ducks came in, some of them in rather a "groggy" condition. Their owner was uneasy, and watched them carefully. After between two and three hours' rest in the shade, they rose up, flapped their wings, took a few drinks, with a dry mash of shorts, then waddled back to the field.

It is said that some goslings and ducks have died as a result of eating too many worms. This might easily happen. The duck is a born hog, where juicy worms are concerned, and might be tempted into overdoing a good thing. People should use common sense and not allow

our vicinity, that were not ranged over by poultry.
Essex Co., Ont. E. POLLARD.

Trap-Nesting and what it Reveals.
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Of all the ways proposed to build up a flock, is anything else so entirely satisfactory as trap-nesting? Some may advise choosing according to activity; some to select last to roost at night, and first off in the morning; some to select pullets first to mature and lay in early winter. All this is undoubtedly good, particularly the last suggestion, but trap-nesting leads.

If we would succeed we must know where to lay our hands upon our most profitable birds. Only these should be kept for breeding purposes, the inferior, as far as egg production is concerned, discarded. If we choose only the best one season and the best of the flock that they produce for the following season and so on, we should be building up a profitable flock. This method of choosing the best by means of the trap-nest makes necessary considerable labor, but we should not be disappointed, and it is not wholly uninteresting. If one cannot take time for this the whole year try it with your pullets for November, December, January and February, as these are the important months to secure eggs. Hens that make a good showing in these months are without doubt good hens, for the old-fashioned idea that hens that do not lay in winter will atone for it the following summer is exploded. Now, if a hen does not make a good record in these four months, and giving her two months to moult, what time has she left to lay 180 or 200 eggs.

Leg-bands may be placed upon the birds numbering from one to as many as there may be in each flock or pen. It makes it very convenient to place leg-band No. 1 on first bird to lay; leg-band No. 2 on second bird to lay, and so on. A large piece of cardboard or heavy paper may be tacked upon the wall close above the nests and a lead pencil tied by a long string hanging over it. Thus accounts may be kept of each hen with no confusion whatever.

Here is a little illustration:

	Day of month.				
	1	2	3	4	5
No. of bird.	1	2	3	4	5

Some people may think that hens could not be persuaded to go into these nests, but such is not the case. They like the seclusion, and one bird has not a chance to disturb another. It will probably be necessary at first to guide them a little, leaving the doors propped open or part way open, closing them by degrees until they learn to push in of their own accord.

Here is an account of my experience in trap-nesting twenty Rock and twenty-six Leghorn pullets during winter of 1913 and 1914. Thirteen of the Rocks and sixteen of the Leghorns laid before January 1st. Three Rocks and two Leghorns laid twenty-five eggs each by January 1st, also one Leghorn laid twenty-three by same date. One of the Rocks mentioned laid twenty-three in December alone, and in June, 1914, twenty-two consecutive mornings. It will be noticed that these six laid (if eggs should be sold on an average market) about \$1.00 worth each before the new year. These are the hens that pay us handsomely.

Then came the medium-hen; hens that made perhaps about half as much. These are the inferior hens. Now we shall be obliged to consider the hens that did not lay before March or early April. These are the worthless hens, and thought of keeping them over for another season should not be entertained for a moment. They can never pay for themselves. One hen in particular attracted my attention for having nothing to her credit. I watched her closely during March and April into May, and realizing she was worthless as a layer, decided to pluck and dress her for the table. She never laid an egg by the time the best hen in the pen had laid seven dozen.

Many are the facts that trap-nesting reveals. With any other system I might have kept on in innocence some of the most worthless of the flock, and worse still, used them for breeding purposes next season. Appearance is a great deal but not everything, for some of the last to lay, including the one that laid not at all, were splendid looking and very handsome birds indeed.
Durham Co., Ont. M. H.

HORTICULTURE.

Blanching Celery.

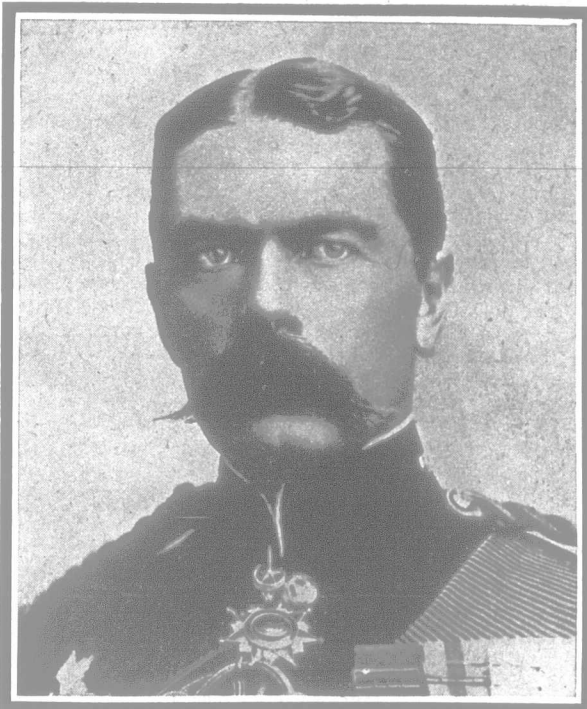
Celery is one of the good things of the garden that can be made better by proper care in blanching. An American authority recently described his methods, and we urge our readers to endeavor to get the white, crisp celery so delicious.

Our markets demand a clean, white-stalked celery. This is obtained by a process called blanching or growing the leaf stalks in darkness. This destroys the color in the stalk and prevents any more forming. It also makes the stalk crisp and tender. If earth is used, a characteristic sweetness and nutty flavor is obtained.

Early celery is usually blanched with boards, paper, or something of that kind. If earth is used before the cool weather of fall, it is likely to cause rust or decay on the stalks, which, of course, destroys their value. Early celery should be ready to blanch any time after the middle of July. Sound boards 10 or 12 inches wide, one inch thick, and 12 to 16 feet long are laid on each side of the row. They may be cleated at the ends and center to prevent splitting or warping away from the plants. Hooks are also used to keep the upper edges close to the celery stalks. Treated in this way celery will bleach in from one to three weeks, depending on weather conditions. Warm, moist weather will hasten blanching, while cool weather will retard it. As fast as the bleached celery is used the boards may be put on other plants. Building paper, or even newspapers, may be used if the season is not too wet.

Late celery may be blanched with boards or with earth as mentioned above. Earth-blanched celery has a better flavor than board-blanched. Where earth is used, draw it up half or two-thirds of the way to the top of the plant when both plant and soil are dry. After a few days more earth may be put around the plant, leaving from four to six inches of the top above the soil. This may be accomplished by a celery hiller, or, on a small scale, with the hoe. It is sometimes an advantage to "handle" celery before hilling, that is, draw the stalks closely about the heart of the plant, holding them in place either by tying or with soil. From ten to eighteen days are required to bleach celery for use by this method. Celery well protected with soil will not be injured by quite severe frosts. Where celery is to be stored for winter use, it should be bleached but very little, if at all, in the field.

FARM BULLETIN.



Lord Kitchener.
The new Secretary for War.

Our Duty.

By Peter McArthur.

The greatest disaster of recorded time is now in progress—war, such war as the world has never seen. Every hour brings news that benumbs the imagination. So rapid and bewildering have been the events of the past few days that we are as men struggling in the horror and helplessness of a nightmare. Even though at this writing there has been little slaughter, the ruin and wreckage of the unhallowed conflict are beyond the power of man to comprehend. Already Famine is Stalking in the capitals of Europe, and Disease and Pestilence are rousing as

to a feast. As a stab to the heart paralyses the body, the first blow that was struck paralysed the whole complex machinery of civilization. Slaughter there will be and great battles, but the worst that can befall has already befallen. If peace should be declared to-morrow it would take the world a generation to outgrow the misery that is now inevitable. Whatever may happen to the kings and their counsellors who have brought on this war, its horrors will all fall on the weak and the innocent. The stoppage of the world's industries will bring misery and want to the toilers of every nation. The war itself, though dreadful beyond description, will be a trifle compared with the wretchedness it will entail. This conflict should strip war of its last pitiful shred of glory.

Much as we may hate war there is something in us all that rouses at the first sound of battle. Yesterday we were a nation of peace-lovers, to whom war was abhorrent. To-day we are eager for battle—and justly so. The British Empire has been forced into a war to redeem its pledged word and insulted honor. As citizens of that Empire every Canadian must feel the call of duty. This is no time for discussion or hesitation. All that can be done must be done. Those who are in place to act must be allowed to act without cavil or criticism. Not only the Empire but the freedom of humanity is at stake. This war must decide whether the people are to rule or to be ground under the heel of that outworn and blood-stained order that has given us military tyrants and an enslaved humanity. When the struggle has ended triumphantly—as it must end, now or at a later date—civilization will be built on a surer foundation. The war is one in which peace and freedom-loving Canadians can take part with easy conscience and a high purpose. But what adds to our distress is our helplessness. Though we may be eager to do our part the ocean rolls between us and the goal we desire. But we must be ready—instantly ready—if the opportunity should come for Canada to strike a blow. And beyond that we must be ready to hurry to the relief of the stricken when the smoke of battle has cleared away. Canada's harvest may be of more use to the Empire in this crisis than armies and dreadnoughts. If that should be the case we must give of our bounty without stint and without counting the cost. What the future may bring forth no man can foresee, but our duty is clear. We must be unquestioning in our support to the government in this hour of trial, and it must be left unhampered in its support of the Empire. There will be plenty of time for reflection. Now it is time for action.

Ekfrid, August 6th.

Dairymen Differ.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was much interested in the article by Chief Dairy Instructor Hems, which appeared in your issue of July 30th. One statement, however, is, I think, scarcely correct. "Available records," he says, "back to 1867 (about the beginning of cheesemaking in Western Ontario) furnish no evidence to indicate that one pound of cheese from 10 pounds of milk for the season was ever a common practice."

The writer has a very distinct recollection of his home factory, where he used to haul milk as a boy, having a rule, whereby the manufacturer agreed to make a pound of cheese out of 10 pounds of milk for the patrons. This rule was a common one in that locality for many years, and was only abolished after it was found impossible to guarantee "1 for 10" and do an honest business.

This factory referred to was, and is, in what may be called the "Ingersoll District," as the cheese were sold at Ingersoll, the home of modern Canadian Cheddar cheese.

Doubtless many of your readers will remember whether or not this was a general rule in the section where "Ingersolls" were made. The time referred to would be about 1875 to 1880—so long ago the writer is almost afraid to look back too long or too earnestly for fear of dizziness.

At that time the genial, capable "Chief" was probably living largely on a milk diet, or may have got into the curd condition, somewhere in Eastern Ontario, and had not yet developed into the well-rounded, fully-matured Cheddar, such as is made by the fine climate, and excellent makers of Western Ontario.

We must make some allowance, Mr. Editor, for youth and inexperience, in all cases, especially in matters of ancient history.

H. H. DEAN.

The Dominion Parliament has been called to meet on August 18th for the transaction of special business incident upon the great war which is being waged in Europe, and which, as a part of the British Empire, Canada is greatly interested in.

Saskatchewan's Big Exhibition at Regina.

The big Regina Exhibition registered a new high water mark this year. There were fewer weak spots, and in most sections enthusiasm was stirred by evidences of the earnest effort to place the exhibition on a higher plane. The attendance was large throughout the entire show, and consequently gate receipts were all that could be desired.

The live-stock exhibition was greater numerically and qualitatively than in previous years, especially in the sheep, swine and cattle departments. Horses were not as strong as upon some former occasions, Clydesdales being very weak. There was a great Belgian display, and an average turnout of Percherons. Altogether horses made up a very creditable exhibit, considering that things have not been moving so rapidly in the horse market of late.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—In the past some of the greatest horse shows in Western Canada have been held at Regina, due to the fact that Saskatchewan possesses breeders seeking quality and paying good figures to acquire the best types. This year some of the best show strings of horses from the Province were not out, including those of W. H. Bryce, R. H. Taber, A. & G. Mutch, and W. C. Sutherland. These being absent the competition could not possibly be up to the standard. However, some very good individuals were out, and these should not be belittled because of the absence of keener competition. Robt. White, of Ashburn, Ont., placed the awards.

The championship in stallions was taken by Thos. Howe, on Haile's Surprise, Robt. Sinton getting reserve on Glendale Squire. The champion female, Fanny Mitchell, was owned by J. E. Martin with William Grant reserve on Lady Hopetoun. Howe's champion stallion was the winner of the aged stallion class, and the filly which captured the championship was a three-year-old, while the reserve is an aged mare.

Some very good Canadian-bred horses were forward, but the competition was not, on the whole, very keen. The champion Canadian-bred stallion was Royal Cruickshank Knight, owned by Wm. Grant, of Regina, while the champion female was Lady Grace, owned by the same exhibitor, who had the filly which stood reserve, Princess Carruchan.

BELGIANS.—The surprise of the horse exhibit, in fact of the entire exhibition, was the strong showing of Belgians. Previously there had been only a few horses of this breed forward and these of a very mediocre sort, but Belgian breeders have commenced working harmoniously toward the improvement of the breed. It was a revelation to most people to see ten mature stallions line up in the competition, nearly all of which were of the improved American type. Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., judged the horses, and found some very difficult tasks. The winner of the aged class was Orange de Hofstade, a very powerful horse, with almost Clydesdale quality and a fairly good mover. He had to go the limit to nose out R. P. Stanley's Indigene du Nord, a horse of much the same type. The winner of the aged class of stallions was made champion over Arlington Prince, a two-year-old of fine quality, very symmetrical and an all-round stylish horse owned by R. H. Edwards.

The female classes were very strong, especially the brood mare class. Jas. E. Price won the championship on his brood mare, Duchess. It was, all through, one of the best exhibitions of Belgian horses ever seen in Canada.

PERCHERONS.—The Percheron exhibit was scarcely up to the standard set last year when the Alberta exhibitors competed with those from Saskatchewan. However, under the conditions, with the absence of almost all of last year's display, there was a very good showing. Dr. Hassard also placed the awards on this breed. The kind of horses in the show were the big, drafty sort, although quality was not always an outstanding feature. Honors in the stallion classes were well distributed, but Upper Bros., of North Portal, secured most of the money in females. The Canadian-bred stallion class for two-year-olds and yearlings saw McCallum Mac, the Brandon champion, owned by D. McCailum, go down to defeat before F. E. William's Maynard. It took Dr. Hassard considerable time to decide between these two, but eventually the better-footed and pasterned colt went to the top, although the other colt was outstanding in style and symmetry. R. P. Stanley's Lubeck, a three-year-old, won the championship of the breed, with F. E. William's Maynard reserve. Upper Bros' filly, Marjorie, was champion of the female classes, while F. E. William took reserve on Ruth.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—A hard fight was staged in most of the cattle classes. Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., judged the Shorthorns. The exhibit of this breed was of impressive strength. Excellence and uniformity in type maintained the prestige of the breed in Saskatchewan. The same

five exhibitors, J. A. Watt, of Elora, Ont.; Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio; Yule & Bowes, Calgary, Alta.; J. G. Barron, of Carberry, Man., and A. D. McDonald, Napinka, Man., lined up in the ring for the money. Besides these one amateur, G. H. Kidd, of Lumsden, contended. Several alterations contrary to previous decisions were made. In the junior yearlings, Carpenter & Ross' Opportunity showing in good form crept out of his fifth place at Brandon to second at Regina, while the first three in the senior bull calves were entirely reversed, with Maxwalton Commander, the sweet, smooth Carpenter & Ross' bull being placed first, Watt's Van Dunck second, and Barron's Brandon winner, Fairview Jubilee King third. Jealousy 4th, contrary to former placings, came out on top in the aged cow class, beating Carpenter & Ross' Maxwalton Gloucester 3rd, a bigger cow with a good deal of style and character, but scarcely showing the smoothness of the winner. In herds J. A. Watt forged to the front and beat Carpenter & Ross. Watt's bull, Gainford Perfection, was made champion, and his matronly yearling winner Duchess 50th, bearing a wealth of improved Shorthorn character, won out in the female classes. Watt also won on get of sire. He and Carpenter & Ross shared fairly evenly in the prizes not mentioned.

Dual-purpose Shorthorns made a fairly good showing with Watt & Barron getting the best of the money, the latter taking the championship on an aged cow, Morning Glory.

HEREFORDS.—The Whitefaces were out with a marvelously strong exhibit. The great grazing breed replete with quality never before seen in the Western Provinces, took the Saskatchewan fair-goers completely by surprise. It was a Hereford array such as might be expected at Chicago International Exhibition, but not looked for in any one province in Canada. All previous records were broken. J. A. Chapman, with his Manitoba herd, A. B. Cook with a strong herd from the United States, and L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont., put up the fight. Top honors were shared fairly evenly between Clifford and Cook, while Chapman was generally well up in the money. Third and fourth prize animals were always contenders, even for the red ribbons. Again Lord Fairfax vanquished his competitors for Clifford, and justly secured the junior championship in bulls, while A. B. Cook's aged bull Fairfax 16th added another championship to his laurels.

The female classes were equally strong with the males, and here again some changed placings were noticed. In the aged cow class, the noted prize winner Perfection Lass was turned down to fifth place for Clifford, while the unexpected winner, Clifford's Miss Brae 26th, a plainer Hereford, went to the top and was afterwards made champion. Cook took first in two-year-olds, beating Clifford's Miss Brae 40th.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., again lined up in the competition in this breed. The very same animals that were out at Winnipeg and Brandon were forward, and, as is well known to fair-goers and exhibitors East and West, these are all of the select doddie character. There were very few alterations from former placings. The bull classes were scarcely as strong as the female strings. McGregor succeeded in capturing the larger portion of the red and purple ribbons. Prizes in the bull classes were fairly evenly distributed, and in females the Manitoba herd got the best of the money. The stylish bull, Evreaux of Harviestoun, McGregor's great show and herd header, beat Bowman's Elm Park Wizard and took the championship. The most noticeable change in placings was in junior yearlings which were reversed first and second from former judging. The junior championship went to McGregor on the junior yearling winner, Glen Elcona. Bowman got both reserves for junior and senior championships. Prof. Geo. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, placed the awards.

HOLSTEINS.—Holsteins are generally out strong at Regina, and the breed in goodly numbers of large, heavy-milking individuals was in the stalls this year. The three outstanding herds furnishing the best of the competition came from the stables of Logan & Dickie, of Edmonton, Alta., L. A. Lipsit, of Strathfordville, Ont., and H. Hancox, of Dominion City, Man. There were some other smaller exhibitors from the West, showing that the breed is gaining ground on the prairies. All placings did not agree with those made where the same herds lined up at Brandon and Winnipeg. Logan & Dickie's Count Tensen A. headed the list of aged bulls, and was finally made grand champion. In the senior bull calf class Logan & Dickie's Brandon winner, Dickie's Woodlands Count Canary, went to third place while the same owner's Sir Francy Mechthilde crawled up to the front and Potter's Sir Paladin Sarcastic previously unsurpassed got second honors. The female classes were stronger than at Brandon, but through it all the well-uttered, Molly of Bayham, took first in her class and the championship for Lipsit, while Logan & Dickie took reserve on the big, broad-looking senior yearling, Della Schuiling.

AYRSHIRES.—The Scotch milk-producing breed was out in greater strength than at any previous show this year, at least they were stronger in numbers. Two new exhibitors from Saskatchewan, F. H. O. Harrison, of Pense, and Albert Hammond, of Grand Coulee, tried their select herds in competition with the more experienced show strings of R. Ness, of De Winton; Jas. Boden, Danfield, Que.; and W. J. Mortson, of Fairlight, Sask. The new herds, especially that of F. H. O. Harrison, won a few of the coveted honors on some nicely-fitted stock. Ness emerged still unvanquished. Morton Main's Planet, his outstanding herd bull, was again made champion. The junior championship went to Boden on Glenhurst Toers, the junior yearling winner. There were nine aged cows, and Alfred Kains, of Byron, Ont., had his work cut out for him in placing the awards. Finally Boden's Islaigh Afton 3rd worked her way to the top, second place going to Ness' Burnside Tena, a dry cow. Islaigh Afton 3rd took the championship in females, while Ness' Lakeview Princess, a very nice senior yearling, walked away with the reserve and junior championship.

JERSEYS.—The best of the Jersey breed in Canada in the herds of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, and J. H. Harper, of Westlock, Alta., lined up with a few smaller exhibitors, and as usual the Brampton herd, full of dairy conformation, took most of the honors, including the championship in bulls on Brampton Stockwell, and the championship in females on Brampton Oxford Vixen. There was a great reversal of the Brandon decisions in the aged bull class. The three competing individuals, two belonging to Harper and one to Bull, are about the typical lot that have entered the Western ring in recent years. At Brandon Harper got the award, but at Regina he was worsted by the Brampton entry, a larger bull.

In the aged cow class there were eight forward, the first five being particularly good ones. Bull took the first three places, his leader being Brampton Oxford Vixen, an outstanding individual. The reserve championship in bulls went to Harper on Kittie's Noble, a very nicely-turned animal, but lacking a little in masculinity.

SHEEP.

With the coming of mixed farming in the West small flocks of sheep are beginning to take the place of the larger range flocks which formerly grazed the country, consequently, a very good exhibit was made at Regina. In Southdowns Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont., and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask., competed. McEwen on his deep, well-covered mutton kind, won all the top prizes as well as both championships.

In Shropshires A. McEwen, of Brantford, Ont., had out a select flock, and took all the red ribbons and the championships in both rams and females.

Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ont., took all the first and second awards in Oxford Downs.

Three Canadian Suffolk Down flocks were forward, owned by McGregor & Bowman and H. Hancox of the West, and Jas. Bowman, of Guelph. They put up a good fight. The first places in the ram classes went to Jas. Bowman, and also the championship. He also won four red ribbons in females and the championship.

There was little competition in Leicesters, A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask., being the only exhibitor.

A. McEwen, Brantford, took most of the money awarded to the classes for Dorset Horns, Hampshires and any other breeds.

In Cotswolds S. Dolson swept the boards of all the top places, with the exception of the aged ram class and ram championship, which went to McGregor & Bowman.

SWINE.

As at the previous shows this season Yorkshires, Berkshires and Duroc Jerseys featured in both quality and in strenuousness of competition. The only Eastern breeder exhibiting was S. Dolson, of Norval Station, who took five red ribbons and the sow championship in Berkshires, besides several other prizes.

The Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College has suffered a distinct loss on account of the resignation of Alex. McKay, for many years demonstrator in cheesemaking at the O. A. College. The financial allotments of a dairy business in Winnipeg were sufficient to over-balance the rather meagre salary paid for academic services. In addition to being a first-class cheesemaker and instructor on the road among the factories of Western Ontario for a number of years, Mr. McKay had the faculty of getting on well with students, and was a trained experimentalist in cheesemaking.

The vacancy will be filled temporarily, and a permanent appointment not made until about the New Year.

Owing to a typographical error it was stated in our issue of July 30th that Pasteur was the son of a farmer; this should have read, "the son of a tanner."

The Men at the Helm.

Now that all Europe is engaged in one of the hardest conflicts the world has ever known, it may interest our readers to know something of some of the great men who practically control the destinies of the Empire. A recent book, previously mentioned in these columns, and entitled, "Pillars of Society," by A. G. Gardiner, a prominent British newspaper man, throws considerable light on the personality of some of the men who are at the head of affairs in Europe, and especially in Great Britain.

First and foremost is mentioned King George V., and the essential feature brought out about him is that he is a sailor, knowing the meaning of duty and discipline, and learned to respect those who labor with their hands. In short he is one of the common people. He is spoken of as the first English King to belong to the working classes by the bond of common experience. He has reefed the sail, swabbed the deck, and fed the fire. He has stood at the helm through the tempest of the night. He knows what it is to be grimy, perspiring, to have blistered hands and tired feet. In short he knows what it is to be a working man. When he goes down to Cornwall he dons the overalls of the miner, descends the pit and explores the workings of the mine; when he is in Lancashire he explores the mills and the foundries, looking at the machinery with the eye of a mechanic and rubbing shoulders with the operators in the spirit of a fellow workman. When he wants a real enjoyable day he spends it among the people. He knows the British Empire better than any former ruler.

The King has, indeed, the frankness of the sailor much more than the restraint of the Monarch. His father was all diplomacy. People rarely spoke of him without the word "tact"—that last refuge of verbal bankruptcy. No one accuses King George of tact, and like Mr. Biglow's candidate, he is naturally

"A plain spoken kind of creetur
That blurts right out wut's in his head."
One might even continue the comparison still further and say that

"Ef he has one pecoolar feetur
It is a nose that wunt be led."

He is a plain, straight-spoken man, taking his office seriously, hating display and flummery, governed by a strong sense of duty directly opposite to the constitutional tradition of the Monarchy. Thus it is that he is beloved the Empire over.

As far as the direction of the operations of British troops in the campaign is concerned no man stands out more prominently than Lord Kitchener, the new Secretary for war. Gardiner describes him as stiff, silent and formidable. Speaking of his entrance into a reception room, this is the sentence he uses, "He came into the room like the Day of Judgment, searching, implacable. His face wore the burnished livery of the Indian sun, his eyes beneath the straight, heavy eyebrows roved with cold, slow scrutiny over the crowd of fashionable people who ceased their chattering and made way for him.—A pillar of ice could not lower the temperature more completely. At his coming the idle chatter silenced as the birds are silenced at the on-coming of a storm."

His gift of silence is one of the secrets of his power over the crowd, and Lord Kitchener's silence is not designed for effect, it springs from the solitary and self-reliant mind, indifferent alike to attack or applause, fixed only on the task in

hand. He offers neither explanations nor defenses, what he has done he has done. If you like it, well, if you don't like it that is your affair. He lives in deeds not words. No one of his time has at once said so little and done so much. His presence gives the sense of security and power. His merit in short is for organization rather than for battle. He is a great organizer of victory, and as the business man of war, cold, calculating, merciless, moving without pity or passion to his goal, he will have an enduring place in history. He believes in Lord Fisher's three R's, of war—ruthless, relentless, remorseless. He is a harsh taskmaster, but he is obeyed. "How long will this take you," he asks one to whom he has given a military operation. "Twelve days." "You must do it in six." And it is done in five. Corruption, jobbery, intrigue, flee before him. He is not the man to be made the cat's paw of parties, but within his own sphere his will is iron. Such a man is guiding the destinies of Great Britain in the greatest war she has ever entered into.

Winston Churchill, another British Statesman, as First Lord of the Admiralty, has the cares of the big Department on his shoulders. Gardiner describes him as a typical child of his time, a time of feverish activity, of upheaval and challenge of a world of revolt. Into the turmoil Mr. Churchill plunges with the joy of a man who has found his natural element, a world in transition is a world made for him. Life is a succession of splendid sensations, of thrilling experiences. He has an abnormal thirst for sensation. He has always had a horrific picture of the German menace. He believed it all because his mind once seized with an idea works with enormous velocity round it, intensifies it, enlarges it, makes it shadow the whole sky. In the theatre of his mind it is always the hour of fate and the crack of doom. He labors at a subject with the doggedness of Stonewall Jackson. He astonishes by his accomplishment. He is the man of action, simply a soldier of fortune, lives for adventure, loves the fight more than the cause, even more than his ambition or his life. He has one purpose, to be in the firing line either of battles or peace. Never has there been such hustle—at twenty-five he had fought on more continents than any soldier in history save Napoleon, and seen as many campaigns as any living general. It is not purposeless bustle, it always has a strict business basis. He is never afraid to risk his life, and possesses a union of recklessness and calculation that snatches victory out of the jaws of danger. Behind all his actions, however sudden or headlong, there is the calculation of a singularly daring and far-sighted mind—a mind that surveys the field with the eye of the strategist, weighs the forces, estimates the positions, and, when the hour has come, strikes with deadly sureness at the vulnerable place. He is a soldier, first last and always.

Another man who figures greatly in European affairs is Premier Asquith. It is Gardiner's opinion that no Prime Minister since Pitt, has been confronted with so heavy a task as that which has fallen to Mr. Asquith's lot. Coupled with the difficulties of remodelling the structure of society at home he is now confronted with grave danger due to trouble in Continental Europe. He prefers ease to conflict, and has none of that joy of battle which is characteristic of his brilliant lieutenant, Lloyd George. He takes the situation as it presents itself, deals

with it honestly and plainly. If you cannot be reached by a plain tale and a clear argument then you must go elsewhere. He has no lollipops for you, he brings you no jokes, and leaves fireworks to the children. A brilliant woman once described him thus—Asquith has three great features, he has no egotism, no jealousy and no vanity. He has never placed his own personality in the light of the national interests. He has brought no axe of his own to the parliamentary grindstone. He yields a place in the sun to all who can do the work that needs to be done, and envies no man the plaudits of the crowd.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, ranks among the foremost of modern statesmen, resolute, calm, resourceful and possessing pre-eminently regardless of parties and classes the confidence of the British people.

With Mr. Bonar Law and such pillars of strength as Mr. Lloyd George, whose great program of social legislation has heartened, unified and prepared the masses for the shock of such a conflict, and others in the Cabinet the Government of Great Britain is prepared for all eventualities. These impressions of Mr. Gardiner's will give our readers some idea of the men to do what must be done in these troublous times.

Yields Disappointing in Middlesex Co.

A Middlesex Co., Ont., correspondent, under date of Aug. 10th, writes: "The bulk of the harvest has been saved. A few oats remain to be cut. The results of stook threshing during the past two weeks are below expectation. Wheat in this (eastern) section of the county yielded from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, and a lighter sample than last year; acreage not large. Barley yielded best, going about 40 bushels per acre. Oats are very disappointing, promising fields dropping as low as 35 bushels per acre. Straw is fine and abundant, but the grain did not fill, owing to dry weather at ripening. The milk supply is shrinking, and an authority in the dairy trade familiar with the Western Ontario districts estimated last week that the make of cheese had fallen off about 40 per cent.

The Fruit Crop.

In New York State present indications are that the apple crop there will be from 25 to 50% over 1913, and possibly as large as the bumper 1912 crop. Based on last year's crop as 100, the State Department of Agriculture estimates fall apples at 128, winter apples 149, Baldwins 161, and Greenings 131.

The fruit crop of British Columbia is estimated to be 25% greater than that of last year. Apples promise from a good to a heavy crop throughout the province. Pears are a medium crop. Peaches fair, prunes, medium. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia prospects generally are very promising, particularly for the fall and winter varieties. From present indications prices for summer and fall apples in Ontario will range considerably lower than for 1913, though there appears no reason why remunerative prices should not be obtained.

The Dominion Government have purchased from representative millers, and presented to the British Government, one million bags of Canadian flour.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, August 10th, were 160 cars, comprising 3,168 cattle, 1,091 hogs, 1,087 sheep and lambs, and 265 calves. Choice cattle and hogs were higher, and lambs lower. Choice steers sold at \$8.60 to \$8.90, and two loads at \$9; good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$7.25; feeders, \$6.25 to \$7.25; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6; milkers, \$5.00 to \$9.00; calves, \$6 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$7; lambs, \$9 to \$9.50; cull lambs, \$6.50 to \$8.50. Hogs, fed and watered, \$10; weighed off cars, \$10.25, and \$9.60 f. o. b. 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.
Cattle	35	364	399
Hogs	501	5,089	5,590
Sheep	286	6,729	7,015
Calves	925	4,150	5,075
Horses	60	1,048	1,108
	49	47	96

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	19	289	308
Cattle	277	3,913	4,190
Hogs	83	5,332	5,415
Sheep	912	3,640	4,552
Calves	143	705	848
Horses	—	13	13

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show an increase of 91 cars, 1,400 cattle, 1,600 hogs, 523 sheep, 260 calves, and 83 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Toronto was fairly well supplied with all classes of live stock during the past week. The supply of fat cattle was large for this season of the year, all things considered, but the quality generally was not up to the standard that the butchers would like, at least there was not enough of the good to choice, although there were several well-finished loads. Trade was fair, and prices high for this season of the year, one load and several small lots reaching the \$9 mark. Quite a few loads sold at \$8.75, and two or three at \$8.80 and \$8.90, but the bulk of the cattle sold between \$8 and \$8.60 per cwt. The call for stockers and feeders was stronger than for

several weeks, but prices remained about steady. There was a fair supply of milkers and springers, for which the demand was generally good, but prices were no higher. Veal calves were more plentiful, and prices for the first time in several months were about 50 cents per cwt. lower in all grades of them. Sheep and lambs were more plentiful. Prices for sheep remained about steady, but lambs, on the average, were 50 cents per cwt. lower. Deliveries of hogs were moderate, but prices were lower, in sympathy with outside markets at the beginning of the week, but at the end of the week had fully regained their strength.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers sold from \$8.60 to \$8.80, and one fancy-finished load brought \$9; loads of good steers sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50; loads of good to choice heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; medium steers and heifers, \$7.80 to \$8.15; common, \$7.25 to \$7.75; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; common, \$5 to \$5.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Receipts were moderately liberal. Choice feeders, \$7 to \$7.30; good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice cows sold at \$85 to \$100 each; good cows, \$70 to \$80; medium, \$55 to \$65; common cows, \$40 to \$50.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$9.50 to \$10.50; good, \$8.50 to \$9; medium, \$7.50 to \$8; common, \$5.50 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy ewes and rams, \$4 to \$4.50; choice lambs, \$9 to \$10; cull lambs, \$7 to \$8.

Hogs.—Early in the week prices were lower on account of the decline in price of the outside markets, but at the end of the week prices had fully regained their strength. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$9.25 to \$9.35; weighed off cars, \$9.50, and \$8.90 to \$9 f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 98c. to \$1, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.04, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, \$1.02½, bay ports.

Oats.—Ontario, new, white, No. 2, 40½c. to 41½c., outside; 44½c. to 45c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 43½c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 64c. to 65c.



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Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside.
 Buckwheat.—No. 2, 85c., outside.
 Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 79½c., track, Port Colborne.
 Barley.—For malting, 58c. to 60c., outside. Manitoba barley for feed, 51c., track, bay ports.
 Rolled Oats.—\$2.25 per bag of 90 pounds.
 Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.60 to \$3.65, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6; second patents, \$5.60; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$13.
 Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8 to \$9.
 Bran.—Manitoba, \$23, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$28.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts falling off, and prices firm. Creamery products, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.
 Eggs.—New-laid, firm, at 23c.
 Cheese.—New, large, 14c.; twins, 14½c.
 Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.40; primes, \$2.20 to \$2.25 per bushel.
 Honey.—Extracted, in 60-lb. tins, 9c. to 9½c.; combs, No. 1, per dozen sections, \$2.15 to \$2.25; buckwheat honey, extracted, in tins, 7c. to 7½c. per lb.
 Potatoes.—New Canadian, \$1.10 per bag, by the car lot, track, Toronto. Imported potatoes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel.
 Poultry.—Live weight: Spring chickens, 20c. to 25c. per lb.; hens, 14c. per lb.; ducks, old, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; spring ducks, 14c. to 16c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. to 22c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c. to 14½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; city hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 60c.; horse hair, 37c. to 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; fine, unwashed, 19c.; wool, washed, combings, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, combings, fine, 27½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts have been liberal for the past week, and prices in many classes easier. Prices, when not quoted otherwise, are for the 11-quart basket. Apples, 15c. to 35c. per basket; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.60 per basket; cantaloupes, 50c. to

70c. per basket; cherries, red, 35c. to 60c. per basket; red currants, 50c. to 60c. per basket; black currants, 60c. to 90c. per basket; gooseberries, 30c. to 50c. per basket; Lawton berries, 9c. to 9½c. per box; peaches, Canadian, 60c. to \$1 per basket; pears, 50c. to 60c. per basket; plums, 40c. to 60c. per basket; raspberries, 10c. to 13c. per box. Beets, 20c. to 25c. per dozen bunches; beans, 20c. per basket; carrots, 20c. per dozen bunches; celery, 35c. to 60c. per dozen; cauliflower, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c. per basket; corn, 15c. to 17c. per dozen; eggplant, 75c. to \$1 per basket; onions, large, green, Canadian, 15c. to 35c. per dozen bunches; peppers, green, 40c. to 60c. per basket; turnips, white, 25c. per basket; tomatoes, No. 1, 50c. to 65c. per basket; vegetable marrow, 10c. to 20c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Although many important events transpired, last week which may shortly have an effect upon the price of cattle, such an effect has not yet been made manifest. The tone of the market was firm throughout, and the supply a little on the short side. Really choice stock was almost unobtainable, but there was a fairly large supply of good cattle. The latter sold freely at 7c. to 7½c. per lb.; medium stock sold at 7c. to 7½c., and the common stock sold down to 5½c. per lb. Some butcher's cows and bulls sold as low as 4½c. per lb. Several carloads of cattle were taken for the American markets. Ontario lambs were in excellent demand, and the tone of the market was strong. Prices advanced about \$1 a head, and sales were made at \$8 each, while Quebec stock sold as low as \$4 for the common. Trading in calves was fairly active, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 for the common, and up to \$15 for the best. The market for hogs was not very active. There was a falling off in demand, this being said to be due to the curtailment of the export of hog products owing to the war. Prices of hogs were somewhat lower than the previous week, and selected hogs were sold at 9½c. per lb., weighed off cars. Lower prices were predicted for the immediate future.

Horses.—There has been talk of purchasing horses for re-mount for the British army, but as yet no purchases have been made. Prices showed little change. 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.—Demand continued good, and there has been considerable talk concerning the effect of war on prices. Some make the claim that prices will have to advance shortly. Meantime, no change has taken place. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were steady, at 12½c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Old stock is finished, and new stock was scarce, and quoted at \$3.50 per barrel of 165 lbs.

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.—Offerings of April and May stock were being made here for late November delivery at 27c. to 28c. per dozen, f. o. b., Western Ontario points. These eggs should be of good quality. Straight receipts were quoted at 23½c. to 24c. per dozen, in a wholesale way, while selected stock in single cases sold at 27c. to 28c. No. 1 stock, in the same way, at 23c. to 24c., and No. 2 stock at 21c. to 22c. The market was generally firm.

Butter.—Sales of creamery were made to New York at 25½c. per lb., and a number of cars were sent to the west, and to British Columbia. Choice stock was quoted at 26c. to 26½c. per lb., while fine was 25½c. to 26c., and seconds, 24½c. to 25c.; Western dairy, 22c. to 23c., and Manitoba dairy, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Cheese exporters have been greatly upset over the cessation of shipments to Great Britain owing to the war. The market, however, was quiet firm, it being felt that, shortly, convoys will be arranged, and that exports will go on freely once more. Prices for the

finest Western were 12½c. to 13c. per lb., and finest Eastern, 12½c. to 12¾c., quotations ranging to ¼c. above the figures mentioned.

Grain.—The events of the past week have gone a long way towards strengthening the market for all kinds of grain. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 48c. to 48½c. in car lots, ex store; No. 3 Canadian Western, 47c. to 47½c., while No. 2 feed was 46c. to 46½c. per bushel. The feeling in Manitoba barley was very firm, with sales of car lots of No. 3 barley at 63c. to 64c. per bushel, and of No. 4 at 61c. to 62c., and rejected at 59c. to 60c. per bushel.

Flour.—The market for flour has advanced all the way round, and further advances are predicted. Manitoba first-patent flour was up to \$5.90 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.20. Ontario winter-wheat flour was higher, at \$5.50 for choice patents, and \$5 to \$5.25 per barrel for straight rollers, in wood.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed were up all the way round. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$26, in bags, while middlings were \$29, including bags. mouille was \$31 to \$33 for pure, and \$29 to \$30 for mixed.

Hay.—The market for hay was firm, and prices about 50c. per ton higher. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots Montreal, track, was \$17.50 to \$18 per ton; extra good No. 2 hay was \$16.50 to \$17, and No. 2, \$15.50 to \$16.

Hides.—The quality of stock was good, and prices firm, as follows: Beef hides, 15c., 16c. and 17c., for Nos. 8, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 16c. and 18c., for Nos. 2 and 1; lamb skins, 70c. each. Horse hides ranged from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Hungry for shipping steers here the past week, Eastern order buyers paid the highest price of the year for Canadians, several loads selling up to \$9.40, with other sales running from \$8.50 to \$9.15. Trade was mostly 15c. to 25c. above the preceding week, and one of the best outlets to the East had in several weeks was enjoyed. Several loads of Ohio steers, not overly heavy, but well finished, sold at \$9.75, with some Indianas landing at \$9.50. Canadians are receiving more favorable consideration, in view of the fact that native steers are not coming so plentifully, and the East appears to be willing to take the Canadians at good, strong figures. Load of goodish kind of fat cows out of Canada fetched \$7 straight. There were around thirty-five to forty cars of Canadians offered the past week, and all were cleaned up in good shape, even to the little, common, Montreal, stocker stuff, quite a lot of which has been coming of late and which has been finding pretty good sale, about the worst sale of these being the tail-end, very inferior ones ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Well-marked Holstein heifers brought up to \$6.50 to \$7, with the commoner ones at \$5.50 to \$5.75, quite a few of these being out of Canada of late. Butchering cattle generally ruled strong to a dime higher, the greatest advance the past week being noted on shipping cattle. Handy-weight steers sold up to \$9, but were choice. Yearlings landed in the same notch. Common, light, crooked kinds of steers, lacking quality for feeders, sold as low as \$6.75 to \$7.25. Demand proved ample for light stocker bulls, a liberal number of which have been coming of late from Canada, along with the stockers, and these brought full steady prices the past week, buyers being willing to pay \$6.50 for good quality, reds and roans, as against \$5.25 to \$5.65 for Holsteins. Dairy cows sold a shade easier, supply being large and Eastern outlet being somewhat weak. Authorities differ as to the probable effect of war on live-stock prices, general opinion being that if hostilities continue for any considerable period, that values will necessarily be advanced, and that a lot of canned stuff will find ready sale, along with pork products. Most conclusions are that America is the logical and natural supply ground for the European countries, and that the devastation of war will find foreign countries early in need of supplies. It is believed in some quarters that there will

probably not be as many Canadian offerings for the next few weeks, as the waiting game will be followed, some being of the opinion that Canada will want to conserve its live-stock supply, under war, as much as possible. But at the same time, present prices are considered very high, and to expect higher values, even with the war prevailing, is regarded in some quarters as very much of a gambling game, as prime cattle, ready for market, prove heavy losers generally when held any length of time on the strength of an advancing market. Receipts the past week were 4,850 head, as against 4,400 for the previous week, and 5,475 for the like week a year ago. Quotations: Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.40 to \$9.75; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.40; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.40 to \$9; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.35; light, common, \$7.50 to \$7.85; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; light butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best, heavy, fat cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$5; best feeders, \$6.90 to \$7.25; good feeders, \$6.65 to \$6.85; best stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; stock and medium bulls, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers, \$7.50 to \$9; good milkers and springers, \$55 to \$65; common, \$35 to \$50.

Hogs.—Very erratic hog market the past week, caused by the European hostilities, which played an important part on the grain and provision market. Week started with a \$9.30 to \$9.40 market for light hogs, with heavies \$9 to \$9.20, and Tuesday, with one of the worst breaks for many years in provisions, prices dropped 25c. to 30c., packers refusing to pay above \$9 for mixed grades, same as they bought the first of the week at \$9.30, and bids on heavies, in some cases, were made as low as \$8.50. Sharp advance in the provision market was reflected in the trade on Friday, the market showing a gain of from 65c. to 75c. over Tuesday, packers paying up to \$9.55 for heavy hogs, and mixed grades reached \$9.75 to \$9.85, with Yorkers and lights selling up to \$9.90. Receipts: Past week, 28,680; previous week, 28,320; year ago, 25,140.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb trade the past week was considerably improved, prices being fully 50 cents higher than the previous week. Top lambs reached \$9 to \$9.25, no sales Monday or Friday being made above \$9, and culls mostly \$7 down. Sheep were firm all week, best wethers running from \$6.25 to \$6.50, with ewes from \$4.50 to \$5.75, as to weight; heavy ones, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Top yearlings quotable up to \$7.50. Receipts 7,000 head the past week; 6,600 previous week, and 10,800 for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Calf receipts the past week were 1,850 head; previous week, 2,325, and a year ago, 1,525. Week started with a \$11.50 market for tops, with culls from \$10 down, and before the week was over, or on Friday, choice veals sold up to \$13, with a few \$13.50. Culls latter part of week \$11 down. Run included about 250 head of Canadian calves, majority of which were grassers, and they ranged mostly from \$5.50 to \$6.50, some Canadian veals that were only fair fetching \$11 on Thursday.

Chicago.

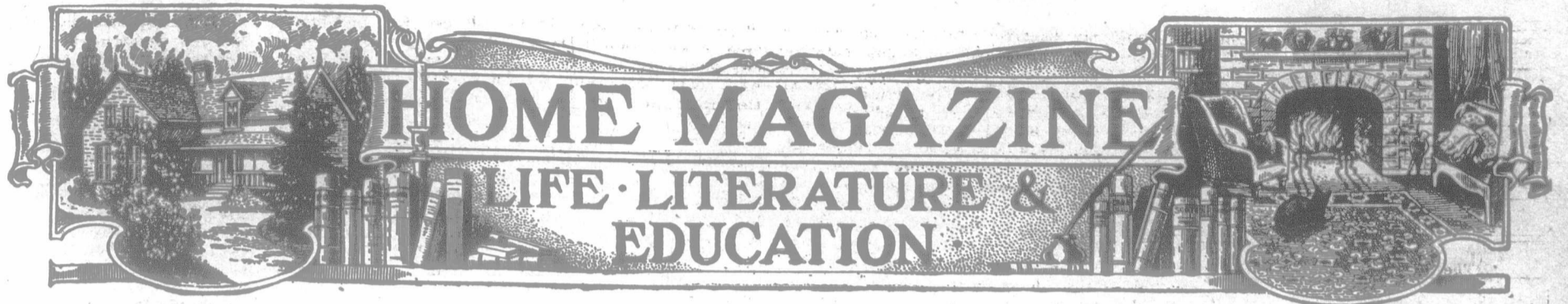
Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.10 to \$9.95; Texas steers, \$6.40 to \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$5.30 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$9.10; calves, \$8.50 to \$11.05.

Hogs.—Light, \$9.10 to \$9.75; mixed, \$8.70 to \$9.70; heavy, \$8.40 to \$9.60; rough, \$8.40 to \$8.65; pigs, \$7.75 to \$9.35; bulk of sales, \$8.90 to \$9.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.80 to \$6.55; yearlings, \$6 to \$7.10. Lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$9.

Cheese Markets.

Trois Pistoles, Que., butter, 24 9-16c.; L'Islet, Que., butter, 24½c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 13c. to 13½c.; finest Easterns, 12½c. to 12¾c.; Utica, 13½c. to 13¾c.; Brockville bid 12c.; Kingston bid 12½c.; New York, whole milk, fresh, white and colored, special, 15c. to 15½c.; average, fancy, 14½c. to 14¾c.



The Hills.

By W. N. Hodgson.

Now men there be that love the plain
With yellow cornland drest,
And others love the sleepy vales
Where lazy cattle rest;
But some men love the ancient hills,
And these have chosen best.

For in the hills a man may go
Forever as he list,
And see a net of distant worlds,
Where streams and valleys twist
A league below, and seem to hold
The whole earth in his fist.

Or if he tread the dales beneath
A new delight is his,
For every crest's a kingdom-edge,
Whose conqueror he is,
And every fell the frontier
Of unguessed emperies.

And when the clouds are on the land
In shelter he may lie,
And watch adown the misty glens,
The rain go marching by,
Along the silent flanks of fells
Whose heads are in the sky.

And in the hills are crystal tarns
As deep as maiden's eyes,
About whose edge at middle-noon
The heavy sunshine lies,
And deep therein the troll-folk dwell,
Can make men wondrous wise.

The gorse of spring is like a host
Of warriors in gold,
And summer heather like a cloak
Of purple on the wold,
While autumn's russet bracken is
Monks' livery of old.

Our lord the sun knows every land,
But most he loves the fells;
At morning break his earliest torch
Upon their summit dwells,
At eve he lingers there to catch
The sound of vesper bells.

The men who dwell among the hills
Have eyes both strong and kind,
For as they go about their works
In heaven's sun and wind,
The spirit of the established hills
Gives them the stedfast mind.

Browsings Among the Books.

MY LANDLADY.

From "A Lame Dog's Diary," by S. McNaughton.

Note.—The "I" of the story is an English officer who has returned from South Africa invalided, having lost a leg at Magersfontein, and has since been living with his sister, Palestrina, who has just married.

After the operation on my leg, I was laid up for a long time, and when I got about again, Palestrina and Thomas were married. Thomas has lately come into his kingdom in the shape of a lordly castle in Scotland, and for the life of me I can't say whether or not Palestrina hastened her wedding because the doctor ordered me to the North. If it was so, my sister's plans were frustrated by the fact that Thomas' ancient Scottish seat was pronounced uninhabitable by a sanitary surveyor, just as we proposed entering it under garlanded archways and mottoes on red cotton. Our old friend, Mrs. Macdonald, hearing of our dilemma, very kindly invited us to stay with her while Palestrina and Thomas looked about for some little house that would take us in till their own place should be ready. The finding of the little house occupied some days, owing to the powers of imagination displayed by people when de-

scribing their property. One lady, to whom Palestrina wrote asking if her house were to be let, replied, "Yes, madam; this dear, delightful, pretty house is to let"; and she pointed out in a letter, some four pages long, all the advantages that would accrue to us if we took it, ending up with the suggestion, subtly conveyed, that by taking the house we should be turning her into the street, but that she would bear this indignity in consideration of receiving ten guineas a week.

Palestrina went to see it, and returned in the evening, almost in tears, to say that the house was a semi-detached villa, and that she had found the week's washing spread out on the front lawn.

Thomas said that the railway companies ought to pay a percentage on all misleading advertisements which induce people to make these useless journeys.

The following day they returned from another fruitless expedition, having been to see a very small house owned by the widow of a sea-captain, with a strong Scottish accent. I have often noticed that the seafaring man's one idea of well-invested capital is house property—perhaps he alone knows how precarious is the life of the sea. And I shall like to meet the sailor who has invested his money in a shipping concern. The widow's house was so very small that it was almost impossible to believe that it contained ten bedrooms as advertised in my sister's well-worn house-list. So small indeed were the rooms, that Palestrina said she felt sure that they must have been originally intended for cupboards. Nevertheless, the rent of the house was very high, and my sister ventured gently to hint this to the lady of the house, the sea-captain's widow with the strong Scottish accent.

"Of course, it is a very nice house," she said politely, "but the rent is a little more than we thought of paying for a house of this size."

"I ken it's mair than the hoose is worth," said the old dame; "but, ye see, I'm that fond o' money—aye, I'm fearful fond o' money."

Palestrina and Thomas spent most of their days in their search for a suitable house, and Mrs. Macdonald spends the greater part of her life housekeeping, so I was rather bored. What it actually is that occupies my hostess during the hours she spends in the back regions of her house I have never been able to discover. But the fact remains we have to get up unusually early in the morning to allow time for Mrs. Macdonald's absorbing occupation. An old-fashioned Scots-woman of my acquaintance used to refuse all invitations to leave the house on Thursdays, because, as she explained, "I keep Thursdays for my creestal and my napery." The rest of her week, however, was comparatively free. At Mrs. Macdonald's, housekeeping is never over.

And so systematic are the rules and regulations of the house, so many and so various are the lady's keys, that one finds one's self wondering if the rules of a prison or a workhouse can be more strict. The Times newspaper arrives every evening after dinner; by lunch-time next day it is locked away in a cabinet, so that if one has not read the news by two o'clock, one must ask Mrs. Macdonald for the keys; this she does quite good-naturedly, but I have never discovered why old newspapers should be kept with so much care. On Saturdays, an old man from the village comes in to do a little extra tidying up in the garden. At nine o'clock precisely, Mrs. Macdonald is on the doorstep of her house, with a cup of tea in her hand, and a brisk, kindly greeting for John, and she stands over the old man while he drinks his tea, and then returns with the empty cup to the house.

Tuesday is the day on which her drawing-room is cleaned. At half-past nine precisely on Monday evenings, Mrs. Macdonald says, "Monday, you know, is our early-closing night," and she fetches you a candle and dispatches you to bed. Mrs. Macdonald and her housemaid—there seems to be plenty of servants to do the work of the house—walk the whole of the drawing-room furniture into the hall, Mrs. Macdonald loops up the curtains herself, and covers some appalling pictures and the mantel-piece ornaments with dust-sheets. At ten o'clock she removes a pair of housemaid's gloves, and an apron which she has donned for the occasion, and says, "There! that's all ready for Tuesday's cleaning," and she briskly bids her housemaid good-night.

On Tuesdays we are not allowed to enter the drawing-room all day, and on Wednesdays the same restrictions are placed upon the dining-room. Indeed, on no day in the week is the whole of the house available, and upon no morning of the week has Mrs. Macdonald a spare moment to herself. After breakfast, when Palestrina and Thomas have gone, she conducts me to the morning-room, and placing the Scotsman (the Scotsman is used for lighting the fires, and is formally handed to the housemaid at six o'clock in the evening) by my chair, she says, "I hope you will be all right," and shuts the door upon me. During the morning she pops her head in from time to time, like an attentive guard who has been told to look after a lady on a journey, and nodding briskly from the door, she asks, "Are you all right? Sure you would not like milk or anything?" and then disappears again. With a little stretch of imagination, one can almost believe that the green flag has been raised to the engine-driver, and that the train is moving off. At lunch-time she is so busy giving directions to her servants that she hardly ever hears what one says, and the most interesting piece of news is met with the somewhat irrelevant reply, "The bread-sauce, please, Jane, and then the cauliflower." Turning to one, she explains, "I always train my servants myself. . . . What were you saying just now?"

"I saw in the newspaper this morning," I repeat, "that H. M. S. — has foundered with all hands."

"In the middle of the table, if you please," says Mrs. Macdonald; "and then the coffee with the crystalized sugar—not the brown—and open the drawing-room windows when you have finished tidying there. . . . What were you saying? How sad these things are!"

The house is charmingly situated, with a most beautiful view over river and hills; but I really think my preoccupied friend hardly ever has time to look out of the window, and that to her the interior of a store-cupboard with neatly-filled shelves, is more beautiful than anything which the realms of Nature can offer.

When Palestrina is present, Mrs. Macdonald gives her recipes for making puddings and for taking stains out of carpets, and she advises her about spring-cleanings and the proper sifting of ashes at the back door. Mrs. Macdonald was brought up in the old days, when a young lady's training and education were frankly admitted to be a training for her as a wife. She belonged to the period when a girl with a taste for music was encouraged to practice, "so that some day you may be able to play to your husband in the evenings, my dear," and was advised to be an early riser, so that the house might be comfortable and in order when her husband should descend to breakfast. And now that that husband, having been duly administered to, is dead, Mrs. Macdonald's

homely talents, once she means to an end, have resolved themselves into an end, a finality of effort. Mrs. Macdonald was brought up to be a housekeeper, and she remains a housekeeper, and jam-pots and preserving-pans form the boundary line of her life and the limit of her horizon.

Eliza Jamieson would probably tell us that even though Mrs. Macdonald's soups and preserves are excellent, these culinary efforts should not be the highest things required of a wife by a husband, and that therefore they are not a wife's highest duty, even during the time that her husband remains with her. And she would probably point out that servants and weekly bills, and an endeavor to render this creature complacent, have ruined many a woman's life. And I laugh as I think of Palestrina's rejoinder, "But then it is so much pleasanter when they are complacent."

One certainly imagined that the late Mr. Macdonald must have been well looked after during his life, and it was something of a shock to me to hear the account of his death, from the lodge-keeper's wife, one afternoon when she had come in to help with the cleaning, and was arranging my dressing-table for me. The rest of my bedroom furniture was then standing in the passage, and I had found my cap in one of the spare bedrooms, and all the boots of the house in the hall.

"He was a rare decent gentleman," said Mrs. Gemmill, "and awfy patient with the cleaning. But I am sure while I was sorry for him. He was shuffit and shuffit, and never knew in the morn whichna bed in the hoose he would be sleeping in at night. And we s'ken that it was the spring-cleaning, when he was pit to sleep over the stables, that was, under Providence, the death of him. He had aye to cross over in the wat at night-time, and he juist took a pair o' cauld feet, and they settled on his lungs."

The day following my chat with Mrs. Gemmill was the day Palestrina found a house such as she had been looking for all along. The day was Saturday. Over night she had announced her intention of being away all day, and Mrs. Macdonald had said delightedly that that would suit her admirably. "I do like the servants to have the entire day for the passages on Saturday," she remarked.

Even when the day dawned wet and cloudy, Palestrina had not the courage to suggest that she should stay at home, and thereby interfere with the cleaning of the passages.

The house she had found seemed to be everything that was desirable, and Palestrina returned in an elated frame of mind. "It is far away from everything," she said, "except the village people and the minister, and the 'big hoose,' as they call it, which some English bodies have rented for the autumn."

"It can't be far from the Melfords," said Thomas, pulling out a map. "Yes, I thought so; they are just the other side of the loch."

"We 'mussed the connakation' on our way back," said Palestrina, "and I do believe there's nothing a Scottish porter enjoys telling one so much as this."

"I hope I am not unduly disparaging the railway system of my native land," said Thomas, "when I say that if you go by steamer and by train, it is the remark that usually greets one, and is always made in a tone of humorous satisfaction." And Thomas, with an exaggerated Scottish accent, which he does uncommonly well, began to tell me of their adventures. "We had a rush for the train," he said, "and I told an elderly Scot, who couldn't have hurried if he had had a mad bull behind him,

to run and get us two first-class tickets. He walked slowly down the platform, muttering, 'Furrt, furrt,' and then he opened the door of a third-class carriage and shoved us in, saying, 'Ye've no occasion to travel furrt when there's plenty of room in the thurds.'"

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

"The Rhine! What a sound of clashing swords and clinking of glasses it calls up to the mind! What warlike songs; what lays of love! He who is borne down on its flowing waters past towering castles and undulating vineyards can never forget the beautiful vision." (This is from the descriptive text that goes with the river map.)

I'd like to say something about the Rhine that has not been said before, but it would be impossible. Everything has been said. Every phrase-slinger who has travelled in Germany has had a whack at it; the poets have eulogized; the historians have been profound; and the humorists have turned on the funny tap concerning this famous river. One goes aboard the steamer with his head teeming with hackneyed phrases about the Rhine; the legendary Rhine; the historic Rhine; the vine-clad slopes of the Rhine, the castle crags of the Rhine, etc. Although this much-lauded river starts in Switzerland, winds through Germany; and flows through Holland to the North Sea, we always somehow think of it as belonging exclusively to Germany.

As you step on the Rhine steamer in the early morning, Romance takes flight and Materialism stares you in the face, for the Rhine steamer is nothing more or less than a huge, floating restaurant. The entire upper deck is covered with tables and chairs, where you may dine a la carte, and although you have just breakfasted, hopeful waiters, with expectant faces, hover around waiting for your first sign of hunger—or thirst. On the lower deck is a large dining salon where a two- or three-hour table d'hôte dinner is served, and there you must pay for wine, even if you are a teetotaler and do not drink it.

In a conspicuous place on the upper deck is a postal-card stand with a book annex. The books are all twins, and their name is "The Legends of the Rhine."

Uncle Ned being of a romantic turn of mind, although he tries hard to conceal the fact, immediately bought one, and became so absorbed in its contents that he might as well have been in Timbuctoo for any use he was conversationally.

None of the legends are very long, and after he had read a dozen or so he said: "Every one of these stories has a beautiful maiden in it with long, wavy hair, like the advertisement of the Seven Sutherland Sisters, and a voice like a high-priced grand-opera singer."

"We're coming to the scenic part of the scenery now," said Aunt Julia, who had been studying the river map intently.

The river maps are yards long and inches wide, and fold up like a book. The Rhine is pictured in bright blue, winding all the way down the map between shores of emerald green. All the castles and towns and monuments of note are printed in brown, with the label underneath. Everything is as plain as a pikestaff to him who reads aright, but a couple next to us got into a fearful muddle over the map, because they were facing up stream and the steamer was going down.

She—"What's that castle over there?"

He—"That—oh! wait a minute"—(consults Baedeker).

She—"Hurry up, or we will be past it."

He—"How can I hurry if you interrupt me all the time?" (Pause while he reads.) "That is Schloss Nollich. These German words all sound the same."

She—"They do when you read them. Let me read it. (Reads.) No, it isn't either. It's Schloss Stahlck. You're facing the wrong way."

He—"Oh, well! what's the difference, anyway—they're all about the same."

The scenic part of the Rhine starts below Radeberg. History starts at you from both sides of the river. Every hill and cliff, every castle and town, has a story. And the vineyards? Miles and

miles of them, starting from the water's edge and climbing up the steep, rocky hills on either side. Every little shelf of rock is utilized; every vine is tended as carefully as an only child; every little section has a special grape of its own, and produces a wine of a different flavor. A well-known American writer who did not care for Rhine wines, said that the only way you could tell the difference between Rhine wine and vinegar was by the label on the bottle. On the banks of the Rhine, between Mayence and Bonn, the vineyards are the finest. The vineyard of Johannisberg is said to be the best of all. This particular spot is

invited the poor people into his great barn. They flocked in by the hundred, and when the barn could hold no more, what did that old German Nero do? He locked them in, set the place on fire, and burned them all up.

"An excellent bonfire," said he, as he watched the flames rising.

Then he went back to his palace, had a good, big supper, went merrily off to bed and had a good, sound sleep. But it was the last sleep he ever had.

The rats were after him. They had escaped from the fire, but deprived of their home and their living, they had banded together for revenge. A sort of

And through the walls by thousands they pour,

And down through the ceiling and up through the floor.

From the right and the left, from behind and before.

From within and without, from above and below."

Just imagine the Bishop's feelings! And now comes the terrible part.

"And all at once to the Bishop they go, They have whitted their teeth against the stones,

And now they pick the Bishop's bones, They gnawed the flesh from every limb, For they were sent to judgment him."

And that was the end of the cruel and rapacious old Bishop. Served him right.

The Windrow.

It is said that owing to the energy and industry of the Japanese, an acre of ground in Japan yields more produce than an acre in any other land.

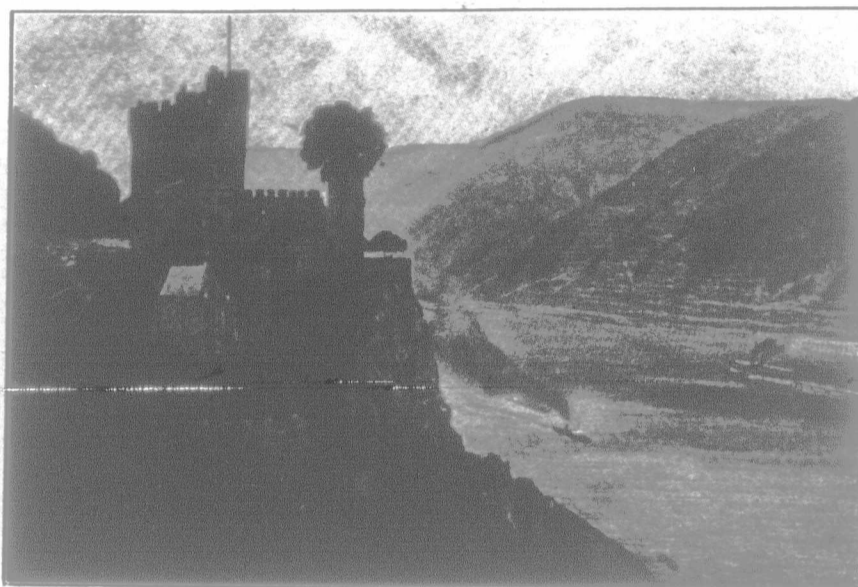
Sulgrave Manor, the home of the family of George Washington, which was purchased for the sum of \$12,500, subscribed in Great Britain, has been formally handed to members of the Centenary Committee as a gift to the American people, in honor of the one hundred years of peace between the two countries.

The Vacant Lot Gardeners' Market Association, of Regina, has adopted a new method of lowering the cost of garden products. This Association is composed of men who have made use of vacant lots for growing vegetables, and co-operated in marketing them. So far the plan has been most satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

A petition signed by over two-thirds of the prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, has been sent to the Pennsylvania legislature, asking for State-wide prohibition. The text of the petition states that it is the belief of the prisoners that "fully 70 per cent. of the crimes committed within the State is directly attributable to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors." This is said to be "the strongest sociological argument ever made against the liquor evil."

"Of course, for those who still profess to be practical Christians, there is no need to suggest how Sunday ought to be spent. It has been all these ages set aside to recreate body as well as soul, with a view to enable men to carry into the week a fine capital of spiritual as well as of physical life. Those who use Sunday thus will get the best not merely out of the next world, but also out of this; for without God life is a dreary business, an objectless venture."—Rev. Bernard Vaughan.

Speaking of the reading of the present day, the London Times comments rather cynically upon the craze for new books. "The principal qualification required of the literature of the day is newness, and old books are shoved in disgrace upon dusty shelves or ignored altogether. A book in order to be read may be stupid, it may be bad, it is almost sure to be unlitary, but it must be new. And it need only be new in the same way an egg is. It need not have new ideas, nor even new lights on old subjects, it must merely have issued recently from the publishers. The object to be achieved by the general public is to be reading a new book at the same time that every one else is doing so. Its intrinsic merits have nothing to do with the matter. If you venture to recommend such and such a book to any one—"Is it new?" is the question you are almost sure to be asked by nine out of every ten people. You mention an age far from venerable, but if the years have got out of the singular, nay, if the months have reached double figures, your interlocutor will reply, 'Oh, every one was talking about that six months ago.



Castle Rheinstein.

said to have been discovered by Charlemagne. He noticed that the snow melted sooner there than in other places, and concluded it would be a good place to grow grapes. The results proved that his judgment was correct. Rhine wines are famous, especially the white wines.

The waiter hovered around us so persistently that in order to get rid of him we ordered a bottle of sparkling Moselle, and after that the river seemed to take on glories it did not have before.

Bingen was the first town we passed. On the heights of the Niederwald, just opposite, 740 feet above the Rhine, is the German National Monument. The giant figure of Germania is made from French cannons.

Just below Bingen, on a little island in the river, is the fabled Mouse Tower

Rats Union was formed, the object being to destroy the cruel Bishop. First they ate his picture out of its frame, which must have been a very disagreeable meal, even for a rat. Before the Bishop had recovered from his horror over this, a man came rushing in to say the rats had eaten all the corn; and before he got over this surprise another man came dashing in—

And he was pale as pale could be;

"Fly! my lord Bishop, fly," quoth he.

"Ten thousand rats are coming this way. The Lord forgive you for yesterday!"

"I'll go to my tower on the Rhine," replied he.

"'Tis the safest place in Germany;



The Junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, at Coblenz.

of the Rhine, with which is connected a legend full of thrills. The English poet, Southey, has versified it in a poem called "The Tradition of Bishop Hatto."

THE LEGEND.

Long ago there was a terrible famine in the country along the Rhine. Many of the poor people were dying of starvation. Bishop Hatto, of Mayence, had stores of grain locked up in his great barns, but being a greedy and selfish old tyrant, he refused to give the poor people any of it. He lived in luxurious ease while they were starving. This, of course, led to a revolt. Finally the Bishop, under the guise of philanthropy,

The walls are high, and the shores are steep, And the stream is strong and the water deep."

Bishop Hatto fearfully hastened away, And he crossed the Rhine without delay, And reached his tower and barred with care

All the windows, doors, and loopholes there.

But the rats were after him. They swam the river, climbed the steep shores, and made for the tower.

"And in at the windows, and in at the doors,

It hardly seems worth while to read it now."

A very interesting experiment has just been made at the Calumet copper mines in Northern America. One of the shafts is about a mile deep, and a smooth metal ball, two inches in diameter, was dropped from the centre of the top of the mine, in order to see if it would fall straight down into a box to receive it.

But the ball did not fall far; it was found 800 feet from the top lodged in the timbers on the east side of the shaft. Another heavy ball of metal was placed right over the centre of the wide shaft and dropped, but this also failed to reach the bottom. It has been found that all bodies dropped into a deep mine shaft lodge somewhere against the eastern side, instead of falling to the bottom. If a load of ore were spilled into one of the Calumet shafts, most of it would be found clinging on this side.

This curious effect is caused by the rotation of the earth. Things at the surface of the earth whirl eastward at the speed of about a thousand feet a second, while things very near the centre of our planet scarcely move at all. The falling ball continued to move eastward as it fell, and kept its original speed, while in the depths of the mine the walls and timbers were travelling more slowly in the same direction; so the ball overtook the eastward timbers in front of it. We do not feel the swift rotation of the earth, because everything is whirling at the same speed; but the earth is travelling, nevertheless.—"Onward."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Welcome Home.

He brought me to the banqueting-house, and his banner over me was love.—Cant. ii: 4.

"O, dare and suffer all things,
'Tis but a stretch of road;
Then—wondrous words of welcome,
And then—the Face of God!"

As Christians, we profess to believe that death is the dark doorway leading into a grander, fuller life, than we can even conceive of. We echo St. Paul's words about departing from this life to be "with Christ," which—he says—is "far better" even than our earthly fellowship with Him. We sing, "For ever with the Lord," and express joy at the fact that we are "a day's march nearer home" each evening. Do we really mean it? Are we mocking our Father by declaring with our lips that we long to reach home, while all the time our hearts are securely anchored to earth?

Is Death conquered, or do we face his approach as tremblingly as if we were pagans?

A little while ago a great many members of the Salvation Army went out together through the door of death. This is what a writer in an English newspaper says: "Where our own Church paraded the solemn paraphernalia of Death, the lowered flag, the Dead March, muffled drums and crape, the Salvationists sang of some new and glorious thing in their midst. Alone of the flags in London streets, the well-known 'Blood-red banner' remained at the masthead, and above it were fastened white ribbons as the sign of Life through Death. . . . They would teach us the difficult, the Christian fact of Death, the gate of Life; not the end, but the beginning; not mourning, but joy."

Now, death should bring sorrow to the hearts of those left behind. Our Lord wept beside the tomb of His friend, although He intended to restore Lazarus to this earthly life immediately. It would be cold and unnatural—a monstrous thing—to feel no sorrow when our dear friends are taken out of our sight. The Christian religion does not kill natural emotion, but it is a glorious light shining in the darkness, gently reminding mourners that the joy of their be-

loved is a reality in which they should share. The Father has run to meet His home-coming son, He has clothed the wanderer in the best robe, and made a feast in his honor. He has brought His friends and us into His own banqueting house, where they are resting under His glorious banner of Love. Our loss is their gain—do we not love them enough to be glad for them?

Death lies in our path, too. We may meet him very soon; but we certainly must meet him some day, unless our Lord should come soon. Are we trying to shut our eyes to the change which lies ahead, or are we looking over the dark barrier hopefully?

If Christ is our Comrade now if we are learning daily more and more of the joy of fellowship with Him, then our thoughts must often leap forward to the great day when we shall see the King in His perfect beauty of holiness, and behold the land of far distances. We can see such a little way here, often only one step on the road is clear, and sometimes we walk in thick darkness. But our Companion and Friend understands the meaning of all our troubles and perplexities. He can lead us safely through this difficult life and through the dark valley of the shadow of death. We can hear the voices of saints and angels saying: "Who is this, that cometh up from the wilderness, leaning upon her Beloved?"

Michael Fairless, in "The Roadmender," says that it is strange how men shun the great angel Death, as he waits in the shadow, sending his comrade Sleep to prepare us for his own coming. We are thankful enough to lie down in the unconsciousness of sleep, and we take as a matter of course the strengthening and refreshing of body, mind and spirit which results from that short surrender of ourselves in the helplessness of peaceful slumber. Of course, we expect to wake, and wake with renewed strength. Let us trust ourselves fearlessly in the hands of that other bright angel, who veils his face in a dark robe so that its brightness is hidden from our sight for a space. Does not sleep also come most restfully in the darkness of night?

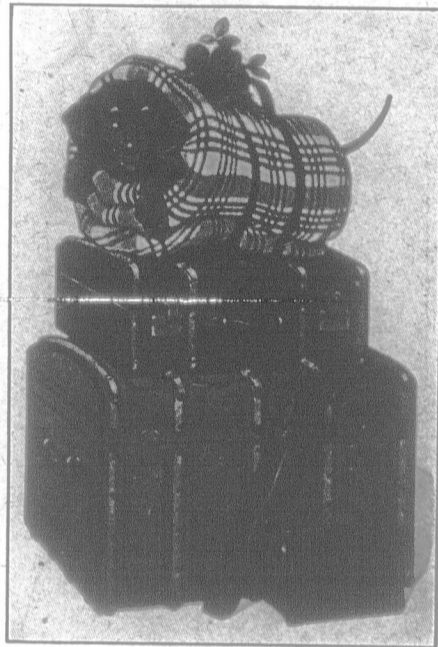
When the hour strikes, says Michael Fairless, the angel comes—"very gently, very tenderly, if we will but have it so—folds the tired hands together, takes the way-worn feet in his broad, strong palm; and lifting us in his wonderful arms, he bears us swiftly down the valley and across the waters of Remembrance.

"Very pleasant art thou, O Brother Death, thy love is wonderful, passing the love of woman."

Perhaps we make a mistake in calling the angel who leads us home "Death," when his real name is Life." Our Lord said to Martha, when she expressed her belief in the resurrection at the last day, "I am the resurrection and the life . . . whosoever liveth and be-

lieveth in Me shall never die." He is our Brother. Life, it is on His strong arm and loving heart we lean as we come up out of the wilderness to meet our Father's welcome home.

We need not fear that there will be an abrupt change in all that concerns us, making us feel like lonely children, homesick for this familiar earth. God moves us forward in this school of life very gently. The baby becomes a child, and the child a man—but the change, though definite and absolute, is imperceptible. No good thing can be lost, an innocent childhood blossoms out into the tried purity of manhood, or womanhood, but the innocence has not vanished, it is only transfigured and glorified. So it will be in the new life which lies ahead. The



A Rhine Tourist.

common tasks of this workaday life are not just treadmill work. We are not tramping uselessly in a narrow circle, even though the duties of yesterday seem to claim our attention again to-day. It is with them as with the sunshine. We seem to have the same sunshine as yesterday, but really the light of every moment is new, streaming straight to each flower and bird and child of God from the Sun. Yesterday's duties—if done faithfully and cheerily for love's sake—have been gathered like precious jewels into our Father's treasury. We shall find them again, but transfigured and glorious. To-day's work is quite new.

Browning says of musical sounds, which uplift the soul for a moment and then seem to go out into nothingness, that it is poor comfort to hear that there shall be many more sounds as good or better. We cling to the same good which we have known, to the same self, same life, same love. Then he goes on to declare that "what was, shall be," and says:

"There shall never be one lost good!
What was, shall live as before;

On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round.
All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good shall exist;
Not its semblance, but itself."

We love this body in which we have lived so many years, and it is natural that we should shrink with sickness of heart from its decay. The body is not evil, it is the favorite model of painters and sculptors, the chosen abode of the Son of God, and the temple of the Holy Ghost. But God is every day proving to us that our body retains its identity though constantly changing its materials. As a river is the same river as yesterday, though every drop of water which flows past us is a stranger to us, so our body is our own familiar possession, although the materials of which it is composed are constantly changing. God makes all things new, and yet we never lose the good of the past. The love of a friend must be new to satisfy us—can we be satisfied because a friend loved us yesterday?—and yet we want the accumulated love of years, and get it. God satisfies our highest instincts, and the life beyond death is not to be a new life, but the old life glorified. A few minutes ago a young girl said to me: "I am so happy, so glad to be myself and not any other person." I laughed as I answered: "I feel just the same, and probably everyone else feels like that."—God respects the individuality of each one of us. We can live in Him and have Him abiding in us, yet remain ourselves. I, like Chesterton's idea about the reason the daisies are so much alike, being not a law of nature, but the fact that God admired and liked one daisy so much that He made a great many others like it. And yet it is probable that every daisy is different from every other daisy, that they are no more exactly alike than children who have a strong family resemblance.

I, for one, don't want to be an angel, but a woman. I am accustomed to the life of a woman, and feel at home in the state of life to which God has been pleased to call me. I haven't even a desire to be a man.

The Love of God is the great certainty of my life in this world, and I am sure it will be also the joy and glory of the life beyond death. There can be nothing better than that, but everything will be better and better as I learn to know more and more of that Love which is infinitely beyond our understanding. God is keeping glad surprises until we are able to appreciate them, as He hid from us the gladness of maturity while we were ignorant children. Could we be satisfied with children's toys now?

I look always forward, knowing that the best is yet to be. The joy of the welcome home does not consist in the best robe, the ring, the feasting and



"The Meadow Sweet with Hay."

singing,—no; it is sacramentally expressed in the Father's kiss and His running to meet His loved child.

"I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle

Told by the Old Blue Dragon.

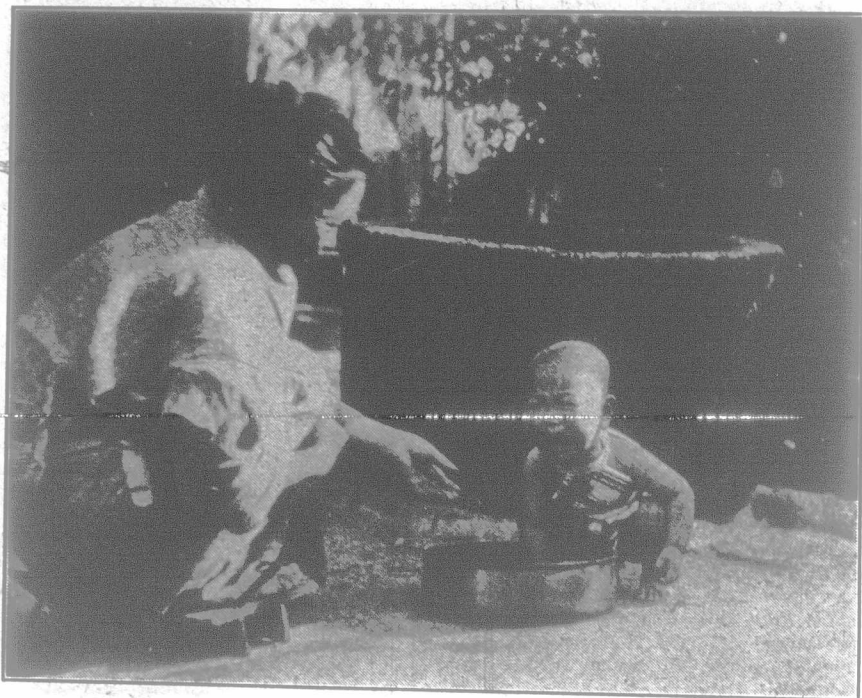
I've lived on the wide oak landing,
In a great blue china jar,
Ever since somebody brought me
In a ship from my home afar;
And the children look at me often
As they climb upstairs to bed,
With a merry "Good night, old dragon!"
And a nod of each golden head.

But when they're asleep, from the jar I
Leap,
And call to the little Chinese,
With their pigtailed neat and their tiny
feet,
Who live in the jar with me.
Now out they run, all brimming with
fun,
And their pigtailed behind them fly,
And my great tail hops, and floppety
flaps,
As I vainly to catch them try.

The little golden-haired children,
Asleep in their soft white beds,
Dream not that the old blue dragon
Is jumping over their heads.
They see not the flying pigtailed,
They catch not a glimpse of me,
Whom they left so still on the landing,
Surrounded by grave Chinese.

Dear Beavers,—In an article on "Young Japan," in the National Geographic Magazine, Eliza R. Scidmore tells us some interesting things about Japanese children which you will like to read. According to census reports, about five hundred thousand Japanese babies are born every year, and "all these small additions to the population, for ten years back, seem to be always on view in the streets." The Japanese baby has no enamelled bath-tub in which to take his bath, but instead, a shallow, brass basin. The baby in the picture appears to think the water too cold, and is objecting strenuously. The baby is never left behind when the mother or family go abroad; it is carried on the back of its mother or elder sister, and in cold weather it is folded in the one great matted coat which covers both, and converts the bearer into an astonishing humpback. The boy or girl big enough to carry a baby on its back, usually has one bound there; and several millions of the abundant population are to be classed as "two-storied." Sometimes the fat baby seems "too nearly the same size as the small brother or sister carrying it, and once I saw a man, trying to comfort one of these weeping little mothers, mount the two on his back, and the three-storied group walked away on two feet." School begins early in Japan, and as the schools are not well heated, the children have their longest vacation in the winter. The Japanese are great walkers, and "little Japan trudges sturdily about the environs of his city in military formation, or makes railway or walking trips further afield every Saturday in spring or autumn. This year, all Central Japan made pilgrimage to Momoyama, to the tomb of Meiji Superior, and every day in the week an average of 30,000 school children came by train and joined the crowds as they walked to the green grave on the summit of the hill, and the spirit of reverence was so great that there was no noise, no frolicking or shouting or running at play among all these youngsters." Japanese children have as much fun as any other children. They have their games of tag, follow-my-leader, and blind-man's buff. They also build sand forts on the seashore, and in winter they build snow men. Just before the paper walls or partitions are renewed in the spring, the children are allowed to draw on them, and they love to tear and daub and prod the white paper they have to treat so carefully at other times. "Little Japan drinks tea with as much gusto

and as naturally as his elders, and the smallest children manage their chopsticks with a deftness that amazes the blundering stranger who can make no headway with them. They learn to use the chopsticks and acquire their table manners more easily than western children learn the complicated drill with knife, fork and spoon." One of the accompanying illustrations shows a Japanese child eating rice with chopsticks. I am afraid we would find it very hard to take our food that way, aren't you? Young girls are carefully trained in housekeeping, flower-arrangement, cere-



"It's too Cold."

monial teamaking, playing the piano, etc. "The gardens in which these girls gather for decorous play and games of poetry, are as carefully arranged idealizations of natural scenery, and the soft colors of their crapes and silk kimonos accord perfectly with the garden symphony of gray rocks and evergreen foliage. A soft grass sandal, especially made for garden wear, protects the precious garden stones and the deep-pile mats of soft, fine grass."

Great patterns and gay colors in kimonos are for children and babies, and from the beginning of time the Japanese



Young Japan, Eating His "Honorable Rice."

woman has folded her robe over to the right that she may hold the edge in place when she bends in a deep bow. Only in death is the kimono folded to the left, so that there is always laughter when a self-complacent foreigner has her portrait taken or goes to a fancy-dress ball, or when a theater manager clothes a whole company in kimonos folded according to the etiquette of corpses.

In reply to several queries, we would say that all particulars re the Garden Competition will be found in our issue of April 9th, page 721.

A Few Nuts to Crack.

DIAMOND.

A consonant, a stain, something we hear a great deal about now, an age, a vowel.

ACROSTIC.

Reverse a movement and get playfellows. Reverse to eat and get a girl's name. Reverse a portion and get a snare. Reverse part of a church and get a boy's name. Reverse one who is not reliable and get to scoff. The initials of the new words, which are all of the

Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. Every week when the paper comes, I get it and read the letters first. I could not pluck up enough courage to write before, but I saw a letter in the paper this week (May 28) written by Coleine Eunice Treacy, so I thought I would write. She wrote to the paper when she was in Canada, asking some of the Beavers to write to her. I did not belong to the Circle then, but I wrote to her late in the fall, and my letter was returned, saying it needed more address. I am writing to her again, and I hope she gets this one all right. I would like to correspond with any Beavers, if they would please write first. Wishing the Circle every success, I remain your friend.

ETHEL KNIGHT (age 14, Class V).
R. R. No. 1, Oil Springs, Ont.

Dear Puck and little Beavers all,—As I saw my last letter in print, I thought I would write again, as I haven't written for a long time. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about four or five years. We all love it. Every Friday night my brothers and I have a run to see who's going to get "The Farmer's Advocate." I generally get it first, but not always.

For pets, I have forty-one little ducks and three old ones. I have an old cat and two kittens. They run all over in the stable. We have three little calves. I wrote a letter to Coleine Treacy in Germany on June the first. I would be delighted if some of the Beavers of my age would write to me. Well, I will have to close, as no other Beavers will have a chance if mine misses the terrible w.-p. basket. Wishing the Circle success.

IRENE BEAUDOIN.
(Age 13, Sr. III Class.)
North Malden, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my letter in print I will write again. I saw Lucile Glass' letter in print. Don't you think they are good? You would never think of putting them in the w.-p. b., would you, Puck? I thank you ever so much for putting my letter in print, as I had two girls write to me, Jennie Phillips, of Alberton, R. R. No. 1, and Edythe St. Clair, Aylmer, R. R. No. 4. She is my cousin, and she didn't know she was. There are some other girls at our school that I want to write to your Circle, but they will not write. We have one old cat and three little kittens. They are just beginning to play with things. We have two old rabbits and three little ones we just saw for the first time this morning. We have forty-five little ducks, eleven ready for market (July 8th), and more hatching. It is my father's birthday to-day. Yesterday we were over to Dufton's. Our Sunday-school teacher, Miss Tena Dufton, gave her class a party. We had a lovely time, and played many games. I cannot go away for any holidays this summer, as I am taking music lessons. My teacher's name is Miss Sterrit; I like her fine. Well, Beavers, it is a long time since I wrote, isn't it? I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

VERA ST. CLAIR (age 13).
R. R. No. 3, Thorndale, Ont.

It was very nice to find a new cousin through the Beaver Circle, wasn't it?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and I have been a great reader of your letters, which I enjoy very much. I would like very much to become a member of the Beaver Circle. I live on a farm. We have 26 horses, 60 sheep, and about 65 head of cattle. I have a nice little pony. I always like to drive her, because she is not afraid of the autos. We have two dogs; I call one Watch and the other Spruggar. They are very good dogs, and always get the cows themselves. I am in the Fourth Book. I have about 40 little chickens out, and I have about 50 turkey eggs set; they will be out tomorrow. I will close for this time.

same length, give the name of a well-known story.

TRANSPPOSITIONS.

I am a word of four letters and mean trouble, transpose and get a trial of speed, transpose again and get a portion of ground.

I am a word of four letters, and mean that which is passing rapidly; transpose and get something very small; transpose again and get an article.

I am a word of five letters, and mean a discoloration; transpose and get a rich

material; transpose again and get a very good person.

I am a word of five letters, and mean a very useful animal; transpose and get a man who makes shoes; transpose again and get the edge of a body of water.

BURIED TOWNS AND RIVERS.

Do not press very hard on the paper. Was Bertha messenger for her mother? Wilber Linton will be here this evening. Give Harold credit for that amount. They are taking stones off the road. Give me that medicine, Hattie.

hoping I can be allowed to write again, and wishing to see my letter in print.

LIZZIE WILLIAMSON.
(Age 14, Jr. IV Class.)

Mindemoya, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

P. S.—I would like some of the members of the Circle to write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write a few lines to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about fourteen years, and would not be without it. I go to school. We live two miles and a half from school. Our teacher's name was Miss L. E. Stocks, but she isn't going to teach here any more. I live on a farm of seven hundred acres. We have twelve horses and nineteen cows. We have sixteen young calves; they are all black and white but two. We have three pure-bred Holsteins. Well, as this is my first letter I will close, hoping this will escape the hungry w.-p. b., and wishing the Beavers every success.

LIZZIE LONG (age 11, Jr. IV).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years. I have one little brother; he is ten months old; I'm nine years old. My father has about one hundred and twenty chickens. The black-birds and robins are eating our cherries, so I thought I could scare them away. I got a bell and put it on the tree, and tied a string to it long enough to reach to the house. Whenever I saw a robin I pulled the string, the bell would ring, and it would scare the robin away. I guess my letter is getting kind of long, so I will stop now. I hope it will escape the w.-p. b.

STEWART GRANT MIDDLETON.

R. R. No. 3, Clinton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the third letter I have written to your charming Circle now, Puck. I would like very much to know what the age limit for Senior Beavers is. The weather at present is very warm and dry, isn't it, Puck? (Written July 4, 1914.) My eldest brother Frank had the misfortune to fall while up on our barn two weeks ago to-day, and dislocated his shoulder. Of course, his arm is well again now. He can do little chores, but some days mother thinks he does too much with it. The haying will soon be started again, and that certainly means labor for the men on the farms, and sometimes for the girls and women. Say, Puck, how would it be to give a competition on "The season I like best of the four—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter."

Well, Puck, I must close, or you will surely toss my letter into the w.-p. b.

MAE VANNORMAN (age 15 years).
R. R. No. 1, Ariss, Ont.

Perhaps this competition may be held some time. If so, you must take part in it.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just finished reading your ever-welcome paper, and have picked up courage to write. I live on a farm of two hundred acres, on the shore of Lake Simcoe. As we live on a hill we get a grand view of the lake. There is always a cool breeze coming off the lake which is very refreshing. Well, Puck, I think I will tell about my pets. I have two dogs, three cats, and many more things, but I think I love my sheep best of all. My grandma gave me one four years ago, and now I have seven. I have twelve lambs this year all doing fine. My dear grandma died two years ago, and I love my sheep more than ever. Well, I must close, and leave room for other little Beavers. Hoping to see my letter in print, I remain,

MAY WILLIS (age 13).
Cunnington, Ont.

Honor Roll.

- Mable Glover, Madoc, Ont.
- Fred Ratz, Mitchell, Ont.
- Dorothy I. McLean, Aylmer, P. Q.
- G. A. Ida Thompson, Belgrave, Ont.
- Baulah Bailey, Evansville, Ont.

Take Care of Your Words.

Do you know, little maid, when you open your mouth,
That away to the East, to the West,
North and South,
On the wings of the wind, just like bees
or like birds,
Fly the tone of your voice and the sound
of your words?

Do you know, little maid, that your mouth is the door;
All the words you will say, all you have said before,
Are imprisoned within? Some are sweet,
pleasant words,
Which, when they get out, will sing like the birds.

There are others so cross that they no one can please,
And when they get out will sting like the bees.
Watch them close, little maid! When cross words stir about
Shut the door right up tight, and don't let them get out.

Stolen Fruit.

Father seized me when we met,
Asking if my conscience pricked me;
And I shall not soon forget
What he said, or how he licked me.
I am sorry, I am sore,
But those apples greatly pleased me.
I was happy just before
Father seized me.

—F. G. Layton.

Lady Mary Montague, famous for her wit, one time found her son reading a book on how to bring up children. "My child," said she, "why are you reading that?" "Oh, to see if I am being brought up correctly," was the young hopeful's reply.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang's publishers (Stokes) say that he once bought a dress suit in America and took it back with him to China. "To wear? Certainly not! I called on a lady the other day and observed a blue and gold mandarin coat hanging on her wall. It was a good idea—I shall hang the dress suit on my wall, when I get back to Pekin, for a decoration."

Riddles.

What is it that requires many answers, although it never asks any questions?
Ans.—A door-bell.

Why is a horse cleverer than a fox?
Ans.—Because a horse can run in a trap, and a fox can not.

What is that which, if you simply name it, you are certain to break it?
Ans.—Silence.

What is the difference between a fisherman, and a dunce?
Ans.—One baits his hook and the other hates his book.

Why is coffee like a blunt knife?
Ans.—Because it must be ground before it is used.

When is it a good thing to lose your temper?
Ans.—When, it is a bad one.

Have You Ever Seen?

A sheet from the bed of a river?
A tongue from the mouth of a stream?

A toe from the foot of a mountain?
And a page from a volume of steam?

A wink from the eye of a needle?
A bite from the teeth of a saw?

A race on the course of a study?
Or a joint from the limb of the law?

A check that is drawn on a sand-bank?
Some fruit from the jamb of the door?

"What is the name of your automobile?"
"I don't know."
"You don't know? What do you folks call it?"
"Oh, as to that, father always says 'The Mortgage'; brother Tom calls it 'The Fake'; mother, 'My Limousine'; sister, 'Our Car'; grandma, 'That Peril'; the chauffeur, 'Some Freak', and our neighbors, 'The Limit.'"

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:

Name

Post Office

County

Province

Number of pattern

Age (if child or misses' pattern)

Measurement—Waist, Bust,

Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8336 Boy's Suit, 4 to 10 years.



8339 Circular Cape, One Size.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8274A Girl's Dress, 6 to 10 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8308 Kimono Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8350 Kimono Under Waist or Corset Cover, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

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.]

Dear Readers,—In view of the reopening of the schools in the near future, the following "Letter to Women's Institutes" may be timely. I think that there is no doubt whatever that the average rural school is a most unattractive place. Here and there is an occasional schoolhouse that has been improved, where the grounds have been planted, and the place made into a social centre for the community, but such schools as these are in the minority. When out motoring a few evenings ago, we passed one school building that was, without exception, the most forlorn educational edifice I have ever seen; an old, shabby, brick box, three (I think) windows on each side, and a shabby wooden porch over the door in front; not a tree nor a plant on the grounds; and a place with such a forbidding and unlovely exterior could not possibly be inviting within. The improvement of such conditions as these is surely the work of the trustees and parents in the section. The teacher has not the spending of the school funds; ten to one, he or she would be only too glad to have some encouragement and assistance, personal as well as financial, in beautifying the place where the children have to spend so many hours each day; and, anyway, shouldn't the parents have more to say about their children's surroundings than the teacher whose interest, at best, is only temporary.

A Letter to Women's Institutes.

(By A. L.)

To Women's Institutes,—In appealing to this club, I acknowledge that the combined efforts of the mothers who constitute this body will accomplish more than individual missionary work along the line to which I wish to direct your attention; therefore, I address myself to Institutes generally, but to all mothers in particular, knowing meanwhile that separate endeavor as well as progressive and aggressive agitation by united bands of women will accomplish what has never been done yet, namely, the maintaining of cleanly quarters for rural school children.

This has a militant sound, but I'm opposed to all militancy. Women have too much good to accomplish to have time to do harm.

If there be any who doubt the statement that the average country school is not perfectly satisfactory nor sanitary, I invite you to make four unexpected visits to any four country schools and you will not dispute my word, but you will decide that you have a mission and it is time you began to co-operate with the teacher to a greater extent than heretofore, if you want your children to come out of school with the senses unimpaired and body in normal condition.

Your children are more important than the salads, cake and candy you learn to make. The health of the future generation is of vastly greater importance than a highway across the continent, a new armory, another public library or many other expensive undertakings that occupy the minds of the great and "near great," and the needed improvements will not cost nearly so much.

You may say, "We hire the teacher to look after that." But see how unreasonable that is. Can one teacher wield as much influence as all the women in a section? Where is the teacher who has screen doors and windows for the asking, though it is school law that they be provided? You feel them a necessity though, and the teacher could help you teach your children to respect them and their purpose.

Probably you do not know that there are schools that are scrubbed only four times a year? There are others that are scrubbed but twice yearly!! Others there that are scrubbed once per annum!!! Picture your kitchen undergoing like treatment, with only three

to six of you to track it up. School law provides that schools be cleaned "quarterly if not monthly," but if a teacher insists on this she gets herself disliked because she "wants the earth," and she must soon move.

It is oftener thoughtlessness on the part of the trustee instead of meanness. He is too busy to bother with the thankless duties imposed by the trusteeship. Well, he needn't have accepted the honor. His wife could have done the work much better. It would have kept her from wanting to improve the nation generally with her one vote when she could have got down to the same business and shown results much sooner by bettering conditions locally. How? Find out if anyone washes the windows, wood-work, floors, benches, etc., in the school. Who sweeps cobwebs, dusts, washes curtains (yes, curtains)? Probably the teacher; possibly, nobody. It will pay your children if you see that it is done. If you find everything properly done, write about it to shame the other sections that I know have not.

You, ladies, advocate fresh paint, attractive colors that harmonize. Your children have to look at an "old red thing" because that color is perhaps one-half cent per pound cheaper. If not, please look inside the stone one and see the sombre hue which has long since faded till its original color is a forgotten shade. And please, oh please, I wish you would follow your husbands to school-meeting and catch them (some of them) in the acts of smoking and chewing in the domicile sacred to your children. The men who set no bad example are too diffident or too fearful of making themselves offensive to reprove the offenders. The women's presence at a school meeting would repress the tendency to show disrespect to the old barn, (school-house I mean). If the ladies had no live interest in the school I would not suggest their forcing their presence where they had no business to go. In fact I feel like apologizing for asking you to confine yourselves to this usually cheerless, sometimes draughty room for two hours when you are accustomed to comfortable kitchens and dainty drawing-rooms at home.

Then, is it good enough for your little ones if it impresses you with its gloomy atmosphere? Look at the floor, for instance. It would increase your taxes perhaps 25 cents if the trustees put in a tight, hardwood floor. Don't you know that danger may lurk in the "dust of countless ages" accumulated in those wide cracks? It looks as if nobody cared if it did. You may be sick of this old story about children enjoying pleasant surroundings and developing better by having wholesome environment and healthful conditions, but your children may be ill because they have not got them. A happy frame of mind is conducive to rapid growth physically and mentally.

As to the ways that may be employed to secure more desirable daily habits for the tots—they are many. If you think it unwise to get what you need by direct taxation, give the children a school-garden—and they'll earn some money selling their produce. Amateur theatricals develop talent, but some people are opposed to them, and it may be better not to incur too much censure by your methods of progress. An old-fashioned spelling match with cake, coffee and apples makes fun and sociability. If you charge 10 cents at the door and a ten-cent fine for everybody who refuses to spell, your funds will grow. The old-time penny reading might be resurrected to good purpose. A pie and cake auction would be amusing, but you know many ways to raise money if you will only devote some of it to the comfort of the home community.

TAKING OUT MARKS OF STITCHING.

The Ingle Nook, Dear Junia,—Will you please publish in your next issue how to remove traces of stitching from black silk. Also a pattern for a cushion top to be made of coronation braid.

I am a constant reader of your paper and like it fine; we have taken it for several years.

This is Blossom No. 3. If they continue to come in we will soon have a flower-garden. We hope the various Blossoms can pick out their own answers.

Try wetting the marked portions

thoroughly and allowing the material to dry; this will almost always bring into place the threads which were flattened down by stitching. Then smooth out the material, cover it with a wet cloth, steam it over a kettle of boiling water, and press with a hot iron.

We have not such a pattern as you wish, but pattern 538, for circular centre-piece might answer, and could be obtained through this office at the regular rate, ten cents.

Seasonable Cookery.

Plum Butter.—Scald plums till they crack open, when cool put through a colander. Measure the plums thus prepared and add three-quarters of the quantity of sugar. Season with one tablespoonful of allspice, one of cinnamon, and one of cloves. Boil well three hours; will not require sealing.

Ginger Pears.—Ginger pears are a delicious sweetmeat. Use a hard pear, peel, core and cut the fruit into very thin slices. For eight pounds of fruit, after it has been sliced, use the same quantity of sugar, the juice of four lemons, one pint of water and half a pound of ginger root sliced thin. Cut the lemon rinds into as long and thin strips as possible. Place all together in a preserving kettle and boil slowly for an hour.

Pickled Peaches.—For six pounds of fruit use three pounds of sugar and one pint of vinegar. Pare the peaches, stick a clove and a piece of cinnamon in each peach, have the syrup boiling hot, drop in the fruit, cook till tender, skim out into jars, and when all the fruit is cooked cover with the syrup.

Spiced Currants.—Make a syrup of three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of cloves and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add six pounds of currants and boil half an hour.

Currant Catsup.—Take four pounds of fully ripe currants, one and one-half pounds of sugar, a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful each of salt, ground cloves and pepper, and a pint of vinegar. Stew currants and vinegar until quite thick, add other ingredients and bottle for use.

Green Tomato Soy.—Green tomato soy makes a pleasant sauce for almost every kind of meat and fish. To make it take two gallons of green tomatoes and slice them without peeling, twelve good-sized onions also sliced, two quarts of vinegar, one quart of sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of salt, ground mustard and black ground pepper, one tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves. Mix all together and stew till tender, stirring often lest it should scorch. Put up in small glass jars.

Cantelope Sweet Pickle.—Seven pounds of cantelope pared and cut, five pounds brown sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, one ounce whole cloves. Boil the spices, vinegar and sugar together, and pour it over the melon; repeat this (draining and reboiling) the two following days; the fourth day boil all together till the fruit becomes clear; put in cans and cover closely. Blue plums done in the same manner are delicious.

Grated Cucumbers.—Pare and halve full-grown cucumbers, (taking out the seeds) and grate them; strain and press out the pulp until much, not all, of the water is extracted. Season highly with pepper and salt, mix thoroughly with vinegar and seal in small bottles. This is delicious; when served, its fragrance pervades the room like that of fresh cucumbers.

Celery Pickle.—Quarter of a pound of white mustard seed, half an ounce of turmeric, half an ounce of white ginger root crushed in a mortar, two quarts of chopped white cabbage, two quarts chopped celery, three quarts of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls salt, four or five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put all together in a porcelain-lined kettle, and cook slowly several hours until the cabbage and celery are tender.

Among the stories told at the recent May meetings was one of a poor old woman in a slum room, who said to one of the lady visitors something like the following: "I've four mercies at least, sister—four mercies. 'What are they?' Why, there's the Mission-

hall, it makes one feel almost a 'born lady' to have so many kind folks comin' and shakin' hands and sayin' 'How are ye goin' on?' And there's the sisters comin' to see one; why it makes me feel quite young again, back in the country, where the flowers are a-bloomin' all round!' And the third mercy is my dear old black cat; and my fourth is a mercy I ain't got—I haven't a man to keep!"

We count among the elements of happiness the energy of the pioneer, the success of the inventor, the pride and renown of the conqueror. Do we realize that these delights have their counterpart, to some degree, in the swift activity of the woman who can get through her week's wash faster and have her clothes whiter than any other in the village; in the pride of that village matron to whom everyone turns when the home-made wine will not clear, or the hens cease laying, or the first-born baby has the whooping-cough? Talk of Napoleon's conquests, of the wisdom of Solomon! Such a woman realizes in her own experience the glory and triumph of the sage and the conqueror.—Mary Mudie.

Were women lacking in that mysterious power of judgment which it seemed to be so commonly supposed men possessed in such a marked degree? He had been present at diocesan conferences, at present exclusively created and attended by men, and he had not always been impressed with the calmness and measured power of the judgment which his own sex displayed upon ecclesiastical matters. He did not think they could say that the mind of women was lacking in judgment.—Archbishop of Canterbury.

Training the Other Woman's Child.

They all sat round in friendly chat
Discussing mostly this and that,
And a hat.

Until a neighbor's wayward lad
Was seen to act in ways quite bad,
Oh, 'twas sad!

One thought she knew what must be done
With every child beneath the sun—
She had none.

And ere her yarn had been quite spun
Another's theories were begun—
She had one.

The third was not so sure she knew,
But thus and so she thought she'd do—
She had two.

The next one added, "Let me see;
These things work out so differently."
She had three.

The fifth drew on her wisdom store
And said, "I'd have to think it o'er."
She had four.

And then one sighed, "I don't contrive
Fixed rules for boys, they're too alive."
She had five.

"I know it leaves one in a fix,
This straightening of crooked sticks."
She had six.

And one declared, "There's no rule giv'n,
But do your best and trust to heav'n!"
She had sev'n.

—Alice Crowell Hoffman.

The Scrap Bag.

For the Sewing Room.

TO GATHER GOODS WITHOUT A RUFFLER.

If the stitch of the machine is lengthened and a loose tension used, a row of stitching can be run where the gathering is desired, and the thread pulled until the material has the desired fullness; the result is nice, even gathers. This is especially fine in shirring, or when two gathering threads close together are needed, as in the top of a sleeve.

TO MEND EMBROIDERY ON SKIRTS.

If the embroidery on a skirt or petticoat becomes worn, cut off the ragged

edge and substitute a two-inch hem of plain material like the skirt.

LACE IN DARNING.

When darning muslin dresses, a piece of plain lace instead of muslin gives a most satisfactory result. Use black lace if the garment is dark; white if the garment is white. The thin lace so aids a dainty needle-woman, that even a large darn is not easily found when pressed with a warm iron.

RENEWING PETTICOATS.

Make the petticoat two inches longer than the required length, and put a tuck above the hem to take up the extra length. When the bottom edge of the skirt wears, let down the tuck, cut off the frayed portion and hem up, and your skirt will be as good as new again.

EMBROIDERED WAISTS.

A handsome, hand-embroidered waist may be made with very little trouble by buying a ready-made, machine-embroidered waist, and working over the embroidery by hand in any color desired, thus saving stamping, padding, and making the waist.

TAILORED BUTTONHOLES.

In making tailored buttonholes, always wax silk and linen before beginning. Let linen thread run along edge of buttonhole while working with silk, and change silk for every buttonhole.

BUTTONS ON WAISTS.

Work buttonholes exactly opposite each other in both hems of garment, sew the buttons to a tape, being careful to have the distances between buttons correspond to the distances between buttonholes. Slip the buttons through the buttonholes in the lower hem, and pin each end of the tape with a small safety-pin to the hem of the garment to prevent the end button from slipping out and becoming useless. When the clothes are to be washed, remove the buttons and launder the tape at home. The extra time and trouble taken in making the double row of buttonholes is repaid by avoiding the loss of buttons and of useless wear and tear on the garment.

TO MEND TORN LACE.

Put a piece of paper under lace to be mended, then stitch on machine till hole is filled. Then pick out the paper. Use very fine thread on machine.

EASY WAY TO SEW ON BRAID.

When sewing braid on the bottom of a skirt, leave a small opening in a seam of the facing, and insert a piece of celluloid or stiff, smooth cardboard, about one inch wide and four inches long; then slip it along under the braid as you hem it down. You will be surprised to see how quickly you can accomplish the work when there is no danger of taking the stitches through to the right side.

Fortune's Favors.

(La Touche Hancock.)

Two chickens in a farmyard scratched, One with the other fairly matched. As time went on, this one grew big, The other thin as any twig. The first was pampered, fed and stuffed, The other shoved and chased and cuffed. Then did the much neglected chick, Which came to look extremely sick, Make this complaint: "Why should it be That trouble thus should come to me? Why is this preference I can't think." A neighboring owl just gave a wink, For presently the housewife came, A most discerning kind of dame, And seized the well-developed chick, Chopping its head off pretty quick. The owl—owls are so very wise— Commented thus with blinking eyes: "Those who to Fortune's ways are strangers, Exception win from Fortune's dangers."

He'd Help.—Caller—"Sir, I am collecting for the poets' hospital. Will you contribute anything?" Editor—"With pleasure. Call to-night with the ambulance and I will have some poets ready."—Judge.

The New House.

By E. F. Christie.

Excitement was rife at Hickory Tree Farm. The young man of the family whistled in a self-satisfied way, as he wiped the smears from the front window-pane, and his two sisters, walking from one room to another, had become visibly more important. The new house was finished.

"And, goodness knows, it wasn't before we wanted it, either," Eliza declared. "I was just about sick and tired of lookin' at the old ramshackle place, weren't you?"

"Rather," Annie agreed. "Why, I was ashamed to ask anybody into the old parlor for fear they'd notice how the rain had blown in, and marked all the ceilin'. But dad didn't seem to think it mattered."

"He could have afforded a brick house long ago," Eliza said; "but mum would never open her mouth about it. It was only us naggin' him that got him to build at last. It's a good job for mum she's got us to look after her, and see that she gets things what she ought to have, seein' dad can afford them. Think of the years she's lived in that old slab place. Ever since she was married."

Ever since she was married! The same thought was in mum's mind as she moved restlessly about in the despised old parlor. How many years the old-fashioned clock had ticked upon the mantel-shelf for how many years the portrait of "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales," had looked smilingly down from a frame of discolored leather leaves! Mum sighed to remember that Eliza had declared the picture too out-of-date for the new parlor and had announced that she and Annie were having some colored supplements framed in town.

Mum's toil-marked hands fumbled aimlessly with the chairs—now drawing one from its accustomed corner—then placing it gently back. Presently she seated herself in one, near the window, and her daughters found her there.

"We'll have to give this furniture a good rub up," Annie said; "but we can't do much about fixin' the new parlor till dad gets the carpet square he promised me. I wish he'd get a new couch and six chairs while he's at it—these look as if they'd come out of the ark."

"Your gran'dad made 'em," mum said. "Made 'em for my weddin'. They're as good now as they was then, only scratched a bit by you children, when you was young, an' knew no better. But they're a deal better'n the flimsy stuff what's made nowadays."

"They're dowdy old things," Eliza said, disdainfully. "No style about them at all. Mum, couldn't you persuade dad to buy new ones?"

"When dad and me was in town," said mum; "a man your dad knows asked us to go to his place, an' have a bite o' dinner. While we was waitin' for dinner to be ready, I seen the man's wife turnin' the tablecloth, poor thing, an' was sorry we went, an' give her all the trouble."

"I don't see what that's got to do with the chairs," suggested Annie.

"While we was waitin'," mum went on; "they showed dad an' me into a room, an' asked us to take a seat. But there wasn't a chair we dare trust our weight onto. Bits o' patterns on the seat, they had—an' strips o' plush along the back—but laws-a-mercy! They was enough to make your old gran'dad turn in his grave! 'Gimme comfort,' says I to dad; an' 'gimme safety,' says dad, 'if it's on a candle-box!'"

Eliza tossed her head. "You and dad are hopeless," she said. "You think we ought to be content with the things you were content with—and we ain't, because everyf'ing's different. Look at your old gathered dress. Nobody wears 'em like that now—except you. I believe you like being old-fashioned."

"Maybe I'm too old to change," mum said gently. She was watching Annie, who had gone through the dividing door into the front bedroom, mum's old room, with its little narrow-paned windows almost hidden by the climbing honeysuckle. Mum rose, and followed her.

"Anyhow, we can take your bed up," said Annie. "Come along, Liz, and

catch hold. I hate wooden-posters; they're so clumsy. And, for goodness sake, look how the ivy has grown right through the wall in the corner. Well, I never! Talk about a room!"

"Y'bu was born in this room—all of you," said mum. "All born in that bed you're draggin' to pieces—you two girls, an' Jim, an' Walter—who'd a bin two years older'n Jim if he'd lived. He died in that bed, too, 'cause your dad carried him in, thinkin' the back room was a bit draughty. Dear me, dear me. It seems on'y yesterday; but it's years an' years. Take care o' them curtains, Annie—your gran'ma knitted 'em when she was a girl."

"Raggy old things," said Eliza, under her breath. "Mum, you go up and tell Jim to come and give us a hand. I'd like to have a room or two done before dad gets back from town."

Jim greeted his mother with a smile. "Hello, mum!" he said. "Glad you're goin' to have a little comfort." Mum took a survey of her new possession.

"Yes, maybe it'll be comfortabler," she admitted, and sighed.

I have been amazed at the number of people who have been suffering from a sort of cholera lately. It has been attributed, with what truth one does not know, to the low water supply. The heat, too, is said to have affected cows, who obviously cannot evolve milk out of their inner consciousness. So we have to sacrifice to the sun-god, though it must be admitted that cholera is an unpleasant form of idolatry. Children have suffered terribly. If one may believe a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the remedy is in every household cupboard. It is salt:—

Simply that, and nothing more, except the water. Salt and water administered in teaspoonfuls at frequent intervals will stop the most violent purging, and there can be no fear whatever for the result. In a very few hours the youngster is practically cured.

A salt-cellar full emptied into a glass of water and given almost to the necessity of making the little one sick will do wonders. In the knowledge of my informant (Dr. Forbes Ross, of Harley Street), there has been no failure where such treatment has been adopted.

In 1896 this doctor published a work on infantile cholera, advising the use of sea-water. Of course, infantile cholera is not limited to hot weather, but the presence of flies and the decomposition of refuse tend to increase it. A little salt dissolved in milk or water will remove a grave danger.—I. P.'s Weekly.

"Where spades grow bright and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where field-paths are with frequent feet outworn,
Law court yards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where poisonous drinks are chased from every place;
Where opium's curse no longer leaves a trace;
Where these signs are they clearly indicate
A happy people and a well-ruled state."
—From the Chinese.

NEW WEST INDIA LINER.

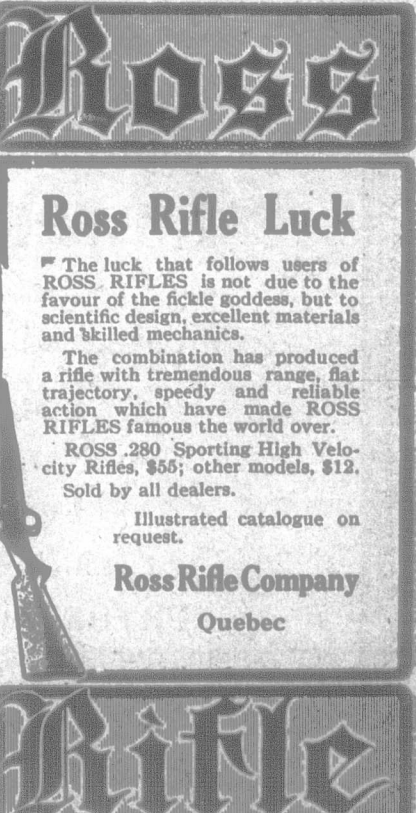
A new ship for the "Royal Mail" passenger service between Southampton, the West Indies and New York, was launched from the yards of Harland & Wolff, Belfast, on the 7th inst. This ship, the "Essequito," is on a par with the best of the big trans-Atlantic flyers which ply between New York and England direct. Her furnishings are described as most commodious and luxurious. She will be of special interest to Canadians, as she and her sister ship, the "Ebro," now building, connect at Trinidad with the "Royal Mail" boats from Canada, thus allowing passengers to the West Indies a return journey via the Spanish Main, the Panama Canal, and New York, on one of these palatial steamers.



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Rifle

LAUGH, AND AVOID APPENDICITIS.

You need not be operated upon for appendicitis now. You may avoid any and all attacks if you will only continue to smile. This is the solemn truth, according to the physicians of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and there are no higher authorities in the world. It is asserted that every case of appendicitis is due to gloomy spirits and not to the swallowing of a lemon pip or a grape seed. The surgeons tell the man with the grouch that he is looking for appendicitis, and that he is sure to get it sooner or later. Worry is the real cause which weakens the digestive apparatus and makes it impossible to carry off any irritating substance that may have been swallowed. The more you laugh the healthier you are, and the more sure you are of avoiding this and other operations, they claim. The worrying man bolts his food without proper mastication, and this is known to be one of the primary causes of appendicitis and other disorders of the stomach and intestines.

Optimistic.—Tourist (who during a steady tramp has inquired, once every hour, how far it is to Ballymaloney and, has now for the third time received the same answer, namely, "About four and a half or five miles"—Thank heaven we are keeping pace with it, anyway.)—Punch.

Brooks—Why aren't you wearing your patent leathers?
Franklin—The patent expired.



Richard's
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP



Buyers to Share in Profits Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time.

Touring Car	-	-	\$590
Runabout	-	-	540
Town Car	-	-	840

F.O.B. Ford, Ontario. In the Dominion of Canada Only

FURTHER we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments IF we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above dates.

AND should we reach this production we agree to pay, as the buyer's share, from \$40 and \$60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford Branch or Dealer.

Ford Motor Company

OF CANADA, LIMITED
Ford, Ontario

News of the Week

The papers are filled with news of the war, and little attention is paid to ordinary happenings. The reports from abroad are so many and so conflicting that it is difficult to glean anything definite, and what is given as authentic one hour is contradicted the next. Everything, however, points to a long-drawn-out struggle, and the end will only be reached after a loss of life and property which will surpass anything known in the history of the world.

The British Government is considering the question of taking over the entire harvest of the British Isles.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire are endeavoring to raise a fund of \$100,000 to equip a hospital ship for use in the present war.

As many of the great artists who were to be engaged for the festival are in Europe, and it is uncertain whether or not they could make America, Manager Solman states that the Musical Festival, which was to have been held in Toronto in October, has been abandoned.

Bush fires are raging in different parts of New Ontario, north of Cobalt, and unless rain comes soon to extinguish them, serious loss and damage will result.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died on August 6th, after an illness of several months.

Approximately fifteen thousand men will be required from Ontario to help in harvesting the Western crop.

A decree has been issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government calling on producers, warehousemen, and dealers, to inform the local authorities as to the stocks in their possession. Any attempt to keep secret the extent of the stocks, or to raise prices, is to be punished by imprisonment ranging from one month to one year.

Click o' the Latch.

By Nancy Byrd Turner.

The silence holds for it, taut and true;
The young moon stays for it, wistful white;
Winds that whimpered the sunset through,
Sigh for it, low and light.

Click o' the latch, and he'll come home.—
A stir in the dusk at the little gate.
Hush, my heart, and be still, my heart.—
Surely it's sweet to wait!

The tall skies lean for it, listening—
Never a star but lends an ear—
The passionate porch-flowers stop and cling,
Parting their leaves to hear.

Click o' the latch, and him come home.—
A step on the flags, a snatch of song.
Hurry, my heart, be swift, my heart.—
How did we wait so long!

Orthodox.—In answer to the question, "What passages in Holy Scripture bear upon cruelty to animals?" one boy said: "Cruel people often cut dog's tails and ears, but the Bible says, 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'"—Christian Register.

Tear-Mover.—Admirer—"Where did you get that heartrending description of a sick child?"
Great Author—"It's the way my boy says he feels when he wants to get out of going to school."—Life.

Factory Clearance Sale
ROOFING
98¢ Per Roll
108 Square Feet
Regular \$2.00
Quality

ASPHALT FELT ROOFING

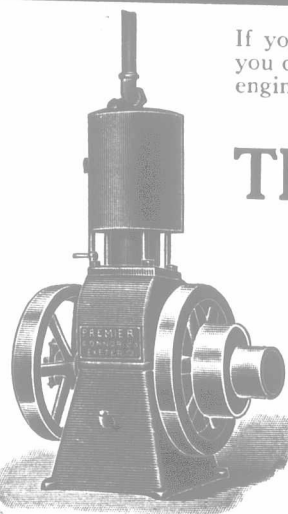
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Lowest price for Government Standard Roofing ever offered in Canada. Roofing necessitated by business conditions.

Send for Free Sample

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Formerly Stanley Mills & Co.
HAMILTON :: CANADA

The Dairyman's Serious Problem
With prices of all grains and mill feeds advancing every day
PURINA DAIRY FEED
(19% Protein) solves the difficulty. Write:
The Chisholm Milling Co. Limited
Dept. C TORONTO



If you can keep it where it can NEVER freeze, and if you do not care how much gasoline it uses, almost any engine would do you. Still it would be worth your while to investigate

THE AIR-COOLED PREMIER

FOR ITS OTHER GOOD POINTS.

See the Premier Engines, Grain Grinders and a Silo Filler driven by a 4 H.-P. engine at Toronto Fair.

Connor Machine Co., Limited
EXETER, ONTARIO.



Many Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA
"GOING TRIP WEST." \$12.00 TO WINNIPEG
"RETURN TRIP EAST." \$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

GOING DATES

August 11th—From all stations, Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and west to Azilda and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to all points in Manitoba.
August 14th—From all stations east of Kingston, Sharbot Lake and Renfrew, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to all points in Manitoba.
August 18th—From all stations, Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and west to Azilda and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to all points in Manitoba and to certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
August 21st—From all stations east of Kingston, Sharbot Lake and Renfrew, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to all points in Manitoba and to certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—
E. F. L. STURDEE, Asst. D.P.A.
M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

I'd Like to Go.

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring or whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't
sound,
And I'd have stillness all around—

Not real stillness, but just the trees'
Low whispering, or the hum of bees,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe the cricket or katydid,
Or the songs of birds in hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet songs as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'tweren't for sight and sound and
smell,
I'd like the city pretty well;
But when it comes to getting rest,
I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust
And get out where the sky is blue—
And, say, now, how does it seem to
you?

—Eugene Field.

If You and I.

If you would smile a little more
And I would kinder be,
If you would stop to think before
You speak of faults you see;
If I would show more patience, too,
With all with whom I'm hurled,
Then I would help, and so would you,
To make a better world.

If you would cheer your neighbor more
And I'd encourage mine,
If you would linger at his door
To say his work is fine;
And I would stop to help him when
His lips in frowns are curled,
Both you and I'd be helping then
To make a better world.

But just so long as you keep still
And plod your selfish way,
And I rush on, and heedless kill
The kind words I could say;
While you and I refuse to smile
And keep our gay flags furled,
Someone will grumble all the while
That it's a gloomy world.
—Edgar A. Guest, in "Detroit Free
Press."

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Charles Scribner's Sons.
Chapter VII.

With the closing of the front door upon the finest Old Gentleman in the World, a marked change took place in the mental mechanism of several of our most important characters. The head of the firm of Breen & Co. was so taken back for the moment that shrewdest of financiers was undecided as to whether he or Parkins should rush out into the night after the departing visitor and bring him back, and open the door and the cellar. "Send a man out of my house," he said to himself, "whom Portman couldn't get to his table except on rare intervals! Well, that's one on me!"

The lid that covered the upper half of Parkin's intelligence also received a jolt; it was a coal-hole lid that covered emptiness, but now and then admitted the light.

"Might 'ave known from the clothes 'e wore 'e was no common pur-son," he said to himself. "To tell you the truth—" this to the second man in the potato-bug waistcoat, when they were dividing between them the bottle of



¶ Four years ago we began to pay transportation charges on all our mail order business. Since then this business has increased five-fold.

¶ In emulation of this success, the whole mail order business of Canada is gradually measuring up to our prepayment methods.

**But Our Clean-cut Policy
is Still Unapproached**

of paying all charges on everything in catalogue

¶ In this last six months we have installed a complete new plant for handling our mail order business. It occupies four times the floor space of our former one and is one of the most complete and most modern equipments on this continent. This has enabled us to give all our Mail Order customers a one-day service, that is,

**We Now Ship Your Order Within
One Day Of Its Arrival**

¶ This new speed service is now inaugurated because we are determined to deserve still greater business from our customers. It will give them a far more efficient service than has been possible in the past.

¶ Our new Fall and Winter catalogue, the most beautiful catalogue we have ever published, full of fine colored prints that show the actual appearance of the goods, is now ready. When you get your copy peruse it carefully. If you have not received a copy, your name and address on a post card will bring one by return mail.

**Remembering
These
Four
Points!**

1. Every article in a Simpson catalogue is prepaid to your post-office or nearest express office.
2. Every order for goods from a Simpson catalogue is despatched within one day of the time we receive it.
3. Every customer gets the benefit of Toronto styles and prices just as if the Simpson store was in your home town.
4. Every order goes to our customers by fast train. We no longer make any freight shipments.

The Robert **SIMPSON** Company Limited
TORONTO

"Extra Dry" three-quarters full, that Parkins had smuggled into the pantry with the empty bottles ("Dead Men," Breen called them)—"to tell you the truth, Frederick, when I took 'is 'at and coat hupstairs 'e give me a real start 'e looked that respectable."

As to Jack, not only his mind but his heart were in a whirl. Half the night he lay awake wondering what he could do to follow Peter's advice while preserving his own ideals. He had quite forgotten that part of the older man's counsel which referred to

the dignity of work, even of that work which might be considered as menial. If the truth must be told, it was his vanity alone which had been touched by the suggestion that in him might lay the possibility of reforming certain con-

IN SOWING YOUR FALL WHEAT

"Indiana stands first in the United States in the production of Soft Winter Wheat. Indiana grows annually more than 2,500,000 acres of wheat. The average yield in the State for the last ten years has been 13.3 per acre. The cost of producing an acre of wheat in Indiana is about \$12.37. An increase of 5 bushels in the average yield would mean an annual increase in the value of the crop of \$12,500,000.

The average yield of wheat grown under ordinary farm conditions on the Indiana State Experimental Farm for the past twenty-five years has been 28 bushels per acre. Experiments in ten representative counties of the State have shown a gain due to fertilization of wheat of 11.6 bushels per acre. The average cost per acre of fertilizer was \$3.67, leaving a net profit per acre of \$7.55.

The Experimental Station believes that with more attention given to the securing of a suitable variety of seed, rotation of crops, fertilization of the soil, treatment of the seed for disease and the combating of insects which attack the crop, a material increase in the total production of wheat can be made.

GUNNS SHUR-CROP FERTILIZER FOR FALL WHEAT or GUNNS SHUR-CROP GENERAL FIELD FERTILIZERS (on light soils) will make you money.

Write **GUNNS LIMITED, WEST TORONTO, Fertilizer Dept.**, for free booklet.

For Sale

Dairy Shorthorn Bull

Bred by noted English Breeder.
A choice dual-purpose sire.

A few English Berkshire young pigs from imported stock.

F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT
"Lynnore Stock Farm"
BRANTFORD :: :: ONTARIO

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

SACRIFICE SALE for room—200 year-old Leghorn hens; 20 year-old cock birds, Banded Rock and Leghorns. 700 April Hatch Cockerels All birds \$1.00 each from best laying strain; write for photo. Huron Specialty Farm, Brussels.

WANTED

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

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

FARM manager (married) seeks situation as same. Thoroughly practical in all branches; also well up in all technical and clerical branches. Highest credentials as to character and capabilities. Apply Box S, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

PURE-BRED English collie puppies, from imported sire and dam of the old English sheep dog breed, for sale. They are a grand representative of the breed. Excellent workers. A. Leishman, Sr., R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.

THOROUGHLY capable farmer (married) would rent a small stocked farm in Province of Quebec; energetic and good farmer; mixed farming preferred. Please forward full particulars. Apply Box S, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

For Sale—Baron Currie (7734) (12445), an imported Clydesdale Stallion, has been inspected and approved, and has proved to be a most successful sire. Address

JOHN IONSON
Scarboro' Jct. Ontario

Mention this Paper

ditions around him. He was willing, even anxious, to begin on Breen & Co., subjecting his uncle, if need be, to a vigorous overhauling. Nothing he felt could daunt him in his present militant state, upheld, as he felt that he was, by the approval of Peter. Not a very rational state of mind, the Scribe must confess, and only to be accounted for by the fact that Peter's talk, instead of clearing Jack's mind of old doubts, had really clouded it the more—quite as a bottle of mixture when shaken sends its insoluble particles whirling throughout the whole.

It was not until the following morning, indeed, that the sediment began to settle, and some of the sanity of Peter's wholesome prescription to produce a clarifying effect. As long as he, Jack, lived upon his uncle's bounty—and that was really what it amounted to—he must at least try to contribute his own quota of good cheer and courtesy. This was what Peter had done him the honor to advise, and he must begin at once if he wanted to show his appreciation of the courtesy.

His uncle opened the way.

"Why, I didn't know until I saw him go out that he was a friend of Mr. Portman's," he said as he sipped his coffee.

"Neither did I. But does that make any difference?" answered Jack, flipping off the top of his egg.

"Well I should think so—about ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent.," replied the older man emphatically. "Let's invite him to dinner, Jack. Maybe he'll come to one I'm giving next week and—"

"I'll ask him—that is . . . perhaps, though, you might write him a note, uncle, and—"

"Of course," interrupted Breen, ignoring the suggestion, "when I wanted you to take him to the club I didn't know who he was."

"Of course you did not," echoed Jack, suppressing a smile.

"The club! No, not by a damned sight!" exclaimed the head of the house of Breen. As this latter observation was addressed to the circumambient air, and not immediately to Jack, it elicited no response. Although slightly profane, Jack was clever enough to read in its tones not only ample apology for previous criticisms but a sort of prospective reparation, whereupon our generous young gentleman forgave his uncle at once, and thought that from this on he might like him the better.

Even Parkins came in for a share of Jack's most gracious intentions, and though he was as silent as an automaton playing a game of chess, a slight crack was visible in the veneer of his face when Jack thanked him for having brought Mr. Grayson—same reverential pronunciation—upstairs himself instead of allowing Frederick or one of the maid-servants to perform that service.

As for his apologies to Corinne and his aunt for having remained in his room after Mr. Grayson's departure, instead of taking part in the last hours of the dance—one o'clock was the exact hour—these were reserved until those ladies should appear at dinner, when they were made with so penitential a ring in his voice that his aunt at once jumped to the conclusion that he must have been bored to death by the old fellow, while Corinne hugged herself in the belief that perhaps after all Jack was renewing his interest in her; a delusion which took such possession of her small head that she finally determined to send Garry a note begging him to come to her at once, on business of the utmost importance; two strings being better than one, especially when they were to be played each against the other.

As to the uplifting of the house of Breen & Co., and the possibility of so small a tail as himself being able to wag so large a dog as his uncle and his partners, that seemed now to be so chimerical an undertaking that he laughed when he thought of it.

This urbanity of mood was still with him when some days later he dropped into the Magnolia Club on his way home, his purpose being to find Garry and to hear about the supper which his club friends had given him to celebrate his winning of the Morris ring.

Little Biffon was keeping watch when

Jack swung in with that free stride of his that showed more than anything else his muscular body and the way he had taken care of and improved it. No dumb-bells or clubs for fifteen minutes in the morning—but astride a horse, his thighs gripping a bare-back, roaming the hills day after day—the kind of outdoor experience that hardens a man all over without specializing his biceps or his running gear. Little Biff never had any swing to his gait—none that his fellows ever noticed. Biff went in for repose—sometimes hours at a time. Given a club chair, a package of cigarettes and some one to talk to him, Biff could be happy a whole afternoon.

"Ah, Breen, old man! Come to anchor." Here he moved back a chair an inch or two with his foot, and pushed his silver cigarette-case toward the newcomer.

"Thank you," replied Jack. "I've just dropped in to look for Garry Minott. Has he been in?"

Biff was the bulletin-board of the Magnolia club. As he roomed upstairs, he could be found here at any hour of the day or night.

Biff did not reply at once; there was no use in hurrying—not about anything. Besides, the connection between Biff's ears and his brain was never very good. One had to ring up several times before he answered.

Jack waited for an instant, and finding that the message was delayed in transmission, helped himself to one of Biff's "Specials"—bearing in gold letters his name "Brent Biffon" in full on the rice paper—dropped into the proffered chair and repeated the question:

"Have you seen Garry?"

"Yes—upstairs. Got a deck in the little room. Been there all afternoon. Might go up and butt in. Touch that bell before you go and say what."

"No—I won't drink anything, if you don't mind. You heard about Garry's winning the prize?"

"No." Biffon hadn't moved since he had elongated his foot in search of Jack's chair.

"Why Garry got first prize in his office. I went with him to the supper; he's with Holker Morris, you know."

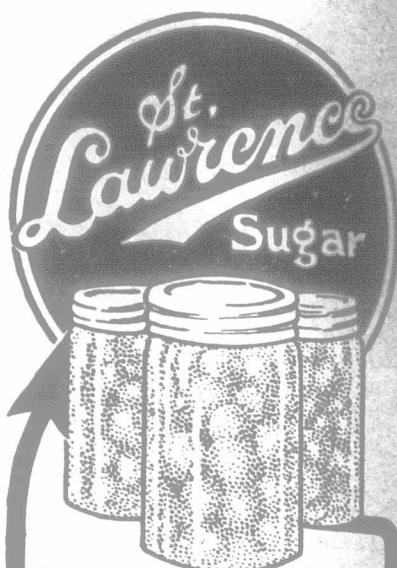
"Yes. Rather nice. Yes, I did hear. The fellows blew him off upstairs. Kept it up till the steward shut 'em out. Awfully clever fellow, Minott. My Governor wanted me to do something in architecture, but it takes such a lot of time. . . . Funny how a fellow will dress himself." Biffon's sleepy eyes were sweeping the Avenue. "Pendergast just passed wearing white spats—A month too late for spats—ought to know better. Touch the bell, Breen, and say what."

Again Jack thanked him, and again Biffon relapsed into silence. Rather a damper on a man of his calibre, when a fellow wouldn't touch a bell and say what.

Jack having a certain timidity about "butting in"—outsiders didn't do such things where he came from—settled himself into the depths of the comfortable leather-covered arm-chair and waited for Garry to finish his game. From where he sat he could not only overlook the small tables holding a choice collection of little tear-bottles, bowls of crushed ice and high-pressure siphons, but his eye also took in the stretch beyond, the club windows commanding the view up and down and quite across the Avenue, as well as the vista to the left.

This outlook was the most valuable asset the Magnolia possessed. If the parasol was held flat, with its back to the club-house, and no glimpse of the pretty face possible, it was, of course, unquestionable evidence to the member looking over the top of his cocktail that neither the hour or the place was propitious. If, however, it swayed to the right or left, or better still, was folded tight, then it was equally conclusive that not only was the coast clear, but that any number of things might happen, either at Tiffany's, or the Academy, or wherever else one of those altogether accidental—"Why-who-would-have-thought-of-seeing-you-here"-kind of meetings take place—meetings so delightful in themselves because so unexpected.

These outlooks, too, were useful in solving many of the social problems



In making jams and jellies the least expensive item is the sugar

YET the sugar is the most important ingredient because if its quality is not right, your confections will ferment, spoil, not be sufficiently sweet or be flavourless.

With St. Lawrence Sugar results are always satisfactory.

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar is sold in 2 lb. and 5 lb. sealed cartons, and in bags of 10 lbs., 20 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., and 100 lbs.

Order a bag of St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar Blue Tag—the Medium Size Grain—This size suits most people best; good grocers everywhere can supply you.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refiners, Limited, Montreal.



Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for Free Fertilizer booklet and price.
THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LIMITED
Strachan Ave., Toronto

"I don't care much for Lonelyville."

"Why don't you move then?"

"Too many ties. One neighbor has my card-table, another my wheelbarrow and a third my lawn mower."

Merriment is always the effect of a sudden impression. The jest which is expected is already destroyed.—Johnson.

that afflicted the young men about town; the identity, for instance, of the occupant of the hansom who had just driven past, heavily veiled, together with her destination and her reason for being out at all; why the four-in-hand went up empty and came back with a pretty woman beside the "Tooler," and then turned up a side street toward the Park; instead of taking the Avenue into its confidence; what the young wife of the old doctor meant when she waved her hand to the occupant of a third-story window, and who lived there, and why—None of their business, of course—never could be—but each and every escapade, incident and adventure being so much thrice-blessed manna to souls stranded in the desert waste of club conversation.

None of these things interested our hero, and he soon found himself listening to the talk at an adjoining table. Topping, a young lawyer, Whitman Bunce, a man of leisure—unlimited leisure—and one or two others, were re-warming some of the day's gossip.

"Had the gall to tell Bob's man he couldn't sleep in linen sheets; had his own violet silk ones in his trunk, to match his pyjamas. The goat had 'em out and half on the bed when Bob came in and stopped him. Awful row, I heard, when Mrs. Bob got on to it. He'll never go there again."

"And I heard," broke in Bunce, "that she ordered the trap and sent him back to the station."

Other bits drifted Jack's way:

"Why he was waiting at the stage-door and she slipped out somewhere in front. Billy was with her, so I heard. . . . When they got to Delmonico's there came near being a scrap. . . . No. . . . Never had a dollar on Daisy Belle, or any other horse. . . ."

Loud laughter was now heard at the end of the hall. A party of young men had reached the foot of the stairs and were approaching Biffon and Jack. Garry's merry voice led the others.

"Still hard at work, are you, Biffy? Why, hello, Jack!—how long have you been here? Morlan, you know Mr. Breen, don't you?—Yes, of course you do—new member—just elected. Get a move on that carcass of yours Biffy, and let somebody else get up to that table. Charles, take the orders."

Jack had shaken everybody's hand by this time, Biffon having moved back a foot or two, and the circle had widened so that the poker party could reach their cocktails. Garry extended his arm till his hand rested on Jack's shoulder.

"Nothing sets me up like a game of poker, old man. Been on the building all day. You ought to come up with me some time—I'll show you the greatest piece of steel construction you ever saw. Mr. Morris was all over it today. Oh, by the way! Did that old chunk of sandstone come up to see you last night? What did you say his name was?"

Jack repeated Peter's cognomen—this time without rolling the syllables under his tongue—said that Mr. Grayson had kept his promise; that the evening had been delightful, and immediately changed the subject. There was no use trying to convert Garry.

"And now tell me about the supper," asked Jack.

"Oh, that was all right. We whooped it up till they closed the bar and then went home with the milk. Had an awful head on me next morning; nearly fell off the scaffold, I was so sleepy. How's Miss Corinne? I'm going to stop in on my way uptown this afternoon and apologize to her. I have her note, but I haven't had a minute to let her know why I didn't come. I'll show her the ring; then she'll know why. Saw it, didn't you?"

Jack hadn't seen it. He had been too excited to look. Now he examined it. With the flash of the gems Biffy sat up straight, and the others craned their heads. Garry slipped it off his finger for the hundredth time for similar inspections, and Jack utilized the pause in the conversation to say that Corinne had received the note and that in reply she had vented most of her disappointment on himself, a disclosure which sent a cloud across Garry's face.

The cocktail hour had now arrived—one hour before dinner, an hour which was fixed by that distinguished compounder of herbs and spirits, Mr. Biffon

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

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

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread



SPECIAL PRICES

Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread) \$3.30
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) 3.20
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) 3.20

CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) .35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) 2.70
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) 2.55

FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag

"Bullrush" Bran \$1.35
"Bullrush Middlings" 1.55
Extra White Middlings 1.65
"Tower" Feed Flour 1.80
"Gem" Feed Flour 2.00
Whole Manitoba Oats 1.95
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats 2.00
Manitoba Feed Barley 1.50
Barley Meal 1.55
Chopped Oats 2.00
Oatmeal 2.05
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process) 1.85
Fall Wheat 2.35
Whole Corn 1.90
Cracked Corn 1.95
Feed Corn Meal 1.90

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

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

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

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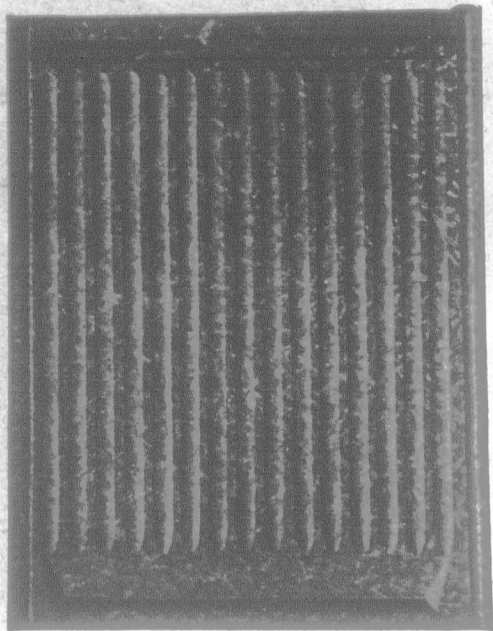
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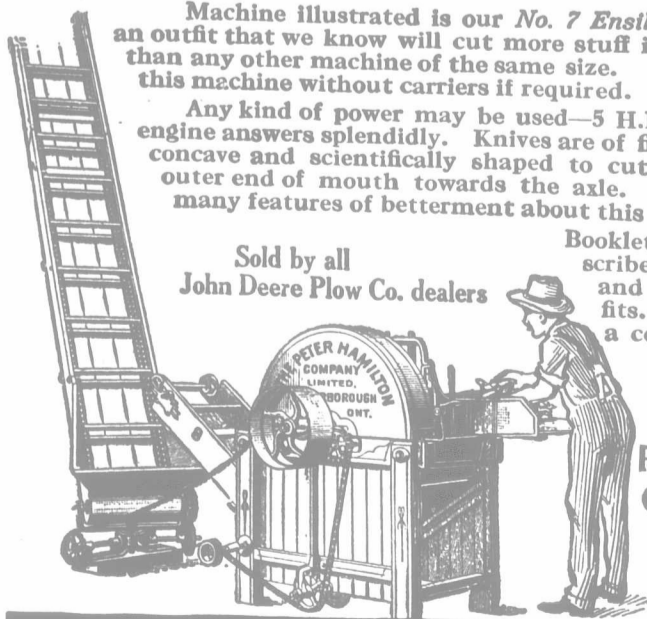
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—and the room began filling up. Most of the members were young fellows but a few years out of college, men who renewed their Society and club life within its walls; some were from out of town—students in the various professions. Here and there was a man of forty—one even of fifty-five—who preferred the gayer and fresher life of the younger generation to the more solemn conclaves of the more exclusive clubs further up and further down town. As is usual in such combinations, the units forming the whole sought out their own congenial units and were thereafter amalgamated into groups, a classification to be found in all clubs the world over. While Biffy and his chums would always be found together, there were other less-fortunate young fellows, not only without coupon shears, but sometimes without the means of paying their dues—who formed a little coterie of their own, and who valued and used the club for what it brought them, their election carrying with it a certain social recognition: it also widened one's circle of acquaintances and, perhaps, of clients.

The sound of loud talking now struck upon Jack's ear. Something more important than the angle of a parasol or the wearing of out-of-date spats was engaging the attention of a group of young men who had just entered. Jack caught such expressions as—"Might as well have picked his pocket. . . ." "He's flat broke, anyhow. . . ." "Got to sell his house, I hear. . . ."

Then came a voice louder than the others.

"There's Breen talking to Minott and Biffy. He's in the Street; he'll know. . . . Say, Breen!"

Jack rose to his feet and met the speaker half way.

"What do you know, Breen, about that scoop in gold stock? Heard anything about it? Who engineered it? Charley Gilbert's cleaned out, I hear."

"I don't know anything," said Jack. "I left the office at noon and came up town. Who did you say was cleaned out?"

"Why, Charley Gilbert. You must know him."

"Yes, I know him. What's happened to him?"

"Flat broke—that's what happened to him. Got caught in that gold swindle. The stock dropped out of sight this afternoon, I hear—went down forty points."

Garry crowded his way into the group: "Which Mr. Gilbert?—not Charley M., the—"

"Yes; Sam's just left him. What did he tell you, Sam?"

"Just what you've said—I hear, too, that he has got to stop on his house out in Jersey. Can't finish it and can't pay for what's been done."

Garry gave a low whistle and looked at Jack.

"That's rough. Mr. Morris drew the plan of Gilbert's house himself. I worked on the details."

"Rough!" burst out the first speaker. "I should say it was—might as well have burgled his safe. They have been working up this game for months, so Charley told me. Then they gave out that the lode had petered out and they threw it overboard and everybody with it. They said they tried to find Charley to post him, but he was out of town."

"Who tried?" asked Jack, with renewed interest, edging his way close to the group. It was just as well to know the sheep from the goats, if he was to spend the remainder of his life in the Street.

"That's what we want to know. Thought you might have heard."

Jack shook his head and resumed his seat beside Biffy, who had not moved or shown the slightest interest in the affair. Nobody could sell Biffy any gold stock—nor any other kind of stock. His came on the first of every month in a check from the Trust Company.

For some moments Jack did not speak. He knew young Gilbert, and he knew his young and very charming wife. He had once sat next to her at dinner, when her whole conversation had been about this new home and the keen interest that Morris, a friend of her father's, had taken in it. "Mr. Breen, you and Miss Corinne must be among our earliest guests," she had said, at which Corinne, who was next to Garry, had ducked her little head in acceptance. This was the

young fellow, then, who had been caught in one of the eddies whirling over the sunken rocks of the Street. Not very creditable to his intelligence, perhaps, thought Jack; but, then, again, who had placed them there, a menace to navigation?—and why? Certainly Peter could not have known everything that was going on around him, if he thought the effort of so insignificant an individual as himself could be of use in clearing out obstructions like these.

Garry noticed the thoughtful expression settling over Jack's face, and mistaking the cause called Charles to take the additional orders.

"Cheer up—try a high-ball, Jack. It's none of your funeral. You didn't scoop Gilbert; we are the worst sufferers. Can't finish his house now, and Mr. Morris is just wild over the design. It's on a ledge of rock overlooking the lake, and the whole thing goes together. We've got the roof on, and from across the lake it looks as if it had grown there. Mr. Morris repeated the rock forms everywhere. Stunning, I tell you!"

Jack didn't want any high-ball, and said so. (Biffy didn't care if he did.) The boy's mind was still on the scoop, particularly on the way in which every one of his fellow-members had spoken of the incident.

"Horrid business, all of it. Don't you think so, Garry?" Jack said after a pause.

"No, not if you keep your eyes peeled," answered Garry, emptying his glass. "Never saw Gilbert but once, and then he looked to me like a softy from Pillowville. Couldn't fool me, I tell you, on a deal like that. I'd have had a 'stop order' somewhere. Served Gilbert right—no business to be monkeying with a buzz-saw unless he knew how to throw off the belt."

Jack straightened his shoulders and his brows knit. The lines of the portrait were in the lad's face now.

"Well, maybe it's all right, Garry. My own opinion is that it's no better than swindling. Anyway, I'm mighty glad Uncle Arthur isn't mixed up in it. You heard what Sam and the other fellows thought, didn't you? How would you like to have that said of you?"

Garry tossed back his head and laughed.

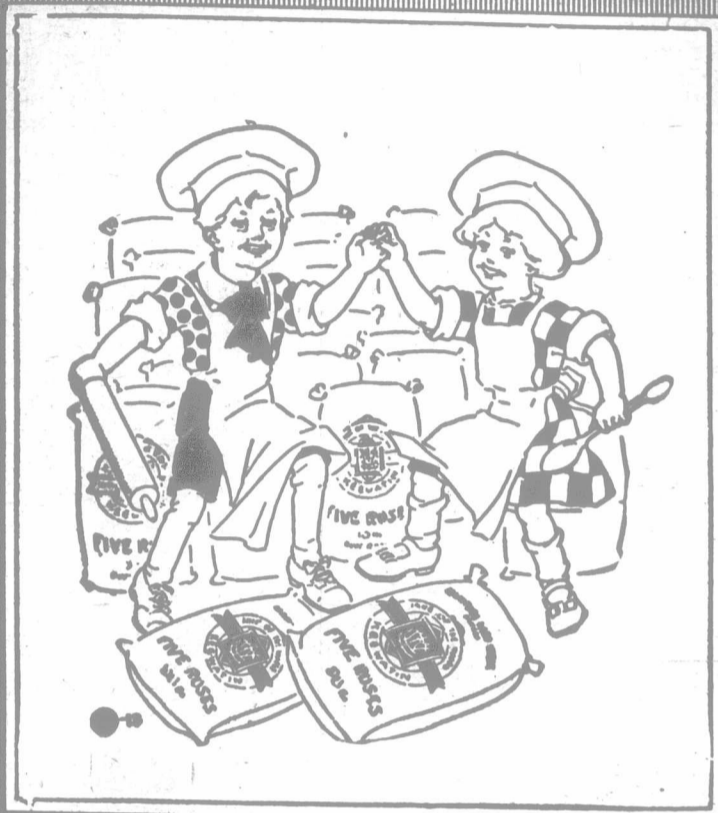
"Biffy, are you listening to his Reverence, the Bishop of Cumberland? Here endeth the first lesson."

Biffy nodded over his high-ball. He wasn't listening—discussions of any kind bored him.

"But what do you care, Jack, what they say—what anybody says?" continued Garry. "Keep right on. You are in the Street to make money, aren't you? Everybody else is there for the same purpose. What goes up must come down. If you don't want to get your head smashed, stand from under. The game is to jump in, grab what you can, and jump out, dodging the bricks as they come. Let's go up-town, old man."

Neither of the young men was expressing his own views. Both were too young and too inexperienced to have any fixed ideas on so vital a subject.

It was the old fellow in the snuff-colored coat, black stock and dog-eared collar that was behind Jack. If he were alive to-day Jack's view would have been his view, and that was the reason why it was Jack's view. The boy could no more explain it than he could prove why his eyes were brown and his hair a dark chestnut, or why he always walked with his toes very much turned out, or made gestures with his hands when he talked. Had any of the jury been alive—and some of them were—or the prosecuting-attorney, or even any one of the old settlers who attended court, they could have told in a minute which one of the two young men was Judge Breen's son. Not that Jack looked like his father. No young man of twenty-two looks like an old fellow of sixty, but he certainly moved and talked like him—and had the same way of looking at things. "The written law may uphold you, sir, and the jury may so consider, but I shall instruct them to disregard your plea. There is a higher law, sir, than justice—a law of mercy—That I myself shall exercise." The old Judge had sat straight up on his bench when he said it, his face cast-iron, his eyes burning,



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And Garry!

Not many years have elapsed since I watched him running in and out of his father's spacious drawing-rooms on Fourteenth Street—the court end of town in those days. In the days, I mean, when his father was Collector of the Port, and his father's house with its high ceilings, mahogany doors and wide hall, and the great dining-room overlooking a garden with a stable in the rear. It had not been many years, I say, since the Hon. Creighton Minott had thrown wide its doors to whoever came—that is, whoever came properly accredited. It didn't last long, of course. Politics changed; the "ins" became the "outs." And with the change came the bridging-over period—the kind of cantilever which hope thrusts out from one side of the bank of the swift-flowing stream of adversity in the belief that somebody on the other side of the chasm will build the other half, and the two form a highway leading to a change of scene and renewed prosperity. The hospitable Collector continued to be hospitable. He had always taken chances—he would again. The catch-terms of Garry's day, such as "couldn't fool him," "keep your eye peeled," "a buzz-saw," etc., etc., were not current in the father's day, but their synonyms were. He knew what he was about. As soon as a particular member of the Board got back from the other side the Honorable Collector would have the position of Treasurer, and then it was only a question of time when he would be President of the new corporation. I

can see now the smile that lighted up his rather handsome face when he told me. He was "monkeying with a buzz-saw" all the same if he did but know it, and yet he always professed, to follow the metaphor, that he could "throw off the belt" that drove the pulley at his own good pleasure and to stop the connecting machinery before the teeth of the whirling blade could reach his fingers. Should it get beyond his control—of which there was not the remotest possibility—he would, of course, rent his house, sell his books and curtail. "In the meantime, my dear fellow, there is some of the old Madeira left and a game of whist will only help to drive dull care away."

Garry never whimpered when the crash came. The dear mother died—how patient and uncomplaining she was in all their ups and downs—and Garry was all that was left. What he had gained since in life he had worked for; first as office boy, then as draughtsman and then in charge of special work, earning his Chief's approval, as the Scribe has duly set forth. He got his inheritance, of course. Don't we all get ours? Sometimes it skips a generation—sometimes two—but generally we are wearing the old gentleman's suit of clothes cut down to fit our small bodies, making believe all the time that they are our very own, unconscious of the discerning eyes who recognize their cut and origin.

Nothing tangible, it is safe to say, came with Garry's share of the estate—and he got it all. That is, nothing he could exchange for value received—no houses or lots, or stocks or bonds. It was the intangible that proved his richest possession, viz.:—a certain buoyancy of spirits; a cheery, optimistic view of life; a winning personality and the power of both making and holding friends. With this came another asset—the willingness to take chances, and still

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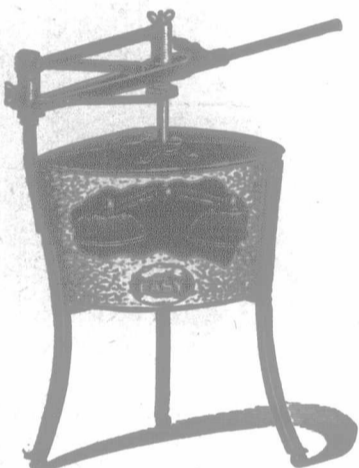
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a third—an absolute belief in his luck. Down at the bottom of the box littered with old papers, unpaid tax bills and protested notes—all valueless—was a fourth which his father used to fish out when every other asset failed—a certain confidence in the turn of a card.

But the virtues and the peccadilloes of their ancestors, we may be sure, were not interesting, our two young men as they swung up the Avenue arm in arm, this particular afternoon, the sidewalks crowded with the fashion of the day, the roadway blocked with carriages. Nor did any passing objects occupy their attention.

Garry's mind was on Corinne, and what he would tell her, and how she would look as she listened, the pretty head tucked on one side, her sparkling eyes drinking in every word of his story, although he knew she wouldn't believe one-half of it. Elusive and irritating as she sometimes was, there was really nobody exactly like Miss Corinne.

Jack's mind had resumed its normal tone. Garry's merry laugh and good-natured ridicule had helped, so had the discovery that none of his friends had had anything to do with Gilbert's fall. After all, he said to himself, as he strode up the street beside his friend, it was "none of his funeral," none of his business, really. Such things went on every day and in every part of the world. Neither was it his Uncle Arthur's. That was the most comforting part of all.

Corinne's voice calling over the banisters: "Is that you, Jack?" met the two young men as they handed their hats to the noiseless Frederick. Both craned their necks and caught sight of the Wren's head framed by the hand-rail and in silhouette against the oval skylight in the roof above.

"Yes, and Garry's here, too. Come down."

The patter of little feet grew louder, then the swish of silken skirts, and with a spring she was beside them.

"No, don't you say a word, Garry. I'm not going to listen and I won't forgive you no matter what you say." She had both of his hands now.

"Ah, but you don't know, Miss Corinne. Has Jack told you?"

"Yes, told me everything; that you had a big supper and everybody stamped around the room; that Mr. Morris gave you a ring or something" (Garry held up his finger, but she wasn't ready to examine it yet), "and that some of the men wanted to celebrate it, and that you went to the club and stayed there goodness knows how long—all night, so Mollie Crane told me. Paul, her brother, was there—and you never thought a word about your promise to me" (this came with a little pout, her chin uplifted, her lips quite near his face), "and we didn't have half men enough and our cotillion was all spoiled. I don't care—we had a lovely time, even if you two men did behave disgracefully. No—I don't want to listen to a thing. I didn't come down to see either of you. (She had watched them both from her window as they crossed the street.) "What I want to know, Jack, is, who is Miss Felicia Grayson?"

"Why, Mr. Grayson's sister," burst out Jack—"the old gentleman who came to see me."

"That old fellow!"

"Yes, that old fellow—the most charming—"

"Not that remnant!" interrupted Garry.

"No, Garry—not that kind of a man at all, but a most delightful old gentleman by the name of Mr. Grayson," and Jack's eyes flashed. "He told me his sister was coming to town. What do you know about her, Corinne?" He was all excitement: Peter was to send for him when his sister arrived.

"Nothing—that's why I ask you. I've just got a note from her. She says she knew mamma when she lived in Washington, and that her brother has fallen in love with you, and that she won't have another happy moment—or something like that—if you and I don't come to a tea she is giving to a Miss Ruth MacFarlane; and that I am to give her love to mamma, and bring anybody I please with me."

"When?" asked Jack. He could hardly restrain his joy.

"I think next Saturday—yes, next Saturday," consulting the letter in her hand.

"Where? At Mr. Grayson's rooms?" cried Jack.

"Yes, at her brother's, she says. Here, Jack—you read it. Some number in East Fifteenth Street—quer place for people to live, isn't it, Garry?—people who want anybody to come to their teas. I've got a dressmaker lives over there somewhere; she's in Fifteenth Street, anyhow, for I always drive there."

Jack devoured the letter. This was what he had been hoping for. He knew the old gentleman would keep his word! "Well, of course you'll go, Corinne?" he cried eagerly.

"Of course I'll do nothing of the kind. I think it's a great piece of impudence. I've never heard of her. Because you had her brother upstairs, that's no reason why—But that's just like these people. You give them an inch and—"

Jack's cheeks flushed: "But, Corinne! She's offered you a courtesy—asked you to her house, and—"

"I don't care; I'm not going! Would you, Garry?"

The son of the Collector hesitated for a moment. He had his own ideas of getting on in the world. They were not Jack's—his, he knew, would never succeed. And they were not exactly Corinne's—she was too particular. The fence was evidently the best place for him.

"Would be rather a bore, wouldn't it?" he replied evasively, with a laugh. "Lives up under the roof, I guess, wears a dyed wig, got Cousin Mary Ann's daguerreotype on the mantle, and tells you how Uncle Ephraim—"

The door opened and Jack's aunt swept in. She never walked, or ambled, or stepped jauntily, or firmly, or as if she wanted to get anywhere in particular; she swept in, her skirts following meekly behind—half a yard behind, some times.

Corinne launched the inquiry at her mother, even before she could return Garry's handshake. "Who's Miss Grayson, mamma?"

"I don't know. Why, my child?"

"Well, she says she knows you. Met you in Washington."

"The only Miss Grayson I ever met in Washington, my dear, was an old maid, the niece of the Secretary of State. She kept house for him after his wife died. She held herself very high, let me tell you. A very grand lady, indeed. But she must be an old woman now, if she is still living. What did you say her first name was?"

Corinne took the open letter from Jack's hand. "Felicia. . . . Yes, Felicia."

"And what does she want?—money for some charity?" Almost everybody she knew, and some she didn't, wanted money for some charity. She was loosening her cloak as she spoke, Frederick standing by to relieve my lady of her wraps.

"No; she's going to give a tea and wants us all to come. She's the sister of that old man who came to see Jack the other night, and—"

"Going to give a tea—and the sister of— Well, then, she certainly isn't the Miss Grayson I know. Don't you answer her, Corinne, until I find out who she is."

"I'll tell you who she is," burst out Jack. His face was aflame now. Never had he listened to such discourtesy. He could hardly believe his ears.

"It wouldn't help in the least, my dear Jack; so don't you begin. I am the best judge of who shall come to my house. She may be all right, and she may not, you can never tell in a city like New York, and you can't be too particular. People really do such curious pushing things now-a-days." This to Garry. "Now serve tea, Parkins. Come in all of you."

Jack was on the point of blazing out in indignation over the false position in which his friend had been placed when Peter's warning voice rang in his ears. The vulgarity of the whole proceeding appalled him, yet he kept control of himself.

"None for me, please, aunty," he said quietly. "I will join you later, Garry," and he mounted the stairs to his room.

(To be continued.)

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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.

Cows Do Not Breed.

Have three cows, and have been breeding them for four months. They come in season about every ten days or two weeks, very regularly. Have used the yeast treatment, but with no results. It caused bloating, and apparently indigestion. Perhaps it was administered improperly. Have three more that have not been in season at all, and should have been some time ago. Do you know of any remedy? O. H.

Ans.—The proper application of the yeast treatment should not have caused bloating or digestive troubles of any kind. It is probable the cows have some disease of the ovaries, and if so, cannot be cured. For those that have not showed oestrus, we can suggest nothing better than feeding well, and perhaps allowing a bull to run with the cows if convenient.

Eczema.

I have a young mare come out all over the neck and under the mane with little, hard blotches, or pimples, which are very itchy. She rubs continually and causes them to bleed. Kindly tell me what to do for it. W. B.

Ans.—From the description given of the disease from which your horse is suffering, we would say that it is eczema. This is in many cases very hard to treat. Unless the animal's hair is very short, have him clipped at once. Give a thorough washing with strong, warm, soft-soap suds, well applied with a scrubbing brush. After this, dress thoroughly every second day until cured, with a warm five-per-cent. solution of Creolin in water. Give him one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, mixed with a pint of cold water, and mix with chop or bran, or as a drench, twice daily, every second week for six weeks.

Bloody Milk.

I have a cow which freshened about the last of February, supposed now to be in calf three months. About ten days ago I milked very bloody milk from one hind quarter of her udder, and it has continued to be so. There is no lump or soreness in any way while milking it, and large clots of blood will come. We have had cows get a bunt and give bloody milk for two or three milkings, but never last so long as this. We would like to know, through the columns of your valuable paper, what you think is the matter, and the cure, if any, in case it should become chronic. A. E. L.

Ans.—Bloody milk is generally due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels of the udder, usually induced by congenital or inherited weakness. It may be, however, that in this case your cow has been injured. Treatment consists in bathing the affected parts long and often with cold water, and giving one ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily until blood flow ceases. If the cow becomes constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. If this does not effect a cure, try giving three drams of nitrate of potash three times daily in a pint of water. This will probably cure the trouble.

In a certain town were two brothers engaged in the retail coal business, a noted evangelist visited the town and converted the elder brother of the firm. For weeks after his conversion the brother who had lately "got religion" endeavored to persuade the other to join the church. One day he asked: "Why can't you join the church as I did?" "It's all right for you to be a member of the church," replied Richard, "but if I join who's going to weigh the coal?"

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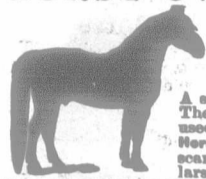
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Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Ginseng.

Would you please tell what ginseng looks like, where it is grown, when it is gathered, and what part of it is good? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Ginseng is a plant which grows wild in deep woods. It requires considerable shade, and does best in leaf mold and on high ground. The stems grow to about one foot in height, and there are five leaflets at the end of each of three petioles. Each plant is characterized by this leaf arrangement. The fruit is a red berry, which contains seed. A great deal of ginseng is now grown in cultivated beds. The root is the part used in making several drugs. The entire value of the plant is in the root, which should not be gathered until it is three to four years of age at the least, and the older it is the greater is its value. Growers prefer to leave their ginseng, if possible, from seven to ten years without disturbing the roots, as it is then worth a great deal more money per pound than when cut at an earlier age.

Horse Queries

1. Horse's shoulder rubbed sore this summer. Is now healing up nicely, but has left a large, fleshy lump, which at times makes the horse lame. Could I remedy this by blistering? If so, what would be the best blister to use?

2. Horse had distemper in spring, which has left him with heaves. Is there any remedy?

3. Please explain meaning of quarter crack, side bone, and lampas.

4. What are the favorite drugs used for doping horses, and how are they used? What are the effects on a horse, and is there any way of detecting use of same?

5. Please tell me the best book on horses, dealing with feed and care and diseases, how the disease acts, the cause and remedy, with price, and where it can be obtained.

Ans.—1. If you are sure it is the lump which is causing the animal to go lame, you might try a blister of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Tie the horse so that he cannot bite the parts. Clip the hair off around the swelling, and rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose now, and oil daily until the scale comes off, when, if necessary, the blister may be repeated.

2. It is not likely that you will be able to effect a cure with heaves following distemper. Feed the animal lightly on coarse food. Give plenty of grain, dampen all hay or straw with lime water, and do not work rapidly or to excess.

3. Quarter crack, or sand crack, is simply a crack found in any part of the wall in the foot of the horse. The crack is usually due to over-exertion when the hoof is dry, hard, and brittle. Side-bones appear on either side of the coffin-bone, and may result from inflamed conditions, bruises, slipping, or from the great weight of the body of heavy horses. Swelling is first near the heel. There is a hardening of cartilage, and may lead to lameness. There is in some horses a hereditary disposition towards the trouble. Lampas is simply a congesting of the gums from irritation of teething. Horses over five years of age are not troubled. Treatment consists in scaring just posterior to the teeth. Do not cut further back than the second bar, else dangerous bleeding may result.

4. There are many drugs and nostrums said to be good for doping horses, but all should be avoided. Their effect is, in the end, detrimental, ruining the horse's usefulness in many cases.

5. Amongst the best horse books are: "The Horse Book," by Johnson, which may be had through this office at \$2.15, postpaid, and "The Farmer's Veterinarian," by Birkett, which may also be had through this office at \$1.50, postpaid.

Hemorrhoids.—Is there any way to make the women dress a little?

Ans.—There is no way to make the women dress a little, but you can make them dress a little better.

Well, what a little?

Well, what a little?

Well, what a little?



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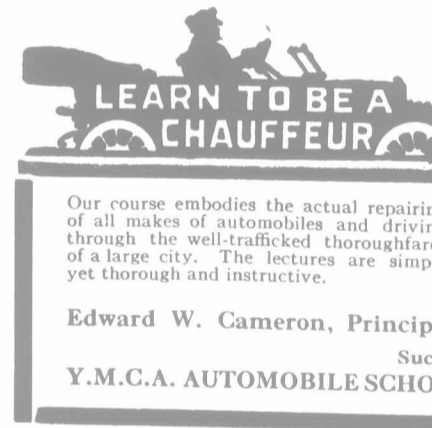
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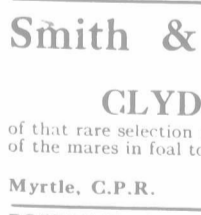
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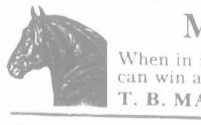
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Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Injury to Stifle.

Mare got kicked near the right stifle. The cut was about an inch long, and discharged a lot. My veterinarian is treating her, and the wound has healed, until it is only about the diameter of a rye straw, but is still discharging.

S. A. B.

Ans.—This is a serious case, and may result in open joint if that condition does not already exist. By all means, treat her according to the directions of your veterinarian, as he is no doubt doing all that can be done, and is in a much better position to prescribe than one who has not seen the case. V.

Sprained During Parturition.

Mare foaled about the middle of May. When she made an effort to rise, she seemed stiff in her hind quarters, and staggered to one side, but managed to get on her feet. We did not treat her. The foal died when nine days old. Now the mare walks all right, but when trotting she throws her right hind leg outwards.

J. B. K.

Ans.—The mare sprained some of the muscles of her hip, either during parturition or in attempting to rise afterwards. If the affected muscles can be located, it would be well to apply a blister, but it is probable that they are so deep seated that local applications would do no good. It is quite probable that nature will effect a cure if you can give her continued rest. If convenient, it would be wise to have her examined by a veterinarian, as he might be able to locate the trouble. V.

Injury to Hock.

Horse got his hock bruised two weeks ago. It is badly swollen, and we do not want to lance it. What can we do to take the swelling down?

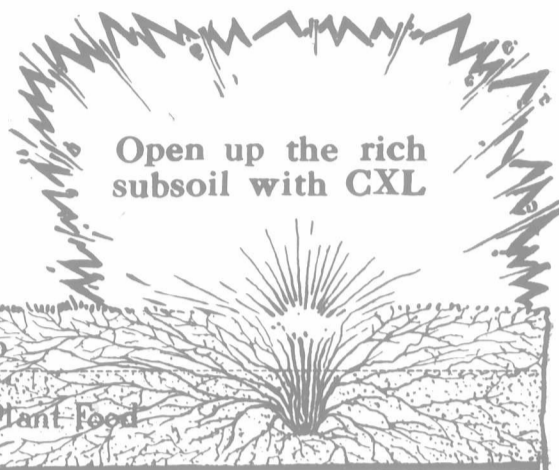
M. McD.

Ans.—If the swelling contains pus or serum, it should be lanced to allow its escape, and the cavity flushed a number of times daily until healed, with a five-per cent. solution of carbolic acid. If no pus nor serum be present, bathe several times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with a lotion made of one ounce each acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of cold water. When this treatment has allayed the inflammation and soreness, if swelling still remains, apply a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie him so that he cannot bite the part; rub well once daily with the blister for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil and turn him loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off. Blister once every month as long as necessary. V.

J. A. CERSWELL'S YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS.

For many years J. A. Cerswell, of Beeton, Ont., has made a specialty of the breeding of Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine. In the perfecting of the type and quality of these two breeds he has used his best energies and judgment, and he has paid the price that brought him the use of the best procurable in breeding sires and dams of both breeds. His going up against all comers at the big shows in competition with the product from the hands of the country's best-known experts, and the results of those competitions, are the best gauge of the success he has achieved as a breeder. Of that success we have only room for a word or two, but past years show records tell the tale. At Guelph last December he won 1-3-6 on ewe lambs, and second on pen of ewe lambs. At Ottawa, in January, he won 1-2-3-4-5-6 on ewe lambs; 1-2-4-5-6 on wethers, and 1-2 on pen. At many leading local shows he won practically everything, and he says he never had so uniform and excellent a lot as this year. Last year his breeding stock went principally to three provinces, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. This year he can fill the bill no matter how high the requirements in shearling and ram lambs, shearling and ewe lambs. In Yorkshires, he has boars four and five months of age, sows up to breeding age, and some bred. Write him your wants.

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario



SHORTHORNS

My herd was never as strong as now, the young bulls for this season's trade are the best lot I ever had and their breeding is unexcelled. I have also a big offering in heifers and young cows with calves at foot. **A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT. MYRTLE, C. P. R., BROOKLIN, G. T. R.**

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

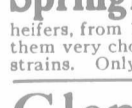
We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in Sept. and are offering females of all ages, have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman -87809-. One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock.

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of the popular families for sale. Nine heifers just ready for breeding; 7 two-year-old heifers in calf; 10 young cows with calves by side or close to calving; 10 bulls ready for service, of good colors, at prices within the reach of all.

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We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or =81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega. **GLLENALLEN FARM, ALLANDALE, ONTARIO**

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—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.

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SHORTHORNS

of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females.

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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**

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Do you know that Tidy Abbekerk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two daughters with records greater than her own. She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove. Do you want that blood to strengthen the transmitting power of your herd, at live and let live prices, then write: E. BOLLERT
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Application for registry, transfer and membership as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

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3 Holstein Bulls

ready for service and 5 younger; 40 females. R. O. M. and R. O. P. cows and their calves to choose from. 4 ponies and 2 two-year-old Clydesdale stallions

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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.

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Live Stock Notes From Britain.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Things move quickly in Britain—when they do move, that is—and here we are at that period of the year with the Welsh National and the Highland Shows all over. The Welsh National Show at Newport was notable for a display of Welsh black cattle worth going a long way to see. Breeders from the north of Wales fairly whacked those from the south, Lord Sheffield securing the bull championship with Ap Caradog, and R. M. Greaves the cow championship with Lydstep Sarah. These Welsh cattle are big, black-coated, long-backed, deep animals, standing on short legs, and about as wild as wild can be. The cows give a lot of milk, and the bulls a lot of trouble.

The championship for cattle under two years of age, all breeds, fell to George Butters' young Hereford bull, Newton Viscount, which defeated C. W. Kelloch's Shorthorn bull, Jack Tar. Sir John Cotterell, Bart, won the Hereford bull championship with Comet, and Richard Stratton that for Shorthorns, with Mischief. These bulls being over two years, could not go for the "all breeds" cup I have spoken of.

The distinctively Scottish dairy breed of cattle, the Ayrshires, popularly known in the west and south-western parts of the country as the rent-payers, are seldom shown in large numbers at the Highland when the show is held in other than the dairying districts. This was quite the case at Hawick Exhibition of the Highland Society, but, although the numbers were a bit short, there was an excellent display for quality, especially in the female classes. It may be doubted if a better lot of females, taken all through, have even been seen at the Highland Society. The cows for the most part were of the right type, with wide, wedge-shaped bodies, well-formed, capacious udders, and nice-sized, soft teats. The type so prevalent twenty-five years ago, with fleshy, tight udders, and far too small teats, are not in evidence today, and it is all the better for the breed. One noticeable feature also was that the females as a rule were better colored than the bulls, far too many of the latter being too white in color. Curiously enough, Holstein cattle got a showing in the Highland lists this time, and created a very favorable impression.

The death has occurred, at the Londesborough stud, Market Weighton, of the Hackney stallion Polonius, the property of Robert Whitworth, who, it is said, gave 2,000 guineas for him. He was a dark chestnut of remarkable quality, and was about twenty years of age. He won many honors in the show-ring, and at the stud was highly successful. At the recent Hackney Show in London, out of forty-five exhibits, the offspring of Polonius secured no fewer than thirty-seven awards.

Perhaps the pioneer breeder of the British Shire horse is dead. I refer to the Earl of Ellesmere. His famous stud at Worsley was established forty-one years ago, when a fine horse named Prince of the Isles was purchased. Subsequently, Samson 1980, was procured, and this horse won first prize of £60 at the Royal Show at Birmingham in 1876, and first and championship at the Royal Show, held the next year at Liverpool. British Wonder, Admiral, and others, were nearly always winners, and (Thacker's) Heart of Oak was purchased and used as a stud horse. Then William the Conqueror came in 1880, and he was followed by Lincolnshire Lad II in 1882. This great horse, although ten years old, was just coming to the fore as a sire, and the subsequent phenomenal success of himself and his numerous sons, stamped him as the horse of the century. He left Cannon, The Pope, and Paxton, behind him at Worsley. The champion horse, Vulcan, was then secured from the late Mr. Shaw, at a long price, and his ride to fame and his value as a sire are bits of Shire history that require no retelling.

With a view to encouraging breeders to put their mares to sound and suitable stallions, the Board of Agriculture are expending approximately £14,000 a year

Continued on next page.

A Washington Farmer's Good Roads Endorsement

MR. FRANK TERRACE, ADDRESSING THE Good Roads Convention at Tacoma, Washington, gave the following enthusiastic testimony in favor of good roads:

"I am a cabbage grower. I haul my produce to the sauerkraut factory at South Seattle. Before the road over which I travel was built, I had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to start on my journey. The limit of the load I could haul with a team of 1800 pound horses was 2500 pounds, and after visiting the factory I would arrive back at my home late in the evening. But look at the difference now that a permanent hard surface has been laid down. I start on my trip about 8 o'clock and need only a team weighing 1400 pounds to haul a load of 5000 pounds of cabbage, which is double my previous capacity. And, best of all, I find on my return to the house early in the afternoon, that I have finished the day's work without the horses having turned a hair."

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Write for, free, Good Roads literature, and learn how good roads will benefit you.



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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 or, or write me just what you want.

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

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL 12 months old, a good, large, well-shaped animal. Also one 9 months old; one 6 months old, and Calf 2 months; all from tested dams.

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HOLSTEINS We have a choice lot of bull calves with strong backing and from dams with records of 18 to 24 lbs. Just the kind you are looking for. Write for extended pedigree, or, still better, come to see us. Prices very reasonable. D. B. TRACY, Cobourg, Ont.



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 12, 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.

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.
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Holsteins 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.
 ALBERT MITTFELDT - WELLANDPORT, ONT.
 Smithfield Sta., T. H. and B. R. R.

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

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City View Farm for Record of Performance Ayrshires. Present offering: Two choicely-bred young bulls. Will sell cows or heifers by personal inspection only. **James Begg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.**

High-class Ayrshires—If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-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.**

FARNHAM FARM

The Oldest Oxford Downs Established Flock in America. Our present offering is an imported 4-year-old ram, and a few first class yearlings for flockheaders; and also a beautiful lot of ram lambs, also 70 yearling ewes and a number of ewe lambs. All registered. Our prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON
Phone Guelph 240 ring 2. Guelph, Route 2.

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.**

in subsidizing high-class Thoroughbred stallions to travel the country at a low fee, and arrangements are made for the free service by these stallions of about 1,800 selected mares. Every possible inducement is also given to owners to have their stallions examined annually free of charge, and certificates are issued in favor of those that are sound and suitable for breeding purposes. Arrangements are also made to lease brood mares of the hunter type, at an annual rental of £2, to farmers who desire to have them for breeding purposes.

The assistance which is being given to the breeding of Cobs of the old Welsh stamp was much appreciated. The average value of the premiums is approximately £50, and the stallions, to which awards are made on the recommendation of County Committees, are required to serve twenty-five mares of the old Welsh type. The mares must be entered, or accepted for entry, in the Welsh Stud-book, and free nominations are awarded to them, on the authority of the Board, by the County Committees concerned.

Up to the present, grants amounting to £26,642, have been made to thirty-eight County Committees for the purchase of brood mares of the hunter type, for leasing to custodians for breeding purposes at an annual rental of £2 for each mare.

We have bought 539 mares and leased them to deserving farmers, and we have about the same number of suitably-fit stallions registered.

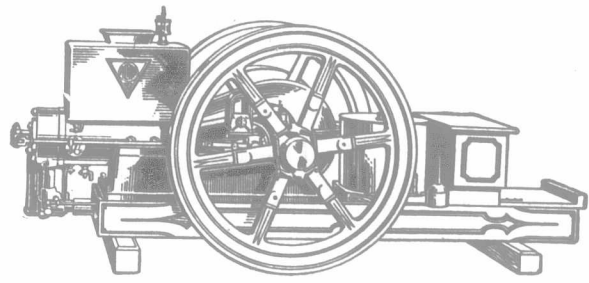
The South African farmers who have been "doing" Britain, have gone to Rotterdam on the commencement of a ten-days' tour of the Netherlands. Mr. Neser, president of the tour, in the course of a conversation said, "the results of the visit to this country should be far-reaching, both agriculturally and politically." "We have seen so much," he added, "that it is difficult at the moment to point out what may be the actual and immediate results. We have seen that it pays to breed the best stock, and to take the greatest possible care of the animals. We have all been much impressed by the high state of perfection to which agriculture has been brought in this country, and to the system of rotation of crops and scientific manœuvring."

Devon cattle are finding much favor with South African buyers. In 1913, 114 head were sent over there, and this year the total is rapidly mounting up. One exporter recently said: "The unprecedented drought in South Africa should bring the Devon cattle to the fore, as they stand the drought better than almost any other breed." The growth of the Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, since its establishment in 1884, can be judged by the fact that the first list of members contained 136 names, whilst the present number of members is 256. Amongst the new members for the past year, it is gratifying to note H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has been graciously pleased to become a life member. Devons are to be kept at the Duchy Home Farm, near Callington, Cornwall, and already some animals are collected there.

Devon cattle are undoubtedly well suited for the ranch, where they have to seek their living, and it is sincerely hoped that breeders will send good animals to lay the foundation of a continuous demand from abroad. The Devon as a milker is receiving more attention than of late years. Classes for milking cows are provided at the R. A. S. E. Shows, and these have been eminently successful. Several milking herds are established at present, and in some places records are kept. In several instances we hear of cows giving over 800 gallons of milk in the lactation period. It is claimed that the Devon is a good dual-purpose animal, and this is what is sought for by foreigners. For cheese-making, the milk of the Devon is excellent, as the following shows: An actual trial was made with the Devon milk compared with that of the ordinary cross-bred cattle. The trial was made on a whole-milk cheese, "Port du Salut," when it was found that the Devon milk gave 4 lbs. to 3 lbs. of the other, and the cheese was of better quality.

The Society has done much to improve the quality of the bulls sent to these shows and sales. For the past few years, prices paid for the breed have

Continued on next page.



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IF YOU WILL INSTALL AN Alpha it won't be long before you come to the conclusion that it is the best investment you ever made, and you will wonder how you ever managed to get along without one. It's a great labor saver on the farm.

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In official record, high testing Ayrshires, that have won scores of prizes, I can directly 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.
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Ayrshires & Yorkshires—Bull 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.
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Sired by Adonis Imp 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshires both sexes, any age.

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Shropshires and Cotswolds I have now for sale 30 extra large well-covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted.
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Maple Grove Yorkshires
200 Head

Are as good as the best, because they combine the
bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Cham-
pion 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

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.

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.
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Bred from prize-winning stock of England and
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Sept. and Oct., dandies, and also a number of boars
fit for service. Also choice cows and heifers of the
very best milking strain. CHAS. CURRIE,
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TAMWORTHS—Some choice young sows,
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farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old.
Write for prices. JOHN W. TODD,
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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Present offering: Boars and Sows all ages, bred
from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

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Duroc-Jersey Swine Twenty-five sows
bred for fall far-
row; 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.

been steadily, but surely, improving, and
as the demand is greater than the supply,
this should continue. The Devons are
not confined to the Western Counties
now, but extend well into the Midlands
and the North of England, and breeders
from far and near come to the Society's
shows and sales to get their stock bulls.
At the present time, steers are in great
request for grazing, it being well known
that for a good carcass of beef, with
minimum expense in feeding, the Devon
is very difficult to beat, whilst the flavor
of the meat is excellent.

I send you a picture of a typical
Gloucestershire spotted pig, an old breed
now being revived. Already America,
Finland, and a lot of our colonies are
seeking the breed, but there are hardly
enough to go around. All the "best
people" in Western England are going in
for "Spots." The "Rocking Horse" pig
of the future should go far.

G. T. BURROWS.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Mugwort.

J. M. sends a tall perennial plant with
dark stems, divided leaves whitish be-
neath, and numerous spikes of small,
greenish flowers in the axils of the
leaves.

Ans.—This is one of the wormwoods,
technically known as *Artemisia vulgaris*,
commonly called mugwort or great mug-
wort. It is liable to become established
in neglected places if it gets a hold, but
it can hardly be called a weed. Some-
times it is planted between lots not
separated by a fence, to serve as a sort
of herbaceous hedge. Some people keep
it in their gardens to obtain the leaves
as a home-remedy. Its effects are re-
puted to be alterative, tonic and nar-
cotic.

Missing Notes.

A had sale of farm stock and imple-
ments; terms, 12 months' credit. B
bought the notes from A, and before the
notes were due, B was found shot in his
house, and the notes, along with his
other papers, are supposed to be de-
stroyed, as they cannot be found. Can
the notes be collected before they are
found? A. C.

Ontario.

Ans.—Yes, at or after their maturity;
but B's executor or administrator should
first give sufficient security, by way of
indemnity, to the makers of the notes,
respectively, to provide for the possible
event of claims being made against them
by other persons into whose hands they
may have come.

Steam Engine.

Last winter an agent came through
here and sold a re-built steam engine to
a syndicate of farmers for filling silos,
etc. The engine came, and the farmers
think they have been badly taken in.

1. Is there a Government Inspector of
steam engines?

2. What would be his address, and who
would we have to write to have this
machine inspected?

3. Would the farmers have to pay cost
of inspection?


4. How many pounds cold-water pres-
sure should a boiler stand to be equal
to 125 pounds steam pressure, at hard
work?

5. Can you offer any suggestion by
which this engine can be rejected, as we
feel that the agent or the firm have not
lived up to the contract?

Ans.—There is apparently no direct
Governmental inspection of steam en-
gines; there is of steam boilers, but per-
haps not of such as the one in question.
We would refer you to The Steam Boiler
Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914,
Chap. 252. See especially Sec. 2 (d) n.

Gossip.

At an auction sale of dairy Short-
horns July 21st, offered by Ellis Potter,
Ormskirk, England, 17 head sold for an
average of £88 10s., the highest price
reached being 150 guineas, for the team
five-year-old cow *Darrows*, 2nd, pur-
chased by S. E. Gilbert, Grenfell. Two
other cows and one bull sold for 200
guineas each. Four bulls were purchased
by Professor Shaw, for exportation to
the United States.



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IT IS almost impossible to keep a
wood shingle roof weather-proof for
any length of time. Even a slate
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sures you against any possibility of a
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one-half the cost of laying wood shingles,
and one-sixth the cost of laying slate.

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word "Roofing" on a postcard, together
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turned the BEST FURROWS Ontario has known!

We are the makers of the "ORIGINAL No. 21," the LIGHT
DRAUGHT No. 13 and the best One Horse Plow in Canada,
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same number by nearly all larger Canadian plow manufacturers!
For one reason only, because these FAMOUS FLEURY PLOWS
SURPASS ALL OTHERS in QUALITY of work in the field—in
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AURORA :: ONTARIO :: CANADA
Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

BERKSHIRES My Berkshires for many years have won the
leading prizes at Toronto, London, and Guelph.
Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the
breed, both sexes, any age.

ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. NO. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.
SHAKESPEARE STATION G.T.R.

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig.
Boars ready for service and young
pigs of both sexes supplied not akin
at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the
best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance
Phone C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar *Sutton Torredor*,
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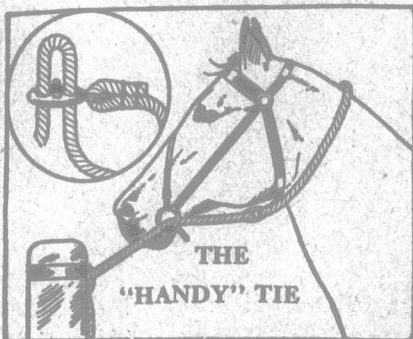
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YORKSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS Yorkshire sows for sale,
some bred and some ready
to breed

A. WATSON & SONS, R. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONT.
Phone Fingal via St. Thomas.

Newcastle Tamworths, Shorthorns, and Clydesdales. For sale at once:—Two choice sows
in pig, 2 years old; one extra choice year-old sow bred; boar ready for service; sows
bred and ready to breed; choice lot of pigs nearly ready to wean; all from the choicest stock on both
sides. 3 choice young bulls 10 to 12 months old; several heifers bred to my present stock bull *Broad-*
lands; all from splendid milking dams. One registered 3-year-old filly; one 5-year-old and a 12-year-old
Brood mare, all of splendid quality; prices right. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., L.-D. Phone.

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SIMPLE, convenient and inexpensive. The "Handy" Tie slips on over the bridle for outside tying, or can be used for tying in the stable if desired. Fitted with a ring and tongue attachment which prevents a strangle hold. The "Handy" Tie is three times as strong as a snap-and-ring tie and just as easy to use.

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7-16-in. rope. 1/4-in. rope. 9-16-in. rope.
25c. 30c. 35c.

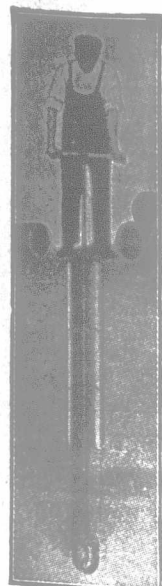
If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and address, and we will mail you one, prepaid, on receipt of price. Ask for booklet, "Hold Your Horses," giving some very complete information on the subject of tying horses.

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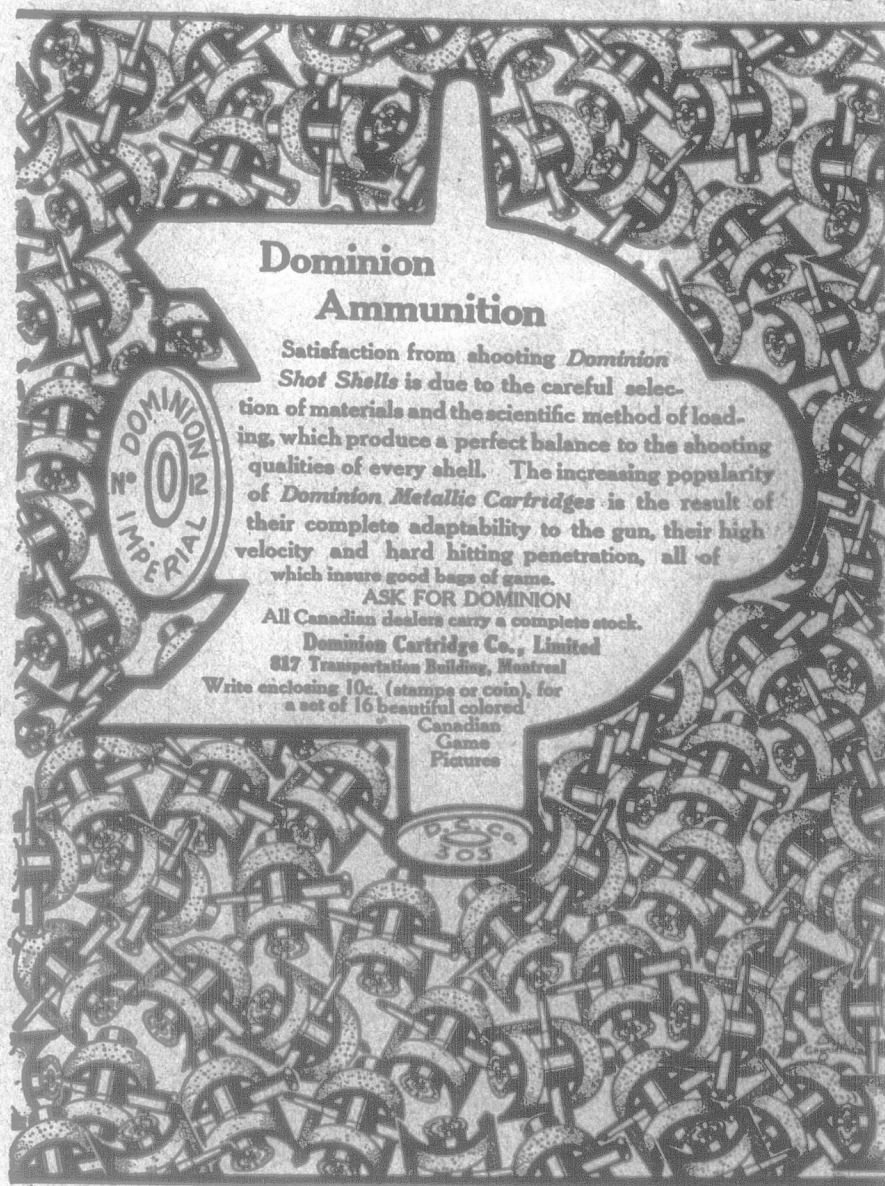
Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business, digging wells for others, on an investment of but \$12.00. Works faster and simpler than any other method. 100-foot outfits at \$25.00.

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Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. Limited
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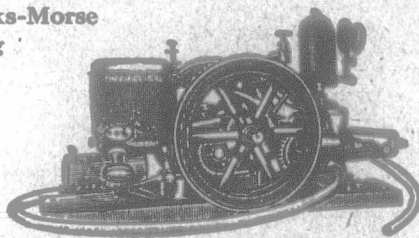
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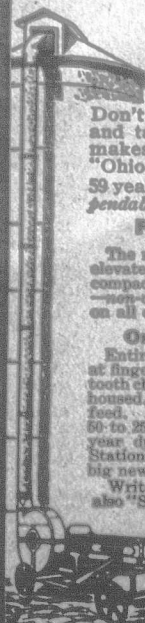
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"Ohio" improvements for 1913 were radical—and with marvelous results. Don't close a deal for any Cutter and take chances with unknown makes until you see what the "Ohio" offers. 59 years' experience—absolutely dependable quality.

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The machine that is driven, cuts and elevates direct from main shaft. Simple, compact—low speed fan—non-explosive—non-clogging on any cut. Cuts clean on all crops—knives can't spring.

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Entire feed reversed by wood friction at finger pressure—no strain—not a gear tooth changes mesh. All gears perfectly housed. Famous "Bull-Dog" grip self-feed. Enormous half-inch cut tonnage. 50 to 250 tons a day—8 to 15 h. p., 20-year durability. Used by Experiment Stations everywhere. Guaranteed. Many big new features this year.

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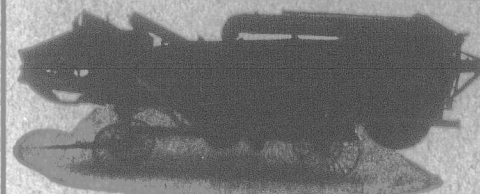
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- S. J. Honey.....Bowmanville, Ont.
- Pennington Marsh.....Norwich
- Chas. Unwin.....Caledonia, Ont.
- Jas. Russell.....R.R. No. 4, Hamilton, Ont.
- Jacob Roswell.....Scotland, Ont.
- Lee McGlashan.....Niagara Falls, Ont.
- John B. Hatty.....Paris, Ont.
- Wm. Harkness.....Galt, Ont.
- Haight Bros.....Napane, Ont.
- Bow Park Farm.....Brantford, Ont.
- Jas. Marshall.....Lime Works, Hamilton, Ont.
- Ambrose Neff.....R.R. No. 1, Denfield, Ont.
- H. Couse.....Yarmouth, Ont.
- Wm. Waddell.....Kerwood, Ont.
- Jas. Russell.....R.R. No. 3, Glanford Sta., Ont.
- Wm. C. Stevens.....Phillipsville, Ont.
- Appleby School.....Oakville, Ont.
- Walter Armes.....Box 38, Hamilton, Ont.
- Jas. E. Brock.....R.R. No. 4, Waterford, Ont.
- Wm. Rumble.....Richmond Hill, Ont.
- Thos. Sanderson.....Alton, Ont.
- Walter P. Meyers.....R.R. No. 5, Belleville, Ont.
- Jas. Tunney.....Grafton, Ont.
- Wm. Hyde.....R.R. No. 3, New Hamburg, Ont.
- Alfred Weir.....R.R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.
- Issac Warmington.....R.R. No. 1, Campbellville, Ont.
- H. McIntyre.....R.R. No. 1, Inglewood, Ont.
- Delmer Ferguson.....Lansdowne, Ont.
- Gilbert Smith.....R.R. No. 1, Bright, Ont.
- Jas. McDonald.....R.R. No. 2, Embro, Ont.
- J. R. Foster.....R.R. No. 2, Demorestville, Ont.
- Jno. Campbell.....Eagle Place P.O., Brantford, Ont.
- Morden Gilbert.....R.R. No. 3, Demorestville, Ont.
- C. E. Smith.....Scotland, Ont.
- F. W. Gibson.....Kinsale
- Thos. W. Philp.....R.R. No. 4, Cobourg, Ont.
- Alex Tait.....Malvern, Ont.
- A. J. Olde.....Union, Ont.
- R. F. Cunningham.....Selkirk, Ont.
- J. B. Clark.....R.R. 3, Gananoque, Ont.
- J. D. Carruthers.....R.R. No. 3, Melbourn, Ont.
- Jno. Hume, Sr.....Port Hope, Ont.
- Wm. Berry.....R.R. No. 3, Princeton, Ont.
- R. W. Coyle.....McGregor, Ont.
- Jas. Charette.....R.R. No. 1, McGregor, Ont.
- Thos. A. Barr.....R.R., Douglas, Ont.
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- Robt. J. Ramsay.....Ramsayville, Ont.
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They are erecting this type of barn because it is a better building at lower cost than the old-style wood building. It is a building of iron and steel, which can be put up in a few days' time by a small crew of men.

See this Barn erected at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto Steel Truss Barns 99% Efficient

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

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Send us the coupon and learn more about building with steel and iron at a price that puts wood out of the question.

These barns are built complete in our factories. We send you a whole barn. There is nothing for you to provide, because we ship everything complete—Steel Trusses, corrugated iron covering, and all the lumber, and there's not a piece of wood in the whole job that one man cannot handle. The Steel Trusses come ready to put in place. Doors are fitted with all the hardware, and are ready to hang. Bird-proof track is supplied. Windows are of metal and wired-glass, and are built into the sheets of corrugated iron. They are as easy to put in place as any other sheet of iron.

The Steel Truss Barns have large, circular ventilators of galvanized iron—and the best hay fork outfit money can buy. Cornices, ridge and eaves, roof and sides are all the best grade of galvanized iron.

To land a barn on your farm in such

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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.

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