

JULY 20, 1915

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**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
**AND HOME MAGAZINE**

*Persevere  
Succeed  
Founded 1876*

*Dept. of Agriculture  
Comptrolers Dec 31 15*

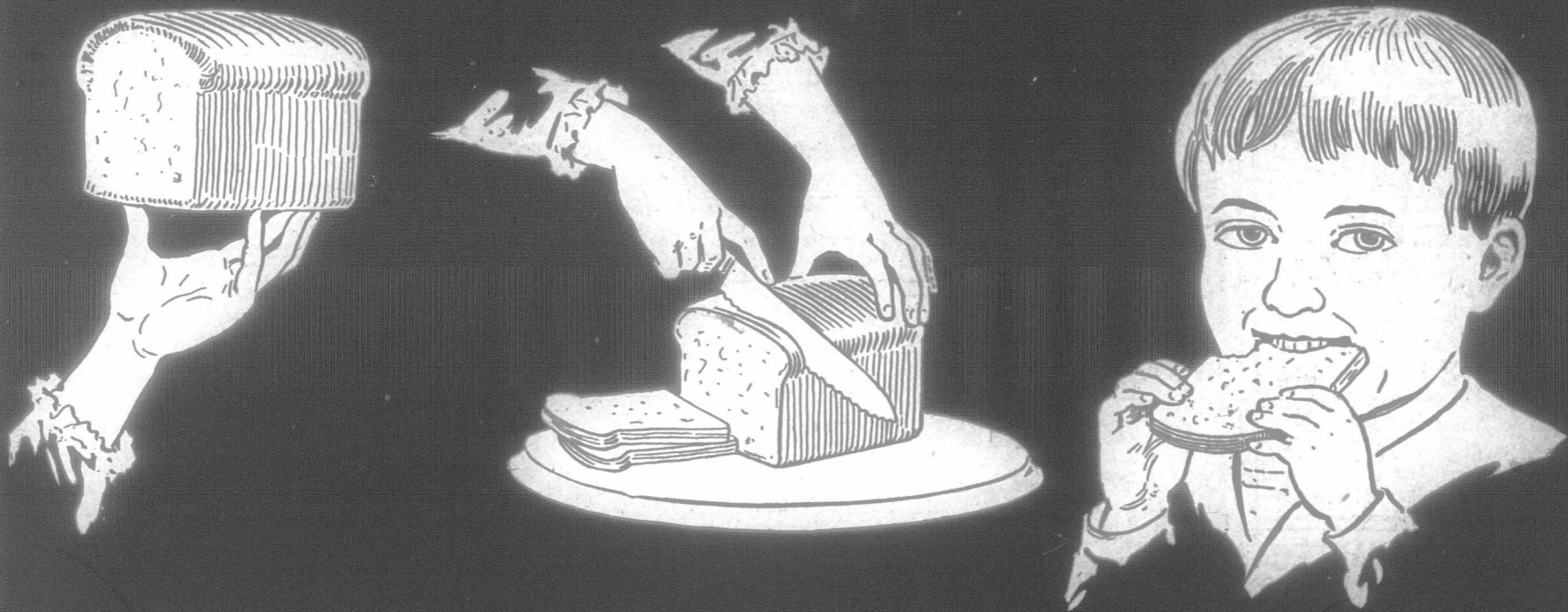
**\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\***

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 5, 1915.

No. 1193

*Feels Light Cuts White Tastes Right*



*The Oven PROVES The Quality of*

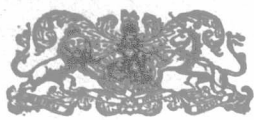
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**Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations**

**THE** sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not at Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

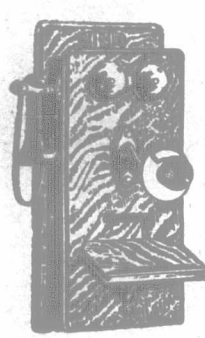
A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORV, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

**Our Interesting Free Bulletin—  
"A Telephone on the Farm"**



tells how you can get market and weather reports, news, election returns etc.

How your wife can sell her butter and eggs, order household necessities, get the aid of neighbors, call the doctor, veterinary, etc., etc., without interrupting farm work. Explains how every farming community can build and run its independent phone system cheaply. Gives rules, bylaws and organization of companies.

Write for Bulletin No. 1011.

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everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.



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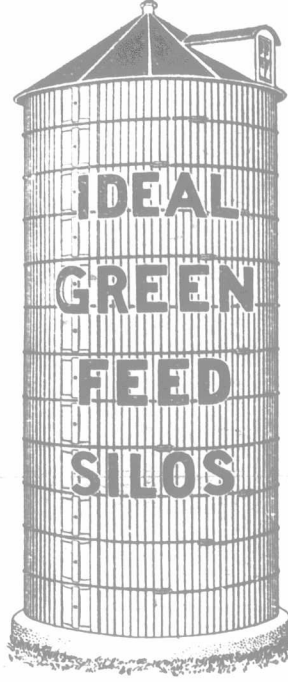
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Send this coupon with remittance of \$1.52 direct to the First Bank Co., 111 King Street, London, England. You will receive, by registered mail, a splendid British-made fountain pen, with a nib of your own choice. The pen is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years. Write to the London office for full particulars.

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**YOU** cannot save money by wasting feed, and you are wasting feed as long as you do without a silo. If you keep dairy cattle, beef cattle or sheep, you should feed silage. It is a rich, juicy feed that stock relish and digest better than dry feed. You can get at least 25 per cent more profit from feeding them silage.

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It is not a question of whether you can afford a silo, but whether you can afford to waste from one-third to one-half of the feeding value of your corn crop; and whether you can afford to have your stock go through the winter on dry, unpalatable feed, from which they cannot produce the best results for you.

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Cut silage perfectly, and at a very low cost of operation. Papec knives cut smoothly and swiftly. They make a fine, uniform silage that is very palatable and nutritious. The combined chopping and blowing fan that fits the silage is generated from one fifth less power than is required by any other cutter doing the same work. Mechanical perfection and high quality of material mean long life, no loss of power and low cost of operation. Our new illustrated catalogue gives facts showing how "The Wonderful Papec" will save you an important saving time. Send for copy only.  
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2.05 a. m. daily for Muskoka Lakes, daily except Sunday for Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, Maganetawan River and Timagami Lake points.  
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12.01 p. m. daily except Sunday for Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Algonquin Park.

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Arrives Sarnia Wharf, 4.30 p. m.  
Each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with N. N. Co.'s palatial steamships for Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, and at Fort William with G.T.P. Railway for Winnipeg and points in Western Canada. Coaches, Parlor-Library-Cafe and Parlor-Library- Buffet cars between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf. Further particulars on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

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for potatoes. All growers know that it pays to use diggers even on five acres—they save valuable time, save all the crop in good condition, at less expense.  
**IRON AGE DIGGERS**  
Wheels 32 or 28 ins. Elevator, 22 or 20 ins. wide. Thorough separation without injury to the crop. Best two wheel fore truck. Right adjustment of plow, shifts in gear from the seat. Can be backed, turns short into next row. We guarantee our diggers to do the work claimed for them. Ask your dealer about them and write for booklet.  
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Daily for Muskoka Lakes, daily except  
Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park,  
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daily except Sunday for Georgian Bay,  
and Maganetawan River points,  
daily except Sunday for Muskoka  
of Bays and Algonquin Park.

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etween Toronto and Sarnia Wharf.  
Particulars on application to Grand  
Trunk Ticket Agents.

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Elevator, 22 or 30 ins. wide,  
Thorough separation without injury  
to the crop. Best two wheel fore  
truck. Right adjustment of plow,  
shifts in gear from the seat. Can  
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garden?

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Spot Engine \$47.50

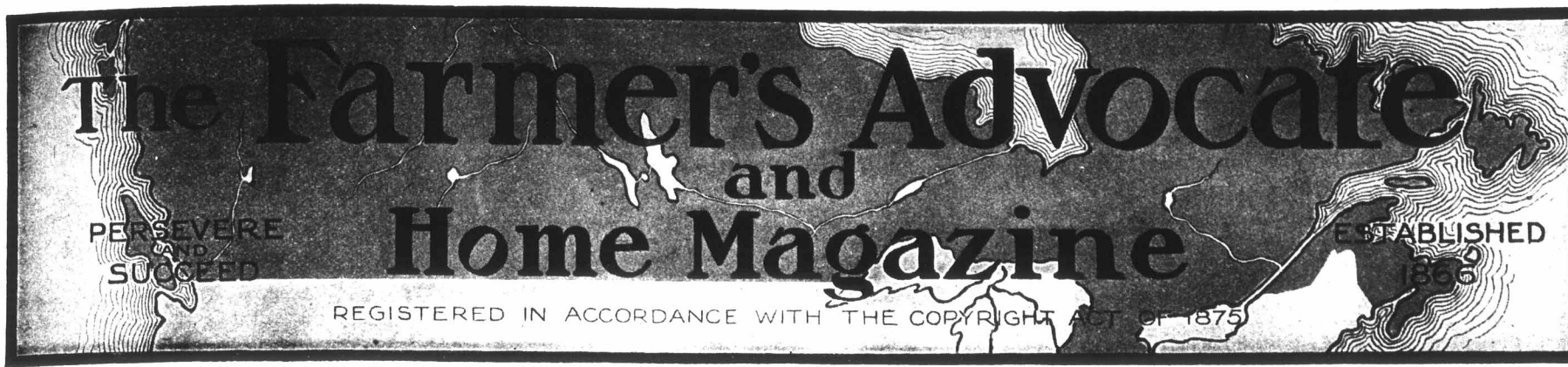
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neglected and allowed to grow up to weeds.

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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 5, 1915.

No. 1193

## EDITORIAL.

It is time now to begin after-harvest cultiva-  
tion.

Canada's wheat fields call for volunteers for  
the harvest.

Last year's experience may not fit in with  
this year's conditions.

There is no standing still in farming. Every  
year presents new problems.

The man who conserves moisture this fall will  
have the best crops in 1916.

Experience may be the best of teachers, but  
not every one knows how to learn.

It is not reasonable to expect a maximum of  
early and late fruit off the same tomato vine.

More than ever are we convinced that the man  
with the live stock will win in the long run.

Plan the work so that a day or two may be  
taken at the nearest large show, and do not for-  
get your local fair.

Those who sold their brood sows last spring  
or winter may wish they had them back this fall.  
It pays to stick to live stock.

Uncle Bije says he has noticed in growing corn  
and other things that the sun gets in its "best  
licks" from one to three o'clock.

Will it be more profitable to convert  
the second growth clover into milk or meat, or  
allow it to ripen for seed?

The man who runs a binder without a sheaf  
carrier is taking dollars out of his own pocket.  
It saves one man in stooking.

The second cutting of red clover may be worth  
more for hay than for seed. Properly cured it  
makes ideal sheep and cattle feed.

The horse is again taking his place as the lead-  
ing power on Western farms. This will mean a  
great deal to horse breeding in Canada.

Which looks the better in your garden or hoed  
crop, the vegetables and roots or the weeds? A  
man is known by the hoed crop he keeps.

All those comfortably situated at home should  
not forget that our soldiers must be prepared for  
another winter campaign in the trenches.

Unless something unforeseen happens Canada  
will produce her share of the products necessary  
to feed the Allies in 1915. The crop is good.

Frequent rains have kept the grass green in  
most pastures, but the worst is still to come,  
and summer feeding may yet save the milk flow.

Summer-fallows are costly, but as moisture  
savers and weed killers they have a place in Can-  
ada's agriculture, but never should they be  
neglected and allowed to grow up to weeds.

### A Job for Willing Workers.

Complaints are read in the daily press that  
many men are out of employment and wandering  
aimlessly about city streets. This is not a for-  
tunate condition of affairs, and many among  
their numbers are victims of circumstances over  
which they have no control. The man who is  
willing to work should, in the general order of  
things, get work at a fair wage, but industrial  
conditions, while improving, are not yet back to  
normal. Up to the present a catchy haying and  
harvest has been experienced. The grain crop in  
Canada is very heavy over a larger acreage than  
this country usually boasts of. This bumper  
crop must be saved during the next two months.  
How many of these out-of-works, but willing,  
are ready to go to the country and do what they  
can to help garner in the harvest? All cannot  
enlist. All are not skilled mechanics capable of  
doing good work in munition factories, but many  
could do a valuable service in the harvest fields  
where they would get a fair wage and good  
board. This move would help all around. And  
farmers needing help should give such men an  
opportunity and be ready to pay them fairly for  
their work. At no time in the country's history  
was real co-operation more necessary than now.  
Canada has no time or place for the shirker.  
Canada, and particularly its farm land, can find  
work for the worker. Are you ready to do your  
part?

### A Lot of Shacks.

Did you ever sit in a railway train and hear  
people rail at everything, particularly the small  
towns and villages through which the train passes  
and at which their journey is delayed by short  
stops? Surely you have. And has it not dis-  
gusted you time and again to hear striplings  
from other fields deliver themselves of "smart"  
epithets regarding houses and the general appear-  
ance of the surrounding country? A short time  
ago we were aboard a train and when the train-  
man announced the next stop the head of the chief  
spokesman of a party much given to uncomplimentary  
remarks regarding the country through  
which they were passing, and, by the way, one of  
the garden spots of Old Ontario, shot out the  
window, and returning delivered itself of this  
common comment, "Nothing here but a lot of  
shacks"! Did you ever stop to think what these  
homes, erroneously called shacks, old though  
they may be, mean to the country in which they  
are placed and to the people who own them and  
live in them. The village and small town is one  
of the necessities in this country. From the very  
station at which this remark was directed is  
shipped every year thousands of dollars worth of  
farm produce. If the "shacks," as our critical  
friend called them, were not there the station  
would not likely exist, for the next nearest  
town would get the trade. Think of the accom-  
modation to the farmer that is to be had  
even in the smallest village. What would he do,  
without the blacksmith, the miller, the harness-  
maker and repairer, the tinsmith, the wheel-  
wright, the grocery and dry goods store, the  
hardware and all the local business houses inter-  
locked with his own business? And besides this  
these villages are the homes of many good peo-  
ple. Some men retire in them to be close to  
their boys still farming the old places, the next  
best thing to retiring on the farm. Hired men  
have their cottages in them. Business men live

in them. They are indispensable and yet made  
fun of. The "lot of shacks" may mean more to the  
people living in the community than does the  
thriving city with its skyscrapers and humming  
business. Remember this when next given to un-  
favorable comment on somebody's home. Remem-  
ber also that it is a home, and that is some-  
thing not to be criticised too severely. All can-  
not live in mansions. Happiness and content-  
ment are often found in humble places. Men can  
be men in villages or in the country as well as  
in cities. We have no sympathy for the man  
who does not tidy up his home and surroundings,  
but old and small dwellings well-kept should not  
be made the subject of ridicule by those not com-  
petent to judge. These little clusters of old  
dwellings have been real marks of development in  
their districts. They were the thriving towns of  
earlier days. They still deserve a place in the sun,  
for through them more business is transacted than  
many believe, and above all they are somebody's  
homes and homes make a country after all.

### He Cannot be Bought.

A short time ago while riding on a train we  
heard a conversation, or rather an argumentative  
discussion, of some of the facts recently revealed  
in Manitoba political life. During the course of  
the discussion the following remark, showing ex-  
treme confidence, was made by one of the party  
in referring to a certain new light in the dark-  
ness of the politics of that province: "He's a  
farm boy and cannot be bought." None of those  
in this little round table talk were actually en-  
gaged in farming. Few had ever been born on  
the farm. Most were city-bred, city-reared, and  
city-sustained business men. And yet there was  
a general nod of approval when one of the party  
came out with the statement. "He's a farm boy  
and cannot be bought." There is not a farm boy  
but should feel a thrill of intense satisfaction  
when apprised of the confidence in which he is  
held by his city cousins. There is not a farm-  
er's son but should carry his head a little more  
erect at reading such a statement. But not all  
farm boys are so honest. Would that they were!  
Enough have been upright, however, to warrant  
the statement made by our friend. Speaking  
comparatively and proportionately farm boys are  
to be trusted; farm boys prove competent; farm  
boys live up to the traditions of their fore-  
fathers. Honesty and integrity are part of  
their very being. Should this not stiffen the  
backbone of the boy inclined to deviate slightly  
from the straight and narrow path? Should it  
not prove an incentive to him to be as straight-  
forward as other people believe him to be? Farm  
boys have made good through courage, honesty,  
ability and push.

On the other hand there are those who are  
spoiled, yes ruined by advancement. Within the  
memory of every man is some case of ability  
gone wrong. The remark is often made that no  
matter how strong-minded the man is who goes  
into political life the game soon gets him. He  
soon becomes plastic in the hands of the slip-  
pery, suave and sinful politician who knows the  
ropes. The party caucus, the party whip and  
perhaps the party treasury or the party patron-  
age system soon breaks down his wall of good  
resolutions, and he is sucked into the mud as  
deeply as the others are in the mire. This hap-  
pens all too often. The strongest possible in-  
fluences are brought to bear, and sometimes the  
victim yields. We say victim advisedly, for the

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.
3. **ADVERTISING RATES.**—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law, responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
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11. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),  
London, Canada.

man pulled down is always the loser in the end. He goes under for the sake of the party not for the good of the people, the welfare of the country or for his own lasting benefit. All honor to the farm boys of this country, and may each one ever be worthy of the remark, "He's a farm boy and cannot be bought."

### Individual Responsibility.

Each individual in a democratic country has a responsibility thrown upon him in regard to public affairs. Just as he regards this responsibility so will the affairs of his community and his country be conducted. If he takes up this responsibility and guards his individual right to think, act and criticize and is active in such right, then there must be efficient government in the municipality and in the country.

Despite the fact that Commissions are showing an untold graft permeating the administration of the country and a moral attitude in dealing with public moneys that would not be tolerated in private business, possibly the greatest factor to the individual is the carelessness in the administration of the smaller public affairs, in the school district and in the municipality. Here graft cannot be practiced on a large scale, but the petty grafting that is not considered graft, and the carelessness in the administration of these petty public matters creates a situation that is just as serious to the individual as the more glaring acts to defraud the public that are being brought to light. In no way would we detract from the seriousness of these acts, serious because they have been countenanced or overlooked by men elected by the people to the most responsible positions in the country.

We would draw attention to those other matters of a more local nature, yet none the less serious to the individual. For instance, a letter is at hand in which, in referring to trouble incurred in erecting a new school in an old district the correspondent says: "Lack of interest on the part of the ratepayers also contributed to the condition of the school business. Six special meetings were held to consider the matter, and two separate polls were held before any definite

legal proceedings could be undertaken toward re-building on a new school site. It was found that no title had been given to the trustees for the old school site. Only one of the trustees was educated enough to more than read or write. One trustee was not legally qualified to hold his position. However, the matter has been settled, a new school erected, and a satisfactory teacher employed. The experience has cost considerable, but we pass this on to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" and suggest that they attend the annual meeting of the school district and attend to school matters personally from year to year."

Again, another letter dealing with municipal affairs and road building states: "Our 'road boss' is a farmer preacher. At council meetings he knows how to get up and how to talk, so he got the job, and all the work is being done on the road that leads from his place to the post office, but that would not be so bad if there was good work done somewhere. The road is made so that the water cannot get from road into ditches and no attempt is made to get them level so the water will run in them, and yet half the work done would make a good road if it were done right." These are but incidents that are being given expression here and there everywhere in the land. Hundreds of other communications have the same tone. They are matters that appear so trivial that we are inclined to take the matter in a jovial rather than in a serious mood. It would be casting a reflection on school trustees and municipal councillors that would be ill deserved to suggest that they, as a body, lack ability, but we do believe that in too many cases, because of the lack of interest taken by the ratepayer in school and municipal affairs, these men do not appreciate the responsibility that has been placed upon them and the affairs of the municipality have, therefore, necessarily been conducted in a slack manner. We insist that if men were elected to these positions because of their qualifications rather than their popularity, and if each ratepayer was keenly alive to the municipal and school affairs and studied these matters, that the administration of these petty public affairs would double and treble in efficiency. Moreover, they would reflect upon the administration of provincial and Dominion matters. It would be impossible for men to take an interest in local affairs without extending that interest to larger political matters.

Interest in public affairs is to-day altogether too spasmodic to be effective in keeping public administration efficient and honest. We become intensely interested in public affairs after some graft has been perpetrated or inefficiency shown and clamor loudly for honest and efficient government, and have forgotten entirely about the matter at the time when we had it in our power to act in securing efficient administration. Government, whether of the Dominion or in the school district, will be efficient or not just as each individual accepts his responsibility of citizenship. Just as he is ready to give his active support to efficient administration and his personal encouragement to the men giving that administration, and is ready not only to criticize but to actively work for the overthrow of inefficient administration will better government in either local or Dominion matters be secured.—"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

At this season of the year Butterflies are commoner than at any other, and this group of insects, because of their varied and beautiful coloration attracts much attention. The eggs of Butterflies consist of a membranous shell containing a soft mass which consists of the germ of the future caterpillar and the food which is necessary for its maintenance and development until it leaves the egg.

The eggs vary a great deal in shape, some being spherical, others conical, hemispherical-turban-shaped, barrel-shaped or cylindrical. The surface of the egg is often ornamented with various patterns, formed of raised, or depressed, dots or lines. They also are of many different colors—blue, red brown and yellow, though green and greenish-white are the commonest colors. The eggs of closely-related species usually resemble one another in form and coloring. The eggs are sometimes deposited singly, sometimes in small clusters or in a mass. But whatever their shape, size, color or mode of deposition they are always laid on the food-plant upon which the caterpillar, after it is hatched, will feed. The Butterfly which lays the eggs does not feed upon the plant, in fact it has had nothing to do with it since it was itself a caterpillar, yet when the time for egg-deposition comes it goes unflinchingly to the right plant. We call this an instinct, and we define instinct as inherited memory, which really re-states the case but does not explain it. At present the instincts of insects are one of the most interesting, but one of the most baffling problems in natural science, but perhaps when the

study of animal psychology becomes more developed we may find an explanation for instincts.

The second stage in the development of a Butterfly is the larva, or as it is usually called in this group, the caterpillar. The body of the caterpillar is made up of thirteen rings. The first ring is the head, which is provided with mouth parts—mandibles, etc.—antennae ("feelers") and a series of simple eyes known as ocelli. In many species the under-lip is provided with a projection—the spinneret—through which the silk secreted by the caterpillar is passed. The next three rings of the body constitute the thorax, and each segment bears a pair of legs. These three pairs of legs in the caterpillar are known as the fore-legs, and correspond to the legs which are present in the adult insect. The next nine rings make up the abdomen, and in many species we find a pair of legs on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth segments and a pair on the last segment. These legs are termed the pro-legs, and do not correspond with any such organs in the adult insect.

During the process of growth and development the caterpillar moults at regular intervals, there being in most species four or five moults. The duration of the larval stage varies a great deal in different species. Most of our species exist as caterpillars for from two to three months, though in the case of those species which hibernate in the larval state, ten months is spent as a caterpillar.

The next stage in development is the pupa or chrysalis, which is a resting period during which the change to the mature insect takes place. As in the case of the larval stage the length of time passed as a chrysalis varies widely in different species; lasting in some only a few weeks, while in others the winter is passed in that condition. When the insect within the pupa case is mature the case splits and the insect emerges. When freshly emerged the Butterfly has a long abdomen and short, soft wings. It hangs quietly for some little time, then fans its wings so that the body fluids, which at first are largely in the thorax, are sent into the wings and other parts. Soon the wings harden, the abdomen shortens up and the insect flies away a perfect Butterfly.

The adult Butterfly feeds on the nectar of flowers, which it sucks up through the proboscis. This proboscis is formed of two semi-cylindrical tubes interlocked so as to form a complete tube, and when not in use is coiled up like a watch-spring. At the upper end of the proboscis is a bulb to the walls of which muscles are attached, the other end of the muscles being attached to the inside of the head. When these muscles contract the cavity of the bulb is enlarged, a vacuum is produced, and the nectar from the nectary of the flower flows up the proboscis and into the bulb. The bulb is also surrounded by muscles which when contracted compress it. The external opening of the tube has a valve, which when the bulb is compressed, closes and causes the nectar to flow backward into the gullet and thence to the stomach.

The framework of the wings of a Butterfly consist of double tubes, the inner tube containing air, the outer tube, blood, which is, as in most insects, colorless. This framework supports a broad membrane, which is covered with minute scales. So small are these scales that to the naked eye they appear as dust, but when examined under the microscope they are very beautiful objects and are seen to be arranged on the membrane like shingles on a roof.

## THE HORSE.

### Work the Stallion.

We have always believed that from a breeding viewpoint it pays to work the stallion. A few days ago we saw a horse in Northwestern Manitoba which more than ever convinced us that the contention is entirely correct, and can be borne out by actual experience. This young Clydesdale horse was taking his place day in and day out in a four-horse team on a breaking plow. He had helped to do the seeding, and last year and the year before he did his share of the work on a large farm. He has never done what would be called a heavy season at the stud, but each year he gets several mares and their owners are all delighted with the foals. We talked with one of these men, who, up to the time this horse came into the neighborhood, had not been able to raise a single colt. He had been breeding to over-fat, petted and pampered horses whose colts, when they did get a mare with foal, invariably showed weakness, and in his case all succumbed. He had almost given up hope of being able to raise colts when his neighbor brought in the horse in question. He tried again, and to his surprise was rewarded with a living foal dropped while he slept and smart and rugged from the start. The mare was returned, and this year results were again all that could be desired. This man has new faith in horse breeding, and he is sure that it pays to work the stallion. His

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### Co-oper

Editor "T

The ses many farm year may best horse overdone, owners of can be vet little later horses off will be op at a price were to cl cured at a the benefit sure. Tw mares for reason to

Stallion season; the less money beginning a syndicat be approv about the have to a be purchas If there second so other sta would be operating quire the might take any rate tion, and many dis and what wentwor

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cess of growth and development. At regular intervals, there are four or five moults. The larval stage varies a great deal. Most of our species exist as from two to three months, of those species which hibernates, ten months is spent as

development is the pupa or a resting period during which the mature insect takes place. As the larval stage the length of time varies widely in different species, some only a few weeks, while in others it is passed in that condition. Within the pupa case is mature the insect emerges. When the butterfly has a long abdomen. It hangs quietly for a few days its wings so that the at first are largely in the form of the wings and other parts. Then, the abdomen shortens up and away a perfect Butterfly.

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the wings of a Butterfly consists of the inner tube containing blood, which is, as in most insects, a framework supports a thin membrane which is covered with minute scales that to the ear as dust, but when examined under a microscope they are very small and are seen to be arranged in a regular pattern on a roof.

## HORSE.

### The Stallion.

believed that from a breeding stallion to work the stallion. A few years ago in Northwestern Manitoba I was ever convinced us that the stallion was correct, and can be borne out. This young Clydesdale was placed day in and day out on a breaking plow. He was a good seedling, and last year and this year he had his share of the work on the farm as never done what would be expected of a stallion, but each year he and his owners are all well. We talked with one of the men to the time this horse came to the farm, had not been able to breed. He had been breeding to other pampered horses whose colts, and mares with foal, invariably failed in his case all succumbed. I was in hope of being able to help his neighbor brought in the stallion. He tried again, and to his surprise with a living foal dropped smart and rugged from the mare as returned, and this year all that could be desired. I have faith in horse breeding, and I will try to work the stallion. His

experience is similar to that of many of his neighbors. There must be something in it. So far as the appearance of the horse is concerned of course, the work is detrimental. But appearance should not carry anything like the importance of performance. This horse more than pays for his keep in work done. He is comparatively speaking thin and plain, but he is all horse. His musculing is there solid and abundant. His legs are "as clean as a hound's tooth." His feet are on in idleness. He is not impotent with flabby fat put right. He needs no drugs. He is what nature intended a sire to be. This horse has proven wonderfully sure. Very rarely is it that a mare fails to conceive, and the colts born of working parents on both sides of the house are built for business, rugged and strong from the start. Few stallions get enough exercise. Too many are over-fed during the breeding season and neglected during the late summer, fall and winter months. Regular farm work would get over all these difficulties and would ensure a larger percentage of in-foal mares, more strong living foals and greater satisfaction throughout. Work the stallion.

### Co-operation in Stallion Ownership.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The season of 1915 is drawing to a close, and many farmers who are breeding cart horses this year may be disappointed with the result. The best horses are almost certain to have been overdone, which is a serious matter for the owners of the mares. Such disappointments can be very easily overcome by co-operation. A little later there are sure to be some excellent horses offered at the auction marts, and there will be opportunities of buying a first-rate horse at a price which is right. If twenty farmers were to club together such a horse could be procured at a low cost to each in comparison with the benefit to be derived from using a high-class sire. Twenty farmers should provide enough mares for such a horse, so there would be no reason to worry about the public.

Stallions are always cheap at the close of the season; they look their worst, and often sell for less money than they would be hired for at the beginning of a new season. One member of such a syndicate as the writer proposes would have to be appointed as manager, and a committee of about three members could be formed who would have to attend the sales to select the horse to be purchased.

If there were more than twenty members a second society might be formed and have another stallion purchased, but twenty members would be quite enough for one horse. A farmer operating on a large scale, and who would require the use of the horse for several mares, might take more than one share if he liked. At any rate the proposal seems worthy of consideration, and the suggestion might be taken up in many districts. Nothing succeeds like success, and what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

B. C. T.

### Keep the Colt Growing.

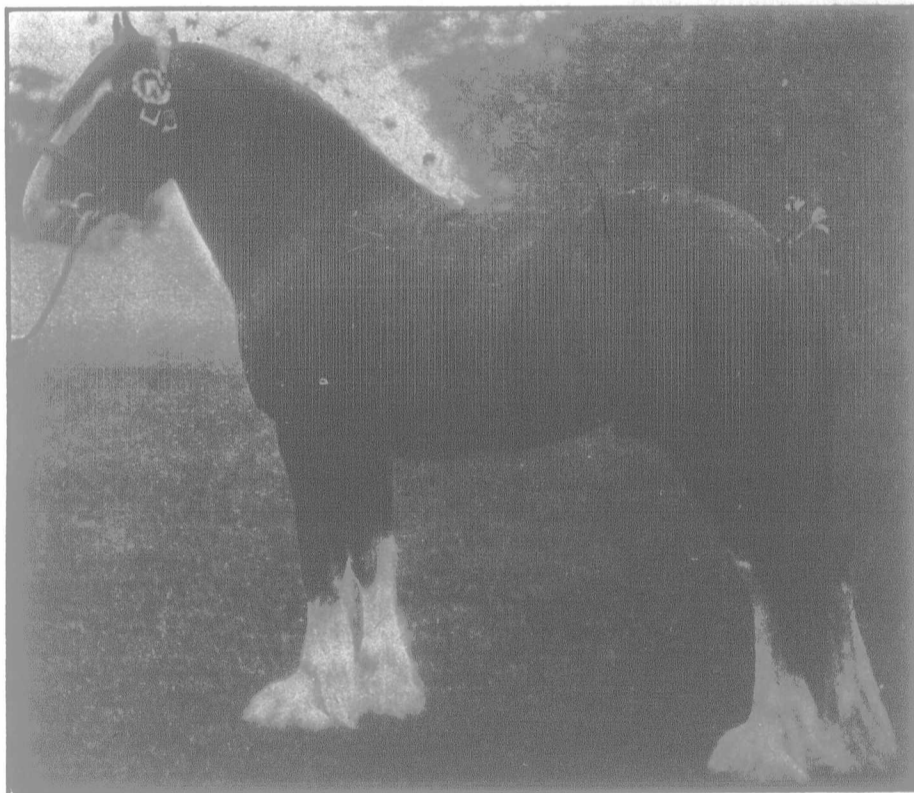
In no line of live stock is size so valuable as in the heavy horse. An extra hundredweight or two may mean an increase in value of from \$25 to \$100. More horses fail to reach profitable weights through lack of care during their first year than from all other causes combined. Often the first severe setback occurs when the colt is weaned. Many colts are suddenly taken from their mothers and turned out to gather their own living from an old, dry pasture and fight the flies at the same time. A colt that has been taught to eat a fair supply of oats and bran will scarcely notice the weaning process, but one that has been largely dependent upon the food supplied by its mother may receive such a check in growth that it will never entirely recover and a light draft animal is the result, when, with proper treatment, a heavy drafter might have been produced. If the colt has not already been accustomed to grain it should not be weaned until this has been accomplished. Oats and bran form a splendid mixture for the sucking colt. A little oil-meal should be added at weaning time. It is better to keep the colt stabled for a week or so until it stops fretting for its mother. If two can be kept together it reduces the fretting to a great extent. Little at a time and often is the colt's rule of feeding and this should be kept up for a time after weaning. Many good horsemen feed five times a day at this time, gradually increasing the amount and decreasing the feeds until only three feeds are given. When completely weaned the colt should be turned out on good pasture at night for the next couple of months but should be stabled during the day to protect it from flies. After the fly season is over this order is reversed, the colt being stabled during the cold nights and turned to pasture through the day. As the weather becomes colder the dry feed is gradually increased and the pasture decreased, so that the change to winter feed is scarcely noticed. If good, bright, mixed hay with a liberal supply of oats,

bran and oil cake or other easily-digested nitrogenous feed is fed in conjunction with a few roots a proper beginning will have been made for a real heavy-drafter.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Fall Care of Lambs.

On many farms lambs are allowed to run with the ewes all season. All lambs should be weaned when from three to four months old except those that are to be sold before Sept. 1. If pure-bred lambs and those to be sold early in the fall are taught to eat grain before weaning they will scarcely miss their mothers at all. In weaning a few old ewes should be left with the lambs. The flock should be removed out of sight and sound of the ewe flock and should be given the best pasture available, something young and tender, such as new clover or clover aftermath being the best. A little later in the season rape will be available on many farms and nothing makes better lamb feed. Lambs should not be confined to rape alone. Some other pasture should be accessible to them at all times. It is surprising how much time lambs will spend on an old sod or even a stubble field when pasturing on rape. A few years ago at the Ontario Agricultural College, Farm, it was found that an acre of rape when fed to lambs produced 344 lbs. increase in weight when fed alone but when grass was available it produced 420 lbs. Rape is an especially good pasture for lambs that are to be fattened during the winter. Nothing puts them in better condition to make good use of their winter feed. At Wisconsin Experiment Station



Dunure Kaleidoscope.

Champion Clydesdale stallion at the Royal.

lambs on rape not only gained a half more than those on blue grass pasture but during the following three months winter fattening period, the rape-fed lambs gained 100 lbs. in weight for every 429 lbs. grain and 261 lbs. hay fed, while it took 476 lbs. grain and 315 lbs. hay to produce a like gain with the grass-fed lambs.

In Britain many thousand lambs are annually fattened with turnips, both fall turnips and swedes being used. The lambs are either folded on the turnips or the turnips are pulled and carted to the lambs. Mainly because of the shorter season, this system has never been adopted to any extent here, but Old Countrymen claim that turnips produce much more feed on a given acreage than rape. There is usually from a month to six weeks of open weather after the turnips are fit to use and where a fair-sized flock is being fattened considerable benefit might be derived from turnip feeding even here in Canada.

Where grain is fed along with the pasture a quicker and better finish is secured. The kind of grain to use will depend to a large extent on the pasture. With grass, rape or turnips, and bran with a little oil-cake will give excellent results. Where the pasture consists of clover or alfalfa, corn may be substituted for the bran and oil-cake, as the legume pasture furnishes sufficient nitrogenous matter.

### Digestive Diseases of the Ox-III. IMPACTION OF THE RUMEN.

Impaction of the rumen is one of the most common forms of indigestion in the ox. It consists in distension of the rumen or first stomach with solid matters. It is a pathological condition somewhat similar to tympanitis or bloating, but differing in the urgency of its symptoms, and the method of treatment. It depends upon introduction of solid matters to such an amount as to partially or wholly paralyze the organ by over-distension. Some foods seem more liable to produce this disorder than others, as grain chaff or potatoes; but anything particularly palatable to the animal may be taken in such quantities if opportunity presents itself. Sudden changes of food, especially if the change be to a food particularly palatable, over-feeding on grain without giving the animal exercise, indigestible food, as over-ripe hay, food of poor quality, even if consumed in only moderate quantities may cause it. The animal continuing to eat but not ruminating sufficiently, the amount of ingesta gradually increases in the rumen. This distends its walls until they become partially paralyzed, hence the normal contraction and relaxing does not take place, and as a consequence the somewhat churning motion that takes place in health is absent. In many instances we notice a case of impaction without appreciable cause, which, no doubt, is due to a temporary suspension of the action of the walls of the organ, or a failure in action of its glands for which we can give no cause.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The animal becomes dull and suffers pain, which is often expressed by stamping the feet, striking at the abdomen with the hind feet, switching the tail, etc. The pulse is frequent, and respiration usually accelerated. Appetite is lost and rumination suspended. The bowels are usually constipated. There is a swelling on the left side of the abdomen, but it does not occur so quickly as in tympanitis,

neither is it of the same nature. When tapped it produces a dull sound and when pressed it has a doughy feel and the imprints of the fingers do not quickly disappear; it "pits on pressure." There is often a grunt during expiration, more evident when the patient is lying, especially if lying on the left side, a position that is seldom maintained for any considerable time. In the later stages tympanitis often sets in as a complication; then the respiration becomes more labored, the grunt during expiration more pronounced, and in many cases resembling a groan rather than a grunt. The patient now often grinds his teeth and persists in standing with protruded muzzle and arched back. In some cases inflammation of the rumen results, in which case there will be well-marked increase in temperature,

and the patient will manifest pain if pressure be made on the left side. The above symptoms are more or less well-marked in severe cases, but in cases of less severity the patient occasionally appears to have periods of ease and expresses a desire for food. If food be supplied he will eat a greater or less amount with apparent relish, but the symptoms of illness soon become more marked than before. This is of necessity the case, as the walls of the rumen are more or less inactive and the mucous glands also in a state of partial inactivity, the organ is not performing its proper function, hence the introduction of a fresh supply of food must intensify the trouble.

**TREATMENT** must be directed to the removal of some of the impacted food-mass and the restoration of activity to the over-distended walls of the viscus. When the distension is not excessive a brisk purgative of (for an ordinary-sized cow) 2 lbs. Epsom salts, 1/2 oz. gamboge and 2 oz. ginger in about 2 quarts of warm water administered as a drench should be given. In order that this may act it is necessary that the paralysis of the walls of the organ be overcome. For this purpose nerve tonics as nux vomica. In 2 dram doses every six or seven hours should be given. If the patient be of more or less than average-sized cow the above doses should be accordingly larger or smaller. It is not wise to

allow the patient any solids to eat until there is a free action of the bowels. If he expresses a desire for food a little bran mash may be allowed. If purgation has not commenced in 24 hours more purgative medicine should be given. About 1½ pints of raw linseed oil should now be given, and alternated, say every 12 hours with 1 lb. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger. Many claim to get excellent results from mixing ordinary treacle or black strap molasses with the oil. The administration of the nux vomica must be continued. The patient should be allowed all the water he will drink. If the weather and surroundings be cold it is wise to remove the chill from the water. It is remarkable how stubborn some cases are, and how long a patient will suffer, and the quantities of purgative medicines he will take and still get better. If the disease is not yielding to treatment after the second day it is necessary to give the patient something to sustain strength. Probably for this purpose nothing acts as well as boiled flax seed administered as a drench in about quart doses four or five times daily. This has a laxative, soothing and nutritive affect. So long as tympanites does not occur the probability of successful treatment may be looked upon as hopeful. If it occurs the usual treatment for bloating must be adopted in addition to that already advised. In cases where the early symptoms of the disease are extreme an operation called "rumenotomy" is necessary. This consists in cutting through the skin, muscles and rumen and removing a large portion of the contents by hand. This operation can be successfully performed only by a veterinarian.

What is commonly called "grain sick" is simply impaction of the rumen with grain. When an animal is known to have had the opportunity of eating excessive quantities of grain, the usual custom of shutting him in a stable and allowing neither food nor water and awaiting developments is absurd. The owner should anticipate trouble by at once administering a brisk purgative. As for impaction, allow nothing to eat, but allow all that he will drink in small quantities and often in the hopes that purgation may commence before the grain swells and causes paralysis of the walls of the rumen. Of course, in a case of grain sick where the early symptoms are severe the prompt performance of rumenotomy is indicated. WHIP.

### Abusing Stock is Costly.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The ither mornin' as I was goin' through the regular performance o' milkin' the coos, ane o' the bossies wha is o' an excitable nature an' has what oor up-to-date stockmen ca' the "nervous temperament," made a sudden side-step an' cam' doon wi' a' her weight on ma foot, an' richt in the spot where there was a corn that I had been unco' carfu' aboot for some weeks past. I had been giein' it as muckle attention, in fact as if it had been ma best friend. Onyway when the coo brocht her eight hundred pounds tae bear on it I thocht it was done for, an' masel' alang wi' it. Hooever I managed tae push her off an' then I jumped up an', forgettin' a' ma guid resolutions, I gied her a whack wi' the milkin' stool, an' says I, "Ye auld witch, div ye ken onything ava. Gin ye dae, see that ye stand on yer ain feet aifter this an' never min' tryin' tae stand on mins." Juist then the stable door opened an' wha comes in but the auld wumman wi' a pail on her arm, gaein' tae help me wi' the milkin'. "Weel Sandy," says she, "I didna' think ye'd use the puir dumb brutes that way." "Weel then, ye hae anither think comin' tae ye," says I, for I hadna' had time tae cool doon yet. "Gin the brutes are dumb, I'm no'; an' I'd like tae ken what we were given the power o' speech for, gin it was no' tae express oor feelin's." She didna' say onything mair but went an' sit doon tae anither coo an' I did the same, for I was beginnin' tae feel a wee bit cheap over losin' ma temper, especially as ma foot wasna' so sore as it was.

By the time I was through milkin' I had aboot come tae the conclusion that I was a guid deal o' an auld fule yet, an' I had begun tae think that I wasna' muckle ahead o' the coo in sae far as "nervous temperament" was concerned. "Sandy" says I tae masel', "gin ye canna' keep yersel' better in hand nor that, ye'd better gae oot o' the stock raisin' business." It minded me o' what a guid stock-breeder o' ma acquaintance said tae me a short time back. We were talkin' aboot things alang this line an' criticizin' some o' the judges an' ithers at a spring stock show we had been holding a week or twa back, an' says he tae me, says he, "Did ye see the way auld MacDougall treats his coos. When he wants them tae get up he comes alang an' gies them a kick in the ribs that wad smash in a dry-goods box an' yells at them tae 'histe.' An' ye may bet they do 'histe.' He ought tae be tied by the heid an' given a guid taste o' his ain medicine. As I look at it," went on ma friend, "a mon should treat his coos wi' the same conseederation that he shows tae human beings. They

hae the same feelings and are juist as sensitive tae rough treatment as we are oorselves. Ye'll get pretty guid proof o' that gin ye watch the milk-pail. The coo wha is excited or frightened will gae back on ye at milkin' time, nine times oot o' ten. Onyway it tak's a coward o' a mon tae abuse the puir animals that are no' in a poscotion tae defend themselves, or tae pay him back for his ill-treatment. These kind o' men are generally the ones that haena' enuch backbone in them tae stand up for their richts when some loud-talkin' mon taks it in his heid tae impose on them. It's the way it warks I notice. I tell ye Sandy," says he, "I hae had ma ain experience. When I was a young fellow I was a regular deil among the stock on the farm. I mind ane time I was milkin' a coo an' for some reason or ither she kicked me an' the pail an' the milkin' stool a' intae the gutter. I jumped up an' got a halter-rop an' started in tae 'tak' it oot' o' her. I'd gie'en her three or foor guid anes an' was gaein' tae gie her some mair when she turned roond her heid an' looked at me wi sic an expression in her eyes that I stapped richt there. It was juist as though she had asked ma tae please let her off an' she wouldna' dae it again. I've never been tempted tae hit a coo since but I think o' the way that ither ane made her dumb appeal tae me, an' its often helped me tae control ma temper an' keep frae doin' what I'd regret as soon as I cooled off a bit." "That's it," says I, "one meenute we feel as mad as a wet hen, an' the next we're sorry for it. What are we gaein' tae dae aboot it?"

"Weel" says ma friend, "We've been given reason as well as feelin's, an' when we see that ony line o' action is foolish we ought tae be able tae use oor reason tae the extent o' keepin' oor feelin's in check a wee bit onyway. Some time ye may get a permanent reminder like one chap I knew. He was harnessin' up his driver one day tae gae tae town. The flies were unco' bad an'

injury, but the mon, wha is supposed to hae an' intellect an' ither possessions not generally credited tae animals, comes in for a loss that only lang years an' a change o' ways will ever mak' up tae him. So it's no' sae muckle for oor animals as for oor men that I wad like tae see a change in the world o' to-day, sae far as it has tae do wi' oor relations tae the creatures that provide oor food an' dae oor wark." "Weel" says I "that's one way o' lookin' at it, an' ye're probably richt. I've aften thocht when I've watched some of oor hopeful young specimens o' Canadian manhood drivin' past, slashin' their horses an' yellin', in an effort tae wark off some o' the fire-water they had been absorbin' in toon, that things had got a wee bit twisted an' that the animals wi' the higher intelligence were being driven by the lower specimens of creation in the buggy." "Aye" says ma friend, "something's wrang a' richt. But they say everything is gaein' tae be straightened oot aifter the war."

SANDY FRASER.

### Study the Pastures.

This has been a good season for pastures and so far complaints of short or dried-up grass have been few. However, in travelling through the country one often notices large areas of permanent pastures which seem to need rejuvenating either by more seed of better pasture plants or by more fertilizer of one kind or another. Not enough attention has been paid to pastures in this country. When a field gets run down it is turned into a permanent pasture and closely grazed year after year. No thought is given to improving the grass on the field. The field is poor and not worth attention. It is a bad field indeed that is deserving of such comment. Pasture is just as important as winter feed and in the grazing districts of the Old Land is given far more attention than is the case in this country. Perhaps our readers would like to learn some of the methods followed. A writer signing himself W. J. M. in The Farmer and Stock-breeder has this to say among other good advice from practical experience:

"Where land is sweet and properly drained manuring will turn a bad pasture into a good one. Naturally the pasture on a deep-bodied soil will do better than one on a thin soil; yet many of the poorest pastures are on deep soils; the quantity of poor pastures on strong loams indicates this. Many strong soils have never had a



Gainsborough.

Hereford bull; champion at the Royal, 1915.

chance since the time when the primeval forests were cut from them. The land may have been lacking in one essential throughout all this time, and for want of it only poor herbage has been produced. The vast improvement wrought on tens of thousands of acres by the use of basic slag where the land was clean worked out of phosphates should be evidence enough to make the most unobservant recognize this. Instances have come to the notice of almost everyone of the change brought about.

"Manuring with artificial or concentrated manures is really a very simple thing, though it has been rather the custom to talk about it as something highly scientific; but as far as the manuring of pastures goes, all that is of practical utility can be written on a very small piece of paper. On any soil worth troubling about—and that comprises most—there are only four essentials—nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime—which have to be considered. A soil may be deficient in one or more of these, and the changes may be rung on the particular form—basic slag or superphosphate, nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, burned or unburned lime, kainit or muriate of potash, and so on; but the rock bottom is touched when either of the alternatives is used to supply the essential. Farmyard manure, good guano, and a few others contain all these, though not necessarily in the best proportions in every case.

"Manuring is done to supply the plant food deficiencies in the soil. It there is an ample supply of all it is a waste to put more on; if there is an ample supply of any one it is also wasteful to apply that. What one has to look to is to discover which one is or more than one of these are needed, and to a considerable extent the herbage indicates what the needs are. If it does

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not, the farmer should make his own little trial plots and see what results he gets. However, he must not depend entirely on one year's results, especially with the quick-acting nitrogenous manures. They make a spurt, putting an extra demand on the supplies of the mineral manures (those containing phosphates, potash or lime), which will leave the land previously short of them, because the extra growth which caused excessive root action, and consequently a more thorough searching for other plant food for the nitrogen to mate with, has stripped the soil of all in an available condition as plant food.

"Land very deficient in phosphates, but with potash and lime in plenty, if manured heavily with farmyard manure for two or three years, may entirely lose its clovers; whereas land, immediately adjoining, manured with basic slag, will in the same period become a sheet of white clover. That this is a fact I can vouch for from personal experience. As a matter of fact, whenever there is a deficiency of any one of the four essentials, there must be an inferior herbage; or if two are deficient far worse, whilst with three short there is little better than waste land. A farmer is playing quite safely when he uses a mixture of 1cwt. of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, 4cwt. of superphosphate or basic slag, and 3cwt. of kainit, or should the land be very poor he may increase these 50 per cent.

"Possibly one of these will be slightly in excess through the land being rich in it; but the excess is not harmful, and does not represent a very great waste.

"Where it is desired to manure to a specific essential, there are many indications in the herbage to guide; but it is obvious that unless a man is conversant with the grasses in their growing condition, and knows their relative feeding values; and also recognizes the leguminous plants from weeds; and knows the weeds which indicate mere weakness of herbage from those which indicate definite shortness of some one essential, or of some physical unfitness in the soil, he is badly handicapped, and is left to make the discovery by manual tests. Every farmer should know his herbage and its indication, and it is because this is the time of the year, with grasses and pasture plants in flower, that he has the great opportunity of recognising their proportion in his pastures, and of learning their names, that I have called attention to the subject. No man is so busy even in this busy year that he cannot find time as he goes about to make these observations; they come in the ordinary course of things in going round the farm. Later I will touch on the indications of poverty and their remedy."

### Supplementary Pig Feeds.

Although the hog is more dependent upon grain than other domesticated animals, a complete grain ration is seldom the most economical one to use. For pigs up to about 80 lbs. the only other feeds that are of much importance are skim-milk and tankage. While small pigs are the better of a run on pasture it is mainly because of the exercise afforded rather than the benefit derived directly from the pasture. As the pigs increase in size a greater amount of their ration may profitably be composed of some form of pasture or succulent feed. With grain so high in price as it is this summer the greatest possible use should be made of any pasture that is available.

The common pastures available on the farms of Eastern Canada are clover, alfalfa, timothy and rape. A brief review of experiments with these feeds may be of interest. At Wisconsin Experiment Station it required an average of 390 lbs. of grain combined with clover pasture to produce 100 lbs. gain. Experiments at Iowa Experiment Station indicate that an acre of clover produced 400 lbs. of live pork, while at the Missouri Station 572 lbs. was produced from an acre. Blue grass and timothy proved of almost equal value at these stations, and produced about 280 pounds increase in weight on pigs pastured on one acre.

At the Wisconsin Station an acre of rape was found to have a feeding value equal to 2,346 lbs. of corn and shorts. At the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, with smaller pigs, an acre of rape saved only 832 lbs. meal. Kansas Experiment Station found that an acre of alfalfa produced almost 800 lbs. increase, one acre of alfalfa being equal to two of rape. Nebraska results vary from 500 to 1,000 lbs. with alfalfa.

The average results from three American and two Canadian Stations indicate that 570.8 lbs. roots have a feeding value equal to 100 lbs. grain.

A somewhat belated return issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, puts the number of sheep killed by dogs in 1913 at 67,934. The greatest mortality was in Indiana where 12,749 were killed and on Ohio farms 15,561.

### How Do You Make Beef?

In almost all parts of this country beef production is one of the most important lines of farm operations. This business is followed in various localities in different ways. In some places winter stable feeding is the main business of the farm. Only a small stock is kept through the summer. Roots, corn for silage, clover hay and grain are grown to feed the cattle during the winter fattening period. As a considerable part of this feed is not saleable it is absolutely necessary to buy cattle to consume it. More than this, on many such farms there is a field of rape and a considerable amount of aftermath that must be pastured off if any immediate cash returns are to be obtained from this feed. The consequence is that many farmers are in the market for cattle during the early fall months. This has the effect of keeping the price of feeding cattle up to the highest point, frequently with the

fairly heavy-milking cows of the beef breeds are mated with thick, early-maturing beef bulls. The calves are usually dropped in the fall and are allowed to suck their dams until about eight to ten months old, being fed all they will eat at the same time. They are marketed the following Christmas or Easter at from twelve to fifteen months. During the past few years some breeders have sold such calves at an average of slightly over \$100 each. These men claim that money can be made at this business when the price does not fall below eight cents per pound live weight.

When the breeder finishes his own stock the business is much more certain than were stock is bought. The experience of practical beef makers will be much appreciated by our readers, for many who have been finishers are now contemplating taking up the work of breeding.

## FARM.

### Save the Moisture.

Never were we so convinced of the importance of conserving soil moisture as when on an extended trip through Western Canada a short time ago. In the East many of our best farmers believe that the summer-fallow is an expensive means of cleaning land and a costly method of conserving soil moisture, but too many of them do not place enough emphasis on the latter point. In some of the dry belts in the West it is absolutely essential, if good crops are to be grown, that the land be summer-fallowed the previous season, and well worked to hold therein as large a proportion of the moisture content of the soil as possible. In riding through the country one can notice to an inch the difference in the crop on land that had been summer-fallowed and on the ordinary stubble soil. While it may be more important in the West than in the East to conserve all the moisture possible, a great deal more of the success with crops the following year even in the East depends upon moisture conservation than most of our farmers are willing to admit. The Western summer-fallow gets no manure or fertilizer of any kind. Frequent cultivation of the soil of course renders plant food more available, but the limiting factor is moisture, and it has been demonstrated beyond all possibility of a doubt that a properly-worked summer-fallow saves enough extra moisture to the soil to make the difference between a heavy and a light crop. Conditions are different here in the East, but they are not so widely separated from those in the West as to render summer-fallowing, or, in other words, special soil tillage too expensive for use on many farms in this part of Canada. We are not recommending summer-fallowing over all other means of soil improvement, but certain conditions warrant allowing a field to go idle for a season with the very best and most frequent cultivation possible.

The Eastern farmer, whose crops are harvested considerably earlier than those of the Western farmer has an excellent opportunity in after-harvest cultivation to put his land in a condition to hold the greater part of the moisture for the

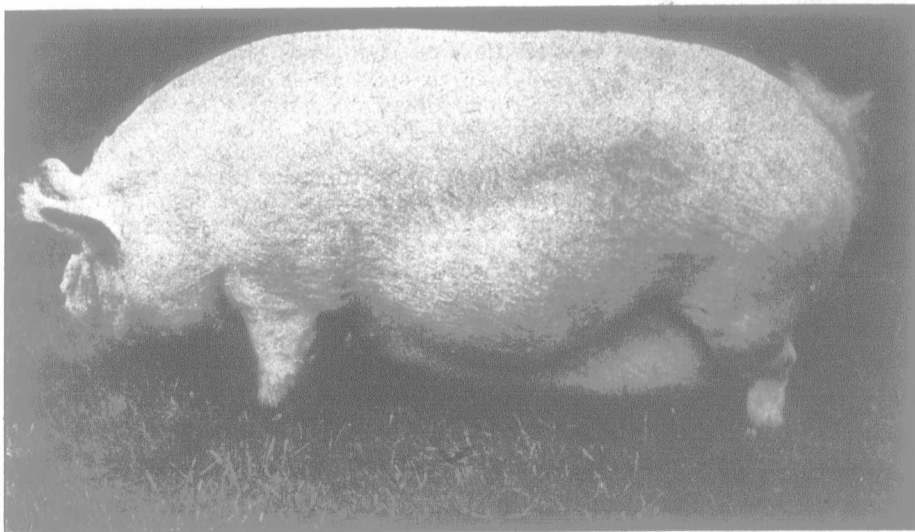
use of next year's crop. It is this point which we wish to emphasize. It has been demonstrated in the West that an early-plowed summer-fallow is a better summer-fallow so far as moisture content is concerned than one plowed later in the season. Investigators have found that June and early July is the time to get the land under good cultivation out there. The same thing will apply in the East in after-harvest cultivation, namely, the earlier it is done the better. As soon as the fields are bared the gang plow, disc harrow or cultivator should be started and

kept going until all this land required for next year's crop is well cultivated and harrowed down. In no other way can the farmer so cheaply and profitably hold moisture in the soil for his next year's crop and at the same time this cultivation hastens the germination of weed seeds, and the later deeper tillage will destroy all those which have germinated. The sooner farmers are convinced that the moisture content of the soil is of as much importance as the addition of fertility the sooner will high yields and uniformly good crops result. There may seem to be too much moisture now, but it will surely be needed later on. Save it.



An English Leicester Champion.

result that there is not spread enough between the price of lean cattle and the finished product to make it a profitable business. The situation this fall promises to be even more uncertain than ever, and we would like to see it thoroughly discussed through our columns. Many farmers, during the past few years have become dissatisfied with this system of beef-making and are trying it in other ways. The demand for dual-purpose cattle indicates that many are preparing to raise their own feeders in conjunction with a certain amount of dairying. Usually it is the dairy end of such operations that receives the most publicity. In conjunction with the milk records of such herds it would be interesting to have some data regarding the feeding qualities of the young stock, and a statement of the profits from the beef end of the business. Many dairymen claim that feeding cattle equal to the offspring of these dual-purpose herds can be secured by breeding their special-purpose cows to a real



A Thick Yorkshire.

A Middle White winner in the Old Land.

thick beef bull. With Holsteins the Angus makes the best cross,—at least the best looking cross, as the majority of the calves are black and hornless. With Ayrshires either a Short-horn or Hereford cross will produce good-colored, likely-looking offspring. Where this crossing is resorted to all cross-breeds should be marketed. A few of the best cows should always be bred to bulls of their own particular breed, and only their produce should be kept to replenish the milking herd. Any experience with this class of beef-making would also make interesting reading.

Another system of beef-making that is gaining many friends is the baby-beef industry. Large,

### Flax as a Nurse Crop.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Until the other day, when some one "wondered" how flax would do as a nurse crop, I never figured out why so few Canadian farmers have had experience in this particular. So far as I can see it is partly because flax has usually been cropped on rich, "new breaking"—cereal and root crops following in immediate succession; partly because as flax is usually put in under straight rental arrangements between farmer and flax manufacturer, it rarely happens that the rotation of the particular field bargained for is at the seeding down point; and partly because fiber flax in Canada has never been given a fixed place in a regular rotation as it has in many European countries where similar soil and climate prevail.

Thus arose the doubt referred to in regard to the suitability of flax as a nurse crop. Few farmers are aware that flax is one of the very best nurse-crops we can use in this climate. Some who have tried it consider it better than wheat, oats, rye or barley, as we shall see.

There are three main points of merit to be explained in this connection. They are as follows: 1, the effect of flax on forage crop (and of clover on flax) in the matter of growth; 2, the bearing of flax to forage crop on the question of soil ingredients; and 3, the fitness of clover to follow flax because of the requirements of the best rotation scheme that embraces flax.

Let us first look at point number one. Flax, as everybody knows, cuts off less light than any other nurse crop we employ; thus a more complete and healthy growth of the nursed crop is assured. Then again the clover, for instance, by shading the soil from its low position, prevents the baking of clay soils—a condition that occasionally kills off flax. The clover "shades out" weed seeds that are of tardy germination, because of being buried deeply, and weeds of small size.

In sowing these crops in the above relation it is advisable to put the flax in first alone, after a week or ten days, when the little plants break ground, the clover should be seeded in. This precaution is advisable, because of the difference in the time required for the two seeds to come up. The second point mentioned embraces the fact that flax is more exhaustive of the nitrogen in the soil and less hard on all the other mineral ingredients (except lime) than our other common crops. Examine the following table compiled from experiments by H. L. Bolley, Botanist of the North Dakota Agricultural college:

	Crop	Nitrogen	Ph. acid	Potash
	bus.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wheat .....	20	35	20	35
Barley .....	40	40	20	38
Oats .....	50	50	18	45
Flax .....	15	54	18	27

[Note.—The cash returns on above are not to be determined by the seed alone when flax is grown for fiber. A normal crop of 2 tons of flax to the acre (seed on) would be worth \$14 a ton, \$28. This year's crop in Ontario will run as high as 3 tons to the acre and the price as high as \$14.50 a ton, (seed on).]

We note from the above table that flax is hard on the nitrogen, and easy on the potash and phosphoric acid. Now, clover and its sister crops are especially beneficial in storing up nitrogen in the soil; thus when clover immediately follows flax the balance of fertility is in a large measure restored; then, too, flax has a delicate and shallow root system while the forage crops go deeply and extensively into the soil. The reduction of fertility made by the flax has chiefly affected the upper inch or two of soil, while the sustenance of the forage crop is derived from lower depths. This distributes the task of supporting plant growth.

Flax has a few peculiarities that must be understood and considered when it is to be embraced in a fixed rotation. It is probably to some extent lack of familiarity with these characteristics that has left it out of regular rotations in Western Ontario where mills are available to handle flax. One of these peculiarities is that flax for fiber does not yield satisfactorily immediately after fresh manuring. The best fiber flax grows of even quality and length,—requirements that are hard to procure when the elements of fertility are not thoroughly distributed in the soil. Flax, because of its delicacy of seed and rootage needs a fine, compact level seed-bed which is not always procurable—except with extra labor—as for example after a heavy sod, spring plowed. Such a case requires early fall plowing. Corn is found to be the best crop to precede flax under Ontario conditions. When a hoed crop precedes flax the destruction of noxious weeds is more thoroughly accomplished. As the straw of fiber flax is over twice as valuable as the seed, it is important not only that the

stand during the growing period be not interfered with and choked by weeds, but that the yield, as harvested, be free from foreign substances. Even where hand pulling is the method of harvesting the crop weeds are a nuisance in delaying the work and causing loss of flax. Where the most successful machine puller works the weeds are pulled with the flax. This, of course, is a big advantage to the farmer in ridding his fields of weeds, but it means a loss to the flax man in different ways, such as extra labor, false weight, and inferior products. Therefore, a hoed crop, especially corn, preceding flax embodies a special recommendation to the flax-mill man who is seeking flax land; and such corn land, by the way, usually brings a greater rental price. It should be because it is worth more.

These and other considerations tend to recommend the adoption of such a rotation as the following: Flax and clover; forage; pasture; fall wheat, oats or barley manured and plowed down; corn or roots, well cultivated; flax.

Perth Co., Ont. J. A. McCracken.

### Ground Limestone for Sour Soils.

A popular edition of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin with the above title has been issued by F. H. Hall. The author points out that probably three fourths of the cultivated area of that State is in need of lime, either because the soil has become acid or because there is insufficient lime to meet the food requirements of ordinary crops. As a general thing a ton of ground limestone, 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime and 1,200 pounds of burned lime are of equal value in correcting soil acidity. It is claimed that the lower cost of ground limestone more than counter-balances its smaller lime content. A point worth noting in this connection is that the magnesium oxide, which is found combined with the calcium oxide in limestone, has a value of almost one-fifth more than calcium oxide in sweetening soils. In computing the value of limestone for correcting acidity the rule given is to multiply the amount of magnesium by 1.19 and add the figure obtained to the amount of calcium contained in the limestone.

Ground limestone, being chemically neutral can never injure crops or soils as quicklime occasionally does through its caustic properties. It is pointed out that this is also an advantage when applying the limestone, as it has not the unpleasant effect that quicklime has upon the skin and eyes of the sower. The author claims that the limestone need not be ground excessively fine. If ground so that all the stone will pass through a sieve with ten meshes to the linear inch there will be enough fine material present for the immediate needs of soil and plant while the coarser particles will gradually become available as needed. In this shape the material is easily handled and does not need to be sacked, like finely-ground burnt lime or hydrated lime. It has been found that most soils in the State in need of lime should have an initial application of two tons ground limestone per acre to be followed by an application of from one to two tons in every rotation of from three to six years. On poor soils when preparing for alfalfa an application of from four to six tons is recommended.

Ground limestone can now be procured at most Stations in New York State at from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a ton. Illustrations of the profit derived from its application are also given. In Ohio moderate applications on soils only moderately acid have given an average net profit of \$15 per acre when applied alone. When applied in conjunction with phosphorus, phosphorus and potassium, complete fertilizer or barnyard manure the profits have been from \$17 to \$20 per acre. In New Jersey the value of the increase in general farm crops in five years after a two-ton application was estimated to be \$25 per acre, and the value of the increase in vegetables was placed at \$48.

Where serious difficulty is experienced in growing good crops of red clover and alfalfa lime is usually needed. Soils of a light color,—gray, grayish-brown or yellowish soils are said to be most frequently in need of lime. The following test for acidity is recommended by the author: Obtain a ball of wet soil about the size of the fist, break it open and insert a double thickness of blue litmus paper (obtainable at any drug store). Press the ball firmly together and allow to stand as much as a half hour. If at the end of this time the paper in contact with the soil has distinctly changed to a pink color there is positive evidence of acidity and it may safely be assumed that benefit will follow liming. Of course, it is best to make a number of tests in different parts of the field and the surface. The practice sometimes recommended of placing a piece of filter paper between the litmus paper and the soil renders the test of no value. The litmus must come in direct contact with the soil.

### Smut Very Prevalent.

Complaints are still coming to hand about the prevalence of smut, particularly in oat fields grown from seed which had not been treated. Conditions seem to have been ideal for the development and spread of smut spores this season. Smut diseases do their worst work in a humid atmosphere and in wet seasons. It is interesting to note that fields grown from seed carefully treated with formalin solution are still comparatively free from the disease. A subscriber called at the office a few days ago and stated that he had been examining plots grown from treated seed and from untreated seed and while he found 150 smutted heads in a square yard of the crop grown from the untreated seed he was only able to find two smutted heads in a square yard of crop grown from treated seed. Another subscriber reports that in 56 heads counted in one drill in an oat field he found 12 affected with smut. This is a little over one-fifth of the crop and according to our correspondent the entire field showed the same prevalence of the disease. At Weldwood the crop grown from seed treated with formalin is quite clean, no smut having been noticed in it so far. A commercial treatment, tried on the place has not given as good results. Crops this year should prove conclusively the value of care in treating with formalin, and growers should not neglect to treat their seed with this.

### An Iceless Refrigerator.

Down in Colorado agricultural authorities are recommending for household use an iceless refrigerator. According to those familiar with this device it is not necessary to purchase a manufactured article, but with a little work an ordinary cupboard may be prepared for the purpose. Construct the framework of a cupboard from four 2 x 2 posts, and line the inside with wire netting to keep out the flies and mice. On the outside of the cupboard, and placed so it will not touch the wire netting, tack burlap. For the top of the cupboard have the tinsmith make a galvanized-iron tank exactly the size of the cupboard, and from 4 to 6 inches deep. When set in place the bottom of the tank then makes the top of the cupboard. This tank is kept full of cold water and the burlap is thoroughly wet, and besides this wet woollen cloths are hung around the three sides of the tank. These cloths are arranged to carry water from the tank to the burlap to keep it moist. The evaporation of this moisture lowers the temperature of the refrigerator and keeps it cool.

### Influence Felt.

A resident of Amherst Island, Ontario, recently informed a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" who was visiting the Island that a large percentage of the farmers on the Island were readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," and to this he attributed in no small degree their progressiveness. In this man's belief its influence has been very marked in the progress of agriculture on this little island 12 miles long and 8½ miles wide. It is gratifying to note that effort is being appreciated.

## THE DAIRY.

### The By-Products of the Dairy

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

1.—WHEY.

There are three chief dairy by-products, skim-milk, buttermilk and whey. The relative feeding values are in the order named, but owing to the recent increase in cheesemaking we shall treat of the cheese by-product first and the others in two articles to follow.

Two points should be made clear at the outset, namely that dairying is a manufacturing business and that the profits in many lines of manufacture come from a wise use of the by-products. We have all heard of the Lumber Company which utilized all of the logs at their mill except the knot-holes, and also of the Packing Company which makes use of every part of the pig except the squeal and which is now negotiating to "can" this and sell it to the Scotchmen for use instead of bagpipe music.

In the past, manufacturers of dairy goods, have not made as good use of the by-products as they might, chiefly because the farmers have in most cases claimed these as being their property, and the manufacturer consequently did not "care a hang" what became of the farmer's property. Too well known is the odor to be found around the whey, skim-milk, and buttermilk tanks of cheese factories and creameries. However, the public is beginning to wake up on this question and they are demanding that these receptacles for dairy by-products shall be kept clean in order to preserve the food value of the contents; and also

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**Very Prevalent.**

still coming to hand about the nut, particularly in oat fields which had not been treated. It to have been ideal for the spread of smut spores this season do their worst work in a and in wet seasons. It is that fields grown from seed with formalin solution are still free from the disease. A subscriber office a few days ago and had been examining photo mated seed and from untreated e found 150 smutted heads in a e crop grown from the untreated e able to find two smutted heads of crop grown from treated bscriber reports that in 56 heads ill in an oat field he found 12 ut. This is a little over one and according to our correspond showed the same prevalence At Weldwood the crop grown with formalin is quite clean, been noticed in it so far. A ent, tried on the place has not ults. Crops this year should y the value of care in treating d growers should not neglect to with this.

**Refrigerator.**

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on sanitary grounds. A number of our best dairy manufactories take special pride in keeping the whey and buttermilk tanks clean and also in having the surroundings of the tanks clean and sanitary. The pasteurization of these by-products before returning them to the farm is also a wise measure of protection against the spread of disease among live stock. The recent outbreak of "Foot and Mouth Disease" in the United States has caused several of the States to compel pasteurization of dairy by-products, as it was found that these were a common source of infection on farms. No doubt the wisdom of this will be properly estimated and its continuation insisted upon to prevent the spread of other diseases such as tuberculosis. One of the objections raised to pasteurization is the cost. Some factories have discontinued the method because patrons objected to bearing the expense. This is unwise. No farmer can afford to run the risk of getting disease from dairy by-products for the sake of 50 cents to one dollar per ton of cheese, to pay the cost of heating the whey and keeping the tank clean. As the by-product belongs to the farmer and not to the factoryman, unless otherwise understood, it is in the farmer's interests that the feed shall be made safe. As a rule, the farmer cannot properly pasteurize at home in quantity. This can be done much more efficiently and economically at the factory where there is steam heat. But steam costs money for fuel and labor and these should not be expected free from the manufacturer unless this extra cost is included in the making charges and is so agreed.

**COMPOSITION OF WHEY.**

Some people say, "Oh, whey is no better than water—it's not worth hauling home. I've got lots of water at home." Practical hog feeders, however, find it quite an improvement over water. Whey has the following percentage composition as given by Farrington and Woll:

	(Konig)	(Van Slyke)
Water .....	93.38	93.12
Fat .....	.32	.27
Casein and Albumen ..	.86	.81
Milk-sugar .....	4.79	5.80
Ash .....	.65	

Those who are familiar with the composition of milk will see that whey contains all of the constituents found in milk, but in smaller quantity, except the water, which of course, is present in greater volume in whey than in milk. No doubt the "water" of whey has higher feeding value than water from a well, as there is a something about dairy products which eludes the most skillful chemist when it comes to calculating food values.

**FEEDING VALUE OF SEPARATED WHEY.**

We have been asked a great many times during recent years as to the effect on the feeding value of whey, when the cream or fat has been separated by means of a cream separator. As is well-known, quite a large number of cheese factories have installed separators, where there was no winter buttermaking plant, for the purpose of making whey butter. The patrons in many cases have been somewhat suspicious of the whey butter plant, judging from letters received.

In order to obtain some reliable data on the question, the Dairy and Animal Husbandry Departments of the O. A. College during the years 1908 and 1909 co-operated in a number of tests on the relative feeding values of separated and ordinary whey for feeding hogs. As a result of these tests, the relative feeding values on a percentage basis for the two years were:

	1908	1909
Separated Whey .....	100	100
Ordinary Whey .....	125	133

In a word, the ordinary whey containing the fat, was worth from 25 to 33 per cent. more for feeding hogs than was similar whey which had been run through a cream separator, and had the fat or cream removed.

Expressed in pounds of meal saved, the separated whey in '09 was equal to 9 lbs. meal, and the ordinary whey about 12.5 lbs. At the low value of one cent per pound for meal, it will be seen that the separated whey was worth over 9 cents per 100 lbs. and the ordinary whey about 12½¢ per 100. While it is not likely that the ordinary feeder could obtain these values for whey fed to hogs, yet they indicate the high feeding value for hogs of this by-product from the cheese factory which is sometimes referred to as "water" and "not worth very much for hogs or anything else."

**HOW TO FEED.**

A common mistake in the feeding of whey, where it is plentiful, is giving too much of it and causing what farmers call "pot-bellied" pigs. Not more than 3 or 4 lbs. of whey should be given for each pound of meal fed. Suppose we are feeding middlings and corn or barley chop. To 100 lbs. of each, not more than 600 to 800

lbs. whey should be added for best results. Hogs seem to like their feed in the form of a "slop" but not too thin. One of the most successful hog feeders we ever knew used to keep two coal-oil barrels in the feed-room of the piggery. The meal was mixed with the whey in both barrels to the consistency of thick porridge. When one was emptied it was again filled and feeding took place from the other, so that after the first lot, the feed was always mixed about 24 hours ahead and was slightly fermented. He claimed that much better results were got by this plan than by feeding a fresh mix. He certainly raised and fattened good hogs.

In conclusion we would urge the importance of emptying the whey at once, where it is returned in the milk can which is the common practice, and that the can shall be thoroughly washed, scalded and allowed to remain in the sunshine for several hours before milk is added. This will tend to keep the can sweet and clean and assist the cheesemaker in making fine cheese, which after all is the main object in a cheese section. The whey, while valuable as a food, is a minor product.

O. A. C. H. H. DEAN.

**Constitution and Capacity in Dairy Cows.**

Every good dairyman knows that if he is to build up a herd of heavy-producing cows he must have in his foundation stock cows showing constitution and capacity. Gilbert Gusler in his bulletin "Judging Dairy Cattle" says: "the chest more than any other feature is considered indicative of the vigor and strength of the animal's constitution for it determines greatness of heart and lung capacity. In the broadest sense constitution means the sum total of the strength of all the animal's vital powers but it is conditioned more by the quantity of air the animal can take in and use for the purification of the blood than by any other single factor. If one remembers that the dairy cow, if she is worthy, is a hard worked animal, the importance of the chest is apparent. Although the digestive, circulatory, and secretory systems determine production through any given lactation period, long time performance is apt to depend more on the constitution, and therefore, on the chest. If the latter is small, the ruggedness and stamina of the animal are sacrificed.

"The chest, therefore, should have extreme depth from the top of the shoulders to its floor for through depth most of its capacity is obtained. Ample breadth is provided by well sprung fore ribs and this arch continued down makes the animal full in the fore flanks, wide across the chest floor, and the total girth large. The spare fleshed state results in a rather narrow, sharp brisket only slightly advanced.

"The crops are to be moderately full though not from excess flesh.

"The back of the dairy cow should form a straight true top line indicative of the great development of barrel below. Rather open backbone with large prominent spinal processes are considered desirable by some judges. The size of the backbone is supposed to indicate the size of the spinal cord and nerve and to provide opportunity for the nerves to pass out and down to the organs within the body and the udder below. The back should be lean and spare also. Cows with large middles naturally sag somewhat in the back with age.

"The ribs determine the shape and the size of the barrel and therefore should provide capacity in every way. They should arch boldly away from the backbone. They should be long to make the body deep especially in the rear. They should be broad and spaced rather wide apart. The openness of the ribs and of the vertebrae or frame as a whole, is usually determined by the number of finger breadths between the last two ribs.

"The barrel is taken as the chief indication of animal's digestive capacity which means the amount of feed the animal can consume and digest in a given time without injury. The dairy cow gives as much solids in 1 day as a steer would lay on in 3 or 4 days and the barrel must provide the space within which this marvelous work can be performed. The daily ration of Murne Cowan, a recent holder of the World's record for butter-fat production, consisted of 16 pounds of grains and concentrates, 1 1-3 pounds of molasses, 3½ pounds of dried beet pulp, 38 pounds of corn silage, 16 pounds of beets, 4 pounds of sweet corn, 8½ pounds of alfalfa hay, and 5 pounds of green alfalfa. Probably she drank daily from 200 to 300 pounds of water. She was a great machine because of her great boiler capacity. The barrel then must be of maximum size and roominess, wedge-shaped, long, wide, and deep with well developed paunch but firmly held up.

"A cow's production depends not alone on digestive capacity as indicated by the size of the barrel, because animals equal in outward appearance may differ in their efficiency. If two cows are capable of consuming equal amounts, the state of the skin and hair is indicative of the relative

efficiency with which the feed is digested. Under the strain of continued heavy feeding the digestive organs are first to weaken and the skin and hair are the first to make the weakness known.

"The loin should be strong which necessitates that it be level from front to rear and it should be broad and nearly level from the middle to the sides. A narrow, bare, or depressed loin is apt to accompany delicacy or weakness.

"The proper conformation of ribs and barrel will entail depth through the hind flank. Sparseness of make-up also will make the flank thin and arching."

**POULTRY.**

**Canning Chicken.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The chicken business is a side line with us, but it more than pays its way. Just now we are at an important season and one in which we can loose or save just as we run the business.

Early in July, the hot days come and with them the red mites. There is no need to have these little pests but still we are likely to have them. They can be killed but that takes time, and time is money especially where we have to pay 20c an hour for hired help and if the hired man is worth 20c an hour surely the proprietor should be.

For many years I have followed the poultry journals and did as the writers in these all recommended, that is used dropping boards under the roosts, but I never could get them so that in a long house they could be cleaned off readily. I tried a passage way along the house with a door swinging out into the passage and running a wheelbarrow through the passage so as to scrape the boards into the barrow. Then when that proved ineffectual the doors into the pens were all made so that the barrow could go up close to the boards through the pens, but that didn't help much. The trouble was those boards could not be cleaned, and be sure they were well cleaned in the dry weather. So this spring the boards came out. The perches hang by stout hay wire from the roof and do not touch the walls at all. There are no places for the mites to lodge. In fact there is nothing to give rise to the mites. It's those dirty boards, (the cracks which no one can keep clean, in hot weather, without more work than is profitable), that cause the mites. A neighbor of mine has followed the same plan and says it's the only thing. We both keep our pens well supplied with straw, weeds, old hay etc., for scratching litter and since we tore out the boards our hens have come up in their egg production.

The clearing of the mites is one good step at this time of year and the clearing out of the old hens is the next best. Hens that are a year old should get their death warrant now, that is in July and August before molting time. It never pays to keep hens after their pullet year for laying purposes. Give the place they fill to the pullets and they will pay much better. Here is our method:—We kill off a couple a day or more, or when ever we have time, and pack them into glass jars. We fill the jars as full of the meat as possible and pour in hot water, seal and cook for three hours in boiling water. If you leave the bones in a quart jar will accommodate a hen. If you take out the bones two or maybe three hens will find a resting place in a one-quart jar. These may afterwards be taken out and for the sake of a change in flavor may be roasted, fried, broiled or served in many different ways. Jellied chicken is a fine change and now that the butchers charge some extra for beef, etc., the hens done in this way are still more advisable. It should be done now as the hens are fat, molting will soon be on and they lose tremendously at that time.

Then, too, at this season these hens have a considerable deposit of fat and there is no shortening that can equal it. Pies and tea biscuits made with chicken fat will win the cooking prizes every time. Use it once and other shortenings will only be used because the chicken fat has run out.

In the fall we kill what young cockerels we need after they have grown to full size, as it doesn't pay to keep feeding them on grain at the price it sells at here.

B. C. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

The world has just completed the bloodiest year in its history, and the great conflict seems far from the end. Has civilization advanced during the last twelvemonth?

### Seasonable Reminders to Poultrymen.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At this season of the year, when farmers are very busy, the poultry are quite liable to be more or less neglected, under the impression that so long as they get plenty to eat, their other requirements may be attended to later, when other farm duties, apparently more pressing, have been looked after. No greater mistake in poultry management was ever made, because, as has been demonstrated time and again, without adequate care and attention poultry will not pay a dividend, whereas with intelligent care and systematic attention to detail, the farm flock will show a larger return for the money invested than any other branch of agriculture. Given a fair show, the poultry will help pay off the mortgage on the farm.

The writer is often asked, "What do you feed your hens to make them lay?" and in this connection the answer is that the farmer should not worry about the feeding problem at the present time, as the hens are out on the land, getting plenty of grubs, plenty of grit, and plenty of green stuff and water, so that all they require at present is their grain feed which should be given in such a way that they will not neglect the exercise which is so necessary to them during the day, but fed so that they will go to roost with a full crop. The only part of the feeding arrangement necessary for the farmer to attend to now, is to be sure that he has laid in a sufficient supply of green stuff to last his poultry through the long winter months. See that you have an adequate supply of clover or alfalfa, and later on, don't forget the cabbages and roots. You cannot sell your produce to better advantage than by selling it inside the egg crates.

But there is an enemy in the poultry yard which will eat up all the profit and encroach on the capital investment if he is not exterminated, and to do that requires constant watchfulness and diligent care. Readers will realize at once that I refer to lice and mites. No pullet will commence to lay early and keep up a good supply of eggs all winter unless it has attained, prior to cold weather, a state of maturity in vigorous health, a condition which is practically impossible with the pullet which is being constantly tormented by day through the presence of lice and whose blood is nightly sucked by mites. The older hens will discontinue laying early, their moult will drag along into the winter, and they will not start laying again until spring. The hen which lays the valuable winter eggs is a happy, contented hen, free from vermin. Go after the winter eggs, and now is the time to start.

Roll up your sleeves and get into the hen house with the old broom, and thoroughly sweep down roof and walls, removing all dust and cobwebs.—Clean out all droppings, (it is presumed of course that this part of it is done regularly) and if you have an earth floor, remove several inches of it until you are sure that all sour earth is out, and then fill in again to the required height. Next remove all unnecessary fixtures or furnishings which could possibly harbor mites and don't replace them. The necessary roosts and nest boxes should then be removed for thorough cleansing when this is possible, and if not possible to remove them, cleanse them where they are. Plenty of boiling water and soap suds, with elbow grease on the side, is an excellent preparation. After that soak them with kerosene, making sure that all cracks and crevices receive a liberal dosing. Go all round the walls, especially at the rear of the roosts, and apply some of the oil to all cracks. Finally whitewash the entire interior with a good whitewash in which has been mixed a small quantity of carbolic acid, zenoleum, creolin, or other tarry compound, or any good disinfectant.

If this work has been properly done, it will be safe to assume that you have got rid of the mites—the worst of all poultry parasites—for they live in cracks and crevices, only coming out at nights to suck the life blood from the fowls on the roosts. There still remain however the body lice which are easily exterminated with any good commercial lice killer. The writer much prefers the lice killer in a powdered form, which should be applied thoroughly while the bird is held by the legs, head downwards. Care should be taken to see that the powder is worked into the feathers right down to the skin. Every bird should be individually treated, and the application repeated in a week or ten days to catch those stragglers which hatched out after the first application. Repeat the process from time to time as occasion demands, constant watchfulness being necessary, especially in the hot weather, in order to successfully resist the enemy.—"Safety First" should be the watchword.

Give your hens a fighting chance. Keep them comfortable and in vigorous health, and they will fill your heart by their cackling, and your pocket by the eggs they will lay for you.

York Co., Ont.

J. JAMESON.

### Kill the Old Hens Now.

The average farmer poultryman neglects paying attention to the age of his fowls. All this year's chickens should before this have been leg-banded so that no difficulty will be experienced in identifying them later on when the culling-out process starts. And by the way, it is getting close to the time to get rid of the old hens. It has been found most profitable to sell off all the old layers just before molting commences. Hens are usually in fairly good condition when they begin to lose their feathers but after molting has gone on for a few weeks they will generally be found thin and light. This means a loss, particularly so in the season when grain is so high-priced as is the case this year. Besides, turning away the unprofitable old hens leaves more room for the chicks coming on to take their places. It is well also to separate the cockerels from the pullets and hasten growth of both as fast as possible with at least one mash feed per day in addition to the regular whole-grain ration. When wheat is \$1.25 per bushel it should not take much urging to induce owners to part with their old hens which have stopped laying and are simply being fed at a loss.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Box the Apples.

While on a recent trip through Western Canada the writer was asked time and again about the fruit-crop prospects in the East. The people living in the Prairie Provinces are always interested in the condition of the fruit crop in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, and a large number of them having gone West from these provinces appreciate Ontario fruit, particularly the apple. But they all have the old complaint of the wrong kind of packages and bad packing. Everyone spoken to made the remark that they would rather have Ontario apples than any Western fruit could they get them put up in the same kind of package and the same uniform pack as is the case with the fruit which comes in from west of the mountains. Most families do not care to buy barrelled apples. They prefer the box, which is a handier package and when opened the fruit is more attractive. Growers in the East seem to forget that the Western winter climate is not well suited to keeping apples in good condition in the average house cellar. Large quantities of apples stored in the fall in these cellars, many of which are not frost proof, are very liable to be ruined by frost during some of the cold weather experienced. Box-packed fruit held in proper storage may be bought box by box by the consumer and loss is thus avoided. Furthermore, the Western consumer would rather have boxed apples because he believes that a better class of fruit is put up in boxes than in barrels. He must pay a high price for apples, and consequently wants the very best obtainable. An extra 25 or 50 cents means nothing to him when he gets the class of fruit he wants. Eastern growers should take the hint and put up their choice fruit in boxes for the Western trade. Assure the Western consumer of an even, high-class grade of fruit, and Ontario will have one of the best markets in the world for her surplus apples.

### Cut Out the Black Knot.

The season of 1915 seems to have been very favorable for the development and spread of black knot fungus on plums and cherries. Every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" is familiar with this disease, and a minute description is not necessary. Some years ago the trouble became so prevalent that many orchards were ruined. Now, as heretofore, it is the neglected orchard that is suffering most, and wild cherries and plum trees growing around the fences are very common producers and distributors of this death-dealing fungus. The fence-corner tree is dangerous and should be rooted out at once.

Black knot is more prevalent on some varieties than on others, but it will attack in greater or lesser degree almost any variety of cultivated plum and cherry as well as the wild varieties growing in neglected places. The fungus works in the inner tissues of the limbs and young shoots and cannot be entirely controlled by spraying. The knots break through the tissues early in the spring, causing the familiar warty appearance. At first these knots are light colored, often described as yellowish and they gradually turn darker and darker until in the fall they are quite a dull black, with a fine granular surface, which in reality is a crop of late spores. As soon as any of the knots are noticed they should be cut out and burned. Small twigs carrying knots should be removed entirely and burned immediately. Larger knots on the trunk or larger limbs should be pared down to the healthy tissues, and the injury painted over with red lead or with a thick paste made of white lead and turpentine. Some

use turpentine alone. It is generally advisable where the knot has succeeded in eating well through a large limb to take the limb out entirely. If the trunk is badly affected it is sometimes safer to remove the tree entirely.

It is generally believed that the spores gain entrance to new limbs only through injuries to the tree. We are certain that they do gain entrance through injury, because some years ago we remember a case of a farmer shooting birds in his trees, and the next season these cherry trees were literally covered with black knot. Almost the entire top was cut off each tree and new shoots induced to grow, and these trees are now as fine cherry trees as stand in the country. Too much precaution cannot be taken to keep this pest in check. We would advise fruit growers to watch plum and cherry trees closely, and cut out any limbs showing signs of the knot. It is well too, to go over the trees late in the fall or in early winter and trim out any knots which may have escaped. The foliage will then be off the trees and it will not be so difficult to detect the knots. In picking fruit, care should be taken not to injure the young branches or to scrape the bark from any part of the trees, as this leaves an opening for the spores to gain a foothold. It is not difficult to keep the disease in check where these methods are practiced in conjunction with spraying. The ordinary sprays given just before the buds burst, after the fruit is set, and about two weeks later aid in controlling fungus.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Clear the Roadsides of Weeds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Much is being said and written just at this time of the year about the control of weeds. The weed question, in most farming districts, old and new, is rather a live proposition for the farmer who wishes to have a clean farm. Weeds seem to be about the easiest of all crops to grow. If wheat or oats are sown, wheat or oats will most probably be the crop harvested. But weed seeds do not require to be sown to produce a big return, they are right on the job from the word "go" and the live farmer needs to use no gentle measures to keep them in subjection. It has been said that weeds have their uses in encouraging cultivation of the soil but most of us would be as well satisfied with less of such encouragement. Each farmer may look after his own weed crop but whose duty is it, to attend to the public weed grounds? I refer to the highways and railway property. On a recent trip along one of our main roads, a much-travelled one, such weeds as oxeye daisy, wild carrot, wild mustard, Canada thistle, burdock, curled dock, besides ragweed, lambs quarters and about a page of other varieties, were observed, not just growing here and there, but in regular miniature forests. We presume some pathmaster was neglecting his duties. But what is true of this section of road is true of many others and these weeds are allowed to seed and the seeds are carried by passing animals and vehicles to farms and other roadsides possibly many miles away.

Every farmer who has a railway line through or past his property does not have to guess many times regarding the reason for the appearance of strange weeds on his farm. Railways are splendid weed distributors. To do the railway companies justice we may say that they do make spasmodic attempts to keep the weeds down. A gang of men, armed with scythes, clear off the right-of-way, maybe twice a year. This treatment seems to hinder the growth to some slight extent.

We saw, a very few years ago, a piece of land, area two or three acres, which by its position we should judge to be part of the yard allowance of a railway, on the outskirts of a city, which had the best crop of its kind we ever hope to see. Nothing but burdocks, some as high as six or eight feet, loaded with burs, almost ripe, enough to generously seed a township.

It is supposed that each township has its own weed laws but the aforesaid laws appear to be honored more by the breach than by the observance in a great many cases. A law that has not the support of public opinion has little force but farmers generally and each farmer individually should be as much interested in clean roadsides, and vacant lots, as in clean farms. A road free from weeds and other unsightly rubbish is an asset to the community. It has a value outside of appearances.

Elgin County, Ont.

ELGINITE.

One thing is sure, farming is being done with greater ease now than it once was, and we believe it is being better done as well. Modern machinery has worked wonders.

As the organization of agricultural activities and society is carried on and co-operation of mankind by, social emerged his market. With industrial as of old poverty, tutions, d possible knowledge word, bring ment in v ties and Organizati human life

Of all, welfare, a portant. other voc mediate in mental a agricultur fundament ure also and wom notable fa the whole of leader immediate farms. W city life extingish and virile disappear of civiliza disappear permanent families with Motel

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(1) Ag dustries of monopoly of which are of a stron speaking, y plain food the impor estimated.

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(3) Fa its charact between m it is extren upon the c this develo is in these very large

(4) Fa the distrac Thus it p the develop

(5) Fur and exterr may becom significant tion in the gallery rev which the domestic li feelings of great, serc world abou otherwise i

### Rural Organization.

As the human body is formed by the organization of microscopic cells, and its manifold activities carried on through the differentiation and co-operation of these cells, so human society is formed by the organization of individual units, and its manifold activities are carried on through the industrial differentiation and co-operation of these units. The higher life of mankind finds expression in, and is developed by, social organization. From the time when man emerged from barbarism, his achievements and his make-up have been largely due to organization. Without organization church and state disappear, and anarchy reigns. Without organization industrial efficiency disappears and man becomes, as of old, a wild creature reduced to abject poverty. Organization produces all social institutions, differentiates industrial classes and makes possible thereby the acquisition and storing up of knowledge, creates social obligations and in a word, brings into existence that social environment in which alone the essentially human faculties and qualities find expression and growth. Organization is therefore of vital import in all human life.

Of all the industries that contribute to human welfare, agriculture is undoubtedly the most important. And this is true despite the fact that other vocations may be admittedly of more immediate importance in the serving of man's higher mental and spiritual life. It is true because agriculture is more than the greatest and most fundamental of our primary industries: agriculture also furnishes the human material—the men and women—for the other industries. It is a notable fact that the country is the seed-bed of the whole population, and that the great majority of leaders in various walks of life come immediately or almost immediately from the farms. Whatever may be the case in the future, city life always has been, and is yet, self-extinguishing. Were it not for the influx of fresh and virile blood from the country, city life would disappear from inherent weakness and that much of civilization which is dependent thereon would disappear also. Rural life, therefore is the permanent source from which all life springs. All families and all classes come more or less immediately from those most closely in contact with Mother Earth.

This notable fact is not accidental. Its universality indicates that it is in accordance with well-established law. There are reasons why it is so, some of which may be here briefly enumerated.

(1) Agriculture (not including the minor industries of lumbering and fishing) has almost a monopoly of fresh air and sunshine, two things which are of prime importance in the building up of a strong manhood and womanhood. Generally speaking, too, the farm furnishes good, clean, plain food in abundance. In the life of a child the importance of these three cannot be over-estimated.

(2) Farm life and work is essentially domestic, requiring the co-operation of all members of the family. In this respect, agriculture is perhaps quite unique. The city man's work is generally divorced from his home and family and an early breaking of family ties and interests is encouraged by a separation of work and activities. In fact it is extremely difficult to maintain home and family life in the city. In the country on the other hand, the farm home is the center of the farm work, and there is ample scope for all members of the family to co-operate in the carrying on of the work of the farm and home. Little children can fill their places happily and usefully at a very early age, at work which is enjoyable and recreative; and thus grow in the ability and willingness for practical co-operation. No one who does not know intimately the possibilities of farm life in this respect, can fully appreciate the tremendous advantages which agriculture possesses over other occupations for education in family co-operation, and for the consequent development of some of the most important virtues.

(3) Farm work is conspicuously seasonal in its character, and requires the closest co-operation between man and nature. For the same reason it is extremely varied and makes unusual demands upon the capacity for taking the initiative. It thus develops resourcefulness and adaptability and is in these respects in marked contrast with a very large proportion of urban work.

(4) Farm life is relatively quiet and free from the distractions and interruptions of city life. Thus it promotes concentration of thought and the development of mental power.

(5) Further, rural life establishes between man and external nature, a sort of communion that may become sacred in its influence. It is a significant fact that poetry finds its chief inspiration in the open country and that every art gallery reveals the vital and perennial interest which the human heart takes in rural and domestic life. Few of us can express suitably our feelings of dependence upon, and reverence for, the great, serene, silent, strong and ever-changing world about us; but there are not a few whose otherwise inarticulate life finds natural expression

in the words of the Poet of Nature. Note the following lines written by Wordsworth in 1798, in the midst of the European upheaval of the French Revolution:—

..... Once again I see  
These hedge rows, hardly hedge rows, little  
lines  
Of sportive wood run wild; these pastoral  
farms,  
Green to the very door; and wreaths of smoke  
Sent up, in silence, from among the trees!

..... These beautiful forms,  
Through a long absence, have not been to me  
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye;  
But oft, in lonely rooms, and mid the din  
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them  
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,  
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart;  
And passing even into my purer mind,  
With tranquil restoration,—feelings too  
Of unremembered pleasure; such, perhaps,  
As have no slight or trivial influence  
On that best portion of a good man's life,  
His little nameless, unremembered acts,  
Of kindness and of love. No less, I trust,  
To them I may have owed another gift,  
Of aspect more sublime; that blessed mood,  
In which the burden of the mystery,  
In which the heavy and the weary weight  
Of all this unintelligible world,  
Is lightened,—that serene and blessed mood  
In which the affections gently lead us on,—  
Until, the breath of this corporeal frame  
And even the motion of our human blood  
Almost suspended, we are laid asleep  
In body, and become a living soul:  
While with an eye made quiet by the power  
Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,  
We see into the life of things."

Without vision the race perishes, and God  
help the child whose playground is the street and  
whose education is limited by the opportunities  
of city life!

I have but touched upon some of the more  
important characteristics of rural life, which  
render it of permanent and vital importance to  
any civilization. Much more might be said in  
amplification. It is sufficient to say that, as the  
country is the seed bed of all, the maintenance  
of a high standard of life on the farm is a con-  
dition upon which depends the quality and indeed  
the very existence, of the whole social fabric.

If, therefore, the improvement of rural life be  
one of the most vital problems for any society,  
and if organization is the means whereby the  
best in human life finds completest expression and  
amplest scope for development, it is patent to  
all that the question of rural organization is one  
of the most important with which any people can  
concern themselves. Without organization rural  
life becomes empty, narrow and inarticulate.  
Without organization rural social life disappears,  
and with it the natural outlet for the buoyancy  
and enthusiasm of youth. Without organization  
agriculture becomes a prey to predatory interests  
and in its exploitation the foundations of society  
are undermined. Without organization rural life  
degenerates and with its degeneration comes a  
collapse of the whole social structure. Such is  
the penalty imposed for the violation of universal  
law.

Rural organization is necessary for two pur-  
poses which are distinct but yet closely inter-  
dependent. First for industrial efficiency and  
economic advantage; and secondly for mental and  
moral uplift. Association for economic advantage  
involves the subordination of the interest of the  
individual to that of the association and this  
implies a certain development of intelligence and  
moral character,—implies ultimately the percep-  
tion of the truth that the highest welfare of the  
individual is identical with and is only obtain-  
able by the maximum good to all. Among those  
lacking in associative intelligence predatory  
methods prevail, and the economic advantages of  
associated effort are lost. Whether therefore,  
rural organizations have as their immediate aim  
the betterment of economic conditions, or the  
uplifting of rural life on its social, educational  
or moral sides, they are working practically  
towards the same end. Economic advantage and  
mental and moral development cannot be divorced  
in practice. They run parallel courses, and rise  
or fall together.

Rural organization has always been necessary,  
but it is more necessary in modern, than in  
earlier times. Modern civilization has witnessed  
a vast development of organization in all spheres  
of life. For this reason, any failure of agricul-  
ture to keep pace with the general movement  
involves its relative retrogression, and its con-  
sequent subordination to other more highly  
organized interests. This retrogression as has  
been pointed out already, is a general calamity,  
undermining the very foundations of society.  
Social security demands imperatively that a  
timely remedy be found, if disaster is to be  
averted.

Whether the growth of rural organization has  
kept pace with the demand for it is doubtful.  
That much progress has been made is, however,

evident. Within the last two or three generations  
European agriculture has organized to a remark-  
able extent. This is particularly true of Den-  
mark, where rural organization has brought  
industrial efficiency, economic advantages and  
moral and social uplift to the whole country.  
Of late years the development of co-operative  
industrial organizations in Ireland has been a  
notable feature of Irish agriculture. The good  
results that have followed are striking testimony  
to the benefits of organization. Rural organiza-  
tion in Europe has had as its chief immediate  
object the improvement of economic conditions.  
The educational and social advantages have been  
incidental, but of the greatest possible importance.  
Organization has taken place for production,  
distribution and sale of farm produce, for the  
purchase of farm supplies, and for the financing  
of agricultural operations.

In North America rural organization has not  
developed as rapidly or as fully as in Europe. The  
need for it has probably not been so urgently  
felt. Recently, however, a very marked growth  
has been noticeable. In the United States the  
Grange has been the most important, widespread,  
permanent and useful of rural organizations.  
Existing primarily for education and social ad-  
vantage, much useful co-operative commerce has  
been carried on under its auspices. This organiza-  
tion has existed now for nearly 50 years, and  
has been a tremendous factor in the agricultural  
life of the American Union. All kinds of subsi-  
diary associations have been established under its  
auspices which bid fair to make profound changes  
in American agriculture. The Grange migrated  
to Canada about 40 years ago and spread very  
rapidly in Ontario. It never attained, however,  
the important place of its parent organization in  
the United States.

In the Canadian West a tremendous growth of  
rural organization has taken place during the last  
15 years. Arising in the first place in self-defence  
against certain predatory interests, the Grain  
Growers' movement has become one of national  
importance. The whole social and intellectual life  
of the three prairie provinces has been profoundly  
influenced by it. Moreover, vast co-operative com-  
mercial organizations have sprung into existence  
under its protection and stimulus, and these  
promise to transform the economic conditions of  
Western Canada within a relatively short time.

In Ontario and the East, various local  
co-operative associations have always existed and  
in recent years there has been a marked growth  
of such. Mutual Insurance Companies have been a  
permanent and unquestioned success. Fruit  
growers' associations have transformed the fruit  
growing industry within a comparatively few  
years. Some other organizations of a commercial  
character have been less successful, not because  
they were not needed but because those interested  
in their establishment were either ignorant of the  
essential requirements of co-operative effort or  
because they made a deliberate attempt to exploit  
their fellows. Every new country suffers from a  
barbarous ebullition of individualism, whose  
noxious effects are for a time disguised by the  
extraordinary richness of nature; and Canada has  
been no exception to this rule. Predatory  
methods and interests have run riot, and have  
infected the whole nation with their views, the  
evil effects of which are now, after a period of  
incubation, becoming apparent. The present out-  
look is, however, more hopeful; and it is likely  
that organization for industrial and commercial  
purposes will in future be based upon those sound  
ethical principles whose application has been so  
satisfactory in the older countries.

Until recently there has been no organization  
among the farmers of Ontario which has been  
generally representative of Ontario agriculture.  
A multiplicity of special organizations, concerned  
with special phases of agriculture, and all more  
or less dependent upon state officials, have existed  
and have done good work in their several re-  
stricted spheres. But there has been no body  
comparable to the Grange in the United States or  
the Grain Growers' associations of the Canadian  
West until quite recently. Now, however, the  
United Farmers of Ontario, modeled upon the  
farmers organizations of Western Canada, promises  
to absorb or federate the many special and local  
associations whose multiplicity has been so  
characteristic of Ontario in the generation gone  
by. Already not a little stimulus and inspiration  
has been given to local co-operative effort through  
the existence of this provincial organization and  
its commercial ally; and every man who wishes to  
contribute to the permanent uplift of this  
province, cannot do better than to assist and  
help guide aright the organization of Ontario  
farmers.

It is to be expected that Canadian predatory  
interests, as well as our various governments  
which have been largely throttled and dominated  
by these interests for the last few decades, will  
look askance at any extension of rural organiza-  
tion, instinctively fearing a curtailment of the  
opportunities for predatory exploitation. The  
time has come, however, for all really patriotic  
Canadians to stand firmly for the right, and put  
a stop to the various forms of legalized plunder  
which have reduced a country overflowing with

It is generally advisable  
to take the limb out  
badly affected it is some-  
the tree entirely.

believed that the spores gain  
limbs only through injuries to  
certain that they do gain en-  
ery, because some years ago we  
of a farmer shooting birds in  
next season these cherry trees  
red with black knot. Almost  
s cut off each tree and new  
grow, and these trees are now  
as stand in the country,  
ion cannot be taken to keep

We would advise fruit grow-  
and cherry trees closely, and  
showing signs of the knot. It  
over the trees late in the fall  
and trim out any knots which

The foliage will then be de-  
ill not be so difficult to de-  
a picking fruit, care should be  
re the young branches or to  
om any part of the trees, as  
ing for the spores to gain a  
ot difficult to keep the disease  
ese methods are practiced in  
raying. The ordinary sprays  
ne buds burst, after the fruit  
two weeks later aid in con-

## BULLETIN.

### Roadsides of Weeds.

er's Advocate":

aid and written just at this  
out the control of weeds. The  
most farming districts, old  
a live proposition for the  
to have a clean farm. Weeds

ne easiest of all crops to grow.  
re sown, wheat or oats will  
the crop harvested. But weed  
ire to be sown to produce a  
right on the job from the  
live farmer needs to use no  
keep them in subjection. It

weeds have their uses in en-  
\*of the soil but most of us  
atisfied with less of such en-  
a farmer may look after his  
whose duty is it, to attend  
grounds? I refer to the  
way property. On a recent  
of our main roads, a much-  
weeds as oxeye daisy, wild  
rd, Canada thistle, burdock,  
ragweed, lamb's quarters and  
her varieties, were observed,  
ere and there, but in regular

We presume some pathmaster  
duties. But what is true of  
is true of many others and  
wed to seed and the seeds are  
animals and vehicles to farms  
possibly many miles away.

o has a railway line through  
does not have to guess many  
reason for the appearance of  
s farm. Railways are splendid  
To do the railway companies  
that they do make spasmodic  
the weeds down. A gang of  
cythes, clear off the right-of-  
a year. This treatment seems  
h to some slight extent.

few years ago, a piece of  
three acres, which by its posi-  
edge to be part of the yard  
way, on the outskirts of a  
e best crop of its kind we  
Nothing but burdocks, some  
eight feet, loaded with burs,  
a to generously seed a town-

at each township has its own  
aforesaid laws appear to be  
breach than by the observ-  
any cases. A law that has  
public opinion has little force  
y and each farmer individually  
interested in clean roadsides,  
in clean farms. A road free  
her unsightly rubbish is an  
nity. It has a value outside

ELGINITE.

e, farming is being done with  
han it once was, and we bet-  
ter done as well. Modern  
ed wonders.

the bounties of nature to a condition of poverty, bankruptcy and moral decay. Canadian lives are being now sacrificed freely on the battle fields of Europe in order to maintain liberty and democracy and to overthrow the monster of Prussianism. It is just as necessary that sacrifices be made to save Canada from this same spirit of Prussianism, the spirit which sacrifices the interests of the many to those of the few, the spirit which has permeated Canadian commerce and industry for many years past, and which has literally turned fertile fields and forest areas into barren wastes. This is one of the chief immediate tasks of the organized farmers of Canada, for it is they alone who have power to obey the call. May they accept the task with determination and yet with kindness, firm to oppose wrong and yet free to forgive the wrong-doer!

As to the ultimate purpose of rural organization, I cannot do better than to express it in the eloquent words of Geo. W. Russell, one of the leaders in the rural organization of Ireland:

"Humanity is like water, and is always pushing to its own highest level; and since all cannot live in the city, those who must live in the country are organizing themselves, from farthest east in Japan to farthest west in California, and they are going to claim for the children of the fields' access to knowledge, beauty, pleasure and power. They are going to build up a civilization so pleasant, so kindly, so healthy, so prosperous, that the 'children of the Field' will not want to live with the 'children of the House'; but will be content with where they are, growing comely and sweet-blooded in the sunshine and pure air, growing wise at their own labors and strong in their union. They will have rustic sports and festivals of their own, and because there will be more of them in the 'Fields' and less in the 'House', and because they will be better educated and better equipped, they will produce more, and the 'Children of the House' will be better fed, and the balance will be struck. This is the work that, consciously or unconsciously, organized farmers over the world are putting their hands to."

—An address by W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont., at the recent School for Rural Leadership at Guelph.

### "How's the Crops."

"How's the crops?" is always the big question in an agricultural country like Canada. It is even more pertinent this year than ever before. Canada has just weathered a serious period of financial depression, Canada is at war. Money is needed to meet obligations at home. Money is needed to equip and maintain adequate fighting forces. The crop is the key to the situation. It is the foundation upon which business men east and west, north and south have built. It means much to the farmer. It means even more to the business man and to the country at large. Let the fruit grower of British Columbia, the homesteader from the prairie, the settler in the scrub country, the big farmer who owns his sections of improved western land, the general farmer in the older settled districts in Ontario, the pioneer in the clay belt, the habitant of the small whitewash farmstead in Old Quebec, the fisherman or fruit grower of Nova Scotia, the fox rancher of Prince Edward Island, or the dairy farmer of New Brunswick visit his nearest town or farthest city and the first question he is called upon to answer is invariably, "How's the Crops?" The business man must rely on the crops. Good crops, coupled with fair to good prices, mean more money for the farmers and in towns more money for the banks, the manufacturers, the wholesale houses and the retail stores. The more money made the more spent. Big crops increase the farmer's buying capacity, and when he buys you can always bet safely that someone else makes a good profit, that men are employed to make more of what he buys, and these men are able to meet their obligations at store and shop, and all at once "business is good."

We have been wandering about a little. We started out to give our readers some little idea of the condition of crops in Canada. If nothing unforeseen happens between now and the time the 1915 crop is safely housed, threshed, stored and sold, this year should go down into history as a record year in the production of Canadian farms. Why? There are various reasons. Grain prices advanced sharply with the outbreak of the great European nightmare, and a high level has been maintained ever since. The farmer did not require to have the situation beaten into him. He saw a chance to aid his country and at the same time make the most of his opportunity. He put in a larger acreage. Besides this, experience had taught him that it could never prove profitable for him to slight the work, so he decided to put the land in just a little better than ever before. The agricultural press urged him to do his utmost. Governments exhorted him to greater effort; but, best of all, he was ready and willing through the help at his disposal to do his part. More land was plowed and plowed better

than before. More cultivation was given; better seed was sown, and greater care taken all around, and the crop got away to a good start. True, there was room for improvement. Many fields would have been the better of another tearing up with the cultivator or another stroke of the harrow. Much of the seed sown would have produced a better crop had it been a little more carefully selected as to weed-seed content and purity of variety, and a great deal more of it should have been carefully treated with the formalin treatment for smut, but on the whole the answer to the old question, "How's the crops?" can be given emphatically: "Never better."

But we must give considerable credit to Nature or Providence, or whatever you choose to call the general order of the universe. The rains came in time, and the grain doubled its length in two weeks. Poor prospects were turned into bumper yields in a fortnight, and no newspaper article, no government commission, no bulletin and no platform orator had a thing to do with it. Was it not wonderful? Of course, we do not wish to belittle the efforts or value of any man-controlled agency, which makes for better crops. All have their place and value and many do a great and valuable work, but when it comes right down to the final analysis we are forced to agree with one of our readers who recently, in our office, commented on the crop situation thus: "Providence can do more for the crops in two weeks than all the Royal Commissions ever dreamed of could do in a lifetime."

It has been a peculiar season. We have had little real summer. The Eastern Provinces have reported cold, backward weather. Ontario never experienced such a season of late spring frosts and drying cold winds. The West has the same story. On the plains frosts have occurred every month this year up to the present, and the people feel sure that August will add to the list. This will mean frost in every month of the twelve in 1915. We remember reading somewhere of a year in the nineteenth century, in the early days of the New England States, which was described as frosty every month, and the people are said to have termed it "eighteen hundred and froze to death." Some people, of a grumbling turn of mind were beginning to complain that conditions in 1915 were coming nigh unto the cold year of old. But, cold or hot, crops have done exceptionally well. Until well on into July about the only summer Ontario had was a week of tropical heat in April. The West has much the same story to tell. And with the cold it was dry, so dry and cold that hay was short, and early in July oats in Ontario were heading very short and prospects were none too bright. But the weatherman dished up some warmer weather and moistened it with frequent showers and downpours, and up shot the oats, the after grass, the second crop of clover and alfalfa, the roots, the corn. The heads on the wheat stretched out and filled up so that they almost resembled pictures of the branch-headed wheat some years ago sold to a gullible public at \$1.00 per pound. The barley grew rapidly, and the heads, heavy with their precious load, turned over and gracefully nodded in the summer breezes. Poor prospects were turned into good crops in Ontario. The same took place in the West. Two weeks made all the difference in the world, but, strange to say, the West got the better conditions before the East, and like the East when they had got enough moisture began to complain. It is not enough that a crop grow well and stand heavily laden on the fields. It must get suitable weather for ripening and harvest. Grain grows rank in warm, cloudy, wet weather, but the bright days with hot sun and warm wind are necessary to complete the ripening process and dry the cut grain ready for the thresher or the mow.

The harvest began in Ontario very wet, but at time of writing things are brightening up. The Prairie Provinces report bright, dry, warm weather after a protracted season of cold, cloudy rainy weather. The harvest will surely be good.

Down in Prince Edward Island seeding was very late but rains were frequent and plentiful, assuring a good crop of hay and early-sown cereals. Hoed crops are coming on well. Germination is reported to have been good.

Nova Scotia has had its share of rain. In the Kentville District June was very wet, particularly between the eighth and twenty-fifth, when it rained almost continually. Grass and clover have given an excellent crop, and grain is very promising. From some parts reports come of too much moisture, and an occasional field shows yellow from the wet.

An excessively wet June was experienced in Central and Southern New Brunswick. In other parts the season approached the normal. Crops on the whole look well, and yields should be above the average. In the wet districts under-drainage has proved very valuable this year.

Hay was a short crop in Quebec, but the rains came in time to make good grain crops. In fact it has been too wet in some parts. Corn is coming on now that warmer weather has come, but roots have been none too promising.

The crop in Ontario, as reported from all dis-

tricts, will be one of the heaviest in the history of the country. The weather early in the spring, and in fact, well on into what should have been summer, was cold and dry, and growth was slow in starting. In fact there was no rapid growth until the early part of July, when the weather warmed up and rains became frequent. It is not often that oats, barley, and spring grains generally make such rapid and phenomenal growth after heading has commenced as has been the case this year. All spring grains are reported a good length, well headed, and giving promise of a heavy yield. Black rust has been reported on the oats in some districts, and a great deal of smut is to be found in the oat fields grown from untreated seed. However, yields should be above the average on a larger acreage than usual. Winter wheat is now in the stook, and gives every indication of being one of the heaviest yields Ontario has produced. It is uniformly good over a greater part of the Province, and most fields are well headed. Hoed crops have come on well since the rains began; corn was backward at first, but with frequent cultivation and heat from now on should grow into at least an average crop. Hay was light in most districts, but those who left the crop until late to cut found that it had thickened up a great deal and produced more than was at first expected. Rainy weather delayed the harvesting of this crop and the early fall wheat. Grass has done well, and pastures never looked better at this season of the year.

The Western Provinces, provided they are not caught with early frosts, will reap one of the heaviest crops in their history. Reports generally are that the yield per acre will be above the average, and the acreage sown is from 20 to 25 per cent. more than average. Manitoba has a big crop. We recently travelled over the Portage plains up through Neepawa, Dauphin and on up to Swan River in Northern Manitoba and found the crops quite heavy. Wheat was headed out by the middle of July, and stood in many cases from 4 to 4½ feet, and some of it up to 5 feet high. Oats and barley were later, but were making a phenomenal growth, and, all told, a heavy yield was looked for from this section. Around Melfort, in Northern Saskatchewan, crops are good, but there is a district lying between Prince Albert and Saskatoon which seems to have been hit by drouth and cold weather. Crops in this section will not be more than 50 per cent. of an average yield. West of this is Northern Alberta, and North-western Saskatchewan a heavy yield is expected. Between Calgary and Edmonton the crops are very promising, and should give above an average yield. In Southern Alberta, where the crop last season was burnt out, plenty of rain has fallen this year, and a good yield is expected. In this section the writer, a six-foot man, walked through a field of barley which stood level with his shoulders, eighty acres of oats which reached to the top button on his vest, and a large field of wheat which was only an inch or two shorter. Southern Saskatchewan will have a good crop, but there is a district to the south-east which reports conditions as only fair. It has been dry in that district. Taken altogether the Western Provinces should pile up more grain this fall than they have ever done in the past. Of course, there is a danger of hail and frost doing much damage, particularly the latter. Hail damage is only local in effect, but frost injury generally covers a wide area. Crops are from ten days to two weeks late in most western districts, and being very rank they may ripen more slowly than usual. However, the past week has brought good weather, following a belated rainy season the early part of July, and there should be little danger of widespread frost injury. Reports now state that cutting will be general from the 15th to 20th of August.

British Columbia had a wet spring, but all crops are reported as looking well the end of July.

Taken on the whole Canada has no reason to complain of her crop prospects for 1915. All that is asked now is suitable weather for harvesting.

### Keep the Soil at Work.

If one is crowded for space in the garden, successive crops may be grown on the same space and thus provide the table with a continuous change of fresh vegetables. For example, a second crop of lettuce may follow the first or succeed spinach and in like manner after the first fifty feet of early peas are used, beans, lettuce, late cabbage, cauliflowers or Kohl Rabi may take their place. The other day we noticed a gardener making good use of his land by growing very early potatoes in alternate rows with tomatoes. The former were dug in fine condition about July 25 and the tomatoes then in rows about six feet apart were just beginning to spread and would soon fill the extra intervening space which they really need for healthy growth and ripening.

Some of the city out-of-works, if they are willing, may be able to get a job in the harvest fields. Workers, not shirkers, are needed there as well as in the army.

of the heaviest in the history of the weather early in the spring, and into what should have been an dry, and growth was slow and there was no rapid growth of July, when the weather became frequent. It is not arley, and spring grains general and phenomenal growth commenced as has been the case in the stook, and gives every one of the heaviest yields on the Province, and most fields Hoed crops have come on well began; corn was backward at ment cultivation and heat from w into at least an average ht in most districts, but those until late to cut found that it great deal and produced more expected. Rainy weather ng of this crop and the early has done well, and pastures at this season of the year.

vinces, provided they are not frosts, will reap one of the their history. Reports general per acre will be above the creage sown is from 20 to 25 n average. Manitoba has a ntly travelled over the Port- igh Neepawa, Dauphin and on r in Northern Manitoba and te heavy. Wheat was headed of July, and stood in many feet, and some of it up to 5 nd barley were later, but were al growth, and, all told, a oked for from this section.

Northern Saskatchewan, crops re is a district lying between l Saskatoon which seems to y drouth and cold weather. on will not be more than 50 rage yield. West of this is and North-western Saskatche is expected. Between Calgary crops are very promising, and average yield. In Southern crop last season was burnt has fallen this year, and a ected. In this section the an, walked through a field of d level with his shoulders, s which reached to the top t, and a large field of wheat nch or two shorter. Southern ave a good crop, but there is outh-east which reports condi- r. It has been dry in that ogether the Western Provinces grain this fall than they have ast. Of course, there is a d frost doing much damage, er. Hail damage is only local njury generally covers a wide om ten days to two weeks ern districts, and being very pen more slowly than usual. t week has brought good a belated rainy season the y, and there should be little d frost injury. Reports now ill be general from the 15th

had a wet spring, but all as looking well the end of ole Canada has no reason to op prospects for 1915. All s suitable weather for harvest-

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**Soil at Work.**

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June is as a general thing the month of growth in Canada, but this year July had the advantage of rains and crops grew faster than earlier in the season.

**The War.**

By Peter McArthur.

"If you want 'sympathy' go to the dictionary for it. That is a good old joke—the word 'sympathy' is sure to be in every dictionary—and I remembered it to-day after I had found in the dictionary more consolation and light and leading than I had found in the utterances of our public men, and in the editorials in the newspapers for many months. The newspapers had brought stories about methods used to promote enlistment that had disturbed me greatly because they revealed a new form of injustice that should not be tolerated. Then I came across an item from the Ottawa Citizen which urged that we have a popular vote to decide whether we should have conscription. This seemed worth looking into, for almost anything seemed better than the methods that were being employed. Young men were being thrown out of employment, subjected to emotional appeals, and even exposed to insult in the attempts that were being made to drive them to the colors. Girls were being urged to treat their sweethearts as cowards if they refused to enlist. These methods might help to stimulate enlistment, but they certainly had nothing to do with the voluntary system of which British people have been so proud. We have always taken pride in the fact that no man is compelled to be a soldier. The question of enlistment is left to his own conscience and he is allowed to decide for himself. But now we are using such influences as those mentioned above to force young men to enlist. Surely conscription could be no worse than that. So that I might discuss the question intelligently I consulted the dictionary in order to find out just what conscription is.

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Now, I want you to read this definition carefully. CONSCRIPTION: A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. THIS WAS FORMERLY THE PREVALENT METHOD OF RECRUITING ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to graduation, has been substituted for it in most countries there."

Quite evidently the conscription which has so bad a name that we have a traditional hatred of the word is not the universal service that prevails in Europe. It was a system that bore heavily on some men while it let others escape. That was intolerably wrong, of course. But what are we developing to-day but conscription of the old, evil kind? We talk of stimulating voluntary recruiting, and the newspapers record with joy such public spirited actions on the part of employers as those recorded in the Toronto Star of July 16:

Montreal, Que.—A clear warning was given to young men of fighting age that they must serve their country by C. C. Ballantyne, a prominent manufacturer, in an address he made at a recruiting meeting last night. He said:

"Don't you young men think that because you have jobs that you can stay home and that you are all right. As a director of several large companies I can tell you that the policy of the manufacturers is going to be that young unmarried men of military age will not be kept on. You are mistaken if you think you can work here while other men go to the front. You might as well enlist now with honor and not wait to be driven to it."

A. O. Dawson, another manufacturer, said that it was a disgrace to see so many married men in the ranks. Single men who go to the front will get their jobs back on their return.

Mayor Martin, discussing recruiting in an interview, said that it was the duty of every single young man to serve the Empire. He further said married men or men supporting a family are given the preference at the City Hall and on all municipal work.

In addition you may also ponder on this from the Toronto Globe:

Hamilton, Ont.—Mayor Chester Walters announced this morning that the city would discharge all its unmarried laborers and fill their places with married men in order to make the single men realize that their country needed them. The city has about 900 or 1,000 laborers on the payrolls, and the 200 unmarried men among them will have to go. The Mayor stated that the recruiting campaign now on will leave little excuse for any single man to apply for charity this winter.

When the Defence of the Realms Act was passed I read it carefully, but did not see that it empowered any employer or citizen to act as these men have acted. The Government took complete power over the lives and property of citizens, and the Government alone has the power or the right to use compulsion in making men en-

list. If the voluntary system has proven inadequate it is the clear duty of the Government to put a stop to unregulated forms of compulsion or enlistment such as are being adopted by emotional and unbalanced people, and adopt the European system of universal enrolment which will make all men equal before the law in the matter of military service. We are facing a war such as has never been, and we cannot hope to deal with it in the old ways that proved sufficient in the past. But above all we must deal with it justly, and there is no justice in shaming or starving some young men to enlist while others with tougher skins will stay at home and enrich themselves by enjoying war prices for their products. Universal enrolment is not the "Conscription" which the world learned to hate, but the cure for it and the methods that we are beginning to use to-day are worse than conscription. They will breed all kinds of tumult and hatred among the citizens of the country. Let the Government see to it that every man is compelled to do his bit according to his capacity, and it will be found that few people will object.

Because my co-operation was invited in connection with a scheme to promote recruiting I found it necessary to write the following letter, which I submit for the consideration of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." It was written before I had learned the true meaning of "conscription."

"In reference to the matters discussed during your visit yesterday I am addressing you, not as business men who offered me a business opportunity, but as fellow Canadians of military age and presumably fit for military service, who are developing a plan to promote enlistment among men like yourselves. It is my misfortune that I cannot meet the requirements of the recruiting officer, and for that reason my convictions have been arrived at in a state of personal security that makes me loath to offer them for the consideration of others.

"It is admitted that Canadians must now do battle for their liberties. Moreover, we are so completely implicated in the present war that we have no recourse in honor or safety but to prosecute it to the end. But the terms on which we are to serve have become a matter of urgent public concern. Until now military service has been voluntary, and our soldiers have offered their lives for Canada and the Empire as free men untouched by constraint or compulsion. They enlisted gladly, went to battle eagerly, and acquitted themselves as men.

The unprecedented war in which we are now engaged as a matter of self-preservation has made it clear that it may not be possible for us to depend on voluntary service of the kind that has prevailed in the past. You have intimated that I should join in a campaign whose purpose will be to rouse the young men of the country to a sense of their duty. If the work that has been done along this line is any indication of what is proposed, I regard the plan as dangerous and unjust in the extreme. To expose any class of our fellow citizens to over persuasion and contempt if they do not volunteer for service, while the business of the country is being conducted by men exempt from military duty who are profiting by war prices would be an outrage. Already men of military fitness are being denied employment, subjected to emotional appeals and even exposed to insult in an attempt to drive them to the colors. This is an unregulated form of compulsion or conscription that cannot be condemned too strongly. If the voluntary system of enlistment has proven inadequate the Government has no option but to adopt conscription and the nationalization of all our resources. There cannot in justice be any middle course. The war we are waging is for the protection of all, and we must do our part. Every attempt to stimulate voluntary services after voluntary enlistment has ceased trenches on the right of every citizen to decide for himself. If that right is to be trampled upon in one case it must be in all, and those of us who cannot go to the front to offer our lives must be prepared to yield all that we have except our lives.

"While I cannot consent to assist you in a recruiting campaign under present conditions I am willing to do freely all in my power to urge the adoption of conscription so that Canada may be in a position to meet all just demands for either men or resources. Much as I abhor war this seems to me to be the only course to adopt in the present crisis.

"As I intimated during our conversation, the German menace is not the only one to which we are exposed. A world situation appears to be developing that will make the completest national unity necessary to our national existence. We must all be prepared to serve in the capacity for which we are best fitted, and our Government must not shirk the responsibility of deciding who shall serve and how. We have entered the present war to protect our liberties and to help in enforcing justice between nations, and we can best achieve this by safe-guarding our liberties at home and enforcing a just distribution of the burdens and dangers of the war. For this reason I am averse to such a campaign as you

propose, and in favor of conscription and the nationalization of our resources as soon as our Government decides that further military expansion is necessary."

**Great Display of Live Stock at Brandon Exhibition.**

Brandon Exhibition is known throughout the West as the Farmers' Fair. This year it lived up to the name, for the farmer of the prairies were out in full force, not only as spectators but also as exhibitors. The judging rings were daily surrounded by thousands of interested onlookers. Keen competition and close decisions were the rule rather than the exception, for in many classes of stock the Brandon Show had this year a stronger display than is usually seen even at the Western Exhibitions. Many of the winners, particularly in the beef cattle classes, would be strong candidates for honors at the International.

**HORSES.**

Clydesdales.—Probably in point of quality stronger exhibits of this great Scotch breed have been seen at Brandon, but taking numbers as well as quality into account this year's exhibition classes favorably with any previous one. The large number of individual exhibitors and the success of Canadian-bred stock were the outstanding features. No less than thirty exhibitors had brought out stock, and the championship in both male and female sections went to Canadian-bred animals.

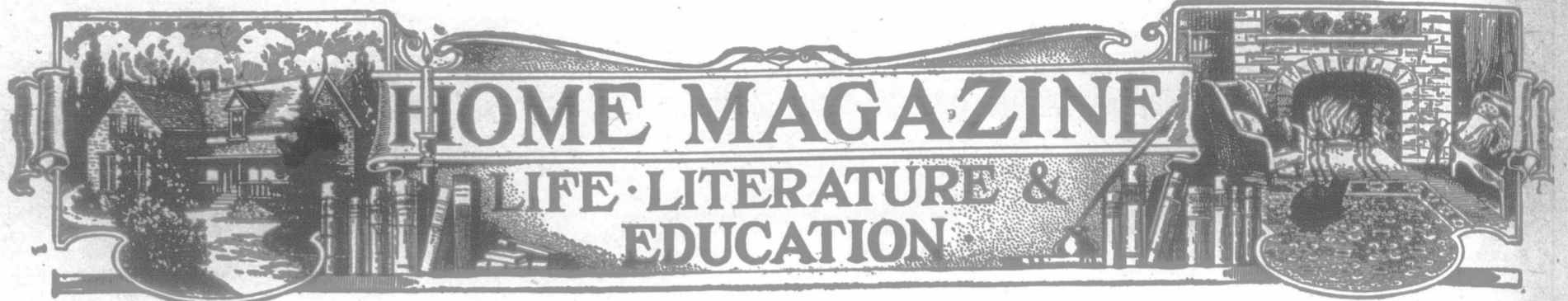
In the aged stallion class J. Tucker, Margaret, Man., won first with Charnock, followed by the drafty Johnson Count, owned by A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; Carrick, a clean-legged horse belonging to Taylor & McCallum, Souris, Man., landed in third place, with the stylish Lord Scott, owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., (the only exhibitor from Ontario) in fourth place. Many would have placed this horse higher, but with T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., judging, the awards generally gave little room for criticism. The Brandon Horse Co. were fifth with Cairnhill. First prize in the three-year-old class went to D. E. Ferguson, Forrest, Man., on Forrest Yet, followed by C. & D. R. McDonald, Russell, Man., with Gay Palmerston; R. Mc. Flenna third with Esmond, and fourth going to W. J. McCallum, on Jack of Lauder. This horse also won first in the class for three-year-old Canadian stallions. In the class for two-year-old stallions The Bruce of Hillcrest, a colt of only moderate scale but of faultless quality, owned by R. H. Taber, Condie Sask., secured the red ribbon. This colt was afterwards made Canadian-bred champion as well as champion in the open class, in which Charnock was reserve. Second in the two-year-old class went to Carruchan Knight, exhibited by W. Grant, Regina, and third to Donald of Vista from the stable of A. McDonald, Vista, Man. Both these horses had more scale than the winner, and will develop into real drafters. Lord Prince Rupert was the winner in the yearling colt class and reserve champion Canadian-bred stallion; Baron Kitchener of Hillcrest, and Napinka King Garty secured second and third prizes in this class. These colts belong to H. M. Coates, Roland, Man.; R. H. Taber, and McKirdy Bros., Napinka, Man., respectively.

Competition was even more keen in the female classes. In three-year-old fillies P. S. Dowley, Carroll, Man., won with Lady Beresford; N. Reaburn & Son, Waskada, were second with Maud Garty; J. Crawford, Chater, Man., third, with Jeannie Baron; and A. Graham fourth, with Dainty Countess. Princess Carruchan not only won first in the class of two-year-old fillies but won first, but later won both the open and Canadian-bred female championships, the reserve in both these classes being the three-year-old mare Lady Beresford. May Daisy Bell won second in the two-year filly class for B. Leckie, Arcola, Sask. Third, fourth and fifth prizes fell to A. Tosh, Ewart, Man.; McKirdy Bros., and P. S. Dowley respectively. The prizes in yearling filly classes went to McKirdy Bros.; O. J. White, Hamiota, Man., and A. Graham, in the order named. Ruby Gay, last year's champion, was first in the brood mare class for D. Little, Portage la Prairie, with C. C. Porterfield, Brandon, second, and A. C. Stewart, Rapid City, third. The yeld mare class was particularly strong. Lady Hopetoun, owned by W. Grant, went to the top, while O. J. White had the second and third prize winners. The foal class went as follows: First, A. C. McPhail; second and fifth, A. Graham; third, J. Crawford; fourth, R. H. Taber. Taber won for mare and two progeny, and for three the get of one sire.

Percherons.—With splendid specimens forward from the studs of Upper Bros., Calgary; W. Ledingham, Forrest, Man.; J. W. Reid, Forrest; C. D. Roberts & Sons, Osborne, Man.; D. Simpson, Lippentott, Man., and A. Reid, Forrest, Percherons made a surprisingly good show and provided some real work for the judge, Dean Rutherford, of Saskatchewan Agricultural College. In the aged stallion class Upper Bros. landed first







"Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,  
Close bosom friend of the maturing sun,  
Conspiring with him how to load and bless  
With fruit the vines that round the  
thatch-eaves run." —John Keats.

This was summer, this was peace:—  
Scarlet-laden apple trees,  
Cows that munch the dew-gray grass,  
Boys that whistle as they pass,  
Flying flowers and gulls a-flap,  
Honey fields on Golden Cap,  
Earth a blue and shining thing,  
To set the angels envying.

This was summer, and this came;  
This was a city, and is flame,  
This was corn, and now is mud;  
This was water, and is blood.  
The beloved and the lover,  
Carrion for earth to cover,  
Youth and laughter and bright eyes,  
The worm's rich prize.

### Browsings Among the Books.

#### PIG PHILOSOPHY.

[The following humorously satirical selection is from "Latter-day Pamphlets," by Thomas Carlyle.]

Pig propositions, in a rough form, are somewhat as follows:

1. The Universe, so far as sane conjecture can go, is an immeasurable Swine's trough, consisting of solid and liquid, and of other contrasts and kinds;—especially consisting of attainable and unattainable, the latter in immensely greater quantities for most pigs.

2. Moral evil is unattainability of Pig's-wash; moral good attainability of ditto.

3. What is Paradise or the State of Innocence? Paradise, called also the State of Innocence, Age of Gold, and other names, was (according to Pigs of weak judgment) unlimited Attainability of Pig's-wash; perfect fulfilment of one's wishes, so that the Pig's imagination could not outrun reality: a fable and an impossibility, as Pigs of sense now see.

4. "Define the Whole Duty of Pigs." It is the mission of universal Pighood, and the duty of all Pigs, at all times, to diminish the quantity of unattainable and increase that of attainable. All knowledge and device and effort ought to be directed thither and thither only; Pig Science, Pig Enthusiasm and Devotion have this one aim. It is the Whole Duty of Pigs.

5. Pig poetry ought to consist of the universal recognition of the excellence of Pig's-wash and ground barley, and the felicity of Pigs whose trough is in order; and who have had enough: Hrumph!

6. The Pig knows the weather; he ought to look out what kind of weather it will be.

7. "Who made the Pig?" Unknown—perhaps the Pork-butcher.

8. "Have you Law and Justice in Pigidom?" Pigs of observation have discerned that there is, or was once supposed to be, a thing called justice. Undeniably at least there is a sentiment in Pig-nature called indignation, revenge, etc., which, if one Pig provoke another, comes out in a more or less destructive manner: hence laws are necessary, amazing quantities of laws. For quarrelling is attended with loss of blood, of life, at any rate with frightful effusion of the general stock of Hog's-wash, and ruin (temporary ruin) to large sections of the universal Swine's-trough: wherefore let justice be observed, that so quarrelling be avoided.

9. "What is justice." Your own share

of the general Swine's-trough, not any portion of my share.

10. "But what is 'my' share?" Ah! there in fact lies the grand difficulty; upon which Pig Science, meditating this long while, can settle absolutely nothing. My share—hrumph!—my share is, on the whole, whatever I can contrive to get without being hanged or sent to the hulks. For there are gibbets, tread-mills, I need not tell you, and rules which Lawyers have prescribed.

11. "Who are Lawyers?" Servants of God, appointed revealers of the oracles of God, who read off to us from day to day what is the eternal Commandment in reference to the mutual claims of his creatures in this world.

12. "Where do they find that written?" In Coke upon Lyttelton.

13. "Who made Coke?" Unknown: the maker of Coke's wig is discoverable.—"What became of Coke?" Died.—"And then?" Went to the undertaker; went to the—But we must pull up: Sauersteig's fierce humor, confounding even farther in his haste the four-footed with the two-footed animal, rushes into wilder and wilder forms of satirical torch-dancing, and threatens to end in a universal Rape of Wigs, which in a person of his character looks ominous and dangerous. Here, for example, is his fifty-first "Proposition," as he calls it.

51. "What are Bishops?" Overseers of souls.—"What is a soul?" The thing that keeps the body alive.—"How do they oversee that?" They tie on a kind of apron, publish charges; I believe they pray dreadfully, macerate themselves nearly dead with continual grief that they cannot in the least oversee it.—"And are much honored?" By the wise very much.

52. "Define the Church." I had rather not.—"Do you believe in a Future State?" Yes, surely.—"What is it?" Heaven, so-called.—"To everybody?" I understand so; hope so!—"What is it thought to be?" Hrumph!—"No Hell, then, at all?" Hrumph!

### Heroism.

[By Holbrook Jackson, in "T. P's Weekly."] ]

What is a hero? It seems a trite question requiring no answer—because the answer is obvious. Yet I do not doubt that much ignorance exists upon the point, especially when the idea of heroism is applied to actual happenings. We think, for instance, that heroism is something more or less definitely associated with picturesque acts of bravery. Thus the amazing and splendid O'Leary, V. C., who valorously took an enemy position single-handed, slaying eight Germans, and Lieutenant Holbrook, who safely manoeuvred his submarine through the minefields of the Dardanelles, are heroes. Heroic also was Admiral Cradock, who fought against impossible odds in the Battle of Chile—and lost. These are obvious instances, admitted ungrudgingly by all of us. But to confine heroism to such acts would be to misunderstand a great idea and to be unjust to a great many people whose names are never singled out in prominent headlines—who neither expect medals nor rewards, nor betray any consciousness of heroic qualities. It is these silent, unnamed heroes, the men who "do their bit" without parade or fuss, who are the backbone of all great enterprises.

I think we are beginning to realize this. At one time the hero was looked upon as a remote and rare type, a sort of demi-god, thrown up by life as an example, to be sure, and an encouragement, but so wonderful as to be beyond the range of anything like ordinary human capacity. Our moralists intimated that we might all hope by constant

striving to approximate to this glorious heroic type, but only the unique few could ever dream of becoming heroes. In short, heroism was a kind of miracle which happened only at rare distinguished intervals as a lordly proof of the underlying greatness of mankind. The hero in this way became the elect of humanity; the representative of all that was high and good in man, particularly in the sphere of personal bravery in a national or other unselfish cause.

Byron, in the opening verse of "Don Juan," satirises our readiness to acclaim heroes of this type:—

"I want a hero: an uncommon want,  
When every year and month sends forth  
a new one."

But the danger of being over-heroeed, suggested by the poet, is so counteracted by a healthy suspicion of too insistent heroism, that the old saying about no man being a hero to his valet might easily be applied to mankind and heroism in general. Heroism proper does not exist for recognition or praise; it exists because it can't help existing. It is a spontaneous product of character, and might occur to any of us at the most unexpected moment. If you could only get at the truth of the matter, and I don't think it would be very difficult, you would find that those who are most surprised and bewildered by heroism are the heroes themselves.

Let us therefore avoid falling into the old illusion that the hero is unique. We are all potential heroes, although we do not all achieve heroism. Nor is it necessary that we should all achieve heroism. So much depends upon circumstances. Heroism may not be necessary in some lives, or in some periods, but what is needed at all times is sufficient character in the individual and sufficient goodwill in the nation to promote heroism in ourselves and others when the need arises. Individuals and nations, are great only in relation to their capacity for heroism, because heroism is a spiritual quality surviving always by its readiness to sacrifice personal comfort for an impersonal ideal; heroism is personal courage expended in the interest of others. "A man shall and must be valiant," said Carlyle; "he must march forward and quit himself like a man—trusting imperturbably in the appointment and choice of upper Powers; and, on the whole, not fear at all. Now and always, the completeness of his victory over fear will determine how much a man he is." These words very fairly define the heroic attitude from the point of view of courage, yet no one did more to set the hero apart from the average man than Carlyle. His famous lectures on "Heroes, Hero-worship, and the Heroic in History" are based upon the fundamental error that the hero and the great man are one and the same thing. As a matter of fact, the two have nothing necessarily in common. Greatness may not only be allied to madness; greatness may be allied to iniquity. But heroism is always a virtue—even when the hero is a nonentity.

But although heroism works always for a cause rather than for a personal whim or private greed, it is more or less personal, springing as it does from individual impulse working through character. A man does not say, "I am going to be a hero for the good of my country," any more than he says, "I am going to be hungry because I want to eat beefsteaks." He becomes a hero for the same reason that he becomes hungry—and he is as little conscious of the process which bring about the heroic state as he is of those which produce an appetite. At the same time, heroism is not always in alliance with blind courage. It is quite conceivable that cour-

age may be stupid and useless. Indeed, British courage is feared by our Generals and Admirals almost as much as it is valued. In almost every engagement the bravery of men and officers has to be restrained, or courage would lose battles instead of winning them.

Heroism is a combination of courage, restraint and goodwill. "Self-trust is the essence of heroism," wrote Emerson, in an essay peculiarly appropriate to the times in which we live. "It is the state of the soul at war, and its ultimate objects are the last defiance of falsehood and wrong, and the power to bear all that can be inflicted by evil agents. It speaks the truth, and it is just, generous, hospitable, temperate, scornful of petty calculations, and scornful of being scorned. It persists; it is of an undaunted boldness and of a fortitude not to be wearied out." At all times such a quality is the soul of a nation, in peace as well as in war, and at all times it should be attainable by all men without distinction of class or condition.

### Education for Girls.

By "Onlooker."

We read and hear much of late which points to one conclusion—viz.—The usefulness of the education which our girls receive, an education which is far from preparing them for the sphere in life which they are ordained to fill.

We refer of course to womankind, not as a whole but to the greater part. It is true that numbers of our women are rapidly finding entrance into positions which were formerly held exclusively by men and are filling them successfully, but it is also true that by far the greater number choose the calling, which I believe God meant for them, that of securing the "order, comfort and loveliness of home."

And yet in view of this fact how erroneous their education! Our girls are taught everything it seems, save the art of making home what it is meant to be, a miniature heaven. Professional men are educated with a view to that particular calling in life which they intend to follow; we do not teach our doctors law, nor our lawyers medicine, but we teach our girls geometry, mathematics, philosophy, history, past and present, etc.—and then expect them to enter a home and there fulfil successfully all the multitudinous tasks which await them. We ask, where is the logic of it?

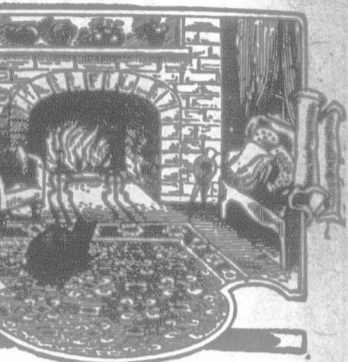
Is the homekeeper's place so simple and so trifling, that it can be performed by unskilled hands in any haphazard manner?

Our homes are the axes about which the world revolves, then why this carelessness in regard to them? Why should our girls be allowed to tamper with them with unskilled fingers? In how many otherwise happy homes have the altar fires been quenched simply because of the incompetence of women in the matter of ordering their homes?

To fill the homekeeper's position our girls require training along that express line, and more training than can be obtained by a six weeks' course in a School of Domestic Science, though even that is better than nothing at all. We give them years to master in some degree the various branches of college studies, but often not even six weeks to learn household duties. Why must this all-important part of our girls' education hold a secondary place?

Just here is where our educational system is at fault. Our girls come out from it filled with lofty ideals which are incompatible with life in the kitchen. From their mountain top vision mere cooking and the preserving of order and cleanliness are a bothersome, if necessary





be stupid and useless. Indeed, courage is feared by our General Admirals almost as much as it is. In almost every engagement every man and officer has to be brave, or courage would lose its value instead of winning them. Courage is a combination of courage, strength and goodwill. "Self-trust is the essence of heroism," wrote Emerson, and it is justly, and peculiarly appropriate to the life which we live. "It is the state of soul at war, and its ultimate end is the last defiance of falsehood and the power to bear all that is inflicted by evil agents. It is the truth, and it is just, generous, temperate, scornful of calculations, and scornful of being. It persists; it is of an unyielding boldness and of a fortitude not carried out." At all times such courage is the soul of a nation, as well as in war, and at all times it should be attainable by all men with the sanction of class or condition.

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the homekeeper's place so simple and trifling, that it can be performed by the hands in any haphazard manner.

Why are the axes about which the wheel revolves, then why this care in regard to them? Why are our girls allowed to tamper with unskilled fingers? In any otherwise happy homes have the fires been quenched simply because of the incompetence of women in the ordering of their homes?

Why is the homekeeper's position one of mere training along that express which more training than can be obtained in a six weeks' course in a School of Domestic Science, though even that is more than nothing at all. We give our girls to master in some degree the various branches of college studies, and not even six weeks to learn their duties. Why must this all be part of our girls' education in a secondary place?

Where is where our educational system is at fault. Our girls come out of school with lofty ideals which are incompatible with life in the kitchen. Their mountain top vision merges with the preserving of order and the s are a bothersome, if necessary

appendage to the higher life which consists in interpreting the Grand Old Masters of music, art and literature.

The aim of education is, we believe to teach true values. Yet our girls emerge from this process of learning too often with absolutely false notions of what is real life. Home is the pivot of existence. For its safety man fights daily; should we not, as women, help make that fight worth while, and by imparting strength make the fight itself possible? How? By making home a haven of rest, which implies properly cooked meals (cooked with a knowledge of food values) at regular hours; a place for everything and everything in its place; the whole system of housekeeping run with as little confusion as possible, and as a background an optimistic wife whose very nature seems to breathe hope and courage into all with whom she comes in contact.

Such a home is not too ideal to be possible. We have seen such homes. It is a lamentable fact that there are not more of them, and there will not be until our girls are taught the real value of creature comforts and come to the realization that lofty ideals are just as essential in the kitchen as in the drawing-room.

It is not that we wish to under-rate college education. It is well that our girls, as well as boys should travel that particular line of learning at least as far as the "threshold of the Valley of Humiliation where they must forever own themselves children gathering pebbles on a boundless shore."

What we need is symmetrically educated women, women with good wholesome ideas of life. Let us give our girls the education which will enable them not only to get the best out of life, but to give the best. Teach them primarily the laws of health, and the certain punishment which inexorable nature meets out to those who do her violence; teach them the priceless art of homemaking and their duty to the commonwealth, and our girls will respond to the teaching.

Thus, and thus only will our girls truly merit the title of woman and be deemed worthy of the noble office of homekeeping.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**What Some People are Doing.**

It is a very hot day, so I have taken my fountain pen and pad, and a volume of "The World's Work" (1913), and taken refuge under a tree. My mind refuses to produce an idea of any kind, so I shall dip into the magazine beside me and try to pass on to you some of the interesting things it contains.

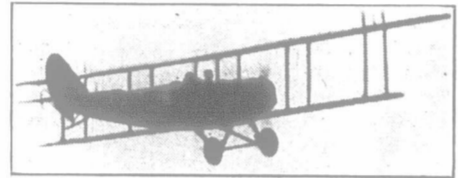
Here is a peep at "The Motion Picture Teacher." "You now have Shakespeare reeled off a spool, and human life taught at the end of a crank. You travel over land and sea without leaving your seat, and see the great passengers of the world perform their mighty deeds." Films are used to impress on the people the ravages of tuberculosis and the methods by which they can be stopped. Moving pictures show vividly the danger of dirty dairies and the disease-carrying fly. People are shown the correct and incorrect ways of entering and leaving cars. One reel, taken under the supervision of a school of agriculture, shows eight students at a dining-table observing all the rules of etiquette, and at another table another group breaking all the rules of good breeding possible. "The railroads show films which teach the causes and prevention of wrecks; social-welfare workers have exhibited a reel emphasizing the folly of violence in strikes . . . and there are enough realistic views of the horrors of recent wars to gain thousands of converts for the peace movement."

Here is a peep at a home for crippled children, started a few years ago by Blanche Van Leuven Browne. She says: "When I look back on that day seven years ago—the day I came to Detroit with \$6 in my purse and not a friend in all the big, bustling city—I wonder whether it was ignorance or courage that kept me from turning back and giving up

the fight. I may as well tell you that I am a cripple; that from my childhood I have had a hopelessly twisted spine, and that only because of my knowledge gained at first hand of the impotent misery of most cripples, was I enabled to face the terrors that a city holds for one so handicapped as I am."

She dedicated herself to the rescue of little cripples, and declares that on that day of small beginnings she was "exaltedly happy." Her idea was that the crippled children of the rich were apt to be pampered and spoiled, growing up unhappy and undisciplined, and that the crippled children of the poor were helpless and miserable. She wanted to lift the tragedies from their lives, caring for their bodies and training their minds and souls.

"To-day," she writes, "my dream has been partly realized. From my room here in the hospital-school I can hear the laughter of poor little Joe, of Hazel, and Esther—all crippled, but aflame with the joy of living." Hazel was a child



The type of aeroplanes being built in Toronto for the British Government. They go 85 miles an hour.

who had been given up by the doctors. She couldn't walk a step, and was hopeless of any improvement. Her mother had made her a little white dress for a shroud; but when her courage was restored and her body strengthened she was seen by a newspaper reporter "dancing in her shroud." He told the story graphically, and it brought a check for \$100 to the hospital-school next day.

Esther was left on the doorstep one night. She "looked like nothing so much as one of those unfeathered sparrows who fall from their nests in the spring."

The children came fast, but the money came slowly. A helper, who was young and strong, gave up a position where she was earning \$25 a week to join in the good work. She received only \$6 a month at first, but was quite happy in spite of her small salary. Both these

figures some of the shining orderliness and quiet usual in large institutions. The children are cared for, regardless of the character of their parents. "For centuries the world has looked upon cripples as dead wood. It has regarded them as essentially useless, a burden on society. That is wrong, untrue. Cripples are often full of lofty ambitions for service, and not only are they ambitious, but variously gifted in ways that lie outside the beaten paths. Cultivate their gifts, give their ambitions to be useful a spur, and you have, instead of wretched idleness, joyous productivity."

Let us look now at New York's Travelling Library. In 1912 nearly ninety-five thousand books went after readers. Here is a group of firemen loafing in an engine house. They have nothing to do, and grow restless as they wait for the call to fight a fire. In comes a man with a parcel and they all leap to their feet. "It's the book man!" they shout, as they eagerly seize the treasure he brings—twenty-five books. There are books in raised type carried to the blind, books carried to hospitals and asylums, books in their own tongue provided for Russians, French, Italians, etc. Parcels of books are carried to policemen, firemen, schools, factories and shops. Millions come to the Public Libraries to read, but this Travelling Library goes after the readers. If Mahomet won't (or can't) come to the mountain, the mountain goes to Mahomet. "When an embossed copy of 'Little Women' found its way to a blind child who lived ten miles from a post office, it told very concretely the tale of the library's work with the blind. This is, on the surface, a most unimportant item in human history; as unimportant as the sending of a box of embossed books in her own language to a blind Dutch woman in the Middle West. But both items are immensely significant." There are even embossed music scores searching for blind and lonely musicians in almost every state. Some of the blind cannot read the embossed print, so travelling teachers are sent out to introduce the books. Of course they can't reach everyone, but they bring good cheer and help to many.

Here is a peep at the Y. M. C. A., which has taken for its motto: "Nothing that concerns a man do I deem of indifference to me." Begun about sixty



Canadian Aviators, Toronto.

The first aviators to qualify in Canada for overseas service. They sailed a short time ago, and will serve in France and the Dardanelles.

good women felt that the poor little cripples needed love and tender care; and at the same time they needed to be taught their own value to the world. Instead of being helpless, they needed to be trained to do useful work, so that they might gain self-respect and—if possible—become self-supporting. The members of a fashionable girls' school got interested and did something every week to help on the work. One little girl, who will never be able to walk, is learning to do beautiful embroidery; and another is showing real talent in the study of music. The children are encouraged to be exuberantly happy, even though their pleasure is obtained only by sacri-

a day—\$1,000 a day that formerly went chiefly to the saloons."

Here is part of a letter from a member of the Association who has gone to Alaska: "There is a little log church down the street where we have services every Sunday evening. . . . I brought a lot of Christian books with me, and still stick to the Christian life. Forty-nine men at this post have been enrolled in the Bible and Prayer League and presented with New Testaments."

A man from a Southern lumber camp writes: "I was drunk every day before I had this building to go to. Since then I have not been drunk a day." One official in the Panama Canal Zone declared that "without the Y. M. C. A. the canal could never have been dug." A saloon-keeper wandered into a Y. M. C. A. Bible-class one evening. He was surprised to find that "religion" was an interesting and "live" subject. He soon became a regular member of the class, gave up saloon-keeping, and found a new joy in life—the fun of helping men up, instead of shoving and dragging them down.

Some people are foolish enough to suppose that Christianity has lost its power and influence in the world. Christ is the invisible Worker behind all these helpful associations, and behind millions of people who are trying to serve their generation. If you can't believe in Him for Himself, believe for His work's sake. If He had not lived and died,—and Risen in Power—do you think men and women everywhere would be so eager to spend their lives for others? There might be a few high-souled philanthropists, but would there be millions?

DORA FARNCOMB.

**Hello.**

A favorite ditty with the boys at the front.

When you meet a man in woe, walk right up and say 'Hello!' Say 'Hello!' and 'How d'ye do; how's the world a usin' you?' Slap the feller on the back; bring your hand down with a smack. Walk right up, and don't go slow. Grin, and shake, and say 'Hello!'

Is he clothed in rags? If so, go quick up and say 'Hello!' Rags is only just a roll just for wrapping up a soul; And a soul is worth a true hale and hearty 'How d'ye do!' Don't wait for the word to go. Get right up and say 'Hello!'

When great vessels meet, they say, they salute and sail away. Just the same with you and me—lonely ships upon a sea; Each one sailing his own jog to the land beyond the fog. Let your speaking trumpets blow; lift your horn and shout 'Hello!'

Say 'Hello!' and 'How d'ye do?' Other folk are good as you. When we leave this house of clay, wandering in the far away, When we travel in the strange country t'other side the range, Then the folks you've cheered will know who you be and say 'Hello!'

**An Autumn Color Scheme.**

Butterfly haunted, the great purple asters  
Throng, gold hearted, the edge of the road;  
Low to the grass the green boughs of the orchard  
Heavily droop with their ruddy hued load.  
Scarlet and orange, the bitter sweet berries  
Light the soft gray of the weather-worn rails:  
Rose pink and crimson Virginia creeper  
Over the bronze of the blackberry trails.  
Sapphire the sky; and the branches, wind lifted,  
Show the great clouds that drift snowily by:  
Sad and reluctant—thou first of the falling!  
Drops the brown leaf that was quickest to die.  
—Marian Warner Wildman, in the Metropolitan.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

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



8717 Yoke Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8731 Dress with Three-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8746 Girl's Middy Costume, 10 to 14 years.



8735 Girl's Norfolk Suit, 8 to 14 years.



8712 One-Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8723 Blouse with or without Over-Bodice, 34 to 42 bust.

The Windrow.

The modern rifle, according to many military experts, is doomed soon to become a thing of the past, its place to be taken by hand grenades and machine-guns.

The Postal Department of the United States is anxious to try out systems of aerial mail service, and is asking \$50,000 from Congress to be used as an initial fund in demonstrating the innovation. By the use of aeroplanes mail-carriers mail routes in many parts of the country can be greatly shortened.

Thomas A. Edison is chairman of the new Naval Board of Invention for the United States.

In an effort to stop the erosion of the Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn., it has been carpeted with gigantic willow mats woven of willow trees. Some of these mats are a mile long and 200 feet wide, and all are weighted with rocks and pinned to the bottom. The Mississippi is the only river in the world with a carpeted bottom.

A scheme is afoot to establish in India a university in which the Vedas and other sacred books of the Hindus will be taught. The maharaja of Benares has given a large tract of land for the site, and all the wealthy Maharajas and rajahs have promised financial support.

When the Welsh Fusiliers went to the war they took their goat with them. In the fighting at Ypres the goat strayed out of the trenches to get a meal of fresh grass. The Germans were also in search of a good meal, and it was shot by them. That night the enemy (according to the story of a wounded soldier) made an attempt to capture the dead goat for food. Twelve of them were shot for leaving their cover on such an errand, and eventually the body of 'Major' was brought back to the British trenches and was buried with military honors. The goat was only two years old, and was brought from Malta. The King has since presented the regiment with a goat from Windsor Park.

As a result of the attempted assassination of Mr. J. P. Morgan by "Frank Holt," or Erich Muentzer, who it is now agreed was insane, the United States press is at one in calling upon "all the forces of order" to be on the alert to protect society from criminals and "cranks" whose minds are excited by the war so that they are ready to commit almost any act of lawlessness. Every war produces a crop of these degenerates. Even in Europe, where, it would seem, there is enough bloodshed, homicidal crime in areas removed from the fighting has increased perceptibly since the beginning of the war.

An American who has resided in the Philippines tells of a novel contrivance in use in those islands for frightening birds off the rice fields. In a corner of each rice field there may be seen a little house. Over the field is strung a network of bejuco, or Indian cane, much the same as that of twine strung over our corn fields at home. But the Igorrote "goes us one better." He puts his child up in the little house in the corner and keeps him pulling at a strip of bejuco, which connects with those in the field and keeps them all in motion. It is a venturesome crew that is going to fly into that arrangement.

In some places the network is kept in motion by another ingenious contrivance. Under a little waterfall a block of wood is suspended. The block is so shaped that the water, on striking it, drives it out away from the fall and, of course, down, because of the weight of the water striking it. This pulls the string connected with the network over the field. Then, of course, the block, by the reaction, pulled up again to its former level and swung back into the waterfall, and so on, indefinitely.

The Dollar Chain

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

Again Mrs. E. I. Peel, of Amherst, N. S., brings her welcome quota of links, this time an order for \$25.00, to which the following ladies contributed \$1.00 each: Mrs. E. I. Peel, Mrs. M. E. McDonald, Mrs. Elma Livingstone, Mrs. J. R. Lamy, Miss L. Hewson, Mrs. James Hewson, Mrs. J. C. Purdy, Mrs. J. B. Lushy, Mrs. John White, Mrs. C. S. McLeod, Mrs. Norman C. Rogers, Mrs. R. C. McPherson, Mrs. D. A. Morrison, Mrs. B. McLaughlin, Mrs. Harry Biden, Mrs. J. R. Douglas, Mrs. G. K. Chapman, Mrs. W. C. Montezambert, Miss M. Hewson, with \$6.00 collected in small amounts.

The list, then, for the week from July 23rd to July 30th, is as follows:

Contributions of over \$1.00 each:—  
 Amherst, N. S., ladies, \$25.00; A Friend, Grand Bend, Ont., \$2.00; The Bachelors, Arnold's Corners, Ont., \$5.00; Samuel Burwash, St. Eugene, Ont., \$5.00; Jos. Orchard, Fauquier, B. C., \$5.00; William Alexander, Hensall, Ont., \$2.00; William Hay and Family, Carlingford, Ont., \$10.00; A Friend, Ravenswood, Ont., \$5.00.

Contributions of \$1.00 each:—  
 Subscriber, Delaware, Ont.; Mrs. Lanson Moerschfelder, Fisherville, Ont.  
 Total amount previously acknowledged, from Jan. 30 to July 23rd.....\$1,595.75

Total to July 30th.....\$1,657.75

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

THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for: Jam, honey, jelly, and marmalade.

Kindly send well packed in wooden boxes, and prepaid, by express or parcel post. Address as for "Dollar Chain" above. One-quart jars (for jam, jelly or marmalade) are preferred.

No contributions have been sent from July 23rd (acknowledged in July 29th issue) and July 30th.



### 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.]

#### Vacation for Farm Folk.

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,—August, with its hot days and blue, hazy atmosphere, with the air sometimes visibly quivering over the pale-gold, shorn harvest fields, is here. There is work to do,—much work, for to the usual all-the-year routine of bread-baking, and caring for milk, and keeping the house clean, are added preserving and pickling for winter use, and extra cooking and bed-making because of the additional help required in taking off the crop.

Possibly there is a lake or river near you, beautiful enough to have become attractive as a summer resort. There are cottages and cottages, all hung with flags and pennants and bunting, and as you look through the trees you can see loiterers in white dresses sitting about in luxurious ease, and can hear care-free—or what seems care-free—laughter. Of course they are city folk, these loiterers, and as you look at them you are perhaps tempted to compare your lot with theirs, and to resent it a little that you should have to work in the heat while these people hover in the shade irresponsible as so many butterflies.

Well, it is pleasant to escape to a summer cottage in August,—no one can deny that, and yet, after spending many years in the city, following upon an early life in the country, I can see this, that the city folk, in summer, are much more restless than the country folk, and really, I believe, in much more need of a change in hot weather. It is natural to long for the free open air sometimes, and city folk really do get so tired of hot, white sidewalks, and glaring walls of buildings, and being penned up in rooms. When summer comes the most of them feel that they must escape for a while, even if it be only for a fortnight. Farm folk, on the other hand, have the beauty of green trees and broad landscapes before them all summer long, and they are busy indeed if they cannot find time for a little rest in the shade quite frequently, and for an occasional picnic or outing as long as fine weather lasts. This is, no doubt, the reason why one so seldom hears any of them express a wish to go away from home in summer.

At the same time, it must be recognized that farm folk do need holidays and change,—the more complete the change the better. People need to do something "every little while," as poor Elbert Hubbard used to say, to make them get away from themselves. If we don't do this we are likely to work out, which is almost as bad as to rust out. We need to forget ourselves completely, now and again, to find our interest centered in other things, to see something "different." If we don't, we find it hard to avoid getting into a rut, and to get into a rut often means one of two things: (1) That we lose keen interests, and become flabby, comparatively non-progressive specimens on the face of the earth,—oysters, not even "lobsters"; or (2) that we become over-inflated with an idea of our own importance, and inclined to put a preposterous value on every little thing that concerns us.

We need to get out in the world occasionally to find our true standing, and to cultivate our admiration for other people.

Now, it stands to reason that the most complete change for farm folk is either to take a good boat-trip, which can sometimes be worked in during the lull immediately after seeding and harvest, or to make a visit to the city.

The last is, perhaps, the more practicable, as it can be managed in winter when work is slack. Besides, winter is really "The" season in the city. It is then that practically all of the good lectures and concerts are "on"; also, at that time, the church choirs are in full force, and really good church music is

always a treat. It is then, too, that the best operas and dramas are likely to be available, and, in these days, folk proclaim themselves very primitive indeed who do not recognize that high-class operas and dramas are distinctly educative. Who that has seen them, for instance, can ever be other than thankful for the privilege of having been present at any of the plays given by the F. R. Benson or Ben Greet Shakespearean Companies, or for having seen Maeterlinck's "Bluebird," Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back," or any of Rann Kennedy's wonderfully elevating productions?

It is well, then, to watch the newspapers, and time one's visit to the city so as to catch the greatest number of real attractions. Personally, when on a trip of this kind, I prefer to stay at a hotel or boarding-house rather than with friends or acquaintances. One is then under no obligation to anyone, and can do as one pleases, go out when one chooses without waiting for anyone's convenience, and so see twice as much in the given length of time. If it is necessary to economize greatly, one can usually (provided one is a woman) find a room at a Young Woman's Christian Association building, where rates are sure to be fairly moderate. By having a friend occupy the same room—and one usually chooses to have a friend along on any such outing—the expense to each will be less still. Breakfast is usually served at eight, leaving the whole long day for shopping, calling on friends, a matinee, and the opera at night.

While the hot August days drag on, then, don't spend your time envying the cottagers on the lake shore, but, instead, plan for a holiday for yourself next winter. Thus you may see things evened up a little better, mayn't you?

JUNIA.

#### Keeping Clothes in Good Condition.

Do you know the value of hangers and cotton covers in keeping your clothes in good condition? If not, try them. Have a pole put up in your clothes-closet, far enough from the wall to permit coat-hangers to swing easily clear of it. Next make factory-cotton covers for each of your daintiest dresses, square at top and bottom, and long enough to well cover the entire dress. Sew across at the top, leaving a hole for the hook of the hanger, and hem an opening down one side, adding buttonholes and buttons for closing it. These covers are more convenient than bags when putting the dresses away or taking them out.

You will wonder how many dresses, coats and skirts may be hung on a very short pole if plenty of hangers are used. You will wonder, also, to see how grimy the covers become in a short time, and will have some idea of how much protection they are to the frocks.

Never put shoes away empty. Either put them on shoe-trees, or stuff them well with paper. They will keep their shape better and wear longer, as cracking of the leather is prevented to a certain extent.

A bottle of cleansing fluid for cleaning dark garments, and a cake of magnesia for light ones, should always be kept on hand. Also, clothes should be brushed free of dust before hanging them away in the closet. Neither spots nor frayed edges should be tolerated.

In short, the whole difference between the appearance of an untidy, down-at-the-heels man or woman, and the trim, well-groomed one, rests upon this matter of well-kept clothes, united with a well-kept person. Frequent bathing, well-attended hair, teeth and nails, with neatly-fitting immaculate clothes, however cheap in quality, invariably mark the real lady or gentleman.

#### WEDDING LUNCHEON.

Dear Junia,—Like so many other enquirers, I come to you for help regarding a simple wedding luncheon for September. Would you please give me the outline of a menu, and let me know whether I should use two sets of knives and forks (dinner and desert) and dinner plates or tea plates, or both?

PLAIN PEGGY.

A wedding luncheon for September

should be very easy to manage, as fruit and vegetables are then at their best.

For a simple luncheon, you might have cold meats—say fowl and tongue—served with a pretty salad; tomatoes scooped out and filled with Waldorf salad (chopped apples, celery and nuts, mixed with salad dressing) and placed on lettuce leaves would be nice. With this course, serve also a pretty jelly, pickles, and bread and butter. Following might come bride's cake and another kind of cake and ice cream; fruit and bonbons; coffee and tea. Olives and salted almonds may be on the table from the beginning.

If you want a hot luncheon, you might begin with hot bouillon, add hot potato croquettes to the meat course, and a hot vegetable.

Certainly, use two sets of knives and forks, as for any luncheon, and plates to suit the amount you are serving.

#### QUERY.

Dear Junia,—I have long been a silent reader of your Ingle Nook, and have enjoyed your helpful chats from week to week. You mentioned not being able to keep from writing and thinking of the war. Well, if I may give you any advice it will be, "Don't try to keep from writing about it."

I am sure that there is no subject that we are any more interested in just now than war, and we readers all like to hear your opinions and compare them with our own. How sad it seems that so many of our brave Canadians should have to die in a foreign land without the satisfaction of knowing the result of their work and bravery.

Well, Junia, as this is my second letter to your corner it must not be too long, as I am afraid that the waste-paper basket, must have swallowed up the first. However, before closing I will come to you with a question.

Can you please tell me to whom I should write concerning the courses of the Macdonald Institute at Guelph? Thanking you in advance, I will close for this time, and be known to this corner as "CANADA FOREVER."

I have no remembrance of receiving a letter from you before, "Canada Forever." Perhaps it was lost in the mails. Very few Ingle Nook letters go to the w.-p. b., because, you see, so very few silly ones ever come to it. Indeed, comparing the letters that arrive with many of those published in the majority of other magazines and newspapers, I am very proud of our Ingle Nook folk. They seem to be quite superior.

Re your question, all information in regard to the Macdonald Institute may be obtained from Miss M. U. Watson, of that institution.

#### A NIGHT IN CAMP.

The following interesting letter has been sent us for publication in the Ingle Nook, by "Greta Jansen":

Some fifteen years ago three London families camped at Port Franks, near the mouth of the Aux Sable river. At that time the river ran for about two miles behind a narrow sand strip that separated it from Lake Huron before it emptied into that lake. This strip was in places covered with small trees, sand-cherry bushes, and other low-growing shrubs; in other parts it was just a waste of sand-dunes of varying heights. Opposite the camping-ground these dunes were rather low.

Our three tents were placed midway between those of the other two families, and all three encampments were pitched below the mouth of Black Creek, a narrow but very deep tributary of the Aux Sable.

In order to reach our camp we had either to row a mile and a half down the river from the village of Port Franks, or else walk a mile and row across Black Creek.

One day in August, Captain Mackie came with his two-masted fishing boat to take the three men and their boys, for a day's bass fishing on the reef at Kettle Point, some eight or ten miles down the lake, thus leaving four women and three small girls to keep house. That year I was the only one among them who had learned to handle a row-boat.

The day was a delightful one, and we

women thoroughly enjoyed the rest from the strenuous fishing and berrying excursions we had been having.

About four o'clock the lake breeze freshened and gradually rose till at seven o'clock a regular gale was blowing. The wind blew the lake water into the river so violently that the current was reversed, and white-capped waves raced up-stream towards the village, carrying innumerable pieces of driftwood that had been loosened by the rising flood.

At seven-thirty Captain Mackie's wife came across Black Creek to our encampment with two lanterns. She said, "I don't see how I'm going to get across that river to put these lanterns on the poles at the river's mouth. Mackie said I was to be sure to hang the range lights, so he could find the narrow channel to-night. Down in the village there didn't seem to be much wind, but I noticed the river was filling with lake water. My arms are so lame with rheumatism I'm sure I cannot row a boat across that awful current."

Being the only rower, I felt I must offer to go with Mrs. Mackie, although I was fearfully afraid to venture in a rowboat when the river was so rough and appeared to be full of bobbing stumps and logs. All went down to the river to see us off. Mrs. Mackie steered as best she could to avoid the floating debris, but it took me twenty minutes, rowing as hard as I could, to cover a distance I usually made in five minutes, with little or no effort.

We pulled the boat up high on the bank and started off over the sand-hills, which here were only ten to fifteen feet high.

We had to go to the lake side of the sand strip to reach the point, because the nearer shore was marshy and thickly covered with vines and shrubs.

By the time we reached the lake shore the clouds had completely hidden the last streak of daylight, so we lighted a lantern in the shelter of a sand-dune—to help us pick our way over the piles and piles of driftwood. We had expected to go along the smooth wave-washed beach, but huge waves were running far inland. We struggled along against the hurricane till we reached the end of the tree-covered sand-hills.

As we stepped out into the open the light went out and we had to return to the shelter of the shrubs to re-light it. By protecting the lantern with an apron we managed to work our way towards the river, where the wind seemed a little less violent. We hung the first lantern and started towards the point of the low sand-strip where the second pole was, but had gone only a few feet when we plunged into a swiftly-running current—the lake waves were dashing clear across the point! We waded on some distance, but soon struck a deep bed of quicksand and had to beat a hasty retreat. I proposed that we should try going on our hands and knees over the quicksand, but Mrs. Mackie said we would only be washed into the river, for the waves would be higher farther out, towards the point.

We returned to the shelter of the trees, and after vainly trying to think of some plan to reach the second pole, the captain's wife said we might as well go back, and hope that Mackie would anchor out in the lake till morning, or else run back in behind Kettle Point.

When we tried to light a lantern for our return trip we found all the matches were wet. Lest we should get lost among the sand-hills we groped our way back to the beach and walked along where the waves reached us. I don't think I shall ever forget that lonely tramp in the darkness and waves. I had always been cowardly after night-fall, and of course I recalled all the stories about wild cats being sometimes seen on that point.

At last we saw the gleam of a bonfire and knew we had reached the crossing place. The others had built a fire to guide us over the river, but the light was so flickering we could do little to avoid the floating objects. We were very thankful when we reached the home bank in safety. We had been gone over two hours.

For fear of frightening the timid members of the party we did not tell that our trip had been a failure.

Soon after Mrs. when we brother's looks that is it? success.

After a to sleep, wondering to find th if the C would like and that piece.

Between a loud "I direction. to hear a you come take us a

As quick where our in-law call bank so I wind had turned to ered to he

Captain all night anchored Knowing of the me ashore. through t dian, who the two Franks. or fifteen late getti son had

When we heartfelt His care fell asleep home in t

Dear J recipes fro I now cor a pattern set in cor you soon,

Renfrew Can any woman who she wants crochet, b pencil on the netwo drawn at that are crochets s before her.

CORKS Boil the minutes. so that th the necks sealing w

TO S If sleepi ing a hot water at i into a J more comf

CR When cro lose their them in co fingers into

TO KE Hang a window, w end dip in screen such fully clean

KEEP To keep from accus toes or po

Homemac made by paraffin o

thoroughly enjoyed the rest from  
enuous fishing and berrying excu-  
re had been having.

At four o'clock the lake breeze  
ed and gradually rose till at  
o'clock a regular gale was blow-  
The wind blew the lake water into  
er so violently that the current  
versed, and white-capped waves  
up-stream towards the village,  
g innumerable pieces of driftwood  
ad been loosened by the rising

Even-thirty Captain Mackie's wife  
cross Black Creek to our encamp-  
with two lanterns. She said, "I  
ee how I'm going to get across  
ver to put these lanterns on the  
t the river's mouth. Mackie said  
to be sure to hang the range  
so he could find the narrow chan-  
night. Down in the village there  
seem to be much wind, but I  
the river was filling with lake  
My arms are so lame with rheu-  
I'm sure I cannot row a boat  
that awful current."

I was the only rower, I felt I must  
go with Mrs. Mackie, although  
fearfully afraid to venture in a  
t when the river was so rough  
appeared to be full of bobbing  
and logs. All went down to  
er to see us off. Mrs. Mackie  
as best she could to avoid the  
debris, but it took me twenty  
rowing as hard as I could, to  
distance I usually made in five  
with little or no effort.

I pulled the boat up high on the  
nd started off over the sand-hills,  
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We had been gone over two

er of frightening the timid men-  
the party we did not tell that  
had been a failure.

Soon the others went to their tents  
after Mrs. Mackie had gone home. Then,  
when we were alone in the tent, my  
brother's wife said, "I know from your  
looks that something is wrong. What  
is it?" So I told her of our poor  
success.

After a while we went to bed, but not  
to sleep, for we could not keep from  
wondering if the boat was trying vainly  
to find the unlighted channel. We knew  
if the Captain missed the course it  
would likely strand far from the shore,  
and that the waves would pound it to  
pieces.

Between one and two o'clock we heard  
a loud "Hallo!" from the Black Creek  
direction. We answered, and were glad  
to hear a well-known voice shout, "Can  
you come with a lantern and a boat to  
take us across Black Creek?"

As quickly as we could we went to  
where our boats were tied. My sister-  
in-law carried the lantern along the  
bank so I could see where to row. The  
wind had fallen and the current had re-  
turned to its normal course. All gath-  
ered to hear the news.

Captain Mackie had decided to remain  
all night in the lee of Kettle Point,  
anchored to a partly-sunken vessel.  
Knowing how anxious we would be, two  
of the men took their rowboat and went  
ashore. After walking several miles  
through the Reserve they found an In-  
dian, who agreed to take one man and  
the two smaller boys back to Port  
Franks. This meant a drive of twelve  
or fifteen miles, consequently they were  
late getting home. My brother and his  
son had stayed with Captain Mackie.  
When we returned to our tent we offered  
heartfelt thanks to the All-Father for  
His care over our loved ones, and soon  
fell asleep. Next day the others came  
home in the fishing boat.

CROCHETING.

Dear Junia,—Receiving many valuable  
recipes from "The Farmer's Advocate,"  
I now come asking some one to give me  
a pattern for crocheting the letter "M,"  
set in cornerwise. Hoping to hear from  
you soon, I remain,

A BUSY BEE.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

Can anyone send these directions? A  
woman whom I know makes any design  
she wants in filet, or square-meshed  
crochet, by drawing it out with a lead-  
pencil on paper. She first draws out  
the network of little squares by lines  
drawn at right angles, then fills in any  
that are to be "thick work." As she  
crochets she keeps the pattern so made  
before her. You might try this plan.

The Scrap Bag.

**CORKS FOR CATSUP BOTTLES.**  
Boil the corks in water for twenty  
minutes. This will make them pliable  
so that they may be easily driven into  
the necks of the bottles. No further  
sealing will be necessary.

**TO SLEEP ON HOT NIGHTS.**  
If sleepless on warm nights, try plac-  
ing a hot-water bottle filled with cold  
water at the back of the neck. Slip it  
into a pillow-case so that it will be  
more comfortable.

**CROCHETED BUTTONS.**  
When crocheted buttons on wash dresses  
lose their shape by much laundering, dip  
them in cold starch and mould with the  
fingers into shape.

**"TO KEEP THE PANTRY COOL.**  
Hang a piece of butter cloth inside the  
window, wetting it and letting the lower  
end dip into a dish of cold water. A  
screen such as this keeps the air beauti-  
fully clean and fresh.

**KEEPING KETTLE CLEAN.**  
To keep the inside of the tea-kettle  
from accumulating lime, boil small pota-  
toes or potato-peelings in it occasionally.

**DUSTLESS DUSTERS.**  
Homemade dustless dusters may be  
made by soaking old, soft flannel in  
paraffin oil all night, then wringing

**For 15 Shots Without Reloading**  
**Remington-UMC**  
**.22 Repeating Rifle**

*Speed—Power—and Accuracy* in every line of this Arm. Pattered after our High-Power Model. Slide-action with no projecting parts. 15 shots without reloading—you simply pump and pull trigger for each shot. The product of our 100 years experience in the manufacture of HIGH-GRADE Arms. Over 1200 individual inspections in the making of this rifle. Targeted by Government and Military experts. Tested under loads far in excess of those we recommend.

**"The Ammunition That Guarantees Your Arm"**  
Remington-UMC Cartridges in all calibres—for all sporting and military Arms. So uniformly superior that we guarantee every rifle in which they're used. Remington-UMC Ammunition insures your Arm.

**REMINGTON ARMS - UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**  
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)  
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.

**WINDSOR FAIR**  
Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3

Attractive prizes offered for high-grade live stock and agricultural products. The big show of Southwestern Ontario. Every courtesy extended to exhibitors, and prize money paid on the grounds at 4 p. m. on last day. Trials of speed. Motorcycle races. Special attractions each evening.

**ADMISSION 25c.**  
GRANDSTAND FREE

F. W. Johnson, President. E. B. Winter, Secretary.  
WINDSOR, ONT.

**The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED**  
will have their next illustrated advertisement in Aug. 12. Last big advertisement was on page 1196 of July 29.

**Mention The Advocate**

them out in lukewarm water the next day.

**TO REMOVE PAINT.**  
To remove paint from window-glass, melt soda in very hot water and wash the glass with it, using a soft flannel.

**News of the Week**

Port Severn locks, at the Georgian Bay end of the Trent Canal, were opened for the passage of boats on July 26th.

Recruits are pouring in at the various recruiting stations all over the Dominion.

A campaign for raising money to purchase machine guns is under way in Western Ontario.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has given Mr. Lloyd George a donation of \$32,000 to be expended in munitions.

British Indian troops, with some regiments of white soldiers, are still making steady headway in the Euphrates Valley.

Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in Britain, and the number is being increased to twenty-six.

Holland's army is being rapidly increased to 550,000 men.

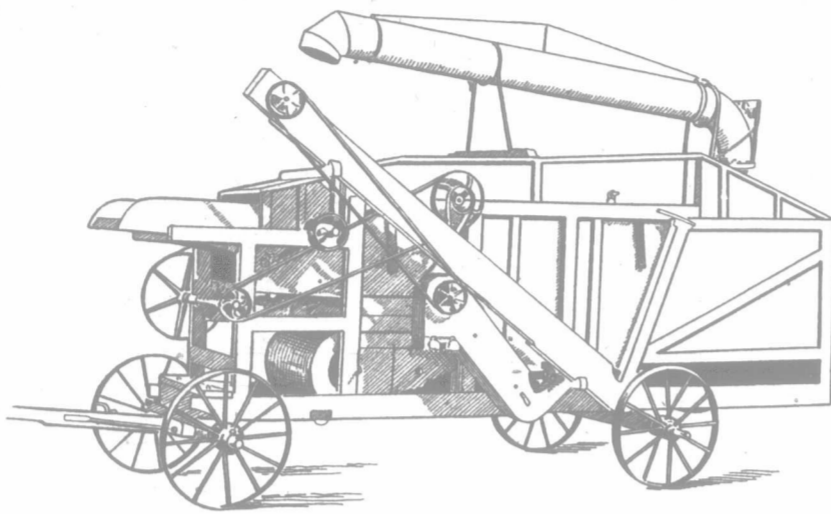
On July 30th French aeroplanes dropped 103 bombs on the Pechelbronne petrol works in Germany—A factory

producing asphyxiating gas was also bombarded.

During the week Ivangorod has been evacuated, and Warsaw may be at any moment; the Russians, in order to save their army which is insufficiently supplied with munitions, withdrawing across the country and devastating it as they go to prevent anything useful from falling into the hands of the Germans. The latter, however, after a brisk engagement, have succeeded in cutting the Lublin-Cholm Railway at Biskupice. . . . There has been some fighting east of Ypres, where the Germans used flame projectiles. If they do not desist the use of these asphyxiating bombs, the French threaten to use turpentine shells, which are very deadly. . . . No important news, at time of going to press, is reported from the Dardanelles.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC SEASIDE EXCURSIONS**  
To Various Points in  
Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island  
Good Going August 13-14-15 and 16  
Return Limit August 31, 1915  
**To MAINE RESORTS**  
Including KENNEBUNKPORT PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, Etc.  
Good Going August 27, 28 and 29  
Return Limit September 13, 1915  
Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

# LISTER IDEAL THRESHER



Made in Three Sizes, for 5 to 12 Horse-power

Why pay \$50 to \$75 per day to some other person to do your threshing when you can buy your own outfit, including power, for around \$500, and can save the outlay the first year by utilizing the power for other farm work? Why allow your fall plowing to be all upset by having to break off in the middle for threshing, when with your own outfit you can be your own master and thresh at your own convenience.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO DEPT. "G"

**R. A. Lister & Company, Limited**  
58-60 Stewart Street, TORONTO

WINNIPEG

QUEBEC

ST. JOHN, N.B.

## Our Serial Story

### "THE CHAPERON".

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

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Chapter VIII.

#### RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

I don't often do things that I have set my mind against doing, but when Destiny lays a hand on one's steering-gear, unexpected things happen.

My idea has always been that, when my time came to fall seriously in love, the girl would be a Dutch girl. I like and respect Dutch girls. When you want them, there they are. There's no nonsense in them—at least, as little as possible, considering that they are females. They don't fuss about their temperaments, and imagine themselves Mysteries, and Chameleons, and Anomalies, and make themselves and their lovers miserable by trying to be inscrutable. You can generally tell pretty well what they are going to do next, and if you don't want them to, you can prevent them from doing it. Also they have good nerves and good complexions, and for these reasons, and many others, make perfect wives for men with family traditions to keep up. That is why I always intended to fall seriously in love with a Dutch girl, although my mother was an Englishwoman, and her father (an English earl who thought England the only land) made an American heiress his Countess.

More than once I came near to carrying out my intention, but the feeling I had, never seemed the right feeling, so I let the matter drop.

A few days ago, I found out that there would never be a next time. I knew this when Bob van Buren spoke of the two girls who were with him at the Prinzenhof on July tenth as his "American cousin and an English friend."

I can never fall in love with a Dutch girl now, for I have done the thing I did not mean to do, and it can't be undone in this world. Once and for all, that is settled, however it may go with me where the girl is concerned. But it will go hard if I do not have her in the end, and I shall if she is to be got; for the men of my blood soon make up their minds when they want a thing, and they do not rest much until it's theirs.

I didn't know at first which was the English girl—my girl with the chestnut hair, dark hazel eyes, and rose and white complexion; or the other girl with brown hair, eyes of violet, and skin of cream. But when I encountered my girl in the sea at half-past six in the morning, unchaperoned except by a foolish runaway horse attached to a bathing-machine, I should have guessed that she was the American, even if there had been nothing in her pretty voice to suggest it.

I am sorry that it couldn't have been the other way round, for my English mother's sake, since my fate isn't to be Dutch. But it can't be helped. I have seen The One Girl, and it would be the same if she were a Red Indian.

I was going to lead up to the subject when van Buren came to speak to me at the Horse Show; but he began it, by thanking me, in the grave way he has, for coming to his cousin's rescue in the morning. I shouldn't have referred to that little business, as she might not have mentioned her adventure; but as she had told the story, it gave me a foundation to work on.

I said truly that what I had done was nothing, but hinted that I should be pleased to meet the young lady again; and thereupon expected an invitation to visit his mother's box. To my surprise, it didn't come, and Robert's face showed that there was a reason why.

"My cousin doesn't deserve that you should take an interest in her," he blurted out. "She is pretty, yes, and perhaps that is why she is so spoiled, for she is vain and capricious and flippant. I wish it were Miss Rivers who had our blood in her veins."

Queerly enough, instead of cooling me off toward the girl, Robert's criticism of her had the opposite effect. I have liked Robert since I took him under my wing during my last and his first year at Leiden. Perhaps it tickles my vanity to know that he has been boyish enough to make me into a kind of

hero, little though I deserve it, and whenever I have been able to do him a good turn I have done it; but suddenly I found myself thinking him a young brute.

"I suppose Miss Van Buren hasn't paid enough attention to your 'High Mightiness,'" said I.

"She hasn't put herself out much," said he; "but it isn't that I care about, it's her attitude toward you. Of course you couldn't help hearing what she said yesterday at the Prinzenhof about the portrait of William the Silent. Because I asked her afterwards if she didn't think it looked like you, she said not a bit; anyhow she had only been joking, and it was an ugly portrait. Then, this morning at breakfast, when I heard what happened on the beach, I told her that perhaps she would have the chance this afternoon to thank you. Instead of being pleased, she answered that she'd thanked you enough already, and she hoped I wouldn't bring you. I tell you, Brederode, I could have boxed her ears."

I must confess that mine tingled, and for a moment I felt hurt and angry with the girl, but it was only for a moment. Then I laughed.

"Served you right for forcing me upon her," said I. "Well, it's evident she's taken a dislike to me. It must be my business to change that, for I have exactly the opposite feelings toward her. Some day I shall make her like me."

"I wonder you can think it worth while to trouble your head over my cousin, after what I've felt it right to tell you," said Robert. "I thought you ought to know, otherwise you would have considered it strange I didn't ask you to our box, as I should have been proud to do; but I was angry for your sake, and said I wouldn't bring you near her. Now, as things are, I don't see how you can meet my cousin. The van Buren blood is at its worst in her, and it has made her obstinate as a pig."

"Heavens, what a simile!" said I; yet I couldn't help laughing. "I too, am obstinate as a pig; and being proud of my Dutch blood, I like her the better for hers, all the more because it's obstinate blood, and it wouldn't be true Dutch if it were not. I tell you, Robert, I'm going to know your cousin—not through you; I don't want that now, but in some other way, which will arrange itself sooner or later—probably sooner."

"I don't see how," Robert repeated. "I was in hopes that she and Miss Rivers, her step-sister, could have been persuaded by my mother to pay us a long visit, and give up an objectionable plan they have. But Cousin Helen-Nell, as Miss Rivers calls her—has been pig-headed even with my mother. I am sure it is not Miss Rivers's fault. She is not that kind of girl."

"Do you mind telling me the objectionable plan?" I asked.

"I shall be glad to tell," said he "and see if you don't agree with me that it is monstrous, though, strange to say, now mother has talked with the girls, she does not seem to think it as bad as she was inclined to at first. She tells me that they are determined to persist, and she thinks they will come to no harm. My cousin has been left a motor-boat by a friend's will. You must have seen it: Captain Noble's 'Lorelei,' which used to lie near the Rowing Club. She and Miss Rivers have come to take a trip through the waterways of Holland, though my mother has learned that their financial circumstances hardly warrant such an undertaking."

"Plucky girls!" was my comment. "Ah, but you don't know all. A young man is going with them, a strange American young man, whom they never saw till yesterday."

"By Jove! In what capacity—as chauffeur?"

"Not at all. As a sort of paying guest, so far as I can understand the arrangement."

"It sounds rather an odd one." "I should say so; but I mustn't make you think it's worse than it is. There was a misunderstanding about the boat. The American thought he'd hired it from the caretaker, and they were sorry for his disappointment. He has an aunt, a Scotswoman of title, who is to be of the party."

"That makes all the difference, doesn't it?—not the title, but the aunt."

"It makes a difference, certainly; but

### The Value of

## Carbonate of Lime

Furnishes the calcium essential for the growth of crops.

Improves the mechanical condition of both sands and clays by binding the materials more firmly together. Sands are made more compact, and with clays, the tenacity of which is largely due to the firmness of the particles, the lime causes the fine particles to adhere to one another, and these aggregations make the soil act like one composed of larger particles.

Corrects, or neutralizes, the acid which naturally forms in soils, especially those rich in decaying organic matter.

Necessary for the useful and beneficial bacteria and other organisms of the soil.

The above is taken from bulletin by Professor Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and this article is given in full along with the opinions of many other experts in booklet, which will be gladly mailed to you on application to the undersigned.

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WEST TORONTO CANADA  
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Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.

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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The United States has this year the largest wheat crop in the history of the country. There are 209,000,000 acres in corn, wheat and oats.

## Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA

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the man may be an adventurer. He's an artist, it appears, named Starr—"

"What, the Starr whose Salon picture made so much talk in Paris this spring?"

"Yes; but being a good artist doesn't constitute him a good man. He might make love to the girls."

"Beast! so he might, aunt or no aunt. She'll probably aid and abet him. I don't know that I blame you for objecting to such an adventure for your cousin."

"Oh, it isn't so much for her—that is, except on principle. But I've done all I can, and my mother has done all she can, so you can imagine what my cousin's pig-headedness is like to resist us both. My mother tells me she could do nothing with her; and the girls are leaving us to-morrow. They go back to Rotterdam, where they expect to find Starr's aunt, and, they hope, a skipper for the motor-boat. Cousin Helen asked if I could recommend a suitable man; but even if I knew one, I should not make it easier for her to flout the wishes of the family."

"Naturally not," said I, with the sort of fellow-feeling for Robert which makes one wondrous kind. And I was sure that if I were Miss Van Buren's cousin, and had set myself against her doing a certain thing, she would not have done it.

"However they are returning to Rotterdam early in the morning, and that being the case, as I was saying, I didn't see how it will be possible for you to meet my cousin."

"I bet that I will meet her, and be properly introduced, too, before either of us is a week older," said I, and then was sorry I had clothed my resolve in such crude words. But it was too late to explain or apologize, for at that instant two or three men came up. The thought of what I had blurted out lay heavy on my mind afterwards, and if it had not seemed a far-fetched and even school-missish thing to do, I would have sent a line to Robert asking him to erase that clumsy and impertinent boast from his memory. If he is stupid enough or awkward enough to repeat anything of our conversation, and give Miss Van Buren the impression that I tried to make a wager concerning her, it will be all up with me, I know.

As it is, I can only hope that my words will go out at one ear as fast as they went in at the other.

Next morning I had made no definite plan of action, but thought that as Miss Van Buren was going to Rotterdam, it could do no harm for me to go to Rotterdam too, and see what would happen next. Things of some sort were bound to happen, and one way or other my chance might come before she started on her journey.

My mother is at Chateau Lillendaal, the place where she likes best to spend July and August when we don't run over to England; but she didn't expect me to join her for some days, and meanwhile I was free to do as I chose.

I was in hopes that I might see Miss Van Buren in the train, if I took the most popular one in the morning; but she and her stepsister were not on board, so I fancied Robert must be driving them back in the borrowed car, despite his objections to their proceedings.

I went straight to the Rowing Club, where I have several friends, and as I knew from Robert that the motor-boat was 'Lorelei' I easily found out where she was lying. The next thing was to go and have a look at her, to see if preparations were being made for an immediate start.

I had forgotten what she was like, but I found her a handsome little craft, with two cabins, and deck-room to accommodate four or five passengers; also I learned from a man employed on the quay close by that the motor was an American one of thirty horse-power. He told me as well, by way of gossip, that a rakish barge, moored with her pert brass nose almost on 'Lorelei's' stern, had been hired, and would be towed by the owners of the motor-boat.

I didn't know what to make of this bit of information, as Robert had not mentioned a barge; but the skylight meant a studio, so I saw the man Starr's hand in the arrangement, and began to hate the fellow.

By the time I had loitered in the neighborhood for half an hour or more, it was noon, and it occurred to me that I might go and lunch at Miss Van

Buren's hotel. But this would look like dogging the girl's footsteps, and eventually I decided upon a more subtle means of gaining my end.

Nevertheless, I strolled past the house; but, seeing nobody worth seeing, I reluctantly turned my steps farther on to a garden restaurant—a middle-class place, with tables under chestnuts and beeches or in shady arbors for parties of two or four.

It was early still, but the restaurant is popular, and all the small tables under the trees were appropriated. Fortunately, several arbors were empty, although one or two were engaged, and I walked into the first I came to.

For a few moments I was kept waiting, then a fluent waiter appeared to recommend the most desirable dishes of the day. His eloquence was in full tide, when a man passed by the entrance of my arbor, hesitated, and went on to the next.

"That is engaged, sir," called out the waiter.

"I don't understand Dutch," answered the new-comer in American-English. "Can you speak French?"

The waiter could, and did. The man—a good-looking fellow, with singularly brilliant black eyes and a fetching smile—explained that it was he who had engaged the arbor, that he was expecting a lady, and would not order luncheon until she joined him.

He sat down with his gray flannel back to me, but I could see him through the screen of leaves and lattice, and it was clear that he was nervous. He kept jumping up, going to the doorway, starting out, and returning to throw himself on the hard green bench with an impatient sigh. Evidently she was late.

An omelet arrived for me, and still my neighbor was alone; but I had scarcely taken up my fork when a light, tripping step sounded crisply on the crushed seashells of the path outside. A shadow darkened the doorway, and for an instant a pocket-edition of a woman, in a neat but well-worn tailor-made dress, hung on my threshold. Rather like a trim gray sparrow she was, expecting a crumb, then changing her mind and hopping further on to find it.

But the change of mind came only with the springing up of the young man in the adjoining arbor.

"Aunt Fay, is that you?" he inquired, in an anxious voice, speaking the name with marked emphasis.

"Oh!" chirped the gray sparrow, fitting to the next doorway. "I must have counted wrong. I saw a young man alone, and—Then you are my nephew—Ronald."

She also threw stress upon the name and the relationship, and, though I knew nothing of the face that lurked behind a tissue veil, I became aware that the lady was an American.

"Funny thing," I said to myself. "They don't seem to have met before. She must be a long-lost aunt."

My neighbor would have ushered his relative into the arbor, but she lingered outside.

"Come, Tibe," she cried, with a shrill change of tone. "Here, Tibe, Tibe, Tibe!"

There was a sudden stir in the garden, a pulling of chairs closer to small tables, a jumping about of waiters, a few stifled shrieks in feminine voices, and a powerful tan-colored bull-dog, with a peculiarly concentrated and earnest expression on his countenance, bounded through the crowd toward his mistress, with a fine disregard for obstacles. Evidently, if there was any dodging to be done, he had been brought up to expect others to do it; and I thought the chances were that he would seldom be disappointed.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Nephew Ronald, as the monster cannoned against him. "You didn't mention This."

"No; I knew you were sure to love him. I wouldn't have anything to do with a creature who didn't. Isn't he exquisite?"

"He's a dream," said the young man; but he did not specify what kind of dream.

"Where I go, there Tibe goes also," went on the lady. "His name is Tiberius, but it's rather long to say when he's doing something you want him to stop. He'll lunch with us like a perfect gentleman. Oh, he is more flower than dog! Tibe, come away from that door instantly!"

**The World's Finest Tea**

**"SALADA"** B 72

Tea out-rivals and out-sells all others, solely through its delicious flavour and down-right all-round goodness.

**\$60,000—In Cash Prizes—\$60,000**

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**Maritime Provinces Exhibition Circuit of 1915**

<b>Halifax Exhibition</b> September 8 to 16 M. McF. HALL, Secretary, Halifax, N.S.	<b>Fredericton Exhibition</b> September 18 to 25 W. S. HOOPER, Sec., Fredericton, N.B.
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All these exhibitions are open to Canada and breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, in addition to participating in the large prize money offered can depend on making many good sales, as the farmer "down-by-the-sea" now has his eye open for the very best—if you have it, and want to sell it, he will want to buy it.

Write the Secretaries, as above, for prize lists and further information.

**"Spot It? Oh dear, No!"**

There is never the least bit of dust from our furnace—it's a Hecla.

Wouldn't that give you constant joy? Air free from fine coal dust! No sticky soot to float about and soil the wall paper, the curtains, or furnishings! And never an odor of gas! The air comes from the registers, mellow, warm and pure.

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**HECLA WARM AIR Furnace**

Hecla owners save coal year after year, because the Hecla has a patented Fire-Pot with Steel Ribs that get wonderful heating with a little bit of coal. This is explained fully in our booklet. You will see it clearly. Send coupon for a copy free. Ask for full advice about any heating problem.

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Send free "Comfort and Health"



**WILLING WITNESSES**

**D**AY by day we are receiving enthusiastic testimonial letters from policyholders whose Endowment contracts are now maturing.

These are our willing witnesses who come voluntarily into court and testify to the good faith of The Mutual of Canada.

No wonder! For they are receiving from \$110.00 to \$190.00 for every \$100.00 invested in premiums, to say nothing of the protection they have enjoyed.

The amount of the return, of course, varies with the term of the Endowment. Don't speculate! Take an Endowment policy and share in the prosperity of

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

**Superfluous Hair**

Should never be cut, pulled or tampered with in any way. Doing so only creates a stronger and thicker growth. The only method of destroying the hairs is to have them treated by Electrolysis. Our operators are capable, and we assure satisfactory results in each case.

**Moles, Warts, Red Veins** and other facial blemishes also permanently removed. Write now for Booklet "F," giving full particulars.

**Hiscott Dermatological Institute**  
41 College Street TORONTO  
Established 1892

**We Want Your Samples**

of FALL WHEAT and FALL RYE

also FLAX and new crop ALSIKE CLOVER

Highest prices paid. State quantity, origin of Fall Wheat and price f.o.b. your station.

Sample Bags mailed on application.

**Rennie's Seeds**  
TORONTO

**For Sale: One of the Best FARMS**

in Oxford County, known as the Davis Stock Farm, on the 5th line of East Zorra, four miles northeast of Woodstock, Ont. Rural mail at the door. Bell telephone in the house. It comprises two hundred acres, a good brick house on each one hundred, one of which is new with all modern conveniences. There are also suitable barns and out-buildings, with good fences; thirteen acres hard-wood bush and good orchard. Terms and price reasonable. Will sell as one farm or separately, with or without crop, implements and stock. For further particulars **APPLY AT FARM** or to M.S. Davis, Rural Mail No. 11, Woodstock, Ont.

**Young Poultry**

Feed Purina Scratch Feed, twice daily, with Purina Chicken Chowder always before them, will mature quickly and lay early. Checkerboard bags. At your dealer's.

**The CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Ltd.**  
Dept. A, Toronto.

The flower had paused to see whether he approved of my lunch, and from the way he turned back a protruding black drapery of underlip from a pair of up-standing ivory tusks, I judged that neither it nor I found favor in his eyes. Perhaps he resented laughter in mine; yet there was something after all in the flower smile, if not precisely what the blossom's adoring mistress meant. Tibe's face distinctly resembled a pansy, but an appalling pansy, the sort of pansy you would not like to meet in the dark.

Whatever may have been his opinion of me, he had to be dragged by the collar from my door, and later I caught the glitter of his gaze through the lattice.

Aunt Fay slipped in between bench and table, sitting down opposite to me, and when the nephew took his old place I had glimpses of her over his shoulder.

She was unfastening her veil. Now it had fallen. Alas for my hopes which the trim, youthful figure might have raised! Her thick, gray hair was plastered down over temples, cheeks, and ears, and a pair of uncommonly large blue spectacles left her eyes to the imagination.

"I began to be afraid there might have been some mistake in the telegram I sent, after I got your letter saying I mustn't come to your address," began Nephew Roland, hastily, after a moment of silence that followed the dropping of the veil. "What I said was, 'Buiten Oord, third arbor on the left as you come in by main entrance, lunch quarter past twelve. Any cabman will know the place.' Was the message all right?"

"Yes," replied Aunt Fay; "but I suffer a little with my eyes. That's why I stopped when I came to the next arbor. I'm late, because darling Tibe ran away just as I was hailing a cab, so I had to let that one go, and rescue him from the crowd. Wherever he goes he has a throng round him. People admire him so much. Down, my angel! You mustn't put your feet on strange gentlemen's tables, when you're invited to lunch. He's hungry, poor lamb."

"I hope you are also," said Nephew, politely; but his voice was heavy. I wondered if he were disappointed in Aunt, or if it was only that the Pansy had got on his nerves. "Here's my waiter. We'll have something to eat, and talk things over as we lunch. There's a tremendous menu for a table d'hote meal—thoroughly Dutch. No other people could get through it and live. Probably you would prefer—"

"Let me see. Potage d'Artois; Cane-ton de Luxembourg; Soles aux fines herbes; Pommes Naturees; Fricandeau de Veau; Haricots Princesse; Poulet, roti; Compote; Homard fraais; Sauce Ravigottes; Salad melé Creme au chocolat; Fromage; Fruit. Humph, funnyly arranged, isn't it? But Tibe and I have been living in furnished lodgings, and we—er—have eaten rather irregularly. I dare say between us we might manage the lunch as it is."

Nephew Ronald ordered it, and another silence fell. I think that he drummed on the table.

"We might as well get to business," suggested the lady. "Does the aunt engagement begin immediately?"

"I—er—there's one difficulty," faltered the young man. "Unfortunately I injudiciously let drop that my aunt was a fine woman."

"Really! You might better have waited till you made her acquaintance. You can't pick and choose in a hurry, when you must have a ready-made aunt, my dear sir. Myself, I prefer small women. They are more feminine."

"Please don't be angry. You see it was like this," I said that, when I still hoped to have a real aunt on hand for my purpose. That was the way the scrape began. I inadvertently let out her name and a lot of things—"

"To the young ladies I'm to chap-eron?"

"Yes, to the young ladies. If they remember the description—"

"You can say you referred to your aunt's character when you remarked that she was a fine woman."

"I suppose so" (still doubtfully). "But then there's another trouble, you know. I advertised in Het Nieuw van den Dag for a Scotch aunt."

I moved suddenly, for a queer thought jumped into my head. The blue spec-tacles were focused on me, and there was a low murmur, to which the man

responded in his usual tone. "No danger. Dutch. I heard him talking to the waiter."

Now, perhaps I should have called through the lattice and the leaves; "Combination of Dutch and English. Half and half. As much at home in one language as the other." But for several reasons I was silent. One was, that it was easier to be silent than to make a fuss. Another was that, if the suspicion which had just sprung into my head had any foundation, it was mine or any man's duty to know the truth and act upon it. So I sat still, and went on with my luncheon as my next door neighbors went on with theirs; and no one remembered my existence except Tibe.

"I've no moral objection to being a Scotch aunt," said the obliging lady. "It's your accent, not your morals, that sticks in my throat."

"The latter, I trust were sufficiently vouched for in the letter from our American Consul here. You can call on him if you choose. Few ready-made aunts obtained by advertisement would have what I have to recommend me. As for a Scotch accent, I've bought Burns, and a Crockett in Tauchintz, and by to-morrow I'll engage that no one—unless a Scotsman—would know me from a Scotswoman. Hoot, awa', mon. Come ben."

"But—er—my aunt's rather by way of being a swell. She wouldn't be found dead saying 'hoot, awa', or 'come ben.' There's just a little indescribable burr—"

"Then I will have just a little in-describable burr-r. And you can buy me a Tartan blouse and a Tam."

"I'm afraid a Tam wouldn't—wouldn't quite suit your style, or—that of any well-regulated aunt; and a well-regulated aunt is absolutely essential to the situation. I—"

"Do you mean to insinuate that I am not a well-regulated aunt?" There was a rustling in the arbor. "Come, Tibe," the lady added in a firm voice, "you and I will go away and leave this gentlemen to select from all the other charming and eligible aunts who have no doubt answered his quite conven-tional and much-to-be-desired advertise-ment."

"For heaven's sake don't go!" cried the man, springing to his feet. "There, your dog's got the duck. But it doesn't matter. Nobody else worth speaking of—nobody in any way possible—has answered my advertisement. I can't lose you. But, you see, I somehow fancied from your letter that you were large and imposing, just what I wanted; and you said you'd lately been in Scot-land—"

"The accent was one of the few things I did not wish to bring away with me," sniffed the lady. "Under the table, Tibe; we're not going, after all, for the moment. And as you have the duck, you may as well eat it."

"Good dog," groaned the stricken young man. If he had not, to the best of my belief, been engaged in concocting a treacherous plot against one whom I intended to protect, I could have pitied him.

Both sat down again. There was a pause while plates were changed, and then the female plotter took up the running.

"I may be conceited," said she, "but my opinion is that you're very lucky to get me. I may not be Scotch, and I may not be a 'swell,' but I am—a lady."

"Oh—of course."

"What were the others like who answered your advertisement?"

"All Dutch, and spoke broken English, except one, who was German. She wore a reform dress, hunched up behind with unspeakable elastic things. You'd make allowances if you knew what I've gone through since the day before yesterday, when I found, after telegraphing a frantic appeal to my aunt in Scotland, that she's left home and they could give me no address. I've had an awful time. My nerves are shattered."

"Then you'd better secure peace by securing me. An aunt in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"A good aunt needs no bush. I mean—oh, I don't know what I mean; but, of course, I ask nothing better than to secure you."

"No; you mean you think you'll get nothing better. Ha, ha! I agree with

**R.M.S.P.**

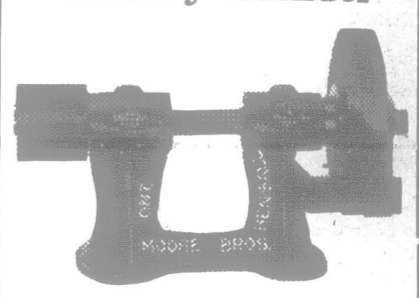
**FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS**

BY  
Twin-Screw Mail Steamers  
FROM  
**ST. JOHN (N.B.)**  
AND  
**HALIFAX (N.S.)**  
TO THE  
**WEST INDIES**

Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.  
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS.

NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX:  
R.M.S.P. "Chaudiere"  
August 13, 1915  
APPLY IN HALIFAX TO:  
**The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,**  
57-59, Cranville Street,  
OR  
**PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd., Agents.**

**The "Little Giant" Emery Grinder**



Weight, 33 pounds.  
Stone, 7-in. diam., 1 1/4-in. face.  
From our agent or prepaid from works,  
**\$7.00**  
**MOORE BROS., HENSALL, ONT.**

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.

**FOR SALE**—First-class 50-acre farm; clay loam; good buildings. Missouri Township, Oxford County, Easy terms. For further information apply: E.W. Bossence, 287 Hale St., London, Ont.

**WANTED**—A young, energetic married man, with small or no family, to work a 130-acre farm until 1st March next. If suitable man a further engagement could be made. Would require references. One capable of managing preferred. Apply to John R. Thompson, Box 235, Guelph.

**WANTED**—Agents to sell full line of nursery stock. Downham Bros., Strathroy, Ont.

**For Choice Scotch Collie Puppies**

Sable with white markings. Also a few good Yorkshire Pigs, both sexes. Apply:  
**EZRA CRESSMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.**

**DURHAM COUNTY FARM**

**FOR SALE**

**HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES**—Clay loam. Mile from railway station and village. Brick dwelling; cedar hedge; row of maples; bank barns; drive house; poultry house. Twenty-acre orchard; ten acres bush. Spring creek. Close to school. Price five thousand.  
**JOHN FISHER & CO.**  
Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ontario

When Building—Specify  
**MILTON BRICK**

Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut.  
Write for Booklet.

**MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY**  
Milton, Ont.

**LOUDEN**

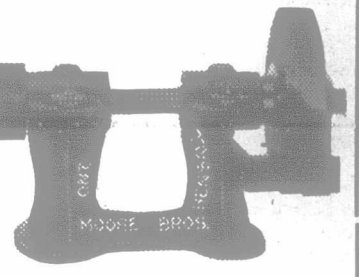
**Barn Equipments**

**SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense**

Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:  
**LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.**  
Dept. 1, Guelph, Ont.



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**Choice Scotch Collie Puppies**  
 with white markings. Also a few good wire Pigs, both sexes. Apply:  
**GRESSMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.**  
**CHAM COUNTY FARM**  
 FOR SALE  
**RED AND FIFTEEN ACRES**—Clay loam. Mile from railway station and village. Selling; cedar hedge; row of maples; bank drive house; poultry house. Twenty acres ten acres bush. Spring creek. Close to Price five thousand.  
**JOHN FISHER & CO.**  
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you. But Tibe and I didn't come here to be played with. You're giving us a very good lunch, but I have his future and mine to think of. I admit, I'm in want of an engagement as a traveling companion to ladies in Holland; but you aren't the only person to whom it occurs to put ads. in Dutch papers. If you'd searched the columns of Het Nieuw van den Dag you might have seen mine. I have not been without answers, and I don't know that I should care to be an aunt, anyway. It makes one seem so old. What I came to say was that, unless you can offer me an immediate engagement—

"Oh, I can and do. I beg of you to be my aunt from this moment."  
 "Tibe to travel with me and have every comfort?"  
 "Yes, yes, and luxury."  
 "A pint of warm milk every morning, half a pound of best beef or chicken with vegetables at noon, two new-laid eggs at—"  
 "Certainly. He has but to choose—he seems to know his own mind pretty well."  
 "I don't think it a subject for joking. That duck was close to the edge of the table. We'd better talk business. Your letter said a hundred gulden a week to a suitable aunt, and a two months' engagement certain. Well, it's not enough. I should want at least three hundred dollars extra, down in advance (I can't do it in gulden in my head) for your sake."  
 "For my sake?"  
 "Don't you see, to do you credit as a relative, I must have things, nice things, plenty of nice things? Tartan blouses, and if not Tams, cairngorms. Yes, a cairngorm brooch would be realistic. I saw a beauty yesterday—only two hundred gulden. No aunt of yours can go for a trip on the waterways of Holland unless she's well fitted out."  
 "I've been admiring the dress you are wearing. It's wonderfully trim."  
 "Thanks. But it happens to be about a hundred years old, and is the only one I have left. As for my hat, and boots—but Tibe and I have suffered some undeserved vicissitudes of late."  
 "I'm sorry to hear that. Of course you must have three hundred dollars to begin with."  
 "By the way, am I Mrs. or Miss?"  
 "You must know best as to—"  
 "I mean in the part of your aunt."  
 "Really!"  
 "Oh, you're neither Miss nor Mrs."  
 "I mean you're married, but you have a title."  
 "That will come more expensive. A person of title should have a diamond guard for her wedding-ring. You feel that, don't you?"  
 "Now you speak of it, I do."  
 "Would you like her to wear a cap for indoors?"

**OTHELLO**  
 "THE WONDER WORKER"  
 TREASURE RANGE  
**CREAM WANTED**  
 We meet any competition for GOOD QUALITY CREAM. We have the experience, the capital and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied. Charges paid. References: Any shipper or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.  
**TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED**  
 Toronto, Ontario

Every 10c Packet of  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
 WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN  
 \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY  
 STICKY FLY CATCHER

*Redpath*  
**is the Sugar**  
**for Jams and Jellies.**

When you pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, you naturally want to be sure that your jellies and preserves will turn out just right. You can be, if you use *Redpath* Sugar.

Absolutely pure, and always the same, REDPATH Sugar has for sixty years proved most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be REDPATH Sugar, in one of the packages originated for REDPATH—

**2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons.**  
**10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.**

*"Let Redpath Sweeten It"*

142  
**CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.**



"Sounds as if she were a parlormaid—"  
 "Not at all. I'm sure a proper Scotch aunt would wear a cap."  
 "Mine's a proper Scotch aunt, and she doesn't." She's about forty, but she looks twenty-five. Nobody would believe she was anybody's aunt."  
 "But you want everybody to believe I'm yours?"  
 "Oh, have a cap by all means."  
 "It should be real lace."  
 "Buy it."  
 "And another to change with."  
 "Buy that too. Get a dozen if you like."  
 "Thanks. I will. I believe you said the engagement dates from to-day?"  
 "Rather. I was going to tell you, I must have an aunt by this evening. She arrives from Scotland, you know."  
 "With her dog. That's easy."  
 "I hope the girls like dogs."  
 "They do if they are nice girls."  
 "They're enchanting girls, one English, one American. I adore both; that's why I'm a desperate man where an aunt's concerned. To produce an aunt is my one hope of enjoying their society on the motor-boat trip I wrote you about. I wouldn't do this thing if I weren't desperate, and even desperate as I am, I wouldn't do it if I couldn't have got an all-right kind of aunt, an aunt that—that—"  
 "That an unimpeachable American Consul could vouch for. I assure you, Nephew, you ought to think of a woman like me as of—a ram caught in the bushes."  
 "I'm willing to think of you in that way, if it's not offending. The Consul didn't go into particulars."  
 "That was unnecessary."  
 "Perhaps. Everything's settled then. I'll count you out five hundred dollars in gulden. Buy what you choose—so long as it's aunt-like. I'll meet your train at—we'll say seven, the Beurs Station."  
 "I understand. I'll be there with Tibe and our luggage. But you haven't told me your name yet. I signed my letter to you, Mary Milton. You cautiously—"  
 "Ronald L. Starr is your nephew's name. Lady MacNairne is my aunt's."  
 I came very near choking myself with a cherry-stone. Long before this I'd been sure of his name, but I hadn't expected to hear Lady MacNairne's.  
 "Forty, and looks twenty-five."  
 Yes, that was a fair description of Lady MacNairne, as far as it went; but much more might be said by her admirers, of whom I openly declared myself one, before a good-sized audience at a country house in Scotland, not quite a year ago.  
 It was merely a little flirtation, to pass the time, on both our parts. A woman of forty who is a beauty and a

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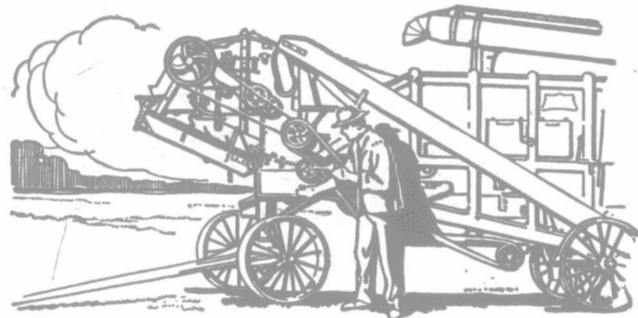
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flirt has no time to waste, and Lady MacNairne is not wasteful. She was the handsomest woman at Kinloch Towers, my cousin Dave Norman's place, and a Dutchman was a novelty to her; so we amused ourselves for ten days, and I should have kept the pleasantest memory of the episode if Sir Alec had not taken it into his head to be jealous.

Poor Fleda MacNairne was whisked away before the breaking-up of the house-party, and that is the last I have seen of her, but not the last I've heard. Once in a while I get a letter, amusing, erratic, like herself; and in such communications she doesn't scruple to chronicle other flirtations which have followed hard on mine, only a short time before the making of this plot in a Rotterdam garden, a letter from her gave startling news: consequently I am now in possession of knowledge apparently denied to the nephew.

A few minutes more and the pair in the next arbor separated, the woman departing to purchase the fittings of aunt-hood, the man remaining to pay the bill. But before he had time to beckon the waiter I got up and walked into his lair.

"Mr. Starr," I said, "I'm going to stop your game."

"The devil you are! And who are you?" answered he, first staring, then flushing.

"My name's Rudolph Brederode," said I.

"You're a d—d eavesdropper," said he.

"You are the same kind of a fool, for thinking because your neighbor spoke Dutch he couldn't know English. I sat still and let you go on, because I don't mean to allow any of the persons concerned to be imposed upon by you."

He glared at me across the table as if he could have killed me, and I glared back at him; yet all the while I was conscious of a sneaking kindness for the fellow, he looked, so stricken—rather like an endearing scamp of an Eton boy who has got into a horrid scrape, and is being hauled over the coals by the Head.

"What business is it of yours?" he wanted to know.

"Lady MacNairne's a friend of mine." "Indeed! But what of that? She's my aunt."

"And Robert van Buren is another friend, an intimate one. He has told me about his cousin's motor-boat. He doesn't approve of the tour, as it is. When he hears from me—"

"Oh, hang it all, why do you want to be such a spoilsport?" demanded the poor wretch in torture. "Did you never fall in love with a girl, and feel you'd do anything to get her?"

This sudden change, this throwing himself upon my mercy, took me somewhat back. In threatening to tear the mote from his eye, what about a certain obstruction in mine?

He was quick to see his advantage and follow it up.

"You say you heard everything. Then you must see why I thought of this plan. I hoped at first Aunt Fleda might be prevailed on to come. When I lost that hope I just couldn't give up the trip. I had to get an aunt to chaperon those blessed girls, or it was good-by to them, for me. What harm am I doing? The woman's respectable; the Consul has written me a letter about her. If you know Aunt Fay—that's my name for her—you know she would call this the best kind of a lark. I'll confess to her some day. I'd have my head cut off sooner than injure Miss Rivers or Miss Van Buren. Afterwards, when we've got to be great friends, they shall hear the whole story; I promise; but of course, you can ruin me if you tell them, or let your friend tell them, at this stage. Do you think it's fair to take advantage of what you overheard by accident, and spoil the chance of my life? Oh, say now, what can I do to make you keep still?"

"Well, I'm—hanged!" was all I could answer. And a good deal to my surprise, I heard myself suddenly burst into sardonic laughter.

Then he laughed, too, and we roared together. If any one noticed us, they must have thought us friends of a lifetime; yet five minutes ago we had been like dogs ready to fly at each other's throats, and there was no earthly reason why we should not be of the same mind still.

"You are going to let me alone, aren't you?" he continued to plead, when he

was calmer. "You are going to do unto me as you'd be done by, and give my true love a chance to run smooth? If you refuse, I could wish that fearful Flower back that I might set him at you."

My lips twitched. "I'm not sure," said I, "whether you ought to be in a gaol or in the school-room."

"I ought to be on a motor-boat tour with the two most charming girls in the world; and if I'm not to be there, I might as well be in my grave. Do ask people about me. Ask my aunt. I'm not a villain. I'm one of the nicest fellows you ever met, and I've no bad intentions. I've got too much money to be an adventurer. Why, look here! I'm supposed to be quite a good match. Either of the girls can have me and my millions. Both are at the feet of either. At present I've no choice. Don't drive me to drink. I should hate to die of Schnapps; and there's nothing else liquid I could well die of in Holland."

As he talked, I had been thinking hard and fast. I should have to spare him. I saw that. But—I saw something else too.

"I'll keep your ridiculous secret, Mr. Starr, on one condition," I said.

"You've only to name it."

"Invite me to go with you on the trip."

"My dear fellow, for heaven's sake don't ask me the one thing I can't do. It's cruelty to animals. It isn't my trip. I'm a guest. Perhaps you don't understand—"

"Yes, I do. Van Buren told me. He mentioned that you hadn't been able to get a skipper to take the motor-boat through the canals."

"That's true. But we shan't be delayed. We have our choice between two chaps with fair references; not ideal men, perhaps; but you don't need an admiral to get you through a herring-pond—"

"Each canal is different from every other. You must have a first-rate man, who knows every inch of the way, whatever route you choose, or you'll get into serious trouble. Now, as you've been praising yourself, I'll follow your example. You couldn't find a skipper who knows more about 'botoring' and Dutch waterways than I do, and I volunteer for the job. I go if you go; there's the offer.

"Are you serious?" All his nonsense was suddenly forgotten.

"Absolutely."

"Why do you want to go? You must have a reason."

"I have. It's much the same as yours."

"I'm blown! Then you've met—"

"Them."

"I've seen them. Apparently that's about all you've done."

"You mean, if I won't get you on board as skipper you'll give me away?"

I was silent. I did not now mean anything of the kind, for it would be impossible to betray the engaging wretch. But I was willing that he should think my silence gave consent.

"They would know you weren't a common hired skipper. How could I explain you?"

"Why, say you've a Dutch friend who has kindly offered to go, as you can't find any one else who's competent for the job. You'd better not mention your friend's name at first, if you can avoid it. As the ladies have been anxious about the skipper, and asked van Buren to get one, they'll probably be thankful it's all right, and only too glad to accept a friend of yours in the place."

"Poor, deceived angels! What's to prevent your snatching one of them from under my very nose?"

"You must run the risk of that. Besides, you needn't worry about it till you make up your mind which angel you want."

"I should naturally want whichever one you did. We are made like that."

"If you don't agree, and they go 'botoring' without you, you can't get either."

"That's true. Most disagreeable things are. And there's just a chance, if you get dangerous, that Tibbe might polish you off. I saw the way he looked at you. Well, needs must when somebody drives. It's a bargain then. I'll tell the girls what a kind, generous Dutch friend I have. We'll be villains together."

(To be continued.)

National Humour.

CAN THE SCOT BEAR COMPARISON WITH HIS NEIGHBOR?

Is there such a thing as National Humour? To test it let us take a typical anecdote from Scottish, English, Cockney, Welsh, Irish, and American sources. The Rev. David Macrae in "National Humour" (Alex. Gardner, Paisley, 5s. net) has provided the world with a handsome and entertaining volume that will become known to many by this simple expedient.

THEY KENT!

In the days of Nelson, someone at a gathering of Scotsmen, said he wondered at Nelson signalling "England expects every man to do his duty," and saying nothing of Scotland which supplied some of the bravest and best men to the British fleet. To which another member of the company replied wittily "Why should he speak o' Scotland 'expect-in'?" England might only be able to 'expect,' but Scotland kent—and kent fine—that every son o' hers would dae his duty. There was nae fear and nae doot on that point.

WHENCE COMES THIS?

Speaking of people who exercise themselves more in puzzling over the origin of evil than in trying to get rid of it, a preacher said, "These people begin at the wrong end. What would you think of a man, who, if he saw a pig in his garden, should begin to discuss the question how that pig could have got in, when the pig is busy all the time rooting up his potatoes? No; the first thing is to drive the pig out. Let us drive sin from our hearts and from the world. Let this be our business here. We shall have a whole eternity afterwards to ascertain how it got in at first."

GRIM BUT CHARACTERISTIC.

At a certain naval engagement, two sailors—one English and the other Irish—agreed to look after each other in case of accident. During the action the Englishman's leg got shot off, and he called to his friend Pat to carry him to the doctor, which Pat readily proceeded to do. Having got some short distance with his wounded companion on his back, a second ball took off the poor fellow's head. Through the noise and din of battle Pat was unaware of this, and continued on his way to the doctor. An officer, observing him at this moment with a headless body on his back, asked him where he was going. "To the dochter, sorr," "The doctor!" replied the officer. "What can the doctor do for a man who has had his head knocked off?" Pat dropped the body in surprise, and, regarding it very attentively for a few moments said, "Sure enough! But, begorra, he towld me it was his leg!"

A LEGAL EXPLANATION.

When some railway bill was before a Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Sergeant Merewether, who led for the promoters, said, "I don't come here before you (as counsel often do) with a superficial knowledge of the country through which the proposed line would pass, for I have fished in the rivers and shot on the mountain-sides of the valley of Edernion, and have read the Twelve Commandments in the church of Llandrillo." "Twelve Commandments!" retorted the lawyer on the other side. "Perhaps you will kindly give us the last two." "Well, the eleventh is, 'Don't interrupt counsel when he is addressing the Committee,' and the twelfth you shall have before you want it, when this Committee gives its decision."

FIRST BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

A child was crying in the street near Charing Cross, when a compassionate lady, passing at the time, stopped and asked him what he was crying for. "Cos I've lost a penny mother gave me." "Ah, well, never mind," said the lady. "Here's another for you," and gave him one. She had not got much further, when she heard the little fellow bellowing more lustily even than before. Coming back to him, she asked what he was crying for now. Whether it was the little fellow's game to make money by crying, or whether the lady's kindness had suddenly suggested to him that he had tapped a

fountain that might be made something more of, he replied, "I'm crying 'cos if I 'adn't lost that there first penny, I should 'av 'ad tuppence!"

THE FATAL ASPIRATE.

A friend of the name of M'Laurin, who was putting up at Charing Cross Hotel, sent the waiter to see if there were any letters for him. The waiter was long in returning, the letters addressed M'Laurin having got into the wrong pigeon hole. "They should have been in 'Hem,' sir; but had been put into 'Hell' by mistake."

A story is told of a pompous manufacturer at a school examination asking a smart boy, "Wot's the capital of 'Olland?" To which the boy replied, "The letter 'H,' sir."

A TALE OF QUEBEC.

An amusing story is told of a gallant Highlander who with his trusty ferrara had wrought havoc in the enemy's ranks at the storming of Quebec. General Townsend, who had witnessed his exploits, saw him, after the victory was won, sit down beside a heap of Frenchmen whom he had slain, wipe the dust and sweat from his brow, and refresh himself with a huge "sneeshin," or pinch, from his Highland snuff-mill. On the return of his regiment to this country the King, who had heard of the incident through Mr. Pitt, expressed a desire to see the brave old Highlander, and, on his being introduced, held out his hand for Malcolm to kiss. Honest Malcolm, unacquainted with the ceremonial of Courts, and thinking that the King was holding out his hand for a pinch, exclaimed: "Here you are, God bless your great Majesty!" and presented the box. The King laughed heartily at the mistake, took a pinch, made Malcolm a lieutenant, and gave him half pay for life.

It seems to us that Mr. Macrae's stories stamp themselves fairly well. And a further knowledge of his collection will confirm the reader in this belief.—T. P.'s Weekly.

In August.

E. F. Miller, in Harper's Weekly. Through all the long, slow, slumbrous afternoon The white cloud crept across the glowing sky, And little vagrant breezes wandered by, Too tired to set the dusty leaves a-croon.

Insistent rose the jar-fly's clamor shrill, Then sank, and all was quietude again; The tall corn drooped in silence on the plain; The grass was brown upon the sun-parched hill.

Within the shade the lazy cattle lay, Late daisies round them nodding sleepily, And all the wide fields seemed like them to be Waiting for the sunset's boon and end of day.

Down where the white road through the valley gleamed, With fiercer heat and light, a swift car swept; It passed; the dust sank back to earth and slept; And listlessly again the landscape dreamed.

It is the custom of a minister in a certain seaboard town to read in church the requests for the prayers of the congregation. Not long ago the minister was absent and a city clergyman, who did not know the custom, officiated in his place. At the usual time the deacon handed the notices to the minister, explaining what was to be done with them. In a few moments the congregation was startled to hear: "A man going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safe return." The notice really read: "A man going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safe return."

Sunday School Teacher.—Can you tell me who dwelt in the Garden of Eden? Little May.—Yes, ma'am; the Adamases.

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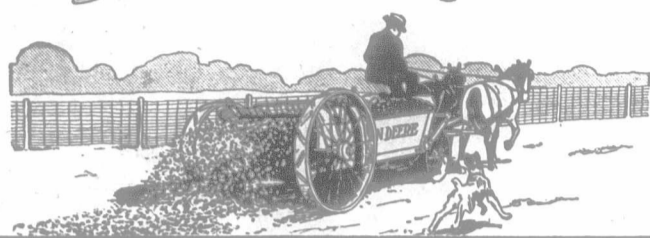
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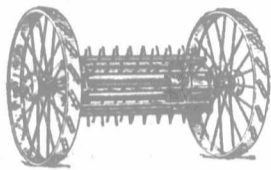
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The Beater on the Axle

4th.—Manure is not thrown on the axle—straw and trash cannot wind around it.

5th.—You get big drive wheels and a low down spreader, without stub axles—that means traction and strength.

6th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.

7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.

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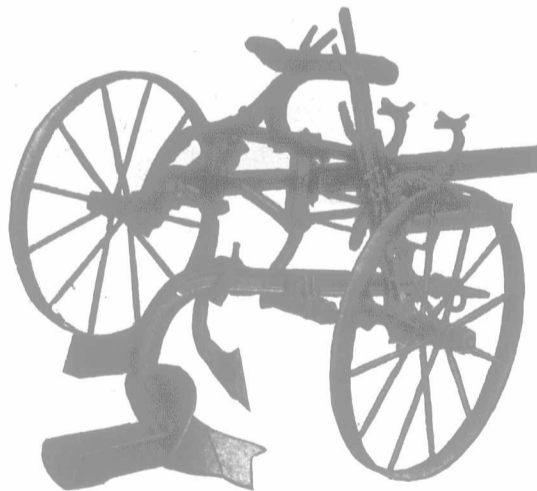
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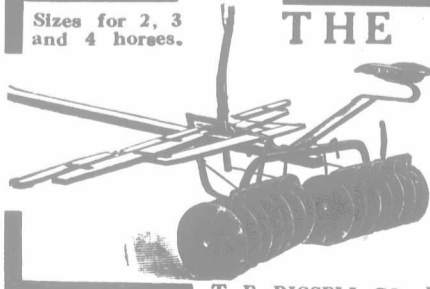


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## Questions and Answers.

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.

#### Black Bindweed.

Will you please tell in your paper the name of enclosed plant, and whether it is considered a noxious weed?

#### A HURON SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The enclosed weed is the ordinary black bindweed, a somewhat troublesome but not considered noxious weed. It yields to cultivation.

#### Cows Chew Bones.

Have a herd of Shorthorn cattle in a very thrifty condition, but cows and young cattle alike are continually chewing sticks of wood, fence rails and old bones. They have good pasture, the run of a swamp and all the salt they want. Can you tell me what to do for them?

G. T.

Ans.—This question has been answered time and time again through these columns. This condition is generally attributed to a lack of phosphates in the system. An application of bone meal or acid phosphate to the land is sometimes recommended. A small handful of sifted hardwood ashes given to each cow twice a week in a little feed may help, or you may try giving an ounce of phosphate of lime in a pint of cold water as a drench, or in a little bran night and morning for a few days. The trouble gets to be a habit when persisted in.

#### Hen House-Lumps on Shoulder.

1. How big would a chicken-house have to be to accommodate 30 hens; also the amount of lumber I would need to build it.

2. Colts' shoulders were bruised on the points last year with a half Sweeney collar, this spring I got a collar fitted but the lumps do not go away. The lumps are about the size of a half an apple, one on each side of the point of the shoulder. Can you tell me how I can reduce them; have tried blistering them without result? They never get sore or raw, but disfigure his shoulders.

R. L. T. P.

Ans.—1. You should allow at least 4 to 6 square feet of floor space per hen, according as to whether they are of one of the heavy or light breeds. A pen 12 feet by 15 feet would be large enough.

2. Seeing that blistering will not remove the lumps it is not lively that they can be taken off. You might try a preparatory, absorbent liniment.

#### Calves—Water Power—Pigs.

1. Would you please tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, why cows with their calves sucking don't come around in the same time as other cows we milk. Our dairy cows are all in calf again, but the ones with calves sucking them haven't come around yet. Is there any remedy?

2. Could a drilled flowing well 1,000 feet deep, with a six-inch pipe, and throwing the water upright out of the pipe about twelve feet, be rigged up so that the force of the water would drive a water-wheel, and then a dynamo, and then have the power run on wires for six miles to run the farm machinery and lighting. How many horse-power would there be in the current? How many ordinary farm lights could be run with one horse-power of current?

3. Which of the different breeds of pigs is the easiest to keep as to feeding and fattening?

J. K.

Ans.—1. Just why this is the case is rather difficult to explain, but it is almost invariably so. The natural instincts of the dam must have something to do with it.

2. The question does not state the amount of water the pipe carries. Even though it ran full, we would not think it could be successfully arranged to do all you require of it. The amount of power developed in horse-power would be very small.

3. We do not know. Each breed has its champions. We cannot recommend one over another.

## Gossip.

Another fair date inadvertently left out of our list published a few weeks ago was Stratford, to be held Sept. 21, 22 and 23.

### A HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE IMPORTATION.

On Tuesday, July 20, there arrived at Burnside stables, owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., from the quarantine station at Quebec, fourteen head of choice Ayrshires lately imported from Scotland. Some of the animals were seen by Mr. Ness the last time he was over, the others were selected for him by Mr. Barr. His selections were good ones, as he knew just what Mr. Ness wanted. The bunch consisted of one five-year-old cow, Heather Bell, bred by John Sloan, Crioch. This is a large, strong cow, of fine quality and good scale, carrying a grand udder, upon which is placed splendid teats. Two four-year-old cows, Woodburn Bready and Bertleth Right Kind, are both cows of grand quality and type. A Brownie heifer of great quality and size, by Scotland Yet, will be heard from later if I mistake not. She and her mate, a sister of Beuchan Spottie, are two grand three-year-olds. There are five two-year-olds, all good ones, the one of Dalbible breeding particularly so. Four young bulls complete the number, and are all spoken for. Mr. Ness could have disposed of a large number of bulls did he have them. One choice lad, a son of Perfect Peace, and in some respects superior to his sire, goes to J. H. Black, Lachute. Robert Leishman, of Lachute, gets a younger one. A bull of grand form and type goes to John Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio, and D. T. Ness secured one of splendid breeding and fit for service. Of this lot of females six head was shipped on the following Thursday to Hugh J. Chisholm, Port Chester, N. Y., along with Beuchan Spottie and a daughter of Auchenbrain Fanny, one year old, for which Mr. Ness received \$2,000 and \$1,000, respectively, from Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Ness lately made quite a large shipment of Ayrshires to Wm. T. Wells, Newington, Conn. Several of this importation will be in the herd Mr. Ness intends showing at Toronto and other fall exhibitions.—W. F. Stephen.

## The Embargo Against Some States Removed.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is advised by Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General and Geo. P. O'Halloran that "the prohibitory order of May 9 last, which has been in force as a safeguard against the infection of foot and mouth disease from the United States, has been amended. This amendment goes into effect on August 2 next, and removes all restrictions, outlined in the order of May 9, against the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The original order, however, still remains in force for all other States in the Union.

"Animals, their parts and products, also hay and straw may now be imported from the States mentioned, provided that shipments of same are not unloaded in any States other than those mentioned. Each shipment must be accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the goods comprising the consignment are the product of the States above mentioned, and have not been unloaded in any other than one of the said States. The inspectors of the Veterinary Director General's Branch have been notified that unless this affidavit accompanies the shipment, entry must be refused. It might be well, therefore, for shippers to pay particular attention to this detail, otherwise they will experience difficulty at the boundary.

"In the case of live animals, the usual requirements of the Department as to quarantine, health certificates, or mallein or tuberculin tests must be observed."

Sergeant—Now, then, don't you know how to hold your rifle?

Recruit—I've run a splinter in my finger.

Sergeant (exasperated)—Oh, you 'ave, 'ave you? Been scratching your 'ead, I suppose!

**Gossip.**

her fair date inadvertently left out of list published a few weeks ago at Stratford, to be held Sept. 21, 22, 23.

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE IMPORTATION.**

Tuesday, July 20, there arrived at the stables, owned by R. R. Ness, of Quebec, from the quarantine station at Quebec, fourteen head of choice Ayres lately imported from Scotland. The animals were seen by Mr. Ness the last time he was over, the best were selected for him by Mr. Ness. His selections were good ones, as was just what Mr. Ness wanted. The bunch consisted of one five-year-old Heather Bell, bred by John Sloan, of Scotland. This is a large, strong cow, of good quality and good scale, carrying a udder, upon which is placed splendidly. Two four-year-old cows, Burn Bready and Berleth Right, are both cows of grand quality. A Brownie heifer of great size, by Scotland Yet, will be heard from later if I mistake not her mate, a sister of Buchanan's, are two grand three-year-olds. There are five two-year-olds, all good, the one of Dalibbble breeding particularly so. Four young bulls complete the number, and are all spoken for. Mr. Ness could have disposed of a number of bulls did he have them. A fine lad, a son of Perfect Peace, in some respects superior to his father, goes to J. H. Black, Lachute, Ontario. Leishman, of Lachute, gets a fine one. A bull of grand form and good udder goes to John Sherwin, Cleveland, and D. T. Ness secured one of good breeding and fit for service. Of the lot of females six head was shipped following Thursday to Hugh J. M. Port Chester, N. Y., along with Buchanan Spottie and a daughter of Brain Fanny, one year old, for Mr. Ness received \$2,000 and \$1,000 respectively, from Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Ness lately made quite a large shipment of Ayres to Wm. T. Wells, New Conn. Several of this importation will be in the herd Mr. Ness is showing at Toronto and other fall fairs.—W. F. Stephen.

**Embargo Against States Removed.**

The Farmer's Advocate is advised by Torrance, Veterinary Director, and Geo. F. O'Halloran that the prohibitory order of May 9 last, has been in force as a safeguard against the infection of foot and mouth from the United States, has been amended. This amendment goes into effect on August 2 next, and removes all restrictions, outlined in the order of May 9, against the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The original order, however, still remains in force against the other States in the Union. The animals, their parts and products, and straw may now be imported from the States mentioned, provided the shipments of same are not unclean in any States other than those mentioned. Each shipment must be accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the goods comprising the shipment are the product of the States mentioned, and have not been unclean in any other than one of the States. The inspectors of the Veterinary Director General's Branch have notified that unless this affidavit accompanies the shipment, entry must be refused. It might be well, therefore, for the farmer to pay particular attention to this matter, otherwise they will experience difficulty at the boundary. In the case of live animals, the usual requirements of the Department as to health certificates, or material tuberculosis tests must be observed.

—Now, then, don't you know how to hold your rifle? I've run a splinter in my leg. (exasperated)—Oh, you've been scratching your head.

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**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Turkeys Die—Dressing Fowl.**

1. I have lost over fifty turkeys this spring at different ages. Some live to be four weeks, some eight weeks, and more died at from one to two weeks. They seem very bright and smart at first. The first symptoms are a drooping of the wings. They fail to eat, and appear to be dozing or sleepy. Most of them are only sick a day. My old turkeys and gobblers seem healthy, and nearly every egg was fertile, but they had a disease last fall like blackhead, but all recovered. Do you think it would be from breeding from them that would cause so many to die?

2. In dressing fowl for a fair, is it necessary to remove the crop and dress them? Kindly explain how to fix them up. State whether head and feet are to be removed.

Ans.—1. We cannot say definitely what is wrong with your turkeys. They may have inherited disease from the parent stock, but of this we are not sure. Are you sure they are free from lice, and have they been kept dry and in clean, well-ventilated pens. Do not allow young turkeys to run through wet grass, and avoid sloppy feed. This is about all we can suggest.

2. Do not draw the fowl. Leave head and feet on. Leave a few feathers around head, and the outer wing feathers.

**Diarrhoea in Hens—Marketing Ducks**

1. Can you tell me, through your paper, what is good for hens that have diarrhoea? A number of our hens are sick and dying. They waste to nothing but skin and bone. Some of their crops are full, and others empty. Is it indigestion, or can you tell me what is good for them?

2. What is the best age to market ducklings for profit?

Ans.—Diarrhoea in fowls is a symptom common with so many diseases that it is impossible to diagnose the trouble unless other symptoms are also given. You mention that the hens "go light." Have you examined a dead bird for symptoms of tuberculosis. It will, if affected, show raised spots, yellowish or whitish spots, or enlarged liver, and tubercles may be found in the lymphatic system. Be sure to keep your pens clean and the hens' watering vessels clean and well supplied with fresh water. Avoid mash or sloppy feed until the hens recover. If tuberculosis is present in the flock, a general cleaning out of diseased birds will be necessary.

2. Generally, when market conditions are normal, at from nine to eleven weeks old. Of course, a great deal depends upon prices. If not marketed before pinfeathers appear, they should be kept until fully feathered.

**Warts on Teats.**

Jersey cow three years old has her teats covered with small warts which appear like flies if standing back from her. They go up on the udder a little. They are not sore. The party she was bought from has another cow affected, and says they are going off.

1. What is it?
2. Is the trouble curable?
3. Will other animals get the warts from her?
4. Will the milker get them?

Ans.—1. Likely warts. If they are scabs, the cow may have cow pox.

2. Warts may be removed by applying butter of antimony with a feather once daily for three or four days, or until they disappear. Some claim to have removed warts by persistent applications of castor oil. Any with restricted necks may be cut off with shears.

3. If the trouble is simply warts, it is not contagious.

4. No.

If it is not warts, but cow pox, it is contagious, and the milker should be very careful. If sure that this is the disease, keep cow separate from others, and allow only one person to milk her. Each time before milking bathe teats in lukewarm water and soap, and after milking apply the following preparation: Sweet oil, 4 ounces; carbolic acid, 10 drops. Mix and apply after each milking.

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Such a woman overlooks the awful plight of a family left destitute. It's a husband's duty to protect his family from want and suffering after his death. A wife who opposes her husband in performing this duty is unfair to him, to herself and to her little ones.

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Three, four and five years of age, prizewinners and champions at Ottawa and Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding. When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well bred, tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap.

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**CLYDESDALES** Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from. I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.

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**Maple Grange Shorthorns** Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.

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**Meadow Lawn Shorthorns** Five Scotch bulls, 16 months old, from good milking dams. Low-set, thick, deep, well formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and scale. You are invited to inspect this offering. Bell Telephone.

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Francis McKenna, Vienna, Wis., April 16, 1915, writes: I have a horse, eight years old, that had two bone spavins, one on each hock. I sent him to a veterinarian and had the worst one operated on, cutting open the bunch perpendicularly with the limb. I let him rest three months. I would not consent to cutting again, but began to try liniment and blisters. I had about concluded to give him away when a friend in Burlington, Wis., told me about your Save-the-Horse, as he had used it with most favorable results. I did so and found it to be all that he claimed. It was the best investment I ever made, as I would not part with that horse now for a hundred dollars in gold.

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Angus Cattle For Sale—Nice young stock of both sexes with good breeding and individual quality. J. W. BURT & SONS, Hillsburg, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Colt—Pervious Urachus—Ants on Turnips.

- 1. How long will a colt live without being allowed air, providing the cord remains attached after foetus has been expelled?
2. What is a good application for a colt leaking at navel?
3. Turnips are being cut off by red ants close above ground. What is a good remedy? F. L. C.

Ans.—1. Unless the enveloping membranes are ruptured, either by the foetus or an attendant, the colt will smother immediately.
2. We can do no better than reprint a portion of "Whip's" excellent article on Pervious Urachus, which appeared in these columns last spring.

Before treatment is resorted to it is necessary to ascertain whether the normal passage is open, as if it be not, and we prevent escape of urine through the urachus, it cannot escape at all, and, of course, death will be the result, either from inflammation of the parts and exhaustion, or rupture of the bladder. In cases where the foal has been seen passing urine by the normal channel, of course no further evidence is necessary, but where this has not been noticed, a small catheter should be passed into the bladder to break down obstructions.

If the umbilical or navel cord protrudes below the abdomen, it should be disinfected with a good disinfectant, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water. When the end of the urachus can be seen and taken up with a forceps, it should be tied with a strong silk thread that has been disinfected in the lotion. Even when the cord is broken off close to the abdomen we can sometimes secure the vessel by holding the colt on his back. When the urachus cannot be individually secured, the whole cord may be enclosed by the ligature, but it is better, when possible, to secure the urachus alone. The parts should then be dressed three or four times daily with the antiseptic until healed. The parts enclosed by the ligature will slough off in a few days, and then healing should be rapid. Clams may be used instead of a ligature, but most practitioners prefer the latter. In cases where the canal cannot be secured as above, some authorities recommend the operation of cutting down upon it through the floor of the abdomen and securing it, but this is a critical, and, in most cases, an unnecessary operation, and one that requires an expert to perform, and also demands careful after attention. Manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary medicines advertise specifics for the cure of this trouble without an operation. It is not our intention to discuss the value of these preparations. In most cases the application of slight caustics or very strong astringents will be effective. Whatever preparation is used must be applied directly to the end of the urachus in order that it may be effective. In order that this may be done, it is necessary to have the patient upon his back, and the dressing applied with a feather or small syringe. A mixture of equal parts of butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh applied with a feather must be taken to not apply this too freely, or to parts other than those upon which we wish to act. In cases where intelligent treatment of this trouble is adopted early, a recovery usually takes place, provided there are no complications, but when treatment is deferred or neglected until the patient has become too greatly weakened, it is often unsuccessful.

- 3. We do not know of any practical remedy for this trouble.

An Irishman was out gunning for ducks with a friend who noticed that although Mike aimed his gun several times, he did not shoot it off. At last he said, "Mike, why didn't you shoot that time? The whole flock was right in front of you." "O' know," said Mike, "but every time O' aimed me gun at a duck another wan came right between us."

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GLENGOW SHORTHORNS For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhocks Prime. WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Shorthorns and Clydesdales Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = \$7500 =. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock L.-D. Phone A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. A. J. HOWDEN, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

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Blairgowrie Shorthorns Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for all who want to buy. Cows, heifers and bulls all fashionable bred. John Miller, Ashburn, Ont. G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdales we have eight imported mares with foals. We can spare some of these, and will sell them worth the money, or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies. Station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis. For sale: A number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Missie Marquis, with calves at foot. F. W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ontario Long-distance Telephone

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**BROOKLIN, ONT.**  
C.N.R.

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 14  
months Imp, Grandam Imp, he is  
a son of the noted sire Right Seat,  
Imp, eleven of his get won 14 prizes  
this years show herd 12 head all by him.  
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shorthorn bulls at a price that will sur-  
vive them. Many of them of a kind to  
thick and smooth with good heads and  
in the market than you are asked for  
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of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding  
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ulls of serviceable age all sold; have  
me good ones a year old in September.  
and am offering females of all ages. Have  
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If you want a thick, even fleshed  
heifer for either show or breeding  
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One of the largest collections of Scotch  
Shorthorns in America. Can suit you  
in either sex, at prices you can afford  
to pay.  
**ELORA, ONTARIO**

(Having bought) out two Shorthorn  
herds puts me in a position to have  
attle suitable in breeding and ages for  
Ashburn, Ont. G. T. R.

ve five young bulls of serviceable age  
will sell at moderate prices. In Clyde-  
re some of these, and will sell them  
ales in exchange. We also have a two-  
Station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R.  
**REEMAN, ONT.** Phone Burlington.

—Herd headed by Nero of Cluny  
S (Imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis. For  
young cows sired by Missie Marquis.  
R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ontario

**Ploughs—Wilkinson**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
U.S.S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean any soil. Steel beams, steel landsides and high carbon steel coulters. Clevises can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—rock elm, long and heavy and thoroughly braced. The long body makes it a very steady running plough. Shares of all widths—specials for stony or clay land. The plough shown turns a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft and narrow furrow at finish. Ask for catalogue.  
The Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Limited  
411 Symington Ave., Toronto, Canada.



No. 3  
Sod or  
General  
Purpose  
Plough.  
25 styles  
to choose  
from.

**Threshermen and Farmers**  
A good Canvas Cover will protect your Machinery and Stacks and save its cost in one season.  
12 x 18, 10 oz. first class duck, \$7.75—other sizes proportionately cheap.  
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., WINDSOR, ONT.  
Belting, Hose, Rope, Pipe Fittings, Tanks and Pumps.  
Write for catalogue "Engineers' Bargains."



**Dairy Shorthorn Bull**  
Fortuna's Gloster = 100584 =, calved March, 1914. Dam Fortuna 13th = 62797 =. Official production in R. O. P. 8626 lbs. milk, 307 lbs. butter-fat in 311 days. This young bull will prove a desirable animal to head a dairy herd. Address:  
**WELWOOD FARM**  
"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"  
London, Ont.

Contains over 35% protein  
Contains over 33% carbohydrate  
Keeps all live stock healthy if fed daily  
**MAPLE LEAF OIL CAKE MEAL**  
WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE & PRICES  
**THE CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LTD.**  
TORONTO & MONTREAL



**SHORTHORNS**  
Present offering—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.  
**Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.**

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**  
Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.  
**KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO**  
Phone and Telegraph by Ayr.

**Oakland-61 Shorthorns**  
For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.  
**Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario**

**SHORTHORNS**  
Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.  
**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.**

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS**  
Present offering 3 choice roan bulls fit for service. High-class herd headers, and females in calf.  
**Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1, L.-D. Phone.**  
Erin Sta., C.P.R.

**SHORTHORN BULLS**  
Females, breeding milkers for over 40 years, reds and roans, best type, quality and size cows milking up to 60 lbs. per day. Prices easy.  
**Thomas Graham R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont**

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

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Swarms of Bees.**

If bees belonging to A swarm and fly into bush, and are found and hived by B, who has rightful claim to those bees? Ontario.

Ans.—The particulars given are hardly sufficient for a definite answer; but the matter is governed by "The Swarms of Bees Act" (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 107). The Act provides that where a swarm leaves the hive the owner may re-claim them, so long as he can prove his right of property in them, and he is entitled to take possession of the swarm at any place on which it settles, even if such place be on the property of another person; but the owner must first notify the owner of such land and compensate him for all damage. There is the further provision that an unpursued swarm which lodges on any property without settling thereon may be secured by the first comer unless the proprietor of the land objects. Also, if the owner of a swarm declines to follow it, and another person undertakes the pursuit, such other person is substituted in the rights of the owner; any swarm which is not followed becomes the property of the proprietor of the land on which it settles without regard to the place from which it has come.

**Impotent Bull.**

I would like to ask a few questions in regard to my stock bull. I only got him this spring, and he was very thin and lousy. He had been wintered out of doors and was very badly kept. He is keen and serves the cows all right, but in three weeks they all come around again. Do you think that by keeping him over and feeding him well he will be all right for another year?

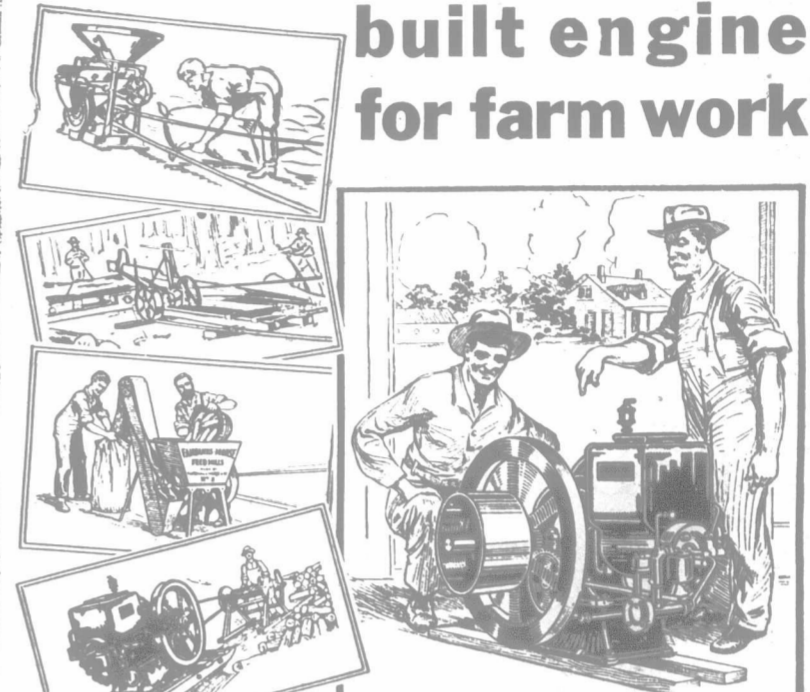
A. E. J.  
Ans.—It is impossible to be certain that your bull will be useful next year, even under the best of care. Many bulls that are impotent when out of condition prove to be all right when brought into good flesh again. Some, however, do not respond to such treatment, possibly because of some physical imperfection, which may be the case with your bull. In any case it will pay you to get the bull in good condition before you sell him. Feed liberally on such feeds as ground oats, bran, and clover hay, with turnips when available. See that he gets plenty of exercise; a run on good pasture at night would be good treatment for him. Such care should put him in good order before winter sets in, when he can be again tested. If he proves to be impotent still, there is little hope that he will ever be useful to you, and it will hardly pay you to winter him. There may be something wrong with the cows. Contagious abortion sometimes takes this form.

**Horses on Railway.**

One night last fall my horses got through the railway's gate on my farm, and three of them were killed. The latch on the gate would go past the steeple in the post and hook on the other side of the steeple when you closed the gate up tight to the post. I was through the gate the evening before about four o'clock and am sure I closed the gate, but could not swear whether the hook went into the steeple or over it. I was the last one of my family through the gate that day. The horses were killed the following morning about four o'clock by a light engine above the curve, but could be seen for about 80 rods. The engineer did not whistle for any of the crossings, or for the curve, and he did not know he had killed the horses until the next morning when he was told by another engineer. I have heard that the farmer is not responsible for the gates until he applies to the company for a padlock. Can I claim damages for my horses? Who is responsible for the gates, providing the farmer is sure he shut them?  
Ontario.  
FARMER.

Ans.—We think that you are in a position to recover damages from the company. The burden would be on them to prove that you closed the gate in a negligent manner. They could hardly do that. On the other hand, it was their duty to furnish the gate with a proper fastening. Proceedings to recover should, of course, be taken promptly, as required by the Railway Act.

**It takes a sturdy well-built engine for farm work**

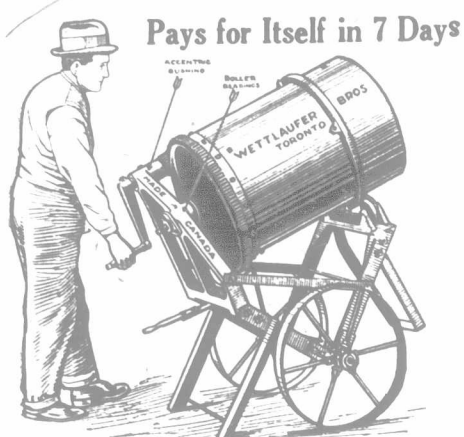


Constantly hauled from place to place, one day working light, the next laboring at full capacity—chugging away in heat or cold, in damp weather or dry, roughly handled—often neglected.  
It isn't every engine that can stand up under such a strain—year after year—with little or no need for repairs.  
Yet there are hundreds of just such incidents in the life of the average.

**Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engine**  
That's what it is built for—hard, heavy work at many jobs.  
And consider this—of the 160,000 F-M Engines built during the past 25 years more than 90% are still earning money for their owners.  
The engine pictured above is a full 5 h.p. F-M Farm Engine. Price \$150.00, less skids, f.o.b. Toronto factory.  
Fully described in "Power on the Farm" an interesting booklet for farmers. Sent free on request. Address  
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**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited**  
MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO  
ST. JOHN QUEBEC WINNIPEG  
HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON VANCOUVER  
CANADA'S DEPARTMENTAL HOUSE FOR MECHANICAL GOODS

**The Auld Herd**  
Our Herd consists of the following families: Orange Blossoms, Wimple, Jilt, Roan Lady, Kilblean Beauty, Missie, Broadhooks, Rosebud, Secret, Victoria, Cecilia, and is headed by Sylvian Power Bandsman Commander  
Burnbrae Sultan Broadhooks Ringleader  
Our address has been changed to  
**A. F. & G. AULD, R. R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.**

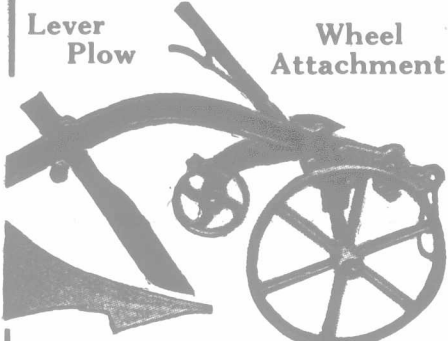
**Northlynd R. O. P. Shorthorns and Jerseys**  
For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clair = 84578 = a Clara-bred son of Waverley. Several of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records is our specialty.  
**G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW P. O., ONTARIO, WESTON STATION.**  
Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable.  
**G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, Ontario**



**Pays for Itself in 7 Days**  
Mixing concrete with this 1915 Model Hand Mixer saves you time, labor and money. You get a better mix with less cement. Write for catalogues.

**WETTLAUER BROS.**  
Improved Concrete Machinery  
178A Spadina Avenue TORONTO, ONT.

**THE DICK**



will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.  
**DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS**  
Bolton, Ontario

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

**Maple Grove Holsteins**

If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

**H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock**

**HOLSTEINS**

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korn-dyke. Females any age.

**R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.**

**The Maples Holstein Herd**

Offers bull calves from sisters of Calumity Show Mechtildie, at 2 years 15,000 lbs. milk, 722 lbs. butter, R.O.P. 24.45 lbs. butter 7 days at 3 years. All calves sired by Canary Hartog. Two nearest dams 29.89 lbs. butter 7 days, two grand-dams average 115 lbs. milk in one day. Write: **Walburn Rivers, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

**RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS For Sale.** One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont.** Manchester, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell Phone

"Pa, what is an interesting conversationalist?"  
"One who knows all about what's in the books that you've been too lazy or too indifferent to read for yourself, my boy."

**Gossip.**

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS.**

The old-established and ever-popular herd of richly-bred and high-record Holsteins known as the Riverside herd, owned by John W. Richardson, of Caledonia, Ont., was never stronger numerically than now, and never was it so full of high-producing blood. Many of the older animals are daughters of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, who has 21 R. O. M. daughters and 12 proven sons. Daughters of theirs now doing duty in the herd are by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose two-year-old daughters in R. O. P. tests range from 11,000 to 14,000 lbs. milk, and 450 to 550 lbs. butter, and his four-year-old daughters in same test range from 14,000 to 17,000 lbs. milk and 685 to 717 lbs. butter. These again were bred to Prince De Kol Posch, who has 10 R. O. M. daughters as two-year-olds running up to 18.93 lbs. in seven days, and 78.36 lbs. in thirty days. Four-year-old daughters of his have made up to 28.42 lbs. butter in seven days. These again bred to the present stock bull, King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, are producing most satisfactory results. As yet only two of his daughters have been tested. Pontiac Sarcastic Lass as a two-year-old made 15.62 lbs. Johanna Korndyke Mercedes of Riverside at 23 months of age made 13.31 lbs. The records of his dam and her daughter, with those of his sire's dam and granddam, average for the four 33.60 lbs. Again on his dam's side he is a brother of the first cow that made 38 lbs. butter in seven days and 150 lbs. in thirty days. Sired by this bull, and out of the cows with the breeding mentioned, is the kind of blood carried in the veins of the young herd—headers that are offered for sale in this noted herd. Young bulls whose dams have records ranging from 24 to 28.42 lbs., and young bulls who have sisters milking up to 104 lbs. a day. In females there are 24 heifers between one and two years of age, bred exactly the same as the young bulls. Write or phone Mr. Richardson your wants.

**Growers Take a Risk With Cheap Seed Corn.**

Bad germination in seed corn, combined with prolonged cold weather at time of planting, has been the cause of much disappointment this season to silage growers. The seed-corn growers of South-western Ontario were almost equally disappointed through being unable to find a market for their thoroughly dried corn of strong vitality. Many samples were taken by seed inspectors, and the investigations made indicate clearly that at least 75 per cent. of the cause for a poor stand can be traced to the growers buying low-priced seed. Unfortunately, high-priced seed is not always a guarantee of high quality, but low-priced seed is possible only with corn that has had no special care in curing for seed. The farmer who gets \$1.50 per bushel of 70 pounds on the ear for corn taken out of his corn-crib in the spring has more profit than the farmer who receives \$2.50 a bushel of 70 pounds on the ear for corn that has been kiln-dried or rack-dried in special corn-drying buildings. If harvested in dry weather and kept in narrow cribs through the winter, the cheap corn may give a fairly satisfactory stand of plants with thick seeding and good soil and weather conditions. But too many farmers have learned to their sorrow the very serious risk they take in using corn wintered in this way. It is always advisable for growers to procure seed corn on the ear, as during moist weather shelled corn in transportation or storage will absorb moisture, and mold within a very few days, thus destroying its vitality.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The date of the Lucknow fair was inadvertently omitted from our list recently published. It will be held Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

"Father, did mother accept you the first time you proposed to her?"  
"Yes, my dear, but since then any proposal that I have ever made she has scornfully rejected."

**Making Waste Land Produce Big Crops**

A field that is full of stumps and boulders is virgin soil—full of fertility. Nearly every farm has such a field—always considered waste land—good only for pasture.

Blow out the stumps—blast the boulders and plant it—you will find that your present stump patch will produce the biggest crop.

C.X.L. Stumping Powder will clear your land quicker and cheaper than is otherwise possible.

Use C.X.L. for ditching, breaking-up hard pan, planting fruit trees, grading, etc. Safe as gun-powder.

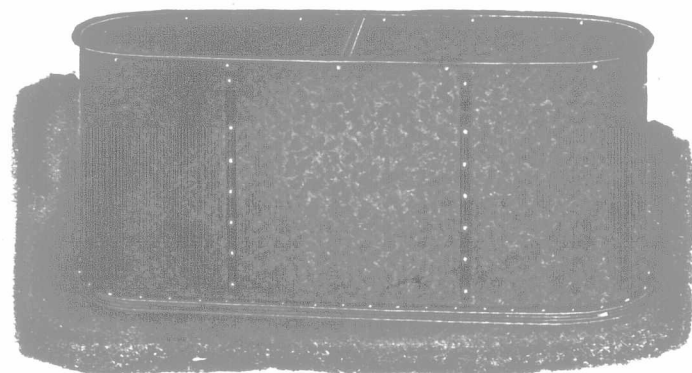
Send for free book "Farming with Dynamite"—it's full of information valuable to every farmer.

Big Money for you in Agricultural Blasting. Write for Proposition.

**Canadian Explosives Limited**  
1806 Transportation Building  
Montreal  
Western Office, Victoria, B.C.



**KEEP MILK COOL**



An absolute necessity and economy. You can best keep the milk cool with a

**WAYNE STEEL TANK**

Do not buy wooden tanks or build concrete ones until you have investigated the Wayne Steel Tank. The Wayne Tank is moderate in price and has twice the life of a wooden tank and many advantages over cement. If your dealer does not handle the Wayne, let us hear from you direct. We guarantee quick delivery.

**WAYNE OIL TANK & PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED**  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

**King Segis Walker** whose dam, granddam and great granddam have records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed. I have for sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo.  
**A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

**D. C. FLATT & SON**

R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. Long-distance Phone

**HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms** For Sale—cows and heifers in calf to our great herd King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, write us. We have some splendid bull calves.  
**F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.**

**LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Bronte, Ont.** Breeders of High-Class Holsteins

**E. F. OSLER, Prop.** Offer for sale some choice young stock of both sexes. **T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.**

**HOLSTEINS** Do you want a young herd header backed up by generations of record-makers, g. sons of an ex-world champion? If so, write me.  
**C. E. KETTLE, Wilsonville P.O., Ontario**  
Long-distance telephone from Waterford

**Brampton Jerseys** We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**



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os and boulders  
early every farm has  
waste land—good

oulders and plant it—  
mp patch will produce

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**BEST ON EARTH**

**WATCH FOR THE TRADE MARK AND KNOW WHAT YOU GET**

**FREEMAN'S FERTILIZERS**

A SPECIAL FORMULA FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.

Do not buy a "A Pig in a Poke."

Send for booklet showing just what Fertilizer you should use and the exact composition of it. Your copy will be sent for a post card.

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd.  
222 HUNTER ST. E.  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



**Make it better-use Windsor Cheese salt**  
(Made in Canada)<sup>159</sup>

**HINMAN THE UNIVERSAL MILKER**

Made in Canada

THE HINMAN is a PRACTICAL success, as well as technical. It has been for about eight years. Don't experiment, buy a PRACTICAL MACHINE, THE HINMAN. See the HINMAN in the MODEL BARN at Toronto Exhibition.

Price \$50.00 per unit.  
H. F. BAILEY & SON,  
Sole Manufacturers for Canada,  
Galt, Ont., Can.  
Dept. H

**CREAM**

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

**Silverwoods Limited**  
LONDON, ONTARIO

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

**HIDES, WOOL, &c.**

JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED  
TORONTO

**Mention Advocate.**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Damaged Stock.**  
If a hired man is sent after the cows and he gets angry with them and throws a stone and cripples one of them or breaks a leg, is he responsible for the damage done to stock, and can such damages be kept out of his wages?

G. H.  
Ans.—If it can be proven that the hired man wilfully damages the stock, or in a rage so injures them, he is responsible, and if the amount can be agreed upon it may be kept out of his wages or arranged between the parties.

**Who May not Drive Motor Vehicles.**  
Can a person under eighteen years of age run an auto on the public highways? I am told I am liable to be fined for allowing my car to be run by persons under eighteen years. Am I liable or not?

Ontario. FARMER.  
Ans.—You are. Sections 13 and 14 of the Ontario Motor Vehicle Act expressly states that no person under the age of eighteen years, and no intoxicated person, shall drive a motor vehicle. For this offence the penalty is a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$20.

**Bloody Milk.**  
I bought a registered Holstein heifer. She calved in November. The milk was used through the winter, but when we began to separate the milk in the spring we found it bloody. It is not stringy nor lumpy, but the clear blood remains in the separator after each milking. Does this indicate tuberculosis? If not what is it, and what can be done?

J. A. A.  
Ans.—Bloody milk is due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the udder. In many cases it is congenital, but may be the result of many causes, one of which is tuberculosis. An injury to the udder, chasing by dogs, or too much rich food, causing congestion, are other causes which may operate to rupture these blood vessels. Very probably your heifer is only suffering from temporary derangement. Bathe the quarter often with cold water, and give her one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily until blood ceases to appear. If she becomes constipated, give one pint of raw linseed oil.

**Buffalo Moth.**  
I am sending under separate cover a small box containing a few insects we found in considerable numbers in a house we moved into last spring. We have not found anyone who can tell us what they are, and we would be very grateful if you would enlighten us through your columns.

H. R. C.  
Ans.—These insects are known as buffalo moths, or more correctly as carpet beetle. The small insects enclosed were the larvae or the young of the beetle. They may be found in cracks or crevices of the floor, in carpets, rugs, or in garments that are not being used. Common salt sprinkled freely on the floor or underneath the edges of the carpet is said to reduce their ravages very materially. However, carpets should be taken up from time to time and thoroughly beaten and sunned. If there are cracks or crevices in the floor, fill them with plaster of Paris mixed with water, or with putty. Garments that are being destroyed by these insects can be put into a trunk or chest and fumigated with carbon bisulphide. A saucer containing some of this substance should be put on top of the clothes and the fumes will go downward and exterminate the pest. It should be remembered that carbon bisulphide is very inflammable, and should not be brought into contact with fire under any circumstances. It is furthermore recommended that rugs or garments should be moistened with benzine to keep the pests away, and it should also be remembered that benzine is inflammable, and should not be brought into contact with fire. A thorough cleaning will be necessary to rid the house of this pest, and afterwards it may be checked by trapping the young in woollen rags, which may be burned.

**ELEVATES GREEN CORN INTO THE HIGHEST SILO**

or will blow dry straw 60 feet up into and across the barn.  
Handles either corn or straw equally well the only successful combination machine, of this capacity made in Canada.

**Wilkinson Climax "A" Mounted Pneumatic Ensilage and Straw Cutter**

Capacity limited only by amount of material that can be got to the machine. Requires less power than any other machine of the same capacity. No lost power.  
13-inch mouth, rolls raise 8 inches and set close to the knives, making a solid, compact cutting surface.

Direct pneumatic delivery, no worm gears or special blower attachment.

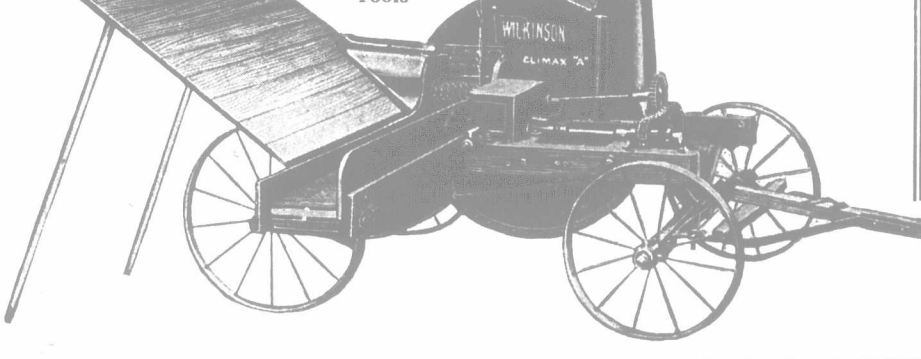
The knife wheel also carries the fans. No lodging on wheel arms, everything cut, wheel always in balance.

Supplied with necessary pipe and elbows, pipe rack, set of extra knives, tools, etc.

ASK FOR NEW BOOKLET

**The Bateman - Wilkinson Co., Limited**  
418 Symington Ave., Toronto, Canada

Wilkinson and Iron Age Farm, Garden and Orchard Tools



- Friction drive.
- Reverses instantly.
- Babbitted bearings.
- Steel slat feed run set low.
- Straight, flat, thin knives, easy to sharpen, takes less power to operate.
- Knife has inward shear cut.
- Heavy knife wheel with fans cast into it.

**Humeshaugh Ayrshires**  
We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best imported and home-bred females, which we offer at good value for quick sale.  
**Alex. Hume, & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R.No.3**

**Glenhurst Ayrshires**  
For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60-lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.  
**James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.**

**Sunny Hill Holsteins**  
Present offering: two choice bull calves from tested dams four and five months old, sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. 158 A. R. O. daughters.  
Both calves are good individuals. Price \$75 each for quick sale.  
**WM. A. RIFE HESPELER, ONT.**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires**  
Are a combination of show-yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.  
**Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.**

**HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES**  
Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.  
**F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ontario, Co., Ontario.**

**Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs**  
Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England  
We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering one hundred Oxford range rams and 80 yearling ewes and ewe lambs. All registered, prices reasonable.  
**HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2, GUELPH, ONT.**  
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph.  
Long-distance phone in house.

**ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM**  
**Angus, Southdowns, Collies**  
Special By champion rams, fitted show individuals and flocks.  
**Robt. McEwen, :: Byron, Ontario**

**Oxford Down Sheep**  
"The Champion Oxford Flock of America"  
Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Fairs. Present offering:—75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes (some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which will make excellent flock-headers. Consult us before buying.  
**PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, Ontario**

**Shropshires and Cotswolds** for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st of August. Prices very reasonable.  
**JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.**  
Claremont, C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

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est keep the milk cool with a **TANK**

til you have investigated the Wayne and has twice the life of a wooden does not handle the Wayne, let us

**COMPANY, LIMITED**  
ARIO

ddam and great granddam have lbs., the greatest producing and le some of his Sons combining ing Walker, the greatest trio of ighter with her first calf has just

Photo.

**OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

**CATTLE**

dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and days. There are more cows in a day than any other heifers for sale.

**SON**

T. Long-distance Phone

ows and heifers in calf to our great herd Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King acs and King Isabella Walker, son of cs, write us. We have some splendid heifers for sale.

St. Catharines, Ont.

breeders of **High-Class Holsteins**

of both sexes. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

ou want a young herd header backed y generations of record-makers, g sons ex-world champion? If so, write me.

ille P.O., Ontario

from Waterford

Sales were never more abundant. Our y test never did better. We have some from record of Performance cows. These or any show ring.

**BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

You Can Save Time and Labor for Yourself by Purchasing a

# HOG MOTOR

Our Claim: "With the Motor each and every farmer can successfully feed pigs"

THESE machines are in use in Great Britain, every State in the Union, each Province in Western Canada, 400 in Saskatchewan, and for over two years a number have been in use in Ontario, two being on the farms of Anson and Noah Brubacher at St. Jacobs.

These machines have so completely satisfied the owners and users that, after having held a series of investigations of results of using the Motor, we have decided to enter upon a genuine selling campaign throughout Ontario, with the intention of selling one or more Motors to every farmer or hog feeder.

A twelve months' test by any feeder will convince him there is no other successful method of feeding pigs during winter than by the Motor.

By the use of the Motor the pig feeder finds pig feeding just as pleasant and profitable during the winter season as in summer; the Motor controlling the feeding, thus preventing gorging, thereby eliminating stomach trouble and rheumatism.

Those who have used the Motor for a couple of winters say the machine reduces feeding to a science.

It is possible to have hogs feeding on the Motors several days without even looking at them, and in busy times or when from home the usefulness of the Motor can be appreciated.

Our price, \$42.50, for the Motor, f.o.b., Galt, makes it within reach of every farmer, but owing to greatly increased cost of material the price will be \$45.00 commencing October 1st. You can see the Hog Motor in operation on a farm at Listowel, and if desirous of investigating its merits, make the trip as early as possible, and order your Motor for delivery in time for the new crop.

Figure out the loss to yourself and neighbors by hogs crippling during the winter the past five years.

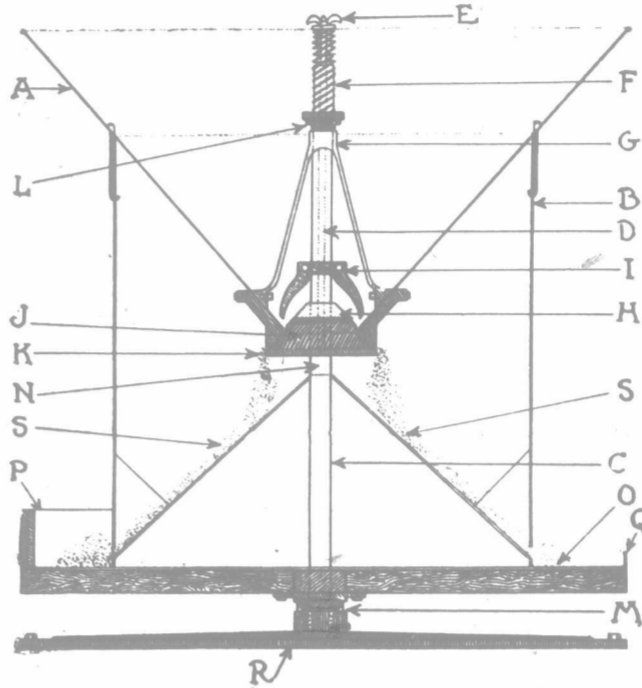
Figure out the number of hogs you would now be keeping were it not for stomach troubles during the cold season; you will decide to buy a Motor just as soon as this has been done.

A Motor to each Ontario farmer will mean 25% more pigs for the summer of 1916, and the country will need them.

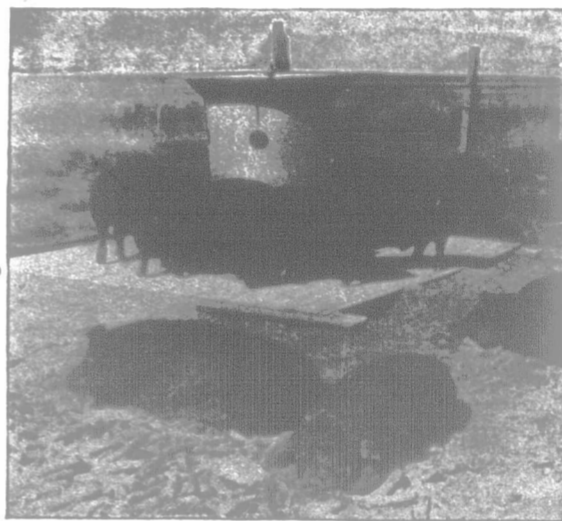
All shipments made at \$42.50 per Motor f.o.b. Galt, Ont.

Address all correspondence to

**THE CANADIAN HOG MOTOR CO., LIMITED,**  
Listowel, Ont.



Showing the interior of the Hog Motor.



The only way to insure healthy hogs during winter.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Seed Corn.

Kindly say will corn that is good seed for planting now, germinate a year hence if it is kept in a dry place?

Ans.—Yes.

### Cider Vinegar

I have a barrel of cider that has worked too much for cider. Could you tell me how to make it into vinegar?

F. S. R.

Ans.—Keep the bung out of the barrel. A cotton wad might be placed in to prevent rapid evaporation. Add an ordinary yeast cake for every five gallons of cider to hasten fermentation. Dissolve the yeast cake in a cup of water before adding. When fermentation is complete add mother of vinegar, which may be obtained by mixing old vinegar and hard cider in a shallow, uncovered crock, and keeping at a temperature of 80 degrees F. In a few days a scum will form on this. This gelatinous coating is mother of vinegar, which should be placed on the surface of the cider in the barrel.

### Strawberries Die.

Last fall I set out some strawberry plants, and on account of the open winter the larger half of them winter-killed. What are left now are dying (or, rather, a good share of them). On pulling them up I find that the roots are dead, and there appears to be a number of small, white worms, about half the size of a needle and about a quarter of an inch long working in them.

1. Is that what is killing them?
2. What can be done to kill the worms if that is the cause of the plants dying?
3. What causes the buds to break over and die? There appeared to be something girdling them just before they open. I might say that the ground these strawberries were on had barley last year and turnips the year before. Before that it was an old garden spot.
4. Would that have anything to do with the worms being there?

A. S. B.

Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 4. So far as one can judge from A. B.'s letter, the death of the strawberry plants that survived the winter should be attributed to the injurious effect of the winter on the roots, and possibly to the soil not being well adapted for growing strawberries. There is a great deal of winter injury, not only to plants like strawberries, but also to fruit trees that does not make itself evident until later in the season, and especially until after a period of drought such as we had this year in June. Without having a chance to see the small worms found on the roots, I should judge that these were merely some of the worms that commonly live in the dead and decaying roots of plants, but that do little or almost no damage to healthy plants.

The girdling of flower stems and the breaking over and dying of these before the blossoms open are the result of attacks by the Strawberry Weevil, a very tiny snout beetle, dark brown or grayish-black in color, and about one-tenth of an inch long. The female lays her eggs in the blossom, and, where the little grub on hatching feeds upon the pollen. The stem is cut to prevent the further development of the flower. This is our worst strawberry insect pest. Fortunately, natural forces do much to control it, so that it is not troublesome every year. Keeping the strawberry plantation clean and rotating it if possible so that only two crops are taken off the same ground, will help to control the pest. Imperfect varieties are seldom much attacked, so that the planting of a considered proportion of these will tend to lessen the total injury. It is claimed that spraying the plants heavily a week or two before blossoming with three pounds of arsenate of lead to forty gallons of Bordeaux mixture will help to control the weevil. We have not, however, had a chance to test this remedy.

The value of mulching strawberry plants heavily with straw has been very evident in Norfolk county this year. Our work here during the summer has enabled us to see the benefit of this very clearly. It is not, however, a remedy for weevils.

L. CAESAR.

## IMPROVED Yorkshires

FOR SALE—Young sows just being bred, also a few choice pigs, both sexes, 12 weeks old (only a few left). All will be registered.

**WELDWOOD FARM**  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
London, Ontario

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**  
Champion herd at Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale.  
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario

**Elmfield Yorkshires** A few young sows bred, also young boars and sows 2 to 3½ months from choice breeding stock. Can supply pairs not akin. G. B. Muma, R. R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont. Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo; C.P.R., Ayr.

**CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES** For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.  
D. DeCoursey, R. R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ont.

**Tamworths** Buy your hogs now, as they will be very scarce this fall. I have a nice lot of boars and sows four to five months old; prices reasonable.  
Herbert German, St. George, Ontario

**Morrison TAMWORTHS & SHORTHORNS** Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Boars and sows all ages 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns both sexes, good milking strain, one Clydesdale colt two-year-old bred from imp. stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

**Silo Curbs for Sale**—Complete outfit for building concrete silos, including curbs, hoist, circular platforms, block and tackle, etc. Cost over \$250. Will sell for \$100.  
W. A. INGLEHART, Oakville, Ont.

## Fire!!! Lightning

Protect your crops, your cattle—and your buildings. Any building you erect can be made better if you get our expert help. No charge for plans. Ask for "Better Buildings" the best book of its kind on fire-proof farm buildings.

**The Metal Shingle & Siding, Company, Limited, Preston**

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PRESTON SHINGLES  
ACORN IRON  
READY MADE  
BUILDINGS**

**Poland-China Swine** Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Berkshire. Young stock of both sexes. Come and see, write or phone.  
CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ontario  
Phone 284.

**Tamworths** Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered.  
JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE** In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.  
MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns** Boars ready for service. Sows due to others bred and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and championship stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milk-  
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO  
Long-Distance Telephone

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES** From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE, ONTARIO  
Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

**Yorkshires and Barred P. Rocks** Bred and raised in CANADA at the home of the pure-breds, SUNNYBROOK STOCK FARM. Offering never so good, the champion still at the head. Barred P. Rock eggs in season. Write us your wants.  
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

AUGUST 5  
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

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J. H.

Cider Vinegar

How to make a barrel of cider that has too much for cider. Could you tell me how to make it into vinegar?

F. S. R.

Keep the bung out of the barrel, and on account of the open wine rapid evaporation. Add an equal share of yeast for every five gallons of cider to hasten fermentation. Give the yeast cake in a cup of water before adding. When fermentation is complete add mother of vinegar, which can be obtained by mixing old vinegar with hard cider in a shallow, uncovered pan, and keeping at a temperature of 60 degrees F. In a few days a scum will form on this. This gelatinous coating is mother of vinegar, which should be placed on the surface of the cider in the barrel.

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The teacher, wishing to impress on her pupils' minds the vast population of China, said: "Just think of it, children, two Chinamen die every time you draw your breath!"

A minute later her attention was attracted to little Jimmie James, who stood at the foot of the class puffing vigorously, with his face reddened and his cheeks distended. "What is the matter, Jimmy?" asked the teacher. "What on earth are you doing?" "Nothin', Miss Mary," was the indifferent response of Jimmy, "Just killin' Chinamen."

The Spice of Life.

An American paper wrote thus of Mr. Forman: "Mr. Forman has been married twice, and was also in the Civil War."

Mother.—Percy, I told you you could not go playing in the vacant lot, and I now observe that you have.

Percy.—My dear mother, you used the wrong verb. You should have told me that I "must" not go there, not that I "could" not.

A New England woman, probably of Irish extraction, who felt greatly disturbed because the cemetery in her community had not been properly cared for by those in charge, indignantly remarked to her husband: "I'll never be buried in that cemetery as long as I live!"

During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked, anxiously:

"Where's his head? He was smoking his pipe."

"Oh, Willie, Willie!" exclaimed the mother, shocked and grieved, "how often have I told you not to play with that naughty Johnson boy?" Willie, who was in a regrettable state of disorder, with a badly bruised face, looked at his mother in utter disgust. "Maw," he said, "do I look as though I had been playin' with anybody?"

A young wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, sent the telegram, "Isaiah 9:6," beginning: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." Her friend, more literal and less familiar with the Scriptures, read the message and said to her husband: "Margaret evidently has a boy, but why on earth did they ever name him Isaiah? He must be healthy, though, for he weighs nine pounds and six ounces."

Some men at the club were telling dog stories after a day's shooting. After some time, when the tales had got very "tall," one little man, who had been quite silent, said: "I have a dog that makes all yours seem foolish. I generally feed him myself after dinner, but the other day a friend dropped in, and the poor animal slipped my mind. After the meal we went into the garden. The dog scratched up a flower and laid it at my feet, with a most yearning look in his eyes—it was a forget-me-not." Nobody told any more dog stories that evening.

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A certain editor had cause to admonish his son on account of his reluctance to attend school. "You must go regularly and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father, encouragingly, "otherwise you can never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?"

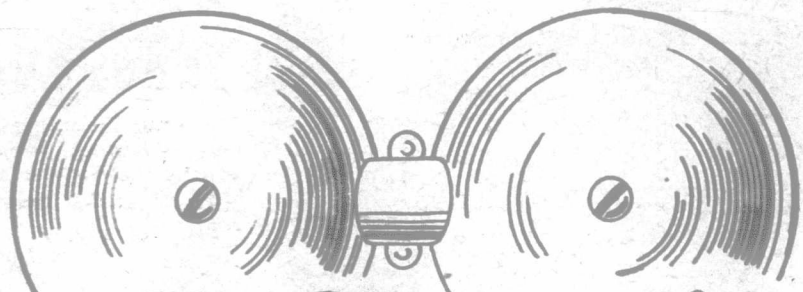
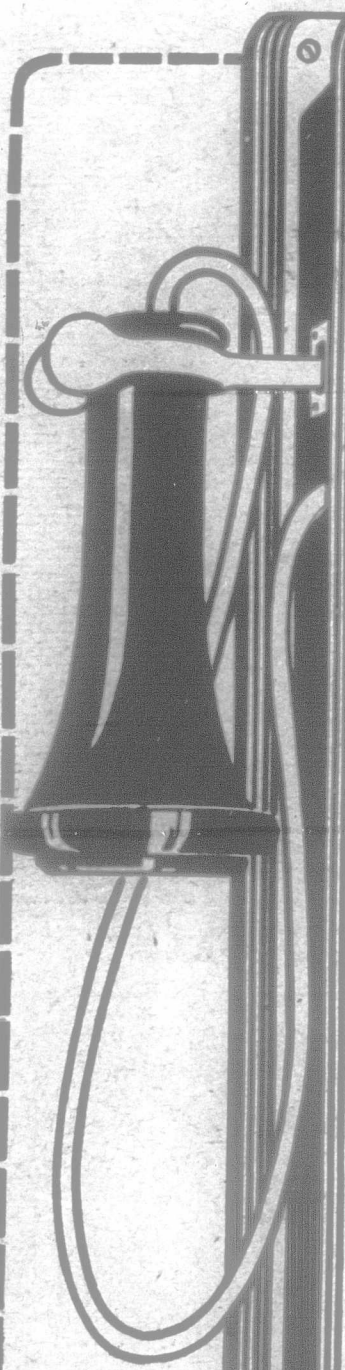
Advertisement for Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited, featuring 'The "every purpose" Ammunition' and 'Shoot Dominion Shot Shells & Metallics'. Includes images of ammunition boxes and a 'CANUCK' 12 GAUGE DOMINION box.

Advertisement for THE 1915 CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION OTTAWA, September 10-18. Features \$25,000 in prizes, 10,000 displays, and a \$5,000 Dominion Government Grant.

Advertisement for CANADIAN PACIFIC Great Lakes Service and Summer Tours to Pacific Coast. Lists various routes and services.

Advertisement for "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles, highlighting their durability and weather-proof qualities.

Advertisement for The M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, featuring a 'SILO' and 'AN EVEN BALANCE' scales. Includes contact information for Hamilton and Ontario.



# The Biggest thing on the farm

Think, man, what you miss when your farm lacks the telephone!

You miss up-to-the-minute market reports that your competitors in the next township get every day. That costs you money—real money time and again, when shrewd men who know the market take advantage of your isolation.

You miss the economy of being able to telephone for supplies. Instead you must take a horse and man from work to go on errands. Think how often that has cost you half a day for man and beast. The telephone would save you that loss.

You miss the safety of being able to telephone for help in case of fire—for the doctor in case of illness. Somewhere every day the telephone saves property and life—farmers who have it call the telephone "the shining little friend of humanity."

You miss the sociability that only the telephone can bring into a community—the sociability that keeps your wife from heart-breaking loneliness and your children from the "city-fever."

You miss all this, that nearly 125,000 families on farms in Canada have found they cannot do without.

## CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE TELEPHONE?

Not when you consider that you can make it earn its low annual cost nearly every month in money saved and satisfaction gained—not when you realize the pleasure and convenience it will bring you—the anxiety and loneliness it will remove from your wife.

Why, listen friend, folks who have the telephone say

**"IT'S THE BIGGEST LITTLE THING ON THE FARM"**

If you want to see your community forge ahead and your own farm make more money, just start the movement for telephones right now. It only needs a little leadership to make the whole community realize the value of the telephone. We'll send you a book that will make you an authority on the subject. We'll send it free, and asking for it won't obligate you in any way. So write today.

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