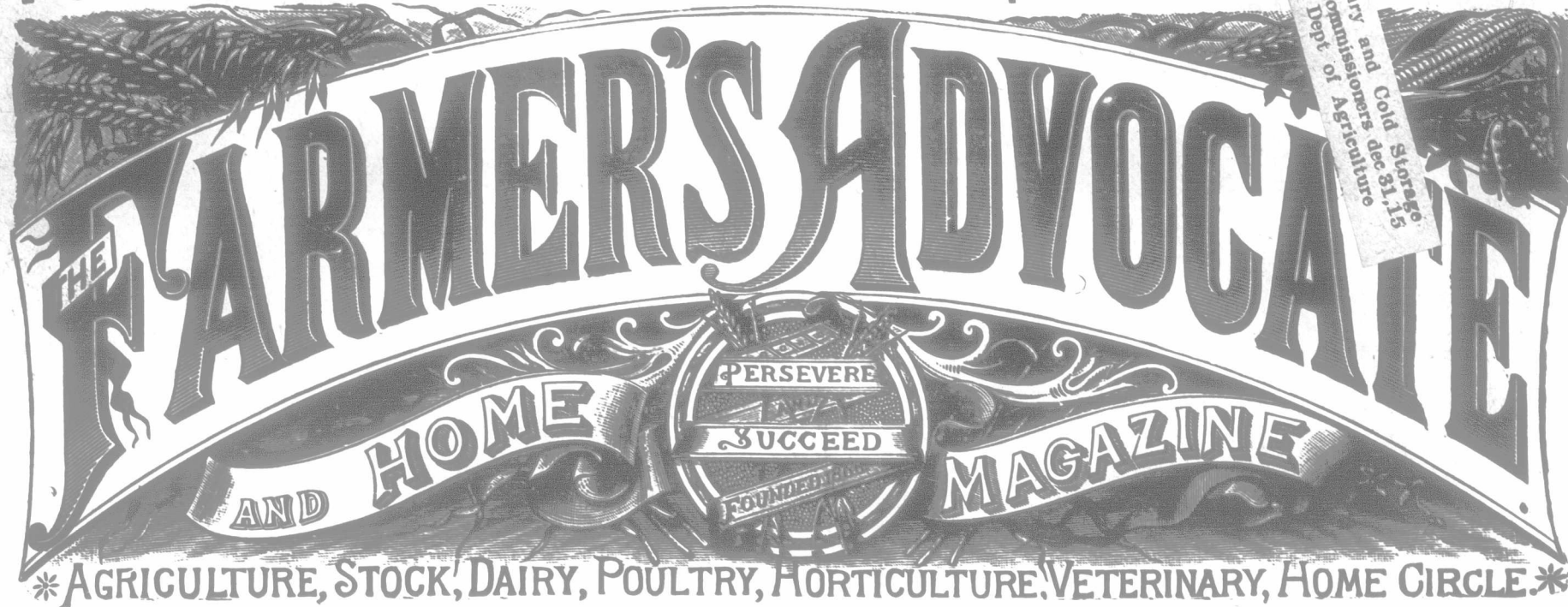


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Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioners Dec 31, 15
Dept. of Agriculture

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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 17, 1915.

No. 1186

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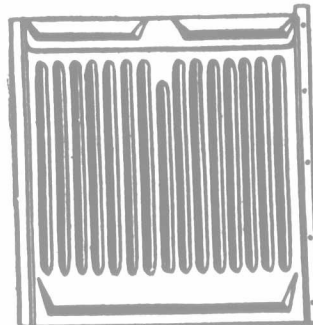
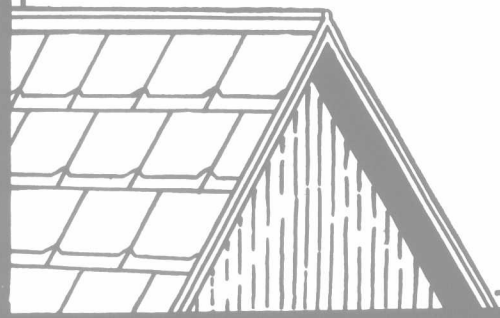
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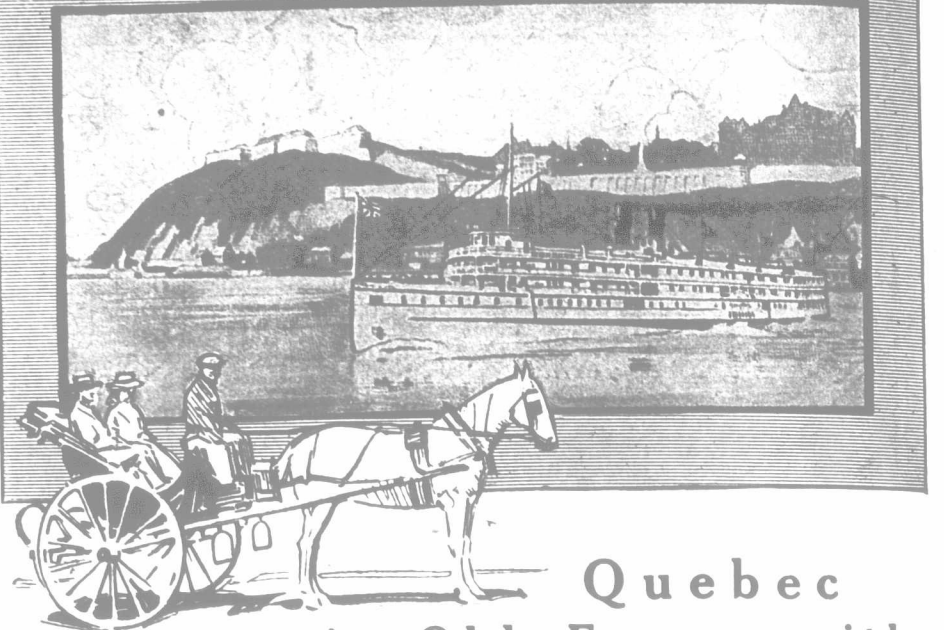
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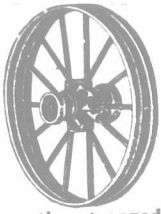
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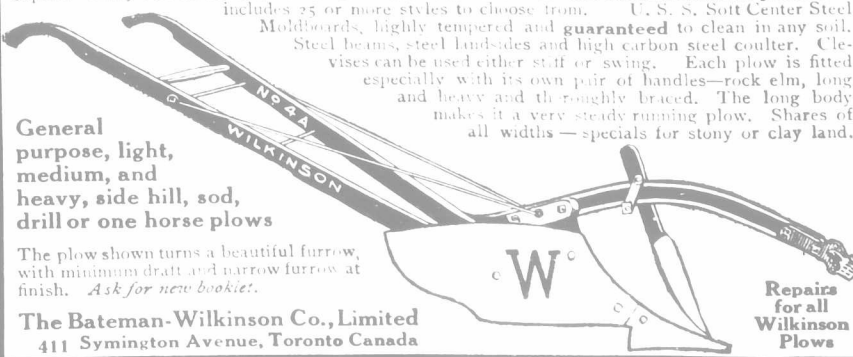
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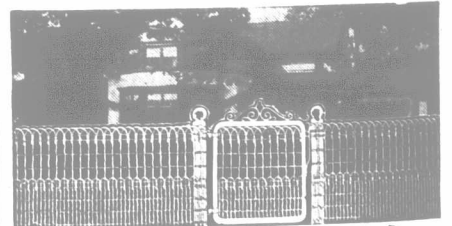
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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 17, 1915.

No. 1186

EDITORIAL.

Never let the weeds get a start.

Organization means opportunity.

The farmer is doing his part toward supplying munitions of war.

People are just commencing to realize that war means world-wide loss.

Would a census of your herds and flocks show any pure-breds there? If not it should.

A treeless landscape and a treeless lawn are uninviting. Plant trees, and spare trees.

Watch the alfalfa and red clover that it does not get too far advanced before cutting.

This is June 17. Some of the best turnips we ever saw were sowed between this date and June 25.

When the pasture goes, a little grain will help the calves and some silage will increase the milk flow.

Some of the set-back which frost gave the early potatoes may be regained by more frequent cultivation.

A man may be born an incompetent but this life gives him plenty opportunity to become competent.

Make your farm the best place to invest money by equipping it and placing it in a position to earn maximum returns.

A man with good horses need have no fear. Prices may be better, in fact they are not low now for the right kind.

Some say that the only really old men among the farming class are those who are so tough that hard work will not kill them.

If rain does not fall, conserve moisture by maintaining a dust mulch through cultivation. Wet or dry, cultivation makes the crop.

No one begrudges the farmer the increased prosperity which has enabled him to buy an automobile or instal city conveniences in his home.

The live stock breeder who sits tight and holds fast to his stock during the present crisis may be paid well for the confidence he shows in his business.

A Western banker says the farm is the best place for the children when they are young and impressionable, and, for their own good, the best place for many who would retire far too early in life.

There is a different class of tourist on a vastly more important mission on the continent this season. Canada is deserving of some of the sight-seeing, pleasure-loving travellers from now until October.

Why Wool Dropped.

Last week our pages bore the announcement that the embargo which had been placed on wool a short time before had been taken off, allowing Canadian wool to again go to the United States provided that the wool or yarn manufactured therefrom is used in the United States. When the embargo was announced wool manufacturers in this country immediately dropped the price from eight to ten cents per pound. Why? Canada imports wool. Canada requires as much wool as she produces. Wool prices early in June in the United States were from 28 to 30 cents per pound for mediums. The market in Britain showed a slight easing off, but, while indications were that wool might be a little easier, there was no real reason in the trade why wool should have been dropped so suddenly and so much because of the embargo. It looks very much like another trick of the manufacturers. They saw their opportunity to take advantage of the wool producer, and not satisfied with a reasonable haul dropped wool so low that they completely disorganized the market. Of three manufacturers written for prices during the worst days of the slump one quoted an extremely low price, one did not quote and the other refused to quote. At the same time, it is said, Canadian manufacturers were buying wool in the United States where prices had not dropped. This would appear to be one grand attempt to take about 40 per cent. of the value of the wool right out of the Canadian farmers' pockets and had the embargo continued it would no doubt have accomplished its purpose for it came just as the bulk of the Canadian clip was being removed from the backs of the sheep. Particularly is this true of the West. Fortunately the embargo did not last, and, robbed of its protection as an excuse wool has advanced but not as much as it dropped. The Live Stock Commissioner and the Department of Agriculture are deserving of credit for removing this menace to the sheep-breeding industry and the executive of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, whose efforts have been untiring on behalf of sheep-breeding in this country, are to be congratulated upon the success of their work to get the embargo removed. Had the embargo stayed, Canadian wool producers would have been forced to accept prices about 40 per cent. below the real value of the wool, while the manufacturers of the product would have reaped a fat harvest. At the same time sheep-breeding would have received a severe set-back when everyone is anxious for increased production and when the industry had a chance to regain some of its lost ground. It is such inexcusable actions as this on the part of manufacturers that hold agriculture down, that make the farming community suspicious of the manufacturer, that rob agriculture of its just dues and make its people bowers of wood and drawers of water. Imagine, if you can, such a grab at a time like this when every Canadian's patriotism is appealed to. It seems that as with charity some men's patriotism begins at home and amounts to selfishness pure and simple. However, wool producers should be grateful to the executive of the Dominion Sheep Breeders Association and to the Live Stock Commissioner and Ministers at Ottawa for the quashing of this excuse which was robbing them and filling the pockets of the manufacturer.

What of the Horse?

Canada's horse business never passed through a more difficult and unsettled period than that of the past year. The trade had slowed down and then the war came. Cartage companies and other city firms requiring large numbers of horses stopped purchasing owing to the uncertainty which prevailed. Automobiles and horseless drays are more numerous than ever before. The horse in Canada has been very slow sale and is not yet in great demand. The Imperial Government has not taken large numbers of horses from Canada. The Canadian Remount Commission have been buying steadily since the war began and are likely to continue until hostilities cease. From the United States over 225,000 horses and 40,000 mules have gone to the front and a steady stream is still passing. In Great Britain horses are scarce and selling from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. above their real value. The continent of Europe is the graveyard of its own surplus horses as well as the surplus from America. The great North West gives every promise of a big crop this season and every Eastern horseman knows that this will mean more horses bought from Ontario for the West next winter and spring. These are the conditions prevailing at the present time and it looks as though the war wastage must continue for months to come. It would appear to the average man that the demand for horses must increase. In fact some experienced horsemen now predict the dearest horses Canada has ever known and that within a very short time. No farmer should be prevailed upon to sell good horses very much below their value. The Remount Commission is buying every day and they are taking more of the heavier classes than at first. This demand is now for gunners and transport horses more than for cavalry mounts. Farmers having horses of this kind should not be induced to take less than the real value of the animals at least until they have had them before the Commission buyers. The small dealer who buys from the farmer and sells to the Commission must do so at a profit and therefore he must get the horse at that profit below its actual value. Men buying horses for the Commission say they would rather buy from the farmer direct and pay him the same price for the horse that they would pay the dealer. If this is the case, and it should be, then the farmer should make the most of his opportunity and if his horse is at all suitable offer him to the Commission buyers rather than be induced by dealers to take less than the horse is really worth for the sake of getting rid of him. It might pay a great deal better to hold for a while than to sell too much below value. This is no hold up on the Commission buyers. They pay what, in their judgment, a horse is worth—good honest value—but it is simply a hint to farmers having horses to sell to make the most of the opportunity which the Commission now buying offers. There is no use kicking against the decisions of the buyers when they reject a horse not suited to their purposes. Horses for the army must be active and sound. They are bought from five to nine years old and the dealer does not want a younger or older horse. If a horse is rejected by the Commission buyers there must be a reason. Only good, sound, active horses of the heights and weights for each class are selected and for these good prices are paid. If the dealer will pay all you ask for your horse (or value) let him have it of course but if he tries to beat down

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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your price below value then do not forget to try the Commission and see whether or not their claim that they would rather buy direct from the farmer holds good. It may mean \$10 to \$20 on a horse and at the same time the Commission will get the animal at no higher price than they would pay the dealer if he secured the horse and turned it over to them,—the Commission loses nothing; the producer of the horse makes \$10 to \$20.

The world's horse supply is being depleted by hundreds of thousands. The United States is sending large numbers to the war. Canada is being drawn upon and will continue to send surplus horses. In Europe horses are at a premium. Everything seems to point to a keener demand in this country and a better horse market in the near future.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

We have in Canada few flowers that are more curiously shaped than the beautiful little Fringed Polygala (*Polygala paucifolia*). As may be seen from the illustration (fig. 1) it somewhat resembles a flying bird or two-winged insect. Fig. 2 shows the modifications of the sepals and petals which give it its peculiar shape. The lower petal forms a little pouch, with a slit-like opening at the top, which contains the end of the style, the stigma, and the six stamens. At the end of this petal is the fringe which gives the flower its common name. There are three petals, the other two lying close alongside the lower petal. The sepals are five in number, and are of very different sizes, the two lateral ones forming the conspicuous "wings" while the others are small. The petals and two lateral sepals are deep pink in color, except the fringe, which is white. Most people who look at the flower take it for an Orchid, because of its very irregular flower and its brilliant color, but it has really none of the characteristics of the Orchid Family and belongs to the Milkwort Family.

This interesting little plant is not uncommon

in many localities from Quebec to Manitoba, and is found growing in shady places, often at the margins of bogs. It sometimes gets the name Flowering Wintergreen, I suppose because its habit of growth and its leaves somewhat resemble the Wintergreen.

Everyone is familiar with the Blue Flag, which is such a common flower in marshes from Newfoundland to Manitoba, but few know its handsome little relative the Dwarf Iris (*Iris lacustris*) because its distribution is limited to sandy shores

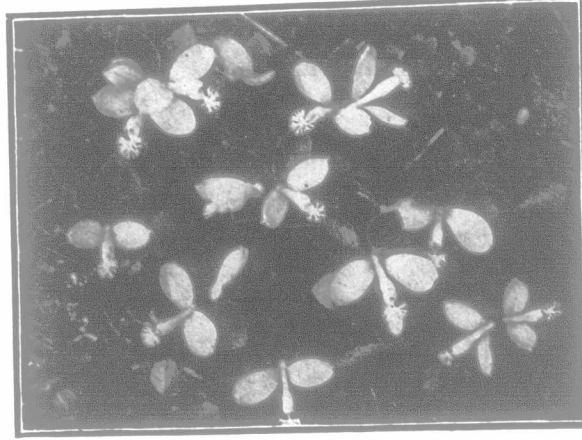


Fig. 1—Fringed Polygala.

on Lakes Huron, Superior and Michigan. As may be seen from our illustration (fig. 3) it is a little plant with flowers out of all proportion to its size, the plant being only two and a half inches in height, while the flower is two inches across. The flowers are purplish-blue, and the sepals are handsomely crested. The Dwarf Iris grows in large patches. It does not grow out on the open shore but in little openings among the coniferous trees which fringe the shore. The flowers are very fragrant with a delicate perfume.

The heavy frost which we had at the end of May showed in a marked manner the value of

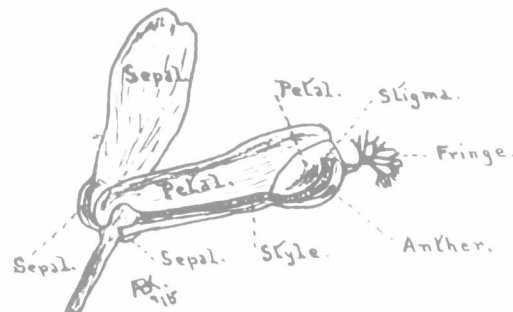


Fig. 2—Section of Flower of Fringed Polygala.

protective structure such as hairs and scales to young leaves. The fronds of the Bracken which were still tightly coiled and covered with hairs were uninjured, those which had slightly expanded were killed, while those which were well expanded had evidently developed tissues strong enough to withstand the effects of the frost and were untouched. The same was true of the young fronds of the Ostrich Ferns. When the frost came most of the Beeches had their leaves well expanded and these leaves were not affected, but some trees were later and their leaves were just beginning to



Fig. 3—Dwarf Iris.

expand. On such trees the young leaves were frozen, blackened and killed. It was also quite noticeable what a difference a very slight covering made in acting as a protection against the frost. Some delicate plants, such as the unrolling fronds of the Bladder Fern which were in comparatively open places were killed, but those which were under bushes, even thin bushes with few leaves were unaffected.

The other day I noticed some Chipmunks digging round under the dead leaves in the woods and wondered what they were after. By remaining perfectly motionless in a spot where they had

been busy I was able to find out. They were digging up sprouted Beechnuts. Some they ate immediately, some they carried off to their burrows. At times a Chipmunk would be within two feet of my face, but absolutely unconscious that I differed from any other stump it went about its Beechnut hunting and having found a nut held it up in its front paws and devoured it.

Is Incompetence Genetic?

In Thomson's book "Heredity" the first sub-heading reads: "Heredity Determines the Individual Life." Individual life is, in a greater part than we are sometimes willing to admit, what we had to start with or from. Spencer said "Inherited constitution must ever be the chief factor in determining character." Disraeli went farther and said, "Race is everything." It seems clear that all living things, animals and human beings as well, are what they are through heredity and environment, through inheritance and variation. Every child born is not a "chip off the old block" in fact no child is, while the child is something original, is a new being showing variations from the father and mother, it is also a combination of characters, many of which are present in its immediate ancestors. It may be possible that characters recessive in the parents appear strong or dominant in the offspring, but these are not new characters. It is a difference in degree not in kind. Few would deny that inheritance exists as one of the prime factors in our make-up. In the past some scientists sought to prove that every new life was something entirely new and not dependent upon or related to ancestors. Some believed that characters of body were inherited, but that no mind characters were handed down to the offspring, explaining mind characters which appeared related as mere coincidences. But mind characters are also hereditary. There are such influences as reversion and blended inheritance, and some go so far as to believe in teleonomy, the inheritance of acquired characters, and maternal impressions, but there is no getting away from the fact that the animal or the man is as the ancestors were in a greater or lesser degree.

Then comes the question: "Is incompetence genetic?" or in other words is a person entirely responsible for his own shortcomings and his own inability to accomplish that which he should accomplish in the work of the world? Then there is the influence of environment. Very often success or failure in life depends considerably upon environment which makes opportunity or deprives of it. But, willing to admit that many disabilities may be traced to inheritance, it seems to us that the man or woman should be able to develop enough character as to live down undesirable inherited traits and cause hitherto recessive and valuable characteristics to become dominant, and thus very largely overcome all handicaps inherited from weaker or incompetent ancestors. True, people are often rather hard on their weaker fellows who may have inherited the weakness from their forefathers for generations. We are speaking particularly of strength of character and ability. It should always be remembered by others that the individual is not only himself but a representative of the race—of all that is and was dominant and recessive in his ancestors. On the other hand the individual inclined to blame his weakness upon his ancestors should never forget that "every tub stands on its own bottom" in this world, and it is his duty to live down weakness and develop strength of mind and character. Life is largely what one makes it, and not altogether ready-made for the man born to make a success or failure of it as his own efforts must do. Let us get away from the habit of blaming our forebears for our failures or ever placing the blame on those with whom we come in contact. At the same time, in criticizing others, it is well to remember that inherent characteristics are there, and may be so strong as to ruin an individual slightly lacking in will power.

Surely the Allied Nations and those standing back of them can turn out enough ammunition to more than counteract that of the Austro-German forces. If it cannot be done there is something radically wrong at home.

It may be necessary, owing to the shortage of hay, which is likely to result from comparatively dry weather and late frosts in Ontario, for many farmers to sow some substitute to somewhat increase the supply of feed for next winter's feeding. It is getting about time to sow millet, and a little more corn might yet be put in. One correspondent asks whether or not oats would be a satisfactory crop. We would not care to advise sowing much land to this crop at this late date even for hay, but if the season should bring forth sufficient showery weather no doubt they would grow and produce considerable satisfactory hay, provided they were cut when in the milk stage and harvested in good condition. Some effort should be made to supplement the hay crop.

THE HORSE.

The Life of a Horse.

The life of real usefulness of a horse is very short. The buyer wants a horse from five to nine years old. Younger than this limit he has not reached the age at which he will stand strenuous exertion and yet he will do considerable farm work. Older than nine years his value on the market grows rapidly smaller as the years pass. When the horse's age requires two figures to express, his value very often requires only two figures. The real life of a horse, then, is only about five years. The value of anything is what it will sell for in dollars and cents. The horse brings the most of these when from five to nine years old. The careful farmer horse-breeder will not have many old horses other than brood mare's around him. It does not pay to turn off a good brood mare but geldings should go at the time they will bring the best prices—usually from five to seven years old and never older than nine years. But, you say someone must keep them. True, but there will always be someone ready to keep the older horses and to buy them at a low price so let him have them. Make use of the colts up to five years old but dispose of the horses before they are too old.

The Colt Must Earn His Keep.

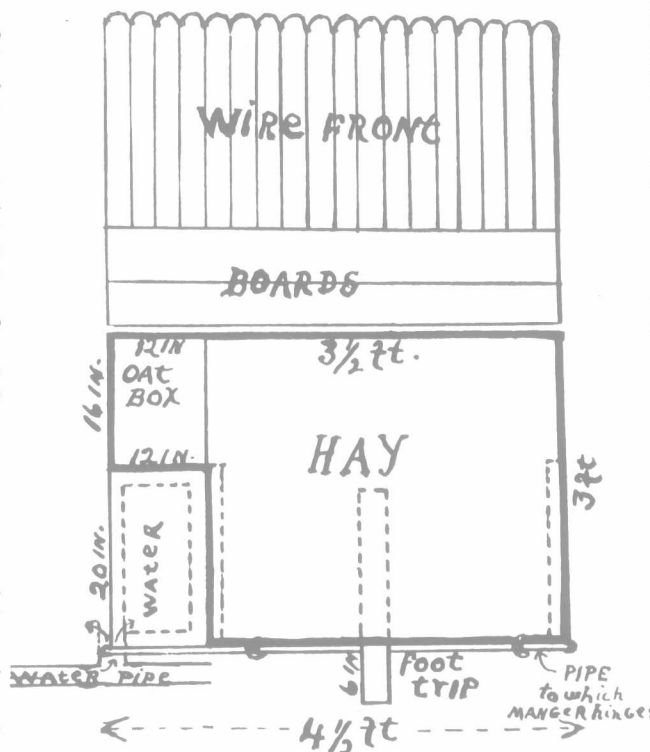
It costs money to raise a horse to selling age. The beef raiser can turn off his stock as baby beef, if he so desires, at from twelve to fifteen months old or he can finish it at from two or three years of age if he wishes to grow it first. The pig breeder and sheepman get quick returns—six months to two years. But the horseman must keep his colt until five years of age if he wishes to make the most out of horse breeding. The Remount Commission will not buy a horse under five years of age. The city dealer does not want a younger horse. The big dray companies cannot use colts and the only profit for the farmer in raising colts is in feeding them well, breaking in at two and three years old and making them do farm work for their keep while growing to maturity. Care must be taken not to over-feed or to over-work but greater care is generally needed to avoid under-feeding coupled with too much heavy work. The three-year-old or the four-year-old is not suited to heavy work on city streets. They are immature and will not stand the every-day strain of pulling heavy loads. Consequently they are not bought and the farmer is called upon to feed them high-priced feed for five years before the best market opens for his animals. Horse-breeding, then, to be made return the profits it should must be carried on as a development scheme; the colts must be raised, broken and matured and while this is in progress they must be called upon to pay their way through work done. There is no place like the general farm to raise colts and no man has a better chance with them than the general farmer. But he must remember that it is a five-year job and should lay his plans to keep the colt busy from the time he is old enough to work. The colt makes a more satisfactory mature horse and he pleases his buyer better. He is not so soft and flabby as the horse matured in idleness.

A Handy Swing-Manger and Watering System.

An idea for a simple, cheap and suitable horse manger with water underneath the oat box has been developed by J. B. Thomson, a Middlesex Co., Ontario, farmer and is in use in his horse stables. The entire manger is hinged at the bottom to a rigid pipe and swings on it out into the feed alley in front of the horses and when swung open remains at a convenient angle for feeding while the back of the manger is straight with the rigid top of the alley partition thus keeping the horse back while feed is being put in place. A two-by-four scantling is fastened to the bottom of the manger and projects about six inches out into the feed manger. When feeding the horses the attendant goes along and puts his foot on each of these projecting scantlings. This tips all the mangers out into the passage ready for the feed which is then put in them and they are returned to place and the horses get their feed.

This is not the only good feature of them however. In the corner under the oat box is placed a cement trough or receptacle in which water remains all the time. When the manger is in place this is covered and clean. When it is tilted into the aisle the horse has an opportunity to drink. He gets his chance at the water before

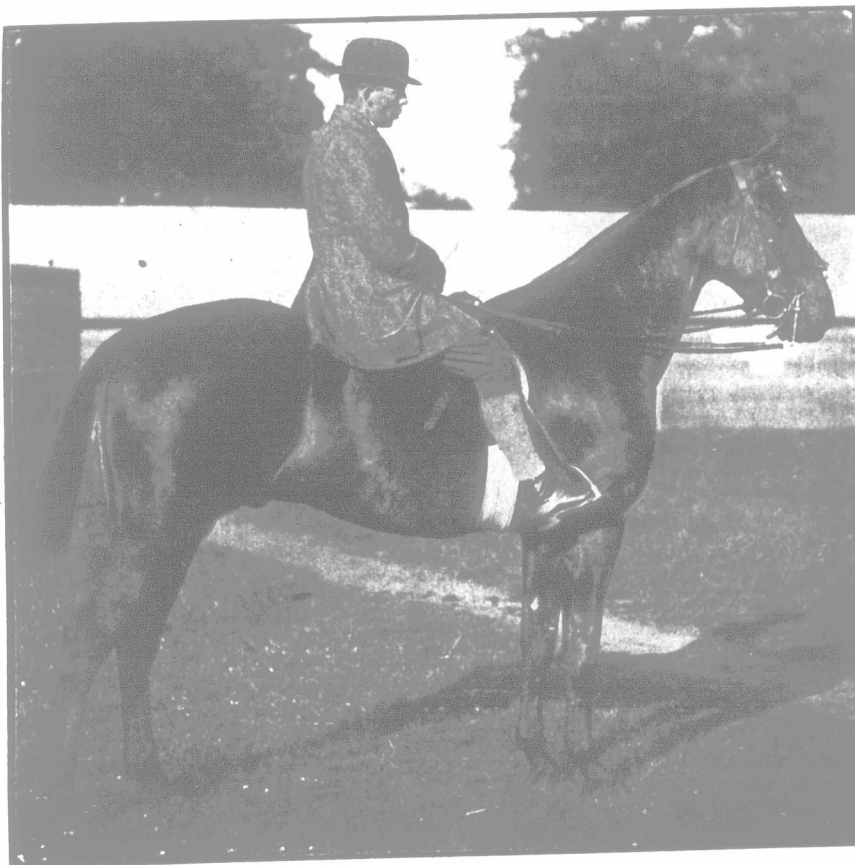
getting his feed, which is advisable, and the horses may be watered frequently with practically no trouble and it is surprising how often they will drink if given the opportunity. The cement water boxes are twenty inches high, about a foot wide and made to fit exactly under the wooden oat box as shown in the illustration. The walls of this water trough, if we may call it such, are four inches thick at the bottom tapering to three inches at the top and made of cement and fine gravel and sand 1 to 4. They are placed in adjoining stall corners so that one feed pipe from



Swing Manger and Watering System.

The manger, as described in article, swings out into the feed passage, uncovering water basin under oat box. Illustration shows front of manger as it appears from feed alley.

the water pipe which runs along the front, directly below the mangers, supplies two receptacles with water. They are kept full all the time by use of a float in a small galvanized tank in the stable kept supplied from the larger tank pumped into by windmill. The whole makes a cheap and very



Hunter Gelding.

This horse was champion at the Bath and West Show. The Hunter is now in great demand in Britain.

handy arrangement and one any farmer can put in himself. The illustration shows a view of the arrangement from the feed alley. Above is placed heavy wire as shown. This might be better if iron rods had been used but the wire is all right provided a good solid scantling or strip is placed top and bottom to stiffen it. Mr. Thomson is well pleased with his watering system; the only change he would make, if any, would be to narrow the water basin down to eight inches in width.

LIVE STOCK.

Ability Required in Stock Feeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A few years ago a young man who was about to graduate from a certain university was offered a position at one thousand dollars per year, which he promptly refused. "Why," said he, "a man could make that much money raising hogs." His idea was that his knowledge and training should command a much greater recompense, than that of a regular hog raiser. He assumed that it required only ordinary ability to bring into marketable condition a herd of 75 or 100 good bacon hogs, and that the \$5.00 to \$10.00 per hundred would be for the most part clear gain.

Such is the view held by many people, beside university men. They have heard the pig spoken of as the money-maker and I have known cases where the revenue from the pigs on an ordinary farm amounted to \$400, and even one thousand dollars per year. Of course, there was no brain work about it. It would be well for those whose observations extend back 10 or 20 years to review the situation and see who has been making money out of live stock. They are not the men who jump into some one particular class as the price is high and then throw it on the market when the price goes down. Success of a substantial kind has, however, come to men who have stuck to cattle or to hogs and made them as good as possible for market any time or when buyers come suddenly as they usually do. These stayers are in a position to take advantage of the market even with the prices of stock at their worst; the owner of a growing herd is better situated than the man who sells his stock all off when prices go up. It is by keeping hogs in moderate numbers and working off the by-products that the greatest profits are obtained. A dairy farmer, who can supply milk in large quantities is without doubt in the best position to produce pork, at an average low cost. There are a few men who can successfully handle large numbers of pigs. It requires experience, however, and just as much ability as is found in the average university man who values his services at several thousand a year. As the packers are taking all the pork they can get there seems to be little danger of the market being over-crowded at present.

Kings, Co., N.B.

C. R. TAIT.

The Bath and West Show.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

All told, 35,773 people visited the Bath and West Agricultural Show, which has just been held at the county town of Worcester, under the presidency of Lord Coventry. The stock were an amazingly good lot and the awards followed much the same order as the Oxfordshire Show, I have already reported on. The best Shire was the Edgecote Shorthorn Breeding Company's three-year-old filly Blackthorn Betty, but other prominent prize-winners were R. L. Mond's yearling filly, Farewell Tolworth and his stallion, King's Warrior. A Cheshire exhibitor, H. Miller, of Sutton, in that county, won the Shorthorn bull championship with Gainford Royal Champion, one bred by George Harrison at Darlington. His Majesty the King won in two-year-old heifers with Windsor Gem, with fine quality and a rare outline. The group class in Herefords for sire, dam and offspring fell to W. B. Tudge, for Renown (the Royal Show hero of last year), Arabis (a cow with a great frame and a servicable udder) and her calf. A 1914 steer class was

included and was won by de F. Pennefather's weighty son of Ringmaster, which scaled 1,444 pounds at 17 months old. Best of the senior bulls was T. L. Walker's Court Card, by Montezuma which has a good first rib, no patchiness and great length and now triumphed over Renown the Royal Show hero of 1914. In the Aberdeen-Angus section, J. J. Cridlan had four class winners in the running for the championship and the male title fell to his bull, Everard 2nd of

Maismore, while the cow, Tulip of Standen won her class unchallenged, an ideal cow of shapely outline and massive with it all.

The sheep classes saw a number of new exhibitors make history so far as their flocks are concerned and this pushing round of honors will be helpful to stockholders when the war is over.

At Northamptonshire County Show, E. S. Godsell, the Gloucestershire lover of the dual-purpose Shorthorn won the lion's share of leading awards with animals of that type. J. J. Cridlan scooped the pool in Aberdeen-Angus cattle, where in the Duke of Grafton was among the prize-winners. Cridlan won championship on his young bull Errant Knight of Wicken. In Shires the Edgocote Shorthorn Company Limited won mare championship with Chirkehill Forest Queen. A local tenant farmer won five first prizes in farm horses. Sir Humphrey de Trafford was the most successful pig exhibitor.

The highest price ever paid for a Jersey bull sold at auction was the 475 guineas given by T. Carson for the yearling Pro-Consul sold at Tring Park on the occasion of the dispersal of the herd owned by the late Lord Rothschild. Heifers sold up to 81 guineas. The general average was £43, a high figure for Jerseys in Britain. All the Rothschild milking Shorthorns are coming into the market. So are the Shires. What a pity the ports of the world are shut to us at the moment.

Prices of fat cattle are mounting higher and higher, living all round is dearer. We are in as I said once before, for a warm time of it. Surrey, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

Selecting Stockers and Feeders.

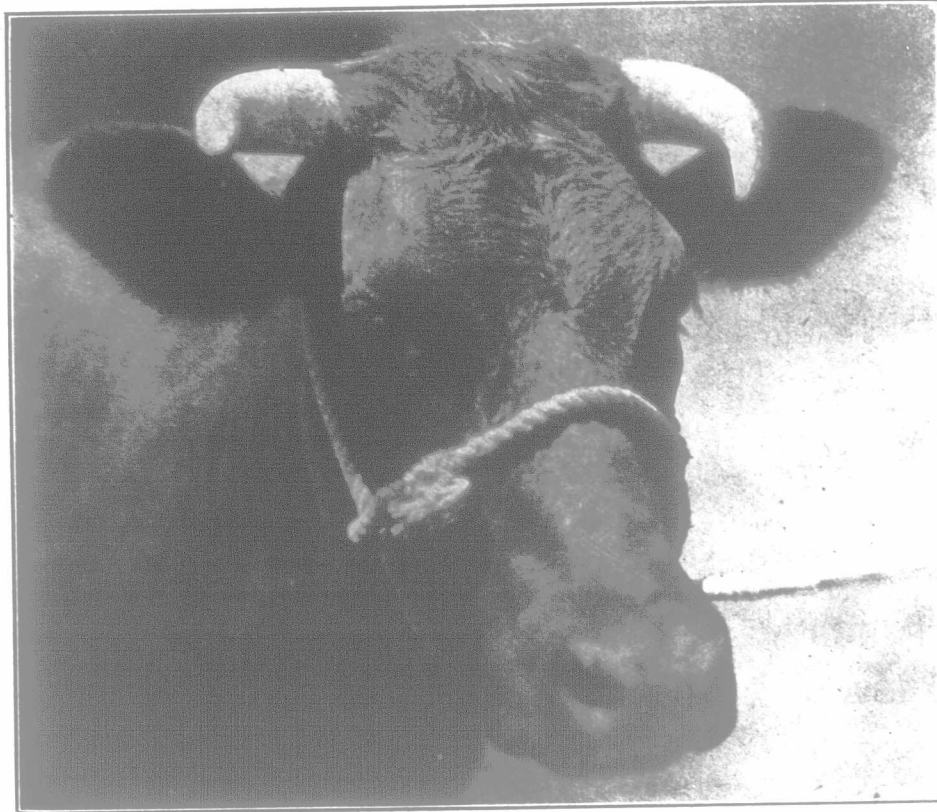
If there is a barnyard fowl there is a class of bovines which may well be known as barnyard cattle; needless to say such stock are not economical feeders, neither do they produce the kind that lay on the most profitable gains. There is an art in breeding good stock; skill is required to finish it, but the man who "picks up" feeders from now until September with which to fill his runs must combine the judgment, shrewdness and skill of breeder, feeder and dealer. Fat cattle will be marketed, and stockers and feeders must be put on to the grass. Many farmers are ready to sell during the summer months, and the feeder of steers is ready to buy. The trouble nowadays is to evade this undesirable class of barnyard cattle, and select a bunch of steers that give evidence of good breeding and have capacity and constitution.

When feeder cattle must be bought, fed and sold on a narrow margin the financial gain is often small. In former years 2½ to 3 cents per pound difference existed between the feeder and the finished bullock. If the animal increased in weight from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, the 1,200 pounds purchased increased in value to the extent of \$2.50 or \$3.00 per hundred. There were two sources of profit: one, the actual gain in weight when it realized more than its cost to produce it and, second, the "spread" or increase in the pound-value of the animal. For instance, a 1,200-pound steer could have been bought for \$4.50 per hundred and sold when finished to 1,400 pounds for \$6.50 per hundred. If the 200 pounds of gain actually cost \$13.00 to produce, which they probably would, there was still the \$24.00 profit as result of the spread. Conditions now are vastly different. The spread as indicated by market reports varies from 50 cents per hundred to \$1.25. Last year at this season stockers of a common kind were selling for \$6.25 to \$7.10, while common steers sold up to \$7.50. Last week's market report in this paper showed butcher steers to be selling at \$8.15 to \$8.40 and \$8.50 at Toronto. Assuming that last year's stocker bought at \$6.75 to \$7.10 came back on the market during the first part of June this year it would probably get into the class which sold for not more than \$8.00 to \$8.25. Here then would be a spread of \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hundred, which on a steer weighing 800 to 900 pounds at the beginning of the feeding period does not amount to much. In many cases market reports indicate that it is even much less than that previously stated.

Finances, too, are not easily regulated. If a stockman has \$1,000 of a bank account he can operate his feeding enterprise fairly successfully, but short-time loans are not generally useful. It requires from ten to twelve months in most cases to make the turn-over, and during the last decade it has not been easy for farmers to procure money for that length of time through the banks. It is asserted that money advanced by the banks must be in a more liquid form than year loans. Consequently operations are carried on more modestly than feed and grass often warrant. Owing to the interest rate, less spread and higher values for feed, the stockman who buys his steers and heifers does not have as profit-

able a business as formerly, yet more money is required to finance it because of higher values. Conditions corroborating the findings of scientific investigation lead most breeders to finish their stock at a much younger age than has been the practice, and where the breeder is the feeder the tendency is towards baby beef. Withal, unflinching judgment must be exercised in "picking up" steers to handle the summer's grass and go into the runs or stable next winter.

As a general thing the cheap stocker and feeder will sell for 1 cent per pound less than the higher-priced animal when both are finished. When grass-fed cattle are on the market the difference is even greater. Thus less money is tied up in the cheap feeder, but in the end the profit on the



A Desirable Expression for a Beef Animal.

transaction is not so great. There is usually a color or a mark that brands the bullock of the cheaper class as of the dairy breeds. Sometimes no breed characteristics can be discovered for sure. This is usually the poor kind or the barnyard bovine. The head is a pretty good indicator of what the animal is. The broad muzzle, the broad forehead and the short face are indicators of capacity, constitution and compactness. The reverse of these characters indicate a small heart girth, lack of capacity for feed or, in other words, a "mincer" and ranginess throughout. The latter kind, under present conditions of labor, feed and markets, will lose money for the owner. When buying steers to feed such should be left with the man who raised them. The upstanding, narrow-backed steer is not the kind to buy, nor is it the kind to raise. Fill up the runs with the thick-set kind that have an expression of contentment about them, and the grain and roughage they consume will be sold at the best price.

Any of the beef breeds will give rise to good feeding steers, but the cross is often looked upon with favor. Whatever the sire may be the dam is usually a Shorthorn. Being good milkers such cows raise good calves. A Hereford bull will usually sire a steer with markings resembling those of the sire's breed. The steers are good feeders and good doers. The get of an Aberdeen-Angus bull mated with a Shorthorn is usually black. They finish at an early age and make excellent beef. Elsewhere in these columns may be seen a group of steers, the outcome of such a cross. While the crossing of different breeds is detrimental to the live-stock industry, the first cross often gives rise to an excellent thriving steer, and where the buyer locates these crosses he usually remains until a bargain is made.

There are several systems of procuring feeding steers and stockers. Some of the most successful feeders have been men who knew the country for a radius of 10 to 20 miles around, and also knew what kind of stock was kept by each farmer. A few days on the road would be sufficient to gather together a select bunch of steers, each one to the buyer's liking. Many of such feeders now claim that dairying is making such inroads upon the live-stock industry that it becomes more difficult each year to collect a satisfactory bunch of steers. Furthermore, the breeder who raises good stock often finishes his animals at home, thus saving for himself any profits that might accrue to the professional steer feeder.

Another system of procuring stockers and feeders is to buy them from a drover or dealer who makes a business of buying and selling cattle. This way has an advantage in that the dealer or

"scalper," as he is sometimes called, knows the stock well throughout the country, can buy cheaper than the man who only wants 12 or 15 select steers, and can sell them in lots assorted according to size and quality. When buying from such a dealer the stockman can often get what he wants in a very short time.

Still another method of stocking up is to buy on the open market. This is usually done through a commission merchant, for such an agent can watch the run and sometimes buy when the receipts are large and stock is at the mercy of the buyer. Many feeding cattle are purchased in this way, but we are obliged to state that the most uniform lots of steers, the best type and the best doers that we have seen have been "picked

up" by the feeder himself throughout the country in which he lives. This statement must be modified, however, to be applicable to all communities. If a feeder resides in a dairy district where the right kind of steers to feed are scarce then the open market is probably the most satisfactory place to buy, but a steerer feeding never assumes large proportions in such localities.

The whole matter of successful steer feeding hinges upon the feeder or stockman himself knowing the type to select and buy. With the small margins of profit which now exist, intelligence and good judgment are necessary equipment on the part of the feeder. The tendency is now for the feeder to produce more of his

own cattle, and his experience has shown that younger animals make cheaper gains. When all stockmen finish more of their own stock there will be more baby beef on the market than at present. All breeders of live stock cannot feed for beef to the best advantage, but the scarcity of stockers and feeders accounts largely for the small difference in price between the finished and unfinished bullock. This will continue until the professional steer feeder becomes scarcer and scarcer.

Aberdeen-Angus Plus Shorthorn Equals Baby Beef.

Every man has his method. Some methods are good and profitable; others are bad and costly. As a general thing "The Farmer's Advocate" advises against cross breeding, and rightly, but a few days ago we visited a farm where cross breeding is being practiced, and we were bound to conclude that the method, as practiced, was a success, and yet we would not advise the rank and file of our farmer stock breeders to try it. Why? Because it would mean failure. J. B. Thomson, whose horse mangers and silo are described in this issue makes baby beef on a plan which is turning him in dollars—not as many perhaps as would straight dairy farming, but when net returns and labor are reckoned we are not so sure but that the baby beef would give the milk business a close run for the honors. In a stall stands a big, smooth, even-fleshed, pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull. In the pasture grazes a herd of big, strong, deep-milking, high-grade Shorthorn cows. In the loose boxes are to be found as fine a lot of young black polled calves, fat and sleek, as feeder could wish to gaze upon. And in the yard on the day of our visit were finished baby beef steers and heifers—sold to the drover—and ready for the block, prime, tender, juicy beef. The calves and the baby heaves were sons and daughters of the Angus bull and the Shorthorn cows, and worthy sons and daughters they were. The cross as practiced on the farm seems to be an advisable one for the purpose. The cattle sold would average about 15 months of age (some older, some much younger) and their average weight was around 900 lbs. each, which this year was worth \$8.25 per cwt. The calves are finished and sold at the earliest possible age. They suck the cows during the lactation period, and, besides, get chop composed of mixed grains as soon as they are old enough to eat it. January calves, at the time of our visit, were getting two pounds of meal per day. Up to six or seven pounds of

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Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn Cross-bred Baby Beef.

These steers and heifers were fed and sold at an average age of fifteen months, by J. B. Thomson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

meal per head per day is fed later on during finishing time. Silage is the main roughage fed, very little hay being offered.

The main features of the business are the quick returns; the comparatively little labor involved; plant food conserved for the farm; and no milking. It is the belief of the owner that the calves can do the milking far better than human beings or milking machines. The bull is a prepotent sire. He is more than half the herd by the appearance of the calves. Whether or not the calves are better individuals than would be the case if a good Shorthorn bull were used we are not prepared to say, but they are the smooth, straight, deep-fleshed, easy-feeding kind and are favored by their feeder. Crossing in this case does not appear detrimental. It may be beneficial. But it must not be forgotten that the bull leaves his mark. It is necessary to have a first-class bull and good cows for crossing as well as for pure-bred operations. It pays to produce good stock, and baby beef is no exception to the rule.

The Cost of a 45-foot Silo.

The accompanying illustration shows the barns and silo on the farm of J. B. Thomson, Middlesex Co., Ont. This is one of the finest silos we have ever seen. It is, as the illustration shows, built of cement, and the slop-wall construction is only 6 inches thick all the way up the entire height of 45 feet with the exception, of course, of the footings, which are 18 inches thick. The roof is galvanized iron, and the whole makes one of the neatest and best silos in Ontario. It was erected in 1913, and stands without a fault.

It might interest our readers to know the cost of this silo, 14 feet in diameter, and, as previously stated, 45 feet high, roofed complete. The actual labor on cement work cost \$97.75. It required 54 bbls. of cement at \$1.50 per bbl., or \$81. Twenty-eight loads of gravel were required at 25 cents per load—\$7. The gravel was hauled seven miles at an estimated cost of \$2 per load—\$56. The roof took 17 sheets of metal at 80 cents a sheet—\$13.60; and it required about five days to put on complete—\$10. The rafters or roof supports are 3-inch elm hoops from an old wooden silo. These were cut in three, and three or four thicknesses put on as supports. They were just the right shape, and made a fine roof. Their value is not estimated in the cost of constructing the new silo, as Mr. Thomson said they were no good for anything else. The silo cost then \$265.35. The greater part of the cement was mixed 1 to 4, weaker toward the top.

The silage keeps fine in this silo, which supplies the bulk of the feed for a big herd of beef cattle. The farm supports its own silo-filling outfit, including an 18 H.-P. gasoline engine, and the filling is done by two or three men, which gives plenty of time for the silage to settle. It generally takes about two weeks to fill, and thirteen acres of corn filled it to the roof last year.

It is well in pasturing sheep not to allow them to eat the heart out of one pasture field before removing them to another field to give the grass a chance to recuperate. This alternate pasturing of fields is good practice with all kinds of stock. Grass once grazed too closely never comes again during the season as good as where it always has a chance for life and growth. There is just as much chance to save feed in summer as in winter and stock and grass should get just as much careful attention during the heat of summer as in the cold of winter.

FARM.

Experience With Twitch.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Partly in confirmation of the very sensible way in which the subject was dealt with in a recent article, and partly to encourage others in their warfare against noxious weeds, I wish to recall a season with what has been in some respects the most vexatious pest on the farm, viz., twitch grass. The many other names given it, such as couch, quack, scutch and quitch perhaps arose from people trying to find one descriptive of its varied bad qualities. It entrenched itself in over three acres at the end of a field and defied ordinary methods. The spring following a corn and potato crop, it was fallowed until along in June, the chief implement used being a strong spring-tooth cultivator with which the clinging root systems were dragged out repeatedly on the lane to dry for burning. Then the land was heavily seeded broadcast with rape, which soon formed a mat of dense vegetation about three feet high. By degrees this was pastured down with the cattle to the very roots and the enemy routed out. Barley seeded to clover and timothy followed, and the crops succeeding were fine and clean. In my observation the most dangerous stronghold of twitch grass is in waste corners or along fences where it is permitted to go to seed and spreads abroad. But no surrender is the watchword of clean and profitable farming. If we do not sow weed seeds we will grow less and less of them. Clean fields are cumulative, and "The Farmer's Advocate" is rendering valuable service in presenting timely and common sense methods of fighting sub-earth and aeroplane plant enemies of production. ALPHA.

Prevention Better Than Cure in Dealing With Weeds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Which would bring the higher price on the market,—a farm which is known to be good soil and free from noxious weeds, or one composed of good land over-run with weeds? What farmer would hesitate an instant in his reply?—and yet how many farms there are belonging to the latter class? Farms which, if kept clean, would not only be far more productive, but would command a higher price. Many of these originally cleared of most weeds, have, through neglect gradually become infested with bad weeds, and then when his fields have become so bad as to absolutely demand his attention, the farmer realizes that he has a herculean task before him in the eradication of what was at first just a small patch of twitch, bindweed or sow-thistle, but which has now spread over the farm; and he realizes too late that prevention is better than cure, and that it is also cheaper.

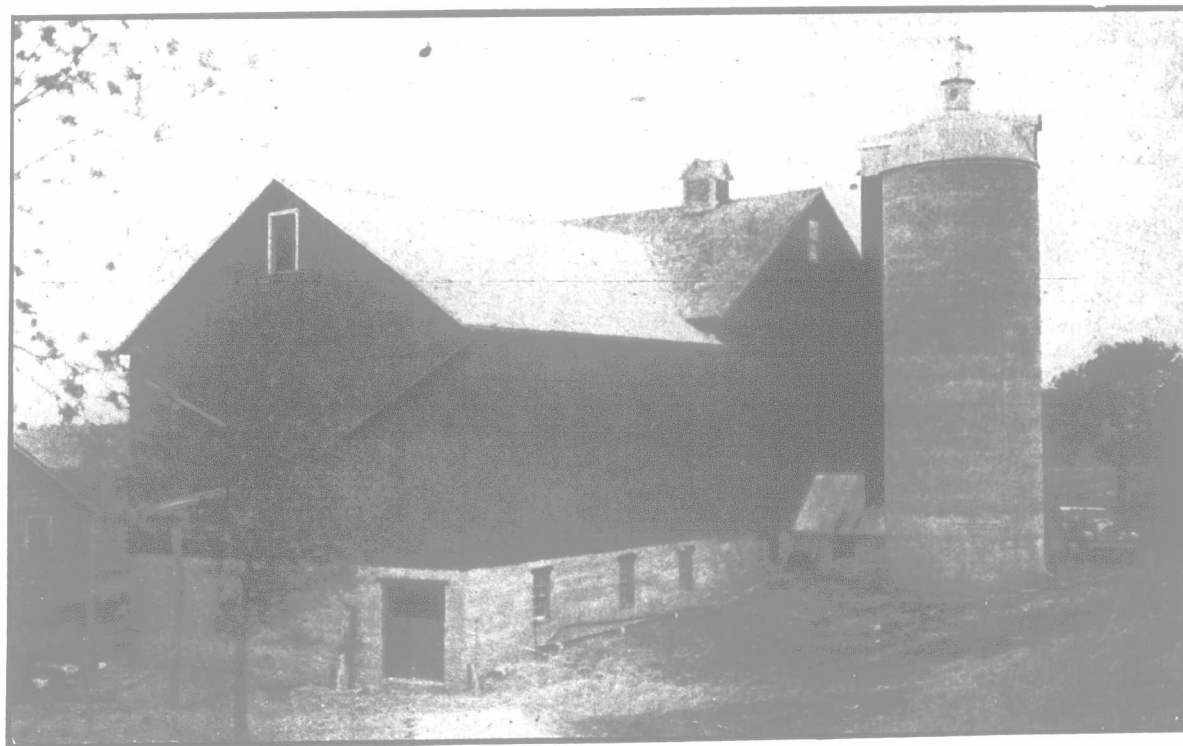
The question is,—How can the farmer successfully prevent weeds from spreading over his fields? First, by a regular routine of inspection; second, by hard work; third, by perseverance. No farmer can prevent weeds from coming to his place, but in almost every case he can keep his farm reasonably clear if he makes up his mind to do so.

Our large manufacturing concerns always have a report or going over of their ground every once or twice a year to see that their financial machinery is in good working order, and perhaps to cut out some part of their system which is sapping the profits instead of increasing them. Why then, should not the farmer have a going over of his ground once or twice a year to see that the farm, which is his financial or money-making machine, is in good order, and if he finds any patch or patches of weeds that have gained a hold, to have them attended to at once, or else sooner or later they will sap more and more of his profits? It would not take much time to make a regular inspection of the fields once or twice a year. Not just a casual glance while working on the land, but an inspection, solely for the purpose of locating any patches of the worst weeds. It is easier to get control of such patches than to suddenly find, while plowing your land, that twitch or some other bad weed is coming up all over the field.

On a certain farm which I have in mind, the owner, whenever he finds a patch of twitch, bindweed, or sow-thistle, sets to work at once to kill it. If in a grain field, he hoes it out and never lets it see the light and the next year he does the same. This keeps it from spreading and in time kills it.

If he finds a patch where the land is under a hoed crop or which he is going to put under a hoed crop, he spades and picks out the roots as thoroughly as possible and burns them. It takes longer for the first digging out, but he finds that it saves time, and therefore money, in the end. It took three men one and a half days to dig out a patch of twitch about one-sixth of an acre, in a field which he was putting under roots, but he found that it saved a great deal more time later on, in the hoeing and cultivating, besides materially weakening the hold of the weed.

Of course this method is not possible where whole fields are over-run, but there have been good methods outlined in previous issues of this magazine, for the treating of such fields. Almost



Barns on J. B. Thomson's Farm.

This is a slop-wall cement silo, 45 x 14, walls six inches thick all the way up.

any of them will give good results if persevered in, but if the farm is run on the system of prevention of the spreading of weeds rather than the system of killing them out once they have got a firm hold, I am sure that the farmer will reap the benefit not only in substantial profits, but also in the satisfaction of having lands reasonably free from weeds, and bearing fine crops,—a farm which adds rather than detracts from the beauty of the landscape.

Elgin Co., Ont.

ARTHUR J. READ.

Another Method of Keeping Farm Accounts.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

How shall a farmer keep books? Periodically some business man who never worked or even lived on a farm will suddenly get the idea that the farmer is in sore need of some advice from him about financing. Our farm journals have been besieged from time to time with these innocent-of-farm-knowledge individuals. They usually begin either by showing how much money a farmer makes out of a 1,400-pound steer at 8 cents per pound, or from a 200-weight bacon hog at nine and a quarter. After that the favorite text is cost of production of various farm products, mentioning eggs, a little on farm banking and the regulation conclusion is the profound statement that all these things can be settled by book-keeping. They stop at that because they can't tell just HOW to keep books. Why, of course, all of us, farmers included, admit that they should keep books, but how?

Nor has there been any energy spared in trying to get a system that can be universally worked. Further, just as soon as it is discovered, nearly everybody will keep some form of accounts. American agricultural colleges have tried out various schemes which have met with some degree of success. There are two outstanding difficulties in the way of farm book-keeping—first, the farmer does not and cannot produce or even buy and sell his commodities in the clear-cut, exact way that a store-keeper can; second, ninety per cent. of our farmers have no knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, and many have a very indifferent public school education. Having these two points in mind any system must be simplicity itself boiled down, yet must be in sufficient detail to be of some value to the farmer. An absolutely exact cost accounting system would be too complicated and too expensive, yet one should have a fairly accurate knowledge of the cost of production of each class of stock, and be able to detect leaks and to know the branch that is paying best.

In connection with District Representative work in Peel County we are trying out a Farm Accounts System with five of the boys who took the Short Course in agriculture last winter. The sheets were specially ruled to suit what we thought combined both efficiency and simplicity. The whole will be carried out under our direction and carefully watched for a year. The following is a brief account of how it was worked.

First an inventory of the farm was made, stock, implements, small equipment and household furnishings. I consider it very necessary to know just how much capital is invested in order to reckon interest on investment and the depreciation. June is the best month in which to take an inventory. At this time there is little feed on hand, the fat cattle are sold, and it is a slack interval between seeding and haying. It is not a very big contract to value everything about the place if it is done systematically. One hour is time enough to take stock of any ordinary farm. I grouped the whole under 10 headings as follows:

Poultry—Number of full-grown hens, etc., and average value; no account was taken of the young chicks because they are still hatching.
Swine—Market value of pigs of all ages.
Sheep—Market value of Sheep and lambs.
Cattle—Estimated value of each cow singly; young stock grouped.
Horses—Each horse valued singly.
Feed (Hay and Grain)—Bushels of grain and tons of hay at market price.
Small Equipment—Including harness, tools, forks, bags, ladders, etc.
Implements—Estimated present value of each piece.
Household Furnishings—Value of furniture, etc., by rooms.
Cash on hand or in bank—at time account keeping begins.

This could be varied to suit the particular case. No record was taken of personal clothing or of canned goods or small groceries on hand, because all these items are more or less constant and would have no particular bearing on the book-keeping, since about the same store would be

laid up ahead at the end of the next fiscal year. With the unpaid-for or partly-paid-for implements or other items, the total amount of outstanding debt was indicated against the "cash on hand" column. The mortgage on the farm was shown in the same way. As a matter of passing interest, the capital invested on the average 100-acre farm, exclusive of the farm itself, varied from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

For the book-keeping proper and the entering of accounts I used fourteen columns, and on our sheets a blank space was left at the top of each in which to write the name of the account, such as cattle, implements, etc. By leaving the space in which to write the headings instead of having them printed, the system is more flexible and can be made to suit different kinds of farming. The 14 headings used are given herewith and the order in which they were placed. Each column is divided into two parts, and in place of using the words Debit and Credit, which mean nothing to the farmer, the Debit side was called "Expenditure" and the credit side "Income." Two full pages across the book are required for one set of columns. At the left hand side is a place for the date, next the name of the person or firm from whom the particular article was bought or to whom it was sold, and next was the transaction such as sale of oats or purchase of a spade. One whole line all the way across the two pages is used for each transaction. This looks like a waste of paper, yet it is better to do that than to complicate the books just to save space. With such items as groceries I suggested having these entered only once a week. It is farm and not household accounts in particular that we are keeping, and so long as the value is put down we are not interested from the farm book-keeping point of view, whether it was 10 cents' worth of mustard or 10 cents' worth of lemon peel that was bought.

Any double-entry system of books is too complicated for a farmer, hence no cash column was kept, but each transaction is entered under its own heading. However, not everything on the farm is bought and sold for cash, so an "Owing" column was put in to keep a record of debts, and is divided into three as follows: "We Owe," "Owes Us," "Date Paid." Now, if a neighbor buys 10 bushels of oats from us to last him till he threshes, he may send his man over without the money or else come himself and as he drives away with the oats say, "I'll pay you again, George, for these oats when I have the money with me." Then this transaction is entered in the book with the farmer's name, 10 bushel oats at 45c., and is put on the income side of the grain column. At the same time we write in the same line as the man's name in the "Owes Us" column \$4.50, and this will be against that man until the date paid is filled in.

The beauty of this system as outlined is its flexibility—it may be only a general account of money received and paid out in bulk, or it may be used to give a very accurate account of cost of production. In the five columns of poultry and farm stock all sales of increase or of products are entered on the income side and the feed on the expenditure side. While the stock are on grass it is an easy matter to value the pasture at so

much per month. During the winter feeding it is a little more difficult, but not a great task. A farmer seldom feeds his horses and hogs and chickens all out of the same bin, and it isn't much trouble to make a fairly close estimate of the number of bushels or bags put into the bin at each filling and mark it down. One should be able to guess within a bushel or so, and this will show which class of stock is paying the best. Roots and silage could be counted in much the same way.

To arrive at the cost of production of certain crops, if he so wished, the farmer could take a page over farther in the book and give each field a column. On the income side is recorded the value of the total product at the market price. On the expenditure side is the rent of land, taxes, labor, fertilizer, seed, twine and threshing. The difference between these totals will give the net profit or loss.

At the end of the year it would be necessary to total up the expenditure and income of each department, and also take an inventory of everything. The farmer then would know just what his gain or loss in each department was, his total expenses, and his net profit or the interest he makes on his investment or his salary as manager after paying all expenses—whichever he likes to call it.

In conclusion a few small details of considerable importance should be taken care of. The book must be kept on a table in a convenient place. It must have the transactions entered each night. Most farmers dislike pens, so it is best to use an indelible pencil and have it tied securely to the cover of the book so it will always be there. There should be only one book-keeper, and no other person should enter any transactions whatever.

The following columns are used in the order given: Date; Name; Transaction; then under Owing, We Owe, Owes Us, Date Paid; following this comes Horses; Cattle; Sheep; Swine; Poultry; Orchard and Garden and Potatoes; Feed (Hay and Grain); Implements; Small Equipment; Wages; Permanent Improvement; Rent, Insurance, Interest and Taxes; Household Expenses; Personal Expenses. Under each heading, as previously explained, are double columns for Expenditure and Income used, as stated, in place of debit and credit.

For instance, on June 15, 8 hogs were sold to Peter E. Scott at 9 cents per pound. This would be entered thus: In the Date column, June 15; in the Name column, Peter E. Scott; in the Transaction column "sold 8 hogs, total weight 1,620 lbs. at 9 cents; in the Date Paid column cash; and on the income side of the Swine column \$145.80.

On the same day R. H. Henry got 10 bushels of oats and did not pay for them. The Date and name columns would be handled as in the previous transaction. Under Transaction would be put down—sold 10 bushels oats at 45 cents; in the Owes Us column would go \$4.50; and on the income side of the Feed column \$4.50. When paid the word "cash" in the Date Paid column would show that the debt was settled.

Peel Co., Ont.

J. W. STARK.



A Substantial Farm House—More Trees Would Improve the Surroundings.

How to Handle Wild Mustard.

One of the common bad weeds in Ontario is wild mustard, and owing to the great vitality of the seed this weed, once established, is very hard to get under complete control. It is an annual, but seeds very profusely, and the seeds will remain in the ground for years and still grow if brought to the surface. The best method of combating it is, of course, to sow clean seed, and where small patches are present in the fields go through them regularly and hand pull. It is necessary to go over a field two or three times in a season, as all the plants do not reach the flowering stage at the same time. Care must be taken to go through the grain fields before grain is so large as to hide small mustard plants which may produce seed and keep the field infested year after year. Care must also be taken to pull the weeds before seeds have formed. Once pods appear on the plants and green seeds are formed therein, the weeds even though pulled will generally mature the seed and reinfest the land or other land where they may be thrown. It is a safer practice to burn all weeds pulled.

Where fields are over-run with the weed a good plan, and one advocated by Prof. Howitt, of the O. A. C., is to harrow stubble-ground early after harvest or gang-plow lightly and harrow afterwards. As soon as the seeds have sprouted, the land should be cultivated thoroughly and should be kept cultivated at frequent intervals until frost comes. Late in the fall, ridge the land with a double-mould-board plow or cut and cover with the single plow. The following spring a hoed crop should be placed on the soil, and thorough cultivation practiced throughout the entire season. After the roots and corn are removed, cultivation should be resorted to again, and the land ribbed up as before late in the fall. The following spring a crop of grain may be sown and the land seeded to clover. Weeds will appear in this grain, but there should not be so many that they cannot be hand-pulled. A crop or two of hay may be taken or the land may be pastured. After breaking up again, put into hoed crops, and follow a system of shallow cultivation.

Mustard may also be destroyed by spraying with chemicals, using either copper sulphate or iron sulphate. Experiments indicate that iron sulphate on the whole is the more satisfactory. Where iron sulphate is used 80 lbs. should be dissolved in 40 gallons of water. Spraying should be done on a bright, sunny day after the mustard plants are well up, but not yet in bloom. Applied too late some of the older plants may escape and produce seed. Copper sulphate, if used, should be put on in a 2 per cent. solution, (1 lb. to 5 gallons of water or 8 lbs. to 40 gallons). Too strong a solution may injure the crops. We have seen mustard killed when fairly well out in bloom by spraying with copper sulphate, but it is not advisable to allow the weeds to get so far advanced. It takes more solution to kill the plant, and there is, as previously stated, considerable danger that many of the plants may produce seed.

THE DAIRY.

Raising Calves Where Milk is Sold.

It is a problem in many sections to raise calves and still dispose of a sufficient quantity of milk to keep the size of the monthly check satisfactory. Especially is this true in factory districts, or where whole milk is disposed of to the urban or special trade. The production of milk per cow will not increase satisfactorily until dairymen can devise some way of rearing the calves from their own herds and bringing them to maturity. When milkers must be purchased in localities where dairying has not reached as high a state of development as in specialized dairy districts, it is reasonable to expect the milking propensities of the cows not to be highly developed, and this truth has been manifested in the last few years. Eastern Ontario is largely a country of dairymen, yet from May 1 to November 1, of 1913, 281,489 cows averaged 18.2 pounds of milk per day, or gave 3,274 pounds in six months. This is not enough. The majority of the cows freshened in the spring, and should have given a larger flow of milk during the first six months of their lactation period. We venture to say that the milking average could be very much improved if the dairymen of Eastern Ontario gave as much attention to the breeding and rearing end of the business as they do to the actual production of milk. We cite this particular section of Canada because accurate figures can be obtained through the reports of the Dairymen's Association, yet it should be remembered that 3,274 pounds of milk in six months is only slightly less than the average cow of Canada produces in twelve months.

Since the use of oil-cake meal, flaxseed and other foods rich in protein and fat are in more general use than formerly, dairymen in particular are beginning to rear calves without skim-milk. In sections visited during the spring by a repre-

sentative of this paper calves were seen that had been allowed whole milk for less than a month, and then cautiously changed to clover hay and grain. Their drink was thickened with oil-cake meal and the mixture given while quite warm. This meal, if manufactured according to the old process, contains about 30 per cent. protein and approximately 7 per cent. fat. These two ingredients are necessary for the young calf, and in conjunction with bran, chop and clover hay make a very good substitute for milk.

Rather than allow the standard of the herd to depreciate it would be better by the use of meals and grains as substitutes for milk, to rear all the good calves and thus improve the herd. There is no method of rearing calves that will give as good results as running on the cow, but that is not practicable on the dairy farm, and other methods must be tried.

A Romance in Dairying.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It has been argued that one of the proofs in favor of the theory that man has ascended from the so-called "Lower Animals," is that fact that neither men nor monkeys can stand the fire of ridicule. Ridicule is one of the most effective weapons which can be used against an opponent. This is probably one of the reasons why comic cartoons are so effective in political warfare. They are also strong weapons for the social and moral reformer, but are usually more serious in tone.

Strong men, however, are able to resist the temptation to run away and "hide under the barn," in order to be free from the darts of the ridiculer, and they have overcome all obstacles in the pursuit of truth and improvement. We heard of such a case recently regarding a famous man in dairying, who having performed his allotted task, passed on, and left the field for others after he had cleared the way and after he had long been as "a voice crying in the wilderness."

Perhaps there is no stronger sentiment among the males of the human race, than that tender passion which the poets have called love for the female. Few men can resist the fascination of "that light which never was on sea or land, except in a woman's eye." This great man had come under the influence of that "Light" and the story as told me relates, that he loved this woman tenderly and earnestly. But, he also was a mechanical genius—an inventor, and for some time there had been revolving in his brain a method, a theory, that the cream could be separated from milk by means of centrifugal and centripetal forces, as produced in a mechanically driven machine.

What more natural than that he should talk the matter over with the young woman who had inspired his love and confidence? The narrator of the story, who knew this great man personally, and who says that when the great inventor was at the height of his fame, it was more difficult to obtain a personal interview with the famous scientist than it was to have an introduction to the King of the country where the scientist lived,—this person who told the circumstances, did not give any of the details leading up to the final scene, yet we can readily understand how this genius, filled with love and enthusiasm, would relate the details of his plans to the woman whom he hoped to make his wife. As he talked of the effects of speed and centrifugal force, and pointed out that the force is doubled as the diameter of a revolving body is doubled, speed remaining constant; and also that if the speed of this rotating body were doubled, diameter constant, the centrifugal force would be quadrupled or increased four times, as he continued to talk of "forged seamless steel" for the bowl of his machine and got on to "worm gears," "ball-bearings," "spindles," "discs," "clutches," etc., he noticed a coolness come over his once warm-hearted feminine ideal. But he continued to expound and explain his great theory and the wonderful effect his machine would have on the dairy industry. In his mind's eye he saw the invention spread over the dairy countries of Europe, America, Australia and the Islands of the Seas where cows are kept. Not only would these machines be operated by steam, gas and electric power having a capacity for skimming 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. milk per hour, but they would be capable of doing the work on a small farm and could be run by hand-power, so that the man who owned but 2 or 3 cows might buy a machine for creaming the milk in a small dairy and do this immediately after milking at small cost instead of waiting twenty-four hours for the cream to rise on pans or cans.

This last was too much for the patient, lady-love of the Cream Separator Inventor. "Had she not always set the milk in vessels for the cream to rise?" And, "had she not skimmed off the golden cream with her own hands after the milk had set for a day?" "Away with such

foolish notions!" A man who would idle his time and spend his limited means on trying to invent a machine for doing in a few minutes what took nature a whole day and night to accomplish, must be "cracked in the brain"—or at least, he was not worth loving and she "threw him overboard"—"gave him the mitten" as they used to say when the writer was a young man in a rural neighborhood.

Neither history nor tradition tells us how this young man of inventive genius took this ridicule and final dismissal of the young woman, but it is safe to say he was deeply hurt. No doubt the sorrow was nursed quietly, as from what we know of his character he was not one to make public his disappointments in life. What we do know is, that he was not discouraged, not too much down-hearted, nor did he give up his much-cherished idea of a machine to separate the cream from milk instantaneously. He went to work with a greater will than ever; overcame all obstacles and finally triumphed in the perfection of a machine which has revolutionized cream and buttermaking. His dream of a world-wide use of his idea came true before he died. His name is known wherever dairying is carried on with any degree of scientific skill. The dairymen of the world were glad to pay tribute to his skill as a genius for useful mechanical invention, as he was reputed very wealthy before the end of his career, although he had probably sunk several fortunes in his work. It is said that he lost 100,000 crowns (roughly \$120,000) working on the milking machine, which by the way he was unable to perfect to his satisfaction. The Company bearing his name is one of the largest and wealthiest dairy organizations in the world, and covers practically the whole Globe where dairying is conducted.

PRACTICAL LESSONS FOR YOUNG DAIRYMEN.

1.—If you have an idea which you are convinced has value, do not be discouraged because people throw cold water on it—do not give up, even though your "best girl" may ridicule you, and take up with another fellow. The probabilities are, she is unworthy of your love and confidence. Napoleon said he disliked bold, ambitious women, and also women who threw themselves into his arms as did Madam Stael. He liked women who were kind, gentle, loving and sympathetic, "like my Josephine."

2.—The world will eventually recognize genius and merit. There is likely to be much discouragement before this stage is reached, but persevere, having reasonable faith in your own ability. A man must have confidence in himself, before he is able to inspire confidence in others.

3.—There is probably some one thing which you can do better than anyone else and which the world is waiting for some one to perform. Find out what that one thing is and then do it with your whole might.

4.—Never be discouraged and join the ranks of the "down and outs." There are too many in those ranks now. Hope is a much better leader than Doubt or Discouragement.

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

POULTRY.

A Few Words About Eggs.

If, as a matter of fate, a consumer got a bad egg, a few years ago not much ado would have been made about it. Now states and provinces enact many laws as to how eggs must be handled. The Pure Food Law is made to father this unruly child, and a busy parent it would be if chastisement were meted out as each violation occurred. The State of Indiana is becoming active in the crusade against bad eggs, and the Food Commissioner has distributed the following injunctions:

- Sell eggs on a loss-off basis.
- Provide plenty of clean, dry nests for your hens.
- Gather the eggs daily, whether, and twice a day in hot or rainy weather.
- Do not wash eggs. Use the dirty and small eggs at home.
- Keep eggs in a cool, dry place, which is free from odors.
- Don't sell incubator eggs. They are bad.
- Market your eggs daily if possible, if not, every other day.
- Don't sell eggs which were found in a stolen nest.
- Keep the eggs out of the sun when taking them to town.
- Don't keep eggs near oil, onions, and the like, as they readily absorb odors.
- Kill or sell roosters as soon as the hatching season is over.
- Hidden nests in the weeds furnish many "rots."
- Straw-stack eggs are usually musty and unfit for food.

Good Bye to the Rooster.

The Dairy and Food Division of the Agricultural Commission, of Ohio, set aside the first week of June as "Rooster Week," and issued circulars to members of all associations through which eggs were marketed asking that they stir up sentiment that would cause all poultry keepers to "swat the rooster." Where no more eggs are to be set it is worse than useless to have the male bird still run with the flock. Dealers in poultry products assert that many thousands of dollars are lost each year through partially incubated eggs and other undesirable conditions due to fertility. When the consumer is offended by one egg the habit of eating eggs at all loses in force, and probably many dollars are lost to the industry through the decreased demand that dealers do not consider. If there is any loss it is the producer's loss, and chancier would be more profitably employed breaking up setting hens than spending his time harmfully with the producing flock.

HORTICULTURE.

The Cover Crop Season Again.

Few people are aware that the season of growth in most woody plants extends scarcely to midsummer. Almost all the native trees and shrubs cease growing early in the season so their wood will harden and prepare for winter. This condition is the underlying principle of cover crops and early-season cultivation. Although the practice of sowing some leguminous crop in the orchard to lap up the excessive moisture in July, August and September is generally recommended it is not always followed. In many cases, no doubt, there will be no necessity for it especially where the soil is fertile and the season a dry one. If the grower is working on the principle of playing safe he will not neglect sowing the cover crop any one season for instances are numerous indeed where a volunteer crop of weeds has demonstrated the advantage of a covering for the land.

The primary uses of cover crops are two in number. The first is to harden the wood and the other to add fertility to the land. It is extravagance to buy nitrogen for an orchard when fruit is the only crop taken from the land. Potash or phosphoric acid cannot be added to the soil by any crop. By plowing down a green crop the condition of the soil may be so modified as to render some of those constituents more available but the sum total remains the same. In the case of nitrogen it is different. Legumes will appropriate free nitrogen from the air and give it up to the land thus adding to the soil a fertilizer for which farmers are obliged to pay from \$55 to \$60 per ton. This advantage alone recommends cover crops to orchardists.

The secondary uses of a summer-sown crop may be stated as protecting fruit which falls to the ground, making it cleaner underfoot at harvest time and to some extent improving the color of the crop. These and other advantages accrue from the systematic use of cover crops. Every orchardist should consider them seriously.

The season of the year in which cultivation should cease and the crop should be sown varies from June 20 in some districts to the middle of July in others. Even where the section of the country is noted for its forwardness as regards temperature and growth the cover crop should be postponed if the precipitation is light. This must always depend upon the judgment of the growers in different localities.

Throughout Eastern Ontario and in the zone surrounding the Central Experimental Farm a mixture of 20 pounds of common vetch and from 6 to 10 pounds of dwarf Essex rape is recommended. It has been proven the most satisfactory on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa and is used quite extensively throughout Eastern Ontario. In some orchards where this crop was used in 1914 the apples did not reach a satisfactory size and growers thought the quantity of rape sown too much. This was particularly noticeable in an experimental orchard in Durham County but as rape uses a large amount of moisture and the season being dry the cause of the undesirable condition was attributed to the rape.

In the western part of Ontario common clovers are more generally used but they cannot be sown very late in the season and still make sufficient growth. In the southern counties, crimson clover is serviceable for it grows late into the fall. It has also been used with success in Nova Scotia.

Of the non-leguminous crops buckwheat is by many considered the best. It will germinate anytime throughout the season and in a comparatively short time will develop enough foliage to add considerable humus to the soil.

Garden Pests and How to Combat Them.

The pests of the garden, both insect and fungous, are numerous indeed but fortunately the means of combating them are also numerous. Of the many ways recommended to cope with the different destructive representatives of insect and fungous life some are good and others are impracticable. While several treatments for one phase of trouble may be discussed in this and articles which may follow they are mentioned because one method will be quite as efficient as another and of the number of remedies advocated some one may be applicable to one individual's conditions while another may not.

Root maggots—Cabbages, onions, radishes and similar plants are often destroyed by a small maggot doing injury to the roots. In the case of the last mentioned plant the destruction is in the edible part which often renders it unfit for consumption and useless for sale. This insect is quite prevalent and should be combated before its presence is indicated by serious destruction. Where this maggot is likely to injure radishes it is necessary to use some decoction about the roots. Carbolic-acid emulsion is recommended. This is prepared by dissolving 1 pound of soap in 1 gallon of rain water and while hot $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of crude-carbolic acid is added to it and the whole emulsified. Before using, this mixture is diluted about 35 times with water. This liquid should be applied as soon as the plants are up and repeated every week or ten days. A small quantity poured around each plant at the surface of the ground will be sufficient for each application. This same preparation is recommended for cabbage and extensive experiments are now being conducted to determine its efficacy. The maggot in this plant eats at the roots, causing them to turn yellow and wilt to the ground. The egg is laid by a fly near or on the plant at the surface of the ground and the young maggot finds its way to the root after hatching from the egg. Advantage is taken of this circumstance in the use of the paper-disc which has proven itself to be a reliable preventive. The disc is made with six sides in order to cut most economically from a large card. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across is sufficient size. From one side of the disc to the centre a slit is made and in the centre a star-shaped cut is formed. When plants are transplanted to the ground this paper disc is put around the stem and pressed down evenly on the ground. The eggs cannot be laid within a couple of inches of the plant unless they be laid on it. In either case the young maggots after hatching will not be able to reach the roots in time to do any material damage. Tar-paper, felt discs are used in preference to tar-paper or building papers, as properties of the felt prevent it from curling and warping.

There is still another maggot which does considerable injury to onions by devouring the roots and eating its way into the bulb of the plant. This is known as the imported onion maggot. The adult as those previously mentioned resembles the common house fly and the maggot itself can be distinguished from the cabbage maggot only by the most careful inspection. In life history and characteristics they are very much the same and the treatment prescribed in the foregoing paragraph is applicable to this pest.

Plant lice.—Almost every farmer and gardener is acquainted to some extent with a large group of insects which attack most succulent plants. They are usually seen on the under side of the leaf, congregated in unusual numbers. Upon examination they appear pear-shaped with large, soft bodies and long legs and antennae. Some will have wings, others will be wingless, while on different varieties of plants the insects may have slightly different colors. These are commonly called "lice," "green fly," or "aphis." They do not confine their depredations to the garden only. Sometimes field crops are destroyed by them and the orchardist finds in them a stubborn pest. The leaves of cane fruit and berries may often be seen curled and discolored while on the under side of the leaf these insects are usually present. Their food is acquired by sucking and a contact poison is necessary to destroy them. Of natural ways and means of controlling this insect, the lady bird beetle and her larvae are both useful while clean cultivation and the burning of all foliage and rubbish in the fall will destroy immense numbers. Of the contact poisons, kerosene emulsion and whale-oil soap are efficacious. Kerosene emulsion is prepared by slicing one-half pound of common laundry soap and dissolving it in one gallon of rain water. While hot pour this mixture into two gallons of kerosene oil and mix it vigorously for five minutes.

A force pump is a very efficient implement to use in emulsifying this mixture. When thoroughly emulsified the mixture will be creamy in consistency. Before use the three gallons of emulsion should be diluted to thirty gallons of liquid. It is necessary to have the mixture thoroughly emulsified else burning may result.

For brown or black aphids one pound of whale-oil soap dissolved in four gallons of water may be used while for green aphids one pound to six gallons of water is sufficient. Since these insects are found largely on the under side of the leaf it is necessary that the spray be applied there. It is a contact poison and must strike the insects.

Pyrethrum powder applied with some form of a blower will also be instrumental in destroying the insect. In many cases even cold water sprayed on the plant with considerable force will blow them from the leaf and the insect will perish before it can get back to do injury.

Will it Pay to Thin Apples?

During the sessions of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held in Toronto last November considerable discussion arose over the advisability and economy of thinning fruit. Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, claimed for the practice a profit of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel. Other prominent growers and instructors took exception to some of the arguments and showed indifference to the matter of thinning. Further light was thrown on the subject by F. M. Clement, of the Vineland Experiment Station, who has under his supervision at the present time an experiment including 46 trees which were thinned during the season of 1914. The report to the association last November may be summed up in the following short table.

No. Trees	Bbls. No. 1.	Bbls. No. 2.	Bbls. No. 3.
26 Thinned	48.7	15.1	20.6
20 Unthinned	25.4	23.6	23.7

The number 3's included all the windfalls. For both the thinned and unthinned trees the average number of marketable barrels per tree was the same, namely, 2.46 barrels. These were worth \$1.90 f.o.b. meaning a revenue per tree of \$4.60. At \$1.90 per barrel the returns from the unthinned trees were the same but if number 1's were considered worth \$2.25 and number 2's worth \$1.70 it would mean a return of \$5.20 for the thinned trees and \$4.86 for the unthinned trees, or a gain of 34 cents per tree in favor of the thinned.

A fairly accurate record of the time required to pick and pack the thinned trees gave a gain of an average of 6 minutes per tree in favor of the thinned trees for four men or 24 minutes per tree for one man. This at \$1.75 per day is worth 7 cents, making in all a gain of 41 cents in favor of the thinned. The cost of thinning was 58.1 cents per tree or all told making a cash loss of 17.1 cents per tree.

There are three factors that should be considered in connection with this operation. In the first place a share of the number 1's were fancy and might have been sold for more money if sold separately. It was doubtful considering the condition of the market in 1914-15 whether it was advisable to put number 2's on the market. If the number 2's and 3's were withheld the value of the number 1's and fancy would be even greater than estimated. The third factor is the effect upon subsequent crops. When fruit is thin the fruit are not injured so much as when the fruit is harvested in the autumn. Furthermore, the great drain on the tree is in the production of seed, not the pulp of the apple. If thinned, trees will produce as much tonnage as unthinned trees, which they do, it is evident that the drain on the trees will not be so great. This must result in stored-up food and energy and more abundant subsequent crops.

These are the facts as brought out at the meetings of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. The experiment at Vineland is still intact and future reports will be even more interesting. Although the first report would not excite much optimism in connection with thinning later results may highly endorse the practice. It is true that some of the summer and fall varieties will return more favorable results. Duchess, Wealthy, and many others which bear abundantly and where number 2's and number 3's are not generally marketed economically there is no doubt but what thinning will pay. At Vineland last season it was done from the 8th to the 16th of July or when the apples were about the size of shelled walnuts and smaller.

Here is a good one from the Toledo Blade: Who put the fist in pacifist?

Autumn-Bearing Strawberries.

In the minds of some, doubt still hovers round the practicability of planting autumn-bearing strawberries and we believe from a commercial view-point this indecision is quite warranted. Tests have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with several varieties of autumn-bearing strawberries. Of these Prof. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, reports the Progressive to be the best. On the farm at Ottawa the Senator Dunlap of the ordinary kinds of strawberries is looked upon with much favor and it would be reasonable to expect that where the Senator Dunlap does well in other portions of the country the Progressive as an autumn-bearing berry would be successful. This is an early ripening, attractive looking variety of medium size and good quality and has an advantage over some of the other autumn-bearing sorts in that it produces a moderate number of runners whereas most of the other sorts tested have made very few runners. On a small plot the Progressive yielded at a rate of 4,333.7 pounds per acre after July 22 when the regular strawberry season was over and at the rate of 5,649.38 pounds up to the date of the last picking on September 25, or a total of 9,982.45 pounds per acre. By many the autumn-bearing strawberry is considered an impossibility, but tests have shown that for home use where this berry is desirable even when other fruits are abundant the autumn-bearing kinds are practicable.

FARM BULLETIN.

A Day at the O.A.C.

Last week a large number of excursionists visited the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and were favorably impressed by the appearance of crops, experimental work, and things in general in connection with that Institution. It was our privilege to make a tour of several of the Departments and especially the experimental plots and animal husbandry work the day before the first excursions were held. Never have we seen the plots look better than they do at present. The Institution is making rapid progress. A new physical building is in course of construction and will be one of the best in America. Other additions to the buildings are contemplated for this season and the Ontario Agricultural College is advancing and keeping pace with modern times.

It is a treat to see the herds and flocks, and, while it is not an easy matter for those in charge to keep together an extra high-class herd or flock of any one breed, it being necessary for class room purposes to have on hand representatives of the many different breeds, a few extra choice specimens of some of the leading breeds may always be found in the stables or in the pastures at Guelph. We were particularly interested in the work with the milking Shorthorns and have no hesitation in saying that one of the best, if not the best individuals of the dual-purpose type of cattle we have ever seen is to be found in the O.A.C. stables. There are more than one, of course, but the big red cow in question is carrying at the present time enough flesh to be placed in the beef class and is milking, several months after calving, 36 pounds per day. During her lactation period of less than one year she milked upwards of 11,000 pounds and carried as much flesh and more than she is now carrying. That is what we call a real dual-purpose cow. In the herd are several good cows of this class but none which equal this individual record. The beef Shorthorns are a good useful lot as are also the Angus and Herefords.

Amongst the dairy breeds two or three interesting points are brought out. Many people believe that it does not pay to keep an old cow and others have no use for a grade. In the O.A.C. herd are two pure-bred Holstein cows, one of which has averaged 10,001 pounds of milk each year for eight years and the other has averaged over 10,000 pounds for six years. The former cow, in her ten-year-old form, last season gave 13,000 pounds of milk, this being the highest record she had made and this year she is beating last year's record, so that a cow should not be discarded because of her age when she will produce as this cow is doing. The cow which has averaged over 10,000 pounds for six years, has, during the last five months and a half, given over 10,000 pounds of milk so she is going to beat all her previous records this year and at the present time is giving over 50 lbs. of milk per day. A few words for the old cow are not out of place.

The grade cow we desire to mention is the best producer that has ever been stabled at the O.A.C. In one month she gave 92.93 pounds of butter-fat and 2,208 pounds of milk. This beats any former record of the Institution. A good grade is not a bad cow to have around.

The experimental plots, now 75 acres in extent, are as interesting as ever and it would take a

week to go over these thoroughly and become familiar with the experiments being carried on. Growers of wheat know that the miller likes a hard wheat. In the past Dawson's Golden Chaff has been the best yielding wheat for the farmer, but millers have complained that it is soft and not suitable for the making of high-class bread. The miller has favored the Turkey Red. These two wheats have been crossed and a better yielding wheat than Dawson's, with more hardnes than the Turkey Red has been produced but so far difficulty has been found in making good bread from it. This gives some idea of what is being carried on, as experiments of this kind are in progress and have been for years to cross different varieties of grain to incorporate the good qualities of each in the hybrid and give Ontario farmers a better variety than they have ever had. Selection has also been carried on very systematically year after year. As a result of this work we only need to mention O.A.C. number 21 barley, O.A.C. number 72 oats, and O.A.C. number 3 oats.

As in former years the alfalfa plots show many interesting features. The Grimm Alfalfa and the Ontario Variegated are proving the most hardy of the lot. Experiments are being carried on by the Plant-breeding Department in an effort to cross Black Medick and Alfalfa, and this hybrid and sweet clover to get an improved type. We might also mention that a new early oat is being developed which it is hoped will prove the best early variety in Ontario. It gives promise of so doing at the present time, out-yielding very much O.A.C. number 3 oats developed from the Daubeney. The new oat is being developed from the Alaska variety.

We were just in time to see the mangels coming up and beginning growth and it was remarked by everyone how much advanced certain plots were over others. Upon inquiry we found that these plots were grown from home-grown seed. The mangel seed produced at the college has a higher germination and sends up a much more vigorous plant and a more rapid grower than imported seed. It is very marked just now on the plots at Guelph. This should be evidence enough, that, where at all possible, the farmer should produce his own seed.

Over in the Poultry Department there are some 3,000 young chickens and possibly 700 or 800 older birds. Here the poultryman can get the best information regarding the different breeds and the difficulties in raising poultry on a large scale. Much experimental work is being done in determining some of the main factors of inheritance in poultry. One thing is demonstrated very well and that is that chickens to do their best, must have comparatively free range on freshly-worked soil. The colony-house system is used on a large scale with the young chicks.

These are only a few of the things to be seen at the O.A.C. Each of the many Departments has features to interest the visitor at this season. The Horticultural Department, the Biological Department, the Chemistry Department, the Dairy Department, and the Mechanical Department should be visited by all farmers who can get away to spend a day or two at the college. The worst feature of excursions is that those who take advantage of them have too little time to stay and the trip is so hurried that only a very superficial knowledge is gained of the work being carried on.

Farm Notes

By Peter McArthur.

If the blackbird had intelligence equal to its persistence it would be the wisest bird in the world. But it knows nothing and it refuses to learn. You would think that when a bird had its tail feathers plucked out by a rifle bullet it would have sense enough to take the hint that it was not wanted in the cornfield. Besides killing quite a few of the pests that are disputing my cornfield with me I have nicked several but they are not a bit discouraged. In spite of ragged plumage they come right back and they do not seem to be a bit more careful about keeping out of range. If I had a shot-gun I could have bagged the whole lot before this for they flutter right over me when shifting from one end of the field to the other. When I disturb their feeding at one end of the field they simply fly over me to the other end and resume their work of pulling up the young corn. That is the time when I could get them with a scatter gun but a thirty-two calibre rifle is the only lethal weapon on the place and I have to go after them with that. When they alight in a convenient tree or on top of a fence I usually get them but I make a large percentage of misses when I try for them on the ground. When on the ground they are usually walking and bobbing around enough to get them out of the way. It may seem cruel to talk of shooting dear little birds in this way but the dear little black-birds are an unmitigated pest. They may get a few grubs and cut-worms while the land is being worked in the spring but the damage they do to the corn more than counterbalances any good they do. And besides they

rob the nests of other birds whenever they get a chance. I have no compunctions about destroying them.

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This year we have a novelty on the place in the form of a snow-white calf. This season the red cow, "Fenceviewer I, broke her record of bearing red heifer calves by presenting us a snow-white male. He is large and lazy and has as much appetite as any two of the other calves. I do not think I ever saw a creature so dazzlingly white. Except for a few hairs at the tips of his ears he is unspotted and you can see him a mile off. Though his mother simply adores him he is without a trace of filial affection. She stands by the fence of the meadow where he enjoys good pasture with the other calves, but no matter how loudly or pathetically she bawls he never wiggles an ear. Although they were separated within a couple of hours after his birth she does not seem to forget him the way she did her previous calves. I remember that two years ago I found her deliberately trying to put a horn through her own calf when she came across it tied up in the stable when it was only a couple of weeks old. The white calf is now almost that age and she is as noisy about it now as she was at the beginning. Moreover, she has shown her competence and ingenuity in trying to get to her ungrateful offspring. On two different occasions she has opened the gate to the meadow with her horns though it is fastened with a hook and staple. As she let the rest of the cattle into the meadow at the same time she had to be discouraged by wiring the gate into place but almost every morning we find the hook thrown out of the staple. If it were not for the twisted wire she would succeed in reaching her calf every night.

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It seems that having a cow that eats rubber balls and similar junk is no joke after all. Arthur Welstead, of Lincoln County, Ontario, writes advising me to fit "Beans" for the butcher's block. It appears that he had a cow "with a taste for old bones, shoes, clothes," etc. For a couple of years it seemed to do her no harm. She gave as much milk as was expected of her—but one day she up and died. A veterinarian happened to be at the farm at the time so they conducted a post mortem. Mr. Welstead writes "On cutting through the heart from the large end we found everything in good shape, quite natural, but on stripping the small end the knife struck something gritty, which turned out to be a piece of No. 12 wire about three inches long and slightly curved. On cutting farther back to the stomach we found that the wire had left a channel large enough to put one's little finger in, which was perfectly healed up and lined like the stomach. In this channel was the greatest collection of articles one ever saw, small staples, shingle nails, gravel, shoe nails, three-inch nails, and more rubbish than I could write on an envelope. The opinion of the "vet" was that this piece of wire had been months making its way to the heart, which encouraged it by its motion. It had penetrated the heart sac which had grown fast to the heart and had calloused the end of the heart without any bad effect, but just as soon as it ruptured a blood vessel in the heart the cow dropped dead. I hope this fate does not await your cow but I am not going to keep cows that are determined to eat such stuff when we try hard to satisfy them with good, wholesome food." Mr. Welstead's letter worries me for only a day or so ago I extracted a couple of yards of line out of "Beans." She had swallowed it down to the buckle on the end and would no doubt have managed to put that down if I had not come along. She is in good order, almost too fat for a milk cow, and has the best of pasture, so there is no excuse for her abnormal hunger. I have sent her milk to be tested and unless she has an especial record for butter-fat I shall be inclined to take Mr. Welstead's advice.

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In looking through the orchard I found one tree that escaped the frost and promises a good yield of apples. All the trees around it had the young fruit frozen and the only difference I could observe that might account for this tree's escape, was that the ground under it was covered with straw. There had been a small stack of oat sheaves near the tree, that had been used to feed the hens, and the scratched straw was several inches thick under the tree. I cannot figure out how that would save the tree from frost, but I cannot see anything else that could possibly have protected it. Still, it is possible that the nature and experience of the tree had something to do with its immunity. It is the one remaining tree of the original pioneer orchard that was on the farm. It has seen over eighty winters, and has probably become accustomed to them. I have been told that the apple it bears is the Janetting, though when I knew it first we called it "The Graft" or "The Rib" apple. It was called "The Graft" to distinguish it from the natural fruits in the old orchard. It had been bought from an agent and was doubtless an approved variety

though it has little to recommend it when compared with the choice apples of the present day. It is an early fall apple and has the peculiarity of beginning to rot at the heart as soon as it is ripe. Still if it is able to resist frost it has at least one feature that is worth investigating.

Crop Prospects in Central Western Ontario.

At the time of writing, crop prospects in Central Western Ontario are very bright. On a motor trip last week through the eastern part of Middlesex, Oxford, East Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, and the northern portion of Brant counties not a bad field of either spring or fall grain was noticed. Never have we seen crops so uniformly promising. Fall wheat through the section travelled is almost without a blank spot and was just coming into head. Spring grains are covering the ground well and if showers are frequent from now on yields should be far above the average. Oats are particularly promising; barley seems to have been held back slightly by the cold weather and severe frosts but is doing well since the rains of the past week. Reports have come to hand that the hay crop is likely to be light in Ontario this year, but, while several fields especially old meadows were noticed to be rather backward, clover through this section does not seem to have been very badly injured by the frost. In some places fields showed the effects of the cold weather while in others the clover was a good length and just beginning to blossom and should yield a very good crop of hay. While speaking of hay we might mention that in Waterloo County we examined a field which had been seeded to a mixture of red clover, sweet clover, and timothy. The field had a big crop on it but the sweet clover, being rather thin, was getting almost too much stalk, and at the time we noticed it was ready to cut, the red clover and timothy particularly the latter being much later in maturing. The owner of the farm was not going to cut the hay until early in July. It will be interesting to follow this crop up and see how the hay turns out. There is going to be a big yield but the danger will be that the sweet clover, which will be more than a third of the stand, will get too coarse and woody before the red clover and timothy is ready to cut.

It is interesting to note when traveling through the country the difference in localities. Through Oxford county dairying is on a large number of farms, the chief stand-by, and on these farms the silo and good stabling is the rule. Houses and grounds also show prosperity. In the northern part of Waterloo county grain-growing, beef and hog-raising are the main features, and never did we see cleaner fields of grain than in this part. Barn buildings are not quite so elaborate but there are unmistakable signs of prosperity on every hand. In Wellington county, north of Guelph, there is a large beef-raising and beef-feeding section. This district is remarkable for the sameness in construction of the barns and outbuildings. All the barns are large with stone foundations, straight roofs and are very wide compared to their length. The soil is of a

slightly more gravelly nature than that of Oxford and North Waterloo. South Waterloo is much more rolling in nature, and here winter crops, especially fall wheat, were looking their best.

Around Guelph a large acreage of roots is put in, especially turnips. Perhaps there is no section in Western Ontario from which so many roots for table use are shipped as the vicinity of Guelph. Turnips were being sown on farm after farm the end of last week, all being put in drills on land specially prepared which means that it had been manured and plowed twice this spring to say nothing of the extra cultivation given with spring-tooth cultivator and drag harrows or in some cases disc harrows.

Very little alfalfa was noticed on the trip and it seems to be the experience of farmers that this crop while excellent feed and satisfactory in every particular, provided it does not kill out, is rather a dangerous crop to depend upon for hay. It is not as uniformly successful as is red clover and farmers feel that they cannot afford to take the chance with alfalfa unless their soil is particularly well adapted to its growth. It seems to winter kill more easily than most of the clovers. However, where a piece had come through the winter well it was looking very promising and will cut a good yield.

From London through to Berlin north to Elmira across to Elora down to Guelph, Galt and Paris and back through Woodstock, Ingersoll and to London again, through some of the best of the farming districts in Ontario is a fine trip and one which would convince anyone that farming was being very well done in the central part of Western Ontario and that crops this year will be better than the average unless something unforeseen happens between now and harvest time.

More Moonshine.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Speculations about the moon's influence are a pleasant diversion from war news, and so are studies in occult phenomena. Every one who can get hold of a copy should read "Science and Immortality" by Sir Oliver Lodge. As to the moon, it must be noted that of all heavenly bodies it is the most easily observed, and the only one which presents regular and interesting phases. So that from the earliest times prehistoric man must have watched the moon, and used it for a ready-made calendar. All primitive peoples reckon in moons. The modern farmer who says he will have his seeding done by the end of the month is both thinking and expressing himself in exactly the same way as his most ancient predecessor who set himself to do certain things by the next moon. Moon and month are variants of the same word, the lunar month being about 28 days.

Now the moon keeps pretty fair time, and coming as it did into all the ordinary affairs of life coincidences were piled thickly upon one another, and it was easy and inevitable that ideas of cause and effect should attach themselves to its phases. That they have survived is due to the fact that until recently astronomers were not altogether agreed about the real constitution of the moon. Anything might happen; even fifty

years ago men of science thought the moon might be habitable.

To-day it is held that the moon is a frozen planet, the twin planet of the earth, of which it once formed a part. Being much smaller, of only 1-80 the earth's mass, it cooled quickly, and has long since ceased to radiate heat or hold an atmosphere. What we get from the moon is reflected sunlight, whose chemical properties are almost negligible. That it can affect the weather or animal life seems impossible. One exception occurs to me, but I cannot verify it at the moment. When sailing vessels are in the tropics sailors prefer to sleep on deck, and in such cases must take care not to expose their faces to the light of the full moon. Such exposure may lead to slight facial paralysis and distortion, not serious, although it may last some days. This is probably due to irritation of the optic and facial nerves, and might be induced just as well by artificial light.

Although the moon does not influence the weather it is useful in this way, that its appearance affords a good test of the condition of our own atmosphere. A dull moon means that the air is thick. If clouds scud across it rapidly we know that air currents are moving swiftly in the upper strata. The old moon in the arms of the new—a beautiful sight—means that we see the dark part of the moon's disk illuminated by reflected earth-light, and the air must be clear and pure to see this, which in winter means cold weather, at least locally, because the absence of a cloud-blanket allows the fullest radiation of heat from the earth. In a general way the weather in temperate regions changes at least once a week, and to say we shall have a change at the new moon or the next quarter is merely to say we shall have a change next week—a safe guess.

In one way the moon has a decided pull upon the earth—by its joint action with the sun in causing tides. Sailors, fishermen and coast-dwellers have good reason to consider the moon, and Mr. Darwin has pointed out how tidal influence has impressed itself on the reproductive habits of the higher animals, including man.

Where the sea-shore is easy there must be extensive tidal mud-flats, which teem with life—marine plants, mollusks, shrimps and so forth—which live upon organic debris deposited by the tides. For these creatures high tides mean plenty of food. In turn, they serve as food for higher animals, such as birds, who find their greatest food supply at periods of low tide, when the flats are uncovered to the greatest extent. Now, a large supply of food, especially if intermittent, always stimulates reproduction; so it has come about that the periods of mating, incubation and gestation are frequently lunar periods. Habits of this sort, being derived from elementary forms of life, persist in the higher animals long after evolution has lifted them to a plane of existence wholly independent of mud-croaking.

It would seem, therefore, that we all have a natural born right to be a bit "looney"—the word lunatic being derived from Lat. luna (the moon) because it was supposed that lunacy was caused by the moon.

Lambton Co., Ont. WILLIAM Q. PHILLIPS.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Friday evening to Monday, June 14, numbered 237 carloads, 1,756 cattle, 1,193 hogs, 133 sheep and lambs, 135 calves, and 2,542 horses. The horses are being fed and watered in transit, for the British army. Considering the moderate delivery of cattle, trade was slow at steady prices for the bulk. A few choice cattle were 5c. to 10c. higher. All other classes of live stock remained unchanged, except hogs, which were lower. Choice heavy steers, \$8.20 to \$8.40; choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$8.20 to \$8.35; good, \$7.90 to \$8.15; common, \$7.40 to \$7.60; cows, \$1.50 to \$7.40; bulls, \$6.25 to \$7.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.65 to \$7.65; milkers, \$5.00 to \$9.00; calves, \$5 to \$10. Sheep \$4 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$7 to \$8; spring lambs, 11 to 12 1/2 cents per pound. Hogs, \$9.60 to \$9.70, weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	33	650	683
Cattle	308	4,790	5,098
Hogs	666	11,672	12,338
Sheep	512	1,323	1,835
Calves	141	977	1,118
Horses	338	4,168	4,506

The total receipts at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	11	318	329
Cattle	151	3,417	3,571
Hogs	145	11,784	11,929
Sheep	127	1,917	2,044
Calves	44	868	912
Horses	—	41	41

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 324 car loads, 1,527 cattle, 3,409 hogs, 691 sheep and lambs, 236 calves, and 4,162 horses.

Receipts of cattle and hogs were large, while sheep, lambs and calves were only moderate, and more would have found ready sale during the past week. Fat cattle were a glut on the market during the four market days. At the close of the market on Monday there were more than 1,400 cattle still unsold, and on Tuesday there were 800 of them that had not changed hands, in fact there was not a day, but there were over 200 cattle left. The quality of those on sale was not only good, but almost every class was well represented. There never were as many choice, light handy butchers' cattle in one day in years as there were on Monday. The export steer class was well represented, many loads of choice cattle being marketed. Bulls and cows also were plentiful and generally of good quality. Buyers on Monday, when they saw the situation, tried their best to reduce values, but sellers who had paid high prices would not consent, hence the large number left over. One of the com-

mission firms happened to get an order for over 1,000 of the heavy, choice steers and cows for export to France, which helped materially to relieve the situation. Prices on Monday and Tuesday were about steady with those given in our last report, but at the latter part of the week values eased off from 15 to 25 cents per cwt. In all other classes of live stock there was little change in values.

Exporters.—Choice heavy steers sold from \$8.25 to \$8.50, the bulk going at the former figure; good steers sold at \$8 to \$8.25; choice heavy cows at \$7 to \$7.50, the bulk of these being bought at \$7.25.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice steers and heifers sold at \$8.15 to \$8.25, and a few lots at \$8.30 to \$8.40, the latter price being the highest paid for this class; good steers and heifers, \$7.90 to \$8.15; medium, \$7.75 to \$7.90; common, \$7.40 to \$7.60; choice cows, \$7.25 to \$7.40; good cows, \$6.85 to \$7.15; medium cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; good bulls, \$7.25 to \$7.50; medium bulls, \$6.65 to \$6.90.

Stockers and Feeders.—Good to choice, 800 to 900-lb. steers sold at \$7.10 to \$7.65; medium, 700 to 800-lb. steers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; stockers, 500 to 650 lbs., sold at \$5.65 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Moderate receipts of milkers and springers found a steady market at values which on the average would be about \$5 per head lower. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$90, with a few reaching \$95 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices were firm all week; choice, \$9 to \$10; good, \$7.50 to \$8.75; medium, at \$7 to \$7.50; common calves, at \$5 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were larger, but not equal to the demand. Sheep, \$4 to \$7; yearling lambs sold at \$8 to \$9; spring lambs sold at 11c. to 12 1/2c. per lb., and not enough to supply the demand.

Hogs.—Receipts were large, over 3,000, northwestern hogs having been received. Prices ranged from \$9.75 to \$9.85 for the bulk, with a few carlots at \$9.90, weighed off cars.

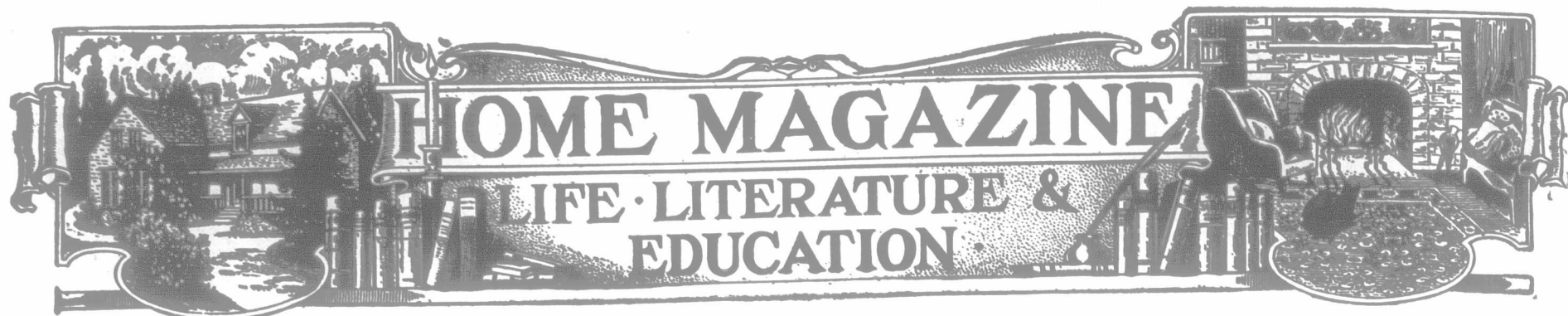
TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

For the past two weeks or more, Robert Graham, of Claremont, and F. S. Macdonald, Principal of the Veterinary staff, have been purchasing horses for the Canadian Remount Commission at the old Civic Cattle Yards. Mr. Graham is well known all over the Dominion, as one unexcelled as a judge of horses. Many horses have already been bought, and they are buying from 25 to 50 horses daily. They are being shipped from all over Ontario to this market. Prices range from \$175 to \$200 for cavalry, and \$190 to \$200 for artillery purposes. The market is open every day of the week except Saturday. Many choice horses are coming forward, as all or nearly all of the leading horsemen are shipping to this market.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.22 outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1

northern, \$1.12 to \$1.26
Oats—side, 38c. to 39c.
Peas—lots, 50c. to 51c.
Rye—Buckwheat, 73c., out-
American, track, low, 76c.
Peas—lots, 50c. to 51c.
Rolled, \$3.50
Flour—\$5.20 to \$5.30 at Toronto
second bakers', more.
Hay—No. 1, Straw, Toronto, Bran, Toronto, \$35.
Butter—the week to 28c.
Eggs—one cent dozen
Cheese—19c.
Honey—10c. con-
\$3.
Beans—picked, Potat-
track, Brunsw-
Toronto, Poul-
chickens, per lb., demand
City cured, 12c.; skins, 1c. to 2c.; horse h-
unwashed, fine, 25c. wool, 25c. to 25c. to 7c.
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Battle.

(By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, in The Nation, London.)

The Question.

I wonder if the old cow died or not,
Gey bad she was the night I left, and sick.
Dick reckoned she would mend. He knows a lot—
At least he fancies so himself, does Dick.

Dick knows a lot. But maybe I did wrong
To leave the cow to him, and come away.
Over and over like a silly song
These words keep humming in my head all day.

And all I think of, as I face the foe
And take my lucky chance of being shot,
Is this—that if I'm hit, I'll never know
Till Doomsday if the old cow died or not.

Raining.

The night I left, my father said:
"You'll go and do some stupid thing.
You've no more sense in that fat head
Than Silly Billy Witterling."

"Not sense to come in when it rains—
Not sense enough for that, you've got.
You'll get a bullet through your brains,
Before you know, as like as not."

And now I'm lying in the trench
And shells and bullets through the night
Are raining in a steady dranch,
I'm thinking the old man was right.

His Father.

I quite forgot to put the spigot in.
It's just come over me . . . And it is queer
To think he'll not care if we lose or win,
And yet be jumping mad about the beer.

I left it running full. He must have said
A thing or two. I'd give my stripes
to hear
What he will say if I'm reported dead
Before he gets me told about that beer!

Something about the Work of the Red Cross.

[An address given by Lady Beck, as President of the local Red Cross Society, in London, Ont. Lady Beck has but recently returned from England, where she took much pains to enquire into the need for Red Cross work. As a result of her investigations she made a strong appeal to the women of the city to do their utmost to help in alleviating the suffering of our brave soldiers.—Her words apply, however, not only to the women of London, but to the women—and men, too,—everywhere in Canada, hence we are glad to be privileged to pass on her pleading to a vaster audience, made up of 150,000 readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine. . . . Our "Dollar Chain" is one means by which those who have not hitherto helped in the urgent work may yet do so. All money received is passed on as soon as received, to whatever channel is most in need at the time.—Ed.]

"Hundreds there are who have come here day after day and week after week, and others who have sent in splendid contributions, but why are not hundreds of others, if not thousands, of women in this city doing their share to help

our men who are giving their lives' blood for their country?" asked Lady Beck. "I appeal to all women to join our ranks; we need recruits. Yes, and we should at least double our efforts at once. Those who have worked so faithfully all winter are entitled to a short rest, but surely there should be many more to take their places. There can be no relaxing in Red Cross work for many months; there will be no let-up for our soldiers on the battlefield, so why should we not do our full duty continuously?"

APPEAL TO MEN.

"We should appeal also to the men of this city, so that it is of the greatest importance to Red Cross work that their sympathies should be enlisted, as the call for the sick and wounded is just as insistent on men as on women. The most efficient branches are those upon whose executive are enrolled the names of men as well as women. We have only one or two men who are members, when we should have many hundreds enrolled. We trust that before the beginning of the new year of the Red Cross in August many men will have come forward and joined this branch of the society, and that we shall then be able to have them co-operate with us on the Executive, giving the Finance Committee help with their advice and encouragement.

MAY OPEN STORE.

"We are hoping, in the near future, to open a store in the business centre, similar to the ones already in operation in the larger cities, which will be in charge of members of the Red Cross Society, where samples of the work will be on exhibition, where donations of money and supplies will be received, and where all questions relative to the work can be answered. We hope in this way to stimulate interest in the cause.

"It is very hard to realize in this beautiful and peaceful land of ours what is going on in France and England at the present time. I should probably have not realized either if it had not been my privilege to have seen the conditions in England with my own eyes, and have heard from others who are in a position fully qualified to speak of the conditions existing in France.

ALL DOING THEIR BIT.

"I found everyone in England animated with the same desire, viz., to do their 'bit,' however small, for the great cause, and all facing the seriousness of the situation unflinchingly. On all sides one is told the coming months will be the most terrible of the war. The Allies are beginning and must count on taking the offensive, and any attempt to dislodge the enemy from their trenches must result in an appalling number of casualties among the British troops, which, of course, include the Canadians, who have shown such courage and valor. On all sides one hears unstinted praise of the glorious work they have done for the Empire.

HELPING THE WOUNDED.

"What can we do at home to help the wounded? Our duty is clear: We must increase enormously our shipments of hospital supplies and comforts for our soldiers who are suffering.

"First of all, we must have the necessary funds to carry on our work. Money is the first need, as it can be converted into exactly the supplies needed at the moment, and money is the only thing that will procure the drugs and surgical appliances.

"The Canadian Red Cross Society is acknowledged to be a wonderfully fine organization in every way, and on all sides one hears nothing but praise for the work they are accomplishing. We are indeed lucky to have Colonel

Hodgetts as commissioner, as he is not only a splendid organizer, but a man of wonderful executive ability. Captain Blaylock, as the assistant commissioner, is doing good work in France, where he is in constant communication with Colonel Hodgetts and the Canadian Red Cross Society.

PROMPTLY DEALT WITH.

"I can testify from personal knowledge that all goods sent forward to the head office in Toronto are dealt with very promptly, and that constant consignments are being sent forward by ships leaving Canadian ports. Colonel Hodgetts also assures us that there is now no block anywhere, and that goods are coming forward in good shape and with prompt despatch.

"There are a number of hospitals in France being supplied by the Canadian Red Cross Society, as well as the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, which is the base hospital for wounded Canadians in England. The British War Office has stated that Cliveden Hospital is along lines superior to any similar hospital in England, and in fact it is considered a model of its kind in every way. This hospital has now 500 beds, but they are appealing for 500 more beds. If the Government or private contributions will build the additional wards required, the demand for hospital supplies of all kinds will be doubled in this hospital alone.

DEMAND IS GREAT.

"When the wounded came pouring into the Red Cross hospitals, as they did after the battle of Langemarck, and there is the call for additional medical and surgical supplies for the use of the Army Medical Department, to quote Col. Hodgetts' words, 'Supplies of all sorts in the Red Cross warehouses absolutely faded away before his eyes, there was such a constant demand for them.' If there is not an abundance of everything at his command, how is he to keep these hospitals going, because they are dependent entirely upon Red Cross supplies, surgical and otherwise?"

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

"The arrangements for the caring and treatment of the wounded is most complete and efficient in every way. After receiving the needed attention in the dressing stations at the base, they are placed in motor ambulances and conveyed to the hospital trains awaiting them, and the most serious cases proceed to Boulogne or Le Treport, and are taken from there on ships fitted for the purpose, to England, where they are met at the nearest station by motors, many lent by residents of the vicinity. Invariably soldiers reach the hospitals in England, and are in care of those in attendance eight hours after they have been taken from the battlefields of France. All severe cases are now being sent to England, while the minor ones or those who are expected to recover in the course of a few weeks are kept in France.

SHRAPNEL WOUNDS BAD.

"I had the opportunity of seeing some of the most severe cases at Cliveden and Shorncliffe. The shrapnel tears the flesh most painfully and generally leaves pieces of clothing and dirt in the wound, so that practically every case is septic when received at the hospitals, which means a great deal of suffering for the men. The lacerations caused by shrapnel also account for the necessity for quantities of the largest size surgical dressings and wide bandages. I also saw some who were suffering from 'shock,' a very pitiful sight.

CARE OF CONVALESCENTS.

"I would like to say a word here

about the convalescents. I found everywhere the spirit of willingness on the part of the people in England, especially those having large places in the country, to take care of and provide homes free of expense for those convalescing, especially the Canadians. I spoke to the men themselves, and all of them told me that they had numerous homes open to them where they could go to recuperate after leaving the hospital.

"From all the information I could gather, the soldiers at the front had all the good food they desire, the best of clothing and plenty of money to buy any other necessities that they may require.

HOSPITAL AT SHORNCLIFFE.

"There seems to be confusion in the minds of many between the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, and the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe. The latter is not a Red Cross Hospital, it is a military hospital equipped and supplied by the Canadian War Contingent Association. This society was formed by Canadians resident in England with the primary object of supplying comforts to the soldiers in camp and at the front. People were very generous and they received very handsome donations, also the magnificent offer of Sir Arthur Markham to give his house and grounds at Shorncliffe for the use of the Canadian wounded. Knowing the necessity of hospital accommodation, the Canadian War Contingent Association Executive decided to accept the offer and equip the hospital. This they have done and their supplies are being augmented by friends in Canada.

5,500 BEDS.

"We have as you know in this city a very energetic branch of the Canadian War Contingent Association. This is the only outlet for the hospital supplies of the society, so that there is not the same call upon them as there is on the Red Cross Society who, in conjunction with the Canadian Army Medical Service, supply the following hospitals in France, 2 casualty clearing stations, 200 beds each; 4 stationary hospitals, 200 beds each; 4 general hospitals, 1,000 beds each; 6 field ambulances, 50 beds each, making a total of 5,500 beds, not counting the 500 at present in the Duchess of Connaught Hospital in England.

WORK IN OLD LONDON.

"I will now give a short resume of the information I gathered in England, and an account of the places I visited:

"Tuesday, May 4th—Visited Canadian War Contingent Association at Westminster Palace Hotel, found Lady Perley, Mrs. G. McL. Brown and some other ladies packing, sorting, etc., in the basement. They were storing scarves, caps, etc., in case they were required later on, as there was no demand for them at present. Nothing but socks, tobacco and hospital supplies. Everything was most wonderfully systematized and in perfect order. All the ladies declared the shipments from London were the best received, both in quality and the manner in which they were packed, listed and sent. They remarked if all the shipments came in similar condition, their work would be materially lessened. In one room they had the stores for the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe. This is in charge of Mrs. Gordon, who was a Miss Armour of Cobourg. There being no room for supplies, medical and otherwise at the hospital, these are sent down in big vans as required. They seem to have an abundant stock of everything on hand.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FRONT.

"Lady Perley then took me to their office upstairs and showed me the system

of bookkeeping, also some of the letters from the commanders of different Canadian regiments at the front, asking and mentioning what they required, which is sent forward at once and a record kept, also when the package is acknowledged. A large committee of ladies look after the wool supply and give it out to willing workers, as we do here. Another committee look after supplying the Canadians with tobacco. They suggest that they prefer to have the money sent as they can buy tobacco cheaper in England and they do not require to pay any excise or duty, as the Government allows them to purchase the tobacco for the troops out of bonded warehouses.

SOME SENT TO MALTA.

"Thursday, May 6th—Visited the Red Cross offices at Cockspar street and had a long talk with Col. Hodgetts, Canadian Red Cross commissioner, about Red Cross work and requirements. Twenty-one Canadian nurses had just arrived, and I was informed that a large number of them were sent at once to Malta to nurse the wounded from the Dardanelles, as the need there for nurses was very great. I understand Miss McIntosh, the nurse sent over by this society, was one of them. The whole question of nurses is under discussion, and those that have been sent over are greatly appreciated.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE.

"Saturday, May 7th—Went to Folkestone. Mrs. McDougall, wife of General McDougall, very kindly took me to see the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe. Saw Miss Broderick, formerly of London, who is one of the nurses there; also Dr. Davis, the latter expected to be sent to France any day. The surroundings are beautiful, the grounds and house belonging to Sir Arthur Markham, who has given them for the use of the wounded Canadians, both officers and men. The house is rather cut up into small rooms for a hospital, but considering the facilities everything is well arranged. They are adding a large wing for a number of patients; I believe 125. I met Dr. Donald Armour, formerly of Toronto, who was busy operating. I believe he goes there three days a week. I visited every ward and saw all the patients, some very badly wounded, a great many very sad cases; only one London man, a young fellow who had just been operated upon, so I could not speak to him. The nurses mentioned that they were badly in need of Kelly pads and wheeled chairs.

AT MEMORIAL SERVICE.

"Sunday, May 8th—Ascertained from the British Red Cross Information Bureau the whereabouts of Lieutenant Young of Hamilton, whose mother and father were drowned on the Lusitania; also Lieut. Kerr Cronyn, of Toronto. Both these young men were wounded and in private hospitals, where I visited them.

"Monday, May 9th—At 8 p.m. went to the Memorial Service at St. Paul's Cathedral for the Canadians who had fallen at Ypres. It was most impressive and sad, the wonderful playing of the band of the Coldstream Guards, the beautiful singing of the choir and the eloquent sermon of the Bishop of London. The cathedral was crowded with ladies dressed in black, and almost every man in khaki. Many of the Canadian wounded who were sufficiently recovered to attend, were there, which made the occasion a still more impressive one.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

"Wednesday, May 11th—Mrs. Edward Cleghorn called on me. She is doing splendid work in the Canadian Red Cross Information Bureau, of which Lady Drummond is the head. They issue postcards to all the men, as well as to all the hospitals in France and England, and when a wounded soldier arrives at a hospital, a card is immediately filled in and sent to the Red Cross, who keep a record of the case and notify the nearest relatives of their whereabouts and the nature of their injuries, and also send each man a personal letter and a parcel of Canadian socks, tobacco, etc. The Red Cross is in close touch with the Record Office of the Canadians, but often they have the information before it is received at the office.

AID FOR LIMBLESS VICTIMS.

"Thursday, May 13th—Visited Viscountess Falmouth, who is most en-

thusiastic about a home they are establishing in London for limbless soldiers and sailors after they leave the hospitals. They intend to provide men with artificial limbs and also to keep them for some months, because it is that length of time before they get used to their new limbs. They are also to be taught a trade while they are in this home, so that when they leave they will be able to earn a livelihood. They have been given a house at Roehampton near London, and have been offered another adjoining. That afternoon Dr. Hodgetts motored me down to Taplow to see the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital at Clivedon situated on the grounds

made here from the pattern supplied by Miss Stanley, of Victoria Hospital. They also asked for more kit bags of the kind we make, as Miss Campbell says they are most suitable and useful, and she was refilling those she had. She would also like more white knitted hospital stockings and socks to wear over wounded limbs.

WONDERFUL PATIENTS.

"Miss Campbell told me the men showed the greatest fortitude and courage and never complained. They were wonderful patients, cheerful and bright under all their sufferings. There is a recreation room under the care of a young chaplain who does much to cheer and brighten the men. During my visit I heard them singing well-known college songs to the chaplain's piano accompaniment, all who could joining in the chorus.

"Col. Hodgetts showed me the new buildings, capable of taking care of 350 more patients. They will soon be completed in a few weeks, and none too soon, as there is great need of more accommodation for Canadian wounded. Canadians who fight together are equally anxious to be in hospitals together, and Col. Hodgetts informed me that there was sufficient room available to erect buildings capable of accommodating 500 more patients if the funds could be made available for the purpose of erecting the buildings and equipping the same. Funds for this purpose were voted at the last meeting of the executive of the society, and Col. Hodgetts has been instructed to accept contracts to make Clivedon an 1,000 bed hospital.

"The British War Office contributes 75 cents per day towards the maintenance of each patient.

BEST EQUIPPED.

"I heard from various sources that Canadian wounded are being cared for all over England—several hundred in English hospitals on the Isle of Wight, and more than 200 at hospitals at Liverpool; in addition, there are a large number in London and other places. I heard from several reliable sources that the Canadian Red Cross Hospitals in France were considered better equipped in every way than any of the other hospitals, and that the Canadian nurses are the best trained there."

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Lugano, Switzerland, May 11, '15. Lugano is filling up. German refugees from Italy are pouring in on every train. Lugano being the gate of Switzerland on the south side of the Alps, and only two hours from Milan, the Germans are coming here for safety. They were "advised" to be out of Italy by a certain

newspaper kiosks are crowded, and the cafe business has picked up,—especially the beer-drinking section.

There are also some signs of military life in Lugano. Up till now we haven't seen a soldier in Lugano except on Sunday morning, when there is a military bandconcert on the Piazza, and on Sunday afternoons, when a few soldiers off duty are straggling around seeing the sights. But during the last few days I have seen Swiss officers on the street, also an occasional military automobile, and quite a number of private soldiers.

And the other night the students marched the streets singing the Marseillaise, and Garibaldi songs. They passed a restaurant where a lot of German and Austrian refugees had gathered together. The students cried out—"Abasso i barbari! Viva il Belgio!" (Down with the barbarians. Live Belgium.)

This strong feeling against the Germans is caused partly by the news of the terrible disaster to the Lusitania. The local paper warns the refugee Germans and Austrians in town to behave with prudence, and make no demonstration of any kind.

All these things make us feel as if something is going to happen.

There are German spies about, too. Many of them are women, English-speaking women passing themselves off for Americans. There was a spy in the hotel in Locarno where we were staying—a German officer passing himself off as a merchant from Hamburg. He wore a sport outfit, but in spite of his civilian disguise, his arrogant bearing was unmistakable. He and the woman with him, who was supposed to be his wife, were always going off on long bicycle trips in the valleys near the Italian frontier. And he always carried a camera, a small one, easy to conceal, which took pictures about the size of a postage-stamp—pictures which could easily be stuck in a letter and enlarged later to any desired size.

They say there are also many German spies in the Swiss hotels posing as waiters and passing themselves off as German-Swiss. Our chief entertainment at present is Aunt Julia's German masseuse. Aunt Julia had a bad fall and bruised her arm so severely that she has to have it massaged every day. The masseuse thinks we are Americans, and so, of course, we are, America being our native continent, and she prattles away quite freely to us, under the impression that we are neutrals. It is quite interesting to get her point of view. Every day she comes in fairly bursting with information, and electrifies us with thrilling tales of what has happened, and indulges in hair-raising forecasts of the terrible things that are to come. After her visits I always have an inclination to put on my passport without delay (it is now an article of attire), fling some necessaries into my suit-case, and be ready to start for parts unknown at a moment's notice.

The masseuse is a fine operator, but, in spite of this fact, her Italian patients here have dismissed her because she is a German. This naturally arouses her Teutonic ire, and she retaliates by saying unflattering things about the Italians.

"They are so false," she says, "so false, and selfish, and narrow; always watching for a chance to put money in their pockets. And the Ticinese! Mein Gott!"—(she rolls up her eyes to express her intense and unqualified disapproval of them, incidentally giving Aunt Julia an extra hard dig in the arm which makes her groan. All the "Mein Gotts!" are accompanied by an extra dig.)

"Why do you dislike the Ticinese so much?" asked Aunt Julia.

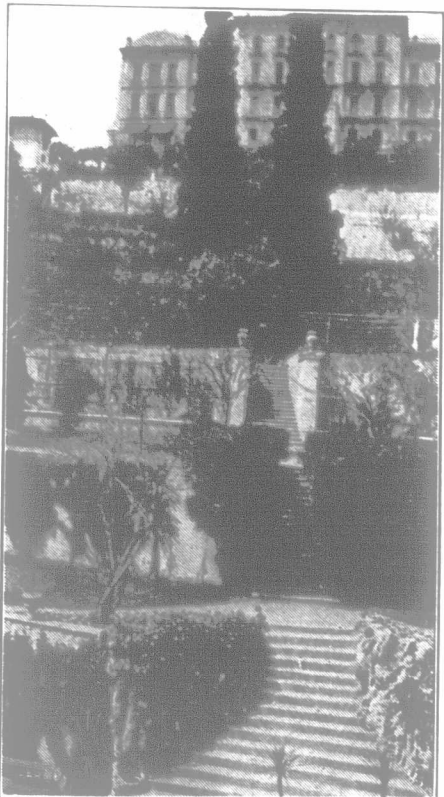
"Ach! they are schrecklich (terrible)! Never can you trust them. They are Italians,—cheats and liars, all of them. Mein Gott! what—"

"Ugh!" exclaimed Aunt Julia, referring to the dig in the arm.

"O, Lady! Tut es weh? (Does it hurt?) says the masseuse compassionately. "The arm, it is to-day very sensitive."

"But the Ticinese have been Swiss for over three hundred years," insists Aunt Julia.

"Ja, ja." (The masseuse nods her head significantly.) Swiss. But only in name, Lady. At heart they are Italian. It is in the blood. "If Italy declares war against Germany," she went on, her voice rising with excitement,

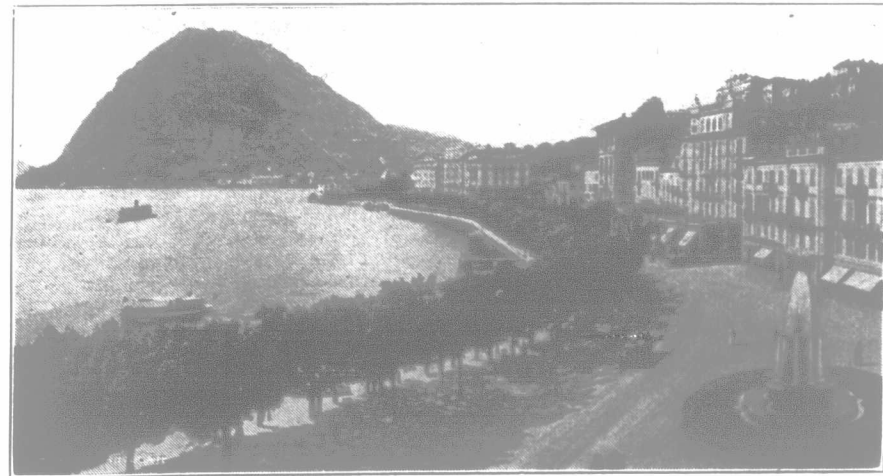


Hotel Gardens, Lugano.

belonging to Mr. W. W. Astor. They have been given a certain part of the grounds, including a building used for tennis, which has been converted into five large wards containing 150 beds. The buildings are bright, airy and well equipped in every way and hair mattresses are in use on all of the beds. I noticed flowers at every bedside, which are given and arranged by ladies living in the vicinity.

ALL FROM CANADA.

"Miss Campbell, of Montreal, is the Lady Superintendent. She was most kind in showing me everything in connection with the hospital. The operating rooms, the X-ray rooms, the medical



The Promenade Along the Lake Front in Lugano.

It is shaded by horse-chestnut trees, now in full bloom.

and surgical supplies all come from Canada. (I noticed many bandages supplied by this Society). The stores are in charge of a Canadian soldier who has lost a leg. I was told that Canadian home-made jams are in great and constant demand. There is a large storeroom for the clothes worn by the soldiers while in the hospital and in connection with this, I want to say that Miss Campbell asked for as many more dressing gowns as possible of a certain pattern, and when she showed me the gown it was one of those that had been

date, and I hope they'll stay out of it, and also out of every country but their own. Thousands of the refugees go on to German-Switzerland, where they are not so much disliked as they are in the French and Italian cantons. Zurich seems to be the German hive in Switzerland. But crowds of them are staying here. The streets echo to the tread of German feet, benches on the promenade are occupied by depressed-looking bunches of Germans, the chestnut-shaded walk along the lake front is punctuated by groups of Germans talking excitedly, the



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THE FRONT.

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"not a German in this town would be safe."

"But—"

"Ja, ja. Es ist die Wahrheit. It is the truth. False they are; false and hot-blooded, and quick with the knife. Ach! es ist furchtbar (frightful) to think what may happen."

"But what could happen, here, in Switzerland?"

"O, Lady, you know not the Ticinese! They are so passionate, so brutal, so cruel. Not to be trusted! Never! If there is war with Italy—mein Gott!"

Aunt Julia gave a groan.

"O, Lady! Tut es we! The air is to-day sehr sensitive. Nichts? Perhaps it is the wet weather. So much rain. Every day rain. Eight years ago I in Lugano, and never before have I seen such a weather in May. Es ist schrecklich! Alles ist schrecklich. In all the world it is the same. Everywhere fighting and killing. Everywhere sickness and sorrow. Es ist furchtbar! No more I go in the church. No more I pray. Of what use?"

"And do you really think Italy will go with the Allies?" asked Aunt Julia.

"Ja, ja. With Italy it is what she can get. And from the Allies she gets more. And Germany was Italy's best friend. But even the Italians are false. Ach! it is schrecklich that these things can be. And the poor people, who must give, and give, and everything lose—their children, their money, their homes! Alles! And they can nothing say, nothing do, but everything suffer. Mein Gott! when will it end!"

And we also wondered when it would end.

There is an interesting little story current of something that happened in Brussels on the first of May. It is customary to have a procession there on that day, and the Germans in possession were prepared to crush anything in the way of a public demonstration.

But something did happen, and the Germans did nothing.

What happened was this: Three little girls dressed in the colors of the Belgian flag, one in red, one in yellow, and one in black, walked side by side through the streets of Brussels.

That was all.

The Germans could have shot them,—but they didn't. They could have bayoneted them,—but they didn't.

And so, unmolested, the three little girls, representing the Belgian flag, walked unharmed through the streets of the stricken city, and brought hope to many sorrowing souls.

On the summit of one of the hills in Lugano is a queer looking, small tower, which looks like a bit of an old feudal castle. Every time we saw that tower, somebody would wonder something about it. We wondered why it was, and what it was, and when it was, and every other kind of a was, and finally came to the conclusion that it wasn't anything but an observation tower with a garden restaurant attached. One afternoon, in order to satisfy our curiosity about it, we corkscrewed round and round that hill till we reached the summit, and when we got there the cupboard was bare, so to speak, for there wasn't any garden-restaurant, and there wasn't any observation tower, at least, not a public one. The tower seemed to be the humble abode of a man who kept hens.

It was a queer place. The tower was in the center of a big yard, shaded by a circle of enormous trees. There were stone tables and seats under the trees, and the garden was enclosed by a high, thick, stone wall.

Uncle Ned had been reading about the bird-towers that the Ticinese used to have long ago for the purpose of snaring wild birds, and he declared that this must be one of them. It answered the description exactly. The tower had been recently stuccoed a lively pink, but otherwise everything looked as ancient as the hills.

The capture of small birds on the mountain heights, when they came over the Alps on their flight south, used to be one of the favorite pastimes of the Ticinese. They thought no more of killing birds than they did of catching fish in the lake. Wild birds were slaughtered by thousands, especially in the autumn after the vintage was over and the peasants were indulging in their characteristic merry-makings. At fresco dinners

with golden polenta, roasted chestnuts, sparkling wine, and a choice dish of song-birds roasted on the spit, was their idea of earthly bliss. Many of these old towers—"roccoli" they were called—were still to be seen in Ticino. The bird-catchers concealed themselves in the towers to watch for the coming of the birds, and decoyed them to the spot by bird-warbling. When the trees were full of them the men rushed out with lighted torches, and the terrified birds in seeking to escape were caught in the snares concealed in the foliage.

There is a story told of an old priest who, surprised in his tower by the unexpected arrival of a flight of birds, hastily finished his prayers and not having a torch ready to hand flung his cap and breviary at the birds instead. In Switzerland these birds snares have long since been abandoned owing to a law of the Swiss Government prohibiting the killing of small birds. But just over the frontier, in Italy, this barbarous custom is still practiced. The birds fly freely over the wooded heights of Ticino only to be caught the next day in the traps laid for them by the Italians. It is said that the Italian bird-catchers clap their hands with joy, and thank Providence for giving them such a good neighbor in Switzerland.

May 13th.
Lugano is fairly swarming with German refugees from Italy. Thousands and thousands have passed through here during the last week in special trains. Zurich is packed with refugees. I had no idea there were so many Germans in Italy. In Milan alone they say there are fifty thousand resident Germans.

To make it more exciting a battalion of soldiers has been stationed here to guard the city.

May 14th.
They say there are ten thousand German refugees in Lugano. The majority of them are prosperous business men.

Another battalion of soldiers has arrived. The school houses have been turned into barracks.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Toronto Children's Fresh Air Mission.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, 1914.

"Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves."

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again."—Prov. XIX: 17. A loan that carries Jehovah's guarantee.

God's poor are still with us, and the work is being carried on to help them and their needy children. One has only to come into close touch with present conditions in many parts of our city to realize something of how great the need is. . . . During the hot days last summer, thousands of poor children and needy mothers got a few days' holiday and rest in the country, and it was our privilege as a committee to have some share in it.

There are hundreds of cases such as Miss Cook gives, telling of a little woman, heartbroken, with a drunken husband, and the dear children. Do you not think that was a great day's service? One of the workers was telling us how that through the Fresh Air Mission, they found a family consisting of a mother and two girls who had not attended any place of worship for seven years—the Fresh Air Outing was the God-given opportunity, and all three were won to Him.

If ever there was a mother to poor children it is Miss Barnum, of "The Creche." We had the privilege of visiting the "Blink Bonnie Fresh Air Home," at Grafton, and saw about 60 happy children—it did our hearts good to watch them eat, hear them sing, and watch their play—321 all told, shared in the outing last season at this home.

It needs no report from Fresh Air Societies to tell of the conditions that await them this season—the past winter is acknowledged to have been the most trying the poor have ever experienced

in the city, and thousands of needy mothers and children are looking for the outings this summer.

No appeal is ever made by our Society for funds—we are solely dependent upon our Heavenly Father for the money needed. A short report is issued each year, and anyone upon whose heart the Lord places the desire to give, our Treasurer, Mr. Martin Love, 91 Castle Frank Road, Toronto, will gratefully acknowledge receipt.

Many gifts and kindnesses were received which the committee greatly appreciate, especially the generous assistance given by the railways, the Grand Trunk, Pacific, Canadian Northern and Michigan Central, Northern Navigation Co., unfailing civility of captain and all officers; "The Farmer's Advocate" and Bridgen's Limited, for many years have been the friends of poor children.

CHAS. D. GORDON (Sup't.)

BLINK BONNIE FRESH AIR HOME, GRAFTON.

I have again to acknowledge most gratefully the kindness of the members of the Toronto Children's Fresh Air Mission in providing for the transportation of the mothers, children and staff to the "Blink Bonnie Fresh Air Home," at Grafton. . . . Over 300 delicate mothers and poor children had an outing of two weeks each, the mothers resting and gaining strength to again take up the burden of daily work, the children growing brighter and stronger every day, and so are now in a better condition to face the hardships of the coming winter. . . . We gratefully appreciate the assistance of friends at our Sabbath afternoon and daily evening religious services, and trust that the results may not be alone in the giving of healthier bodies, but in a brighter outlook in life, and pray that the little ones who have come under our care may be so guided that the work done may rebound to the glory of Him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me."

M. H. BARNUM, (Sup't.)

BIBLE WOMAN'S REPORT.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."—Prov. XI: 24.

"The Fresh Air Work" of the "Bible Women" of the Toronto Mission Union for 1914 was most successful. Nearly two thousand mothers and children spent a long, happy day across the lake at Port Dalhousie Park. Many of the mothers were won to Christ, and the children brought into the Sunday School where they are learning to know "Him." The physical effect on these mothers and children is very marked. Little thin, white faces became plump and rosy, and mothers who had lost heart and hope through their lives of poverty and distress were encouraged. Might I give one illustration? One night on the boat returning from the Park we saw tears glistening on the cheeks of a woman, a city nurse had asked us to take on the outing, and found she feared to go home, as her husband was a drunkard. We asked her to come with us again the following week, which she did, and that day gave her heart to the Lord; she began to attend our services—her husband has also been won for the Lord—the children come to the Sunday School and they too have given themselves to Him—a family won for the Master through the "Fresh Air Work."

CHARITY COOK.

THINK IT NOT STRANGE.

Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you! But rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that when His glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy.—1 S. Pet. IV: 12, 13.

On the first Easter Day two sad-hearted men were walking along the road—with their backs to Jerusalem—talking earnestly about the terrible Event of the preceding Friday. It was Easter Day—but they knew nothing of the joy. Their whole attention was fixed on the sufferings of their Friend, and they entirely failed to see the glory—the glory which has been a light in the darkness ever since. Then Jesus Himself drew near and gently reasoned with them. It believed the Messiah they adored "to

suffer" and "to enter into His glory." He told them. From the pages of their own scriptures He proved this to be true.

So, St. Peter reminds us in our text that suffering is no "strange" thing. He says that those who are called to pass through a fiery trial should "rejoice" because they share their Master's sorrow. St. Paul also tells us to be "joyful in tribulation;" and our Lord—in His first recorded sermon—gives the same surprising counsel. Martyrs in every age have proved the possibility of finding intense joy in the midst of fiery trials which we scarcely dare to read about.

I am not saying that such triumphant endurance of suffering is easy, but it is possible—I have seen it. Shall we be satisfied to remain on a low level when others are mounting to the height. Let us as God for the grace of joy, a radiant trust in God which can brighten the darkest days. Let us pray for it and fight for it, feeling ashamed when we lose heart or courage. Sorrow is no strange thing. It would indeed be strange if we could escape it entirely,—perhaps, if we were given our choice and chose a smooth, easy, painless life here, we should bitterly repent our weak and foolish selfishness when school-life blossomed out into the life Beyond. Do we want to miss the glory—the glory of spiritual strength and courage, of shining purity, of likeness to Christ? If we are weak enough to shrink from discipline—as children usually do—our Father will not permit us to go out empty-souled, unless we deliberately refuse to profit by discipline. It is not a "strange" thing in these days to be called into the ranks of the great multitude now passing through great tribulation. St. Peter reminds us that the fiery trial is the road to glory. Is it not always so? We see in the papers lists of men who have won Distinguished Service medals or the highly-prized Victoria Cross. We do not need to be told that a fiery trial preceded the glory. A man may be a hero at heart but he cannot win a Victoria Cross while he sits comfortably in an easy-chair, enjoying peace and luxury. Our young men are apt to prefer the fiery road to glory, and chafe at inaction. They rejoice when permitted to be partakers of the danger and hardships their comrades "at the front" are enduring—so St. Peter's injunction is not impossible, you see. Those at home may have a fiery trial to endure, as our Commander knows well. He entered into his mother's grief when the sword pierced her heart, as she bravely stood beside the Cross—and He understands the grief of mothers, sisters and wives to-day. Would you like to stand outside the world's sorrow, untouched by the pain, simply a spectator? Any soldier who is worthy of the name would scorn such a wish.

"Pray only that thine aching heart, From visions vain content to part, Strong for Love's sake its woe to hide, May cheerful wait the Cross beside."
DORA FARNCOMB.

Cause for Worry.

The New York Tribune tells of a quaint old negro who stepped up to the window of the ticket office and hurriedly demanded a ticket for Pig-Foot Junction.

"Pleasure trip, uncle?" asked the agent, pleasantly.

"No, suh; my nephew's ve'y low, suh. Hope de train won't be long coming."

"About ten minutes, uncle," the clerk assured him.

The old man went to the platform, and studied the bulletin-board seriously. Then he returned to the window. "Did you say my train would be 'long in ten minutes, suh?" he asked, anxiously.

"Yes, uncle."

"I jest axed you, suh, 'cause I ain't got my rabbit foot 'bout me, and dat dere board says, 'All trains on time 'cept one,' and I was jest figurin' dat dat one would be mine."

"All the trains are on time. Some one's tampered with the bulletin-board!" declared the clerk, excitedly, and rushed to the platform.

He stared for a moment at the board, then at the old negro. Slowly his face relaxed into a broad grin. The bulletin read:

"All trains on time—Sept. 1."

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.....

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Province

Number of pattern.....

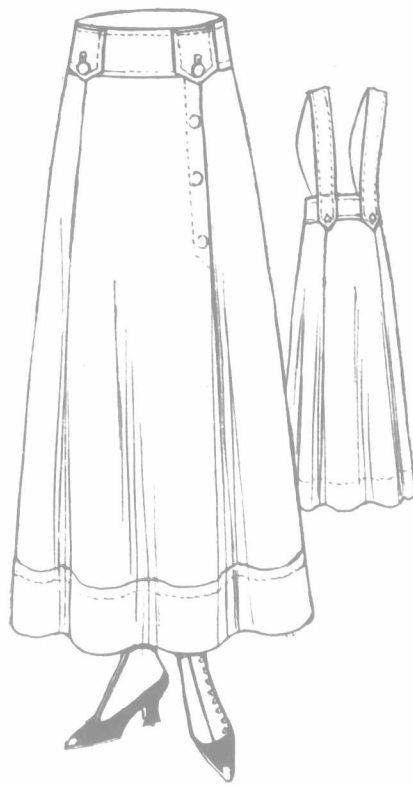
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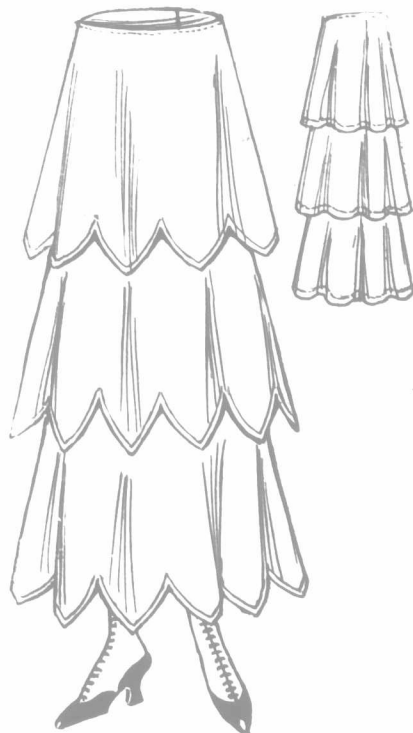
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8678 Empire Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



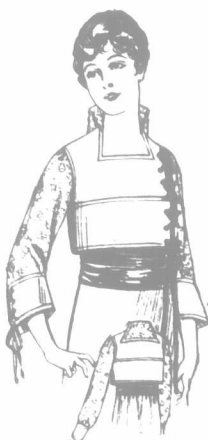
8669 Four-Piece Skirt, 24 to 34 waist.



8677 Circular Flounced Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



8667 Fancy Blouse, with or without Bertha, 34 to 40 bust.



8673 Boe o Bodice, 34 to 42 bust.



8656 Child's Norfolk Coat, 4 to 8 years.



8675 Evening Waist, 34 to 40 bust.



8665-A Fancy Bodice, Short or Long Sleeves, High or Low Collar, 34 to 44 bust.



8608 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—The season for potpourri is here, so perhaps you will pardon me for giving you a sort of potpourri instead of a connected article this morning.

A dear little woman procured through our office, the other day, a copy of Chester Reed's "Canadian Bird Book." She wanted to have it, she said, so that she could study the birds with her three children when they go to their summer home for the holidays. I think she is "on the right track,"—don't you?—in thus seeking to make herself one with her children in their interests. And what a delightful time the little group will have, out in the fields "spotting" meadowlarks, bobolinks, song-sparrows, and thistle birds; along the shore finding sandpipers and kingfishers; in the depths of cool woods listening to the bird-songs, and, with ever sharpening eyes, learning to descry nuthatches and vireos, catbirds, and peewees, and all the big family of warblers. The mother will be learning herself, and, by her superior intelligence, will be teaching and directing her children; and all the time there will be growing up among the four of them a bond of sympathy and interest that time can never loosen.

What memory-pictures, too, the little party will be making ready for future years! Radiant canvases of sunlit days and glorious green leafage all mottled with lights and shadows, of wadings in brooks, and rowings on the lake-bosom, and escapades bound to be connected with such happy, purposeful wanderings! After all there is but one childhood for each, one absolutely care-free possibility of days that may be all joy and inspiration, and pity indeed if its memory-pictures are even other than those of pure and aspiring happiness.

No child should be deprived of play; innocent play of any kind helps in developing resourcefulness, independence, a spirit of give-and-take, and the creative and imaginative powers. Sometimes, however, it may be directed to something definitely educative without hindering in the least the pleasure of the child,—on the contrary even adding to it. Almost invariably girls and boys are keenly interested in looking at and finding out about such things as may be discovered in tramps by field and shore,—whether shells, plants, birds, animals or insects—and it is the mother who knows just a little more about all these things than the children do, who can be most helpful and most inspiring. It is not necessary—indeed it would be a mistake—to have set lessons. Tramps of discovery, with a few books carried along for reference, will provide all the stimulus needed.

Of course, it is harder for farm women, who have so many other things to do, to find time for carrying out such schemes for nature-study. But it might be worth while for every mother to exercise all her ingenuity to so simplify household duties that a little time may be left for the children. They are by far the most important things on the farm, and their early years are their formative years. Living out of doors during warm weather will greatly reduce the housework; so will the wearing of simple clothes that do not require ironing. And why not simplify the meals—say by doing without pie and pudding? At the house where I live we never have either; bread and fruit or green salad takes the place and everyone is satisfied. May not the children, too, be induced to help with the work in consideration of the outing that is to follow?

To some it may seem a trival matter that children should be interested in nature-study; the "bother" may not seem worth while.—But the point is this: No child can use its powers of observation and thinking in any line whatever without becoming more alert, more capable, more interested and more interesting in

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every other way. Every stimulus in this way helps to make brighter, better and more able men and women.—And what stimulus can be more pure, more uplifting, and more healthful than the study of nature, of God's own wonders? Surely the mother who recognizes this is bound to have a better influence over the wonderful little budding minds in her care than the one who responds to every questioning: "Oh, I don't know. Don't bother me. Run away and play."

Once more: The children are the most valuable crop that any farm can produce. Too often they are treated as a very secondary consideration, secondary to stock, to field crops, even to an immaculate house.—Children with souls!—And secondary to inanimate things!

To come back to that bird book. It is quite the finest publication of the kind that I have so far seen, a large volume well filled with descriptions of the birds and pictures of both birds and eggs, many of which are color-plates. It is published by the Musson Book Company, Toronto, and can be procured from them for \$3.00, or, if preferred, through this office. If any of you wish to buy the book and write directly to the Musson Book Company for it, will you be kind enough to mention "The Farmer's Advocate"? This does not mean anything to us other than the expression of a friendliness that we should be pleased to have passed on to the Musson Book people.

Does it ever occur to you to wonder if we are half thankful enough for the flowers? My way to the Ingle Nook den every day lies through a park, and sometimes it strikes me as odd that I can ever walk through it unseeing or even once take the flowers as a matter of course, so wonderful are they in their variety, so peerlessly beautiful in form and color.

A fortnight ago every bed was ablaze with tulips, Darwin tulips, so much taller and more graceful than the old short stiff varieties. Like little flags and banners they waved, here a bed of yellow, there one of crimson and white, and there again one of tall beauties of the very shade of an American Beauty rose. A little before that one whole corner flushed to the daintiest of shell-pink, as the flowering almond bushes came in bloom. As I write fountain-like spires are everywhere sending snowy rills downward towards the green grass, and the latest flowering lilacs are shedding perfume over all.

Dear beautiful flowers! Suggestive only of peace, and purity and the brightening of the world. Surely we should try to have them about us,—iris and peonies along our walks; sweet peas and nasturtiums clambering up our fences; climbing roses and white-sprayed clematis draping our verandahs; spirea and flowering-currant hiding our house-foundations; a whole garden of all sorts of things somewhere by itself to supply cut-flowers for the indoors all summer long. We shall be happier and better for their sweet company.

As flowers to the eye, so the writings of great souls to the mind,—the gems and masterpieces of literature, I mean, the real efflorescence of the great mass of printed matter that filters through the presses year by year.

And yet, as we pass the flowers sometimes, unseeing, pressed upon, it may be, by the little distractions of the day and the stress of making a living, so also do we, even more frequently, quite overlook those mind-flowers that should mean so very much to us, and would did we but give them a chance. Were it not so, so many great souls, with visions above those of ordinary men and women, burdened with the sense of their responsibility to pass on those happy and glorious visions to less clear-seeing minds, would not have been obliged to pass their days in penury, worried for want of the barest necessities of life, starving in garrets. For the story of the long thin line of writers, painters and musicians the world over has been almost invariably one of such bitter perplexity. And yet these are the people who above all others have lifted humanity above the commonplace, refining and inspiring men and women, and

so separating the whole world more and more from the level of the beast.

I know that it is not unknown that individuals among very "practical" folk—that fine sturdy class of people who do so much for this strange sphere upon which we find ourselves placed,—have sneered somewhat at artists and writers, looking upon them as people who are trying to make their living in an easy way, "without working for it."—But what a mistake! What a blind, foolish mistake! For under the sun there is no labor more exhausting than creative mental labor. It exhausts the mind, it exhausts the whole body, sometimes with a weariness unutterable, and only too often it brings in its train sleeplessness and nervous breakdown, a disease seldom found among manual workers, especially those who live in the open air and sleep the sound sleep that out-door exercise brings.

Wiser, surely, than the sneerer, is the practical person who recognizes in these men brothers who can give him something that he would not otherwise have, and who values them accordingly. If he be a farmer, for instance, he can tell them something of the science connected with his labor—interesting to any man of a big mind—and they can bring to him thoughts that soar, pleasures of music that make him a better man therefor, beauties of art that open to him a new world.

Only by such intercourse shall each be able to appreciate the other, and so, perhaps, shall the day be hastened when every man shall elect to work part of the day with his mental faculties and the other part with his hands, and no

study and the exigencies of fashionable homes. All instruction given was of the best; talented teachers were secured; real musicians and real painters taught music and painting. At intervals the girls raked hay and made gardens and developed muscle and health.—And over all presided the genius of the wonderful, capable, daring woman who had thought out the scheme.

"She is a Mrs. Lanier," said my friend. "Her husband is the son of the poet, Sidney Lanier."

"Sidney Lanier" had been to me but a name, but have you ever noticed frequently and how very soon light comes on anything about which your curiosity is aroused? So inevitably, almost, does this seem to happen in my own case that I sometimes have a sort of eerie feeling about it, as though at my elbow there must be always a sort of helping spirit, something on the order of Socrates' "Daemon."—Of course I don't object to him at all since his ministrations are so unfaulingly acceptable.

—Well,—the very next night, at another house, the head of the house handed me a book. "Have you ever read Sidney Lanier's poems?" he said, "You may take the book along if you like."

Sidney Lanier?—I almost started, and then, opening the volume, I found a picture of the very handsome poet and a sketch of his life written by William Hayes Ward.

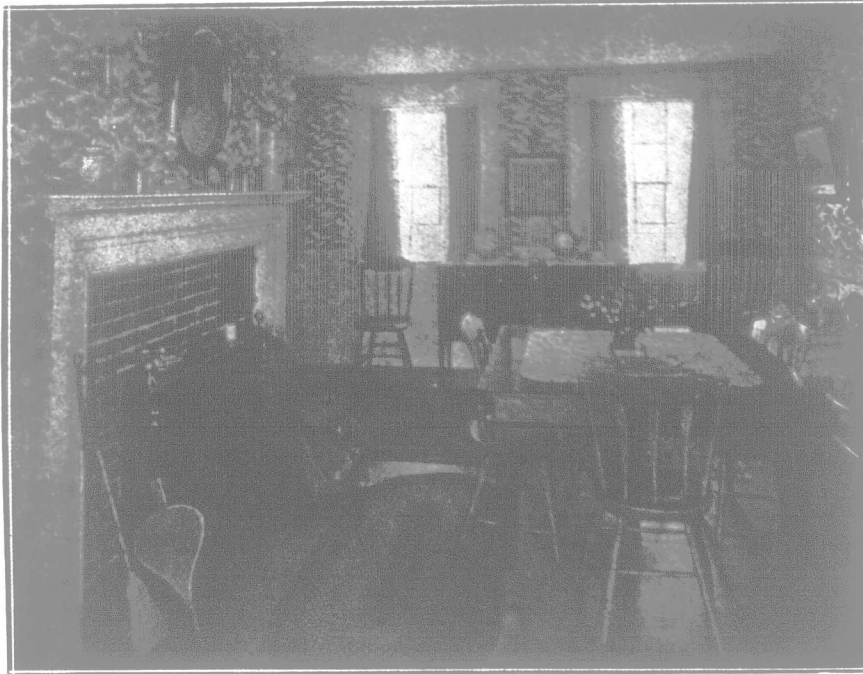
In this sketch I found once more traces of the old pitiful story of the hardship that has waited so often upon these gifted folk of genius whom we

terrible flower "might perish in the germ, utterly out of sight and life and memory, and out of the remote hope of resurrection, forever and ever, no matter in whose granary cherished." "The tyranny and Christlessness" of war were features of it that impressed him above all others.

In 1867 he was married and shortly afterwards developed consumption; henceforth in all his work he was obliged to labor in the face of that lingering disease. "Were it not for some circumstances which make such a proposition seem absurd in the highest degree," he wrote to his wife from Texas, "I would think that I am shortly to die, and that my spirit hath been singing its swan-song before dissolution. All day my soul hath been cutting swiftly into the great space of the subtle, unspeakable deep, driven by wind after wind of heavenly melody. The very inner spirit and essence of all wind-songs, bird songs, passion-songs, folk-songs, country-songs, sex-songs, soul-songs and rody-songs, hath blown upon me in quick gusts like the breath of passion, and sailed me into a sea of vast dreams, whereof each wave is at once a vision and a melody."

And so began his writing of poetry, his giving of flute concerts, and "as brave and sad a struggle as the history of genius records,"—a mind filled with song, a body wasting with disease that, to quote Mr. Ward again, "must be forced to task beyond its strength not merely to express the thoughts of beauty which strove for utterance, but from the necessity of providing bread for his babes."

Often for months together he could do no work, and was driven to Texas, to Florida, to Pennsylvania, to North Carolina, to try to recover health from pine breaths and clover blossoms, and often he was in sore straits for money; the art which he embodied in his poems was not always of the kind that sells readily. But he met disappointment bravely. "Know then," he wrote to his wife, "that disappointments were inevitable, and will still come until I have fought the battle which every great artist has had to fight since time began. . . . Richard Wagner is sixty years old and over, and one-half of the most cultivated artists of the most cultivated art-land, quoad music, still think him an absurdity. Says Schumann in one of his letters: 'The publishers will not listen to me for a moment'; and dost thou not remember Schubert, and Richter, and John Keats, and a sweet host more. . . . Of course I have my keen sorrows, momentarily more keen than I would like anyone to know; but I thank God that in a knowledge of Him and of myself, which cometh to me daily in fresh revelations, I have a steadfast firmament of blue, in which all clouds soon dissolve. . . . Let my name perish—the poetry is good poetry, and the music is good music, and beauty dieth not, and the heart that needs it will find it."



Old-fashioned Braided Rugs are Much in Fashion Again.

man shall spend all of his time working with his hands nor yet all of it working with his head.

These reflections in regard to the hard road which so many men of genius have had to tread, have come to me this morning by a rather odd combination of events, or, rather by a somewhat odd coincidence.

Not long ago the wife of a clergyman here told me of a very wonderful woman from whom she had once taken lessons in elocution, in our "Queen City," Toronto,—a woman wonderful by reason of her cleverness, her personality, her remarkable capability in many ways. "She was teaching elocution," it was explained to me, "to make a living for herself and her husband, who was tuberculous and unable to work."

Subsequently, to give the husband a more free life in the open air, the two moved to the United States, and there, in a beautiful district among hills and woods, the wife started a school, so unique in its way, so efficient, that it very speedily became "the fashion,"—and, you know, when anything becomes "the fashion," the success of the promoter, from a financial standpoint at least, is assured. Millionaires' daughters flocked to it, more land was acquired, more hills, more woodlands in which laughing girls might camp and taste the simple life as a relief from

must regard, after all, as the very flowers of our civilization.

Sidney Lanier was born at Macon, Georgia, in 1842. He was educated for law, but his earliest passion was for music, and as a child he learned to play, almost without instruction, on every kind of instrument he could find. He became one of the best flute-players in the world, but the violin especially appealed to him, and he learned to draw from it tones of wonderful depth and feeling, outpourings, indeed, of his own emotion. He has related, says Mr. Ward, that during his college days the little-stringed instrument would sometimes so exalt him in rapture that presently he would sink from his solitary music-worship into a deep trance, thence to awake, alone, on the floor of his room, sorely shaken in nerve.

At eighteen, however, he felt himself called to grand literary labor and after serving in the great Civil War, he began to write. Two years later appeared his novel "Tiger Lilies," which deals with the war and his five months imprisonment as a prisoner of war at Point Lookout. For war itself he had little love. He calls it "a strange, enormous, terrible flower" which the early spring of 1861 brought to bloom with the violets and jessamines. He could find it in his heart, he says, to wish fervently that the seed of this

Again, in regard to a severe criticism of one of his poems, he wrote, "What possible claim can contemporary criticism set up to respect—that criticism which crucified Jesus Christ, stoned Stephen, hooted Paul for a madman, tried Luther for a criminal, tortured Galileo, bound Columbus in chains, drove Dante into a hell of exile, made Shakespeare write the sonnet 'When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,' gave Milton five pounds for 'Paradise Lost,' reviled Shelley as an unclean dog, killed Keats, cracked jokes on Gluck, Schubert, Beethoven, Berlioz and Wagner, and committed so many other impious follies and stupidities that a thousand letters like this could not suffice even to catalogue them."

How he could have added to the list: Poe paid \$10.00 for "The Raven," and dying in poverty; Hawthorne never appreciated in his day; Thoreau looked upon as a lazy lout and a freak; the scores and scores who have painted, or played or written while living from hand to mouth. Of recent years recognition for such work has improved somewhat, and a few have attained opulence as well as eminence; but of the vast majority it may be said that the first years—perhaps many years—of devotion to art have

been a treading, for the most part, of thorny paths with naked feet.

As for Mr. Lanier, a position as lecturer on English Literature in Johns Hopkins University at last gave him an assured salary, but he could not long stand the work. On September 7th, 1881, he died, in a tent near Asheville, North Carolina. His collected poems, published in a single volume, contain such gems as "The Song of the Chatahoochee" and "The Marshes of Glynn." He also wrote a volume valuable to poets, "The Science of English Verse."

Sometimes, when you are under the spell of one of the great artists—of music, painting or the living, breathing page—let your sympathy and love reach out, will you not? to these creators of beauty and wisdom, knowing that they too have suffered and striven, perhaps most of all.

JUNIA.

RE ART.

Dear Junia,—I have just finished reading your article on Florence Nightingale and all her good works. What a beautiful spirit she must have had? And she was so good and great that her name will never be forgotten. I am a high school student, and as I like art I am taking it as a bonus subject for the middle entrance to normal examinations. I saw the picture of the Mosque at St. Sophia, Constantinople, of a recent issue. Now, my teacher has been teaching historic art and spoke of this Mosque and its mosaics. I would like if you could, as soon as possible, give an illustration of one of these mosaics. I have also been looking for a Greek Fret design, also the Athenian border.

Bruce Co., Ont. IRENE. We have not the illustrations for which you ask in this office, but I think I can help you. Get Ruskin's "Seven Stones of Venice" from your library, or buy the Everyman's edition of it, which is very cheap, only twenty-five cents per volume in cloth cover. It can be procured from the T. Eaton Co., or from the Dent Publishing Company, Toronto. You should find many hints for examinations in art pertaining to stone work, etc., in these volumes. For further information in regard to books on art you might write to any large bookstore near you. Tyrell's Book Store, King St., East, Toronto, is a good one.

BREAD QUERY. "TRILBIES."

Dear Junia,—As a constant reader of the Ingle I come, like others, seeking information on some matters. I would like to know what causes bread to fall after it is put into the oven? What will prevent the occurrence of it again? It rises nicely and is warm, but after it is in a fairly hot oven for about five to ten minutes it gradually falls and doesn't rise again. What is the best thing to use to clean the nickel parts of the stove, and what will polish them? Hoping to see these answered in the Ingle Nook I will enclose a few good and reliable recipes.

Trilbies.—One-half cup butter, 1/4 cup lard, 1/2 cup sour milk, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups ground oatmeal, and 2 1/2 cups flour. Roll out thin, cut two cakes the same size, put a date filling between, and press down edges and bake like cookies.

Date Filling.—One lb. dates, 1/2 cup sugar and water, and cook on top of stove. When cool put between the cakes.

Tea Biscuits.—One and one-half quarts pastry flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons lard, 1/2 cup sugar, pinch of salt; 1 teaspoon each of soda, cream tartar and baking powder. Add enough buttermilk or sour milk to make a nice dough, bake quickly, no longer than 15 minutes in a very hot oven.

BLEEDING HEART.

Perth Co., Ont. I sent your "bread" query to Professor Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph. He replies as follows:

"It seems probable that either the oven was not hot enough, or that the dough was over-proof or over-fermented before it went into the oven. If the oven was not hot enough there would be a tendency for the dough to fall. On the other hand, if the dough was over-

risen even the moving of it might cause the dough to drop. I think that either of these complaints would be emphasized if soft flour was used. The strong flours; such as our Spring Wheat Flours, would stand adverse conditions of this kind better than the softer pastry flour."

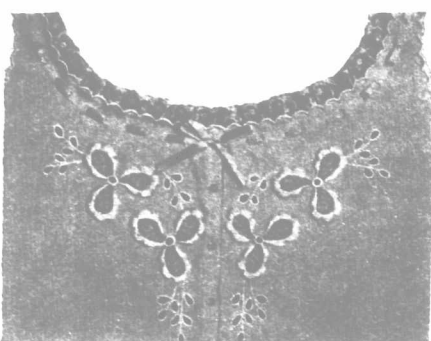
Wash the nickel with soap and water, and polish with chamois.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Dear Junia,—We are greatly interested in the Scrap Bag Dept., of "The Farmer's Advocate," and we all find "The Advocate" helpful. Would you or some of the friends insert directions for some simple inexpensive Christmas gifts; allowing ample time for making them.

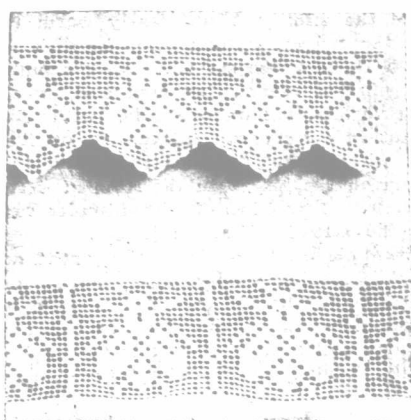
And oblige, Grey Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER'S MOTHER.



Embroidered Night-dress. Anyone can draw out such a design as this with a lead pencil.

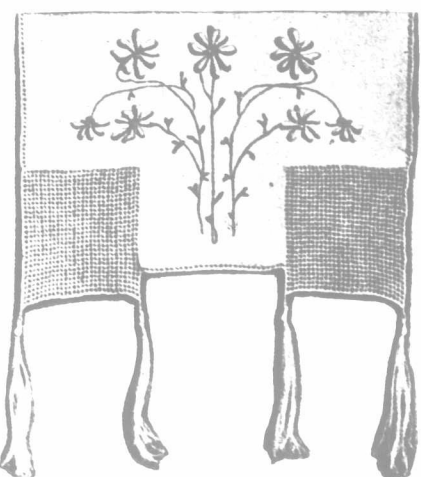
Perhaps the illustrations accompanying this will help you in settling the Christmas Gift question. The lace may be used for towels, covers for small tables, window curtains, children's petticoats, etc. We cannot supply directions for making it, but anyone who can crochet can easily copy the designs from the pictures. The little butterfly applique pattern is very suitable for little quilts for children's beds.



Crocheted Insertion for Towels, etc.

Lace-trimmed handkerchiefs, corset covers, night-dresses, etc., and kimonos, long or short, made of anything from printed crepe to eiderdown are among the most acceptable of Christmas gifts. Linens for the table, e.g., centerpieces, doilies and tray-cloths, are also good, and napkins for children with the initial embroidered in colored cotton.

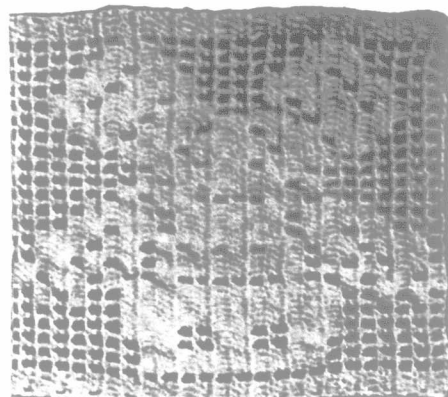
A trifle very easily made is a pair of bath cloths, crocheted with heavy cotton, one square the other long and



A Table-runner End.

drawn hammock-fashion into two bone rings, one at each end.

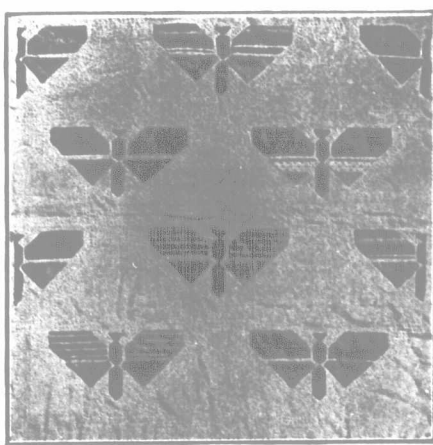
Cushion tops, made of heavy white carpet cotton crocheted in square mesh, or of heavy brown crash embroidered with silk or colored cotton, are also among the desirables. Designs for crash cushions should never aim at following natural effects in flowers, etc. Conventional designs done in combinations of



Crocheted Lace for Towels, etc.

amber, olive-green, terra-cotta, blues in varying tones, Indian red, burnt orange and all such usual shades, are better. Sometimes black is used for outlining. Dresser-covers and table-runners may be made in the same way.

Among other useful things may be mentioned bed socks, wool covers for hot-water bottles, laundry bags, little



Design for Quilt for Children's Bed.

muslin aprons, muff-bags made of silk to slip inside of the muff and keep the gloves clean, crocheted dolls (wool in bright colors), cretonne or chintz cases with needles, pins of all kinds or darning materials, padded coat hangers, and for anyone who is to travel, shoe bags or a travelling "companion."



Design for Hooked Rug.

Growing plants and mugs of choice jelly or jam are among the things that are always liked.

The chief consideration in making Christmas presents is to avoid "junk." Useful things are best.

SOME KITCHEN SHORT CUTS.

By Nellie E. Maxwell, University of Wisconsin.

The arrangement of the kitchen equipment so as to eliminate unnecessary steps in the work of preparing meals is a very important matter to consider. The correct grouping of sink, table,

stove and cupboards to save energy is worthy of serious thought.

In the modern home the kitchen is small, and is considered and treated as a workshop. There are many old homes with the equipment placed at the four sides of the walls, making miles of extra walking in the preparation of meals which could be very easily re-grouped to make the work lighter. In Bulletin 607, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, there are several illustrations of old kitchens re-arranged.

A convenient arrangement to have over a table and within easy reach is a shelf with the utensils that are the most often used hanging underneath, and on the shelves condiments, salt, and such other materials as are used in cooking.

Hang the spoons, measuring cups, and small things, within easy reach, and always place them there.

When washing dishes, if the sink and table are within reaching distance of the cupboard, the dishes may be placed on the shelves when wiped, thus saving one handling.

A large tray to carry dishes to and from the dining-table is a great saver, but better yet is the wheel tray. The first cost of this is rather large, but the housewife might afford to indulge in one for its convenience can hardly be over-estimated.

A zinc-covered table in the kitchen is another most desirable part of a well-equipped kitchen. A zinc cover can be put on an ordinary pipe-topped table at a cost of less than two dollars, and the saving of work in scrubbing is worth considering.

The sink, table and stove, should be such a height as to permit the person using them to work with comfort without stooping.

If you have a pine floor, do not wear out your life scrubbing it. Cover it with a good linoleum, which will cost about a dollar and thirty-five cents a square yard. If varnished once or twice a year it will last five or ten years with good care. If rugs are kept where standing, it will save the feet as well as the linoleum.

If the floor is of hard wood, have it finished so that it may be easily cleaned.

Do away, as fast as possible, with the heavy, iron kettles, and buy aluminum. There is no short cut in housework equal to the handy devices, like a meat-grinder, a bread and cake mixer, a good egg-beater and cream-whip, standard measuring cups and spoons, all insuring against waste of time and materials.

Corners are such hard places to keep clean that curved brass corners may be tacked in them. These tips may be bought at any hardware store.

Small dishes on gas or coal-oil burners are so apt to tip. A piece of wire netting placed on the burner is a great convenience.

Save time in washing spoons by keeping old teaspoons in the soda and baking-powder cans.

When cooking eggs in the shell, use an old flour-sifter. They will cook in it, and can be taken out quickly, and altogether.

Shears in the kitchen may be great savers of time. Use them to trim lettuce, cut raisins and figs, dress chicken, prepare grape-fruit, and many other uses may be discovered daily by the thinking housewife.

Don't waste time scrubbing a sink with scouring powder, as kerosene will do the cleaning in half the time and not hurt the enamel.

ROMPERS FOR CHILDREN.

Country women as yet have not all found out the value of "rompers" for children. These are very easily made, by using a pattern, of gingham, print, or galatea, and are of great use in saving washing in summer. Put a pair of rompers on the little ones (girls or boys) over their clean dresses, and they can play without fear of being soiled from the skin out. On very hot days, no garment at all other than the rompers will be required. For older girls, full, black-sateen bloomers may be made to take the place of both drawers and petticoat. They are much better for romping children than white underwear.

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The sales of the Standard cream separator for the first five months of 1915 have shown an increase of fifty-five per cent. over the same period of any preceding year. This fact shows that farmers and dairymen are realizing the merits of the Standard more thoroughly than ever.

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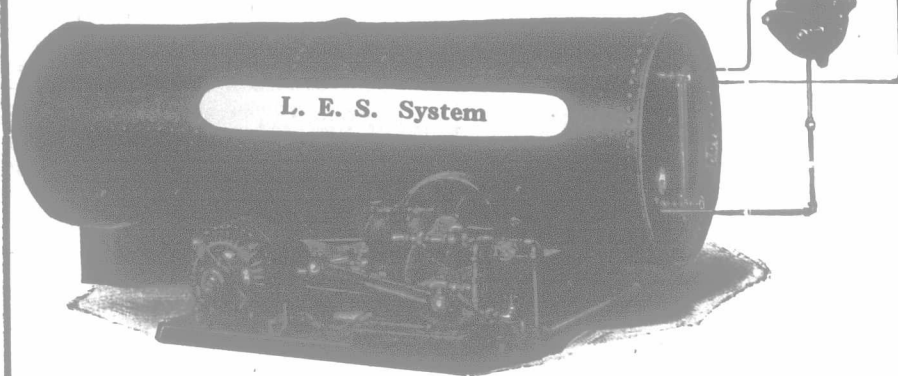
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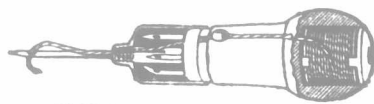
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German		2.00
BUCKWHEAT		
Rye Buckwheat		\$1.35
Silver Hull Buckwheat		1.20
RAPE		
Dwarf Essex		12c. lb.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
Seed Merchants Since 1866

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TORONTO

The Speedy Stitcher



THE NEWEST AND BEST

Complete with three needles and waxed cord. Takes any sized needle. For repairing harness, buggy and auto tops, saddles and grain bags, etc. Sews quick and strong; \$1.00 postpaid.

WILSON SPECIALTIES

33 Melinda St.

TORONTO

Hot Weather Dishes.

Plain Ice Cream.—The very best ice cream is made of pure, rich cream, the richer the better. To a quart of cream add a cupful of granulated sugar and any desired flavoring, preferably vanilla. Care must be taken not to flavor too highly. Add the sugar and flavoring to the cream and with a wire egg-whip beat until the cream is frothy and the sugar all dissolved. Strain through a piece of fine cheesecloth into the freezer, and freeze as usual. Let it stand for an hour or more in the freezer to ripen before serving.

Chocolate Ice Cream With Hot Chocolate Sauce.—Make a rich ice cream, adding scraped sweetened chocolate and freeze very hard. For the sauce boil half a cup each of sugar and water for 5 minutes; stir in 4 squares of chocolate, melted, and a dash of vanilla. Stir until smooth, and stand in a pan of hot water till needed; then stir in half a cup of hot cream or milk. Pass with the ice cream.

Caramel Junket.—Take 1 pint of milk, 2 tablespoons granulated sugar, and a teaspoonful of rennet. Put the sugar in a clean jam tin or an old saucepan, with just enough water to melt it. Stir till the sugar is no longer visible, and cook it without stirring till the syrup becomes very dark brown. Take it from the range, and add a few tablespoonfuls of milk. Stir till the milk is strongly flavored and sweetened by the caramel. Now add this to the cold milk, which will thus be sufficiently warm to allow the rennet to be added without further heating. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla essence, and pour into a glass dish. When quite cold serve with whipped or plain cream, and finger biscuits.

Chocolate Junket.—The flavor of this junket is very delicate, and when served with cream much resembles a good chocolate cream. To make it, grate about two tablespoonfuls of the best unsweetened chocolate. Melt this in a little cold milk, and cook till it becomes a smooth paste. Take off the fire, and add sugar to taste, and the cold milk little by little. This should make the milk just sufficiently warm to add the rennet. Pour into the dish in which it is to be served. Whip a spare half pint of cream, sweeten and flavor with vanilla, set on one side, with the junket in a very cool place, or on ice, and when it is to be served pile the cream on the junket in the form of little mounds. Any kind of nice biscuits can also be served with this junket.

Pineapple Junket.—Make the junket as usual, flavoring with a little sherry or brandy; add about a cupful of very finely shredded pineapple. Heap on to the junket some stiffly-whipped cream, garnish with a few thin slices of pineapple and some of the juice.

Junket is very easily digested, and is most easily made from the compressed junket tablets, which have directions accompanying them.

Plain Water Icing for Cake.—To 2 tablespoons boiling water add enough confectioners' sugar to make thick enough to spread. Add any flavoring liked and spread at once on cold cake.

Swiss Dessert.—Make 1 quart gelatine and milk blanc mange, flavor with almond and put in a mound to set. When firm turn out, decorate with canned cherries or berries, and whipped cream. Pour fruit juice around.

Jellied Chicken.—Remove all the bones, gristle and skin from a chicken or an old fowl that has been boiled several hours until tender. Chop the chicken and season it. Heat a scant quart of the rich broth and dissolve in it a little gelatine softened in water. Add the chopped meat, and put in a mould to harden. Garnish with parsley and hard-boiled egg.

Potatoes With Nuts.—Three pints cold, sliced, boiled potatoes; 1 cup chopped nuts; 1½ cups sweet milk; 1 pint bread-crumbs; salt and pepper to season. Mix the nuts and crumbs and put in a greased baking-pan, in alternate layers with potatoes, finishing with the crumbs. Pour over all the milk seasoned with salt and pepper, and bake slowly for 1 hour.

Potato and Egg Salad.—Cut cold, boiled potatoes in one-fourth inch cubes; there should be two cupfuls. Add one cupful of shredded cabbage, three hard-boiled eggs, finely chopped, two table-

spoonfuls of chopped pickles, two tablespoonfuls of green pepper, finely chopped, one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and a few drops of onion juice. Moisten with cream salad dressing and mound on a bed of lettuce leaves.

Cream Salad Dressing.—Mix thoroughly two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of mustard, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar and a few grains of cayenne; then add one-third cupful of hot vinegar, one teaspoonful of melted butter and the yolk of one egg, slightly beaten. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. When cold add one-half cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff.

Orange and Walnut Salad.—Toss together equal quantities of English walnut meats and orange sections cut in pieces. Serve in orange cups or baskets with good salad dressing.

The Fireless Cooker.

Every housekeeper who finds cooking in hot weather too much for her strength should own a fireless cooker. A fireless cooker and an oil-stove, by the way, are an excellent combination. By owning the oil-stove the trouble of starting a wood fire in the range is saved, while the fireless cooker greatly saves the expense of oil. It is only necessary, you see, to begin the cooking on the oil-stove; the cooker finishes the work.

It is quite possible to make a home-made cooker which will be of some use;—a tight box, with a tight lid, well filled with hay or excelsior, and so arranged with woolen pads about the cooking-vessels that the heat cannot escape, will cook a number of things. But the manufactured heat-retaining kind, which costs about \$8.00, is much tidier and better. Still better is the kind provided with stone disks, which are to be heated and slipped in.

To the first two only foods that stand slow cooking, e.g., porridge, stews, scalloped potatoes, vegetables, rice, fruit, etc., can be entrusted. In the last roasts, cookies, muffins, etc., will cook perfectly. Pies will cook, but cannot be browned over the top. Dried beans may be left in the cooker all day; potatoes need about an hour, also rice. String beans may be left all morning; roasts need about 3 hours. They should be seared brown before putting them in the cooker.

As foods placed in the cooker must not be looked at or tampered with in any way, the saving of time in this alone is appreciable. Moreover, the kitchen is kept cool, as it cannot be if a hot range fire has to be kept up all forenoon.

When you own a fireless cooker you can put your dinner in it first thing in the morning, then go out and work in the garden, go to town or to church, or lie down if you are not well, serene in the consciousness that your dinner is not scorching. At first cooking with it may not give the best results, but one should not be discouraged. One soon learns. "At first I felt like throwing my cooker out of doors," said a woman the other day, "now I would rather part with anything else in the house."

The Scrap Bag.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Perspiration stains on white dresses may be removed in this way: first dampen with a little lemon juice and rub slightly between the fingers. Then put into the soap and water. Iron-rust can often be removed from white clothes by rubbing the spot with a ripe tomato, then cover with salt and let it dry in the sunlight. Finally wash out in clear warm water. Fresh ink stains can be taken out of the carpet by shaking salt on them. The salt acts like blotting paper, soaking up the ink. Remove salt and put on a fresh supply, and finally wash out with tepid water—no soap.

WASHING WHITE SILK.

White silk may be safely washed without soap in tepid water and alcohol without danger of yellowing, if pressed, when nearly dry, with irons that are not too hot. A bit of bluing may be added to the rinsing water. If these directions are followed carefully the re-

sult will be a lustre like that of new material. White silk bodices and gowns not often worn should be kept in drawers or boxes wrapped in blue tissue-paper, with bits of white wax scattered among the folds. White silk articles of any kind should never be hung out on the line to dry. They should be rolled up in a cloth and kept so until ironed.

TO WASH QUILTS.

A soiled quilt can be washed perfectly clean without any rubbing, wringing, or hard work by the following plan: Fill your wash-boiler nearly full of cold water, dissolve some good soap and stir in, then put in the quilt, and make your fire.

When it comes to the boil, keep it well punched down, and boil for a half-hour or more. Then lift it out into an empty tub, dip out all the soiled suds, and again fill the boiler with cold water and soap, drain the quilt, put it back in the boiler, and boil for another half-hour. Then take out and rinse through four waters, and hang on the line without wringing. It will be perfectly clean and sweet.

TO CLEAN COAT COLLARS.

Coat collars become soiled by coming in contact with the hair. The slight greasiness upon the collar gathers dust, and the two together form a mixture disagreeable to look upon and difficult to remove, especially if allowed to accumulate and harden. It is best to clean the collar frequently. Very strong alcohol or benzine or ammonia may be used. In either case, do not work near a lamp for fear of accidents. A tablespoonful of powdered ammonia in half a teacupful of water is the safest mixture. Dip into it a piece of cloth, and well rub the collar with it until it is clean.—Ottago (N. Z.) Witness.

TO DRIVE OUT RATS AND MICE.

When we moved into our present home, I found that the house was over-run with rats and mice. I tried everything to drive them away, but with no success.

After liberally sprinkling quick-lime on the cellar walls and around the edges of the floor, I discovered that the unwelcome visitors had gone. The lime burned their feet. I now sprinkle the lime in the cellar once a year, and have never seen another rodent during the ten years we have lived here.—M. B. H., in Suburban Life.

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.

The following contributions have been received during the week from June 4th to June 11th:

- Amounts over \$1.00 each:
- Friends of Knox Church, Strathroy, Ont., \$10.00; Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Winchester, Ont., \$5.00; J. E. Jackson, Elia, Ont., \$1.50; M. J. Russell, Hornby, Ont., \$2.00.

Amount previously acknowledged from Jan. 30th to June 3th...\$1,402.75

Total to June 11th.....\$1,422.25
Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson, Mallorytown, Ont., \$1.00.

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

A civil engineer, who was building a railway in Mexico, was trying to show a native how much the new railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?" he asked.

"With a mule it takes three days," was the reply.

"There you are!" exclaimed the engineer. "When the new railway is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, señor," was the placid reply, "but what shall I do with the other two days?"

BINDER TWINE PRICES FOR 1915

EATON TWINE IS HIGH QUALITY, SMOOTH AND EVEN

MANILLA AND SISAL	AVERAGING 550 FEET TO THE LB. PRICE, PER 100 LBS.	\$ 8⁵⁰	\$ 8⁸⁰
PURE ... MANILLA	AVERAGING 650 FEET TO THE LB. PRICE, PER 100 LBS.	12⁶⁵	12⁹⁵

Freight Paid on 50 lbs. or over. We Ship Promptly

FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR STATION IN ONTARIO

FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR STATION IN QUEBEC OR MARITIME PROVINCES

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

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Arts Courses only.
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ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
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CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
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GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

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



WE SHIP ON APPROVAL to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow **10 DAYS TRIAL**. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 30 days. **DO NOT BUY** of fires, lamps, or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you. As all it will cost to write us a postal and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait** write it now.
HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 2 TORONTO, Canada

When Building—Specify
MILTON BRICK
Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut.
Write for Booklet.
MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
Milton, Ont.

Richards
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP
MADE IN CANADA

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

WHITE Orpington baby chicks, 25c., 35c., 50c. each. Eggs \$1. \$2. \$3 per 15. Best strains Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

Eggs for Hatching—S.-C. White Leghorns, bred from heavy-laying and prizewinning stock, 75c. per 15 a hatch, guaranteed. \$4 per 100. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 1

WANTED

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

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

OXFORD County Farm for Sale—Hundred acres known as the John Spearman Homestead; five miles west of Ingersoll, on the River Road. Two houses, bank barn, windmill; plenty of water. Ida M. Spearman, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R. R. 5.

SITUATION wanted on farm—experience good with stock, also milker and plowman can have first class references please state wages. M. G. Ford, c/o A. Walton, R. R. 4, Kenilworth, Ont.

Stock Farm For Sale

150 acres clay loam, Scott Township, Ontario County, thirty five miles north of Toronto, three miles to good town; ten roomed dwelling, good bank barn, drive barn, piggery, poultry house, twenty acres good bush, spring creek, no encumbrance, selling to close estate, thirty-five dollars per acre. **JOHN FISHER & CO.,**
Lumsden Building - TORONTO

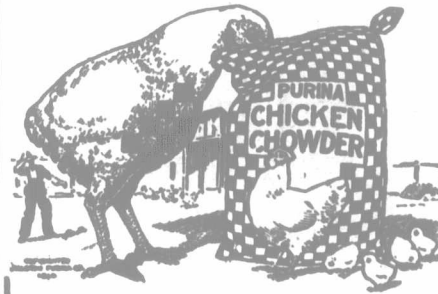
CREAM WANTED

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. Cash supplied. Charges paid. References: Any shipper or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario

EXCELLENT STOCK FARM FOR SALE 15 miles from Hamilton. 160 acres, large barn, good drive sheds, brick cottage, frame house for hired man. Gas on farm. Apply: **Box H., Farmer's Advocate, London**

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF—Dam's record 13½ lbs. butter in 7 days at barely 2 yrs. old and sire is a grandson of Pontiac Artis. 31.71 lbs. butter in 7 days, average 7 fat 4.6, yearly record 1,076.91 lbs. butter, 21,834 lbs. milk. For price, write: O. & W. O. Palmer, St. Sebastien, Iberville Co., Que.



Purina Chick Feed
With Purina Chicken Chowder will keep your chicks busy and happy.
At your dealers.
Always in Checkerboard Bags.
The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited
Dept. A., Toronto

Live Broilers

We are open for shipments of live spring broilers and for live poultry from now on. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Write us for quotations. Prompt returns, and crates promptly returned.

HENRY GATEHOUSE
Wholesale and Retail Poultry, Game, Fish, Eggs and Vegetables
348 Dorchester St. W., MONTREAL

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

SEED CORN Many varieties. Specially selected and cribbed for seed. Also feed corn. Apply to **ED. TELLIER** (St. Joachim), R.R. No. 2, Belle River, Ont. Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

means perfect starching, whether used for sheer Laces, dainty Dimities, delicate fabrics, Lace Curtains or Table Linens.



"Silver Gloss" has been the favorite in the home for more than 50 years

AT GROCERS
The Canada Starch Co. Limited

FREEMAN'S BONE MEAL

BEST ON EARTH

MORE PHOSPHORIC ACID TO THE DOLLAR'S WORTH THAN IN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER

Send for Booklet on Fertilizers and Fertilizing with Guaranteed Analysis

WATCH FOR THE TRADE MARK.

The W. A. FREEMAN CO., Ltd
222 HUNTER ST. E., HAMILTON.



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Electric Wires and Fittings, Post Office and Carling Block Annex, London, Ont." and "Tender for electric wiring and fittings, Custom House, London, Ont." as the case may be, will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m. on Tuesday June 29th, 1915 for the works mentioned.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon forms furnished by Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Plans and specifications to be seen on application to the caretakers of the above mentioned buildings, and at this Department.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check, on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender.

By order
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 11th, 1915. 81481



Threshermen, Read This!
Best 2-inch Wire-lined Suction Hose in 15-, 20- and 25-ft. lengths. Our price, 37c. per ft.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue "Engineer's Bargains" Also General Supplies for Farmers.

Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

Registered Jersey Bull For Sale, ready for service. If you want a money maker come and see him. For further information apply: J. Webber, Hudson Heights, P.Q.

FOR SALE

Two hundred bushels of Japanese seed buck-wheat at BRUCE F. BRADLEY'S FARM at Jeannettes Creek, Chatham. Phone 962 r 1-3

News of the Week

The City Council of Hamilton, Ont., has decided to provide work for men who return from the front.

By a vote of 368 to 74, the Presbyterian General Assembly last week agreed to send the question of Church Union to the congregations and presbyteries.

Thirty-five thousand more men are to be recruited at once in Canada. This will raise Canada's total for active service to 150,000.

The General Electric Company of New York has received contracts from the Allies for shrapnel amounting to \$100,000,000, the largest order yet undertaken by an American corporation.

Great Britain has 100,000 women enrolled to do men's work during the war.

The German reply to President Wilson's second note of protest in regard to the sinking of vessels by submarines may not be sent for some weeks. "The Government of the United States is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity," the note explained, and asked that the German Government adopt measures necessary to the safeguarding of American ships and American lives. The United States declares that the Lusitania was not armed as asserted by the Germans, and refuses to admit "that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality." A great sensation was created when, on June 8th, in consequence of this note, which he deemed endangered the peace of the United States, Secretary of State Bryan resigned. He was succeeded in office by Robert Lansing.

At time of going to press there is little of great importance to report from the war zone. In Northern France the French are still driving towards Lens, and have reported some gains. On the Italian front, where the Italians are pressing on over a line of 300 miles, the Austrians have ceased to take the offensive, and the Italians have made a third successful crossing over the Isonzo River. From Galicia victories are reported from both sides, the Russians there facing two distinct German armies, one from the north-west under General Von Mackensen, and the other from the south-east under General Von Linsingen. On the San near Sieniawa, the Russians have been heavily defeated, losing 5,000 men; on the other hand they claim a great victory over Von Linsingen's forces at Zurawno, in which the Austro-German losses are reported as 348 officers and 15,431 men, 17 cannon, and 78 machine guns. Von Linsingen's troops have, however, collected again and crossed the Dniester once more, so that in all probability heavy fighting has again taken place. The road to Lemberg is being stubbornly contested. Progress of the Allies in the Dardanelles region is both slow and costly, especially to the Australian and New Zealand troops, which have been bearing the brunt of the fighting during the past week. Typhus fever is said to have broken out in Constantinople, causing much loss and suffering.

How One Man was Cured.

A certain lawyer in an Indiana town, who now has a good practice, quit the use of liquor a number of years ago, says an exchange.

The saloon keeper of whom the lawyer bought most of his liquor administered the cure, and it has been most effective. For several years the lawyer had been buying nearly all his drinks at this particular saloon, paying his bills there the same as he paid his grocery bills. Finally the saloon keeper bought a house and lot, but he employed another lawyer to prepare the abstract and deed, and to

transact any business in connection with the deal.

The lawyer who had been the regular customer was filled with rage when he heard about it, and went at once to demand an explanation.

"Here," he yelled, as he leaned over the bar, pointing an accusing finger at the man, "I buy all my drinks here, and have for years. I've spent hundreds of dollars in your place. Then the very minute you have some work for a lawyer to do you go and employ someone else. That's what you do. You go and, and—"

"Well," interrupted the saloon keeper, "when I have business for a lawyer to attend to, I want it done by a sober lawyer, see?"

The offended lawyer turned and walked away. His friends say that he has been a total abstainer ever since.

Pendenys' Advice to Women.

There is an art of life, and much may be learned by close observation and from experience. There is, for instance, a wisdom and a foolishness in the giving of presents, and the wisdom of the practice is understood only by a few. If you wish to be loved, be frank and candid. Don't pretend to be perfect, but show rather that you have a multitude of failings. The world loves the frail. Once a day at least lock your door and sit still and think. Encourage yourself in being alone. Avoid all health faddists, and don't talk of your ailments more than you can possibly help. If you happen to wear a chest-protector, don't think that everyone wants one too, or even wishes to inspect yours. If you wish to dumb-bell yourself to death at an early age, please do so, but don't insist upon inflicting your energy upon everyone else. We are not all training to be prize-fighters. Some of us are already in fairly good form. Beware of hypocrites and men with side-whiskers. Smite them hard and aim well. A man may be judged by his hirsute appendages as much as anything. Don't imitate other people or copy their clothes. Be better than your word, especially in matters to do with money. Give money, but don't lend. Leave that to the professional money-lenders, who appear to understand the business fairly well. Be careful in handling all suitors, agents, and suppliants. There is a right and a wrong attitude towards every one. Decide what you will do, and do it. "First weigh, then dare," said Moltke, and what he applied to the arts of war may equally be applied to those of peace. Never argue about religion or politics. The nearest handful of people in the world are capable of discussing either subject. Let people come to you, don't go to them. Don't climb. Give your soul a chance.—Arthur Pendenys in "Books of To-day and the Books of To-morrow."

OTHELLO

"THE WONDER WORKER"
TREASURE RANGE

Have You The MOFFAT COOK BOOK

—the Cook Book that 12,000 Canadian housewives wrote. Mailed post free for 25 cents.

THE MOFFAT STOVE CO., LTD.
Weston Ontario

St. Lawrence Sugar

Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar

PLOWING

Am now able to make contracts for Plowing, Discing, Ditching, Grading and Barn Moving with my 45 h. p. tractor. All equipment furnished. Address
BRUCE F BRADLEY
Jeannettes Creek, Chatham 'Phone 962 r 1-3.

Look Here Mr. Reader of the Advocate

Why pay \$25.00 for a suit of clothes when we will sell you one for \$12.50 direct from England, made to your measure; and what is more guarantee it in quality of material, style and fit to be equal to, if not better, than the suit you buy locally for \$25.00?



SUIT \$12.50

That sounds like a hard thing to do, but here is how we will prove it—

The Proof!

You know that clothing costs about half in England what it does in Canada. You also know that you cannot beat the quality of genuine English fabrics. All right, then. If you will fill out and mail the coupon below, we will send you our latest Style Book, seventy-two pattern pieces of cloth, tape measure and a letter that tells you all about our system of doing business—then you can judge our offer for yourself. Remember, Catesby's Limited have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order custom tailor in the British Empire. We guarantee to satisfy you or give you your money back. Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5%, we are not increasing the price of our suits to you. You will soon be needing a new suit, so why not fill out the coupon or write a post card and get our patterns now.

Mail This Coupon Now!

MESSRS. CATESBY'S LIMITED
(of London, England), Dept. 4,
119 West Wellington Street, Toronto

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

Full Name.....
Full Address.....
Farmer's Advocate

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE

Maxwell

Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.

Maxwells Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario

"1900" Gravity Washer

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

"1900" WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario
(Factory 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto)

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
West Toronto

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.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

is manufactured expressly for harness. That's why it prevents cracking and makes the leather soft and pliable. One rubbing with Eureka makes an old set of harness look like new.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada



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 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 \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 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. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

THOSE WEE SMALL PESTS

FRECKLES

Are often the only drawback to a pretty, smooth and clear complexion. This need not be when they are so easily and quite quickly dissolved by the use of our Princess Complexion Purifier, a preparation with a 22 years' reputation behind it for clearing the skin of moth patches, discolorations, blackheads and other skin troubles. If your druggist hasn't it, send us \$1.50, and a bottle will be mailed at once. Booklet "F" mailed free describes our method of permanently removing Moles, Warts, Superfluous Hair, etc., by Electrolysis. Address:

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 College Street Toronto, Ont.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

THE DAINY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

The Windrow.

Count Luigi Cadorna, Lieut.-General and Chief of Staff of the Italian army, is 65 years of age, three years younger than his opponent, General Von Hindenburg.

A "songless Europe" is likely to result from the driving of the song birds from their accustomed haunts and migrations by the war.

The United States is sending a hospital ship, the "Androskoggin" for the use of sick or injured deep-sea fishermen in the North Atlantic. Owing to the danger of the work the mortality is much higher than among men working on the land.

Speaking at the Pan-American Financial Conference held in Washington recently, Dr. Triana, of Colombia expressed the opinion that the two Americas should unite for the maintenance of peace and the defence of mutual rights, so maintaining "the Americas for the Americans." His address was received with much applause, and his sentiments were echoed by President Wilson who hoped "that by this commerce of minds with one another, as well as commerce in goods, we may show the world in part the path to peace." The Conference is looked upon as very important, and as a foreshadowing of the development of strongly helpful relations between North and South America. In paving the way for these the war in Europe has of necessity been instrumental.

The respirators sent to the Allied troops in Europe as a protection against gas have proved ineffective, except when kept moist with certain chemicals. Strenuous efforts are being made by scientists to devise some contrivance which shall be more practicable.

I have heard, however, and it may be true, though I doubt it (for do not many banks employ Montenegrins on account of their faithfulness), that their code of honor is not the same outside their territory as in it. One thing I know, that within the borders of the tiny kingdom you can travel more safely than elsewhere, for every son of the soil regards you as his country's guest, and being primitive and patriarchal, to him the laws of hospitality are those of the Medes and Persians. You may not speak his language, but his dignified salutation bids you welcome; he has little, but he will offer you of his best. A high officer in the Army, resplendent in glittering uniform, will receive you in a humble little wooden house such as well-to-do workmen inhabit at home—if you knew the amount of his pay you would be less surprised—but his poverty does not detract one whit from his dignity; every one is poor in Montenegro. Not the richest man but the bravest is to be envied and looked up to. There is no fashion to keep up with, for prince and peasant dress alike, and that of men and women differs but little. All wear the circular crimson cap edged with black silk (in token of perpetual mourning for the loss of Servian freedom), but on the crown are embroidered the initials of their King within a rainbow, symbolic of hope that the lost kingdom may one day be regained. Both sexes wear the long white coat of homespun wool made from the fleece of the hardy little mountain sheep. The men, however, add to this a scarf or plaid thrown over one shoulder, which, like that of the Scottish Highlanders, is used for sleeping out in the hills. The Montenegrins are a magnificent-looking people, and the dress suits their tall, well-knit figures to perfection. These peasants have indeed a princely mien, but the women age early, for to them, alas! is left the hard field labor as well as their household cares. Rumor says they can fight as well as the menfolk, and it is related that Montenegrin widows have avenged their husbands' death by buckling on the men's belts stuck full of arms, tracking the slayers of their spouses, and, having found them, executing the stern justice of their people, "a life for a life." The spirit of the folk is embodied in the Balkan song, which may be roughly translated:

Oh! we're back to the Balkans again. Back to the joy and the pain; Back where to-morrow the quick may be dead, With a knife in his breast or a ball through his head. Back where the passions run fierce and blood red. Oh! we're back to the Balkans again. —M. H. Holbach, in "Daily Mail."

Five thousand five hundred villages in Russian Poland have been destroyed by the war; three quarters of the entire country has been affected by it. Fields are uncultivated and hardly a living person can be seen except the soldiers. The few peasants who dare to hang about are listless, half-starved, and without the courage to do any work.

A statue to Florence Nightingale was informally unveiled in London lately, being the first statue erected in London to the memory of a woman other than one of royalty. The statue stands on a pedestal 10 feet 10 inches high, the figure itself being 9 feet high. It shows Miss Nightingale as she walked through the hospital wards at Scutari. In her left hand is a lamp. Four panels on the base of the statue are filled with representations of Florence Nightingale in various phases of her work among wounded and ill soldiers.

Canada's great war song, composed by the wife of the South African hero, Trooper Mulloy, is being sung throughout Canada to-day to the heart beat of the nation. "Johnnie Canuck is the Boy." It has been demonstrated, and all the world knows of the heroic charge of the Canadian boys. Mrs. Mulloy has donated thousands of copies of this song to patriotic societies throughout Canada to be sold to get comforts for our soldiers, and reports are coming in daily of the splendid work it is doing.

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The Beaver Circle

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

June. By Mary Horne (Age 16). (Tommy speaks)

Thunder turtles! there they go! All my books and things, you know— Wish 'em in the moon! Slam 'em on the closet floor, Leave 'em there and bang the door. Why? Oh, 'cause it 's June!

I'll be there in just a bit. —Here 's the bat. Where is my mit?— Oh, I 'm comin' soon! I don't need a hat at all. Yep, we 're off to play base-ball. Why? Oh, 'cause it 's June!

Let 's go swimmin' in the pool, No, it ain't a bit too cool; Lots of time till noon. I was in the other day, An' it 's all right, anyway. Why? Oh, 'cause it 's June!

Funnies.

It was little Ruth's first time at a ball game and she was intensely interested in the different players. It was plainly seen, however, that the catcher, with his mask, breast protector and big mitt, was the hero in her admiring eyes. "Which player do you like best, Ruth?" asked her father. "I like him best—that big man wif the dog face on."

From a banquet of ministers Tit-Bits picks up this story told by a clergyman: "One of the members of my church has instilled into his family the belief that the collection is a vitally important part of the service. Consequently his little boy Thomas never comes to church without his contribution. "One Sunday, as the elders began to

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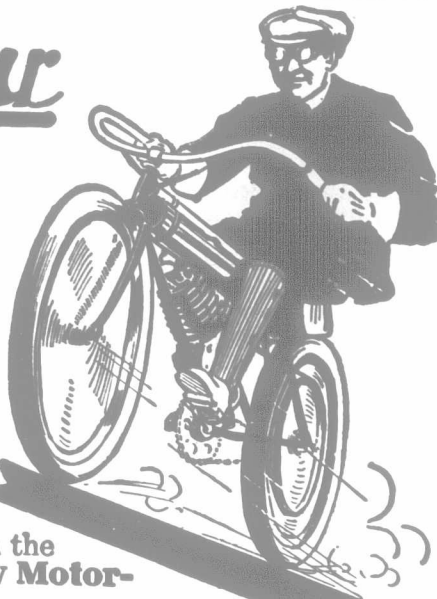
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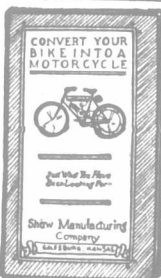
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W. N. HARMISON, Blockton, Iowa.

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L. E. RICKMAN, Ferda, Ark.

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OSCAR L. THOMPSON, Cedar Lake, Iowa.

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take up the collection at the morning service, Thomas looked along the pew to see if the various members of the family were provided with a contribution. Noticing a guest of his sister's empty-handed, he whispered:
"Where is your money?"
"I have none," was the reply.
"Time was short and the necessity great. In a flash the little fellow met the emergency by saying:
"Here, take mine. That'll pay for you, and I'll get under the seat."—Current Opinion.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—It is a long time since I wrote last. I wrote two letters before this and they both were in print, so I thought I would write again. I am in the entrance class and have to do a lot of studying. There are three of us writing this year. If I pass, which I hope I will, I will go to high school. I have two brothers going to school, too. One is in the primer class, the other is in the junior second. Our teacher's name is Miss McKnight. I think she is a nice teacher. All the schools of our township are having a school fair. Each school has a director to look after its business. I have grain, two of my brothers have potatoes, and one has eggs. All the seeds and eggs are supplied by the Department of Agriculture. The council is going to give us twenty dollars for prize money. We have thirteen head of cattle and four horses and a colt. We have two flocks of hens, too, one flock is the Barred Rocks, and the other is the White Leghorn, and we have a lot of little chickens. We have one hundred acres of land, but there are about fifteen acres in pasture. We have about twenty-five acres of hay, and about seventeen acres of potatoes. The rest is grain, onions, corn, carrots, beets, parsnips, mangels, berries, and orchard. We have two old orchards and one young orchard which has just started to bear. My letter is getting rather long, so I will close with some riddles.

Why is a school mistress like the letter C? Ans.—She makes classes of lasses.
What is the difference between one yard and two yards? Ans.—A fence.
Meaford, Ont. RUSSEL REID.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. I enjoy reading the letters every week. I have found a partridge's nest in our woods. How many Beavers have ever seen a partridge and its nest? It is built on the ground close to a stump. It lays about eleven eggs. This partridge is quite tame; I go down every day to see if the eggs are hatched. It covers its nest over with leaves when it goes away. I think I will close with best wishes to all the Beavers.
FRANK ST. BRAY, Oshawa, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Frank wishes to know if we have the Dumb Alphabet for one and two hands. In the Beaver Circle for March 11th there was a picture of the two-hand alphabet, we have not the other.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As I have been thinking of your charming Circle, and saw that my last letter was in. I will write another letter, but hope it won't drop in the w.-p. b. I go to school every day, and we have lots of fun playing round ball when the sides are even, but when uneven then some throw up the handle. We still have Mr. R. L. Fenton, of Conestogo yet, but I heard he is going to leave. I hope he doesn't, though. We have some geese and they don't lay. Would you be so kind as to tell me when they start laying, and if they lay when shut up, or must they be out? As my letter is getting long I will ring off with a riddle.

Why does a man teacher scold the boys the most? Ans.—Because he pets the girls.
Berlin, Ont. RUTHIE SHANTZ.

Your geese fowl should begin to lay in spring, Ruthie. They should be out, not shut up, but you will have great fun looking for their nests, as they love to hide them.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I wrote once before and was glad to see my letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Nesbitt, and I like her fine. I am in the junior third, and I am going to try for the senior third at summer holidays. I am a great book-worm, and have read many books. The names of some of them are "The Girl in Ten Thousand," "What Katy Did Next," "The Organist's Baby," "What Katy Did at School," and a lot of others. Well, I guess I will close as my letter is getting long.
Caledon, Ont. ETTA SPEERS, (Age 10).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I thought I would like to join your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for longer than I can remember. Every week I am anxiously waiting for it to come so I can read the letters of the Beavers. For pets I have a dog named Carlo. He is black and white, I also have a cat, I call her Topsy. She likes on one of the horse's back. I have four dolls and a teddy bear. Every Saturday I like to make clothes for them. We have sixteen ducks and ten chickens, and expect a lot more. I will close, hoping to see this in print.
FLORENCE BLAIR, Embro, Ont., R. R. No. 4. (Age 8, Part II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. We would be very lonesome without it. I enjoy reading the letters. Please let me be one of your Circle? I am a little girl and will be 9 in July. I have one sister and a brother; and for pets I have three kittens. I am trying for the senior second class this summer, and my sister is trying for the third. I hope to see this letter in print.
GLADYS AITCHISON, Tottenham, Ont. (Age 8.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for 12 years, and likes it fine. I am in the second book. Our teacher's name is Mr. Young. We like him fine. He got the girls a basket-ball game. I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.
P. S.—I wish some Beaver of my own age (9) would write to me.
FRANCES EDMONDS, Silverwater, Ont. (Age 9, Sr. II.)

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I have a pet horse named Flora. I am five years old and going to school. My birthday is on the third of June. I have a little sister eight years old and she goes to school, too.
CHARLIE TREFFRY, R. R. No. 2, Otterville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while. We have four horses; their names are, Polly, Billy, Master and Prince. We have a little colt; we have no name for him yet. Could you send me a nice little name for him? I go to school every day I can. I have a brother and a sister going to school with me. My sister's and brother's names are Mary, Lola, Velma, and Bonnie, James and Raymond. The two books I have read are "Lily's Adventure," and "True Stories." They are very nice books.

I wish some of the Beavers would write to me. I will close with a few riddles.
What has ears and cannot hear? Ans.—Corn.
What has teeth and cannot chew? Ans.—A saw.
Hoping to see this in print, good-bye.
LILA MAY WAIN, R. R. No. 2, Parkhill, Ont. (Age 9, Class II.)

How would you like one of these names for your colt?—Laddie, Prancer, May, King, Duke, Lark, Ted, Lasear.

Better Box.

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A Tale of Madagascar.

"Well, well!" I exclaimed. "You seem to have been nearly everywhere. Have you ever been in Madagascar?"

My stateroom mate had turned over in his bunk; this was the day after we left Honolulu for San Francisco. He rolled back suddenly, with a keen look across at me.

"Say, had you ever heard anything about me before we met on this steamer?" he asked.

"Why, no," said I. "What makes you ask that?"

"Oh, nothing," he replied, laughing. "Madagascar happens to touch a sore nerve with me—that's all."

"Yes," he continued, "I was in Madagascar once—overnight. I had to leave suddenly. It took five French gendarmes to get me back to the steamer alive. About a thousand 'Betsies' were trying to pull me to bits."

"Why, what in the world had you done?" I exclaimed.

"They said that I had killed their grandmother, four or five of their uncles, and an aunt or two."

"Great Scott, but had you?"

"Well, in a way, yes," said he, laughing.

I suppose that I appeared puzzled, for he looked across at me and laughed again.

"It was like this," said he. "I went to Madagascar to get the seeds of two rubber-producing vines which grow there. But the French, who now control Madagascar, are not wholly neighborly in such matters. It was surmised that they might not allow a stranger to take seeds or cuttings away from the island."

"I had heard of a Chicago doctor, however, who was about to go there—Bowers, his name was—to practice among the natives. He was a physician and missionary, and his specialty was medical electricity. He gave electric treatments with a static machine, so called, and also taught hygiene and sanitation—a very good sort of man. I improved the chance to go as his assistant with the static machine, and said nothing about the rubber-vine seeds, which I imagined I could pick up quietly."

"We went first to Marseilles, and there applied to the French authorities for the necessary permit to visit Madagascar. I remember now that the French commissioner shrugged his shoulders and laughed when Doctor Bowers explained the uses of the static machine."

"Ma foi," he said. "The Malagasy have plenty of electrification. Nature provides that for them. Mais oui, if monsieur wishes to go there. Pourquoi non?" And he laughed and shrugged his shoulders again after the manner of French officials.

"So we got our permits, had our passports vised, and voyaged to Madagascar on the weekly French liner from Marseilles, which landed us at Tamatave, the chief seaport of the island."

"Tamatave, however, was not our destination, for Doctor Bowers had decided to begin his medical labors at Tana-fangana, among the Betsies, or 'Betsies,' as they were called by the Americans who formerly traded here. The Betsies are the native race of Madagascar, and of much darker complexion than the Hovas, who live in the north part of the island."

"The little French steamer which brought us down the coast from Tamatave reached Tana-fangana shortly after noon on the following day. Here a friend of Doctor Bowers, from one of the Methodist missions, met us. The static machine, with our other luggage, was landed and drawn by ox-cart to a native house, four miles inland, which the owner had very obligingly vacated and put at our disposal at the low rental of fifty centimes, or about ten cents a day. It was a good, strong structure of teak logs, with a thick thatch and a door, or gate, of bamboo poles."

"We reached the place at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and unloaded the heavy static machine. I then took charge, while Bowers and his missionary friend went back to the waterside, to comply with certain regulations and to lay in a stock of provisions. I did not have much time to look about, but there seemed to be a considerable population; and it was a fine, wild-looking country, rising inland to heavily forested hills."

"While I was at work unpacking, I heard a thunder-peak, and the sky darkened. By this time it was near sunset. Soon I had to light a candle, of which we had a few in a tin box. Louder thunder-peals broke forth like heavy guns from a war-ship. The whole heavens were ablaze with lightning. My fingers tingled. In the twilight every tree and upstanding stub and post took on a pale glow."

"Faster and faster crashed the thunder-claps. It was one continuous bang and roar. Then the lightning began to strike all round—trees, huts, everywhere! I even heard the splitting and rending of the trees above the deafening din of the thunder, also cries and shouts from the people, far and near."

"I stopped work, and going to the door, stood there and looked out, for the door was divided, and the upper part was open. I thought that I had seen thunder-showers before, but never had I seen anything like this. Bolts were coming down all round; and soon I saw the glow of fires where native houses were burning. I counted six of these fires at once. Immediately two bolts fell close at hand, each with a deafening crash. Nearer outcries from the distressed people followed."

"I remembered suddenly what the French official at Marseilles had said about electricity in Madagascar—that the natives had plenty of it! Neither Doctor Bowers nor I had heard of the thunder-storms in Madagascar before. In point of fact, there is nothing quite like them elsewhere in the world. It is said that from three to four hundred people are killed by lightning every season in Tamatave alone, and that the same rate holds all over the island; but that is hard to believe."

"A few minutes later it began to rain, and the first awful sharpness of the lightning slackened a little. But I still stood there, counting the fires in different quarters."

"Suddenly I heard a peculiar, low, scraping noise at my feet, under the gate. Something was crawling into the house, and I caught a glimpse of a queer, mottled object moving in the obscurity. I stepped quickly back and got the candle, which I had set on the plate-glass frame of the static machine. Didn't I jump when I saw what that was crawling in under the gate! It was about the worst, most unwholesome-looking great snake that you ever saw, brown, with a row of light yellow spots, or blotches, running along both sides of its back. It came sliding in with its head up, stopped and twiddled its forked tongue at me when I held the candle down to it."

"I leaped back out of reach, put down the light, grabbed a little wooden handspike with which I had been leveling up the static machine, and struck the reptile several blows, then looked at it again with the candle. It was a particularly nasty-looking snake, nearly six feet long, and as thick through as my arm. I was about to open the gate and throw it out when another one, looking almost exactly like it, came crawling in. I grabbed my handspike again, and killed that one, too. Neither of them made much resistance."

"I had no more than finished with the second one than in came a third—and they kept coming, till I actually killed six of those ugly, yellow-spotted reptiles, the smallest one not less than five feet long."

"At the time I concluded that it was the shower which had driven them to shelter; for the rain was still pouring down in sheets, through which the lightning flashed viciously at intervals."

"For some time I stood there with my handspike, ready for more snakes, but no others came in; and after a while I opened the gate, threw the dead reptiles out, and blocked up the space under the gate with bits of board from our packing-boxes."

"Still it poured; and one shower followed another throughout the entire first part of the night. Doctor Bowers had not come back. I did not wonder at that, however; he would hardly start out from his friend's house in such a deluge; and napping at times, I passed the rest of the night there alone."

"Low voices outside waked me at length. The sun was shining in over the gate. I rose hastily and looked out. A dozen natives, men and women,



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Player Piano 88 note mahogany, excellent condition; including 25 rolls of music and bench \$425 cash.
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"She's Daddy's Girl"
It has an interesting message for YOU

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For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:
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Louis XV—Style 80

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20th Century Piano
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How do we know?

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The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited,
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The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, Preston.
 Send Book.

Farmer's Advocate.

stood in a semicircle a few steps from the gate. They were staring in an awe-struck fashion, not at me, but at those six dead snakes.

"E! E! Aii!" one of the women wailed forth, then began to weep. Several of the others burst forth in lamentations. What to make of it I didn't know. They seemed terribly afflicted. When I showed my face over the gate, they pointed accusing fingers at me, and cried, 'Mahita! Mahita!'

"A crowd was gathering, all looking greatly shocked. Low murmurs rose that sounded like expressions of deep grief.

"Hay! Hay! Vono-ana! Vono-ana! Vahaza namono azy! Olonaka-aby!"—all uttered in tones of the deadliest reproach. Bowers' missionary friend told me afterward what some of the words meant.

"Ray anaka laby-ko! Anan-ray anaka ampela. Maty-aby! Intsony avia-isy ho any ronono! Ah! Alas! Alas! The white man has killed them. Ah, my poor grandmother! My dear old grandfather and my poor dead uncle! Never again will they come for milk to the house of their children!"

"Freely translated, that was what they were saying."

"But what did it all mean!" I exclaimed.

"Well, it appears that these Betsies believe in the transmigration of souls. They think that the spirits of their dead relatives enter the bodies of animals or reptiles, and continue to live near their former abodes. These yellow-spotted snakes, it seems, are quite common there; they are a species of small python, rather sluggish creatures, and harmless, I think.

"The Betsies believe that their ancestors are living on among them, in the form of these serpents. Hence they let them come and go as they please about their houses, and even feed them with milk, as we do house cats at home. The ones which I had killed had been accustomed to come to the house which we had rented—and here I had been and slaughtered all of them!"

"Well, sir, within ten minutes five hundred natives, or more, had gathered round the house to view the rueful spectacle. It was all Greek to me at the time, but I shall not soon forget the reproachful looks, the lamentations and the accusing fingers of those aggrieved Betsies. There is something solemn in such a crowd of distressed faces—all looking their grief and indignation at you at once. I didn't know what to do; and there was nothing I could say which they would understand.

"Nor was that the worst. More natives kept coming; and as is always the case at such a time, the hoodlums of the place soon began to gather; for there are always hoodlums in every town, black or white. Grief at first was the only sentiment displayed; but pretty soon there were hoots and menacing shouts. Evidently I was in for trouble.

"Just then I caught sight of Bowers and his friend, standing at a distance, looking at the crowd. They could not make out what had happened. I shouted to them and told them what the matter was—as nearly as I understood it myself. They approached nearer and tried to argue with the people. But the trouble had gone too far. Unable to pacify the natives, they appealed at length to a native policeman who appeared on the scene. He ran to report the disturbance to the French prefect, who sent five gendarmes to rescue me.

"Meantime I had barricaded the house gate, and was going to defend myself there as best I could. Bedlam had broken loose outside. Luckily for me, the Betsies are not very warlike, and the French do not allow them to carry knives or firearms. The five gendarmes shouldered their way through the crowd, took me between them, and got me out without any of us suffering much damage. The natives supposed that I was being arrested for killing the snakes.

"As for me I was only too glad to be 'arrested.' The greatly amused gendarmes rushed me back to the little coasting steamer, which was still in port, and put me aboard; and that evening I went back to Tamatave, where it was politely intimated to me that I had become persona non grata, and had better go elsewhere.

"I took the hint, and left the island by the same French liner which had

brought me there. One night in Madagascar was enough for me. But Doctor Bowers is still there, I hear, and doing well."—Charles Adams, in Youth's Companion.

Now.

Those of my readers, and they must be thousands, who were inspired by Lord Avebury's "The Pleasures of Life," and "The Use of Life," will welcome another book of bright admonition from his pen. "Peace and Happiness" (Macmillan 6s.) travels over familiar ground, but the illustrations are new and abundant. Lord Avebury gives us such chapter headings as "The Mind," "Aspiration," "Contentment," "Wisdom," "Friends and Enemies," "The Love of Nature." From the chapter called "Now" I take this passage:

The past is gone, the future may never come, the present is our own. "Now," says Thomas a Kempis, in "The Imitation of Christ"—

Now is the time to act,
 Now is the time to fight,
 Now is the time to make myself a better man.

If to-day you are not ready,
 Will you be to-morrow?

To-morrow, moreover, may never come, so far as you are concerned. Do not act as if you had a thousand years to live. Delay is always dangerous. What is well begun is half done. What is once put off is more difficult than before. Even

Youth is not rich in time; it may be poor;
 Part with it as with money, sparing;
 No moment but in purchase of its worth;
 And what it's worth, ask death-beds—they can tell.

Even the years of Methuselah came to an end at last.

Pulvis et umbra sumus.
 Quis scit an adiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ,
 Tempora di superi?

"Seize your opportunity," was the advice of Pittacus, and one reason why he was counted among the seven wise men of Greece.

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
 Which being suffered, rivers cannot quench.

As a more homely proverb has it, "A stitch in time saves nine."

Thrift of time is as important as, or rather, more important than, that of money. The Bible urges this over and over again. "Teach me to number my days," said Moses. "Make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days," said David. "Sufficient to the day," said Christ, "is the evil thereof"—sufficient, but not intolerable.

Many are the proverbs inculcating prompt action and deprecating delay. "Strike while the iron is hot," "Make hay while the sun shines," and many more.

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
 It were done quickly.
 The exhortations to make the most of the present moment are innumerable. Many are more or less melancholy:

All pleasures are like popples spread,
 You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
 Or like the snowfalls on the river,
 A moment white—then melts for ever.

And again:

La vie est vaine
 Un peu d'amour,
 Un peu de haine . . .
 Et puis—bon jour!

La vie est breve!
 Un peu d'espoir,
 Un peu de reve . . .
 Et puis—bon soir!

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"The world's a bubble," says Bacon,
"and the life of man less than a span."

Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone, and for ever.

It is no doubt true that life is short.
"Genesis goes before, and Exodus is the next." All the more reason for making the most of it. For

What are past or future joys?
The present is our own.
And he is wise who best employs
The passing hour alone.

Our Anglican divines urge this very strongly.

"Enjoy the blessings," says Jeremy Taylor, "of this day if God send them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly; for this day is only ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not born to the morrow. He, therefore, that enjoys the present, if it be good, enjoys as much as is possible, and if only that day's trouble leans upon him, it is singular and finite."

"If a man," said Bishop Fuller, "chance to die young, yet he lives long that lives well; a time misspent is not lived, but lost. Moreover, if you lose any of your time, you will hardly find it again. Yet while all men cling to life, many are often dull and at a loss what to do with their time. Do not be in a hurry to settle what to do, but when once you have made up your mind begin without delay, so that you may be able to finish without hurry."

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise,
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise

Archias, Governor of Thebes, in the fourth century b. c., received one day a letter of warning, but put it on one side, saying, "Business to-morrow," and lost his life in consequence. Lord Chesterfield said that the Duke of Newcastle lost an hour in the morning and spent the rest of the day looking for it. It is important to arrange every day so as to dovetail duties as well as we can. If we do not, much valuable time is lost, and though it is really altogether our own fault, we are apt to complain, with Benjamin Constant: "How I lose my time! What an unarrangeable life mine is!" We have it, indeed, on the highest authority, that, "Now is the accepted time; behold! now is the day of salvation."—T. P's. Weekly.

"Robbed the Peepul"

The following skit recently appeared in Industrial Canada as "selected" material. We wonder which railroad magnate wrote it.

If you build a line of railway over hills and barren lands, giving lucrative employment to about a million hands; if you cause a score of cities by your right of way to rise, where there formerly was nothing but some rattlesnakes and flies; if when bringing kale to others you acquire a little kale, then you've surely robbed the peepul, and you ought to be in jail. If by planting and by tolling you have won some wealth and fame, it will make no odds how squarely you have played your little game; your success is proof sufficient that you are a public foe, you're a soulless malefactor, to the dump you ought to go; it's a crime for you to prosper where so many others fail; you have surely robbed the Peepul and you ought to be in jail. Be a chronic politician, deal in super-heated air; roast the banks and money barons—there is always safety there; but to sound the note of business is a crime so mean and base that the fellow guilty of it ought to go and hide his face; change the builder's song triumphant for a politician's wail, or we'll think you've robbed the peepul, and we'll pack you off to jail.

The Canadian National Exhibition will be held this year from August 28 to September 13, and will be known as Patriotic year. The great military and naval spectacle, the military camp, the water carnival, Creator's Band, airships, etc., are features strongly set forth in the first bulletin of news regarding the great fair.

The Care of Milk.

The first essential in the manufacturing of any dairy product is good, clean milk. Many a good dish of dairy butter, cheese, or any other milk product, has been spoiled by the milk, from which it was made, being tainted or having some foreign substance enter into it, and many persons have turned in disgust from using dairy products owing to the fact that, at some time or another, they have been given some product manufactured out of tainted milk. To get clean, pure milk, there are certain rules that must be followed, and it must be borne in mind that there is only one reason for dirty milk, and that is carelessness.

First.—Then we must have clean, healthy cows, properly cared for, and not fed with feeds that will taint the milk.

Second.—Their flanks and udders ought to be clipped in the fall, and kept clean by wiping before milking.

Third.—Use sanitary tin milk pails, with all seams, etc., properly soldered. The hooded pail is to be recommended. It will keep out a lot of dust, etc.

Fourth.—Milk with dry hands. Fifth.—Remove the milk as soon as possible and strain. Use the funnel-shaped strainer with two to four-ply cheesecloth fastened on by either cord or a tin band.

Sixth (a).—If the milk is to be separated, separate as soon as possible, seeing that all parts of the separator are clean and pure.

(b).—If not to be separated, cool as quickly as possible to below 60 degrees, by placing in cold water.

Seventh.—Always keep milk or cream where the air is pure, and watch the temperature.

Eighth.—Stir often, using the saucer-shaped stirrer, only when the cream is wanted to rise.

Ninth.—Keep the separator, milking utensils, dairy, and all that the milk or cream comes in contact with scrupulously clean by washing, scalding and airing after each time in use. Use also lots of common sense, and the good flavor of whatever dairy dish you wish to make is assured, whether it be a drink of milk, a print of butter, a cheese, or a dish of ice cream, or any of the other delicious dishes.—Bulletin 6, N. S. Agricultural College.

A few Facts About Forests.

The forest products of Canada are worth \$172,000,000 every year.

No other crop compares with it in value. The wheat production is worth \$50,000,000 a year less.

Yet the continuance and development of this enormous harvest of trees does not conflict in any sense with the enlarging of the wheat or any other agricultural crop. On the contrary, the preservation of the forests is the best guarantee of the fertility of the Canadian farm.

Forest conservation has no quarrel with the reasonable and patriotic lumberman. Correct methods of forest management maintain and increase both the productivity and the capital value of forest land, and draw from it the best return it is capable of giving.

Forest conservation does not mean a "Hands Off" sign on every area of trees. It means Care as opposed to Carelessness, Construction as opposed to Destruction, Good Use as opposed to Abuse. The Conservationist is not a faddist. He believes in cutting crops of trees with an eye to future as well as present profit. He does not look on a forest as a silver mine, to be gouged out as fast as possible and abandoned as a waste.

The Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada own 99 per cent. of the forest lands. A very considerable part of these lands are under lease, but the ownership remains vested in the people. The situation in the United States is a remarkable contrast. There, the people possess a title to not more than one-fifth of their magnificent timber resources. Whatever policy of forest conservation the Canadian people choose to adopt will blanket 99 per cent. of the forest area of the country.—Canadian Forestry Journal.



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WITH a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.
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The TOLTON PEA HARVESTER saves the work of four or five helpers. It can be attached to your mower in a few moments with a wrench, and it does your pea harvesting in a clean, rapid and satisfactory manner. The peas are bunched automatically as they are cut, enabling you to do ten or twelve acres a day with ease. You should investigate.

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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Roar, have Thick Wind
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reduced with

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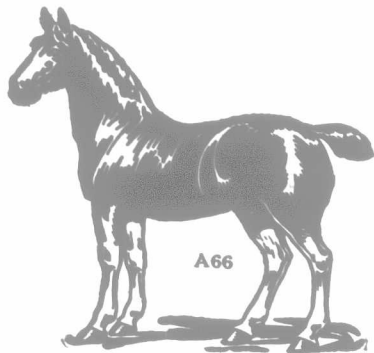
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We want to show you that there isn't any affection that causes lameness in horses that can't be cured, no matter of how long standing. We want to send you our instructive book, "Horse Sense" No. 3. We



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We absolutely guarantee Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy to cure Spavin, Bone or Bog Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Sprung Knee, Shoe Bole, Wind Puff, Weak, Sprained and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeney, Shoulder or Hip Lameness and every form of lameness. We have deposited \$1,000 in bank to back up our guarantee. Cures while he works. No scars, no blemish, no loss of hair.

P. B. Smith, Jamestown, Cal., says: "In regard to my sprained horse, am pleased to state that after using one bottle of Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy, my 21-year old horse is entirely cured."

Your druggist will furnish Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy. If he hasn't it in stock, write us. Price \$2.50 per bottle and worth it. Address, McCallor Drug Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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Dealer in all classes of

Pure Bred Stallions
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Imported
Five Year
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First prize Montreal Horse Show and Williamstown, Ont. Also several younger registered Stallions and Jerseys. All highest grade.

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.

Sweet Clover.

This is my first experience in growing sweet clover, so that I do not know much about its cultivation. Would you kindly tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, by what means I can tell just when sweet clover is ready to cut? J. N. P.

Ans.—Watch the clover carefully, and as soon as it appears to have stopped or nearly stopped growing cut it. We have not had much experience with it, only having sown it last year, but we are careful to cut it as soon as growth ceases. Do not let it become woody. We cut the crop at Weldwood June 4, and it seemed to be plenty far advanced. Do not let it blossom or run up blossom stocks, as it becomes woody.

Animals on Highway.

1. Is there any law prohibiting the running of stock of any kind on the highway at any time of the year, and at what dates can they run at large if any?

2. If an accident should happen through those animals, who is held responsible for it? W. A. R. Ontario.

Ans.—1. The matter is usually regulated by local municipal by-law passed pursuant to The Municipal Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 192), Sec. 399, Sub-sections 52, 53, 54 and 55; and you should accordingly have your township clerk show you the by-law, if any. If there be no such by-law, then see The Pounds Act (R. S. O., 1914, Chap. 247), and more especially sections 2, 3 and 7 of that Act.

2. Generally the owner of the animal so running at large.

Off-Color Chicks.

Will you kindly answer the following question in your valuable paper. "We have what we suppose to be pure-bred silver-laced Wyandottes. Can you tell me why it is that we have some pure white chicks? A READER.

Ans.—In the making of the breed it is claimed that Silver Sebright Bantams were crossed with Buff Cochins, and on this foundation were used crosses of Silver Spangled Hamburg and Dark Brahma, and also a black fowl then called Breda. Some do not agree with this, and lay more importance to the claim that a common type of fowl at the time the breed was started showed the laced pattern, and the Silver Laced Wyandotte is a result of selection. However this may be the first White Wyandottes were produced as "sports" from the lighter individuals of the silver-laced variety and also by crossing. It may be that your white chicks are "sports," or they may be the result of reversion to some cross of white blood in the ancestry of the breed. All this supposing that no outcross has resulted in your own breeding operations.

A California youngster had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the strict condition that he was to leave there at five o'clock. He did not arrive home until seven, and his mother was very angry. The youngster insisted, however, that he had obeyed her orders and had not lingered unnecessarily on the way.

"Do you expect me to believe," said his mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?" She reached for the whip. "Now, sir, will you tell me the truth?"

"Yes, mamma," sobbed the boy. "Charlie Wilson gave me a mud turtle—and I was afraid to carry it—so I led it home."

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IN DISTRICTS WHERE WE ARE
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THE finest crops of fall wheat presently growing were fertilized with SYDNEY BASIC SLAG. If you have use fertilizers, send us your name, and we will get our representative to call and tell you about our goods. SYDNEY BASIC SLAG is more economical in cost than anything you have hitherto used, and will give you better results. It is the ideal fertilizer for fall wheat in Ontario, and if necessary we will pay your expenses to the nearest farm where we can demonstrate what our goods have done.

"Seeing Is Believing"

Write us at once, and our representative will arrange matters promptly, and thus give you plenty of time to place a carload of SYDNEY BASIC SLAG among your neighbors.

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I will sell by Auction, positively, without reserve: 28 head of registered Hackneys, Stallions, Mares and Fillies. Prize Winners and Champions at Toronto, Ottawa and Guelph. Matched pairs, singles and saddlers. Brood Mares with Foals at foot to be sold with their dams. Terms: 10 months on approved joint notes. 6% per annum off for cash. For catalogue write—

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Three, four and five years of age, prize-winners 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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I have just landed a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, in ages from 3 years up to the big, drafty kind that makes the money. I can satisfy any buyer no matter what the wants; a visit will convince. WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

Imp.—Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies—Imp.

We have had lately landed, an exceptionally choice importation of Stallions and Fillies. They have the big size, the clean, flat quality bone and the most fashionable breeding. Our prices are consistent with the times.

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THAT is what you are doing if the bowl of your cream separator does not spin smoothly and swiftly. And it will not, unless you use an oil really suitable for the separator's finely adjusted bearings.

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is made expressly for lubricating the delicate mechanism of cream separators. If you trust to ordinary farm oils you'll have trouble sooner or later; and if a better separator oil than Standard could be made—we would make it.

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Crop Conditions in Western Canada.

The following crop reports were obtained by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" of Winnipeg, Man., from special correspondents the last day of May, and are reliable for that time. This report covers Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan. Eastern readers will be interested to get this information direct from the farmer:

District No. 6, S. E.—Condition of crop good. Owing to moisture conditions flax area has increased 15 per cent. since last report. Rainfall about normal, had 24 hours' rain May 15, good rain May 27, with light showers between times. Some fields very dirty with weeds. Only extent of damage so far. Considerable corn being grown both for forage and seed, with good success. Small plots of alfalfa being grown only in an experimental way.—**J. G. L.**

District No. 6, Central.—Wheat on fallowed land good. On spring and fall plowing rather uneven, as a large percentage of seed failed to germinate until rain came on May 15. Oats coming on nicely. No flax is grown in district. Autumn, 1914, very dry. Very light snowfall and very little rain until May 15, when an inch of water fell. Crop in need of rain in near future. Wheat crop held back by cold weather and heavy frosts about middle of month, and early oats completely frozen down, but are growing again. There is no corn grown in district. A few farmers are sowing experimental plots of alfalfa, and all seem to be having fair success with it.—**T. W. B.**

District No. 7, Central West.—Crop looks healthy, much improved since last report. Flax area slightly increased. The western part of the municipality, No. 279, had ample rain, the middle and eastern part had some, but needs more. The morning after the rain (May 14) there was a heavy frost, but it did not damage the wheat. Oats in some fields comes up very uneven, and in some cases part of the oats rotted in the ground, to my notion not put in deep enough. Alfalfa has been grown for a couple of years with apparent success; fodder corn will be grown this year rather extensively on account of shortage of feed last year.—**C. V.**

District No. 7, N. E.—Crop needs rain very badly. Wheat looks fair, oats not germinating properly, need rain. No flax here. No alfalfa is being grown here. Corn experiments being carried on for the first time; just planted.—**W. T.**

District No. 9.—The crops are doing well, although some are very dirty. Up to the present the weather has been cool, and the result has been an uneven germination in a few places. The flax area has not increased any this year, but the area seeded has increased since last report. The rainfall has been just about normal. There was between one and two inches rainfall about May 7. The land is in very good condition generally, although a warm rain would help out the spring plowing, and especially the yield of hay. The crop has been damaged very slightly by soil blowing, and a heavy frost just after the rain of May 7. The damage has not been serious in any district, however. Early oats were damaged the worst. The corn and alfalfa crops are increased by about 20 to 25 per cent. The results of growing these two crops have been encouraging. Corn produces heavily, and alfalfa also tends towards a high production. Corn is just being planted now. Alfalfa at present is about 8 to 10 inches high, and very healthy. Area seeded to alfalfa is gradually increasing from year to year.—**N. S.**

District No. 10, N. W.—Wheat in good condition, oats and barley coming on would be improved with a good rain. Flax area has not increased appreciably. There has been no rain in the immediate vicinity for some time. North towards Valley River and south towards mountains have had shower. Grain needs rain. Has been two hard frosts, but grain not appreciably damaged. Oats and barley were not far enough on. Corn grows splendidly, but has not been grown on large scale; increase this year due partly to bank's policy of giving out

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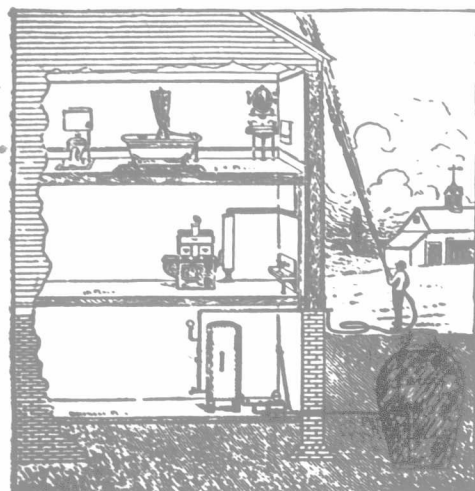
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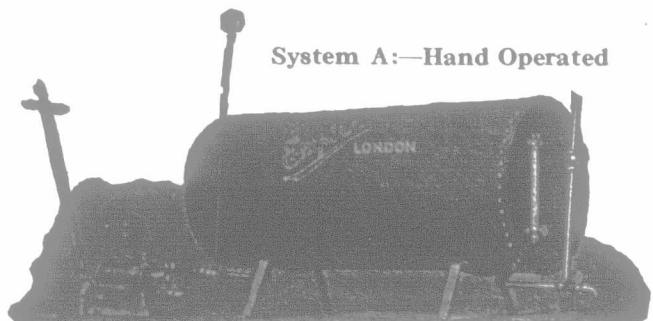
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Many of our Shorthorn bulls are good enough to head the best herds. Others big and growthy that will sire the best kind of steers. Elora is only thirteen miles from Guelph. Three trains daily each way.

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Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman—87809—Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

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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.

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Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis with calves at foot.

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Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. The oldest established herd in Canada is now offering for sale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Some good enough to head the best pure bred herds and some suitable to get choice steers. All at very reasonable prices.

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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.

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seed. Alfalfa does fairly well, and will be grown more in future.—W. J. S.

District No. 10, S. W.—Crops are looking good, the early wheat being nearly six inches in height. Practically all seeding is finished, except corn planting. All crops are as good as could be expected. Very little flax being put in this year. Rainfall slightly below normal, although there has been enough to keep the crops growing; but the soil is very dry, and crops would not stand a long dry spell. Crops depend entirely on rain, as the seed went in under ideal conditions, with the soil in splendid condition. Wheat has been damaged in some districts by the soil drifting. However, the later growth is gradually gaining, and nearly all places will give a crop, but with reduced yields in some cases. This spring has been exceptionally windy. A large increase in corn this year. A number of farmers are planting from 20 to 40 acres, with the intention of building silos in the fall. Past experiences have led them to believe that corn can be grown successfully. Alfalfa also being put in, but in smaller areas, the high price of seed being a drawback.—L. V. L.

District No. 10, East.—Growth was checked by frost a week ago, but is now in very good condition. Area of flax has not increased. Rainfall has been below normal, but due to previous rains the soil has optimum moisture content. Crop has not been damaged, growth only checked by few frosty nights. Very little corn is grown, but with good success. Alfalfa has been tried in several places. In most cases the farmers have not been able to get a good stand.—H. F. D.

District No. 11.—The condition of the crop in this district is No. 1. Things look good, but while the crops in general are not suffering for want of rain, in most parts a good rain would be very beneficial. The flax area has not increased since last report. There has been little or no rain in this district in the past month or six weeks. The crops are not damaged to any great extent in this part except the barley and oats in many places have been frosted a little, but nothing of a serious nature so far. The corn area in this district has been tripled over last year's area. In some townships over 200 acres have been sown to corn. I have observed several pieces of alfalfa, and samples taken from same show a growth of from 19 to 14 inches, and no winter-killing of any account has occurred. The farmers are taking strongly to the growing of corn this year. One or two farmers have as high as 40 acres in this crop, and areas of 15 and 20 acres are becoming quite common. On one farm I noticed a field of alfalfa, and the growth was about 14 inches on the average. So I feel that both corn and alfalfa are becoming popular with the best farmers.—W. S. G. W.

Gossip.

J. R. THOMPSON'S HACKNEY SALE.

The event of the year of interest to breeders of fancy harness horses will be the dispersion of the noted breeding stud of J. R. Thompson, Guelph, Ont., on Wednesday, June 23. Owing to ill health Mr. Thompson has decided to retire from the horse-breeding and exhibiting business, and on the date mentioned will sell the best collection of Hackney horses ever offered by auction in Canada, totaling, exclusive of foals, which will be sold with their dams, 28 head of breeding mares, one, two- and three-year-old fillies, three yearling stallions, and the six-year-old stallion, Warwick—615—, a son of the great sire of show animals, Warwick Model (imp.). Warwick Model (imp.) has sired more prizewinners at the big Canadian shows than any other Hackney stallion ever used in Canada. A number of the fillies to be sold are daughters of his. Others are daughters of the noted show stallion, Territorial Flashlight—481—. Practically all the breeding mares will be in foal or have foals at foot by these two great stallions. Among the offering are many prizewinners at Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa, including the Ottawa champion female of last fall, Dixie—992—. High-class pairs, singles, and saddlers, will go at the prices bid for them.

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Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

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L.-D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

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1. Cow aborted two months before her time. Milk is there in good quantity. Will it be proper to go on and milk her?

2. How long a period before the milk will be fit for use, in event of afterbirth not coming away? What treatment should she get? Kindly advise through your valuable paper. W. J. J.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. It should be all right in a week or ten days. You can tell pretty well from the appearance of it. When cows go full time, the ninth milking is usually saved for use. Afterbirth should be removed within 24 to 48 hours after calving. Keep her away from the herd if possible, and disinfect the stall and gutter where she is kept as well as her hind parts.

Late Oats for Hay.

Am living in a new district, and as I expect to be short of hay next winter, do you think it would be advisable to break up three or four acres which has orchard grass on it now? I intend to cut the hay on it about the middle of June and sow oats. The land is partly drained, but very wet. The orchard grass is run out, as the land was never plowed. If we happened to have a dry summer, do you think the oats would be a failure?

Ans.—In a very dry year the oats so late sown might not give a very good crop. However, they would surely be better than no crop, and cut when in the milk stage, they make good hay. You might like to try millet on the land. It should do very well for this purpose.

Wild Tares.

I am sending a weed. Could you kindly tell me what it is? The field that I have it in I am planting with beans. It is in patches, and the roots are thickly entwined. By cultivating the beans and hoeing them well, would the weed be destroyed? B. R.

Ans.—The weed is wild tares. Cultivation as suggested would check the spreading of the patches, but might not clean the field entirely of the weed. If it does not, follow a short rotation of crops, putting in early-maturing crops, and one year summer-fallow up to about July 1, then sow rape in drills at the rate of 1 1/2 lbs. per acre. Cultivate as long as possible. Leaving down to grass for three or four years is sometimes recommended, but cleaning crops and a short rotation is generally preferred.

Wheezy Pigs.

A litter of nine pigs about five weeks old have suddenly developed great difficulty in breathing through the nose, and they frequently gasp for breath. The pigs seem otherwise in good health, but as the trouble appears to be spreading, I should be grateful if you could give me information as to the nature and cure of this malady. The pigs were not weaned when this appeared. They have been kept dry and clean. A. J. H.

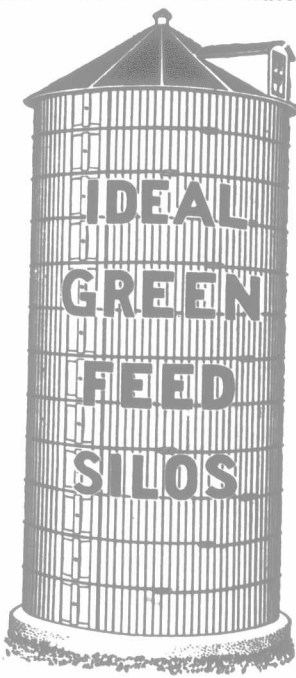
Ans.—These young pigs seem to have suffered from too much prosperity. The mother was probably being fed too much grain, and at that age the young pigs would likely be eating with her. When young pigs get too much to eat and too little exercise, the lungs and heart become clogged with fat and the blood fails to circulate freely. A basement stable is a fruitful cause of much of this trouble, as many inquiries of this nature mention that the pigs are kept in such quarters. If the pigs could be gotten outside and given plenty of exercise each day, the trouble would likely disappear in a short time. A teaspoonful of sulphur to each pig given daily for two days in milk will also help to purify their blood.

At church last Sunday a little man was seated behind two ladies with very large hats. "Let us pray for a broader view," said the minister. "Amen!" cried the little man.

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NEXT WINTER WHEN THE GROUND IS COVERED with snow and the cold wind is whistling around the barn, it will seem mighty good to have a silo full of rich, juicy silage—the best and cheapest milk-producing feed. Don't try to get through another winter with dry feed. It is too expensive, and the cows don't keep up nearly as good a flow of milk on it as they would if they had silage. When fed silage, your cows will give a large, steady flow of milk right at the time when dairy products bring the best prices.

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YOU WILL GET GREATER AND quicker returns from money invested in a silo than in any other building. A prominent authority has made the statement that a silo was well worth its cost if it could be used only one year; and yet, an Ideal Green Feed Silo will give from fifteen to twenty years' service. This silo, in first cost, is one of the least expensive buildings you can put up, and it is the one that will assure you of greater profits than any other, regardless of cost.

ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE feeding value of your corn crop is in the fodder, and most of this is lost when the fodder is allowed to dry. Cut it up while green and put it in the silo, and your cattle, sheep and hogs

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ASK FOR CATALOGUE, PRICES AND complete information. We will be glad to give you facts and figures that prove that this silo preserves the silage better, lasts longer and gives you greater value for your money than any other silo.

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A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

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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.

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Herd headed by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

Constitution That Counts in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices. M. L. Haley, M. H. Haley, Springfield

HOLSTEINS At Hamilton Farms For Sale:—cows and heifers in calf to our great, herd sires Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, 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

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS Offers for sale a splendid bull calf, born Jan. 31st, 1915, whose dam gave 60 lbs. milk a day as a Jr. two-year-old, and whose sire is a grandson of Count Lakeview Rattler. This calf is evenly marked, straight and well developed. GRIESBACH BROS., L.-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

City View Ayrshires Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything. JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Twelve months and under from R.O.P. and R.O. M. cows and by such sires as "King Segis Pontiac Duplicate" and "King Fayne Segis Clothilde." Settings of Indian Runner Ducks \$1.50 per setting. R. M. HOLBY

R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

There is a Vast Difference Between Keeping HOLSTEINS

and just keeping cows. ONE GOOD HOLSTEIN COW WILL DO THE WORK OF TWO OR THREE ORDINARY COWS. You save in feed, housing, risk and labor. Holstein cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins.

W. A. CLEMONS Sec'y H.-F. Association, St. George, Ontario

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.

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The Maples Holstein Herd

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

Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenbrain Seafoam (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor Dominion Express Building, Montreal D. McArthur, Manager, Philipaburg, Que.

High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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PAID FOR
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CALFSKINS, PELTS &
WRITE TODAY—ADDRESS
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ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM
Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special for this month
Collie Pups.

Robt. McEwen, - Byron, Ontario

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present
offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc.
Write to John Cousins & Sons
"Buena Vista Farm" : Harriston, Ontario

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young stock of
both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep and
in swine: Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires
and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties.
Consult me before buying. Cecil Stobbs, Leamington,
Ont. Phone 284, M.C.R., P.M. & Electric Ry.

IMPROVED
Yorkshires
FOR SALE

Two sows seven months old and thirty
young pigs about ready to wean. Can
supply pairs not akin. All registered.

WELDWOOD FARM
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
London, Ontario

SUNNY BRAE
YORKSHIRES

Spring pigs from large litters; the long,
deep kind with constitution and thrift.
Also December sows; real mortgage lifters.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. T. DAVIDSON & SON
Meadowvale, - Ontario

SAVE \$7.75 on Every
barrel of **SALT**
For your stock get "MEDICO"—mix it yourself with
common salt. Cheapest and most effective way to kill
worms. Write for "Worm Destruction" free on request.
R.M. COOPER & NEPHEWS, 184 W. Huron Street, CHICAGO

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES
We are offering a few extra choice Brood Sows in
pig, due between May 1st and June 15th. These
sows are priced very reasonably, and will sell in
short order. We have a few young hogs fit to
bead any herd. Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ont.

TAMWORTHS
25 young sows, bred for spring farrow and a few
choice young boars, registered. Write for prices
before buying elsewhere
John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

Poland-China, Chester White Swine and Seed Corn—Choice
stock of any age, either sex, both breeds. A limited
quantity of A1 seed corn, White Cap and Leaming.
Order early and avoid disappointment. Prices
easy. Geo. G. Gould, Essex, Ont., R.R. 4.

BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS
Berkshires from prize-winning dams, Guelph and
Toronto. Herd headed by Mountain Pat, 1st and 2nd
class and champion at Toronto in Aug. and Nov.
and at London, 1913. Young stock for sale; prices
low. Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for
service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin.
All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices
reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3

Pine Yorkshires Bred from prize-win-
ning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of
both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable
prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns Bred
from the prize-winning herds of England. A choice
lot of young sows to farrow, ladies and young
boars, also choice young bulls and heifers in calf
sired by Proud Royalist (dams) from extra choice
milkers. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Vegetables or Meats, or Both.

Those who eat steak, pork and lamb
chops, sirloin of beef, leg of lamb and
loin of pork with a relish, and live and
thrive on them, will not agree with Dr.
Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese Minister
to the United States, who, in an inter-
view by Samuel G. Blythe recently pub-
lished in the Saturday Evening Post,
outlined his ideas as a vegetarian. Peo-
ple who pin their appetites to vegetables
will enjoy this. In reply to a question
as to his age, Mr. Wu said:

"I take no count of years. A man is
as he thinks. Never forget that! If
a man thinks he is old, he is old. If
he thinks he is young, he is young. If
you have a man aged twenty who thinks
he is sick, and you have a man aged
eighty who knows he is well, which do
you prefer? The man aged eighty, of
course. He is more useful to the com-
munity. Age is a relative thing. I
never consider my years. I always think
in terms of youth."

Asked how long he would live, Mr. Wu
replied:

"Oh, as long as I want to—two hun-
dred years, say; or maybe more! At
present I have decided to live two hun-
dred years. Maybe in fifty or sixty
years I shall get tired of it and decide
to die; but if I continue in my present
frame of mind I shall live for two hun-
dred years at least. Any man can live
as long as he wants to. It is only
when a man makes up his mind to die,
barring accidents or calamity, that he
does die. If he makes up his mind to
live he will live indefinitely."

"You have some basis for this philoso-
phy."

"I have."

"What is it?"

"Vegetarianism!"

"Are you still a vegetarian?"

"Certainly!" Mr. Wu was astonished
at the question. "Why not? Why
should I go back to flesh eating when I
have found the fountain of youth in my
present manner of living?"

"Look at what vegetarianism has done
for me!" he continued. "I have eaten
no flesh for eight or ten years. I have
lost all my afflictions. I get younger
year by year. Why, having found this
panacea, should I be so foolish, so
wickedly foolish, as to go back to flesh
and the infirmities it causes?"

"There is no doubt," Mr. Wu said,
"that when a man eats flesh he puts
into himself a certain poison which is
detrimental to his well-being. There is
no doubt of that, is there? Why, since
I became a vegetarian I have lost all the
ills I had. I never catch cold; nor have
I any dyspepsia or sciatica."

Mr. Wu eats eggs and drinks milk,
takes no breakfast, and here is one of
his daily menu cards:

"I have just finished my luncheon. I
had some brown bread and ate a nut,
substitute for butter on it. I had a
dish of vegetables and a dish of
almonds, and a potato. After that I
ate a mango and an orange."

"For dinner I will have some more
vegetables and a bowl of rice. I sub-
stitute the rice for bread at the evening
meal."

Mr. Gardener, get busy; Mr. Meat-
producer, make an adjustment.

Gossip.

Volume 31 of the Dominion Shorthorn
Herdbook, edited in the office of the
Canadian National Live-stock Records,
Ottawa, Canada, containing the pedigree
of Shorthorn cattle, imported and Cana-
dian-bred, recorded from January 1 to
December 31, 1911, inclusive, has been
issued from the press and a copy re-
ceived at this office. This volume con-
tains pedigrees of bulls numbered from
92510 to 97424, and cows from 105770
to 111102, and was edited by R. G. T.
Hitchman, Registrar.

Kind Strain of "How Old is your baby
brother, little girl?"
Little girl "It's a two year's model."

Will Save Its Cost the First Year—

And Put Money in Your Pocket
Any dairy farmer will tell you that six
cows fed on silage will give as much milk
or cream as eight cows without silage.

That the milk of the silage
fed cows is far richer in
cream.

That an acre of land will
produce ordinarily less than
two tons of hay, but more
than fifteen tons of silage
corn.

That more cows can be kept
with a silo than without.

CHAPMAN ECONOMY SILO

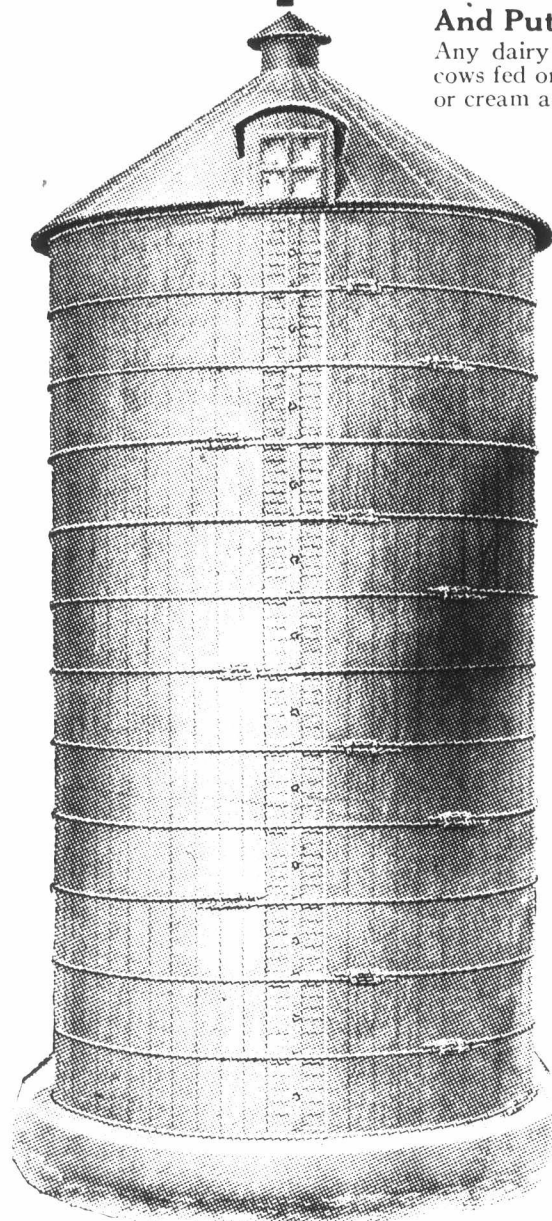
Build of selected spruce,
creosoted to preserve it, with
steel splines in the end joints
of the staves and all

Staves Double-tongued
and Grooved

making both end and side
joints absolutely solid and
airtight, special steel hoops
with wrought iron lugs (not
cast iron). The roof is
covered with weather-proof
Panamint roofing. There is
an adjustable dormer win-
dow for filling and lighting.

Save money by using a
Chapman Silo

Send for special Silo
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Galvanized iron makes the cleanest and cheapest troughs for
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ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

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

BERKSHIRES---Woodburn Stock Farms

We are offering for immediate sale: 25 choice boars ready for service, 25 young sows bred.
These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.
E. BRIEN & Sons, Proprietors RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO



LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES Have a choice lot of sows
in pig. Boars ready for
service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin at reasonable prices. All breed-
ing stock imported or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call.
H. J. Davis, Long-Distance Phone, C.P.R., G.T.R. Woodstock, 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 & SON NORTHWOOD, ONTARIO

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Boars and sows all ages, sows bred, others ready to breed, all descendants of Imp. and Championship
Stock. Several choice young bulls from 10 to 16 months old and a few calves
recently dropped, all at reasonable prices.
A. A. COLWILL, Long-Distance Telephone NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO



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 and Hamilton Radial.

Standard—

in name—
quality—
value
always — everywhere

This Tells Better Than Pictures How to Economize and Yet Get Better Fencing

MAKE economy your fence word as well as your watchword. Of course not short-sighted economy, figuring on first price only, but the economy of erecting fences that will cost you less when figured by the year. We believe a straight discussion of fence economy is of vital interest to you right now.

Standard Fence is good fence; thousands of farmers, who year after year return to us for their new requirements, prove this sufficiently to make it a matter of course. But that is not the main point, because there are other good fences. The point is, how much better than other good fences is Standard Fence—if any.

Let us take the wire first. You recognize the strain on a fence requires that it be made of the best steel. If you were an expert in this line, you could not specify any better material than the carbon steel from which Standard Wire is made. It is full gauge No. 9. No new-fangled gauge with a fancy name, which is over half a gauge light when compared with No. 9. We know that No. 9 is required for the best fences. That is why we use it, though we could save several cents a rod by adopting the so-called "new standard."

Even the best steel rusts and deteriorates unless properly protected—that is why the galvanizing process is so important. And that is why Standard galvanizing is done with excessive care. If you were making fences for yourself, you could not do better than copy our method and use our materials. Standard galvanizing is done just a little better than most manufacturers think necessary, but that extra care means much extra wear.

But even the best steel and the highest grade of galvanizing do not make a good fence unless the weaving of the mesh is perfect. A fence is not perfect unless the uprights and the horizontal wires are fastened properly with a knot as good as "The Tie That Binds." We invented the knot that is now being used on practically all farm fences, but we have improved on the original invention, and now have a knot which we honestly believe is not equalled. This is natural, as we have been able to devote our attention to **improvements** while other manufacturers have been busy **imitating** the original knot. We get the gradual curve to our knot which saves the galvanizing from injury. You know if the galvanizing is injured at the knot, rust can enter there. And rust means fence destruction.

We have eliminated the chances for careless

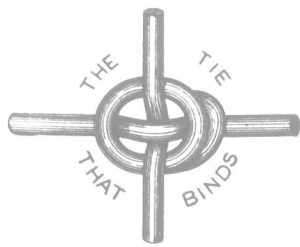
workmanship in Standard Fence by weaving Standard Fence and adjusting the knot in specially designed **automatic** machines.

The best combination for farm fencing is Standard Fence erected on Standard Steel Tube Posts. These posts are better than cedar, because in the first place they outlast the best wooden posts many times. That's a big item. They economize space—an important factor on a small acreage. They hold tight—without wobble or sag. Frost can't lift them. They never rot and they can't burn. They are resilient, where cedar posts crack or snap off under sudden pressure. Damp and moisture have no effect on Standard Steel Tube Posts, and insects find scant encouragement to bore and rot. For vineyards these steel tube posts are an absolute necessity. Many a ruined crop could be traced to pests that breed in cedar posts. In poultry yards they save space and increase cleanliness. On any farm they are an improvement over the old-style wood posts. Ask the men that use them.

The better things usually cost more money. Standard Posts are an exception. They actually cost less than wood. Less money per post to buy. Then on top of this big saving they cost much less to erect. No holes to dig. Less carting. Just load up a barrow and wheel it along the line, driving in the posts as you go. With one boy to help—you yourself can set as many or more Standard Posts as three men and a boy can set wooden posts. And you'll do the better job, too. With Standard Posts you cut out the cost of staples and avoid the danger of injuring the fence wire. Instead of staples you attach the wires with clever little post-hooks that we supply free with the posts. If all this sounds too good to be true, ask someone in your neighborhood who has switched from wood to our steel tube posts. In all our experience we have yet to meet the farmer who would go back to the old way after trying this new and better way.

AND NOW FOR PRICES!

Figures talk louder than words every time. Perhaps every fence advertisement in the Farmer's Advocate claims "lowest prices." We suggest that you get our price list—we will let it do our talking for us. Due to pre-war contracts for our wire, we will be able to maintain our present low scale of prices until July 15,—after that our's will likely have to be considerably increased. If you have been watching the way fence prices are soaring lately **YOU WILL PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW!** This is fair and square, isn't it? You send the coupon, we send the price list, and then it is strictly up to you.



Trade Mark of the Company

Standard Tube & Fence Company, Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

Standard Tube & Fence Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

Please send me your catalogue and price list and special folder on Standard Tube Posts.

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Address.....

L.F.A.

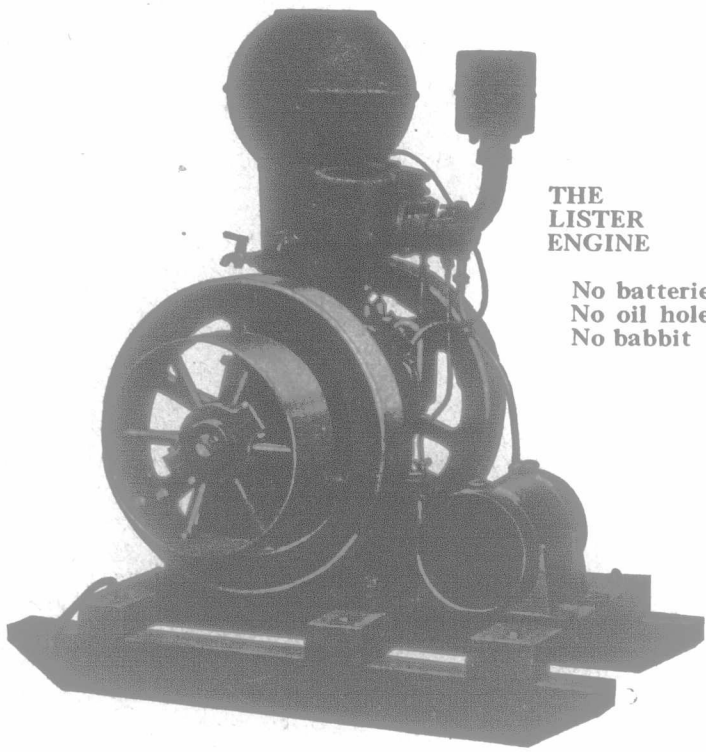
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that gets you the
FACTS** →

**Never put off till
to-morrow the saving
you can make to-day**

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BECAUSE THE NAME IS ASSOCIATED WITH QUALITY IN FARM MACHINERY ALL THE WORLD OVER!

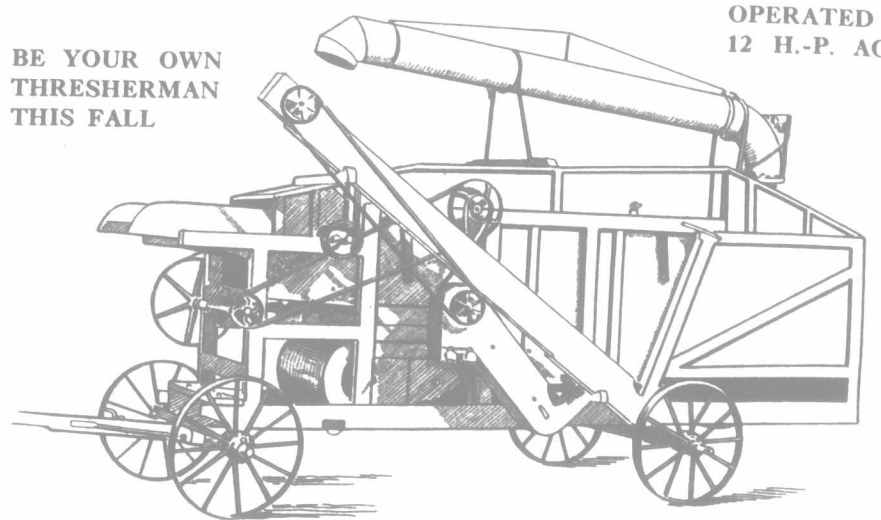
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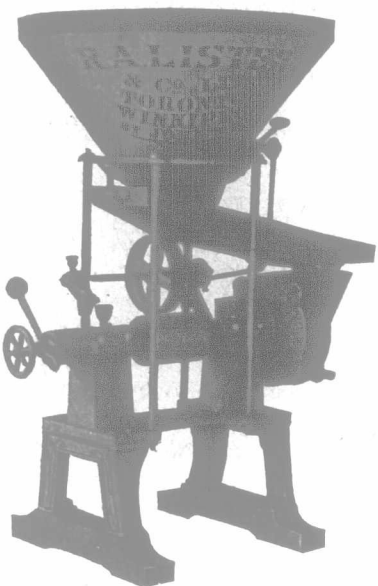
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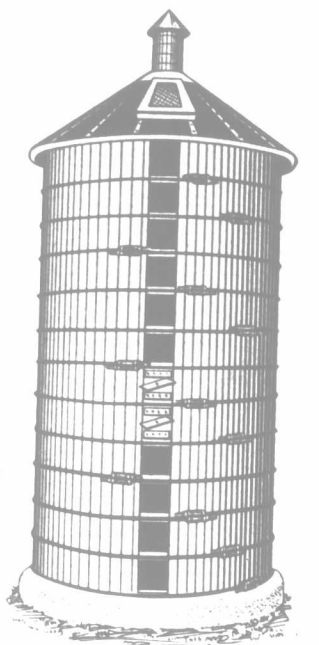
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Made out of Selected Canadian Spruce

No Metal Spline to Corrode and Give Way



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BRITISH BUILT
"Follows Nature"

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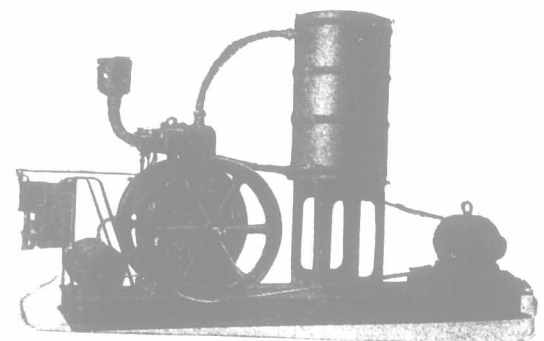
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HEAD OFFICE & SHOWROOMS-STEWARD ST. TORONTO
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