

**PAGES  
MISSING**



PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1874

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioners Dec 31, 14  
Dept of Agriculture

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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

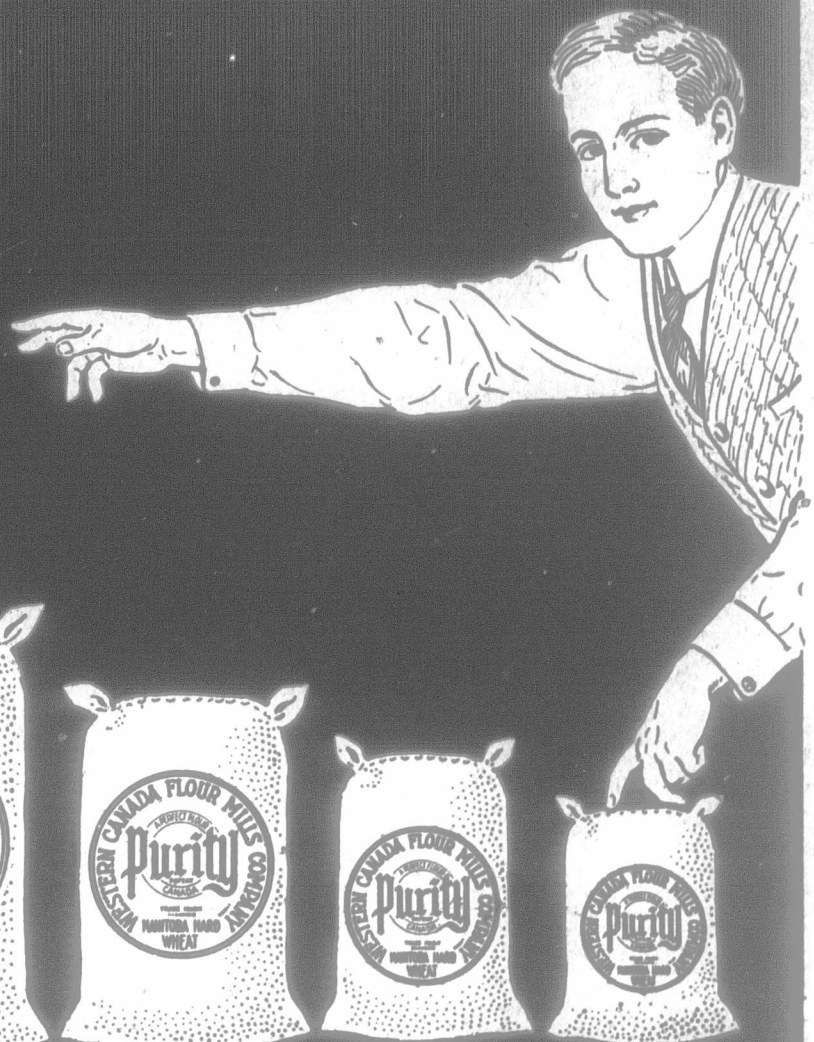
Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 18, 1914.

No. 1134

# PURITY FLOUR

Take Your Choice  
of the "PURITY"  
Family



196 POUNDS



98 POUNDS



49 POUNDS



24 POUNDS



14 POUNDS



7 POUNDS

## MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD



## 4-lb. and 10-lb. Even-Balance Scale

With Brass Side Beam



Government Certificate accompanies each scale. Delivered at your nearest Express Office in Ontario.

4-lb.....\$3.10  
10-lb..... 4.00

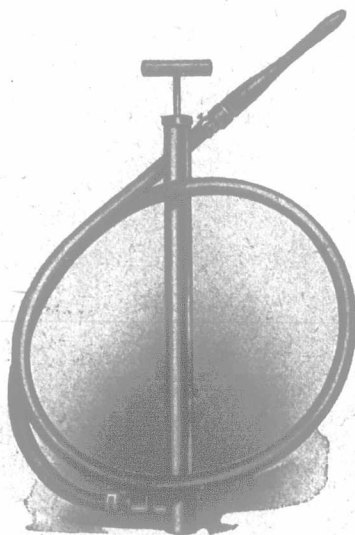
ORDER TO-DAY

## Aylmer Veterinary Pump

No farmer or stockman can afford to be without one—it being all brass and lasts a lifetime. Price \$5.00, complete with hose and nozzle, delivered at your nearest Express Office. WRITE US TO-DAY.

**AYLMER PUMP & SCALE CO., LIMITED**

AYLMER - ONTARIO



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

## TO FARMERS Summer Season and Fall

Secure good help and make 12 months engagement to prevent disappointment next spring. Farm help supplied from the Old Country. Utmost care given in selecting the right class of help to fill each individual requirement. Write stating particulars.

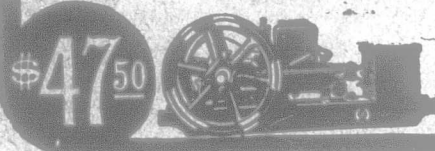
New Magnificent Steamers for Direct Canadian Service  
ANDANIA ALAUNIA  
ASCANIA AUSONIA  
AURANIA 14,000 tons building. One Class (II) Cabin. Lower Rates.

Apply  
**Cunard Steamship Company Limited**  
Immigration Dept.  
114 King Street West, Toronto

### Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores—pumping, separating cream, pulping, churning, washing, etc.  
Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Line—a high quality machine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

**Gilson Manufacturing Co. Limited**  
2409 York St., Guelph, Ontario



## FREE LAND for the settler in NEW ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to

**H. A. MACDONELL**  
Director of Colonization  
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO  
**HON. JAS. S. DUFF**  
Minister of Agriculture  
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO

## Gilson Speed Governor

will save your cream separator from jars, shocks and the uneven speed of your engine. Starts separator slowly, runs any speed, and relieves separator of all vibration. Power can be cut off instantly. Send for catalogue. PRICE \$11.75.

Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 2509 York St., Guelph, Ont.

## Build Concrete Silos

Any size with the Leaning Silo Curbs. Catalogue. We manufacture complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. **London Concrete Machinery Co. Limited**, Dept. B, London, Ontario. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.



## Lightning Protection

WHAT are you doing in the way of protecting the big outlay of money you have invested in farm buildings and live stock AGAINST LIGHTNING? Without protection you risk your investment in farm buildings and live stock in every lightning storm. You are carrying insurance; sit down and figure what your loss would be if you were burnt out by lightning after collecting your insurance money—also take into account the high cost of building material and stonemasons' and carpenters' wages.

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

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

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

We want a few good live men for territory still open in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

**DOMINION LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY**  
DUNDAS :: :: ONTARIO

## "BAKER" No Friction Windmills



Mechanically correct NOW and always have been. Originators of the Hub and Stationary Spindle in Windmill Construction—the only proper plan of carrying the weight of the wheel. Write for more information.

**THE HELLER-ALLER CO'Y**  
Also manufacturers of Iron Pumps for every service, Galvanized Steel, Pine and Cypress Tanks  
WINDSOR, ONT.



You can see under the glass how rough that spindle is.

## Mica Axle Grease

Fills the cracks and makes easy, smooth running.

"It's the Mica that does it."

**THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited**

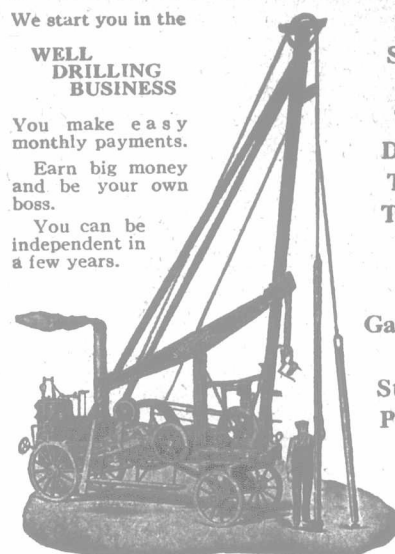
Montreal St. John Winnipeg  
Toronto Halifax Vancouver

We start you in the  
**WELL DRILLING BUSINESS**

You make easy monthly payments.  
Earn big money and be your own boss.

You can be independent in a few years.

Gasoline or Steam Power



Write at once for illustrated catalogue and specifications.

**THE STAR DRILLING MACHINE COMPANY**  
478 Washington St., Akron, Ohio.

## RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 Hyslop Bicycle with coaster brake and all latest improvements.  
We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or sundries at any price until you receive our latest 1914 illustrated catalogue and have learned our special prices and attractive proposition.

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

## IMPERIAL BAG HOLDER

Will hold any sized bag or sack at any height—can easily be carried about—will stand anywhere—made of steel—lasts a lifetime—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—\$3.00 each. Send to-day, or ask your dealer.  
**Imperial Bag Holder and Machine Co., Lucknow, Ont.**

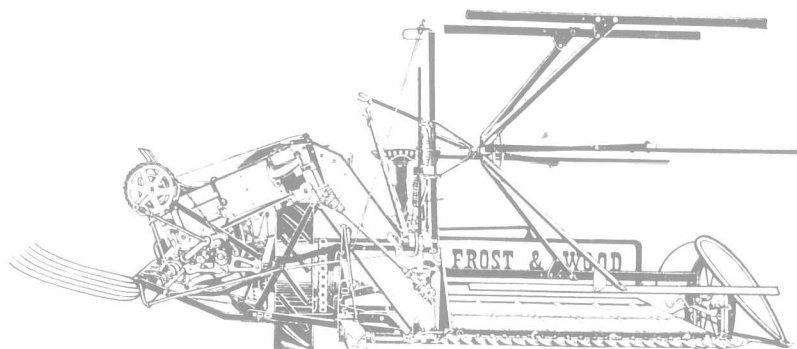
Agents wanted, wholesale and retail, in all unallotted territory. Splendid proposition for farmers, farmers' sons or other live men who can sell goods. Write quickly for terms and territory.



# "FROST & WOOD" BINDERS

## Make Harvests Pay.

Crops harvested with "FROST & WOOD" Binders cost least to reap and bind. No straw or grain wasted--all crop brought to the table. Reel arms pick up the down and tangled stuff in fine shape.



### Wide Adjustment For Close Cutting

Wide range of cutter-bar adjustment enables the "FROST & WOOD" to reap very close. Force-feed Elevator with Relief Roller delivers grain to binder deck without any crowding or "threshing." Our accurate knottor and Eccentric sprocket-wheel drive insure compact, securely tied sheaves.

### Roller Bearings Make Light-Draft

Roller bearings at every frictional point--axles, cross and crank shafts, elevator rollers, etc.--make the "FROST & WOOD" an extraordinary light-draft machine. With it you can cover more acreage in a single day than any other binder we know of.

Our nearest agent will be glad to show you the "FROST & WOOD'S" superiority. Or learn more about it from our splendid booklet "Reliable Harvest Helpers." A copy sent free on request.

**FROST & WOOD CO. LIMITED**  
Smith's Falls      Montreal      St. John

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.**  
Brantford, Ontario

## "Ohio" 1914 Model The Improved Logical Silo Filler

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

**Famous Direct Drive**  
The machine that is driven, cuts and elevates direct from main shaft. Simple, compact--low speed fan--non-explosive--no-clogging on any cut. Cuts clean on all crops--knives can't spring.

**One Lever Controls All**  
Entire feed reverses by wood friction at finger pressure--no strain, not a gear tooth changes mesh. All gears perfectly housed. Famous "Bull-Dog" grip self-feed. Enormous half-inch cut tonnage, 50 to 250 tons a day. 6 to 15 h. p. 20-year durability. Used by Experiment Stations everywhere. Guaranteed. Many big new features this year.

Write for free "Ohio" folder today, also "Silo Filler Logic." A postal will do.

**"Modern Silage Methods"**  
a 261-page book mailed for 10c coin or stamps.

**THE SILVER MFG. CO.**  
343 Broadway  
Salem, Ohio

## ONLY ONE MORE MONTH O.K. CANADIAN COW STANCHIONS

We still have on hand enough steel, purchased at the recent low prices, to offer the famous O.K. Canadian Stanchion at \$1.00 E.o.b. Galt, cash with order, for another month.

Act quickly--when these are gone the price will go back to \$1.50 again.

Here is an opportunity to equip your barn with the best Stanchion on the market at a price never before heard of.

The O.K. Canadian Stanchion has features of superiority that are found in no other--a simple, sure lock, the high hinge, etc.

Get the full size size book on your dealer or send direct to us, we will get them to you.

Put it now, we are very anxious to sell today.

Tell us how to buy, we will gladly quote prices on complete outfit and equipment.

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Limited**  
Dept. 5 GALL, SATERIA

## TRY STEELS TEN DAYS FREE



**SAVE \$20 ON SHOE BILLS**

**"The World's Greatest Workshoe"**

Lighter than Leather  
Stronger than Leather  
Cost Less than Leather  
More Comfortable  
More Economical  
Best Health Protection  
Best Foot Protection

For Men and Boys  
Best for Farmers  
Stockmen  
Chicken Raisers  
Dairymen  
Creamery Workers  
Truck Farmers, Etc.

**Free Ten-Day Try-on Offer**

No man or boy should think of buying ANY workshoes until he SEES and TRIES my "steels" at home. My "steels" are better in every way than any all-leather workshoe or rubber boot you ever wore. I will send a pair of "steels" your size, for your Free Ten-day Try-on, without cost, risk or obligation on your part to prove them an ABSOLUTE NECESSITY in your work.

### An Absolute Necessity to Outdoor Men

Over a Million men and boys wear "steels" because they are "The World's Greatest Workshoe" for field, furrow, stubble, roads, forest, stable, barnyard or cement floors; rain, mud, slush, sand, gravel, rocks, snow or ice. "Steels" are the only Light, Comfortable, Economical, WATERPROOF, Cool in summer and Warm in winter workshoes ever made. They cost less and outwear 3 to 6 pairs of best all-leather shoes. Get full particulars and Free Ten-day Try-on Offer--today Sure.

**Sizes for Men, 5 to 12**

Steels 6 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan	\$3.50
Steels 9 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan	5.00
Steels 12 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan	6.00
Steels 16 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan	7.00

**Sizes for Boys, 1 to 4**

Steels 6 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan	\$2.50
Steels 9 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan	3.50

Each style of "Steels" is worth at least twice as much as the best all-leather workshoe of the same height.

My "steels" run in the same sizes as ordinary, all-leather workshoes. In case of error in ordering, exchange will be made to larger or smaller size, without extra cost to you.

**Write a Postal for Free Book**

It tells How to Keep Your Feet in Good Condition. Tireless, Powder-dry and Comfortable. How "steels" save your feet, your health, your money. Read my free book, "The Sole of Steel"--SEE and TRY my "steels" before buying workshoes.

**H. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man, Dept. 50, TORONTO, CAN.**

## PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

**Stands for Simplicity**

It distributes the heat evenly and steadily from every register. Extracts and uses the greatest quantity of heat from the fuel used. Specially constructed cup joints absolutely prevent dust getting into the house. Lasts a lifetime with a minimum of repairs. The easiest to handle and the cheapest to use.

"Pays for itself by the Coal it saves"

**PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO 1235

## Don't Take Chances on a Poor Grindstone

Don't spoil your knives, axes, hoes or cutter-bar blades on some soft-spotted, lopsided, cheap stone. That's not economy!

Here's a good stone--the CLEVELAND "STERLING." Guaranteed to wear evenly, grind quickly and put a keen edge on. Made of the only Berea rock, exactly the right grit for farm use. Ball-bearing, well-made steel frame. Works like a bicycle--and just as easy. Every stone personally selected by our expert judges.

**CLEVELAND Grindstones**

We are the biggest producers of grindstones in the world. We own and operate the only Berea quarry, the standard by which all grindstones are compared. We have 17 other quarries. We've made grindstones for 60 years. 9 out of every 10 agricultural implement makers use our stones in their own shops. They know what's best. We treat our customers fairly. Money back if anything goes wrong. Write for booklet, "The Grit that Grinds," and name of dealer who will supply you. Insist on this trade mark.

**THE CLEVELAND STONE CO.**  
1127 LEADER NEWS BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO



**Dominion Ammunition**  
 TRADE MARK *Metallics and Shot Shells*

**Dominion Ammunition**

Satisfaction from shooting *Dominion Shot Shells* is due to the careful selection of materials and the scientific method of loading, which produce a perfect balance to the shooting qualities of every shell. The increasing popularity of *Dominion Metallic Cartridges* is the result of their complete adaptability to the gun, their high velocity and hard hitting penetration, all of which insure good bags of game.

ASK FOR DOMINION  
 All Canadian dealers carry a complete stock.  
 Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited  
 817 Transportation Building, Montreal  
 Write enclosing 10c. (stamps or coin), for a set of 16 beautiful colored Canadian Game Pictures

No tinkering, worry or bother, plugs right along like a steady, well-broken horse

## The Alpha Gas Engine

ANYBODY CAN RUN AN ALPHA Gas Engine. Your wife can run it: your boy can run it: the hired man can run it.

THERE IS NOTHING MYSTERIOUS or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.

NOT ONLY DOES THE ALPHA work well but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

THERE ARE NO BATTERIES TO fuss with or get run down or out of order in operating an Alpha. It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto.

JUST GIVE IT A SUPPLY OF gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull and it saws your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or does anything else that you want it to do. It's certainly a great labor saver on the farm.

Send for new catalogue.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
 LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
 MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

See that  
**YOUR**  
 dairy has a good supply of  
**Rice's Salt**  
 a grade for  
**CHEESE and BUTTER**  
 and secure larger profits as a result.  
 We make a specialty of these grades.

**NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED**  
 CLINTON, ONT.

**\$15.95 AND UPWARD**  
 SENT ON TRIAL  
**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

**Thousands In Use** giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a **brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95.** Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

**Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You**  
 Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont. Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address,  
**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1200 Bainbridge, N. Y.**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
**Homeseekers' Excursions**

Round trip tickets to points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan via Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, or Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 27, inclusive, at low fares.

Through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 11 p. m. No change of cars.

RETURN LIMIT, TWO MONTHS  
 The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg - Saskatoon-Edmonton, with excellent through service to Regina. Trains now running into Calgary.

Berth reservations and particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

**\$18**  
 PER SET  
 F.O.B. Toronto

28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 3/4 tire. Built to fit any axle.

Write for Catalogue.

**ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS**  
 With Grooved Tires  
**NORMAN S. KNOX,**  
 47 Wellington Street E., Toronto, Ontario  
 Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill.

Argument 4. The Connor Machine Company is but a small concern and may fail at any time.

It is not customary to kill off babies because they are small, as they often grow up into useful men. We have been in business for 16 years, and are feeling pretty strong and hearty, so the chances are good that we will last for quite a while yet.

**AIR-COOLED ENGINES**  
**GRAIN GRINDERS**  
**SILO FILLERS**

**Connor Machine Co., Limited**  
 EXETER, ONTARIO

**Make your Will now**

It is not right for you to neglect this solemn duty to your family or those dependent on you. You can make a perfect legal, incontestable will in your own home. Get a **"CODE" WILL FORM** with complete instructions to-day at your book sellers or stationers for **25c.** or direct from **THE COPP CLARK CO. Limited** 509 Wellington St. West, Toronto

**PATENTS** TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS  
 PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES  
 Special attention given to Patent Litigation.  
 Pamphlet sent free on application

**Ridout & Maybee,** Crown Life Building, TORONTO

**Mention this Paper.**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."





VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 18, 1914.

No. 1134

## EDITORIAL

Start haying early.

A little shade in the pasture field is almost invaluable just now.

More hay is left until past its best stage for cutting than is cut before it has reached its greatest value.

A fair crop of well-cured hay often has more feeding value than a big crop carelessly handled and only half cured.

Keep the watering troughs well supplied with fresh water this hot weather. It means dollars to the stock owner.

Is the casein test to gain prominence in the dairy world? Read what Prof. Dean is saying about it in this paper.

It is not always the man with the greatest opportunities that makes the best success. The thinking worker gains the prize.

It often is advisable to cultivate potatoes rather deeply. Do not be afraid to let the cultivator teeth go in the ground.

A shortage of live stock in the United Kingdom is now reported. What will prices be if this disease keeps on spreading?

The potato crop is growing in favor. If best results are to be obtained spraying thoroughly for bugs and blight must be carried out.

Importers will read with a great deal of pleasure that the embargo is being removed from British cattle and sheep coming to this country.

Take in the excursion to the Agricultural College, and do not go to grumble and find fault, but go to learn something and you will not be disappointed.

If any able-bodied summer boarders are lounging around the farm, get a pitchfork or a hoe and see how quickly their vacation will end and they will return to their office chairs.

A little co-operation at haying time may get this heavy crop off in shorter time and with greater ease. Make arrangements with your neighbor, and solve the scarcity of labor problem.

If you have anything to say say it, and take the full credit and responsibility for it, but do not wait until someone else makes a statement and then circulate it, getting the credit yourself but hiding behind the other's name if anything is stirred up.

The Senate was busy towards the close of the session. The members did not take long to give the Farmers Bank Aid Bill the hoist, and after a little manoeuvring, which was mainly bluff, against the C. N. R. Aid Bill, they passed it by a substantial majority.

Keep right after the weeds in the corn field. If there are no weeds cultivate anyway, and watch the corn respond. A few showers, hot weather, and frequent cultivation make the crop. The grower has complete control of the last named, and by it he may control to a considerable extent the moisture from the showers.

### When to Cut Hay.

It is nearing the 20th of June, between which time and July 1st a good many Ontario farmers plan to commence haying. The season has been a little later than it ordinarily is, but no doubt much of the clover is already in bloom, and the haying season is upon us once more. We wish to impress the importance of early cutting upon our readers. When the clover is nearly all in bloom is the time to get the men out and rush the work as fast as possible, that too much of it has not browned before cutting is finished. The hay crop is a far more important crop than most people realize. Its place cannot be filled by any other of our crops. It is a cheap substitute for grains and millfeed, is almost indispensable where horses, cattle and sheep are kept, is almost half a crop rotation, and should be cut at the season of the year when it will provide the most feed. Early-cut hay contains a great deal more protein than ripe hay, is more palatable, more digestible and thus of greater feeding value than the ripe, woody, fibrous stalks so often harvested late in the season. Implements and machines have been devised to make haying one of the pleasantest summer occupations on the farm. Much of the drudgery formerly associated with haying has vanished, and the work may be rushed and finished at a much earlier season than formerly. There is, therefore, very little excuse for allowing hay to stand in the field until it has very nearly ripened seed. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a lengthy article discussing time of cutting, methods of curing and housing the crop. Read it over carefully, and if you have any practical suggestions give our readers the benefit. But remember to cut alfalfa when the first of the bloom appears, red clover just at the time it reaches full bloom or immediately after, and timothy not later than the time the second blossom falls.

### A Loss to be Avoided.

Most of the barnyards have been cleaned out once more, and the bottoms of many present a very uneven, rough appearance with here and there little water runs which have been cut by the excess of rain water which fell on the manure either direct or from the eaves of the barn buildings. Every drop of this water which has been allowed to seep through the manure pile and run off has carried with it considerable of the fertilizing strength of the manure, and this run-off has been lost completely as far as crop production is concerned. Did you ever observe the rank growth of any crop which happens to grow along one of these runs in the fields adjacent to the farmyard? Everyone has. This is sufficient evidence that plant food is carried away by this surface water. Most of it gets away altogether, and is not even held for the use of the crops growing along the runs. This is a loss which should be, as far as possible, stopped, as it is poor business to produce the plant food so much needed by growing crops, and then let it slip away with surplus water and be lost to the farm and its crops. If time permits would it not be good policy to level up the yard, perhaps cement it, and place it into such a condition that less of the best fertilizer made on the farm is lost? At least the manure from now on should be kept well piled, away from the eaves, and if possible under cover. Are you willing that this loss should go on? If not now is the time to remedy it.

### Can You Afford It?

The expression is frequently heard, "I can't afford it," referring to better methods on the farm, due to the use of more up-to-date machinery and an all-round higher class of farming. The farmer sits down and reads of the successes of others, and often all his inspiration to do better turns to skepticism and criticism, and he generally winds up with the remark, "It is all very well for rich men but the common, every-day farmer cannot afford such equipment or such methods." What he says is often true in part, but he should not allow the valuable lessons to be learned from the operations recorded to be lost sight of. If the other fellow has made a success there must be something worthy of imitation in his methods. It is not necessary to incorporate all his principles, but they may be studied and modified to meet the conditions on the farm upon which they are to be worked out. The average farmer should watch carefully the doings of his neighbors who farm on a large scale, or better, get returns on a large scale, and from their successes and failures he should be greatly aided in developing his own undertaking. The moneyed farmer is not always to be laughed at. He often introduces business principles and common sense methods far in advance of those of his neighbors, and he is generally willing and glad to let the general farming public into his successes. Few, indeed, are they who can afford to let an opportunity slip to improve their chances of winning at the game of agriculture. No farmer can afford to farm without system. No farmer can afford to do without implements and machinery which will help him make a profit on his work, and, at the same time, yield good dividends on the money invested in them. Neither can any man afford to let his land grow to weeds and worthless herbage because wages are high. In short, no man can afford to neglect his farm and not make the most out of it. Modifications of large farming operations or of intensive agriculture are applicable to the general farm. Few can afford to miss the opportunities awaiting development on their own farms. Do not miss applying anything that is good on your own fifty, one-hundred or two-hundred acres. You can't afford to do without the profit-making equipment and methods.

### Where the Blame Rests.

Of one thing we are certain, that all the blame which is placed upon the weather and the soil for the poor crops and low profits which some make is not always well placed. Man cannot control the weather, but he can manage even the poorest soil and make the weather help him to a great extent in producing profitable crops. For instance, corn may be planted on rather a poor field where unless frequent cultivation is given it will not yield more than half a crop, yet if this land is cultivated weekly until the crop is too large to permit of further cultivation, the crop may be much heavier than the neighbor's neglected corn on the best of soil. We have seen an excellent crop of potatoes produced on a light field which could not be made grow good oats or barley, and who has not seen wet, worthless acres reclaimed and placed in profitable cultivation by underdrainage. As a general thing, if some good crops are not produced the blame rests with the manner of working the land, and not with the land itself or with the weather which is given us. True, losses frequently occur



## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
  2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
  3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
  4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
  5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
  6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
  7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
  8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name" and Post-office Address must be given.
  9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
  10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
  11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
  12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
  13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS are considered as confidential and will not be forwarded.
  14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
- Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

due to storms or lack of rain or drought or intense heat, but with the man whose land is in a good state of fertility, is well fertilized and judiciously tilled, and grows the proper rotation of crops, these losses are of minor importance. Is the blame not generally upon methods over which we have control rather than upon the elements?

G. K. Chesterton, a brilliant English writer, deploras the decay of patriotism in England which he attributes to absorption in trade, physical force and frivolous things and to the neglect of any serious teaching in the schools of the surpassing achievements of Great Britain in literature, science, philosophy and political eloquence. Boys are kept from the vast heritage of intellectual glory and are "left to live and die in the duel and infantile type of patriotism which they learned from a box of tin soldiers."

It is now suggested that dreadnoughts are out of date and that no more should be built, the next fighting machine in order being a formidable form of air craft. The people would like to know which is the cheaper form of making millionaires of manufacturers of munitions of war. If the dreadnought goes let the whole race for increased armament go. As long as it exists the country will have to pay with men and money, and expenses with an aerial fleet are not likely to be much lower than with the dreadnoughts of the present time.

Whether it was the suddenness with which the heat of an election campaign came or due to the warm sessions held by the A. B. C. meditators at Niagara, or whether it was just a natural occurrence, summer came in all its withering, withering glory early last week. With a few flowers occasionally this heat should cause a rapid growth of crops.

### Plant a Woodlot.

In last week's issue we gave a short account of the work of the Forest Station at St. Williams, Ont., from which were sent out this spring over 400,000 trees to be planted as forest for the future. This is a great work, and farmers generally as well as men and companies, owning large areas of rough land, should co-operate to replace the fine forest areas which formerly grew in this country, and many of which were ruthlessly destroyed to make way for wheat and hay. Reforestation is something in which we are all interested. Every farmer should have a woodlot. He has the land and he can get the trees for the asking. All that is left for him to do is to plant and protect them from his live stock. Just think what trees mean to the farm and to the country. We must have shade, moisture well and evenly distributed, and lumber for economic purposes. Trees furnish all. It is estimated that the lumber crop of the United States will be exhausted by 1930, and the lumber harvest is going on over there at three times the natural rate of growth. Canada's supply is going. More merchantable lumber is burned in Canada each year than is cut. Not only should exploitation of our remaining areas of standing timber be guarded against but more should be planted. The individual can help greatly by a small plantation on his own place. Forest trees may soon be more valuable on your land than apple trees. Try them.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

There is a group of animals which are looked upon by the public with an animosity and a horror which the characteristics of their Canadian representatives are far from warranting. I refer to the snakes. We find that any snakes and all snakes are classed together in the popular mind as dangerous reptiles to be killed by whoever is brave enough to risk so desperate an encounter. The sight of a full-grown man armed with a formidable club, struggling heroically against a little green snake about a foot in length is one calculated to inspire one with an immense pride in the human race. Especially when one realizes that this little snake finds difficulty in attacking a form the size of a large grasshopper. How are we to account for this almost universal hatred of snakes? It seems to me that the Biblical account of "the old Serpent" has something to do with it, and also the fact that most of the literature on snakes deals with foreign species and more particularly with the venomous species. Now as far as our Canadian snakes are concerned,—there is no part of the Dominion in which more than one venomous species is found, and there are only four venomous species in the whole of Canada, all of them being Rattlesnakes. As far as the East is concerned the two species which occur there are extremely rare, and their "bite" has in no case proved fatal. While the Rattlesnakes of the southern portions of Western Canada are more numerous and are larger, they are far from being the menace to human life which they are commonly represented to be. Not only are all our common snakes perfectly harmless as far as man is concerned but many of them are largely insectivorous and therefore of great service to the farmer.

The reports of the deadly Copperhead being killed in Canada which appear from time to time in the press, are like all newspaper natural history, entirely erroneous. The snake which is taken for a Copperhead is either the Little Brown Snake or DeKay's Brown Snake, two species which are insectivorous and entirely harmless. Both of these snakes are less than a foot in length, and are brown above. The Little Brown Snake has a brilliant red abdomen and DeKay's Snake a pink abdomen. Both are viviparous, that is, they produce their young alive, the former having from twelve to twenty young in a brood and the latter from eight to twelve. So small are these youngsters that one could coil up on a dime and leave a good margin all around.

The beautiful little Green Snake is another species which is insectivorous and consequently beneficial. It is from a foot to fifteen inches in length, of a uniform pale green above and greenish white beneath. It feeds upon grasshoppers, crickets, spiders, and is particularly partial to the larvae of beetles and moths. It usually frequents rather open situations, travelling about in the grass and into bushes. It is sometimes found coiled about vines where its green body so blends with the color of the stems that it is seen only with difficulty. It is one of the gentlest of the

snakes and will submit to the most vigorous handling, even when freshly captured, without showing the least sign of anger. It is an oviparous species, and its eggs are deposited under flat stones. The eggs are elongate in form and have a very thin integument. About a dozen eggs is the maximum number deposited. The young on hatching are dark olive above and greenish-white beneath.

One of our very common snakes is the Garter Snake. This species is, when full-grown, from twenty-eight to thirty-six inches in length. It has three yellow or pale greenish stripes on a ground color of olive, brownish or black.

The Garter Snake is one of the first snakes to appear in the spring, and one of the last to hibernate in the fall. It frequently emerges from its winter quarters, which are usually in burrows in soft soil on a slope that faces south, or in rocky ledges where there are numerous fissures, before all the snow has melted. In the fall the snakes congregate in large numbers in suitable situations. Here they sun themselves during the middle of the day, and retire into their burrows at night. As the nights become colder their basking periods during the day are shortened and finally, after the first severe frost, they remain below ground for the winter. The Garter Snake is a viviparous species and produces large broods of living young, which may number as high as fifty. The young are usually born in August, and shift for themselves at once, feeding almost exclusively upon earthworms. They become mature in about a year, and they breed during the following spring.

As the Garter Snake feeds mainly upon frogs, toads, and earthworms, it cannot be classed as an economically beneficial species, but except for the toad item on its menu it is harmless, and it is certainly not at all dangerous to man. My late friend Norman Beattie was fond of demonstrating this by teasing Garter Snakes until they bit his finger, the result being some tiny needle-like punctures which soon healed.

## THE HORSE.

### Indigestion in Horses.—V.

#### IMPACTION OF THE COLON.

Horses over-abundantly fed, or fed upon food containing large quantities of indigestible or woody fibre, as over-ripe hay, are liable to suffer from an accumulation of such matter in any part of the large intestine, especially in the large colon. This condition is not uncommon in horses whose ration has been changed from hay to straw. It may also be due to a weakness of the digestive organs, or partial inactivity of their glands, want of exercise, or any sudden change of food. It is not uncommon in horses that do not thoroughly masticate their food, due to greedy feeding, irregularities or disease of teeth or other causes. It may be due to a diseased liver, or in fact, to an inaction or partially inactive condition of the glands in any part of the digestive tract. As previously stated in discussing these diseases, the same causes operate in exciting the various diseases of the digestive organs, and it may not be considered out of order to again state that when horses are intelligently fed and exercised, care being taken that the quality of the food is good, and that the quantity be in accordance with the size of the animal and the amount of work performed, and any change of diet be gradually made, it is seldom that digestive diseases occur except in animals with abnormally weak digestive powers, or one whose teeth require attention. It may also be wise to remark that all horses over five years old, and often those even younger, would be better if they had their teeth dressed by a competent man once every year. This statement will probably be considered by some as extravagant, but it is a fact nevertheless, and the horse owner who attends to this matter regularly is amply repaid for the outlay, in the fact that his horses can masticate their food more thoroughly and without irritation to either tongue or cheeks, and as a consequence thrive better, look better, and are less liable to the class of diseases under discussion. Many will say "My horses' teeth are all right, they eat well and keep in good condition." This may be quite true, but it does not follow that because a horse consumes his food without apparent difficulty and without quidding, that his teeth are in first-class condition. If examined, there will in most cases be seen or felt sharp points on the inner margin of the lower molars and the outer margin of the upper ones. These projections, while probably not materially interfering with mastication, cause more or less irritation to the tongue and cheeks, hence, to say the least, make mastication more or less unpleasant and warrant the expense of the cost of having the cause of irritation removed.



**SYMPTOMS**—The symptoms of impaction of the colon are not as alarming or violent as those of some of the diseases already discussed. The condition may be present for some time without any serious symptoms being noticeable. It may be noticed that for a day or two the animal has not voided his normal quantity of faeces and that voided has been somewhat dry, and also that his appetite has not been quite normal, neither has he his usual spirits and ambition. He will then show more or less well marked colicky pains, become restless, lie down, get up again, etc., and exhibit more or less general uneasiness, but seldom shows violent symptoms. The pulse, in most cases, is slightly increased in force and frequency, and as the disease advances it increases in frequency but decreases in force. The mucous membranes are usually injected. A peculiarity in the symptoms usually shown, is a desire to sit upon his haunches, or when standing to press his rump against some stationary object. He resists the introduction of the hand or injections into the rectum, and if the ear be placed against the abdominal walls an absence of the normal intestinal murmur will be noticed, there will be either an absence of sound or sounds of a metallic nature. There will be little or no faeces voided, and a fullness of the abdomen, better noticed on the right side will become more or less well marked. Where relief is not afforded, the symptoms increase in intensity, gases form which increases the fullness of the abdomen, the pulse becomes more frequent, but weaker, often almost or quite imperceptible at the jaw and the patient either walks aimlessly about or throws himself down violently, rolls and struggles. Rupture of the intestine may now take place (especially in cases in which the symptoms become violent) which causes death in a few hours, or inflammation of the bowels results, which is equally fatal, but not often so soon.

**TREATMENT**—As there is always partial or complete paralysis of the coats of the intestines the administration of large doses of purgative medicines must be avoided until the paralysis is overcome. It is good practice to administer a small purgative, say 6 drams of aloes and two drams ginger to a horse of ordinary size. Follow up with 2 drams nux vomica every eight hours. Combat pain by giving 1½ oz. chloral hydrate, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna or 2 oz. each of tincture of belladonna and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of water as a drench every two hours, or as the symptoms indicate. Do not give opium in any form, as it increases the constipation. Remove the contents of the rectum by hand and give injections of warm water with a little soap in it per rectum every 3 or 4 hours. Some recommend the injection of a solution of aloes (about 1 oz. to a gallon of warm water) into the rectum, and when the patient will retain the injection for considerable time this may give fair results. If gases form and the patient becomes bloated, give 2 to 3 oz. oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. This may be repeated every two hours, but after the first dose it will be wise to mix the turpentine with new milk instead of oil in order to avoid too much purgative medicine. **WHIP.**

**LIVE STOCK.**

**The Karakul Sheep.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
The production of high-class furs in Canada is an old-established industry; until a few years ago the fur all came from comparatively wild animals. In a sense the industry became domesticated when fox farming was introduced. A more advanced step in this domestication has been taken by introducing the Karakul breed of sheep and prospects bid fair for the production of high-class Persian lamb, such as is seen and admired every day in our winter season. As yet we are groping for definite information, but so far the attempts seem to spell success.

It is only for the last six years that such a breed has been known in America; in 1908 Dr. C. C. Young made the first importation and established a flock in Texas. A second importation was made in 1913 by the same Dr. Young. Since that time these have multiplied, and in a few places they are being bred for commercial purposes.

All Persian lamb furs, of course, have had to be imported. Their great value is due principally to the fact that they are difficult to procure, and also that they have to pass through many hands from producer to consumer. Being solely an Asiatic production, the idea of producing them in America under very different climatic conditions was not entertained until some were actually brought in. The importer, Dr. Young, is a Russian by birth, and knows something of their history and habits, their value and their adaptability to every condition, and having faith

in their future as a commercial success, after many difficulties he succeeded in landing the first Karakul, and thus become a pioneer in a business where competition could not grow keen for some time. Dr. Young was fortunate in the support received from President Roosevelt, and also in the kindly interest taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fur farming has already made Prince Edward Island famous, but competitors to Reynard have appeared on the scene, and from all appearances may be more kindly towards those who are financially interested in them. Part of the importations made by Dr. Young have been placed on farms adjacent to Charlottetown. The new importation to be made this year is also for these farms. Their introduction into Canada has made many men think seriously regarding the outcome.

The Karakul sheep is strictly of Asiatic origin, but their particular history is as yet more or less of a mystery. One eminent student maintains that the curly, lustrous fleece of the lambs is evidence that they are native of a warm country, but the power of adapting themselves to very cold climates rather proves the opposite. The finest strains are to be found in the district around Bokhara in Central Asia. Authorities tell us that climatic conditions in that country are very severe; extreme heat in the summer, intense cold in the winter under desert-like conditions, with but sparse pasturage and little shelter at all seasons of the year, have caused them to become extremely hardy. They are great rustlers and browsers. Their great activities are only seen when in mountainous parts, and they compare favorably with our mountain sheep. If the

Karakul rams on native ewes shows quite a marked improvement in the quality of the mutton. If by this alone the consumption of mutton could be enhanced, then their introduction into America would be praiseworthy. The lambs resulting from a cross with our herds seem to be growthy and of an early-maturing kind.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is making several experiments using a pure-bred Karakul ram, but as yet has given out no definite information, although the prospects for a satisfactory outcome are bright. Dr. N. K. Nabours, of Kansas University, has made an extended study, particularly regarding breeding problems, and sees great possibilities. The Kansas College is sending him to Asia this summer to study conditions first hand. So far he believes that there is, apart from the production of fur, the possibility of establishing a new breed of sheep which is very hardy, giving a superior quality of mutton.

Their distribution in America is very limited; Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Kansas, Texas, and those at the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Climate anywhere in America seems to agree with them fairly well. W. W. Birch is quoted as follows in the American Breeders' Magazine, from the Sheep Breeders' Magazine:

"A year ago last fall we bred a broad-tail ram to Delaneys and Lincoln Delaneys. The lambs were a marvel in size and constitution. They grew rapidly, and in August some of them were larger than their mothers, and went through the most severe drought we have experienced in years, and while the other lambs fell off rapidly in flesh, those containing broad-tail blood not only held their own, but gained right through the dry season, which lasted for about two months. There was absolutely no grass, and the sheep were obliged to browse, getting what they could in a burnt-over and cut-over timber country. They seemed to defy cold weather and snow, always preferring to stay out in the storms and lie around in the snow. The mutton proved to be wonderfully sweet, and the finest I have ever eaten. I am satisfied that the fat-tailed sheep will play a very important role in our sheep industry, and if you can get your Karakul crosses introduced, it strikes me that the sheepmen will find not only great profit in wool and mutton, but in fur as well." If they can survive in Northern Michigan, Ontario has nothing to fear. Every indication seems to point favorably toward the easy acclimatization which means much.

Three grades of fur are produced:

- (1.) Persian Lamb.—Lustrous, jet black and with a tight curl.
- (2.) Ast rakh.—Black, but without the



An English Saddle Pony.

above be correct, and as yet we have no good reason for disbelieving it, and knowing that maximum development can not be achieved except under ideal circumstances, might there not be, as we have witnessed in the development of the Thoroughbred, some improvement made upon the original? It may be quality, lustre or in the general conformation of the sheep.

Correctly speaking, they should be called Arabi, not Karakul, sheep. There are two classes,—small and large. We get but little fur from the pure-bred sheep; it is very expensive and finds only the households of Eastern potentates. We secure a less valuable grade produced principally in Afghanistan from graded sheep. A great deal of this is purchased by Persian traders and they sell to Europeans, hence the term "Persian" Lamb. They belong to the broad-tail class of sheep. Their tails are triangular in shape and larger in some strains than in others—in the large Arabi strain the tails become so ponderous that they are unmanageable; doubtless this accumulation of fat serves them, under severe conditions, as the humps serve the camel. The rams are horned, but the ewes are usually hornless. The face is narrow, and with the legs is covered with a short, glossy hair. The wool is long and hair-like, varying in color from light gray to black. The mutton is said not to have that musk or sheepy flavor so common with our native sheep. Armour & Co., of Ft. Worth, Texas, state that the use of

regular tight curl.

- (3.) Krimmer.—Grey, with either tight or loose curls.

The absence of a fine underwool is very necessary for the production of high-class skins. A great many have a little. It is quite difficult to breed out when once established. When founding a flock careful search for it should be made, and if very much present it would be better to select another ram. A first-class pelt can be secured only by the use of a coarse-wooled sheep.

The production of fur in America is not to be from the pure-bred ewes, but by crossing Karakul rams with our longwools. They are preferable, due to the amount of lustre found which adds to the value of the fur. If any lambs are off color, they can be held for mutton purposes.

The care of the sheep is no more difficult than of our ordinary breeds. A pure-bred ram will serve approximately one hundred ewes following the hand method of breeding. The lambs when dropped are usually a glossy black, but rarely golden brown ones occur. The wool of the lamb is tightly curled over the body and well over the head and down over the legs. The qualities that determine the value of a skin are, tightness and size of curl, the lustre and size of the skin. The lambs should be killed when not more than ten days old; the skins from any lambs born dead or from those where the ewes die shortly be-



fore lambing are very valuable. This is a decided gain where many sheep are kept. There is an idea prevalent that to secure Persian lamb it is necessary to kill the ewe before the lamb is born—this is erroneous, but that, no doubt, is the very highest class of Persian lamb obtainable. There will also be some trouble with the udder when the lamb is allowed to suckle for a few days and then killed. In Asia after the lambs are killed the ewes are milked for a time, and a particular brand of cheese is made—this is impossible in Canada. A percentage of ewes may breed twice in a year.

If the raising of fur-bearing sheep is to be developed, and it likely will be, there is no better district in America than Ontario—the home of the sheep industry in this continent. Lincoln sheep breeders may find a somewhat increased demand. As yet the average farmer would be ill-advised to enter the business unless as a shareholder; the business for some time belongs to companies or to very wealthy individuals. The great scarcity of pure foundation stock, and the great expense attached to the securing of the same is due to the stringent laws against exporting from Asia, and the very stringent laws in Canada against such importations. The chances are very great—the element of risk is still greater. Dr. Nabours reports in the Breeders' Gazette that lambs with the exception of about 5% sired by a half-blooded Karakul ram and a pure-bred long-wool sheep were jet black, curly and lustrous; to the amateur the skins looked valuable, but at the time of writing no information re the New York valuations had been received. If such is possible then matters are very much simplified. Such rams would be much cheaper. The good pelts are worth from \$5.00 to \$12.00 each. When the skins arrive from Asia in America they range in value from \$3.50 to \$15.00. It is estimated that in the United States \$14,000,000 are spent annually for skins. One New York house alone handles from 200,000 to 250,000 skins per season. The demand for Persian lamb skins has increased wonderfully during the past twenty years. Many firms are of the opinion that there is no immediate danger of the supply exceeding the demand.

This is a new and legitimate undertaking and is worthy of careful consideration. The men who are introducing the sheep and risking much, but if successful will make much, and will earn the gratitude of Canadians generally.

O. A. C.

W. R. REEK.

### Care of Swine in Hot Weather.

Hogs suffer greatly from the extreme heat of summer and not infrequently one or more members of a herd succumb because of insufficient protection. This is especially true of fat hogs, as the fat on their bodies, of course, considerably increases the heat. The man who loses hogs because of an overheated condition is usually the one that can least afford it. To him it frequently represents the profit if he has any. Such loss can be avoided. Precaution and the doing of necessary work promptly will prevent the loss in the yards and pastures. Careful handling and hauling of loads to market after sundown or before the sun has risen high will prevent loss during this process.

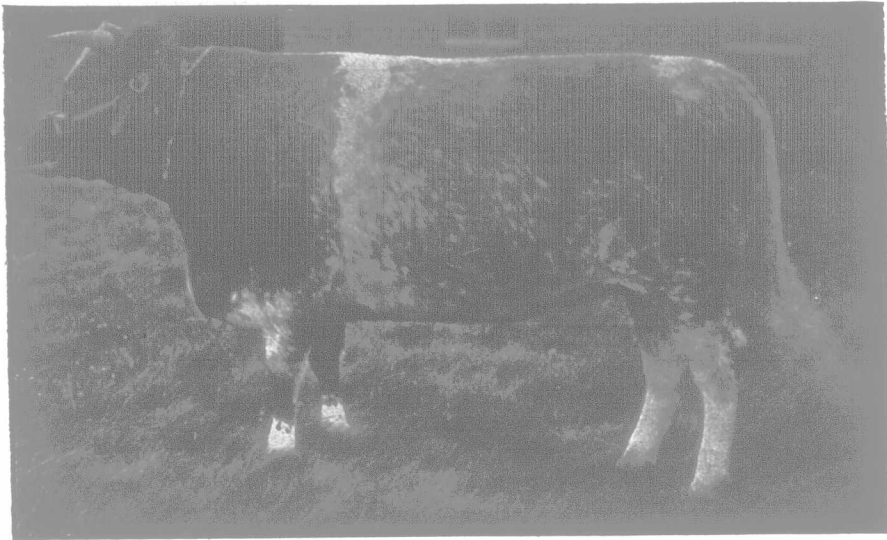
Hogs are not especially well-protected against heat or cold, but they can endure cold better than heat. The animal is built near the ground and the reflected heat from the ground as well as that which is absorbed by the earth tend to warm him excessively on a hot day. Other classes of stock can move about to a cool spot on a knoll where breezes can strike and cool them, whereas hogs are usually confined so as to be unable to take such advantage. It becomes necessary then to furnish the hogs with shade always, and even with damp ground on the very hottest days when they suffer intensely. A low frame of poles with straw or leafy branches placed on top answers the purpose to a nicety, as far as shade is concerned and if it can be built in a damp place so much the better.

Nothing is so good for a hog on a hot day as plenty of good water. If there is a running stream in the pasture, all well and good, but in the absence of this, where the water can be supplied automatically from a large tank or barrel the animals are assured of plenty of drink at all times. This is far superior to watering from time to time. Cool water taken into the system tends to cool the animal. For that reason a hog is especially benefited because he cannot perspire and cool his body in that way. Hogs occasionally get extremely hot while being handled and the tendency is to dash water on their bodies. This should never be done as the animal is almost sure to be instantly killed. Many have tried this and very few have ever succeeded.

Some hog men prefer to have mud holes or wallows for their hogs. This is all right where they are located on a river where the spots are

cleaned occasionally by the overflowing of the water, but the average mud wallow is very filthy, a breeding place for all sorts of undesirable germs and parasites. I would far rather have a cement wallowing tank. This located in the yard or pasture and filled with good strong dip where they can have daily access to it will tend to keep them very clean and free from parasites. On hot days they will enjoy its coolness and moisture and it is far more sanitary for their use than are the stagnant mud wallows which they will otherwise seek. By the use of such a tank and a good dip I am enabled to keep my hogs free from external parasites at all times with little expense and trouble.

A high well-drained spot should be selected for the tank. A hole should be dug down deep enough so that the tank can be set down at least eight inches. Some make the tank-bed shallow and then allow the tank to set almost entirely above ground, but this makes it difficult for heavy hogs to get into and besides it is not as durable as where it is sunken into the ground. A good footing of sand and gravel about two inches thick should be placed in the bottom of the excavation and above this a grouting of sand and cement in the proportion of one part cement to five or six of sand. The inside coating of the tank should be made strong and at least an inch thick. The proportion of sand in this should be two parts to one part of cement. The tank when finished should be about ten inches deep, with two inches above ground to keep out dirt and water. A good size for a tank is 8 by 10 feet. In a tank as deep as above named enough dip can be placed to allow the hogs to bathe well without their stopping it over and making it muddy around the tank. The dip should be changed once in a while so as to keep it reasonably clean and powerful.



Boquhan Rosalie.

Champion Shorthorn female at Glasgow, 1914.

The feeding of hogs should be an orderly conducted affair. Hogs may be developed in hog-gishness or not, very much as we desire. Where old and young, big and little are all fed together, a pail of feed at time, a few hogs get to be bosses and get practically all the feed, while the youngsters and weaker animals get little or nothing and remain weak and small. Where yards permit the hogs should be graded according to size. Where 50 or 75 hogs are grown a couple of grades may be sufficient. Where 200 or 300 hogs are raised, five or six grades would be more effectual. I have made grades so carefully that all the hogs in a bunch did not vary more than 25 pounds in weight among the smaller pigs and not more than 30 pounds among the larger hogs.

Where yards are not available, by projecting two feeding spaces into the yard in which the large and small hogs are all mixed together and then providing creeps the small hogs may be separated from the larger ones and fed alone.

The next move to make in the installation of orderly feeding is to provide a small pen from which the hogs may be shut out. In this pen should be provided plenty of trough space so that when the troughs are filled with slop every pig will have ample feeding space. The feeder can now fill the troughs without being annoyed by the hogs. When filled, the large gate suspended from above by hinges so as to let all the hogs in at once is locked up and the animals all let to the feed together. There being room for every pig and all pigs nearly of a size, each one will be enabled to get his share of the feed or at least a reasonable portion of it. If every pig is given a fair share his response in growth will be surprising.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

### Scours a Constant Trouble in the Calf Pen.

On a recent itinerary through a stock-raising section of Old Ontario the writer found an experienced stockman in a dilemma over a heavy fatality in his crop of calves. Scours was doing its worst in the young herd, and, since the calves were running on their dams and at that time very young, the symptoms strongly evidenced a contagious form of that disease. The faeces was similar to that voided in a case of white scours, and everything pointed towards contagion. This is no uncommon malady, and should be recognized by all herdsmen. Like navel-ill in foals this infection is supposed to enter the system of the new-born calf at the time of birth through the navel, and the preventive measures are much the same. Where the disease is known to linger in the stable the cow should be put into a thoroughly-cleaned stall and liberally supplied with clean bedding. When severing the cord it should be disinfected with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and frequently treated in a similar manner until the sore or raw surface has dried. This practice will usually prevent an attack of white scours, but when carbolic acid is not to hand one part of formalin to ten parts of water will make a solution that is also quite effective. Some stockmen have gone so far as to say that the germs causing white scours will enter through the mouth as well, and that it is wise to wash the udder and teats of the dam with this formalin solution before the calf is allowed to suck. This same chemical is recommended for internal use, and should be given in the following manner:

One-half ounce of formalin mixed with fifteen and one-half ounces of distilled or freshly-boiled water, to be kept in an amber-colored bottle to prevent chemical changes from taking place. Of this mixture, add one teaspoonful to each pint or pound of milk fed to affected cows, or, as a preventive, it may be mixed with the skim milk just after separating, and then may be fed to all of the calves at such times as there seems to be danger of the trouble appearing, and this may be judged by noting the first signs of derangement of the digestive organs. In treating a scouring calf, the first step should be to give from one to two ounces of castor oil, shaken up in milk, and when this has acted then give the formalin mixture in milk. While one teaspoonful per pound of milk is said to be the proper dose of the formalin mixture for a very young calf, as much as one tablespoonful three times daily in a little milk has been given in the case of older calves.

As for the internal administration of formalin, it is important to remember that it will not cure all cases of scours. Those due to overfeeding, irregular feeding, feeding cold milk, filthy quarters or to mechanical irritation of any kind, can be treated only by removing the cause and by the administration of a mild purgative of castor oil, say two to four tablespoonfuls, according to age. The formalin treatment is useful only when there is a germ to destroy. In case of trouble from the above causes so frequent with pail-fed calves, the following prescription is strongly recommended by a noted English breeder and farmer as a cure after the causes have been removed: Powdered chalk, 2 ounces; powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginger, ½ ounce; opium, 2 drams; peppermint water, 1 pint. Give one tablespoonful night and morning. It is best to give a dose of castor oil first, and after the oil has passed, then the cordial, which may be given for several days if the scouring continues.

### Importers Take Notice.

Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director General, advises that it has been decided to consider the issuing of permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from Great Britain and the Channel Islands on or about the 20th instant. These importations will only be permitted on the distinct understanding that importers must obtain their hay, fodder or straw, to be used on board ship, from this country, the United States, or from the farm on which the imported animals originate. In view of the fact that an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease has recently been dealt with in Ireland, no importations can be permitted from that country until the situation is satisfactory.



## THE FARM.

### Farm Engineering.

#### THE COST OF CONCRETE.

Every live farmer is planning farm improvements for the future. The limit to what he wants to do is usually determined by the cost of the improvements, but in very few cases has he had the experience necessary to estimate closely the cost of any structure. More and more he is looking to concrete as the material for permanent buildings. The cost of cement per sack or per barrel is easy to obtain, but then his task is to determine the proper proportions to use and the amount of each of the ingredients used in any building with that mixture.

It must be remembered always that the main, if not the only, reason for using sand and stone with cement is to decrease the cost of the concrete. These materials act as adulterants or filling substances to increase the bulk. Cement itself, neat cement as it is called, is far stronger when set than either a cement-sand mortar or a cement-sand-stone concrete, as shown by the following table of tests made with Portland cement.

#### TENSILE STRENGTH OF PORTLAND CEMENT MORTAR.

Material.	Age.	
	7 days.	28 days.
	lbs. per sq. in.	lbs. per sq. in.
Neat cement	450-550	550-650
Mortar:		
1 pt. cement, 2 pts. sand	200-300	300-450
1 pt. cement, 3 pts. sand	150-200	200-300

An ideal concrete is a mixture so constituted as to be absolutely non-porous. This ideal is approached by grading the sizes of the adulterant materials. The holes or spaces between the large stones are filled by the smaller gravel; the spaces in the gravel are filled with sand; the pores between the sand grains are filled with the cement particles. The cement is so very finely divided that even each tiny grain of sand is coated with it and so adheres to the neighboring grains, the whole forming a mortar which coats the stones and holds them together. The purpose, then, of the cement is to form a binding material for the more bulky substances, as well as to fill the finer pores in the aggregate.

Much study and thought has been given to this problem of proportioning the various materials to give the ideal and yet the most economical mixture. In practice it is not possible to fill all of the spaces because of the impossibility of mixing the materials perfectly and also, because of the fact that water is added to the mixture. This, when it evaporates, leaves some pores. These, of course, are partially closed by shrinkage under proper conditions.

Normally broken stone contain from 40 to 50 per cent. voids. That is, if a measure is filled with broken stone, the total volume of air spaces between the stones amounts to nearly half of the total volume of the measure, 45 per cent. being a general figure. The voids in sand and gravel run from 30 to 50 per cent., probably 40 per cent. being an average. From these considerations it has been found that, to produce one cubic yard of concrete, the amounts of materials are needed, depending on the mixture used, as given in the table below:

#### CONTENTS OF A CUBIC YARD OF CONCRETE.

Proportions by volume.	1-2-4	1-2-5	1-2½-5	1-3-6
Barrels of cement (packed)	1.46	1.25	1.20	1.00
Cubic yards of sand (loose)	.41	.35	.42	.42
Cubic yards of stone (loose)	.82	.88	.84	.84
Cost of concrete (materials)	\$4.96	\$4.45	\$4.34	\$3.84

The cost of the concrete for materials will vary slightly from place to place depending on the cost of rock, gravel, sand and cement. The variation will not be great from \$2.50 per barrel for cement, \$1.00 per cubic yard for sand, and \$1.10 per cubic yard for crushed stone. It is upon these values that the above costs are figured.

Nova Scotia.

R. P. CLARKSON.

### A Good Corn Marker.

We recently saw a very simple, yet practicable corn-marker attachment for an ordinary grain drill where it is to be used in sowing the corn in drills. Some of the drills now made have a single-board riding platform attachment at the rear. To this was fastened a two-by-four scantling, the ends projecting beyond the wheels a sufficient distance to allow of fastening markers to these ends to make marks for the wheel the next time across. The ends of the scantling were rounded and the marker attachment was simply a piece of solid material about two by six with a hole bored through one end and large enough to slip over the rounded end referred to. This may be fastened on with a small key or plug and

needs to be just long enough to reach the ground on a sufficient slant to drag easily. These are attached at either end of the two-by-four. The length of the long scantling is regulated by the width of drill used and the distance apart of the rows. Where a riding platform is not attached to the drill it would not be a very difficult task to attach the scantling without it. This simple arrangement makes it possible to mark the land so as to get all the rows straight and a uniform distance apart and does the work at the same time as the corn is being sown. Most of the corn is already planted and growing, but this is worth remembering for another year.

### Farmers' Profits.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read several articles appearing in different agricultural journals commenting on the statement on farm finances recently issued in the annual report of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture. Most of these articles lead one to think that the farmer must be in a pretty fair position financially when he is told that mortgages are decreasing steadily, and that the amount on deposit in our banks is \$600 per farm. I do not wish to appear too pessimistic, but it seems to me that with the period of prosperity that the country has enjoyed for the past decade or more farmers should have more than \$100,000,000 to their credit in the banks. It may be that they are spending a larger amount for improvements, drainage, pure-bred stock, etc., now than formerly, in which case they will probably realize much more than bank interest on their investment.

The fact that deposits range from \$700 to \$12,000 does not show very much. There may be a few individual farmers who have the latter sum to their credit; but for every fortunate individual of this kind, there are probably fifty who have no bank account whatever. I don't think that the great majority of our tenant farmers, who form from twenty to thirty per cent. of the rural population in some counties, can show a bank account of anything like \$600.

It is rather strange that whenever city people hear about farmers putting by money they jump to the conclusion that we are receiving too high prices for our produce. If you dispute their statements you hear something like the following: "Well, what's the cause of it? Farmers are getting big prices. Why can't they save money? Why don't they apply better business methods? etc., etc." Prices of millinery and other finery may soar, but you never hear that mentioned. It is always the price of food that is talked of. It seems to be the peculiar privilege of some people to hand out valuable advice in big chunks to the farmer. They always know just what he should do to increase the fertility of the farm, to double his income and a host of other things that work out better in theory than in practice. It is a comforting reflection that a lot of their well-meant advice will never hurt anyone as long as he is careful not to take too much of it.

In regard to "big profits," I would like to give you an example. My father usually turns off a number of two-year-old steers each winter. We do not pretend to keep account of the cost of feeding, but I happened to know the exact age

of one pair; so I figured out what the daily income from them was from birth until they were sold. One was one year and eleven months old, the other two years and one month. They were sold for a trifle over \$120, to pay us for our trouble of feeding, supplying all feed, stabling and pasturage and carrying all risks, we had the munificent sum of eight and one-half cents per day. Now, Mr. Editor, there are not many of those who talk of the high cost of living who, if you offered to give them the animals, would agree to supply all feed, labor and accommodation for that figure. Even this, however, was more profitable than another case I know of. A farmer fattened some steers at three years of age and his daily income was five cents.

Coming to the price of dairy products, how much profit does the average cheese factory or creamery patron make per hundred pounds of milk? Nothing startling. During the past five years we have sold our cream to the local creamery at twenty-five cents per pound of butter fat and paid for the drawing. Allowing an average test of 3.5, the farmer receives 87.5 cents per hundred pounds. We have weighed the milk from our herd for a few years and the average was

nearly 6,000 pounds per cow. This means an income of \$52.50. Valuing feed and care at \$40.00 per year, I don't think a man would need to stay awake many nights wondering how he would spend the profits. Doubtless other lines of produce pay better, but there is not time to discuss them here.

For my part, I do not believe that there are a dozen farmers in this county that receive decent wages, interest on their investments and allow for the wear and tear of buildings and implements. It is quite probable that many of our business men in towns and cities are doing no better. If the farmer, the business man and the worker each claims that he is not receiving sufficient remuneration, and the production of wealth goes steadily on, where on earth is it all going to? A good many people would like an explanation.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

C. S. BROWN

### Mixing Fertilizers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest the various articles on this question since Mr. Hunter started the ball rolling a few weeks ago.

Until R. Austin, District Representative, at Welland, replied in your issue of April 28rd giving full particulars re the experiment conducted, your readers had very little information, but it is quite easy to draw conclusions after reading Mr. Austin's letter.

I have also read with considerable astonishment the letter of R. Innes, of Toronto. I am surprised that a graduate of the O. A. C., which fact Mr. Innes wishes particularly to impress upon "James Hunter"—would insult a man by telling him that he didn't know what he was talking about because his views on the fertilizer question didn't agree with Mr. Innes', if, however, this is the correct method of reckoning it will be quite in order for me to return the compliment to Mr. Innes, as I am, before I get through with this article, going to quote men whose views on the fertilizer question can not very well be disputed, and yet they are entirely opposite to those held by Mr. Innes, that is if I understand his views.

Let us examine this experiment conducted by Mr. Barron, of Font Hill, and Mr. Chrysler, of Allanburg. The soil in the one case was sandy loam in the other clay loam; in the natural order of things we would expect the clay loam to be the more fertile. To make conditions still more unequal the previous cropping on the sandy soil was timothy hay, while the clay loam for several years was in alfalfa—the one crop, timothy, a soil robber, the other a soil builder. Did anybody ever see a poor crop grow on land plowed out of alfalfa sod? I don't think so. As to the fertilizer applied in these two cases. In the first place Mr. Barron made a mistake by applying basic slag on sandy soil. The phosphoric acid in slag is not water soluble but requires the action of organic acids to liberate it, which in all probability were not present in the sandy loam. Basic slag should only be applied on clay or peaty soil, and applied in the fall or very early spring. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that Mr. Barron's crop of potatoes got absolutely no benefit from the basic slag. What Mr. Barron should have applied was acid phosphate. As to the rest of the fertilizers used by Mr. Barron, viz., potash and nitrate of soda, comment is unnecessary. In regard to the fertilizers used by Mr. Chrysler, which was factory-mixed, I have nothing to say either for or against it, except that it would be absurd to say that the difference in the results obtained in this experiment was in the slightest degree owing to the application of a factory-mixed fertilizer in preference to a home-mixed.

Now, in regard to home mixing versus factory mixing, Mr. Innes says, "I am confident that it does not pay one farmer with the average farmer's knowledge of chemistry to try to assemble the proper fertilizer ingredients and mix two or three tons." Lack of the knowledge of chemistry is no doubt responsible for the large number of farmers who are using factory-mixed fertilizers in preference to home-mixed, but they are acquiring all this knowledge that is necessary for home mixing very rapidly, and I can not see any reason why a farmer with ordinary intelligence could not mix a fertilizer for his particular crop and soil conditions a great deal better than some one in a factory not acquainted with the conditions. Firms dealing in fertilizers publish an abundance of literature—which any one can have for the asking—brim full of valuable information relative to the whole fertilizer question, and dealing very minutely on how to home-mix fertilizers.

Mr. Innes says further, that "Home-mixing is an absolute impossibility in order to secure the best results, and when farmers learn this to their entire satisfaction it will be better for the agricultural interests of the country." It certainly would be better for the agricultural industry of making fertilizer, but not for



the pockets of the farmers. In this connection I will quote no less an authority than R. Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

In bulletin 153, page 13, he says on Home Mixing of Fertilizers, "Reference to the bulletins of the Dominion Inland Revenue Department shows that there are a great number of brands of fertilizers on the market which are specially recommended for certain crops. These mixtures may or may not suit the conditions of the soil and the needs of the crop. Un-

fortunately the tendency is for the farmer to buy these mixtures, but, as they understand the true principles of fertilization, the tendency will be to buy the simple substance as nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, and superphosphate or basic slag, which are not so hard to understand, to make up the deficiency of the soil or to supply the needs of the crop. Or they may buy these high-grade materials of known quality and prepare their own mixtures. It may often occur that home mixtures of fertilizers can be made which will better meet the requirements of the

particular soils and crops under cultivation than any mixture that can be procured on the market. Reliable authorities have estimated that the charge of the manufacturers and dealers for mixing and bagging are on the average \$8.50 per ton. It is evident that this, together with the extra freight on and cost of handling the make-weight substances commonly added would leave a fair margin to pay for labor involved in making the mixtures at home."

Lambton Co., Ont.

A. E. WARK.

## How Do You Make Good Hay?

### CUT EARLY.

All things considered the hay crop is one of the most important crops on the farm, and should be handled just as carefully with a view to producing the very highest quality as the fruit grower handles the tenderest of his fruits. Haymaking is not the heavy job it once was, and with modern implements, machines and hay tools there is no reason why the greater portion of the hay crop, provided the weather is not too catchy should not be harvested in prime condition. Through late cutting, careless handling and the allowing of meadows to be seeded down for too long a time, much of the hay which goes on the market, or which is fed to the farm stock grades far below number one. Cutting at the proper time and curing well before placing in the mow means a good deal in an average season in Ontario. Clover cutting is usually commenced somewhere around the 20th of June, but the time must be fixed by the condition in which the hay is, and red clover should be cut about the time it is all pretty well in bloom, or if a large area of it is to be harvested perhaps cutting should be started a little previous to this. Early cutting, provided good weather is had for housing the crop, almost invariably results in far better hay than where the bloom on the clover is allowed to brown before the mower is put to work. Alfalfa, of course, should be cut as the first flowers begin to open. Timothy comes on later, but should not be left to anything like the degree of ripeness in which it is often found when being harvested. Some very successful growers like to cut their timothy just after the first bloom, as it is known to farmers, falls from the grass. If cut earlier than this many of the weaker plants will not be developed sufficiently, if cut very much later or a considerable time after the second bloom has fallen the hardier, more forward portion of the timothy will have gone to seed and become dry, coarse and unpalatable.

The importance of early cutting cannot be too thoroughly impressed upon farmers generally. It is one of the mainstays of first-class hay. We have seen many a fine crop greatly deteriorated in feeding value by being allowed to stand on into July in dry, hot weather and ripening up considerably before being cut.

Haying is not the strenuous work it was a few years ago. With the loader and hay forks or slings much of the heavy pitching has been taken off the shoulders of the man on the farm considerably to his advantage, as the new process is besides being much more easily done, considerably quicker and saves time and labor, which is so scarce at the present stage of the country's development.

### THE TEDDER USEFUL.

An implement which is not in general use but one which the farmer can scarcely afford to dispense with, especially where heavy crops of alfalfa, red clover or even timothy cut in the early stages are grown; is the tedder. This is one of the greatest aids to curing hay cut fairly green. Many successful growers start the tedder going in the morning after cutting a strip of hay, follow this with another tedding in the afternoon, after which if the weather is good raking may be done. The stirring up of the new-mown grass gives the air a chance to circulate through it and hastens curing. It is a great help in many cases where the hay is cut green and would not be ready to rake by evening, and if left in the swath a heavy dew might bleach the top of the swath which had been made, by receiving the direct rays of the sun. Allowing hay to remain in the swath over night should be avoided as much as possible, and here is where the tedder may be worked to good advantage.

This implement is also valuable in shaking out hay after a rain. If some of the cutting chances to get wet in the swath, windrow, or even in the coil, keep the tedder going almost continuously after the sun comes out. This soon dries the hay and prevents it bleaching to the same extent which would be the case if it were left undisturbed a sufficient time to get dry and cured enough to place in the mow or stack. The tedder is, we believe, very valuable, and many farmers who shake the hay out with forks in the old way could profitably make use of this implement.

### THE LOADER.

Most of the largest hay growers make use of the loader, and with it for best results the side-delivery rake is recommended. It is possible to use the ordinary dump rake and follow with the loader, provided the man on the rake understands his business and keeps the windrows small enough for the loader to work satisfactorily. Where a very heavy crop of hay is being harvested it is sometimes difficult to regulate the size of the windrows properly, and where these

they can make better hay by coiling it than by drawing it out of the windrows as it is generally done where the loader is used, and where the weather is catchy, showers occurring frequently, there is no doubt but that coiling is the safer plan. Hay that is cut in the morning, tedded in the morning and again in the afternoon, and raked into small windrows toward evening is generally, provided it is a good hay-making day with a strong sun and a good breeze, ready to coil the last thing in the evening of that day.

If the weather is fine and the crop fairly heavy it is best to leave such hay in the coil all day, the following day, and it should be ready to haul the day after. If the hay is thin on the ground and the coils are put up small, it is very often possible by throwing the tops off of them to draw the hay on the afternoon of the next day after cutting. Where the loader is not used there is no call for a side-delivery rake. The use of the one without the other is not considered by some haymakers to be practicable, although the rake may be used to

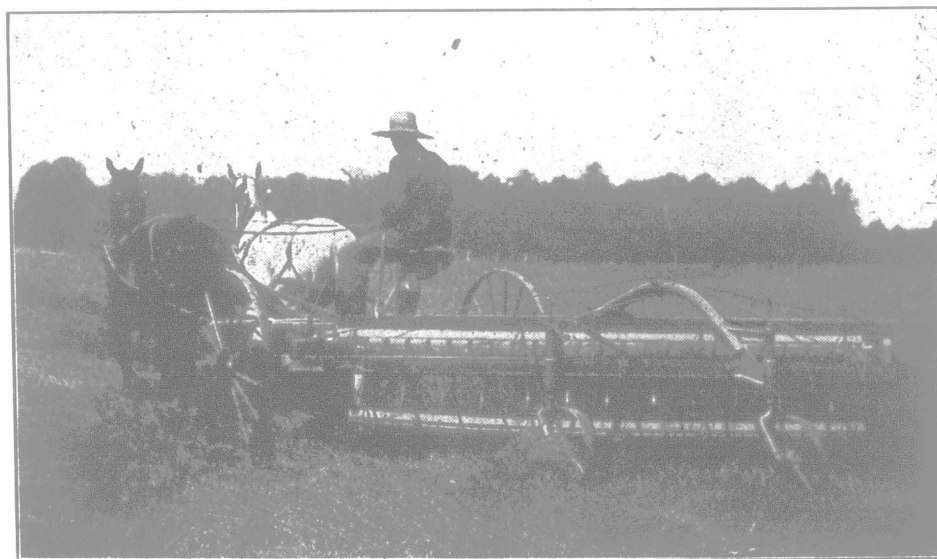


A Tedder Hastens Curing.

get too heavy the loader is somewhat over-taxed in elevating the hay, and the men on the load can scarcely handle it as fast as it comes to them. A side-delivery rake may be used to good advantage in very heavy crops of clover or other hay, making the windrows about the right size for the loader and doing good work. Some claim that it is almost as good as the tedder for loosening up the hay and allowing the air to circulate through it. It does not seem to have the same tendency to pull the hay into a tight wad as does the ordinary dump rake, especially where the latter is held down closely and the

very good advantage in heavy crops. Where the loader is used where the hay has been in coil it means considerable extra labor. The hay must be coiled and must be spread out again in order that the loader works properly. Many still hold, notwithstanding the favor in which the loader and the side-delivery rake are held, that the best clover hay cannot be made unless coiled. We agree that the very best hay is often made by coiling, but we have seen some excellent hay cured and harvested with the loader. A great deal depends upon the curing, and this depends upon the weather. If the

weather is fine and the crop just ready for cutting it is cut in the morning, tedded twice as previously mentioned, and raked that night, such hay should be in pretty good condition to go into the barn the following afternoon, and being in the windrow the dew, unless it is very heavy, has little chance to cause any considerable bleaching of the crop. Where there is only a small acreage of hay grown on the farm it would scarcely be advisable to buy a side-delivery rake and a hay loader, as haying is not generally a long job and not as costly as some people believe. With a hay fork or slings to unload two or three men can soon harvest the hay crop of the average Ontario farm. We would like, however, to see a far wider use of the tedder. It is not an expensive implement, but it is one which we do not believe that any grower of good crops of alfalfa, clover or even timothy hay can afford to do without.



The Side-delivery Rake.

Almost essential where loaders are used.

hay pulled into large rows. Accordingly where a great deal of hay is grown and time is precious, the side-delivery rake is considered by a good many growers as almost essential to greatest success.

There still exists some difference of opinion on the loader, but it has fully demonstrated that it is practicable, efficient and a great labor and time saver, and has a permanent place on the largest hay-growing farms in the country. A good many farmers, however, still believe that

HAY FORKS AND SLINGS.  
Of all the labor-saving devices the hay fork



and necessary car and track is the greatest labor saver. It is much harder work to pitch hay off a load than it is to pitch it out of the coil in the field, but thanks to modern hay tools it is no longer necessary to greatly fatigue oneself in removing the hay from the wagon and placing it back in the far end of the loft. Good big loads may be unloaded at from four to five lifts with a fork if they are properly put on and the man who loads the fork understands his business. Anywhere from five to ten minutes is sufficient time to dump the largest load and have it mowed away unless, of course, the mow is getting filled up or something goes wrong with the outfit. Slings do the work just as well as the fork, in fact they do a cleaner job, but where the mows are filling up it is a little more difficult for the man pulling back the car when he has to pull the ropes out from under heavy bundles, in fact, it is necessary to have a man in the mow to pull these out. Of course, as a general thing, one or two men are kept in the barn while unloading is in progress to level the hay and get it back to place. No matter how small an acreage of hay a farmer grows he cannot afford to do without the hay tools consisting of the track, car, fork and slings, as the slings come in very handy for grain harvest, saving a lot of up-hill work in filling the top of the barn.

**KILL WEEDS AND ADVANCE FARM WORK,**

There are many reasons why hay should be cut early. Weeds are kept back by this process. If the hay is allowed to mature too much weeds also ripen seed, and it is no easy matter, especially in a meadow that is down for sometime to get rid of many of our noxious pests, once these have gained a foothold. Early cutting gets rid of countless numbers of these pests. It is well also that hay should be removed out of the way of the other farm work. If delayed too long harvesting comes on, and it is not an easy matter to catch up with farm work once it has got the better of the men. Then again, especially with clover crops, it is important that the first cutting should be removed early as the second growth comes on and may be cut for hay or seed. If it is left for the latter purpose it is absolutely necessary that the first cutting be made early. Even with timothy it is well to cut early, because the aftermath on a good timothy meadow, cut early enough to get the advantage of the early summer rains, is of far more value, considered from a pasturage standpoint or from the standpoint of the land, but the greatest reason for cutting early is the quality of the product. The clover crop contains its greatest nutritive value when shortly past the full bloom, but if all the crop is left until this stage much of it gets too ripe, and the loss from over-ripening is much greater than that from cutting a few days before the plant has reached its best.

Alfalfa is, according to the best information, at its best when about one-tenth in bloom. This means that it should be cut when the first bloom is noticed by the average man, and, as previously stated, timothy should be cut a little while after the first bloom has fallen, or at least not later than the time the second bloom falls. We have said a good deal in praise of the tedder, but it should be used with discretion. There is a right and a wrong time to work it, and the best time is soon after the hay has been cut and has fallen into the tight swath. The greatest value of the tedder is to shake up this swath. Dry hay should not be tedded as many of the leaves break off and loss of leaves is most serious, because green leaves are most effective in evaporating sap, and besides this they are of great feeding value.

**HAY TOO VALUABLE FOR CARELESSNESS.**

Because hay is generally considered a coarse crop on the farm is no reason why it should not be handled carefully. If it is decided to coil the hay this process should be done right, as there is very little use of piling it up into open, loose, flat-topped piles, real receptacles for whatever rain may chance to fall before the coils are harvested. Start the bottom of the coil small and be careful to keep the forkfuls placed directly on top of each other and top out the coil, which in reality should be a miniature stack, as carefully as if it were a stack to stand all winter in the field. A coil is of very little use unless it will turn rain. Of course, small coils cannot be expected to turn off a two or three days' rain as sometimes occurs early in the haying season, but thunder showers or passing local showers will do little damage if the hay is properly coiled. The hay loader is in greatest favor for timothy hay, but it can be used to good advantage with clover.

It is not the number of loads of hay that really counts in the end, but rather the quality of that hay. One load of well-cured, green, fragrant hay is worth two loads of over-ripe or partially-bleached roughage.

**A PLATFORM RACK.**

Where the loader is used the work on the load may be made much easier, in fact one man can do the loading with the help of a boy to drive the horses, by building a platform on the rack.



**A Loader Saves Time.**

With a sliding platform a man and a boy can handle the hay from the loader (see article).

This platform is one-half the length of the rack, and is placed on rollers or wheels. With it one-half of the rack or that part covered by this platform is loaded at once, the hay being delivered right into it, requires much less moving than where it is spread over the entire wagon. As soon as the platform half is loaded it is drawn up to the front of the wagon, and the back half of the rack is loaded in the same manner. This is a simple device and saves a great deal of labor.

Good hay is an important feed. It saves bran, grain, and millfeed. Make it by the best known process; make it early; cure it well; harvest it quickly, and feed in smaller quantity than would be necessary with poor-quality hay.

The West is a great country. We have all heard the stories that one never feels the cold out there, and most of us have heard that the heat is not at all oppressive, both conditions it is said being due to the dryness of the atmosphere, but when a man comes along and says that it rains all the time in British Columbia, and you never get wet we are convinced that it is really a great country.



**The Hay Fork is the Greatest Help.**

Four or five lifts should take off the load.

**A New Remedy for Grasshoppers.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the last few years in the South-western part of the United States, where grasshoppers do much injury to crops almost every year, Entomologists have been striving to discover some cheap and effective remedy for these insects. It seems that at last they have succeeded. The remedy is as follows:-

**FORMULA RECOMMENDED.**

- Bran ..... 20 lbs.
- Paris Green ..... 1 lb.
- Syrup or Molasses ..... 2 qts.
- Lemons ..... 3 fruits.
- Water, about ..... 2½ gals.

**METHOD OF PREPARATION.**

Mix the bran and Paris green thoroughly in a wash-tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the lemons into the water and add the peel and pulp after first chopping them up very fine or running them through the meat chopper with the finest-cutting knife. Pour the syrup into the water and stir till all of it is thoroughly dissolved. Just before using, moisten the bran and Paris green thoroughly with the water containing the lemons and syrup as described above. It is not advisable to make the bran sloppy, but merely to moisten it well so that it will be flavored by the lemons and sweetened water, and will hold the Paris green in every particle. A sloppy mixture cannot be easily scattered broadcast.

**TIME AND METHOD OF APPLYING.**

As soon as it is clear that the grasshoppers are going to be sufficiently abundant to cause considerable injury to the various kinds of crops the mixture should be applied in the fields where they are feeding. Usually this time will not be until the alfalfa and clover are cut for hay. If small strips, a yard or two wide, of these crops are left here and there in the fields the grasshoppers will collect in them in great numbers to feed and can then more easily be destroyed by merely scattering the bran in these strips. However, whole fields may be treated and the mixture should be scattered wherever the insects are at all numerous.



The proper time of the day to apply this poisoned substance is in the early morning, between 5.00 and about 6.30. The reason for this is that at this time the mixture takes a longer time to dry out than when the sun is higher. Once it is dry it loses nearly all its attractiveness to the grasshoppers. Moreover, these insects in the early morning are hungry and feed more greedily upon it than at most other times of the day.

The amount mentioned in the above formula is sufficient for four acres; so that one acre requires only 5 lbs. of bran with the proper proportions of syrup, lemons, water and Paris green. It is clear therefore, that it must be scattered by hand very thinly over the land. By this broadcasting so little falls in a place that neither poultry nor wild birds are said to be injured. A single small particle is, however, plenty to kill any grasshopper.

#### NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND COST.

A single application will, according to the work of Professors Dean and Hunter, of Kansas, kill in two days from 40 to about 80 per cent. A second application about two or three days later almost annihilates the pest.

The cost of one application for an acre will not usually exceed about 25 cents for the material. So that this is certainly a very cheap remedy.

#### RESULTS IN KANSAS IN 1913.

The grasshoppers last year in many parts of Kansas became so numerous that the county councils of twelve different counties, at the suggestion of the State Entomologists proclaimed a day in July, known as "Grasshopper Day" in which every farmer should join in using this remedy in the early morning on his infested fields. Printed directions were sent to everyone and the county councils or commissioners supplied the materials for this occasion free of charge. A splendid response was given by almost every farmer and at the end of two days it was seen that the great majority of the grasshoppers had been killed. Wherever necessary a second application was made. As a result of these measures the crops that would otherwise have been ruined were saved.

After reading of this work in Kansas, the writer who is acquainted with both Prof. Hunter and Prof. Dean of that State and who considers them both able and reliable men, deemed it advisable to send this article to "The Farmer's Advocate" in order that the farmers of Ontario might be able, whenever they felt it necessary, to use this remedy. It should give as good results here as in Kansas. It is so cheap that no risk is run in testing it. Those who find it satisfactory should state the fact through "The Advocate" and thereby encourage others. The writer intends testing it himself as soon as opportunity permits.

O.A.C., Guelph. L. CAESAR.

#### Ensiling Sorghum.

A correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate," W. H. Walper, of Huron Co., Ont., reports very good success in growing sorghum. The crop requires a rich soil and yields best on black loamy soil. It also does fairly well on sandy loam. Where the land is rather cold-bottomed, corn will yield better than sorghum. Mr. Walper ensiled his sorghum and found that it sours a good deal more than corn in the silo, but the cattle seemed to relish it and thrived very well on it, but the feeder must be careful not to feed too heavily on it. He advises those who wish to try it to cut a little and put it in the top of the silo. It should also be allowed to ripen well before ensiling.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Highest-Priced Calf.

Illustrated on this page is the calf King Segis Pontiac Chicago, the highest-priced calf ever sold. He may be dear veal at the \$114.28 per pound which he brought, but at the total \$20,000 purchase price he may be cheap for breeding purposes. He is out of the champion cow Johanna De Kol Van Beers, with a record of 10,498 pounds of milk and 541 pounds of butter in 120 days, and was sired by the noted King Segis Pontiac. He was three and one-half months old when purchased by Spencer Otis Sr., Spencer Otis Jr., Geo. E. Van Hagen, and H. Stillson Hart, Barrington, Ill.

### Application of Milk Tests,

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A special characteristic of modern scientific achievements is their practicality. Scientists are vying with each other in their endeavors to turn their scientific knowledge to the use of mankind. The telephone, wireless telegraphy, and long-distance transmission of electric power are examples of this tendency. A modern writer on farm economics says: "There is a philosophy, to which the student of economics ought easily to incline, which regards this task of subduing the earth and making it a better and more comfortable home for himself as the first and greatest duty of man on earth. This philosophy would test the soundness of all conduct, of all social institutions, and even of all moral codes by this question: Do they help in the great task which the human race has, before it, or do they hinder? If they help, they are good and sound. If they hinder, they are unsound and bad."

Judged by the foregoing standard, we may say of nearly all milk tests that they are sound in principle, because their primary object is the betterment of man's position upon the earth, although in some cases, unscrupulous persons have used them to the disadvantage of the ignorant members of society. We may well say with the poet,

"Let knowledge grow from more to more," until all dairy farmers shall have a thorough knowledge of the various tests now offered to them, in order that they may select those cows which will most nearly meet the requirements on individual farms. After all, testing problems, as related to cows, resolve themselves into a

breeds, as a whole, approach the maximum percentage, or highest fat limit, the more difficult to obtain further improvement. This is why breeds like the Jersey and Guernsey, which have reached the maximum upward limit, or nearly so, have not responded so readily, if at all, to man's efforts to "breed fat into milk"—it was already there, and hence efforts for improvement in these breeds have been chiefly along the line of increased quantity of milk. On the other hand, breeds like the Holstein and Ayrshire have responded best to efforts for increasing the percentage of fat in milk, hence we are safe in concluding that the average milk from cows belonging to these breeds has increased in fat percentage at least one-half of one per cent. during the past twenty years.

A very interesting question has arisen since the advent of casein and casein-fat tests. Can the percentage of casein in cow's milk be also increased? The average percentage of casein in cheese-factory milks as determined from about 15,000 tests made at representative factories throughout the Province of Ontario in the years 1911 and 1912, indicate that the milks from which cheese was being made in those years averaged about 2.2 per cent. casein, as compared with 3.5 per cent. fat. Tests made at the O. A. C. Dairy Department of milks delivered by patrons living near the college, and also of milks from representatives of three breeds of dairy cattle (Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey) indicate that milk from these sources seldom tests over 2.5 per cent. casein, and averages from 2.2 to 2.3 per cent. This seems low. Can it be raised to correspond more closely with that of the fat percentage? This is a most interesting scientific, and also a very important practical question. If the percentage of casein in cow's

milk can be increased to say three per cent., it means a great increase in the yield of cheese made at cheeseries, and also an increased food value, because the casein is representative of that group of valuable food compounds known as "protein" or "muscle-formers,"—the most expensive and the most valuable of all classes of foods required for sustaining the human body. Some very recent investigations on "protein-free milk" fed to rats indicated that they "sooner or later ceased to grow," but that they "recovered and resumed their natural rate of growth" when fed "unsalted butter." The authors of these experiments seem to argue that the "butter-fat which represents the product of



King Segis Pontiac Chicago.

The highest-priced calf ever sold, \$20,000 being the sale price.

study of individual animals on one's own farm.

If it is the owner's wish to obtain a herd of cows which produce "high-testing" milk in fat, then he should select those animals which by the Babcock, or some other reliable milk-fat test, yield milk containing a high percentage of fat, though it is well to bear in mind that two factors enter into the question of total milk-fat produced in one year or during a series of years. These factors are, weight of milk and "test," or percentage of fat. An example will make this plain. One cow gives 4,000 lbs. milk testing five per cent. fat. The total lbs. fat are,  $4,000 \times 5 \div 100 = 200$ . The pounds of milk serum (skim milk) are,  $4,000 - 200 = 3,800$ . Another cow gives 8,000 lbs. milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat. The total lbs. milk-fat are,  $8,000 \times 3.5 \div 100 = 280$ .  $8,000 - 280 = 7,720$  lbs. milk-serum. We see that the second cow is a more profitable cow than the first. Assuming that feed costs and labor are similar in each case.

Experience has shown during the past twenty-four years that it is possible to increase the percentage of fat in cow's milk by a system of selection, particularly among those animals where the percentage of fat in the milk was comparatively low. Among the "high-testing" breeds we may say that there has been little or no increase, showing that there is a natural limit in the percentage of fat in milk, lying, as a rule, somewhere between 3 and 4 per cent. fat. It was natural to expect greatest response in this upward fat direction from the "low-testing" animals or breeds. The nearer that individual or

metabolic activity and synthesis on the part of the cells of the mammary gland," may be able to take the place of protein or nitrogen-carrying substances as animal food. Others explain this and similar phenomena by assuming the presence of substances to which the term "vitamins" has been applied. We may be on the eve of important discoveries in animal and human nutrition, but in the meantime it would be well to cling to the scientific and practical belief that animals of all kinds must have protein substances in order to thrive, and that these are cheaply supplied in milk and cheese. If by a system of breeding and selection of cows we can increase the percentage of casein in milk from 2.2 to 3.2, the time and effort spent on the evolution of casein, and casein-fat tests will have been time and money well spent.

In co-operative dairies the Babcock and Gerber tests have already proved themselves extremely useful in apportioning dividends on a milk-fat basis which is a sound one for creameries and for the purchase of cream. At cheeseries all are not agreed as to the value of milk-fat tests. In fact, a very sharp division has manifested itself on this question, both among scientific and practical men. Until these divisions become reconciled, the "man-on-the-street" and the "man-on-the-farm" are inclined to stand aloof and wait until these two parties come to an understanding in their beliefs and teachings. This is an example of practice waiting on science to make a move. The former has virtually said to the



latter, "your next move." The writer believes that move will be the adoption of a casein-fat test which will unite these two parties. A number of the "fat" school have said, "show us a practicable casein test which can be used separate from or in conjunction with a fat test, and we will accept the proposition."

Bulletin No. 197, published by the Wisconsin Station, in July, 1910, just twenty years after the publication of the bulletin giving an outline of the Babcock milk-fat test, says under the heading "Digest": "The value of milk for cheese making should be based upon the content of both fat and casein. . . . Upon the basis of these tests (Babcock and Hart) an allowance of equal values for fat and casein is a just method of payment."

This bulletin is written by Drs. Babcock and Hart, and Prof. Parrington. Coming as it does from these well-known authorities, and sponsored as it is by this excellent experiment station, it ought to settle the matter in the minds of the doubting Thomases as to the correct basis upon which to divide proceeds of sales of cheese among patrons of cheeseries.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

## THE APIARY.

### Bees Winter With Lightest Loss in Years.

The Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of agriculture has summarized the reports from one thousand one hundred and fifty individual beekeepers throughout Ontario, and declares a loss of colonies amounting to only 7 1/2 per cent. This summary was arranged by Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, from replies received during the month of May.

The winter loss of 7 1/2 per cent. is the lightest for several years. In 1913 it amounted to eleven per cent.; in 1912, fifteen per cent., and in 1911, fourteen per cent. What losses there were during the past winter were due principally to starvation, caused by lack of sufficient feed in the hives. The total number of colonies reported in the fall of 1913 was 41,318, and in May, 1914, 38,222, being an average, in the spring count, of thirty-three colonies for each beekeeper reporting. So far as the bees are concerned the prospects for a good honey crop this season are gratifying, but clover is none too good in some districts, and there is no other crop so dependent upon weather conditions from day to day throughout the harvest time as is that of honey. The secretion of nectar in the flowers may be checked by sudden changes, and not until the season is well advanced will reports convey any definite estimate of production.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Explaining Re-loading of Spray Tanks.

Lest some of our readers might be confused over the manner of filling spray tanks on the Lynndale Farms described in our last week's issue, we may say that the second illustration was not clearly explained.

When the spraying outfit is spraying some distance from the mixing tank, the spray material is drawn from this mixing station to the spray outfit in the orchard with an ordinary tank mounted on a wagon and reloaded to the spray outfit in the orchard. This second illustration showed this operation of loading from one tank to the other in the orchard, so that no time is lost by the valuable spray outfit travelling back and forth long distances for the purpose of filling. There are two of these mixing stations on the property;—at the second one, water is elevated from a deep well to the mixing platform by windmill or gasoline engine, and there are four re-loading stations in the orchards, so situated that the spray outfits never have to travel far to be loaded, no matter at what part of the property they may be working. A four-inch pipe is used to run the water from one tank to another.

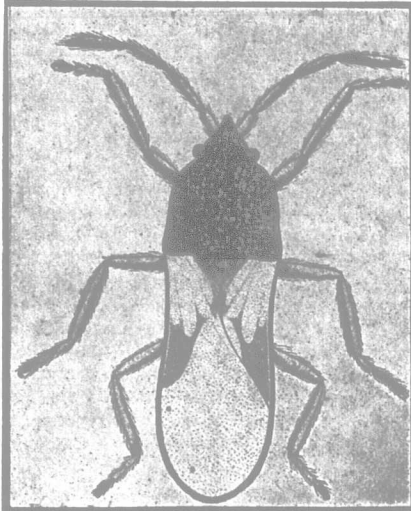
The estimate on the crop of strawberries as given in the previous write-up was for eight acres instead of ten, the plants from two acres having been removed for new plantations and for sale.

With the rye a great deal of vetch is sown to be plowed down. It is worth anyone's time to see this farm.

### An Insect that Threatens Meadows and Grain Fields.

Certain sections of the United States have suffered severely from the ravages of the Chinch Bug, and it has been estimated that in Illinois and other States the loss has amounted from twenty to one hundred millions of dollars in a single season. So far Canada has been happily free from its depredations owing to the winters and unfavorable climatic conditions during the breeding season. However, a few sections have reported dangerous numbers of this pest and these come more particularly from Middlesex County, in Ontario.

The insect itself requires several changes to complete its life history, but in the adult form, H. F. Hudson, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, describes it as elongate-oval with broadly-rounded ends. It measures about three-twentieths of an inch in length, its width being one-quarter of the length. The head and thorax are black, the entire surface except the wings minutely hairy. The wing covers are white with a triangular black scutellum between them in front, the whitish area



The Adult Chinch Bug.

From Entomological Circular No. 3.

giving it the form of the letter "X". The adult female will lay in the vicinity of 100 eggs during the season of ovi-position. The young hatch out and establish themselves on the growing plants, and do the greatest injury by sucking the sap juices from the tender rootlets. They will often destroy fields of corn by sapping the brace roots of the plant, thus weakening it and causing it to fall.

Dry land is more subject to infestation and seasons noted for their absence of precipitation are more often accompanied by heavy injury. It is usually in pasture fields or in fields near to unploughed land that the worst injury results, and methods of control must be based upon the habits and characteristics of the insect. Where a cultivated field lies in proximity to pasture land or wood land it might be wise to cultivate a strip of land on the outside of the field. This could be plowed down and rolled after the eggs had been laid and the young hatched, thus destroying them before injury results.

## POULTRY.

### Room at the Top.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will the poultry industry be overdone? This question is doubtless asked as a result of the great rush from all classes into the industry on a small or large scale. It is a popular business to-day, and men and women, both rich and poor are entering it for various reasons, some for money, some for health, some for novelty, some because others are, and some at least to a certain degree for the love of the business itself. And of all the people we see working in this business, how many know where they stand? When we consider that poultry is raised, we may say on all farms we realize how many people call themselves poultry raisers. How many can answer accurately when asked How many hens do you keep? How many eggs did you gather last year? How many did you sell? What did it cost to feed your hens? What was your profit? Do you know which are your best layers? Very few indeed. Some can answer as to what value they sold, few go further, therefore having little or no idea whether they lost or gained.

Not long ago I heard a man say quite

proudly that he had sold \$225.00 worth of eggs last year. Just a few minutes before he had said he had 250 hens. Not \$1.00 to a hen. It has been proved on experimental farms, hens cannot be fed to good advantage for less than \$1.15. So where was this man's gain. It is argued by some that if hens just gather their living or cows pasture upon the road-side all summer that what they make is all gain. This we must allow to be a fact, but if we invest nothing and make 50c, have we as much gain as when we invest \$1.00 and make \$2.00? Simple as this seems it is difficult to make some people see it. Of this we feel sure from what we see as we drive through the country. Not merely because it is my own opinion from experience that the majority know very little of how their poultry accounts stand that I presume to make these statements, but these facts were learned from a census taker.

I read recently in an article bearing on poultry these words: "There is always room at the top for the crowd is at the bottom." This makes one think that the only way to make one's work satisfactory in every respect is to stand high on the ladder. On observation we notice that no matter how overdone any trade may be or how overcrowded any profession, there is still room at the top and those few who excel remain uninjured. There will always be room at the top for the one who can make a success of a flock of twenty-five hens or the one who can make a success of a flock of one thousand. Is not poultry-keeping too often only something attached to a larger business and little or no thought given to it as one requiring daily attention to details or as anything in the least scientific?

When we consider that clever men have spent very many of their best years in study and experiments, and now frankly admit that there is still much more to be learned, and that they do not as yet see the possibilities of the great business, is it anything at which to wonder that so many people know very little about it.

If in the business in a small way, one must give sufficient time to do the work thoroughly, or if on a very large scale, from five hundred birds up, one's whole time may be devoted to it or it will be a partial or total failure. One must like the work as a man in a responsible position in his country was once heard to say, sufficiently well to stand by it every day. One's heart must be in the work and a constant and careful study made. It means more earnest attention to them. Even the buying of expensive fowls and the placing of them in elaborate houses and the engaging of an experienced man to care for them does not always ensure success. I had the pleasure a few years ago of being shown through a most complete row of hen-houses, built and owned by a man of vast wealth, where the equipment of the entire farm far surpassed anything else I have ever seen. It was truly a grand sight. A man had been engaged to care for this branch of the farm work, solely. Not long afterwards I heard the result, was failure and disease.

The chances are indeed few, that any of us who read these pages from week to week will live, to see the last of poultry-raising as an industry in Canada. It is as certain a business as any other, and more so than many.

If, as we believe life is too short to learn all there is to be learned of any one profession or calling, how can those who enter it only for a short time, because it may be a fad, hope for real success? There is a large class of people who enter first one kind of work and then another, staying scarcely long enough to learn its first principles and many of these are raising poultry to-day on account of its being extremely fashionable and popular, only to be gone to-morrow, leaving the steadier class to work their way up using each new experience as a rung in the ladder, firmly believing there will always be room at the top.

Durham Co., Ont.

M. H.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### York County Prospects Bright.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Crops, as a whole, never looked better in this part of the Province than they are looking at this present hour. The condition of the land during the seeding was ideal. The land had sufficient moisture for germinating the grain. This was followed by fine cool days that insured an unusually fine root system. There were no frosts to do any damage. The rains of early June brought the grain to a point where it covered the ground and now the field crops are looking their very best. The roots have done splendidly. There was a prolific showing of blossom of all kinds in weather that was free from extremes of heat or cold or moisture. Every fruit tree was, during blossom time alive with bees. Fruit has



set well and an abundance may be looked for from the orchards. One drawback has been the multitude of caterpillars that have been very much in evidence. Many farmers have been out after these pests with torch or pruning knife, but there are others who seem dead to the menace that is pursuing them. Worst of all, there are thousands of roadside trees that have been literally covered with this scourge but which have been neglected. This seems to be a big mistake. Surely there is authority somewhere to determine that these roadside pests shall be exterminated.

W. D.

### The Ormstown Sale.

The third annual sale, held under the auspices of the Live-stock Breeders' Association of the district of Beauharnois, at Ormstown, Que., on June 5th, drew a large crowd of interested breeders from both sides of the line. The cattle offered were a strictly high-class lot, and the prices obtained showed a fairly high average. Several of the animals catalogued were not sold. The following is a list of those selling for \$100 or over, with their purchasers:

Glenhurst Pippin, Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue	\$215.00
Lessenessock Flossie, Donald Cumming, Lancaster	195.00
Barcheskie Lily 13th, D. Cumming	200.00
Muirlaught-Nell, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.	110.00
Kirkland Nelly Bly Imp., D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.	125.00
Burnside Diana, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que.	355.00
Minnie of Maple Farm, S. L. Stewart, Newburg, N. Y.	175.00
Sunnyside Bell 2nd, S. L. Stewart	160.00
Ayrmont Carsegowan, Jas. Boden, Danville, Que.	150.00
Ayrmont Drumsue, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.	115.00
Ayrmont Southwick, Dr. Forrest, Montreal, Que.	125.00
Nellie, Chas. Moe, Ormstown, Que.	145.00
Auchenloigh Lily, D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.	350.00
Burnside Lady Pearl 9th, W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg, Que.	130.00
Burnside Maggie Finlaystone 4th, W. F. Kay	210.00
Maple Valley Jean, S. L. Stewart, Newburg, N. Y.	300.00
Picken's Preston, Dr. Forrest, Montreal, Que.	225.00
Nelly of Covey Hill, Jas. Bodin, Danville, Edgewood Lovely 1st, S. L. Stewart, Newburg, N. Y.	210.00
Sunnyside Lottie 2nd, Jas. Bodin, Danville	150.00
Ravensdale Carrie, D. T. Ness	150.00
Ravensdale Elizabeth, D. T. Ness	100.00
Pearl 2nd of Fieldhouse, S. L. Stewart, Newburg	135.00
Maple Valley Viola 2nd, R. R. Ness	175.00
Picken's Pearl 2nd, H. Lalonde, St. Louis, Que.	125.00
Florence 2nd, R. R. Ness	110.00
Sunnyside Floss, Stephen Bull, Racine, Wisconsin	160.00
Clara Campbellford, D. Bodin, Lancaster, Ayrmont Emeline, L. E. Atwood & Son, Chazy, N. Y.	100.00
Springburn Bountiful Maid, Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis.	175.00
Sunnyside Floss 2nd, Dr. Forrest, Montreal	100.00
Sunnyside Sir Douglas, C. A. Govin, Kensington, Que.	190.00
Montreal Cotton Co.	
Netherhall Pride, R. R. Ness	100.00
Burnside Lucky Masterpiece, J. J. Richards, Red Deer, Alta.	800.00
Lady Vere de Vere, Arch. McNeil, Ormstown	160.00
Mosetta 3rd, Acch. McNeil	155.00
Total	\$6,680.00
Average	\$185.55

### The Agricultural Representative.

Jas. J. Hill, the Canadian-born American railway king in an article on "The Desertion of the Country Side," makes the following among other observations:—

"There ought to be in each agricultural county of every state a capable, practical instructor to advise his neighbors both what to do and what not to do. There, within personal knowledge of the neighboring farmer, modern scientific field work should show him better methods and encourage imitation by its results."

This is the popular district representative idea for which Ontario and now other Provinces is indebted to the practical discernment of C. C. James, when Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the former.

### Good News from Essex.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Wonderful prospects for the present season is the lot of Ontario's western peninsula. While many weather prophets chronic grumblers and pessimistic prognosticators predicted a year of disaster and prospective failure, yet recent hot, showery weather has again demonstrated the fact that it is never safe for finite minds to settle beforehand what is not within the province of Man. An unprecedented deluge early in May augured badly for our level lands. Many sections were converted into flowing streams or broad lakes. Almost the entire northern portion of the county was flooded. Prospects were for a time cloudy, but on the cessation of rain the country speedily dried, and before a week our roads and fields resumed their normal condition. While in untiled sections seeding was somewhat retarded and oats stood in a precarious position, yet subsequent cool weather gave them ample opportunity to recover. At the present (June 2nd) growth is phenomenal. Grass and grain of every variety give promise of an abundant yield; while old meadows suffered severely owing to cold weather in March and April yet fresh seeding is excellent. Wheat, although thinned out, has recovered and now promises well. Corn seeding is later than usual, but as ground is warm a rapid growth is anticipated. Appearances indicate a large increase in area planted this year. Although not a land of tropical productions, yet our income from juicy fruits, luscious vine products and early vegetables will compare favorably with any part of the continent. Peaches promise well and orchard owners are contracting already for \$2.25 per bushel. Small fruits are superabundant. The only product in the fruit line which will have a shortage is Canada's choicest apples. The orchards which once adorned the landscape and proved a source of substantial revenue to the grower have faded away, and in many sections the dead trees stand only as a monument of past glory. However, even here an optimistic note gladdens the ear. Those who are in a position to know the facts tell us the destructive pest is by its ravages accomplishing its own end. With the burning of the dead and dying orchards it is hoped many parasitical enemies will perish.

Excessive labor keeps our agriculturists from being agitated over questions which are engaging many of the unemployed in other parts of our empire.

If the nationalists and suffragettes of the Old Land would only turn their thoughts westward they would find ample opportunity for ridding themselves of surplus energies in assisting our over-taxed farmers.

### Nominate a Farmer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read with great interest your article in May 28th issue, on "The Last of the Barons." I am glad that some writer of the ability of Peter McArthur has taken up the cudgels in defence of such notable examples of democratic politicians as Mr. Nickle of Kingston, and Mr. Bennett of Calgary.

These two men deserve great praise, not only for their stand against the aggressiveness of Baron MacKenzie, but for that precedent they have established in Parliament, that members can belong to a party and stand with them on the fundamental principals of government, yet be bold and courageous enough to differ with them when some question arises which is not altogether in harmony with their views.

Mr. McArthur's idea of raising election funds is good and is quite necessary, I suppose in our advanced time, but another idea I think it would be well to place before your readers at this time when we hear the rumble of a coming election—Who is going to be your candidate Mr. Reader in your Constituency? In the past the majority of most parliaments, Dominion and Provincial, have been composed of men from the professions, notably lawyers, while very few of our farmers grace those assemblies. Would it not be well now when the conventions will be called, for the farmers to go out in force and nominate some good, honest, intelligent farmer. Not necessarily some old fellow who by virtue of his position in the constituency accepts the nomination as some honorary degree placed upon him and if elected, intends to go up to Toronto or Ottawa and there get well (treated) by the lobbyists, and in return tell them some good story of pioneer days, but a young aggressive and progressive, intelligent and well-read farmer who is able to stand up and express his views in the political meeting and on the floor of parliament in a forceful and clear way.

If there were more of this class elected whether they be Liberal or Conservative in principals, yet free-minded and Democratic enough to stand up in defence of their rights as farmers and as free citizens of a free country, we would have better

laws enacted, and we farmers as a class by sending our own men to parliament would receive legislation which would be to our mutual benefit. Glengarry Co., Ont. "SCOTTIE."

### Demaray's Holstein Sale.

The sale of Holstein cattle recently held by It. V. Demaray, R.R. No. 1, Kerwood, Ontario, and advertised in this paper, was considered quite successful, considering that it was held at a busy time of the year. Some good prices were realized and some bargains received. D. H. Sells was the heaviest purchaser, securing ten head. The following is a list of all those selling for \$100 or over with their purchasers:—

Rosie's Wonder; D. H. Sells	\$120
Daisy Zeeman; D. H. Sells	190
Tiny Pride De Kol; Charles Sifton	100
Lillian De Kol Queen; D. H. Sells	155
Minnie Zeeman; D. H. Sells	135
Lucy Zeeman; W. W. George	165
Olive De Kol Abbeckerk; D. H. Sells	125
Dolly Zeeman; Charles Sifton	700
Rosie's Butter Girl; D. H. Sells	145
Sarah Dee; Harry Tout	140
Princess Agathe Burke; Harry Tout	135
Eliza Zeeman; William Inch	140
Tryntje De Kol Queen, William Inch	155
Rosie's Wonder; L. H. Lipsit	105
Agnes Grey De Kol; L. H. Lipsit	130
Silvia Pride De Kol; D. H. Sells	155
Gertie Zeeman; D. H. Sells	150
Abbeckerk De Kol Tryntje; L. H. Lipsit	210

### Manufacturers Want More Representation.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association met last week in Montreal. One of the chief complaints made, was that the manufacturing industry of this country is not sufficiently represented in the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments. What next? It was also pointed out in the President's address that it is not the country's tariff policy that has failed, but rather the farmer in omitting to take full advantage of the opportunities it affords him. The newspapers were blamed for constantly giving the impression that manufacturers and farmers are natural enemies instead of natural allies with a common interest in the nation's growth. The tariff should be more practical and one of the industries which it should have caused to flourish is stock-raising, but to-day, vast areas in the West are given over to the production of wheat alone in which there is admittedly little profit, while stock-raising is apparently neglected. The trade depression now experienced in Canada is not confined to this country and Canada's credit in London is better than the average, but like other countries, Canada need not look for relief until it is available to all. What is now needed is to devote all energy to place undertakings for which money has been borrowed on a firm basis and thus establish confidence. We have dropped from a period of artificial prosperity and more economical methods of production and development. C. B. Gordon, of Montreal, is the retiring president and C. G. Henderson, of Windsor, the new president.

### Some Thoughts Expressed in the Apiary.

With the gradually changing phases of agricultural conditions a new method of teaching is being adopted whereby the average farmer is getting acquainted with the work and thought of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Not only this, but in these small gatherings of farmers, to which we allude, there is evidence that the farmers of to-day now realize that no one man knows everything and by discussing together one can acquire knowledge from another without diminishing the fountain from which it comes yet augmenting that to which it flows.

At the apiary yards of Thomas Seed, Middlesex County, Ontario, on June 9th, over forty interested beekeepers gathered around the hives while R. C. Fretz, representing the Apicultural Department of the Ontario Agricultural College discussed the most modern methods of handling these industrious laborers. The bees know their business thoroughly and it is the beekeeper's duty to understand them so his will and that of the bees may not clash. The beekeeper and the bees must compromise.

Three things which concern beekeepers generally are the introduction of queens, and the production or control of increase. Regarding the former it may be said that many methods of introducing queens have been in practice and all have been accompanied by a certain loss. However, the smoke method of introducing queens is gaining favor all the time and with it there is no more



loss, and in many cases much less than with the old-time method of introducing queens. Most beekeepers now realize the advantage of introducing mated Italian queens, but all of them do not understand getting the new queen accepted without trouble. With the smoke method it is wise to first remove the old queen and destroy the queen cells then having the smoker prepared put five or six puffs of smoke into the hive and close up the entrance. Have the smoker at such a stage that one is getting the cool, white smoke. The blue, hot smoke which comes at first is detrimental and injurious.

After the first few puffs of smoke run in the queen and follow her with a liberal amount of smoke again. The amateur can over-do this part of the operation, but care should be taken to inject enough smoke to cause confusion and yet not injure the bees. They begin to restore order and re-ventilate the hives, and after ten minutes the entrance should be opened slightly and gradually increased in size. In their confusion they do not recognize the strange queen and when things have been put in order again the newcomer is usually accepted as the queen of the colony.

Some beekeepers desire increase, others try to prevent it. There may be instances where a large amount of increase is desired in establishing a yard, and in a case of this kind these beekeepers assembled advocated making nuclei by dividing up an eight frame hive. A hive of this size could be quartered, so to speak, making four new colonies. To do this, leave two frames of brood with their queen and worker bees in the old hive. They, of course, will require feeding to a certain extent. The remaining six frames can be divided into groups of two and each group of two frames of brood will form the nucleus for a new colony. This is put into the hive along with a frame of honey and the remainder of the hive is filled with empty combs. What worker bees adhere to the frames when being transferred should be allowed to remain in the new nucleus and along with them a queen cell should be placed or a new queen should be introduced at once. Sealed brood is preferable in establishing this nucleus for it insures more speedy supply of worker bees. Close the entrance to one bee space and enlarge as they become strong. If necessary, feed them.

In the case where ordinary increase is desired they should only be allowed to swarm once and only first swarms should be used for new colonies. To prevent it as much as possible and to get the minimum amount of swarming, beekeepers should bear in mind that plenty of room, plenty of shade and plenty of ventilation are the factors which curtail swarming. The practice now is to go through the yard and clip the queens. This is a simple method in case Italian queens are prevalent in the apiary. They are easier to find and easier to handle. When the swarm comes out the clipped queen will usually be found on the grass near the entrance of the hive while the swarm itself will cluster on a nearby twig. The old hive should be removed from the stand and a new hive put in its place. The queen should then be caged and put into the new hive and the swarm will soon return to their new quarters on the old stand. This is a simple method and does away with chasing swarms to the top of high trees and makes the hiving process very simple.

These remarks clothe only a few of the thoughts brought out at this gathering. Questions and answers were numerous, and each reply was accompanied by a reference to the bee or his work.

### The Farmer's Bank.

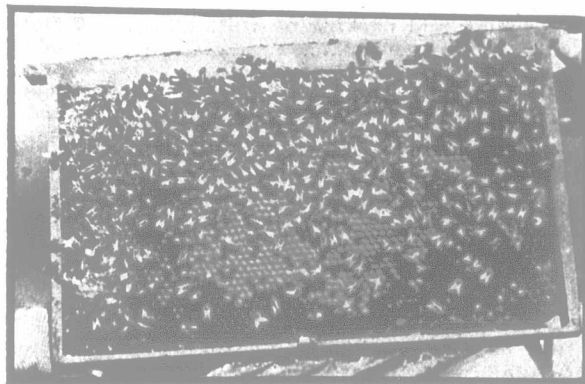
By Peter McArthur.

According to the latest despatches from Ottawa, the affair of the Farmer's Bank is now closed. The victims are not to be re-imbursed, and the pitiful story of ruin and destitution becomes a part of the disgraceful history of our Canadian banking system. I hoped that some way would be found of paying back the losses caused by this gigantic swindle even though I could not see how it could be done under our banking laws. The subject is one to which I do not like to refer because of the misery this failure brought to so many innocent people, but there is a lesson to be learned from the disaster that must not be over-looked. The story of the Farmer's Bank should put an end to the popular delusion that the Government is back of the Canadian chartered banks. When "The Farmer's Advocate" began some years ago to point out that the depositors in our banks are absolutely without security for their money the statement was laughed at. Practically everybody believed that money on deposit was as safe as if invested in government bonds. We also found that when we began to urge the necessity for a rigid Government inspection that most people believed we

were asking for something that already existed. But there was and is no government inspection of the banks. The depositors and shareholders are at the mercy of the bank managers who are just as human as any other class of men. Although we urged these facts on the attention of the people and of Parliament nothing was done to remedy this state of affairs when the charters of the banks were renewed a year ago. On the contrary their privileges were increased rather than limited. One reason why it was hard to arouse public opinion was because promises had been made by men who seemed to speak with authority that those who lost through the Farmer's Bank would have their losses made good. It should be clear to everyone that those promises were without foundation. There is no redress for those who lose their money through the mismanagement of a chartered bank and there are no proper safe-guards to prevent such mismanagement.

To make matters worse the case of the Farmer's Bank is now mixed up in politics, and the dirtiest kind of politics at that. Each party is jockeying to lay the blame on the other. The Bill to re-imburse the losers was passed by the Conservative majority of the House of Commons. It was killed in the Senate, which has a normal liberal majority. But in the Senate, as nearly as I can judge by the reports (I have not yet received the official report of the proceedings, but hope to have it in a few days) the parties were split up in a way that seemed deliberately arranged to confuse the public. If the whole Liberal party had voted for the bill in the Senate it would have passed, but a number of the Liberal Senators voted against it. This split in the Liberal ranks would have enabled the Conservatives to pass the bill if they had voted for it solidly, but a number of Conservative Senators voted against it. Each party is now claiming that the other is to blame for the failure to put the bill through when the truth is that both are to blame. And it is nothing short of disgusting to find them playing politics with a question that involves the ruin of so many people.

It was claimed by the Minister of Finance that



Bees at Work.

the losses of the Farmer's Bank should be paid because there had been negligence by the Treasury Board of the previous government in granting the charter. Whether this stand is correct or not is a matter I do not care to discuss. There has never been anything in the Bank Act to properly safeguard the public against such negligence. As I look at it every bank charter now in existence is the result of the grossest negligence on the part of the representatives of the people. All the banks are operating under charters that should not be allowed to exist. They are granted privileges that they should not be allowed to enjoy and a freedom that makes them practically irresponsible. And Parliament was guilty of the grossest negligence in renewing these charters with the lesson of the Farmer's Bank before them, without having the money of the people deposited in the banks protected by a thorough government inspection. And neither party can dodge the responsibility for the Bank Act as it now stands. The vote for it was practically unanimous. Only nine Conservatives and two Liberals voted against it. With such negligence as that staring the people in the face why be so superfluous as to try to fix a debatable negligence on predecessors in office?

I have heard it urged that the chartered banks now existing are all so big and strong that there is no longer any danger of failures. This is perhaps one of the worst delusions that could possibly exist. It is just because they are so big that they are in danger. We are living in an age of Big Financiering and only a big bank that has a great deal of the money of the people on deposit can undertake to finance the daring promotions of the present time.

Schemes are being put through that involve enough money to wreck even the biggest bank if they should fail. The judgment of the bank manager and directors is the only safeguard that the public has and such judgment is just as likely to err in the affairs of a big bank as of a small one. With our big banks operating without government inspection or adequate checks of any kind we are simply in danger of bigger failures. And the case of the Farmer's Bank should make it clear that if such a failure should come there can be no redress for the losers.

\*\*\*\*\*

Surely the time has come when farmers should take an interest in co-operative banking. The present system is not only dangerous but against the best interests of the people. The money of the people is gathered through branch banks and placed at the disposal of the men whose sole purpose is to exploit the resources of the country for their own selfish ends. If the farmers and laborers had their own banks, controlled by themselves their profits would be used to build up the districts in which they were made. Moreover, they would know what their money was being used for and could see to it that it was not being used by men who were working against them. The lesson of the Farmer's Bank has been costly and pitiful but it should bring home to everyone the truth about our Canadian banking system.

### Pleasing Features at the Galt Horse Show.

With the entire calendar to choose from the Executive of the Galt Horse Show could not have chosen three more favorable days on which to hold their Fourteenth Annual Event than June 11th to 13th. The weather was fine, and the temperature right to make the day spent in Dickson's Park, where the Show was held, a day to be remembered. The Exhibition was in keeping with the weather, and no one coming to see an exhibit of horses could go away dissatisfied. There were over 550 entries, made up of carriage horses and roadsters, hunters, jumpers and every class that goes to make a show interesting. Although the draft classes at this event have not been materially increased the lighter breeds came out in greater numbers than formerly, and satisfaction was on everyone's lips and written on their faces as the events were brought on one after another. The names of such exhibitors as Miss Viau, Montreal; Crow & Murray, the Cumberland Stables, and H. R. Tudhope, of Toronto; Hugh S. Wilson, Oakville; Reason Bros., London; Miss Wilks, Galt; Mrs. J. A. McSloy, St. Catharines; A. Yeager, Simcoe, and many local stables is enough to voice the high-class character of the show. The Executive of this horse meet are worthy of commendation for the success which has been attained, and their interest in every phase of this pleasing annual event.

The draft classes were more local in nature than other features, but nevertheless good quality was exhibited. Brownlee & Carefoot, Clarksburg, headed the class of registered mares with Queen Buttress, a nice individual, well known at the fall shows. Laughlin Bros., Paris, were second with Royal Daisy, and Wm. Elliott, Galt, third with Daisy Baroness. Brownlee & Carefoot also won first in pairs of heavy draft with Queen Buttress and Ravenna King, the latter horse, readers will remember, was a winner at the Gueph Winter Fair in the class for geldings. J. R. Watson, Campbellville, was second, and J. B. Calder, Carluke, third. John Denholm, of Millgrove, had the best pair of agricultural mares or geldings, and Alex. Hall, of Ayr, was second in the same class.

Nine two-year-olds, best suited for agricultural purposes, made one of the largest classes in the draft features. They were a clean lot, and competition was not lacking. First went to W. Lockie, Galt, on Kathleen, and second to Laughlin Bros., on Royal Daisy. Fanny was third for E. G. Hallman, Roseville, and John Heuback, of Roseville, was fourth with Billy.

The horses in harness attracted general attention on account of their high quality and performance. The sensational Earl Grey, exhibited by Miss Viau, was always foremost in the ring, and coupled with his stable mate, The Duke of Connaught, there was never any doubt as to where the red ribbon would go. Either single, abreast, or in tandem form they always had the eyes of the spectators upon them, and one can little wonder that they have been the subject of so much comment during all the spring horse shows of the season. They are indeed a wonderful pair, and their presence at any show makes it a pleasing event. In the harness class, over 15.2, Wild Rose, owned by Crow & Murray took second place to Earl Grey. Indian Chief, Sir Henry Pellatt's high-stepper was third; while Crow & Murray came fourth with Governor. Under 15.2, I Wonder, also owned by Miss Viau, was first and Crow & Murray were second on Victoria. Mrs. J. A. McSloy was third with Summit, while Miss Gladys Yeager, of Simcoe,



was fourth with Sadie. Miss Viau won the pair over 15.2 with Earl Grey and Duke of Connaught, and the class under 15.2 with I Wonder and Eye Opener. In the former class Yeager was second with Golden Rod and Golden Glow, and in the latter class with Princess and Queen Elsingham. The amateur mare and gelding class, under 15.2, brought out a good exhibition, and Miss Gladys Yeager with her faultless driving won first with Sadie. Second place went to Miss Viau, exhibiting Eye Opener. Mrs. McSloy won third with Summit, and Brigham Bell took fourth place for J. F. Husband, Eden Mills.

Among the winners in the roadster classes were Crow & Murray, on Winedance, in the class exceeding 15.2; Ira A. Maybee, Aylmer, on Nancy McKay, 15.2 and under, and Daisy La Fontaine and Nancy McKay in pairs. Miss Wilks won several firsts on Susie Oro, Petrena and others of her string of fine animals.

In saddle mares or geldings over 15.2, Hugh S. Wilson had the winner in Harborough, while second place went to Crow & Murray or Peter. Under 15.2, Hugh Wilson won again on Coolmore, and S. B. Thompson took second place with Stoney Creek. Mrs. McSloy won third in this class with Confidante, and Geo Harvey, Guelph, took fourth place with Bonnie View.

Visitors to the Galt Horse Show are always presented with a treat in the hunters' and jumpers' classes, and this year the performance was pleasing indeed. Only four heavy-weight hunters, however, took the jumps, and Handyman, Hugh Wilson's horse, took first. Cumberland Stables were second with Cumberland McKinley. Reason Bros. were third with Magna Bay, and Crow & Murray fourth with Strathclair. Hugh Wilson also showed the winner of the middle-weight hunters in Whip; while S. B. Thompson's Tiger took second place. The light-weights staged a good performance, and first went to Niagara, shown by S. B. Thompson. Lady of Quality was second in his class for Reason Bros., and R. Hamilton, of Hamilton, won third with Rufus.

While the performance of the jumps is interesting, nothing can be compared with the high jump which concludes the show. As the poles are raised one above the other the performance gets more sensational, the spectators hold their breath, and as the entries clear it is a signal for applause. As a general thing in this feature the horses were well behaved, but the almost unmanageable character of Fred Stevens, one of the entries added some diversity to the event. He was withdrawn after he had cleared at six feet three inches. Cumberland McKinley and Strathclair remained, the former horse cleared at six feet six inches, but was unable to give a clean performance at any additional height. Strathclair was then ridden out for the final leap and made a sensational jump of six feet nine inches, winning the event for Crow & Murray. He is a good dispositioned animal, was well mounted, and established himself with the spectators in the easy way in which he won.

Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director General informs "The Farmer's Advocate" that, for a period of six months from June 14th, the importation or introduction into Canada of any hay, straw, fodder, feed stuffs or litter accompanying horses from Continental Europe is prohibited.

New branches of The United Farmers of Ontario are being formed. Recently 21 members were enrolled in Wallace Township, Perth County. This is likely to become a strong association.

### How the Federal Grant Will Be Spent.

Agreements have been entered into by the Honorable James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and the Honorable Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, setting forth the manner in which the Federal Grant for the current Federal fiscal year, beginning April 1st, will be expended. The grant this year aggregates \$230,868.83, and the method of expenditure as recommended by the Ontario Minister and agreed to by the Federal Minister is as follows:

District Representatives .....	\$100,000.00
O. A. C. Short Courses, travelling and living expenses of winners of Acre Profit and Live Stock Competitions .....	1,500.00
To encourage agriculture in the High and Public Schools, to be available for grants and for travelling and living expenses of teachers and others in attendance at Short Courses or other educational gatherings, in addition to services, expenses and equipment, and to be paid out on recommendation of the Department of Education .....	13,000.00
Educational work in connection with marketing of farm products, including organization of co-operative societies, collection, printing and distribution of information on current prices and systems of marketing.....	1,000.00
Buildings at Ontario Agricultural College, including completion of buildings under construction .....	72,000.00
Stock and Seed Judging Short Courses and Institute Lecture Work.....	7,500.00
Women's Institute Work, including courses in cooking, sewing, etc.....	7,500.00
Short Courses for Fall Fair and Field Crop Judges, including travelling and living expenses .....	1,500.00
Drainage Work .....	4,000.00
Demonstrations and instruction in vegetable growing .....	2,500.00
Demonstration work on soils .....	5,000.00
Demonstration and instruction on live stock and poultry .....	4,500.00
Demonstration work in spraying, pruning and packing of fruits .....	7,500.00
Work in beekeeping .....	1,000.00
Lectures in horticulture .....	500.00
Miscellaneous .....	1,868.83
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$230,868.83</b>

It will be noted that District Representative work again receives a large portion. There is an increase of \$20,000 over the amount set apart for this purpose last year. With the recent appointments of District Representatives for Wentworth, Halton, Port Arthur and Kenora, there are now 41 permanent offices, and two temporary offices at Huntsville and Sudbury. It is safe to say that in no State on this continent has this work been developed as rapidly or as successfully as in Ontario, although practically every State has taken it up during the past few years, and is appointing men for similar work as rapidly as possible.

In Ontario this year a feature of the work will be Rural School Fairs, of which it is ex-

pected 150 will be held. Altogether about 1,000 schools will be interested in this work this year.

It is very gratifying to the Province to know that two commissions reporting during the past year, one for the Province of Saskatchewan and the other for the Province of British Columbia, after thoroughly enquiring into the different methods of agricultural instruction, each recommended the adoption of a District Representative system similar to Ontario.

The next largest item, as will be noticed, is for buildings at the Ontario Agricultural College. The carrying out of the plans now in view will involve a very material increase in the dormitory accommodation as well as new buildings for different departments, and the overhauling and enlarging of some of the buildings at present in use. The demands now being made upon the College greatly exceed the anticipations and the accommodation and equipment of the earlier years. Drainage work, women's Institutes and demonstration work, work on soils, poultry and live stock will be furthered.

The other items of the Federal Grant, have to do largely with extension work of different kinds. In fact the policy of the Department now appears to be to strengthen the College for the training of men for farm and professional work and for research and investigation, and then to disseminate the information thereby accumulated to all parts of the Province in a manner which experience shows to be most effective.

The drainage work will be carried on, and in this connection it might be noted that the purchase of a drainage ditcher a few years ago, and the giving of demonstrations therewith has had a very marked effect. In one county it was announced that a demonstration would be given, and the District Representative asked all farmers who were planning drainage work to send in their applications. Enough applications were received in response to this one request to keep a ditcher going for over a year, and, as a consequence, two ditchers will likely be purchased in that county in the near future.

In the Women's Institute work the Demonstration Courses in Sewing and Cooking which have recently been organized as a new feature have proven very popular and effective.

Work on soils will receive even more attention this year. Extensive analyses are being made and experiments carried on in the application of lime, and the adoption of other methods to rejuvenate worn out soils. Good results are expected from this work in the not distant future.

Under instruction in vegetable growing a vegetable specialist has been attached to the Department, and a very useful bulletin, will be issued in a short time dealing with Glass House Construction, and this will be followed by others in the near future. In addition addresses and demonstrations are being given among the market gardeners, an industry which is rapidly assuming considerable proportions in the province.

Demonstrations in poultry and live stock and in fruit growing, and beekeeping are all well known, and will be continued as usual.

At the International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England, besides winning seven ribbons Hon. Adam Beck's string of jumpers from London, Canada, carried off second in the contest open to the world for best performance over the course, teams competing. Sir Edward and Sir Thomas were the horses to do the trick. The event was won by a French team. There were 150 teams entered. The best Canadian horses could do formerly was third.

## Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, June 15th, numbered 116 cars, 1,810 cattle, 3,145 hogs, 326 sheep and lambs, 225 calves.

Trade was active in all classes at about steady prices except for hogs which were lower. Butchers, choice steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50, and one load at \$8.55; good \$8 to \$8.25; medium \$7.80 to \$8.10. Cows \$6.75 to \$7.40; bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeders \$7 to \$7.75; milkers \$68 to \$80 no choice on sale. Veal calves, \$7 to \$10.75. Sheep, \$4 to \$6.25; spring lambs \$6 to \$10 each. Hogs lower; 2,500 northwestern hogs besides 645 from Ontario were on sale and 20 carloads of Alberta-fed hogs on the road here. Selects fed and watered, \$7.85, \$7.50 f.o.b. cars and \$8.10 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 .....	11	348	359
Cattle .....	154	3,417	3,571
Hogs .....	145	11,784	11,929
Sheep .....	127	1,017	1,144
Calves .....	14	868	882
Horses .....	—	44	44

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards, for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	22	340	362
Cattle .....	489	4,771	5,260
Hogs .....	240	5,849	6,089
Sheep .....	522	2,529	3,051
Calves .....	189	704	893
Horses .....	5	32	37

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards, for the past week show a decrease of 3 car loads, 1,689 cattle, 1,907 sheep and lambs, and 11 calves; but an increase of 5,840 hogs and 7 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock in all classes were moderate, excepting hogs, of which there was a good supply from the

Northwest. Trade was brisk in all the classes at steady to firm prices, excepting hogs, which were a little easier.

Butchers.—Choice butchers' steers, by the load, sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50; choice steers and heifers, by the load, \$8 to \$8.25; medium to good, \$7.80 to \$8; common, \$7.30 to \$7.65; choice cows, \$7 to \$7.65; good cows, \$6.50 to \$6.90; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.75; bulls, \$6 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand for stockers and feeders this week was not nearly as great and prices declined accordingly, choice feeding steers sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; stockers, \$6 to \$6.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers of good to choice quality were light, and common to medium cows were not eagerly sought after. The highest price reported was for one cow of choice quality at \$109. Several more sold at \$90, and \$95 and \$98; but the bulk of sales was made between \$70 and \$85.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderately large, but prices have ruled steady

nearly all week. Choice veals, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good, \$8.50 to \$9; medium, \$7.50 to \$8; common, \$6.50 to \$7.25, and few calves of any kind sold under \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Fat, heavy sheep are almost unsaleable, but quoted at \$4 to \$5; light, handy ewes are firm, at \$5.50 to \$6; spring lambs sold at \$6 to \$9, and in some instances 50 cents more was paid for lambs weighing 80 to 90 lbs. each.

Hogs.—Receipts of Ontario hogs were moderate, but a large number came over from Alberta and Manitoba. The Swift Canadian Company taking the majority. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$8; and \$7.65 f. o. b. cars, and \$8.25 weighed off cars. In a few instances where fancy lots of hogs were wanted for butchers' purposes, 5c. to 10c. per cwt. more was paid.

#### TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

There was scarcely any change on the Toronto horse market, prices being about steady, in all the different classes. About 75 horses changed hands, the bulk





**For Eighty-two Years**

we have been serving the public. If experience has taught you the need for care in the choice of a depository for your money, our record should appeal to you. Our depositors are exceptionally well protected by our strong Surplus (183% of Capital) and by our large holdings of Cash Reserves. Our Annual Statements have been submitted to independent outside audit since 1906.

**The Bank of Nova Scotia**

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000  
Surplus - - - - - \$11,000,000  
Total Resources - - - - - \$17,000,000

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

of them again going east, to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. The demand was principally for heavy draft horses, and expressers. Prices were practically unchanged.

Drafters, \$200 to \$250; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$225; express and wagon horses, \$160 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$180; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$75.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.03 to \$1.04, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.00, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 99c.; No. 3 northern, 97c., bay ports.

Oats.—Ontario, new, white, No. 2, 39c. to 40c., outside; 41c. to 42c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 42c.; No. 3, 41c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c.  
Peas.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.10, outside.  
Buckwheat.—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 76c., all rail, track, Port Colborne.

Barley.—For malting 55c. to 56c., outside. Manitoba barley for feed, 51c., track, bay ports.

Roller Oats.—\$2.12½ per bag of 90 lbs.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent, winter-wheat patents, \$3.80 to \$3.85, bulk, seaboard, Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.90, in jute.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

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

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$24, in bags; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$28.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

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

Eggs.—New-laid, firmer, at 23c. to 24c.

Cheese.—Old, twins, 15c.; large, 16c.; new, twins, 14c.; large, 14c.

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

Poultry.—Receipts principally cold-storage, which were quoted as follows: Turkeys, 21c. to 25c.; geese, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 14c. to 20c.; chickens, 17c. to 23c.; hens, 14c. to 17c. Spring chickens, of which there were a few being offered, sold at 50c. to 55c. per lb., dressed.

Potatoes.—Car lots of New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag; car

lots of Ontario, \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag, track, Toronto.  
Honey.—Extracted, 9c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; city hides, flat, 14c.; country hides, cured, 14c.; calf skins, per lb., 17c. to 18c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 50c.; horse hair, 37c. to 39c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Apples, American, Ben Davis, per box, \$2 to \$2.25; American wine saps, \$3 to \$3.25 per box; cherries, California, box, \$2 to \$2.25; strawberries, Canadian-grown, not many on sale as yet, 11c. to 15c.; cucumbers, imported hamper, \$2; cabbage, American, \$2.25 to \$2.50; tomatoes, Florida, per case, \$2.75 to \$3; Canadian hot-house, per lb., 15c. to 20c.; onions, Texas, case, \$2.50; onions, Egyptian, 113 lbs., \$5 per case; wax beans, hamper, \$2.25 to \$2.50; lettuce, Canadian, head, per dozen, 20c. to 40c.

**Montreal.**

The market for cattle showed very little change during the past week. The supply received at the market was on the light side, but the hot weather interfered to a considerable extent with demand, so that very little change took place in prices. Choice steers sold at a very high figure, namely, 8½c. to 9c., and some at 9½c. per lb., while fine stock was quoted at 8c. to 8½c., and good down to about 7½c. per lb., medium ranged from 6½c. to 7c., and common down to 5½c. per lb. Cows and bulls sold all the way from 6c. to 8c. per lb. There was a very fair demand for sheep and lambs, and sales of the former were made at 5c. to 6½c. per lb., while yearling lambs sold at 7½c. to 7½c. per lb. Spring lambs were in good demand, and were purchased readily at \$3 to \$7 each. Calves sold at the usual price, namely \$3 to \$10 each, according to quality. Hogs were very little changed, demand being moderately good at 8½c. to a fraction higher, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers reported a rather dull market, but steady prices. Horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. sold at \$275 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; broken down old animals, \$75 to \$127, and choicest saddle and carriage animals \$350 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a fair demand for dressed hogs last week, but prices were generally easier. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were steady at 12½c. to 12½c. per lb. Smoked meats were in excellent demand, and the tone of the market was firm. Medium weight hams were sold at 17½c. to 18c. per lb., while breakfast bacon was 18c. to 19c. Windsor bacon was 22c., and boneless Windsor, 24c. per lb. Lard was cheaper, pure sold at 12½c. to 13c. per lb., and compound at 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market showed no change last week. The weather was favorable for the new crop. Green mountains in car lots were quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.10 in bags of 90 lbs., while Quebec white stock was 85c. to 90c., and reds about 5c. less. In a smaller way prices ranged from 15c. to 20c. above these figures.

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

Eggs.—Hot weather affected the quality of the offerings of eggs, but prices continued unchanged, at 22½c. to 23c. for wholesale lots of straight-gathered eggs, and 26c. for single cases of selected stock, with No. 1, at 23c.; and No. 2, at 21c. to 21½c.

Butter.—The market for creamery was quite firm last week, and prices were higher than the previous week. Stocks were reported light. Choicest quality creamery sold at 24½c. to 25c.; fine, at 21c. to 24½c.; while seconds were 23½c. to 23½c., and Ontario dairy was 21c. to 22c., and Manitoba, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese continued active, and prices were rather

higher. Western colored was 13c. to 13½c. per lb.; and white, 12½c. to 13c.; eastern cheese was 42½c. to 42½c. for colored, and 12½c. to 12½c. for white.

Grain.—The market for oats was higher. No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 44½c. per bushel, ex store, in ear lots, and No. 3, at 43½c.; with No. 2 feed at 42½c. per bushel. Manitoba barley was 58c. for No. 3, and 57c. for No. 4.

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

Millfeed.—Millfeed prices were steady. Bran sold at \$23 per ton, and shorts at \$25 in bags; while middlings were \$28, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—The weather has been generally favorable for the new crop. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, track, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton; extra good, \$15 to \$15.50; and No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50.

Hides.—The market showed no change last week. Prices were: Beef hides, 14c., 15c. and 16c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Calf skins, 16c. to 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1; sheep skins, \$1.35 to \$1.40 each. Lamb skins were higher at 25c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

**Buffalo.**

Good cattle trade all of last week. Thirty to thirty-five cars of Canadians and quite a few of the strictly dry-fed shipping steers. Market ruled strong to around a dime higher on good weight steers, butchering cattle bringing full steady prices generally. Top native steers ranged from \$9 to \$9.25, and Canadian shipping steers generally fetched from \$8.50 to \$8.85. A load of light steers, bought as light stockers, from Canada on the local market about seven months ago, averaging around 250 lbs. and bringing about six cents, sold Monday at \$8.40, averaging better than seven hundred, showing a big profit to the Michigan feeder. Strictly dry-fed cattle are none too plentiful, and predictions made some weeks ago that they would bring good prices during June appear to be coming true. Sellers are expecting a good strong trade all of this month on these grades. Stockers and feeders are not plentiful, good feeding steers especially being scarce. These are bringing good prices—best from \$8 to \$8.25—but the little, common stocker stuff appears to be slow sale. Good, fat bulls are bringing steady values, but the market is off from a quarter to half dollar on the little, thin stocker kinds on the grassy order, these selling down to \$5.50 for the tailenders. Milcher and springer trade is unchanged, the best kinds, however, selling to much better advantage than the medium and commoner ones. Yearlings are in strong demand. The past week \$9 was paid for quite a few of these, and they were picked up in short order. There does not appear to be enough weighty cattle to affect the trade any. Usually in the hot months the handier cattle are more popular, but this year killers appear to be willing to take any weights, if they are hard finished, after being on long dry feed. Receipts for the week were: 4,375 as against 3,775 the previous week, and 4,350 a year ago. Quotations:

Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9 to \$9.25, fair to good, \$8.50 to \$8.85; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.40; choice to prime handy steers, \$8.40 to \$8.65; fair to good, \$8.15 to \$8.25; light common, \$7.50 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime fat heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.40; good butchering heifers, \$8 to \$8.15; light, \$7 to \$7.75; best heavy fat cows, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$7; best feeders, \$7.75 to \$8; good, \$7.35 to \$7.65; best stockers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.25 to \$7; best bulls, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Best milchers and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Hogs.—Receipts the past week were 33,120 head, as against 31,200 for the previous week, and 39,360 head for the corresponding week last year. Week started with an \$8.55 market for pack-

ers' kinds; deck of Canadian hogs selling at \$8.50. Tuesday, general price for natives was \$8.50; Canadas, \$8.35 to \$8.40. Wednesday, good weights, \$8.45 to \$8.50; load of Canadas selling at \$8.37½. Thursday, prices were strong, bulk selling at \$8.50, with Canadians, \$8.40 to \$8.45; and Friday prices were jumped a dime, bulk selling at \$8.60; no Canadas being offered on that day. Pigs ranged from \$8.10 to \$8.40; roughs, \$7.20 to \$7.40; stags, \$6 to \$7.

Sheep.—Lightest supplies in the history of the yards the past week—5,600 head. Previous week 9,600; year ago, 9,000. Top springers the past week made \$10 to \$10.25; and clipped lambs, which are classed as yearling lambs now, brought \$8.75 at \$8.90; grassy kind underselling dry-feds from 50c. to 75c. Top handy wethers made \$6.75 and ewes \$5.50 down; heavy ones selling as low as \$4.25.

Calves.—3,000 head past week, 2,275 week before and 3,250 year ago. First half of week top veals \$10.50 to \$10.75; and Friday they were jumped up to \$11.25. Culls mostly \$9.50 down, and feds, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

**Wholesale Produce Market—Selling prices:**

Cheese.—Cheese, new, fancy, 14½c. to 15c.; cheese, fancy, flats, 16c. to 17c.  
Eggs.—White, fancy, 22½c. to 23c.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beaves, \$7.80 to \$9.30; Texas steers, \$6.80 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$6.20 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$6.60 to \$8.70; calves, \$7 to \$10.05.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.95 to \$8.25; mixed, \$7.95 to \$8.30; heavy, \$7.80 to \$8.27½; rough, \$7.80 to \$7.95; pigs, \$7 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$8.15 to \$8.25.

Sheep.—Native, \$5.40 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$6.85 to \$7.50. Lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$8.80; spring lambs, \$7.29 to \$9.24.

**Cheese Markets.**

Cowansville, Que., butter, 24½c. and 24c.; Belleville, 12½c. (white), colored 12 15-16c.; Perth, 13c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 24c., cheese, 12½c.; London, Ont., 12½c., bidding from 12½c. to 12½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14½c.; Cornwall, colored, 13c.; Ste. Flavie, Que., 12 7-16c., butter 23½c.; Picton, colored, 12 15-16c.; Napanee, white, 12 15-16c., colored, 13c.

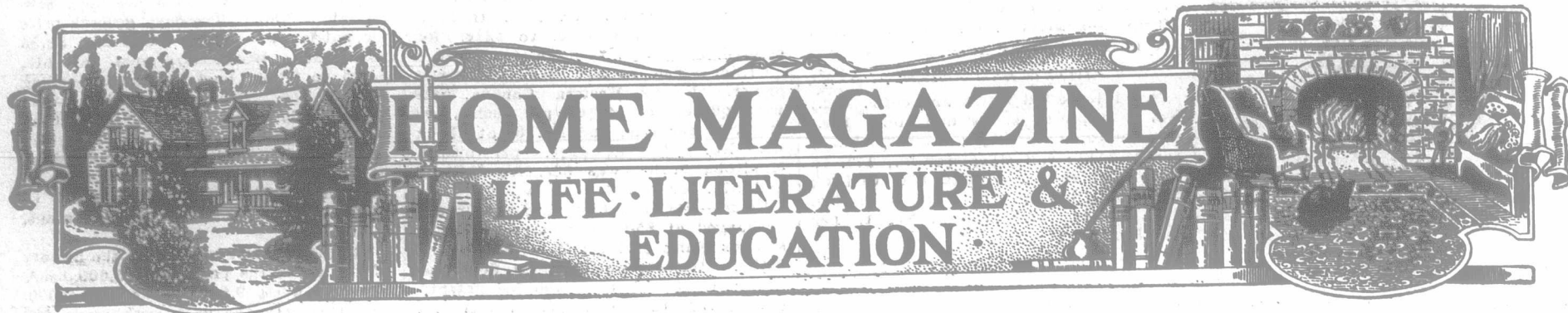
**Gossip.**

Attention is directed to the new advertisement in this issue of Ayrshires and French-Canadian cattle at Allancroft Dairy and Stock Farm, Beaconsfield, P.Q. If interested, write E. A. Shanahan, Sec., Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

J. M. Gardhouse of Weston, Ontario, informs us that he has just completed a deal by which he becomes the owner of the herd of Shorthorns which was founded in 1885 by the late Henry Cargill, and which in the hands of H. Cargill & Son, grew to be one of the largest and best herds on the Continent. While this firm has not done any exhibiting since 1895 (confining their efforts to breeding only) the product of the herd has been very successful in the hands and under the capable management of their purchasers. The herd as at present constituted is in first-class breeding condition, all healthy and in good thrifty working order, numbering some seventy head. The two herd bulls are first-class ones, and capable in every way to sustain their position. Mr. Gardhouse has bought five complete herds previously, but after making this trade informed us that he considered this the best and most valuable bunch of cattle he had ever had under his control. Messrs. Cargill bespeak for Mr. Gardhouse the liberal patronage which it has been their good fortune to enjoy during the past quarter of a century, throughout North America.

And it is with much regret that on account of pressure of other business affairs they have found it necessary to curtail in some way, and are thus forced to bid adieu to the ranks of Shorthorn Breeders in Canada and United States, with whom their relations have been most pleasant, and whose friendship they have felt honored to enjoy.





## June.

Long, long ago, it seems, this summer morn,  
That pale-browed April passed with pen-  
sive tread  
Through the frore woods, and from its  
frost-bound bed  
Wove the arbutus with her silver horn;  
And now, too, May is fled,  
The flower-crowned month, the merry,  
laughing May,  
With rosy feet and fingers dewy wet,  
Leaving the woods and all cool gardens  
gay  
With tulips and the scented violet.

### II.

Gone are the wind-flower and the adder-  
tongue,  
And the sad, drooping bellwort, and no  
more  
The snowy trilliums crowd the forest  
floor;  
The purpling grasses are no longer  
young,  
And summer's wide-set door  
O'er the thronged hills and the broad  
painting earth  
Lets in the torrent of the later bloom,  
Haytime and harvest and the after  
mirth,  
The slow, soft rain, the rushing thunder-  
plume.

### III.

All day in garden alleys moist and dim  
The humid air is burdened with the rose,  
In moss-deep woods the creamy orchid  
blows;  
And now the vesper-sparrow's pealing  
hymn  
From every orchard close  
At eve comes flooding rich and silvery;  
The daisies in great meadows swing and  
shine;  
And with the wind a sound as of the  
sea  
Roars in the maples and the topmost  
pine.

### IV.

High in the hills the solitary thrush  
Tunes magically his music of fine dreams,  
In briary dells, by boulder-stricken  
streams;  
And wide and far, on nebulous fields  
aflush  
The mellow morning gleams.  
The orange cone-flowers, purple-bos-  
sed,  
are there,  
The meadow's bold-eyed gypsies deep of  
hue,  
And slender hawkweed, tall and softly  
fair,  
And rosy tops of flea bane veiled with  
dew.—Archibald Lampman.

## Browsings Among the Books.

### The Dinner Party.

[From Mr. E. V. Lucas' clever and humorous novel, "Over Bemerton's." The dinner party at which the following episode took place, was at the house of Mr. Wynne, the father of Naomi, with whom Kent Falconer, the narrator of the story, is in love. Mr. Dabney is a Radical editor. Lionel is a county cricketer.]

When the evening arrived, it looked as though Grandmamma and Mr. Dabney were going to hit it off perfectly, and I began to feel quite happy about my introduction of this firebrand into the household.

"I hear that you are a writer," Grandmamma began, very graciously. "I always like literary company. Years ago I met both Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray."

I saw the lid of Lionel's left eye droop as he glanced at Naomi. Mrs. Wynne, I gathered, was employing a favorite opening.

Mr. Dabney expressed interest.

"There are no books like theirs now," Grandmamma continued. "I don't know what kind of books you write, but there are no books like those of Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray."

Mr. Dabney began to say something.

"Personally," Grandmamma hurried on, "I prefer those of Mr. Dickens, but that is perhaps because my dear father used to read them to us aloud. He was a beautiful reader. There is no reading aloud to-day, Mr. Dabney; and, I fear, very little home life."

Here Grandmamma made a false move, and let her companion in, for he could never resist a comparison of the present and the past, to the detriment of the present.

"No," he said, "you are quite right." And such was the tension that Grandmamma's remarks had caused that the whole room was silent for him. "We are losing our hold on all that is most precious. Take London at this moment—look at the scores and scores of attractions to induce people to leave home in the evenings and break up the family circle—restaurants, concert rooms, entertainments, theatres. Look at the music halls. Do you know how many music halls there are in London and Greater London at this moment?"

"No," said Grandmamma, sternly, "I have no notion. I have never entered one."

Lionel shot a glance at me which distinctly said, in his own deplorable idiom, "what price Alf. Pinto?"

Mr. Dabney, I regret to say, intercepted the tail of it, and suddenly realized that he was straying from the wiser path of the passive listener. So he remarked, "Of course not," and brought the conversation back to Boz.

very generous tip, which was the slang word with which my dear husband always used to describe a *douceur*. "There," Mr. Dickens said, as he gave it to the waiter, "that's—How very stupid! I have forgotten what he said but it was full of wit. 'There,' he said—'Dear me!'"

"Never mind, Grandmamma," said Naomi, "you will think of it presently."

"But it was so droll and clever," said the old lady. "Surely, Alderley, dear, I have told you of it?"

"Oh yes, mother, many times," said Alderley; "but I can't for the life of me think of it at the moment. Strange, isn't it," he remarked to us all at large, "how often the loss of memory in one person seems to infect others?—one forgets and all forget. We had a case in Chambers the other day."

Their father's stories having no particular sting in them; his children abandoned him to their mother, who listens devotedly, and we again fell into couples.

But it was useless to attempt disregard of old Mrs. Wynne. There was a feeling in the air that trouble lay ahead, and we all reserved one ear for her.

"And Mr. Thackeray?"—Mr. Dabney asked, with an appearance of the deepest interest.

"Mr. Thackeray," said Grandmamma, "I had met in London some years before. It was at a conversation at the Royal Society's. Mr. Wynne and I were leaving at the same time as the great man,—and, however, you may consider his writings he was great physically,—and there was a little confusion about the cab. Mr. Thackeray thought it was his and we thought it was ours. My dear husband, who was the soul of courtesy,

drawn into the discussion, remarked sentimentally, "The trouble with marriage is that while every woman is at heart a mother every man is at heart a bachelor."

"What was that?" said Grandmamma, who is not really deaf, but when in a tight place likes to gain time by this harmless imposition. "What did Mr. Dabney say?" she repeated, appealing to Naomi.

Poor Mr. Dabney turned scarlet. To a mind of almost mischievous fearlessness is allied a shrinking sensitiveness and distaste for pronouncement of any kind, especially among people whom he does not know well.

"Oh! it was nothing, nothing," he said, "merely a chance remark."

"I don't agree with you," replied Grandmamma, severely, thus giving away her little ruse. "There is no trouble with marriage. It is very distressing to me to find this new attitude with regard to that state. When I was a girl we neither talked about incompatibility and temperament and all the rest of it, nor thought about them. We married. I have had to give up my library subscription entirely because they send me nothing nowadays but nauseous novels about husbands and wives who cannot get on together. I hope," she added, turning swiftly to Mr. Dabney, "that those are not the kind of books that you write."

"Oh no," said Mr. Dabney, "I don't write books at all."

"Not write books at all?" said Grandmamma. "I understood you were an author?"

"No, dear," said Naomi, "not an author. Mr. Dabney is an editor. He edits a very interesting weekly paper, 'The Balance.' He stimulates others to write."

"I never heard of the paper," said Grandmamma.

"I must show it to you," said Naomi.

"Frank writes for it."

"Very well," said Grandmamma. "But I am disappointed. I thought that Mr. Dabney wrote books. The papers are growing steadily worse, and more and more unfit for general reading, especially in August. I hope," she said, turning to Mr. Dabney again, "you don't write any of those terrible letters in August about home life?"

Mr. Dabney said that he didn't, and Grandmamma began to soften down. "I am very fond of literary society," she said. "It is one of my great griefs that there is so little literary society in Ludlow. You are too young, of course. Mr. Dabney, but I am sure it will interest you to know that I knew personally both Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray."

Here a shudder ran round the table, and Lionel practically disappeared into his plate. I stole a glance at Mr. Dabney's face. Drops of perspiration were beginning to break out on his forehead.

"Mr. Dickens," the old lady continued remorselessly and all unconscious of the devastation she was causing, even at the sideboard, usually a stronghold of discreet impassivity, "Mr. Dickens I met at a hotel in Manchester in the sixties. I was there with my dear husband on business, and we breakfasted at the same table. Mr. Dickens was all nerves and fun. The toast was not good and I remember he compared it in his inimitable way to sawdust."

Mr. Dabney ate feverishly. "I remember also that he made a capital joke as he was giving the waiter a tip, as my dear husband always used to call a *douceur*. 'There,' he said—"

Mr. Dabney twisted a fork into the shape of a hair-pin.

It was, of course, Naomi who came to the rescue. "Grandmamma," she said,



Beauty Spots in Canada—Falls on Tamaska River, near Brome, P. Q.

"Mr. Dickens," said Grandmamma, "did me the honor to converse with me in Manchester in the sixties. I was there with my dear husband on business, and we stayed in the same hotel as Mr. Dickens, and breakfasted at the same table. The toast was not good, and Mr. Dickens, I remember compared it in his inimitable way to sawdust. It was a perfect simile. He was very droll. What particularly struck me about him was his eye—so bright and restless—and his quick ways. He seemed all nerves. In the course of our conversation I told him I had met Mr. Thackeray, but he was not interested. I remember another thing he said: In paying his bill he gave the waiter a

pressed him to take it; but Mr. Thackeray gave way; with the most charming bow to me. It was raining. A very tall man with a broad and kindly face—although capable of showing satire—and gold spectacles. He gave me a charming bow, and said, 'There will be another one for me directly.' I hope there was, for it was raining. Those were, however, his exact words. 'There will be another one for me directly.'"

Mr. Dabney expressed himself in suitable terms, and cast a swift glance at his hostess on his other side, as if seeking for relief. She was talking, as it happened, about a novel of the day in which little but the marital relation is discussed, and Mr. Dabney, on being



"we have a great surprise for you—the first dish of strawberries."

"So early!" said the old lady; "How very extravagant of you, but how very pleasant." She took one and ate it slowly, while Mr. Dabney laid the ruined fork aside and assumed the expression of a reprieved assassin.

"Doubtless," Grandmamma quoted, "God could have made a better berry, but doubtless He never did." Do you know," she asked Mr. Dabney, "who said that? It was a favorite quotation of me fawther's."

"Oh yes," said Mr. Dabney, who had been cutting it out of articles every June for years, "it was Bishop Buttler."

The situation was saved, for Grandmamma talked exclusively of fruit for the rest of the meal. Ludlow, it seems, has some very beautiful gardens, especially Dr. Sworder's, which is famous for its figs. A southern aspect.

At one moment, however, we all went cold again, for Lionel, who is merciless, suddenly asked in a silence, "Didn't you once meet Thackeray, Grandmamma?"

Naomi, however, was too quick for him, and before the old lady could begin she had signalled to her mother to lead the way to the drawing-room.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### Many Brought Gifts.

The LORD ..... guided them on every side. And many brought gifts unto the LORD.—2 Chron., xxxii., 22, 23.

Two more of our readers have sent me a dollar each to spend for them, and another reader sent two dollars to give some sick ones an outing on Victoria Day. The latter reached me too late for that special day, but I will see that it is expended as the giver has requested. I have one sick girl in mind, who is anxious to get to friends in the country as soon as she is well enough to stand the journey; and the railway fare is almost beyond her means. Many thanks.

In our text we learn that when God saved His people from the Assyrians, and guided them on every side, they showed their gratitude by bringing Him gifts. These were thank-offerings, over and above their regular offerings to God. It seems to me that many of our readers are trying to show gratitude in practical fashion by bringing gifts to their needy brethren. When so many have honored me by making me their almoner there must be thousands more who come directly into touch with those they wish to help. God is guiding us all "on every side."

Another gift of very great value reached me this morning, and, as I have shared your gifts with so many, I want to return the kindness by sharing part of this gift with you.

Let me explain. More than six months ago, a dear friend in England wrote to say that she wanted to make me something really useful, and asked what it should be. I asked for a MS. book of selections suitable for reading to sick people, so that I might have the cream of many writers' thoughts, without the necessity of carrying bulky volumes in my bag when making sick visits.

The book arrived this morning, beautifully written and carefully indexed. I have only dipped into it yet,—but we are all eager to share our pleasures with those who will appreciate them, so I shall at once pass on to you some of the selections. So my friend's gift to God, of much thought, research, and long hours of writing, will swiftly go out to cheer thousands of people. Perhaps many of you will be inspired by the idea, and will write out your favorite selections and pass them on to those who are "shut-in" or heartsick. Yesterday I heard of a woman who has been a hopeless invalid for many years, and who takes old Christmas cards (hundreds of them are given to her) and pastes on them verses of good cheer, sending them to others who are shut-in.

When the Tabernacle of God was built all—both men and women, as many as were willing hearted" brought their offerings. All kinds of things were brought for all kinds of things were needed. Not

only gold, silver, brass and jewels were offered, but wood, fine linen, cloth made of goats' hair, the skins of animals, spice, oil, etc. Those who were wise hearted brought their own handiwork. For instance, we are told: "All the women whose heart stirred them up in wisdom spun goats' hair. Others were filled with the spirit of God so that they were able to do cunning work—wood carving, embroidery, and many other useful and ornamental things.

We all have special talents, and we all have the opportunity—right in the spot where God has placed us—of consecrating our handiwork by offering it to God. The everyday duties—cooking, washing, weeding, milking, etc.—may be glorified by being brought as thank-offerings to the King.

Now for some of the selections from this treasure-trove which the postman dropped at the door a few hours ago.

Here is one which will encourage those who feel that their love of God is weak—love is alive and capable of infinite growth.

"There are degrees of faith and love: yet they may be real faith and love, even when the power of both is lessened, because the soul does not keep itself, or live in the full presence of God. Or, as through a closed window more light comes than heat, so in some hearts there may be more of knowledge than of love."—Dr. Pusey.

Here is encouragement for those who are bravely toiling in the dark—building for God, and therefore building far better than they know.

"We cannot kindle when we will  
The fire which in the heart resides;  
The spirit bloweth and is still,  
In mystery our soul abides.  
But tasks in hours of insight will'd  
Can be through hours of gloom  
fulfill'd."



"A Puppy Loves You So."

"With aching hands and bleeding feet,  
We dig and heap, lay stone on stone;  
We bear the burden and the heat  
Of the long day, and wish 'twere done.

Not till the hours of light return  
All we have built do we discern."  
—Matthew Arnold.

Here is a beautiful poem, which was added at the end of the book, at the request of a lovely servant of God, who is now standing in light unshadowed by earth's clouds—the Light of God's Face.

#### LUX IN TENEBRIS.

"A little maid of two,  
A treasure sought one day,  
Which in a darkened room  
Was safely laid away.  
When we set forth in quest,  
She whispered as we went,  
'Is it all dark in there?'  
And when I gave assent—  
She turned to me and said—  
This simple message mark—  
'You hold my hand and then  
It will not be so dark.'"

She slipped her hand in mine,  
And bravely went ahead,  
'It's not so velly dark!' Triumphant she said.  
To-day we trembling stand,  
Before an unknown year,  
And some perchance will ask,  
'Is it all dark in there?'  
There must be darkened rooms  
Of sorrow, suffering, pain,  
Through which we have to pass,  
Ere we our treasure gain.  
But we may see to-day  
The Heavenly Father stand  
Waiting for us to pray,  
'Hold Thou, O Lord, my hand.'  
Then, with our hand in His,  
We too shall always mark,  
That as we go with Him,  
It's not so very dark."

—ANON.

Here is encouragement for those who long to bring some gift to God, yet feel as if they have nothing to give.

"May it not be a comfort to those of us who feel we have not the mental or spiritual power that others have, to notice that the living sacrifice mentioned in Rom. xii., 1, is our 'bodies.' Of course that includes the mental power, but does it not also include the loving, sympathising glance, the kind, encouraging word, the ready errand for another, the work of our hands, opportunities for all of which come oftener in the day than for the mental power we envy? May we be enabled to offer willingly that which we have?"

How often we hear people say longingly that they would like to do great things for God, but they are too poor or have little time to spare. Does God need gold or silver, or our time and work? He wants our willing hearts, as St. Paul says: "If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to

What form is it that flies  
And brings to me an unguessed Peace,—  
Undreamed—unknown!  
Lips pressed upon the racking pain?  
With what unutterable gain  
Of rest and cease,—  
I go to face  
The Hidden Grace  
Of God—above."

The kiss of the Father wakes His loved children to the work of the glad new Day.  
DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Beaver Circle

### Our Junior Beavers.

[For all pupils from First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

### The Birthday Gift.

By Louise Taylor Davis.

Last week I had a birthday, and my father said to me,  
'I'll give you anything you want. Now, son, what shall it be?  
How would you like a phonograph?'  
But I just answered "No."  
I'd rather have a puppy, 'cause a puppy loves you so!

So then he laughed and said that he would try and get a pup,  
And on my birthday morning, the minute I woke up,  
The fattest little furry dog was sitting on my bed!  
There's nothing in the world that I'd 'a rather had instead.

He follows me around all day and sleeps with me at night;  
He loves to bark at me and growl, and then pretend to bite.  
His little legs are wobbly, and he can't run fast, but oh!  
I'm glad I've got that puppy, 'cause a puppy loves you so!

### The Boy with a Queer Name.

Little "I Will" was a very small boy with the sweetest face any one could wish to see, and under his white blouse, with its big sailor collar, beat the sweetest little heart that ever grew.

Of course "I Will" had another name. His "really truly" name he would have told you was Louis, but those who knew him thought that "I Will" suited him better.

"Dear," mother would say, "will you run upstairs and get my scissors? You will find them on the sewing machine."

"I will, I will," would sing out the pleasant little voice. And in a twinkling the scissors would be put in mother's hand.

Or father would say: "Louis, gather up your toys; it is almost supper time."

"I will," would come the smiling answer.

Dear little "I Will!" He is a big boy now—big enough to study Latin and all sorts of other hard things—but the sunshine of his merry baby ways has never faded from his mother's heart.

Wouldn't it be pleasant if there were a little "I Will" in every home?—Anna C. Hall, in Sunbeam.

### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Hello Puck,—I am sending my first letter to your circle. I go to school nearly every day. We have eight horses and eighteen head of cattle. Our teacher's name is Mr. Fred Thomson. We have had him for two years, and think he's very nice. We have a concert every Friday night, and I intend to say a piece next Friday. I am very fond of drawing and reading; I would write you a story only I had better go and feed my chickens; and my letter is getting pretty long; I will close with a riddle:

Sixty (tea) cans upon a shelf, one fell off, how many were left? Ans.—Five.  
When does Christmas and New Years come, on the same year? Ans.—Every year.

Watford, Ont. JANE BAIRD.  
(Age eight.)



Dear Puck and Beavers,—I do enjoy the letters which the Beavers write so others can read them. I took courage and began to write a letter to you. We all like to read the nice letters that are printed in this paper.

I have a good dog for my pet. He is a good hunter. I also have four ducks, which I feed every morning and evening. They are laying, and began at the first of this month. I like them, they are very interesting birds if I may call them so. We have a maple bush on our farm. We have tapped two hundred trees this year. It does not run much just now. I like this time of the year, because we have a taffy pull. I must close now with best wishes to the Beavers. I will write again if I see this in print. Good-bye.

CLARENCE HOWLING.  
New Dundee, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle, although I enjoy reading your letters. I go to school every day. I like my teacher very much. I am in the junior third class. I had a pet, cat which I loved very much; his name was Tommy; he was a large cat and weighed fifteen pounds. He was yellow with white collar, necktie and shoes and stockings. He was a good cat and caught lots of mice and rats. Every morning as soon as the door was open Tommy came in bed with me. This winter Tommy got sick and died; he was eight years old. We buried him in the orchard under an apple tree. I will close with a riddle: What is black and white and read all over? Ans.—Newspaper.

JEAN CAMPBELL.  
St. Thomas, R. R. No. 5. (Age 9.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first I have attempted to write to your Circle. I often wanted to but was afraid, I don't know why. I just finished reading some of the Junior Beavers' letters and liked them fine; they do remarkably I must say. I live about a mile and a half from school. I don't walk many times, in the winter they take me nearly all the time. Puck, could I join the garden competition if I want to this spring? There is plenty of work to do on our farm in the summer. We milk thirty cows and keep five horses and four colts. We are breaking one in this winter. Well, I guess I will close with love to all the Beavers.

CLARA ZERAN.  
Northfield Sta., R. R. No. 1.  
(Age 11, Class Jr. III.)

Your name will be added to the Garden Competition list, Clara. Good luck to you.

Dear Beavers.—I thought I would write again, as I did not see my other letter in print. I have half a mile to go to school. I am going to tell you about my trip to Manitoba a few years ago. I went out on the train to Winnipeg and on to Fairfax. When I got there my Uncle came to meet me. When I got to my Uncle's home I was so shy. Some days after we went to our Uncle Fred's place. Papa and I stayed there for a day, and the rest were at Uncle Dave's. While I was at Uncle Fred's I went out with Aunt Maggie and picked the wild flowers. She gave me a little purse and now I do not know where it is, I guess I have lost it. While we were at Uncle Dave's we used to make ice cream, and I enjoyed watching them. I am ten years old, and my birthday is on November the eighth. I forgot to tell you that when I was coming home from Manitoba I came part of the way by train and the other by boat. I had a lovely boat ride. I have two sisters, Mary and Ethel. I hope this will escape the waste-paper basket. As my letter is getting long I will close.

Your little Beaver,  
SADIE CLARK.  
R. R. No. 2, Kippen.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I suppose you are glad spring is here, I am. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and would not like to be without it. I have one sister one and a half years old, her name is Myrtle Ailsen. I have a mile and a quarter to go to school.

Papa drives me when it is cold. My teacher's name is Mr. Terry, of Monkton. I like him fine. I live two and one-half miles from Monkton. I had lots of fun skating this winter.

This is my first letter to the Circle, and if it escapes the w-p. b. I will write again.

Monkton, Ont. LYALL ELLACOTT.  
R. R. No. 1. (Age 9, Sr. II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am coming for the first time to visit your Circle. I have always enjoyed reading the Beavers' letters. I am in the junior third class. I like going to school, and seldom miss a day. I have two miles to go to school, but usually get a ride on cold mornings, and I tell you we have had a few of them this winter. I live on a farm twelve miles north of New Liskeard. I haven't any pets like most of the Beavers, but have two small brothers and feel happy sometimes that my doll hasn't any feelings. As this is my first letter to the Circle I will try not to wear out a welcome. I will close with a few riddles:

Use me well and I am everybody, scratch my back and I am nobody.  
Ans.—Looking glass.

What public singer draws the best and is clapped the most? Ans.—The mosquito.

ANNIE RAE BEACH.  
Milberta, Ont. (Age 9.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two or three years, and I enjoy reading the Beaver Circle very much. I have just finished reading the letters in February 26th paper. I live in the county of Oxford on a farm of one-hundred acres. It is a pretty place, and we call it Maple Ridge. I go to school and have a walk of a mile and a half. Papa generally takes me when it is stormy. I have a brother going to high school in Exeter, and two little sisters at home; the eldest is seven and the youngest is five. Now I will close, as this is my first letter.

Now, Puck, will you please print this? Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, I remain,

Your little friend,  
JONE WHETSTONE.  
(Age 11, Jr. III.)  
Thamesford, Ont.

**Honor Roll.**

Honor Roll.—Harold Gawne, Ridgetown, Ont.; Elora Hafermeil, Neustadt, Ont.; Isabel C. Chesnut, Holyrood, Ont.; Annie Sadler, Lambeth, Ont.; Rhena Livingston, Hanover, Ont.; Ina Isobel Scott, Owen Sound, Ont.; Nina Little, Maple Ridge, P. Q.

**Just Be Glad.**

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so,  
What we've missed of calm we couldn't have, you know,  
What we've met of stormy pain,  
And of sorrow's driving rain,  
We can better meet again  
If it blow.

We have sinned in that dark hour we have known,  
When the tears fell with the shower, all alone,  
Were not shine and shower blent  
As the gracious Master meant?  
Let us temper our content  
With His own.

For, we know, not every morrow can be sad;  
So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had,  
Let us fold away our fears  
And put by our foolish tears  
And through all the coming years  
Just be glad.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

A Constitutional.—A little four-year-old girl was walking with her mother, when a caterpillar, the first she had ever seen, crawled in front of them. "Muxver, muxver!" she cried excitedly. "Look! Your muf's little girl is out taking a walk!" — Everybody's Magazine.

**Fashion Dept.**

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.**

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

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

When ordering, please use this form:

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



7873 Semi-Princesse Dress, 34 to 44 bust.

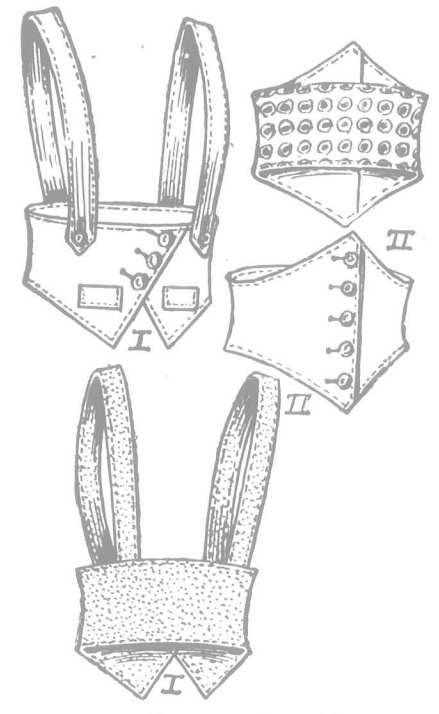


8259 Plain Blouse, 34 to 44 bust. 8245 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8173 Evening Waist, 34 to 42 bust.  
8225 One-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8242 Girl's Low Belted Dress, 4 to 10 years. 8262 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8238 Fancy Girdles, 22 to 30 waist.





8241 Semi-Princesse Gown; 34 to 42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 7634 Empire Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



8101 Girl's Dress. 8 to 14 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8212 Short Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 7944 One-Piece Night Gown, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 7607 Kimono for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



8225 One-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8251 Blouse with Yoke, 34 to 44 bust. Shown with Skirt 8194.



8266 Raglan Coat, 34 to 44 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8171 Girl's French Dress, 8 to 14 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8136 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



## The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: 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.]

JUNIA.

necessary to the home as is the cupboard to the kitchen. The cupboard stores up food for the body, the bookcase food for the mind, and the wise will see that neither is permitted to "go bare, go bare."

Dear Ingle Nook,—I have received so many helps from your department, especially a famous jelly cake recipe which I use all the time and have given it to many friends. I often think how kind it was of that lady to send her prize recipe; she said it had won many prizes at fairs, and I quite believe it. I don't believe in taking favors for nothing, so enclose a few wrinkles:

Add a pinch of soda to a rhubarb or any fruit pie before putting on top crust, and it won't boil over.

When cream won't whip drop in white of one egg and whip again.

Most people like my pies, so I will tell you how I make them: 1 qt. flour, 1/2 lb. lard, or if I am doing a big baking I put 3 qts. of flour and 1 lb. lard, a pinch of baking powder, salt and water; lately I have had so much sour milk I use it with a pinch of soda instead of the water, put in very hot oven for five minutes, and then reduce heat.

For my husband's perspiring feet I give him Dutch drops; after two doses the odor disappears for about six months, then he gets another bottle. It is only five cents a bottle, and better than powders, and it is so good for kidney complaint, and if taken in milk is pleasant.

My little girl was very thin and delicate and she was always getting colds, she had adenoids removed and she is now one of the biggest girls in her class; she is 12 and measures 35 bust and is five feet.

I am one of your well wishers and hope this letter will help some.

From,  
A CITY MOTHER.

Toronto.

Dear Junia,—I received so much help through your valuable paper that I am now coming to ask a little help. I have a sister who is troubled with blushing of the face for the least little thing and it causes her so much unhappiness. She has got so bad now that she does not care to go out any place, and just dreads seeing any person coming in. Now, I will be very thankful to you if you can help me in this trouble.

Grey Co. BLOSSOM.

The trouble is probably caused by shyness, nervousness and self-consciousness, and shutting herself up and refusing to see people will only increase it. If your sister is a young girl she may be growing too fast and be in a run-down condition, and it might be better to consult your doctor. In any event she should eat plenty of good sensible food, take plenty of sleep and exercise, and live in the open air as much as possible. Also she should read good, wholesome books and stories, to take her mind off herself; and she should go out with other companions of her own age, and associate with them as much as possible. The more she accustoms herself to seeing and talking to people the less she will mind it, and the better it will be for her.

Dear Junia,—I have been a silent reader of your column, and have come to bother you with some questions. Our rose-bushes when in bloom are covered with rose bugs. They sometimes eat the blossom before in full bloom. Could you kindly give me a way in which to destroy them? We have sprayed with Paris green but find no good results.

Are little green lice harmful to the bush, too?

Our sweet peas, when about three inches high, get little white spots on them. What is the cause of this?

Our Marguerites, when the buds are as high as the leaves, get yellow and die. We kept one bunch in a sheltered place, but the buds went the same as the others. What is the cause of this, for every year the same thing happens?

Middlesex Co.  
A LOVER OF FLOWERS.

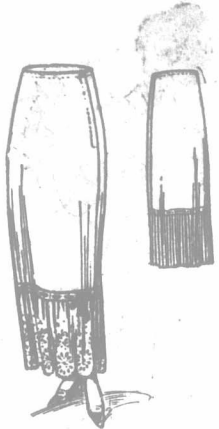
On looking up authorities we find that spraying with Paris green is the remedy given for rose-bugs. Possibly



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8227 Boy's Bathing Suit, 6 to 17 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8250 Girl's Bathing Suit, 4 to 12 years.



8253 Two-Piece Petticoat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



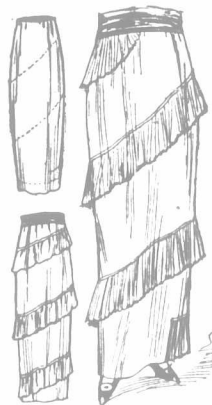
8202 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



8239 One-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



8241 Fancy Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



8260 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8256 One-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

### Bookcases.

The lover of books can scarcely be satisfied until he has a good bookcase. Without one, indeed, he is likely to come into the condition of good Samuel Pepys who was obliged to buy "presses" for his books because they threatened to monopolize the chairs, leaving none to sit upon.

The housewife, also whether she be a booklover or not, is likely to be interested in bookcases. Without them she knows she cannot give the finishing touch of homelikeness and comfort to her home, nor the preservation to the books that they deserve.—"A good book, the best of friends, the same to-day and forever." "A good book, the precious life-blood of a master spirit."

The chief function of the bookcase is, it goes without saying, to preserve the books and keep them in convenient form. For this reason the case should be close-fitting in every part, to exclude dust and dampness. Those built on the Globe-Wernicke plan are, without question, the best in this respect. Moreover they give one the option of buying a shelf at a time, instead of keeping a series of empty ones waiting for the books to fill them; and they may be built (added to) upward or sideways according as fancy, or the contour of the room requires.

That settled, the decorative aspect of the bookcase must be studied. It should never be much higher than the level of the eyes, and, if a series of the Globe-Wernicke type is used, they should, of course, reach the same level, their tops forming a continuous shelf upon which a few bits of bric-a-brac may be placed. Such cases should never be ornate. Let the wood be as "good" as possible, but let it be plainly finished; the books themselves with their variegated covers, afford all the decorative element needed. Draw them well to the front, that no bare shelf space remain in unpleasant evidence. If a fire-place or solitary window occupy one side of a room, a bookcase on each side, equal in height, is often a satisfactory arrangement, while the less expensive expedient of having built-in shelves placed around a corner, extending from the floor to a height of four or five feet does very well also. These built-in cases, are seldom provided with glass doors, and are very attractive in appearance without them, although entailing more labor in the dusting of books than if doors were provided. They may be stained, with dull finish, or painted white, according to the finish of the rest of the woodwork in the room.

In closing it may be noted that the wall-paper in any room in which bookcases are placed, should be dignified, in tone and design. If of considerable size bookcases do not harmonize well with airy, fairy papers dotted with tiny wreaths or flowers, such as might be seen in a young girl's room, nor do books go well with gaudy papers or those of distracting design. Restfulness, composure, should characterize the room in which they are placed, and this is best attained by using plain or two-toned paper in soft green, golden-brown, tan or buff, the latter only to be used in a dark room which needs the light enhanced. With such paper cream net or Madras curtains next the window, with inner curtains and valance of some soft-colored material matching the walls in tone, will prove suitable.

Such a room as this, in a country-house, may very well fill all the requirements of library, living-room and drawing-room. It is a fine thing when a whole family gathers round the long table to read of a long winter evening, and if one of the number be a student who must be isolated he can usually find a corner to himself elsewhere.

By all means let us have books in our country homes, and let us look upon the bookcase as a piece of furniture as



# EATON'S

## SEMI-ANNUAL SALE CATALOGUE

### HAVE YOU RECEIVED THIS BOOK OF BARGAINS?

**SEND FOR THIS CATALOGUE TO-DAY—IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY**

all who are interested enough to write us so that we may forward a copy without further delay. Do not forget that, over and above all the wonderful buying this Catalogue affords you, a further saving is assured in our free delivery offer.

**WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES ON ALL \$10.00 ORDERS**

This is, indeed, a feature of our Sale Catalogue that enhances your saving in no small degree. It means that everything in this Catalogue can be bought and delivered free of all shipping charges to you at the wondrously low prices quoted if your order amounts to \$10.00 or over. A further convenience should be taken into account in that customers may club their orders together to make up this amount, and we will send the goods ordered on to the one address, shipping charges prepaid by us.

**EVERY PURCHASE IS EATON GUARANTEED**

You take no risk—at no time and under no circumstances. Our positive assurance to you is that you must be satisfied, and here is your protection, **THE EATON GUARANTEE**: "Goods satisfactory or your money refunded, including shipping charges."

**YOU CAN SECURE VALUES LIKE**

*These*

**FROM YOUR EATON SALE CATALOGUE**

**EVERY WOMAN WILL WELCOME THIS OFFER**

**BLUE AND WHITE CHECK GINGHAM APRON 29c**

74-XA47. A neat, well-made All-over Apron of strong blue and white check gingham, trimmed with narrow folds of white. Cut in a semi-princess style, which assures a good fit; two pockets, easily laundered. A practical and serviceable apron at a very low price. Price..... 29c

**WOMEN'S GLOVES 59c Each Pair**

Women's Double Tipped 28-inch Long Silk Gloves. Made with 2 domes, Atlanta slit, and double wear finger tips. By placing an order in August 1913, and thus keeping a manufacturer busy during the dull season we are able to give you this exceptional bargain. Many big merchants would be pleased to have such a glove as this to sell at seventy-five or eighty-five cents. If you need gloves, order now.

28-X559. Black. DON'T FAIL TO STATE SIZE

28-X559A. Tan.

28-X559B. White.

Sizes: 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8.

Shipping weight: 2 ounces each pair.

Pair..... 59c

**GINGHAM HOUSE DRESS 73c**

USUALLY SOLD AT DOUBLE THIS PRICE

84-X857. This splendid House Dress is made of Shepherd Check Gingham—one of the best washing fabrics known, and is the product of one of our factories making a specialty of this line of garments, which accounts for the very low price. Best sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, or 44. Skirt length 40 inches (with deep hem). Choice of Oxford Grey and White or Navy and White.

Price..... 73c

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**

TORONTO CANADA

your bushes were not sprayed early enough, or often enough to rid them of the pest. Other insect enemies are the rose-slug, a small green worm which feeds on the foliage, living on the under side of the leaf; the rosehopper or thrip, a small, yellowish-white insect which sucks the juice from the under side of the leaf, causing it to turn yellow; and green lice. For the first of these—the rose-slug—the under side of the leaves should be sprayed with kerosene emulsion, or with water heated to 140 degrees, care being taken to reach every part of the plant. For the rose-hopper or thrip, the bushes should be sprayed with whale-oil solution on the under side of the leaves. For the green lice the remedy is spraying with

tobacco water, or fumigating with tobacco smoke. It is almost too late for any of these remedies to be of much effect, as rose bushes require constant attention from the time the leaves begin to open in spring in order to obtain satisfactory results.

A leading florist tells us that the trouble with your sweet peas is probably "rust," which is caused by extreme changes in temperature. If this is the case there is not much chance of their doing well this season. They might recover if the weather were to turn cool, but it is not probable.

Your Marguerites are probably in too light soil, and the buds blight before opening. The daisy is a heavy feeder, and should have a dressing of good

barnyard manure in the fall, or of some good fertilizer in the spring.

Dear Sir,—Please, will you kindly let me know what is wrong with a fern plant that turns yellow as if it would die. Give me full directions how to cure it. Hope to see it in next week's issue. Yours truly,  
Gray Co. MRS. D. HOLLINGER.

Without a little more definite information it is difficult to say just what is the matter with your fern, or what to do for it. Ferns like light, but not sun, possibly yours has been in a window where the sunlight is too strong; or it may be pot-bound and require to

be re-potted in a larger pot with new soil. There may be worms at the root, in which case it should be watered with lime water—about a teaspoonful of lime to a quart of water, or it may be infested with scale, a little brown scale-like insect on the stalks and leaves, and should be washed, both stalks and leaves, with castile soap.

**Seasonable Cookery.**

**Canned Strawberries.**—Allow to each pound of fruit three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Put berries and sugar into a large, flat dish and allow to stand for about four hours, then draw off the juice and put into preserving pan and allow to come to a boil, removing the



We are paying high prices for

**Wool**  
**Calfskins**  
AND  
**Sheepskins**

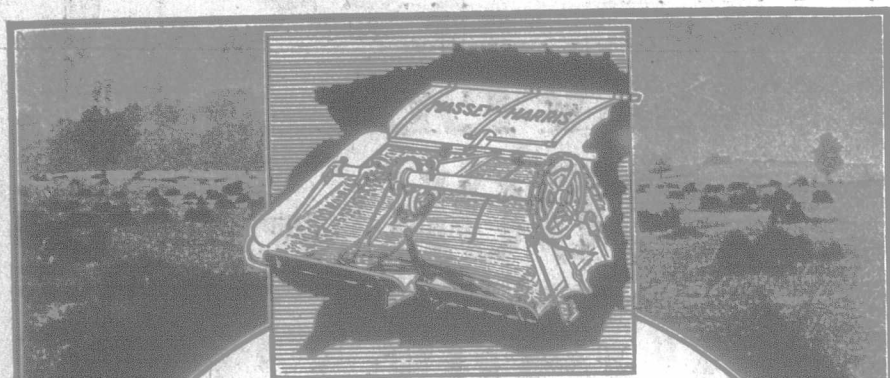
Ship at once to

**E. T. CARTER**  
84 Front Street East  
TORONTO

and receive the high prices.

We pay all freight charges.

Write for tags if you  
require any.



## Harvest Finished Without a Hitch

**D**ELAYS are dangerous at harvest time—therefore it pays to have a reliable Binder. You might get through all right with "any old binder," but if you want to be sure, you should have the Binder which is known all over the world for reliability under the most trying conditions.

### *The Massey-Harris Binder*

Is recognized as the standard of excellence wherever Binders are used, and while the first cost is a trifle more than some others, this is lost sight of when one considers the increased efficiency, the freedom from repair bills and the fact that the Massey-Harris will outlast any Binder on the market.

Then, when you remember that a poor Binder may give out at some critical time and your crop be seriously damaged as a result of the delay, we think you will agree that it pays to be on the safe side, and the Massey-Harris Binder will be your choice.

*Superior Cutting Mechanism; Easily Handled Reel;  
Floating Elevator, front and rear; Reliable Knotter;  
Positive Drive; Easily Adjusted for varying conditions.*

### **Massey-Harris Co., Limited.**

Head Offices—Toronto, Canada.

— Branches at —

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current,  
Calgary, Yorkton, Edmonton,

— Agencies Everywhere —

scum as it rises, then put in the berries and let them come to a boil. Put into warm bottles and seal quickly.

**Strawberry Shortcake.**—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, three tablespoonfuls of butter, and milk enough to make a soft dough. Bake in a large pie-plate. When cool split with a large knife and insert a generous layer of strawberries and granulated sugar. Replace the top and cover with strawberries and sugar. Should there be a cupful of berries left, mash them, add sugar and a pint of hot milk. Serve in a pitcher with shortcake.

**Stewed Cherries.**—Add one quart of washed and stemmed cherries to a syrup made of one cup of sugar and one-half cup of water. Boil five minutes.

**Cherry Tart.**—One teacupful stoned cherries, one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful flour, and one egg beaten very light. Mix and fill a pie-tin which has been lined with crust. Cross narrow strips of the crust over the top. This is an excellent recipe for any kind of fruit.

**Little Strawberry Puddings.**—To one quart of berries add two cupfuls of sugar. Stir them together so that the berries will be slightly mashed. Prepare for the batter two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful baking powder, a pinch of salt, one cup of milk, and one and one-half cups of flour. Butter some cups and put in a layer of batter, then a layer of berries, until two-thirds full; steam for thirty minutes. Any kind of plain, sweet sauce may be eaten on this pudding, but the juice from the berries is all that is necessary.

**Strawberry Sherbet.**—Mash two quarts of acid strawberries with two pounds of sugar; let stand an hour or more, squeeze in a straining cloth, pressing out all the juice; add an equal measure of water. Pour into a freezer, and when half frozen add the beaten whites of eggs in the proportion of three eggs to a quart of the liquid. Freeze till firm.

## The Windrow.

Probably the youngest organist in the world is Master Harry Alban Chambers, who at the age of eleven, has been appointed organist at the R. C. Cathedral at Leeds. He has been studying music since he was seven, and published a piece of his own composition at the age of eight. He has been deputy-organist of the Cathedral for some time.

In Paris a new society called the "Anti-Collar League" has been founded by Mons. Verne, a Parisian journalist. The object of the society is to "incite people to rebel against the silly fashion of locking up Adam's Apple in a prison of starch."

According to Henry S. Williams, in his book "Miracles of Science," the seven modern wonders of the world are wireless telegraphy, the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics and anti-toxins, spectrum analysis and the X-ray; besides anesthesia and synthetic chemistry.

For the first time in the history of the Sorbonne, the degree of "Docteur-Lettres" has been awarded to a woman, Mlle. Jeanne Duportal, who submitted to the severe academic criticism of the University of Paris a brilliant thesis on the illustrated books of the seventeenth century. Mlle. Duportal is the daughter of the Inspector-General of bridges and highways and a granddaughter of Armand Duportal, representative of the people in the National Assembly.

Poison ivy has long been a mystery, both to scientists and laymen; why and in what manner it causes the peculiar rash and irritating inflammation have puzzled both botanists and physicians. At last (says Science Siftings) the reason has been discovered. Dr. Mirande, of Paris, read to the Academy of Sciences in that city recently the result of his study of the poisonous weed. Poison ivy contains prussic acid. This

is found principally in the young leaves and buds; in older leaves there is very little of it. In three and a half ounces of young leaves there is about a quarter of a grain of the acid. As with other plants in which prussic acid is found, the poisonous substance does not exist in its perfect form, but develops as soon as the leaves are bruised, a chemical action being set up through the union of an enzyme with a glucosid.

## The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is the most cruel place I have ever been in," wrote one of our most liberal subscribers three years ago, "and I have been twice round the world!" There were many others who felt the same, some who were resident here for years before it was possible to do any public work for the alleviation of the misery which was all around us. Again and again we sought to stir up other Europeans to come to the help of God's suffering creatures, always to be told that the Turkish laws against cruelty were abundantly adequate, and that if the Government did not put its own laws into operation, they would not do it for our asking. Among the natives there were many who marveled at the inertia of the Europeans and Americans whose power to get firms for their own institutions seemed to them unlimited, and to their lasting credit it was the Ottoman Committee of Union and Progress, in July, 1909, within one year of the receipt of their Constitution, who founded, with the help of three English friends, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Palestine agricultural laborer is generally very poor; the feeding of animals is, for part of the year, difficult and costly; the harvest season is short, and must be made the most of; man and beast must work to their utmost power. The average Oriental is, with regard to animals, ignorant and indifferent rather than actively cruel; they themselves are often underfed and disheartened; all suffer together. Again, camels, mules, and donkeys, are the beasts of burden of this country; carts are almost unknown. Wherever there is building going on, earth and stones, beams of wood and iron, and all other requisites, are transported on the backs of animals; the owners are themselves but too often underpaid, the beasts are over-driven; the pack-saddles gall, the rope-harness cuts; the creatures are hungry, thirsty, and weak, but there is no time to look to them. The Jewish beasts are let out to Christians on Saturday, the Christian's beasts to Jews on Sunday, unless the Christian himself works, as is probable, seven days a week, as does the Moslem. Let us think mercifully of man as well as beast, above all let, let us help them to do better!

With the help of the municipal officials we were able to enforce fines for ill-usage, but it soon became evident that whatever the educational value of teaching by means of the pocket, the animals were little the better. We soon became possessed of a whole museum of instruments of torture which our inspectors had taken away from the drivers, but we knew that in many cases the only lesson the drivers had learned was to hide these when we were seen to be coming. True, we had insisted upon the use of leather harness instead of the cruel rope which cut into the flesh, we had established the right to take off pack-saddles and inspect backs, but even had they the best will possible, the peasants knew nothing of the care of wounds and sores, beyond the universal and often cruel remedy of cauterizing.

Therefore, in the belief that our friends would continue their liberality, in August, 1910, we opened a small hospital, and during our first year we had 165 patients, of which seventy-five were horses, eighty-four donkeys, three camels, and three mules. The stories told by our registers are too terrible for repetition. Had we three times our present accommodation we could fill the hospital the year round. The people have learned confidence in our cures, and often bring in their animals voluntarily, paying a small sum for their treatment. We have even been honored by receiving the horses





"What's flour gluten, Bud?"  
 "It's what makes your dough rise, Rose."  
 "Yes"—she encouraged.  
 Added Bud very sagely:  
 "Makes it rise in the mixer and expand  
 "in the oven. It's the elastic part of  
 "flour—absorbs all the water and milk  
 "—and things."  
 Rose grew interested.  
 "FIVE ROSES," said Bud, "is exceedingly  
 "rich in gluten. I s'pose because it's all  
 "made from Manitoba wheat. Takes up a lot  
 "more water—makes those fat loaves—lasts  
 "longer, too."  
 "Saves money, doesn't it?" asked Rose.  
 Bud in a big voice:  
 "The fat loaf makes the fat pocketbook."  
 Use FIVE ROSES always.  
 And Rose said YES.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

of the Pasha, the Governor of Jerusalem, as "paying guests."

Among our subscribers we have many of the native officials of Jerusalem, as well as the American, English, German and Jewish residents. Our admirable veterinary surgeon, who from the beginning has given untiring service, unpaid, is a Jew; our inspectors are Arabs, our hospital caretaker is a Moroccan. We have had kind help from the American Presbyterian College in Beirut, including a most welcome gift of a hundred copies of "Black Beauty" in Arabic for use in schools. Even one subscriber, in a new place, makes a little center of interest, and gives a missionary character to our work. Even to know of its existence does good, for

Evil is wrought by want of thought  
 As well as want of heart.

But alas! there are dark days as well as bright, and dark days came for us, as well as for most in this country, when Turkey plunged into war. The people became depressed, the able-bodied men were taken for soldiers, building-work was stopped, trade and agriculture were at a standstill, poverty became deeper and deeper, and beast suffered as well as man. Moreover, the political difficulties brought unrest and discontent in their train. We found it impossible to enforce fines, we could not get the courts to take up our cases. The police, much reduced in numbers, were afraid to come to our assistance. On several occasions members of our committee were mobbed, and Dr. Sinto Joseph, our surgeon, as well as our inspectors, were in danger of their lives from the violence of the people who were disaffected towards their own government and police. In 1912 it seemed as if our work must be given up, but we decided that so long as we could at least keep the hospital open, we were bound to

do so, even if it were necessary to put an end to work on the aggressive side.

We are thankful to say that the hospital has never been empty. We have had one inspector at work all the time. Our signs, placed on five of the terribly steep hills of Jerusalem, begging drivers to "go slowly," have had some response. The spirit once inaugurated has not died out.

Now—God be thanked—the war is over, a good season is expected. We have now three inspectors once more, and our hospital is full. We hope that we may be able to revive the system of punishment which is a part of the Turkish law, and which we set in motion, but did not create. We are faced with many problems, and we look to our friends abroad to help us, as they have always done, and with renewed vigor. Our men have needed new badges and uniforms, our stables have been repaired, our signposts must be multiplied, they are already in four languages, others are needed if we are to reach the polyglot population of our Holy City. Our accommodation should be at least doubled by the enlargement of our hospital stable.

We are, moreover, sorely in need of a camel-stable. The camel is the most costly possession of the peasant of Palestine, his loss or disablement is a family catastrophe. As a beast of burden, he is liable to many forms of injury; one seldom passes a group of town-camels without hearing the low, sad moan, which speaks of the galling pack-saddle, the spinal injury from over-pressure. But the camel cannot be housed with the horse or donkey, who hold him in such antipathy that they often refuse to pass him on the road. Moreover, his height and bulk require stables of special construction. We could do so much to help him and his owner, if we had the means. Many a one would be willingly brought to us, for the owners are beginning to realize their own ignorance.

The poor Syrian people are not the only ignorant among the nations! Surely the tourists who engage animals without seeing that they are in proper condition, who often refuse to pay a reasonable price so as to encourage care and thought for the steeds they ride or drive, who insist on doing more than a fair day's work in a day—let us hope that their fault, too, is only that of ignorance! They have a great opportunity of spreading the gospel of love and mercy; we have a warm welcome for those who make use of it. Jerusalem is visited by more tourists from America than from all the countries of Europe put together. With the exception of two generous friends, both of them well-known citizens, we have received less help from Americans than from any others. Perhaps the kindly people of the United States have not realized the desperate need, nor that Jerusalem is visibly growing in extent day by day, bringing in mainly added poverty and squalor.

We have here no cruel "sport," no vivisection, no taking of life for dress or ornaments. I have never seen a native set dogs on to fight; the people are fond of cats and birds; they make household pets of their sheep. I may add that in twelve years familiarity with the country, I have never heard of cruelty to a child. But we have ignorance, and the indifference which comes of ignorance, and we have terrible poverty. Jerusalem is not the only field in which help is wanting; we can do a little in the villages, but there is terrible suffering which we have not means to touch. Help will be gratefully received by the writer, or by Stuart Donithorne, Esq., addressed, in either case, S. P. C. A., Jerusalem.—By A. Monica Spoer, in Our Dumb Animals.

The great workmen of history have been men who believed like giants.—C. H. Parkhurst.

## Queen Alexandra's Love for Animals.

In the garden at Marlborough House there is a touching evidence of Queen Alexandra's love for dumb animals. It takes the shape of a little cemetery where some of the Queen's four-legged favorites are buried.

The inscriptions on the stones and the care with which moss is prevented from growing in the clearly-carved letters, prove that it is not only a cemetery, but one in which affection is still bestowed. Five pets of Queen Alexandra lie beneath. The inscription on the largest stone reads:

Here, scarce a league from Paul's historic dome,  
 Where the broad elm trees shade a Royal home,  
 He lies. Like a true friend—to man or dog what name  
 Can more win love or more enhance his fame—

Through the parched desert and the mid-night fray,  
 Where his fond master led the glorious way,  
 He bravely followed, and with mute caress  
 Cheered both his labors and his idleness.

A miscreant slew him, none was near to save,  
 Let kindly tears bedew his honored grave,  
 And fairest fingers twine his funeral wreath.  
 A faithful comrade is at rest beneath.

Boxer's master was the Duke of Connaught, who took his four-footed friend through the Egyptian campaign of thirty years ago, and afterward gave him to the Princess of Wales, now Queen Alexandra.



CANADA'S  
BEST; THE RAYMOND  
SEWING MACHINE



PUT UP IN  
HANDSOMELY  
FINISHED  
GOLDEN  
OAK.

Send for prices  
to the  
Manufacturers:  
THE  
RAYMOND MFG. CO.  
GUELPH, LIMITED, ONT.

IT DOES  
PLAIN  
OR  
FANCY  
WORK.  
SEWS  
PERFECTLY  
FROM THE  
LIGHTEST  
TO THE HEAVI-  
EST GOODS.

EVERY  
MACHINE  
GUARANTEED

GIVE IT A  
TRIAL.

DIG YOUR DITCHES WITH  
**C.X.L. Stumping Powder**

Costs less than half of shovel method. Ditches four to five rods long excavated in an instant. One man can do the work. No shovelling of dirt necessary.

The accompanying cuts were taken from photographs of a ditch blown with C. X. L. Explosives at Kolapore, Ontario.



Write for our booklet to-day. It tells you how this can be accomplished.

**Blasters Wanted**  
Many farmers prefer to hire blasters. Demand exceeds the supply.

Write for information.

**Canadian Explosives Limited,**

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

VICTORIA, B. C.

**Roberts Engraving**  
PROCESS DESIGNERS ENGRAVERS ILLUSTRATORS  
83 DUNDAS ST. 914 LONDON, ONT.

**Their Sentimental Journey.**

The question burst like a blast from a cannon into the silent peace of twenty years. Sarah Ann Mohr and Aaron Konig, to whom it was addressed, gasped as they sat at opposite ends of the long bench before Sarah Ann's door in the quiet evening. To Sarah Ann, it was almost an accusation of crime, to Aaron it was a sudden sharpening of the twinges of conscience that had bothered him for twenty years.

Ollie Kuhns, lounging on his own bench next door, shouted out the impertinent, the outrageous inquiry.

"Sarah Ann!" he said, and waited for Sarah Ann's placid "Yes"; "Aaron!" and waited again until Aaron, too, had signified that he heard. "Haven't you two been going together long enough to get married?"

Neither Sarah Ann nor Aaron answered a word. Like a fat and startled pigeon, Sarah Ann rose and vanished into the covered alley that separated the two houses; like an angry sparrow, Aaron went hopping down the street.

"Ach! How could anybody say such a thing!" wailed Sarah Ann.

"And now," said Aaron Konig, when he had shut behind him the door of his little shop, "now I will have to get married!"

"It shames me," Sarah Ann wept "I suppose all Millerstown is talking over me."

"I would almost rather die than get married," said Aaron Konig.

But Aaron was no coward. For twenty years the Widow Mohr had allowed him to occupy her bench, in summer and a rocking-chair in her kitchen in winter. For twenty years she had fed him from her rich store. She had not only treated him to molasses-cake, cold meat, yeast beer, fine cake in the evenings; she had sent him warm crullers, fresh rusks and hot raisin pie—the caviar of his menu—in the mornings. She had supported his deep bass with her mellifluous soprano in the prayer meetings; she held the last note of each stanza until he caught his breath and could swing into the first word of the next. She was on his side in all church disputes. She had visited him when he was sick, she had even mended his clothes. However hateful might be the state of matrimony, he could not fail Sarah Ann, now that the subject had been broached to them both. But he wished that he might clutch Ollie Kuhns by the throat and choke him black and blue.

The next evening Aaron put on his best coat. It was perfectly true that it so closely resembled his every-day coat that even the sharp-eyed Millerstonians, greeting him from their doorsteps as he passed, noticed no difference. To Aaron, who had spent the larger part of a day and night praying for strength to do his duty, it seemed like a sacrificial robe.

The air was hot and thick, and there was the almost constant reflection of distant lightning in the sky. It was the sort of atmosphere that frightened Aaron and made him nervous.

Sarah Ann had not ventured again into Ollie Kuhn's irreverent neighborhood, but sat dejectedly on her back porch. She was mortified and troubled to the bottom of her soul, a fact that Aaron did not observe in the least. He did not think of her; he thought only of himself and his own wretchedness. He did not say good evening; he sat himself down, mouse-like, on the bench beside Sarah Ann's monumental figure. "Sarah Ann," he said, shortly, "Sarah Ann, will you marry me?"

It was evident that Sarah Ann, too, had made up her mind.

"Yes, Aaron, I will marry you," she answered, gently.

Aaron's brave voice gave no hint of the panic in his soul.

"Then let us be married to-morrow. You take the nine o'clock train for Allentown, and I will take the nine o'clock train for Allentown, and we will be married there."

Without another word, ignoring the roll of thunder that had suddenly become ominous, Aaron went out through the little alley, and home—there to realize that he was lost.

When he had gone, Sarah Ann went

into the house. She hardly realized that Aaron's behavior was strange. Her first husband, who had left her comparatively rich, after grudging her the money necessary for her clothes during his lifetime, was much more queer than Aaron Konig. Aaron was quiet, he was neat, he was small—she was used to his ways.

She closed the kitchen shutters; then she went into the cellar to get herself a piece of pie. She ate it there, looking about meanwhile at the bins waiting for apples from her fine trees and potatoes from her garden, at the shelf filled with baked things, at the cupboard overflowing with preserves and jellies. Then she went upstairs. The kitchen was immaculate. Each chair stood in its place, the red table-cloth hung straight. The kitchen, might have been a parlor.

She went on into the little sitting-room, as neat as the kitchen, and into the parlor, as neat as both, and then she climbed the stairs. In her room the great bed gleamed white, like the catafalque of a princess. It had a valance and a mighty knitted counterpane, and sheet-shams and a bolster, and two huge pillows and elaborate pillow-shams. On one a sleepy child bade the world good night; on the other, the same child waked with a glad good morning. The edges of the pillow-shams and the sheet-shams and the pillow and bolster-cases were ruffled and fluted.

Sarah Ann glanced into the other bedroom, only a bit less wonderful than this; then she went into the attic, and took from its hook her best black dress, wrapped in a sheet. Back in her room, she laid it at length upon her bed, as if it were the princess herself. Then she looked down upon it.

"Ach, Elend!" (Misery!) wailed Sarah Ann. "Must I then have a man once more in my nice house?"

Worn with sleeplessness and distress, she and Aaron climbed together into the train the next morning.

Just in front of them sat a fat and voluble man who insisted upon talking to them. Neither had told any one the purpose of the journey, although now that their feet were so firmly set upon their desperate path, it would not have added to their trouble to have all Millerstown know. The fat man assumed that they were husband and wife, yet it embarrassed neither of them. They were far beyond the point of embarrassment.

"Now I don't have no wife to look after me," he said, jocularly, "I am a lonely single man. But I come and go as I like. I come from Reading, and I am going to-day to Sous Beslehem. I am such a travelling man. Now if I want to stay all night I can, and if I don't want to, I don't need to, and it don't make anything out to anybody, and I don't get a scolding, see?"

Neither Sarah Ann nor Aaron made answer. Their hearts were too full. Did not each one know only too well the advantage of single blessedness? Besides, the time of their bondage was at hand. Already the church steeples of Allentown were in sight, already the brake was grinding against the wheels. The fat man called a cheerful good-by to them, but they made no response.

For an instant they stood together on the platform. Beside them a Philadelphia train puffed and snorted; they could make no plans until the noise had ceased.

"I—I think I will buy me some peppermints!" shouted Sarah Ann into Aaron's ear.

But no marital duty was to find Aaron wanting.

"I'll get them for you," he offered. Sarah Ann shook her head. "I know the kind!" she screamed.

On arriving at the candy-stand, she stood perfectly still. Aaron's offer terrified her. It was but a forecast of his constant presence. Hitherto she had always bought her own peppermints. It was one of the joys of her life. She looked uncomprehendingly at the candy man when he asked her what she wanted. She did not know—oh, yes, in her heart she did! She wanted to burst the iron band of fright that oppressed her; she wanted—it was the first murderous wish of Sarah Ann's benignant life—she wanted to throw Aaron Konig into the river.



Then, as if this monstrous desire bred others as new and strange, Sarah Ann was guilty of the first impulsive, unconsidered act of all her uneventful years. The Philadelphia train puffed more loudly, the conductor called "All aboard!" The steps of the first car were near at hand. Without a glance at the place where Aaron was patiently waiting for her return, without a thought of her base cruelty, Sarah Ann mounted the steps. Before she had found a seat, before she had time to catch her spent breath, the train had started. She was free!

For the first twenty-five miles she sat in a daze of excited joy. She felt as light as air, her heart beat so that she could feel it—she regretted that her life had been spent in such uninterrupted quietude. She paid for her ticket without a pang, she bought peppermints from the train-boy, she invested in a newspaper and threw it away without opening it. She had plenty of money. It would not be like Sarah Ann to go anywhere, even upon a wedding journey, without money. She spread her skirts comfortably over the seat, rejoicing in the wide space. Aaron was small, but even Aaron crowded her.

As she made her plans to stay in Philadelphia overnight, the thought of Millerstown's opinion troubled her. All her life she had had great respect for Millerstown's opinion. But Aaron would go home alone, and Millerstown would suspect nothing. Fortunately, Aaron was close-mouthed, and even a loquacious person hardly acknowledges that his bride has fled from him. It seemed incredible, even to Sarah Ann herself, that she could be thus coolly considering the distressing plight of one who had been her friend for so long.

She determined to go to a hotel in the city. It was true that Manda Kemerer lived in Philadelphia, and that it would be sensible and economical to stay with her. But Sarah Ann said to herself that she was not out for economy; she was taking—and the thought brought an excited and unbecoming giggle—she was taking a wedding trip, and economy on a wedding trip is a crime.

For the first half of the journey, her mood held. Then, as suddenly as Ollie Kuhn's question had shot out of the dark, and with the steady, constant fire of a machine gun, came the reproaches of a guilty conscience. It may have been that the motion of the train, of which she was suddenly uncomfortably conscious, had something to do with her repentance.

She said to herself that she claimed to be a Christian, but she had behaved like a heathen. She claimed to love her neighbor; she had treated Aaron worse than an enemy. She prided herself upon her truth; she had acted a wretched lie. As the train passed Jenkintown, she drew her skirts close about her, as if their spread had symbolized her proud heart; when the train entered the suburbs of the city, she wept. But she could not marry Aaron Konig, she could not!

Climbing ponderously down from the train, she started up the long platform, her heart aching. Aaron was her dearest friend, and she could never look at him again. His visits, quiet as they were, had given variety to her dull life.

He was a man of importance in the village; his attentions had gratified her vanity. He had never been anything but kind to her, and she had treated him vilely. Had it been possible for Sarah Ann to blot out the last two hours, and stand once more by Aaron's side on the Allentown platform, there is no telling to what depth of humble atonement she might have plunged.

As it was, she moved along helplessly with the crowd toward the waiting-room.

Then, suddenly, Sarah Ann gave a little cry. Just beside her and about to pass, totally oblivious to her presence, moving rapidly as if he were pursued, was the object of her tender penitence.

"Aaron Konig!" she cried. "Why, Aaron Konig!"

Seized in a firm grasp, dazed by her sudden appearance, which he failed utterly to comprehend, overwhelmed apparently by some wild grief of his own, Aaron stood still. For an instant the hurrying crowd protested against this

blocking of the path; then it divided round them.

"I am sorry, I am sorry!" cried Sarah Ann. "But I couldn't think of this marrying!"

"I—I will get married if you say so," faltered Aaron. "I—"

Then, suddenly, Sarah Ann and Aaron cried out together.

"What are you doing in Philadelphia?" demanded Sarah Ann.

"Did you run away from me?" cried Aaron.

"I—I—I—" stammered Sarah Ann.

"It—it was this way," stammered Aaron. "I—I—"

Then Sarah Ann took the bull by the horns. Trembling, yet hoping, she asked:

"Don't you want to get married, Aaron?"

Whereupon Aaron, gasping, hating himself, but realizing that the happiness of his life hung on his reply, answered briefly, "No."

"Nor I," said Sarah Ann.

Together they went into the station and sat down. For a long time neither spoke. Then Aaron lifted a tremulous voice:

"It was all Ollie Kuhn's."

"Yes," agreed Sarah Ann.

For a moment neither spoke. Then Aaron murmured, "And now, Sarah Ann, let us have a little something to eat."

The trains seemed especially arranged for runaway and repentant lovers. At one o'clock there was a train for Allentown, at five they could be in Millerstown. They ate their dinners, each paying for a share, and then each bought a ticket. They did not utilize the remaining time in sightseeing, they did not even walk to the windows and look down upon the busy street; they sat side by side, enjoying as of old their quiet, friendly communion.

Their state of calm continued until their journey was almost over, and in the Millerstown train they sat once more behind the fat man. He explained, with many digressions, unheard by them, why he had decided to return to Reading.

Suddenly an almost purple flush came into Sarah Ann's cheek. Her lips trembled; she seized Aaron Konig by the arm.

"We are almost there!" she cried, anxiously. "And what will Millerstown say that we two go away like this and come back together? What will we tell them, Aaron, ah, what will we tell them?"

The fat man was still talking; had he been dumb for a year, he could not have talked more constantly.

Aaron, as greatly terrified as Sarah Ann, appreciating more thoroughly than she the infinite and eternal pleasure that Millerstown would wring from such a joke as this, sank back weakly in the seat. His mind put forth vague, inquiring tentacles, as if the roar of the train or the flying fields or the steady stream of the fat man's talk could answer Sarah Ann's question.

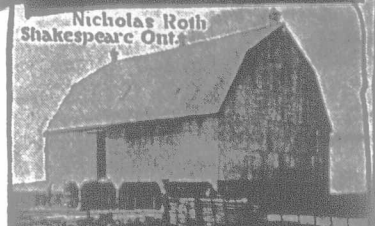
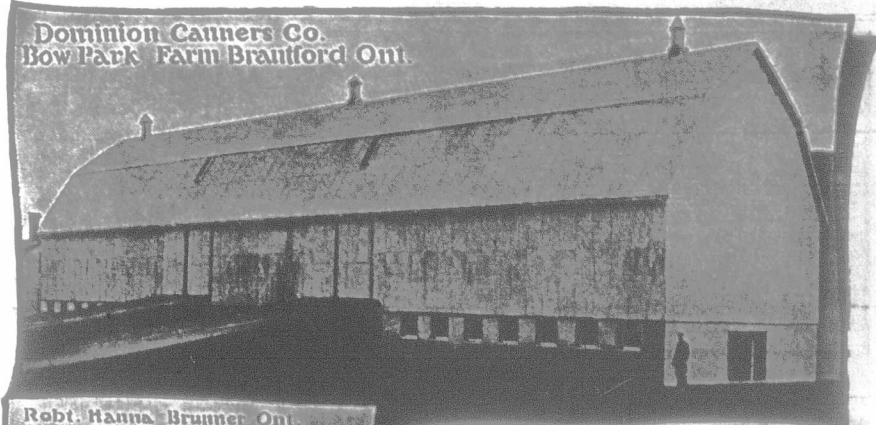
"There was a man in the Teslehem train," the fat man was saying. "He went out on the platform and his hat blew off, and he came back and he yelled it over the car like a fool. 'My hat blew off!' he said. 'What do you think, my hat blew off?'"

The fat man paused for a breath, then went on: "Now he oughtn't to have told nobody. It is dumb to let your hat blow off. If he hadn't told it to nobody nobody would 'a' knowned it. My hat blew off once and—"

The fat man went on passed the village, past the great pipe-mill, through the lovely open country, within sight of the curving hills back of Millerstown, into Millerstown itself. He was still talking when they rose.

"That is it!" said Aaron Konig, almost hysterically, as they went down the side aisle. "That is it! If we don't tell Millerstown, Millerstown will never know. Like the man said, Sarah Ann!"

Overjoyed to be back, excited over the hoodwinking of Millerstown, Sarah Ann and Aaron stepped from the train, lovers no more, but friends forever. And to this day, their secret has been kept.—Elsie Singmaster, in Youth's Companion.



# Ask these Men if they ever saw better Barns

FARMERS can now buy better barns than they ever saw before—Steel Truss barns of iron and steel. They can put them up in days with a few helpers, where it used to take weeks and months—and a big gang. They can get rid of the old clumsy wooden frame that filled the inside space with beams and timbers. They can forget half their worries, because Steel Truss Barns are fireproof, lightning-proof and weather-proof.

This puts barn building on a modern basis. And we leave it to the men who have built on this plan, to say how it carries out all our claims.

But here is the best part of this big new idea. The Steel Truss barn—the barn you would gladly pay a big price to own—costs less than perishable wood.

These Steel Trusses of Double-Angle Steel make the most rigid barn construction known to man

## Steel Truss Barns

(Patented in Canada and the United States)

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

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

To land a barn on your farm in such a shape as this, is going to save you many a dollar in labor, and an endless amount of time and trouble. And, remember, no wood shows anywhere on this barn. Once a Steel Truss Barn is built, there's no cost for repairs—no paint bills, no rotting sills or shingles. Figure that saving when you think about your new barn.

Eight factories are ready to send you one of these barns any size you want—and the very day your order reaches us. We know that men will want to know a lot about this great new barn idea, and we are ready to answer questions and send out full information explaining the whole thing clearly. Do not hesitate to write us about it. Tear out the coupon and mail it to-day.

**The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited** ONTARIO

PRESTON

Associated with A. B. ORMSBY & Co., Limited  
 Consolidated Factories at  
 Preston Toronto Montreal Winnipeg  
 Saskatoon Regina Calgary Edmonton

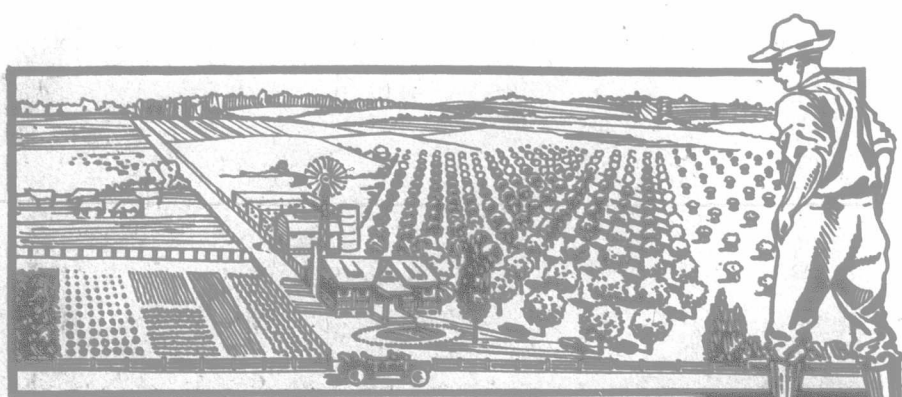
### COUPON

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

To The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited

PRESTON ONT.





# FARMS FOR SALE

**50 Acres**—Pickering Township—Nice level land with eastern slope, beautiful location. Brick house on stone foundation. Good barns and out-buildings. **\$6,000**

**86 Acres**—Pickering Township, one mile from Kingston Road. Good orchard, water and fences. Large stone house. Good barns and out-buildings in splendid condition. Price **\$9,900**

**233 Acres**—Oxford County, two and a half miles to Otterville; excellent stock and grain farm; rich clay loam, slightly rolling, well tiled. Stone house, eleven rooms and bath. Large bank barn and good out-buildings. Price **\$16,000**

## The Dovercourt Land, Building & Savings Co., Ltd.

82-88 King Street East, TORONTO

Gentlemen,—

Kindly send me price, terms, etc., of the above .....acre farm.

Name.....

Address.....

Established 1885  
**DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY-LIMITED**  
 82-88 King St East Toronto  
 Largest Owners & Developers of Real Estate in Canada



## One Minute Washer

Best Machine Made—Easy to Operate  
 Washes Clean—Moderate in Price

Write to-day for Catalogue

**ONE MINUTE WASHER COMPANY, Toronto**

**\$27.00 FARM TRUCK**  
 28" to 30" 4 x 3/8" plain or grooved tire wheels 4000 lbs. capacity.  
 F.O.B. Toronto

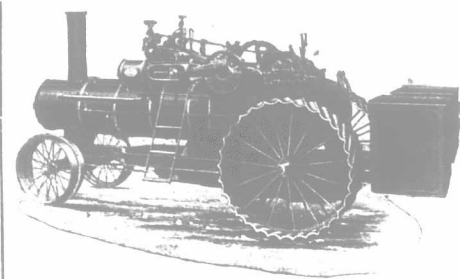


**NORMAN S. KNOX, TORONTO**  
 47 Wellington Street E.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Quincy, Illinois.**

SEEDS	Prices ex-warehouse Toronto
Millets	Per bus. Bags free.
Hungarian	\$1.60
Common	1.60
Siberian	2.25
German	2.00
Buckwheat	Per bus. Bags free.
Rye Buckwheat	\$1.35
Silver Hull Buckwheat	1.10
Rape Dwarf Essex	6c. lb.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**  
 Seed Merchants Since 1866  
 124 King St., E. TORONTO



**TRACTION ENGINES**  
 New type rearmount, also rebuilt traction and portable engines and threshers. Some splendid bargains in rebuilt outfit. Send for rebuilt list.  
**The Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd.**  
 Seaford Ontario

## News of the Week

For purchasing beaver, otter and muskrat pelts during the close season the Hudson Bay Co. has been fined \$16,570 and costs.

A company has been incorporated with a capital of \$6,000,000, and headquarters at Toronto, which will control twenty-two theatres in Canada, and will undertake the manufacture and sale of moving picture films.

It is estimated that \$900,000 will be required to provide adequate relief for those dependent on the victims of the wreck of the Empress of Ireland; about \$400,000 of which will be required for the families of the crew. Less than half of this sum has been contributed so far, and the amount to hand is totally inadequate to meet the requirements.

It is probable that nearly a hundred thousand persons will have had their mail through the Empress disaster. The liner carried 31 sacks of letters, 58 sacks of newspapers, and six baskets of parcel post packages; the letters including 800 registered packets, the face value of which is not known.

According to the Russian Minister of Finance, Russia will spend, during the next five years, \$6,760,000,000 on the army and navy.

In the course of an address given before the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago, Mrs. Robt. J. Burdette, of Pasadena, speaking of the present fashions, made the following statement:

"The following of such dictates (of fashion) causes foolish women to eat their hearts out with longings they cannot afford to gratify; leads to unhappiness, the ruination of homes, and the bartering of virtue itself."

"No one thing to-day in a woman's life more saps her strength, time, means, and nervous vitality than the triple-headed lion that guards every event of daily life in the form of the questions, 'What shall I wear?' 'How shall it be made?' and 'How shall it be paid for?'"

By a vote of 286 for, to 109 against, the report favoring Church Union was carried at the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at Woodstock, Ont.

The \$2,500 gold vase given by the late King Edward for military horsemanship, has been won this year—for the third time in succession—by Russian cavalry officers, and thus becomes the property of Russia. This trophy was competed for by teams from most of the European armies. It has already been won twice by Russia, twice by France, and once by Belgium.

W. T. Watts-Dunton, poet, novelist, critic, died on the 7th inst. in his seventy-second year, he was a close friend of Swinburne's, and lived for thirty years in the same house with him. He contributed essays, articles and monographs to the Encyclopedia Britannica, and wrote many of the introductory essays for The World's Classics and Every Man's Library.

In accordance with her last request, the ashes of Mrs. R. L. Stevenson will be placed beside those of her husband in a tomb on the summit Mount Vaca, Samoa. On the door of the tomb will be inscribed the last verse of Stevenson's lines to his wife:

"Teacher, tender comrade; wife,  
 "Fellow-farer, true through life;  
 "Heart whole and soul free,  
 "The August Father gave to me."

To this tomb there will be no access save by a rough mountain path. The ashes, which are now in San Francisco, will be taken there by her children Mrs. Strong and Lloyd Osborne, after the settlement of her will.

At the International Congress of plume dealers, held in Paris recently, it was determined to bring pressure to bear upon the various governments to call an international conference for the protection of birds useful to agriculture.

On the 11th inst. an attempt was made by militant suffragettes to wreck the famous Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Fortunately the attempt failed, the damage done being very slight, and the "Stone of Destiny," which was first thought to be badly chipped, proves to be practically unharmed.

## The Art of Being Poor.

By Alice Grant, in Pictorial Review.  
 We discovered through the Wilsons that being poor could be an art. At our very first meeting with that couple we were impressed with the fact that they were nice people, very nice people, the kind of people whom we wanted to meet and to know. As we became better acquainted we began to puzzle over their peculiar attraction. Apparently the Wilsons had everything that life offered. They dressed nicely, went occasionally to concerts and theatres, seemed conversant with the magazines and never were heard to complain of ill luck or lack of funds. Yet it was obvious that they had very little money—far less than we or the majority of our friends had.

"They certainly are poor," said my husband one night, as after the fashion of married couples we discussed these pleasant recent acquaintances.

"But it isn't their poverty that makes them attractive," I argued. "We know quite a number of people as poor, who are anything but attractive. There are the Raynors for instance—"

"But they boast of it," interrupted my husband.

"And there are the Grahams—"

"But they whine about it. It's a constant hard luck story with no intermissions."

Then we sat still and thought. The Raynors are the kind of people who make a virtue of being poor. You never meet Mrs. Raynor without having her poverty—or comparative poverty—flung in your face. Mrs. Raynor seems to take a positive delight in gaily telling why she does not do this and that and in accounting for her made-over gowns or her last year's hat. It was attractive at first, for it sounded as if they were making the best of things and putting a brave face on a serious matter. But ere long it seemed as if it was after all but a novel appeal to your sympathy, and you grew tired of the constant gaily uttered, "Well, of course, poor folks like us you know do not do those things."

The Grahams on the other hand openly sighed and groaned over the limitations imposed by their small income. But the Wilsons neither boasted nor groaned, and yet they were the poorest of all. We had not been quite free from the faults of alternately boasting or groaning ourselves—not that we had anything really to complain of, but that we were comparatively poor and our ambitions exceeded our income. But when we got to the point of comparing these three families we straightened up and determined that come what might we would refuse to join the boasters or groaners.

We adopted the Wilsons as a model, and as we studied them the amount that that couple had managed to get out of life seemed marvelous to us. Mr. Wilson occupied an uninteresting position and received a small salary. Mrs. Wilson occasionally made a little money painting; but this was not very much. They lived in three rooms which did not boast even the luxury of a bath; but they were three of the most wonderful rooms I have ever known. The main room, used as a sitting and dining-room, was large and fitted with the most exquisite taste and comfort. It was a room of easy chairs, comfortable couches of soft tones and lights placed exactly right, a room that fascinated the visitor. All the love and care and thought that had been spent upon it breathed through every picture, every book, every dainty hanging. The small bed-room was exquisitely neat, and the tiny combined kitchen and wash-room

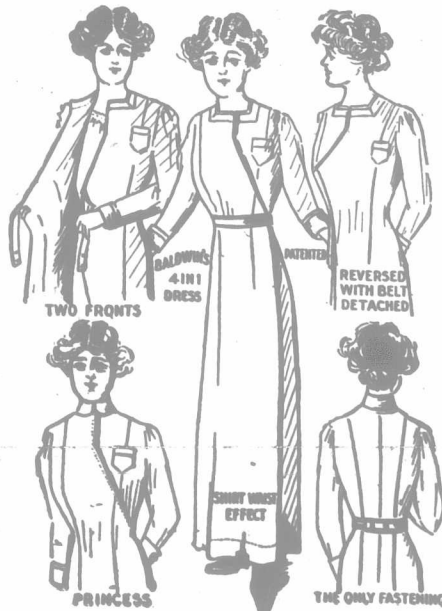


IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

## House Dresses

Send for Free Samples and Booklet describing the many features of

### The Baldwin 4-in-1 House Dress



Prices \$2 and \$2.15 postpaid

Made from the best percales and chambrays, in Princess and shirt waist effects. Round or square collars.

#### RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

Send for our agents' offer, by which many are making considerable sums weekly by devoting either their entire or spare time to this interesting work. It costs you nothing to try. Send to-day.

### The Baldwin Garment Co.

Incorporated  
96 Carling St., London, Ont.



If you are making less than \$50 a week you should write us today. We can help you to wealth and independence by our plan; you can work when you please, where you please, always have money and the means of making plenty more of it.

**JUST LISTEN TO THIS.** One man traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He stayed at the best hotels, lived like a lord wherever he went and cleaned up more than \$10.00 every day he was out. Another man worked the fairs and summer resorts, and when there was nothing special to do, just started out on any street he happened to select, got busy and took in \$8.00 a day for month after month. This interests you, don't it?

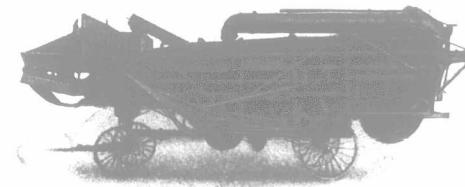
#### MY PROPOSITION

Is a WONDERFUL NEW CAMERA with which you can take and instantaneously develop pictures on paper Post Cards and Tinypes. Every picture is developed without the use of films or negatives, and is ready almost instantly to deliver to your customer. THIS REMARKABLE INVENTION takes 100 pictures an hour and gives you a profit from 500 to 1500 per cent. Everybody wants pictures and each sale you make advances your business and makes more sales for you. Simple instructions accompany each outfit, and you can begin to make money the same day the outfit reaches you.

#### WE TRUST YOU

SO MUCH CONFIDENCE HAVE WE in our proposition that we TRUST YOU for part of the cost of the outfit. The regular selling price of the Camera and complete working outfit is reasonable. The profits are so big, so quick, so sure, that you could afford to pay the full price if we asked you to do so. But we are so absolutely certain that you can make big money from the start that we trust you for a substantial sum, which you need not pay unless you clean up \$200.00 the first month. FAIR ENOUGH, ISN'T IT?

Do not delay a minute but write us today for our free catalog and full particulars.  
L. LASCELLE, 70 Lombard St., Dept. 57 Toronto, Ont.



### IMPERIAL SEPARATORS

New and rebuilt. Some splendid bargains for farmers' own use. Send for rebuilt list.

THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD.  
SEAFORTH ONTARIO

Mention this Paper

was a marvel of economy of space. There were no apologies needed for the Wilson home. We wondered somewhat at the lack of space until we found why. Out in the country there were a tiny house and a half acre that the Wilsons were buying. During the summer months they migrated there, renting the charming three rooms as they stood. The country house also had three rooms, and had been purchased for a song. But bit by bit it was growing into as attractive a habitation as the city home.

The rest of us had neither the initiative nor the courage to do this. We maintained our houses up to the standards of our friends as a matter of course. It never occurred to any of us to simply count up the things we valued most and have them, adjusting our mode of living to that standard and not to an artificial one supplied us. But it had occurred to the Wilsons. And the queer part of it was that we actually envied them their possessions, although we could have duplicated them had we had the patience and courage. They had learned the first law of the art of being poor—that of being unashamed. They never talked poverty; apparently they never knew they were poor. They were the most comfortable people to talk with, for money and its power were seldom mentioned. And that seemed to me to be the second law of their art—to be silent.

The third law is most difficult to explain. I began to discover worlds of delight that I had somehow passed by. The power to enjoy health and exercise was still mine. All the delights of nature remained with me, and all the happinesses and conveniences that mankind shares in common. If I could not buy a book the libraries were free. There was nothing to prevent my enjoying all the beautiful public buildings nor the fascinating shop windows. Having calmly settled the fact that I could not buy luxuries I began as calmly to enjoy them for their intrinsic beauty, quite aside from any joy in possession. Now when this third law of the art of being poor is put into words it sounds very much like cant, that is if it is put as it generally is—to make the most of what you have. But this third law is really applicable to a bigger thing than poverty; it is a law of life to live as fully as is possible, and there is no cant about that.

Not for a moment does the art of being poor imply a resignation to poverty. Indeed the very dignity and poise resultant from a deliberate acceptance of poverty, unashamed, refusing to countenance any outward expression of annoyance or injury and a full realization of the joy of life, engenders ambition and a determination to get on. By the time the Wilsons are middle-aged folks their half acre will be paid for, and their tiny house will have added a room or two even, if they never have a larger income.

Of course some folks will tell me that I am not talking of poverty at all. And that is true. The real, hideous poverty known as want, where the necessities of life are lacking, has no art about it. But the sort of poverty that most of us know, the relative poverty that keeps above the want line but hovers too perilously near it in times of calamity to be called anything else than poverty, the middle stage between want and the state of being securely and comfortably "well off," can be made an art and pays fully for the trouble which is required.

#### Pronouncing Huerta.

We still preferta  
Call it Werta. —Chicago Tribune.  
But thousands dareta  
Call it Whereta. —Peoria Journal.  
And some do caretta  
Say Hoo-airta. —New York Sun.  
We can't think yoortta  
Call it Hoortta. —Houston Post.  
It makes us leerta  
Hear it Heerta. —Boston Transcript.  
All wrong, Alberta—  
Name is Wherta. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

DURABLE—Fire grates are three-sided: last three times as long. Shaped in the

# McClary's Sunshine Furnace

to grind up clinkers when "rocked". See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

## THE WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, CANADA

September 11th to 19th, 1914

THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION OF CANADA

Live Stock Prize List increased this year by \$1,500.00

A Win at London's Exhibition Pays  
Excellent Programme Twice Daily

Two Speed Events Every Day Fireworks Each Night  
Con. T. Kennedy's Midway Shows Something doing every minute

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES FOR VISITORS AND EXHIBITORS

Prize Lists, entry forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. REID, President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary



### LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR

## GOOD JOBS

are easily obtained by competent men. Our diploma on graduation is well recommended and qualifies you for Government chauffeurs licence examinations.

Our course embodies the actual repairing of all makes of automobiles and driving through the well-trafficked thoroughfares of a large city. The lectures are simple yet thorough and instructive.

Ask for free booklet, application forms, and date of next opening. Special course for owners and prospective owners. Special facilities for lady students. Address all communications to

EDWARD W. CAMERON, Principal, Toronto Automobile School.

SUCCESSORS TO

Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 285 Broadview Avenue, Toronto.

## The Economical Separator

Of course any separator will effect wonderful economies in your dairy over none at all—but why not get the one that will effect the most economies?

# EMPIRE DISC SEPARATOR

BETTER THIS YEAR THAN EVER.

is the most economical because—it gets all the cream. —it takes less time and less labor to do the work.

—it saves time in cleaning.  
—it is so simply constructed that it is not liable to expense for replacement of worn or damaged parts.  
—it will last a lifetime.

Compare the weight of the Empire bowl with others of equal capacity and you will understand why—its lightness is the reason. Investigate *Baltic Separators*, for small dairies—they sell as low as \$15.00.

*Sta-Rite Gasoline Engines*—they start right and "sta-rite."  
Send the coupon for booklet to-day. 9

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Please send your book on (Mark which you are interested in):

Empire Separators.....  
Baltic Separators.....  
Sta-Rite Engines.....

Name.....  
Address..... G2



**CALDWELL'S**  
The guaranteed feeds for particular feeders.

## Molasses Meal

80% Pure Cane Molasses

**CREAM SUBSTITUTE CALF MEAL**  
"Raise your calves but sell your milk."

**DAIRY MEAL**  
A balanced ration for milch cows.

**CHICK FEED**  
For baby chicks.

**SCRATCH FEED**  
For grown fowl.

**GROWING MASH**  
For young chicks.

**LAYING MEAL**  
For egg production.

Manufactured by **The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited**  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

### THIS 1 3/4 H. P. "PAGE" ENGINE

**FREIGHT PAID**      **Only \$48.50**      **READY TO RUN**

Truck \$5.50 extra.

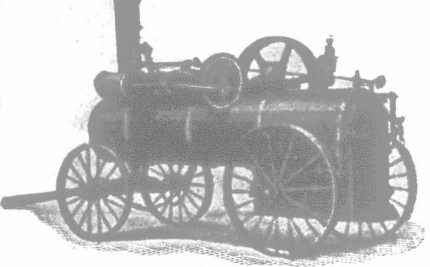
Will run:  
SEPARATOR  
CHURN  
PUMP  
PULPER  
WASHER, ETC.



1 3/4 H.P. 3 3/4 in. x 5 in. cyl.

Absolutely the lowest priced Good Engine made. Don't pay more—or be satisfied with less.

MAIL your order with cash, cheque, money or express order to-day to **PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.** 1140-b King W. Toronto. Or Write to-day for illustrated folder.



### Portable Engines

New and rebuilt portable engines. Splendid stock of rebuilt portable engines, 10 to 18 h.-p., suitable for farmers' own use, silo filling, threshing or other work. Send for rebuilt list.

**THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD.**  
Seaforth, Ontario

## Harab FERTILIZERS

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

## CREAM

Toronto consumes the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows, and the butter production of over 70,000 cows. We need your cream, and expect to pay well for it. Drop a card.

**The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario

### DO YOU NEED FURNITURE?

Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.

**The ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario

### POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

**WHITE Wyandottes** exclusively—Eggs \$1 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Thos. F. Pirie, R.R. No. 3, Ingersoll, Ont.

**WHITE Wyandotte** eggs from especially selected vigorous stock. Laying strain \$2.00 per setting. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

Louise had made loud and repeated calls for more turkey at the Christmas dinner. After she had disposed of a liberal quantity she was told that too much turkey would make her sick. Looking wistfully at the fowl for a moment she said:

"Well, give me anuzzer piece an' send for the doctor."

### How a Bricklayer Wrote a Great Book.

He didn't write it! He never saw nor heard of it. I can't tell you his name—nobody knows it. He was just a bricklayer, for whom nobody cared enough to ask his name. Yet if it hadn't been for him the great book might never have been printed. Some day you will hear of Carlyle's "French Revolution." That is the book I mean. The bricklayer never could have written it; he didn't know enough. Nobody could have written it but Thomas Carlyle, who was a great man. Let me tell you the story of that book. When Mr. Carlyle had finished the second volume he lent it to another great man to read; and that man lent it to a friend of his, who left it lying on his table. It had not been printed; the pages were only in writing. The housemaid, looking for something with which to start a fire, saw the loose papers and used them for kindling! It was the only copy.

When Mr. Carlyle learned of it he was in despair. He was so discouraged that he sat idle for many days. And Mr. Carlyle knew how to grumble. But one morning, sitting by his open window, he saw the bricklayer building a wall, brick by brick, and singing as he worked. He said to himself: "What a fool I am! That humble workman puts me to shame!" So with fresh courage he began his task again; and after many, many days the great book was written once more and given to the world.

The workman never knew what a day's work he had done. He was just faithful in the little things of his task, laying bricks, one by one, all day long and singing his happy thoughts. If you are faithful in your daily work, no matter how small it is, you never can tell what use God will make of you.—Frank T. Bayley, in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*.

### Breakfast Looks.

The finest compliment I have ever heard paid to a woman, said a woman recently, was by her husband, and he said in speaking of her, "We always think of her as a morning glory because she looks so bright and cheery and pretty at the breakfast table."

How many breakfast tables are presided over by women who make no effort to be dainty! And there are a great number who are at once untidy and even uncleanly to look at.

The claim that household duties keep women from looking well in the morning is easily disproved, for in many a household where the lady gives a helping hand in the kitchen a big apron will thoroughly protect her dress, and then, too, cooking, unless one makes it so, is never dirty work.

That woman commits an error who looks uncared for and badly dressed in the morning.

The other woman who wears any old thing to the breakfast table is also making a mistake, for that is the time when the men of the household ought to see a woman at her best and not specially rely on her appearance in the evening, when the soft and charitable light of the gas will hide many defects.—Ex.

### Flower Superstitions.

By Ina Lord McDavitt.

The works of the old English dramatists abound in quaint superstitions concerning plants and their properties, many of which would have entirely disappeared were it not for these faithful chroniclers.

The root of the mandrake was supposed to be in the form of the human figure, and to cause insanity and sometimes death, as evidenced by this, the oldest witch-song in existence:

I lay last night all alone  
On the ground to hear the mandrake groan,  
And plucked him up, though he grew full low,  
And as I did the cock did crow!

Shakespeare, in "Romeo and Juliet" (Act IV, Scene 3), has Juliet exclaim: And shrieks like mandrakes torn out of the earth,  
That living mortals hearing them run mad.

"The shrieks of the mandrake were so horrible," says one writer, "that it was customary in gathering the plant, not only to employ a dog but to stuff tow in the ears."

Where the sad mandrake grows,  
Whose groans are dreadful.

Says Ben Jonson in "The Sad Shepherd": The eating of the roots of hemlock caused the victim to see visions.

"You gazed against the sun, and so blemished your sight; or else you have eaten of the roots of hemlock, that makes men's eyes conceive strange objects," says Green, in "Never Too Late to Mend" (1615); and Banquo, after the witches have hailed Macbeth as king, exclaims:

Were such things here as we do speak about?  
Or have we eaten on the insane root  
That takes the reason prisoner?

"The stupefying hemlock," says Ben Jonson, in "The Sad Shepherd."

There was a superstition that knot-grass prevented the growth of a child or animal.

Get you gone, you dwarf;  
You minions, of hindering knot-grass made.

"Midsummer Night's Dream," Act III, Sec. 2.

Gerard, in his Herbal, says: "Darnel nurteth the eyes and maketh them dim, if it happens either in corn for bread or drink."

Good-morning, gallants! want ye corn for bread?  
I think the Duke of Burgandy will fast  
Before he'll buy again of such a rate:  
'Twas full of darnel.

I Henry VI, Act III, Sec. 2

"Laurel for a garland and elder for usgrace," says an old play; probably founded upon the legend that Judas was hanged on an elder.

Well followed; Judas was hanged on an elder.

"Love's Labor Lost."

"He shall be our Judas, and you shall be his elder tree to hang on," says Ben Jonson.

"Our gardens will prosper the better when we have in them not one of those elders whereupon so many covetous Judases hang themselves," says Nixon, in "Strange Footsteps;" and Marlowe, that brilliant precursor of Shakespeare, has:

The hat he wears Judas left under the elder when he hanged himself.  
"Jew of Malta."

Eating of fern-seed was supposed to render the eater invisible.

The herb that gives invisibility.  
Beaumont and Fletcher.

We have the receipt of fern-seed—we walk invisible.

I Henry IV, Act II, Sec. 1.  
—Suburban Life.



**To-Day.**

We shall do so much in the year to come,

But what have we done to-day?

We shall give our gold in a princely sum,

But what did we give to-day?

We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,

We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,

We shall speak the words of love and cheer—

But what did we speak to-day?

We shall be so kind in the after-a-while,

But what have we been to-day?

We shall bring to each lonely life a smile,

But what have we brought to-day?

We shall give to truth a grander birth,

And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,

We shall feed the hungering souls of earth—

But, whom have we fed to-day?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by,

But what have we sown to-day?

We shall build us mansions in the sky,

But what have we built to-day?

'Tis sweet in the idle dreams to bask,

But here and now we do our task,

Yes, this is the thing our soul must ask:

"What have we done to-day?"

—Selected.

**The Modern "Seven Wonders of the World."**

According to a vote recently taken by a magazine, the greatest scientists accord to the wireless the enviable position of being first of the modern seven wonders of the world. Following it come the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics, and antitoxin, spectrum analysis and the X-ray.

This order was evolved from nearly seven hundred replies from as many noted men of science in various countries. Wireless received 244 votes, as against 185 for the telephone, its nearest rival. The X-ray received 111, although 100 were cast for the Panama Canal.

This list is interesting when compared with that made up by Antipater, the Baedeker of Sidon, some two centuries before Christ.

He heads his selection of wonders of the world he knew with the Pyramids. Following these come the famous Pharos lighthouse at the entrance of Alexandria harbor, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the statue of Jupiter by Phidias, the mausoleum of Artemisia and the Colosus of Rhodes.

Of the seven wonders of the modern world, all are of incalculable benefit to man; all mark great steps forward in his march of triumph.

A comparison with the ancient list is an eloquent demonstration that the advance of the race has been along the lines of the greatest good for the greatest number. Luxury was the password of the ancients, usefulness that of the present.—Onward.

**The Roundabout Club.**

**My Friend the Lumberman.**

Written for Study IV., by "Taps", Wentworth Co., Ont.

"What is the charm of the lumber-camp? I don't know. It is one of those elusive, indefinable things that are so hard to catch and explain. But whether explained or not the fascination of the life in a lumber-camp is so keen that one can hardly keep from going back. I know, too, because I spent ten winters in the woods myself, seven of those bossing a camp." The speaker who was a chance acquaintance of mine was the head carpenter of the concrete construction gang on the new railroad that was being pushed through our country. We happened to meet one evening and after talking a little we soon discovered many things that interested us in common.

That was how he began telling me of his experiences in the lumber-camp. If he reads this he will be rather surprised to see his own adventures in print.

"Yes; it is hard to describe the fascination of the life. Every spring when I came back from the bush I would swear that it would be my last winter there, but then along in the fall a fellow would begin to get rather uneasy. Still, I made up my mind that I wouldn't go; but mother would say to the girls, "We might as well get Matt's things together soon. He'll be off before we know it." It was only a day or two until I brought home word one evening that I intended leaving the next morning and they really didn't seem as much surprised as I was myself. That's just the way it goes," he finished up with a laugh. "I guess it's the work itself that holds one. Out in the forest all day and working with the big logs, then all the gang together in the shanty at night. It is fun."

"You were really boss of a camp?" I said in amazement. "How many men were there under you?"

"Oh, fifty or sixty. It just depends on the size of the contract you have made, the number of men you'll need to fill it. It is interesting all right to have so many men to work with, only one has to keep an iron grip on affairs to come out on top at the end of the winter. The boys respect you too, what the old man says, goes. It's odd. You may be thirty years old and some of the men under you twice that, but you are always "the old man" to them, and they are always "the boys."

"There's a lot, too in knowing how to deal with men. You have to understand them to know how to get the most out of them and still keep their good-will. If you tell a couple of sawyers at the beginning of a season that you want an average from them that winter of two million feet you'll likely not get much over a million and a half; but if you say that there's a big job on that year and of course they can be counted on for an average of three million feet, you will probably get four."

"I remember one winter in particular. I had taken an unusually big order from the lumber merchants I had been with for several years previous. It was foolish of me to undertake such a big assignment; but I love risk and I thought by putting on an extra big gang there was nothing to hinder us filling the contract, though it was nearly twice the ordinary winter's work. There is something in many of us that responds to an occasion of risk or of taking big chances that leads us on, on, even when we know the odds are too great. Some such feeling, I guess, prompted me to sign that contract."

"Well, I got my gang together alright, and ready to start back to the bush, but there was quite a delay in getting our supplies. When we were ready for work at last it had settled down to winter in earnest though there was not much snow yet. I hoped to have the cutting well advanced before the deep snows came, in fact have the bulk of that work finished; then when the sleighing became good the cutting gangs could easily on half force get out the rest of the logs while the teamsters and their helpers would have free swing to rush their part of the work."

"All went well as I had hoped until the snow began to get deep and we were ready to hurry the teaming. A small part of the logs, about twenty per cent., had been already hauled out to the river six miles away before this. Of course we had not expected to do much more; but that was just a slice out of the whole chunk. As I have said, all went well till then, but then the trouble began! And when it came it was like the breaking of a huge jam of logs—it came with a sweep and rush. It started in a howling blizzard one day about ten o'clock, caught all the men down at the river with their loads. They had a hard enough time getting their logs off, but the trip back to camp facing that storm was something to test a man's mettle. Ordinarily they made the return trip in at least an hour and a half, but it was from noon until ten o'clock before they staggered into camp half frozen and with frost-bitten hands and faces.

The storm lasted for three days, and when at last the sky cleared the roads

**You May Pay \$100 Too Much For Your Piano**

It is almost a certainty that you will unless you first investigate the truth of our claims that we sell the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano for \$100 less than other high-grade instruments, that it is one of the world's best pianos, and is altogether



LOUIS XV—Style 105

**"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"**

Why do we—and those who have bought—call the Sherlock-Manning "Canada's Biggest Piano Value." Because, while unsurpassed in a single detail by any other high-grade piano made, it is sold for one hundred dollars less. We use the Otto Higel Double Repeating Action, Poehlmann Wire Strings, positively the finest imported, and the famous Weickert Guaranteed Felt Hammers. These standard quality parts are used only in the high-grade pianos. The

**Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano**

will be found in the homes of the wealthiest, as well as in the most critical and exclusive musical institutions. Every piano shipped under a ten-year guarantee. We have a handsome illustrated art catalogue for you. It tells all about the construction of the Sherlock-Manning Piano, and shows the various designs. If this book does nothing else, it will prove to you beyond a doubt, that for external beauty and genuine intrinsic excellence, the Sherlock-Manning is second to none. Write today for catalogue L, addressing Dept. 4.

**THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.**  
London (No street address necessary) Canada

**The expense of living**

makes adequate protection for the family more imperative than ever.

Why delay when such protection can be obtained, while at the same time making provision for your own old age. Life Rate Endowment Policies completely meet the circumstances.

Issued only by **The London Life Insurance Co.**  
LONDON CANADA

**Poultry Wanted**



WE ARE OPEN TO HANDLE Live Broilers or Live Spring Chickens in large or small shipments. Highest market prices paid according to quality, and prompt weekly returns made. Write us for quotations.

**Henry Gatehouse**  
348 West Dorchester St., Montreal

Fish, Poultry, Game, Eggs and Vegetables

LONDON - PARIS  
**WHITE STAR**  
OPENING OF ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION  
MONTREAL - QUEBEC - LIVERPOOL  
Teutonic June 27 Megantic July 4  
Canada July 11  
H. G. Thorley, Gen'l Agt., 41 King St. E., Toronto  
**DOMINION LINE**



## A Monthly Income For Your Widow

A new privilege applicable to all Imperial Life policies permits the assured to specify that the proceeds of his insurance shall, on maturity be payable in monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments for 20 years certain, and so long thereafter as the beneficiary named shall live.

While in the calculation of the instalments a definite rate of interest is guaranteed, such payments in the case of participating policies will be increased by sharing in the interest which the Company earns in excess of this guaranteed rate.

Therefore, by means of an Imperial policy you can provide a definite, dependable, regular income to care for your widow as long as she lives, and for your children until all of them are at least old enough to be self-supporting.

But this is only one of the many advantages of this valuable new privilege. Many others are explained in our booklet "Safeguard Your Legacy." Write for a copy to-day. It's very interesting, and—it's free.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO  
Branches and Agents in all important centres

Copyright 1914



were almost impassable. The men immediately set to work to break the track through, but no sooner had it been cleared out ready for the heavy loads than another storm set in almost as bad as the first. This one kept up, off and on, for nearly a week, and this time when it stopped snowing the snow was so deep on the level that it was impossible for horses to get through it excepting where there had been a track before.

"You can imagine my state of mind by this time. I had figured that it would be just possible to fill that contract if nothing went wrong, and every man and every team worked practically every day. Of course that was impossible, as I know, but, you see, I figured on rushing things some! The way circumstances were shaping it would require all my ingenuity and all the work the men were capable of to get the last log to the river by the time it broke up in spring. If the last log were not there there wouldn't be a cent in it for me for the whole winter's work, although I would be responsible for the men's wages. Even if I were not paid for the logs that were delivered I would still have to pay the men out of my own pocket.

"At this critical time something went wrong with the horses. Whether it was the enforced idleness with heavy feeding after the previous hard work, or what was the trouble, I don't know. Eight of them dropped off within a week, and several more took very sick. There was no way to get new teams in from outside, for we were forty or fifty miles from any settlement where a few might be picked up, and even then they would not have been in condition for our work, besides it would have wasted too much precious time to go after them through the deep snow.

"To cap the climax some of the men turned ugly and talked of quitting, as they knew the nature of my contract, and were afraid of working a whole winter and no pay at the end. If it hadn't been for some of the other men who stood by me and persuaded them over, it would have been all day with me. One big brawny Irishman in particular, Larry Phelan by name, stood up for the boss, and would not hear of any man quitting. The men had been discussing the situation one night around the fire in the bunk-house, and a half-dozen of them had announced their intention of quitting at once. Larry had been leaning against the door-post, and at this speech he grasped a hand-spike near him and, squaring his broad shoulders, exclaimed, "Ye miserable traitors! ye scrawny mongrel pups! the first wan of yez that thry's to go through this dure will be after havin' a broken head, or me name's not Larry Phelan!"

"Well, we worked away until it came the first of March with about half our logs at the river, and only three or four weeks to get the rest out. It was all up to me. This is the way I figured it out. Doing our very utmost the way we had been working we could have only two-thirds of the remaining logs at the river by the time it broke up. What was to be done? The teams could not stand it to work night and day. Finally I put them on shifts. It took five hours for a man and team to get the logs on, go down with a load, dump them off and get back to camp. After every trip I made him unhitch and unharness, feed his team and rest three hours, keeping this up day and night. It was a tremendous strain; but—we made it.

"The last day or two before we finished was very warm. The sun was really hot, and the snow seemed to be melting like lard on a hot stove. The men were working with feverish anxiety, for in some places the snow was getting very thin. At the last they even had to double the teams over some of the bare spots, but we got the last load there in time, about nine o'clock of the same night the river broke up. The whole gang was there to help unload, and when the last stick was out on the pile three mighty cheers burst on the air. 'It's mighty interesting to carry through a thing like that,' he wound up. 'But even when difficulties were at their worst I never dreamed of failure. That doesn't enter into the list of possibilities with a lumberman.'



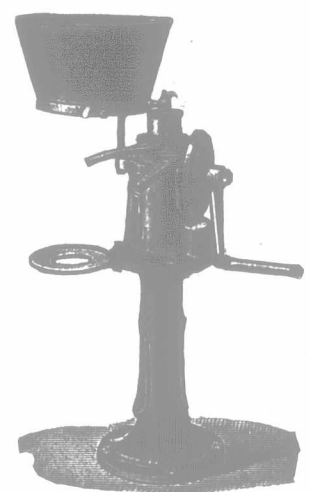
**CHALLENGE COLLARS**

Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Waterproof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

**THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.**  
68 FRAZER AVENUE  
TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

The *Premier*  
**Cream Separator**  
Combines Efficiency and Durability with Simplicity of Construction.



The most reliable Separator on the market and the easiest to operate.

Write us for catalog A giving full particulars.  
**The Premier Cream Separator Co.**  
Winnipeg TORONTO St. John, N.B.

MAIL  
THIS  
COUPON  
NOW

**MESSRS. CATESBYS, LTD.** (of London)  
Dept. "A," 119 West Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.  
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.\*  
Full Name.....  
Full Address.....  
\*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."  
London Farmer's Advocate. Coupon No. 2.

## We Want Every Reader of The London Farmer's Advocate to Sign and Mail This Coupon

Mail it and get a free set of Catesbys' suit or overcoat patterns, and be convinced that it is possible to buy a better suit in London, England, for \$13.25 than could be bought in Canada for \$25.00.

You've heard that clothing is much cheaper and better in England—you know that English fabrics are the finest in the world.

Think, then, of the advantages of securing a suit made of the best English woollens, cut in the latest Canadian, New York or London style (whichever you prefer), and tailored to your individual measure, delivered to your door all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for about half what you would have to pay if you bought it in Canada.

Isn't it worth while, then, to get our patterns and see what there is in this offer? You can't lose anything by it, but you may save a whole lot.

All you need do is to fill in the coupon and mail it to our Toronto office. By return we'll send our latest Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of fine English suitings, a letter explaining our system of doing business, and a self-measurement chart that is so simple you can't go wrong in taking your own measure.

We will also send you testimonials from Canadians who at first were as sceptical as you are, but who are now satisfied and regular patrons.

**WRITE NOW.** If you don't want to cut this paper, send us a post card or letter. We'll mail book and patterns anyway. But to get them you must mention London Farmer's Advocate.



**CATESBYS, LTD.**  
(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, England)  
119 West Wellington Street  
TORONTO

The "CARRINGTON." A very dressy model; full three-button double-breasted style, in tweeds or fine blue serge, \$13.25, all duty and carriage charges paid right to your door.

When writing advts. please mention The Advocate.

## We Specialize in the Treatment of PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, BLACKHEADS

and other skin troubles, and assure satisfactory results. We give treatments in our offices, and have home treatments for those who cannot come to us. Consultation free at office or by mail. 21 years' experience and success in the treatment of the above and other skin, scalp, hair and complexional troubles, including

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR**  
Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., these by our reliable and antiseptic method of electrolysis. Only expert operators employed, and satisfaction assured in each case.

Booklet "F" and sample of toilet cream sent on request.  
**HISCOTT INSTITUTE**  
61 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO  
Established 1892

SEND for wholesale catalogue to Lancashire's Cheapest Drapery Warehouse, and learn how to increase income. Make money selling British goods: tablings, towellings, ready-mades, dress materials, ladies' overalls, pinafore muslins. Cochran's Warehouse, Victoria Bridge, Manchester, England.

*Richard's*  
**QUICK NAPHTHA**  
THE  
**WOMAN'S SOAP,**





**St. Lawrence Sugar**

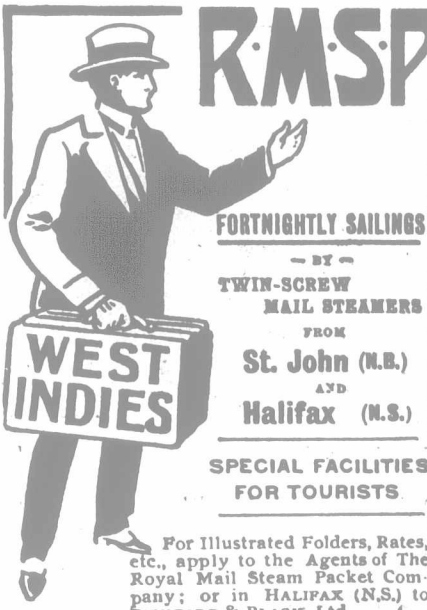
**For Preserving**

—buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated by the bag. You get the choicest, pure cane sugar, untouched by any hand from Refinery to your kitchen—and **FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED**

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs.  
Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs. 3

Best dealers can supply you.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.



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

**FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS**

— BY —

**TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS**

FROM

**St. John (N.B.)**  
AND  
**Halifax (N.S.)**

**SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS**

For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to the Agents of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.



**HOME STUDY**

The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY**

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ARTS APPLIED SCIENCE  
EDUCATION MEDICINE INCLUDING ENGINEERING

**SUMMER SCHOOL**

JULY and AUGUST 22

G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar, Kingston, Ont.

**Bissell Steel Stone Boat**



Stiff and strong with steel railing around the edges and steel runners underneath. 7 feet long by 2, 2 1/4 or 3 feet wide. Bevel corners. A useful Farm Implement. Write for folder and prices.

T. R. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, Elora, Ont.

**Cream Wanted**

We pay express charges on cream from any express office within 200 miles from Ottawa. We also supply cans. Sweet or sour cream accepted. Write for particulars to

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Schoolboy "Howlers."**

Some schoolboy "howlers" are printed in a recent issue of the "University Correspondent." The following are typical examples of (various kinds):

The chief provisions of the Great Charter were Universal Suffering, Votes for Women, and Abolition of Property.

Finally James II gave birth to a son, and so the people turned him off the throne.

After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death.

The Tropic of Cancer is a painful and incurable disease.

The barons made King John sing Magna Carta.

When Chaucer describes the Prioress as amiable of port he means that she was fond of wine.

When the last French attack at Waterloo proved a failure, Napoleon turned very pale, and rode at full gallop to St. Helena.

Gong is the masculine of belle and vicar of vixen.

The mineral wealth of a country is ginger-beer and lemonade.

Henry IV was the son of John O'Groats.

Quotation from Wordsworth:  
"A perfect woman nobly planned  
To warm, to comfort, and command."  
Julius Cæsar was murdered in the Cinema House.

Much butter is imported from Denmark, because Danish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

In the British Empire the sun always sets.

Wolfe declared that he would rather repeat Gray's "Elegy" than take Quebec.

The Three Estates of the Realm are Buckingham Palace, Windsor, and Balmoral.

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one.

The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are joined by the Sewage Canal.

Cataract is the name of the mountain on which the Ark rested.

Milton was called the father of English poetry because he was blind and the daughter did the writing for him.

James I claimed the throne of England through his grandmother, as he had no father.

The ground on which James claimed the throne of England were also Scotland and Ireland.

An appendix is a portion of a book which nobody has yet discovered to be of any use.

An elephant is a square animal with a tail in front and behind.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers in the barracks.

The Flannelette peril means petticoat government.

Women's suffrage is the state of suffering in which they were born.

A candidate for the Civil Service must be a neutralized British subject.

The Immortal William is a phrase applied to the German Emperor.

The shape of the earth is an obverse spherometer.

The circulation of the blood was invented by Martin Harvey.

A problem is a figure which you do things with which are absurd, and then you prove it.

Air usually has no weight, but when placed in a barometer a square inch of it is found to weigh about 15 pounds.

Q.: Under what conditions will a body float in water? A.: After it has been in the water three days.

People are vaccinated by being inarticulated with lint.

An octopus is an eight-sided figure.

A synonym is a word you can use when you don't know how to spell the one you first thought of.

Before a man can become a monk he has to have his tonsils cut.

John Bull is the patron saint of England.

Genae puellae formosae sunt.—Beautiful girls are cheeky.

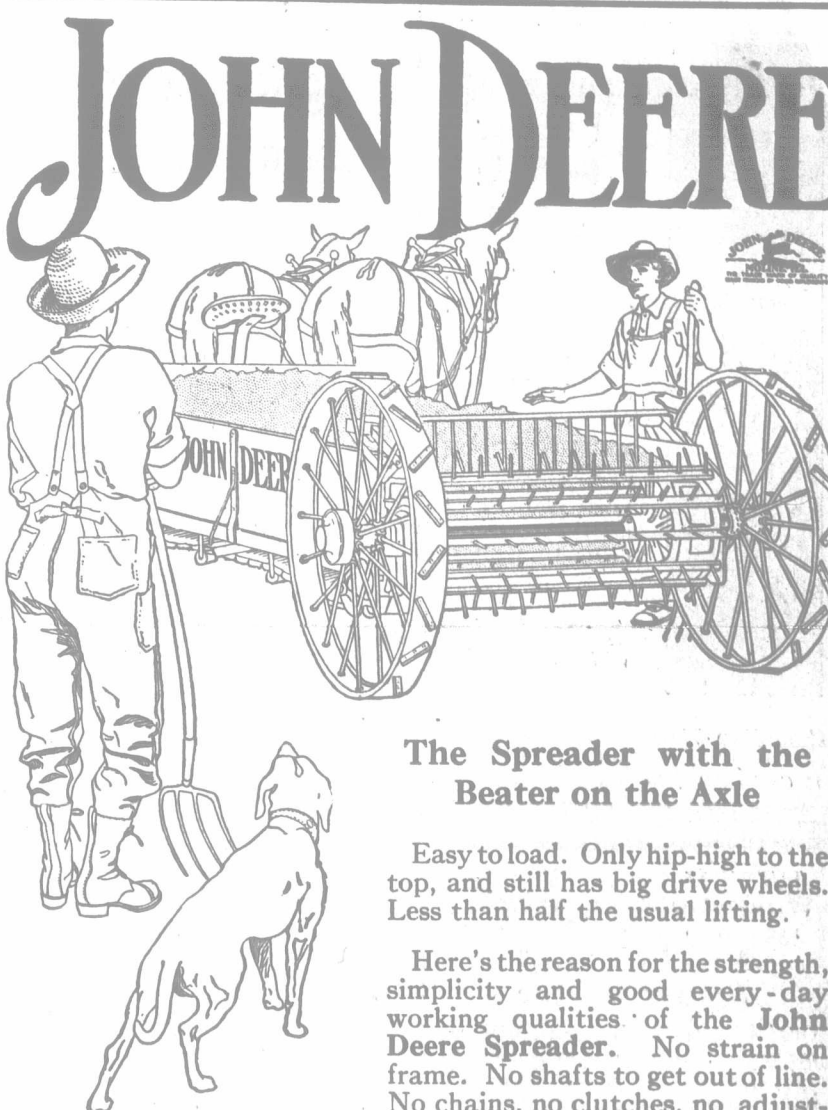
Petit maria.—Little Mary.

Fulminantis magna manus Iovis.—The thundering big hand of Jove.

Il ne faisait rien sans but.—He did nothing without a drink.

A triangle is a square with only three corners.

# JOHN DEERE



**The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle**

Easy to load. Only hip-high to the top, and still has big drive wheels. Less than half the usual lifting.

Here's the reason for the strength, simplicity and good every-day working qualities of the **John Deere Spreader**. No strain on frame. No shafts to get out of line. No chains, no clutches, no adjustments. Only half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader.

Light draft because of few parts, the roller bearings and the beater and apron being driven directly from the rear axle. Built of steel, securely braced.

**BOOKS FREE**

Every farmer who asks about the **JOHN DEERE SPREADER** will also receive "Farm Manures and Fertilizers." This book tells all about manure, how to apply it and how to double the value of each load by a proper system of top-dressing.

**JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., of Welland, Limited**  
77-79 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO



**Urban and interurban men find the Ford a faithful friend. For the quick trip into town—for the leisurely ride through country-side—for business—for pleasure—anywhere—everywhere—the Ford serves best. And it's light, right, dependable and economical—besides the Ford service always.**

\$600 for the runabout; \$650 for the touring car and \$900 for the town car—f.o.b. Ford, Ontario, complete with equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from any branch, or from Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Ford, Ont.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."







HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS



INCORPORATED 1864

### YOU WANT SAFETY

Your money has been carefully gathered together, and is doubtless the result of much hard work.

Don't place your savings in speculative investments—such as in real estate you have never seen, mining stocks, notes, etc.

Make sure of what money you have by investing it in the safest possible security—a

## Huron & Erie Debenture

If not convenient to call, write us.

Main Offices: 442 Richmond St., London, Ont.

T. G. MEREDITH, K.C., President  
HUME CRONYN, Gen'l Manager



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd day of July, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, 120 single trips per week between Woodstock Post Office and Grand Trunk Railway Station from the Postmaster General's pleasure next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Woodstock, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent,  
Post Office Department, Ottawa,  
22nd May, 1914.

Send for Wholesale Catalogue to  
**LANCASHIRE'S CHEAPEST DRAPERY WAREHOUSE**  
and learn how to increase income. Make money selling British goods: Tablins, Towelings, Ready-mades, Dress Materials, Ladies' Overalls, Pinafore Muslins.  
**COCHRANE'S WAREHOUSE**  
Victoria Bridge Manchester, England

"1900"  
**Gravity Washer**  
sent free for one month's trial.  
Write for particulars.  
**1900 WASHER COMPANY**  
77 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Had he allowed her to do so he could have preserved his own name, his own honor, clear of all accusation or stain.

It made her love him doubly, to think that he had thus stepped into the breach at the last moment and taken upon himself the guilt which she knew belonged in reality upon her.

As she sat there, conscious only of the flying trees outside the car-windows, the clicking of the wheels upon the rails, and the low breathing of her husband on the seat before her, her mind went forward into the future. The prospect made her shudder. In Paris she knew what manner of welcome awaited them. M. Lefevre would turn from them both, as he would not turn from the vilest criminal.

Their names would be held up to scorn, in official circles at least. If the public eye came to know of the affair, she knew they would have reason to fear for their very safety.

As to the results of her act, as to what the secret of the lost snuff-box was that made Hartmann declare its value to be priceless, she could not even guess. That it must have some diplomatic, some international significance, she fully believed; else why should M. Lefevre have declared that the honor of France was involved? And if so—if the possession of the secret by Hartmann, and thus by the foreign country, whichever one it might be, of which he was probably an agent, did result in complications of a vast and terrible nature, possibly involving war, or loss of national honor and prestige, how could either she or her husband ever again hope to hold up their heads, to find any joy and happiness in life?

Of course, there was America and home. But even there the secret would in time become known, and Richard would find that those who had been his friends in high places, would turn from him, no longer trusting in his honor and integrity.

She realized that even if the affair did not become known at home, it would stand forever between them, a black and grinning shadow, destroying confidence, happiness, even love itself. She had failed him—failed her husband—done what he had forbidden her to do, and he had sworn to leave her, to turn from her forever, if she disobeyed him.

Would he do this she wondered? Or would he understand that what she had done had been for his sake, for the sake of her love for him?

Presently she realized that the train was slackening its speed. The houses which began to appear in increasing numbers outside the car windows told her that they were approaching a station. She looked at her railway-folder and then consulted her watch. It was Maubeuge, the point at which they left Belgium and entered France.

The train drew noisily into the station and was at once surrounded by the usual crowd of passengers, porters, railway and custom officials, and the 104. Grace watched them idly, indifferently. Her only concern was that they should not wake her husband with their noisy chatter.

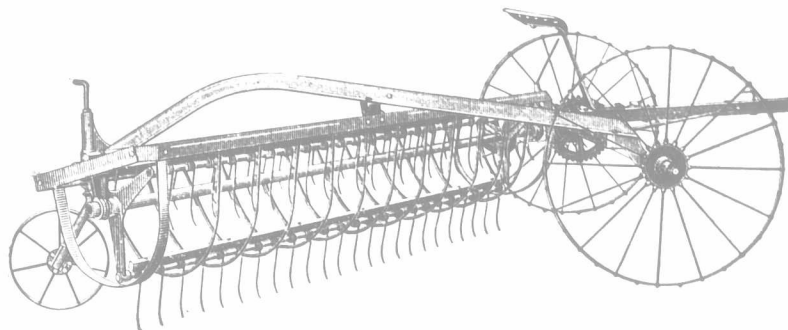
Presently she saw a small, white-haired figure approaching the compartment door. At first she paid no attention to the man, supposing him to be a belated passenger. Then she was struck with a sudden familiarity in his appearance. She started back in alarm as she saw that it was Dufrenoy, and that he was making straight for the compartment in which she sat, his face stern and angry. Behind him she observed two gendarmes, walking with their characteristic jerky stride.

Dufrenoy had been a mystery to her. Until their meeting in Dr. Hartmann's laboratory that morning, she had never seen him. She had felt from his words that he, too, was of M. Lefevre's staff, a member of the secret police, but that he was no friend of Richard's or of hers she very well knew. She drew back further into the dim corner of the compartment hoping that he would not recognize her.

Her hopes, however, were in vain. Dufrenoy threw open the door of the carriage, which had previously been unlooked by the guard. Followed by the men he entered the compartment.

"Here is the fellow," he said angrily, pointing to Duval. "Cross him. He's Grace's man. Forward and stand be-

## International Harvester Haying Machines



**The IHC Line**  
GRAIN AND HAY MACHINES  
Binders, Reapers  
Mowers  
Rakes, Stackers  
Hay Loaders  
Hay Presses  
CORN MACHINES  
Planters,  
Binders, Cultivators  
Earlage Cutters  
Shellers, Shredders  
TILLAGE  
Combination,  
Peg and Spring-Tooth,  
and Disk Harrows  
Cultivators  
GENERAL LINE  
Oil and Gas Engines  
Oil Tractors  
Manure Spreaders  
Cream Separators  
Farm Wagons  
Motor Trucks  
Threshers  
Grain Drills  
Feed Grinders  
Knife Grinders  
Binder Twine

NO matter how you handle your hay crop after the mowing is done, whether with rake, tedder and loader, side delivery rake and loader, or sweep rake and stacker, the best machines for your work are those that are sold under the International Harvester trade mark.

IHC local agents sell these machines. It is to their interest to see that your hay is put into the barn or stack in the best condition, regardless of weather or accident. When they sell you an IHC tedder, side delivery rake, self or hand dump rake, stacker, sweep rake, loader, combined sweep rake and stacker, they sell you a machine that you can depend upon, that will give you perfectly satisfactory service.

Write the nearest branch house and we will direct you to the nearest agent handling our machines, and will also send you interesting catalogues describing any one of the above machines you may be interested in.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



### A handy pump for farmers



It is a direct lift pump that can be attached to wind mills, a Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Engine, or operated by hand.

This is one of the least expensive and most efficient of our high grade farm pumps.

Adapted for lifts from 30 to 125 feet. Altogether an ideal pump for any farm—easy to operate, will keep in good repair for years.

Send for free catalogue of pumps and water systems. If you are interested in farm engines, spraying outfits, lighting systems, power and hand tools, scales or mechanical goods of any kind, full particulars will be sent to you on request. Address Dept. 40

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal Quebec St. John Ft. William Toronto Ottawa Hamilton Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

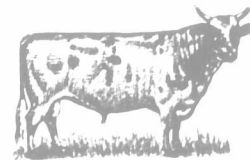


### DIRK'S RED MITE KILLER

One application KILLS all Mites and prevents their reappearance during the season. Keeps fowl free from body lice. Makes scaly legs bright and clean. Keeps lard, poultry and sweets free from ants. Bedbugs will give no trouble where used. Write to-day for special trial price. Booklet free. Marshall & Marshall, Niagara Falls, Ont.

### ALLANCROFT DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Beaconsfield, P. Q., Canada



A few pure bred Ayrshire and pure bred Friesian Canadian Bulls for sale. Terms and particulars on request.

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





SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m. on Monday, July 6th, 1914, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order } R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, June 2nd, 1914

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—62371.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

### NEW LIMITED TRAIN SERVICE

Between  
Montreal - Toronto - Detroit - Chicago  
Via Canadian Pacific and Michigan  
Central Railroads

via Michigan Central Gigantic Steel Tubes  
between Windsor and Detroit. Leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m.; Toronto 6.10 p.m., arriving Detroit 12.35 a.m. and Chicago 7.45 a.m. daily. Equally good service returning. Through Electric Lighted Equipment.

Toronto - Winnipeg - Vancouver  
Toronto - Vancouver Express No 3 leaves Toronto 5.55 p.m. daily. Vancouver-Toronto Express No 4 arrives Toronto 11.45 a.m. daily. Manitoba Express No 7 leaves Toronto daily except Sunday 10.50 p.m., arriving Winnipeg second day. Ontario Express No 8 leaves Winnipeg 9.25 p.m. and arrives Toronto 5.15 p.m. daily except Tuesday.

For further particulars apply to Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., C. P. Ry., Toronto

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest Pocket  
Veterinary Advisor  
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.  
Fleming Bros. Chemists  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter  
Nogent Le Rotrou, France

Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French, Coach Horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

Notice to Importers  
C. CHABOUDEZ & SON  
205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE  
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years' experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

WOODLAND FARM  
Clydesdale and Hackney  
Horses, Shetland Ponies, Brown Swiss Cattle. Some nice young Hackneys and Shetlands for sale. Stallions, Mares and Geldings.  
Ralph Ballagh & Son, Guelph, Ontario

tween the men and her husband, who slept on, unconscious of the noise about him.

"No, no!" she cried tensely. "Let him alone. You shall not touch him."

In her desperation she drew from the bosom of her dress a small revolver which she carried ever since she left Paris.

"Keep away, I tell you. You shall not arrest my husband."

Dufrenne confronted her with an angry gesture.

"You fool," he cried. "Do you dare to disobey this?" He held before her eyes a silver ring, inlaid with gold, similar to the one she wore about her own neck. "I am a member of the secret police, as you know. This man is a traitor to his duty, and for that he shall be punished. Arrest him," he said again to his men.

Grace recoiled and dropped the revolver she held to the floor. In all her dread of the future, this was something upon which she had not counted. Her husband arrested, possibly shot, or condemned to spend years in some frightful military prison. She thought of Devil's Island, where Dreyfus had been confined, and the horror of the situation overcame her. Unable to resist longer, she sank upon the seat and burst into tears.

The two gendarmes awakened Duvall roughly, and after informing him that he was a prisoner, sat grimly down on either side of him. Dufrenne took the seat beside Grace. The train had again begun to move, and she realized that they were once more flying toward Paris.

At first Duvall, in his stupor of sleep, did not realize what had happened, but in a few moments he had grasped the situation. He did not seem greatly concerned at his arrest, and Grace her first paroxysm of weeping having passed, looked at him in surprise. How brave he was, she thought. Once she caught his eyes, but he made no sign. Apparently he was resigned to his fate.

Dufrenne turned to her presently.

"You, madame, are also under arrest," he remarked coldly.

"You have no right to do this thing," she exclaimed. "We have done the best we could."

"No!" cried the little old Frenchman, his bent shoulders straightening, his eyes flashing until he became a stern and vengeful figure. "No! You have not done the best you could. Brave men and brave women—die at their posts of duty. You are cowards, both of you. Had I been in your place, do you think I would have given in? Do you think I would have sold the honor of my country? Mon Dieu! It is incredible! I am a Frenchman, madame, and I have fought for France. I value my life as nothing, where her welfare is concerned. I would have died a thousand times, died as Frenchmen die, with 'Vive la France' on my lips, before I would have uttered so much as a single word."

She made no reply to this. In his anger the fragile old man seemed inspired with the very spirit of patriotism, his withered cheeks now took on new color, his sunken eyes a new brightness. She felt ashamed, not for Richard—for he had spoken only when she had forced him to do so—but for herself. The guilt was hers.

She was glad that she, too, was arrested, that she might have a chance to go before M. Lefevre and take upon her shoulders the dishonor which she knew belonged there. Silently she shrank back into her corner.

"M. Dufrenne," she heard Richard saying quietly, "be so good as to remember that it was I, not my wife, who gave the snuff-box to Hartmann. You have seen fit to place me under arrest. Very well. I will tell my story to M. Lefevre, and abide by his decision. But, meanwhile, I beg that you treat my wife with courtesy and respect. She has had a very trying and terrible experience, and I do not wonder that she is unnerved. You may not know it, monsieur, but we were married but five days ago, and this"—he glanced about the compartment with a sad smile—"is, monsieur, is our honeymoon."

The Frenchman sank back, all his anger swept away.

"It is pitiful, monsieur, pitiful," she said, her eyes fixed on what I now do.

## BISHOPRIC "STUCCO" BOARD

for  
Rough Cast  
(Stucco Work)  
or  
Cement



This board forms a background that holds Stucco or Plaster properly. Each lath is undercut in a "V" shape so that

the plaster curls under and locks itself rigidly on—ensuring against any cracking or falling.

Dampness cannot penetrate because the Asphalt-Mastic backing in which the laths are imbedded is absolutely moisture and temperature proof.

Bishopric "Stucco" Board comes in sheets, four feet square, ready for use. There is no waste of material or time and its use will effect a great saving on the cement. Bishopric gives a better job at a reduced figure and brings the stucco house within reach of those who couldn't afford such work if done by old methods.

If your dealer does not handle our products, we will gladly send you a sample of Stucco Board and a booklet showing houses built with our materials, together with full details as to cost delivered at your home.

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LIMITED  
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, OTTAWA, Ont.

54

## Insure Your Horses

against Death through Disease or Accident, Fire and Lightning. We issue the most liberal policies free from vexatious conditions and offer indisputable guarantee of solvency and square dealing.

We insure: Stallions, Track Horses, Draft Horses, In-Foal Mares, with or without insurance on the Foal; Cattle, Castration and Transit Risks, etc.

All kinds of Animals Insurance

Write us for further information and address of nearest agent.

### THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: MONTREAL, Que.

### Royal Oak Stock Farm, Muirkirk, Ontario

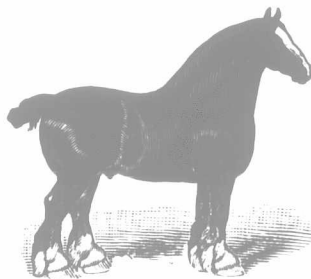
G. A. ATTRIDGE, Proprietor, offers for sale the following

#### CLYDESDALES

- 5 Imported Mares (4 with foal at side).
- 3 Yearling Fillies (1 Imp. and 2 Canadian bred).
- 1 Canadian-bred Yearling Stallion.
- 1 Canadian-bred 2-year-old Stallion.
- 1 Canadian-bred 6-year-old Stallion.

These horses have been prizewinners at the leading exhibitions in Canada, and will win again. Parties wishing to complete their show string should inspect this offering or communicate with me.

Muirkirk is on the P. M. and M. C. Ry.  
L.-D. 'phone, Ridgetown.



#### Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies. Electric cars every hour.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.

BREEDING AND QUALITY

#### Clydesdales

STALLIONS AND FILLIES

There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest.

G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. L.-D. Bell 'Phone

#### Mount Victoria Clydes and Hackneys

When in need of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Quebec. T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. Hudson Heights, Que. E. WATSON, Manager.





THE OLD RELIABLE

# Livingston Brand

[Pure Linseed]

## Oil Cake Meal

A food to make cattle fat. Tones the system. Makes more butterfat. Try either pea size or coarse ground for sheep. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

**The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited**  
BADEN, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

**Pratts**


### Animal Regulator

will keep your stock in the pink of condition. As its name implies, it is a regulator and digestive tonic. Its action upon the blood, bowels, kidneys, and digestive organs is quick and unfailing. Pratts Animal Regulator prevents and cures disease. Every dairyman, breeder and farmer needs this preparation.

"Your Money Back if it Falls."

Order to-day from your dealer. In pails at \$2.00 and \$3.50; also in packages at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

**PRATT FOOD CO.**  
of Canada, Limited,  
TORONTO.



## FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Bickmore's Farm Account Book will be sent free to any farmer who will tell us who and where he is. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages, for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. Its quality is in keeping with BICKMORE'S GALL CURE, a soothing, healing salve, the old-time reliable horse remedy. Horses are now too valuable and too high priced to take chances of losing their services. Bickmore's Gall Cure heals and cures Hives and Saddle Galls, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. You don't have to lay the horse off. Bickmore's cures while the horse works. Great thing for sore teats in cows. The work-horse trade mark on every box. None genuine without it. Be sure to ask for Bickmore's Gall Cure when you go to buy and do not take a substitute. Farm Account Book is ready. Send today.

**WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's, 8800 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.**

**"La-Lo" Animal Spray**

Protects Cattle and Horses From Flies

ENDORSED BY  
**Dominion Experimental Farm Authorities**

and Prominent Dairymen as being Superior to all other products of its kind.

NO OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES:  
Does Not Blister—Will Not Discolor—Is Not Gummy—Has Agreeable Odor.

Dealers wanted in every town: Exclusive territory given.

**LA-LO MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED, 365 Aqueduct Street, Montreal, Que.**

**Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario**

HAVE STILL A NUMBER OF  
**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES**

of that rare selection made in 1913. They are a combination of size and quality, with a good many of the mares in foal to noted sires. A visit to our stables will be money in your pockets, as we have the goods and prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

**TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS**

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

**T. D. ELLIOTT**  
BOLTON, ONTARIO

**Clydesdales & Shires**

If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the above breeds, personally selected from A. & W. Montgomery's Clydesdale Stud and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire, and home-bred of the most fashionable strain, see and select from the large stock now offered. Prices and terms will please.

**D. McEACHRAN, ORMSBY GRANGE, ORMSTOWN, QUE.**

**CLYDESDALES**

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

**R. B. PINKERTON, ESSEX, ONT.**  
Long-Distance 'Phone.

**Imported CLYDESDALE Stallions**

Yes, they are here, our 1914 importation, and if you want a big young stallion with the best legs, ankles, feet, action, breeding and character you ever saw at a price a poor man can pay, come and see our lot.

**BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUE.**

"I am but doing my duty." He turned to Grace. "Madame, I feel for you in your suffering. You acted through love. Of that I am sure. But, there is a greater love than that of woman for man—the love of country. That is the only love I understand."

He turned away and sat for a long time gazing out of the window.

In what seemed to Grace a very short time they reached Paris. Richard and she were conducted to a taxicab, and in a short time found themselves at the prefecture.

Dufrenne left them, to announce his arrival to M. Lefevre; and she and her husband sat in an anteroom, closely guarded, waiting until the time should arrive for them to be summoned before the prefect.

The detective was still silent and preoccupied. He said little; but from the caressing way in which he placed his hand upon hers, bidding her cheer up, Grace knew that his love for her at least, was as strong as ever.

"Oh, Richard," she said softly turning her face to his, "I am so sorry, so sorry. But I could not let you suffer, dear, for I love you—I love you."

(To be continued.)

### Live Stock in Western England.

I have been to the West, to Devonshire, to be precise, to enjoy a round of pleasure, secured yearly, on a "conference" and a long jaunt, undertaken by the members of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. They visit a fresh spot each year and this time exploited Devonshire, where all things good in live stock, in farming, and in dairying were laid bare to us. Some impressions would not be amiss. One was immensely struck with the possibilities of the South Devon breed of cattle as a dual-purpose breed. Undoubtedly, the type fulfills in the best possible manner the conditions of dual-purpose. The breed differs from North Devons principally in size; South Devons are much heavier and slightly lighter in color than North Devons or Somerset Devons, which breed is usually classed as Devons at the leading shows. South Devons are also far better milkers than the Devons, and for a great number of years have been considered a distinct breed. It is a very old race, which was formed in the south-west of England, and has chiefly been confined to, and in the past little known beyond, its own district of Devon and Cornwall so far as breeding is concerned. They are, however, much sought after and appreciated for grazing purposes in distant countries, where they never fail to give satisfaction and produce the very best quality of beef. In their own district they have held the field against all comers, and where other breeds have been tried from time to time they have, in almost every case, given place to the old inhabitants. So far as their dairy properties are concerned, where these have been cultivated, the results are eminently satisfactory, and hundreds of dairies may be found in Devon and Cornwall where the dairymen have no wish to change to other breeds. Of recent years a growing demand has sprung up for the exportation to foreign countries, and their advocates believe they only need the one advantage of being better known for this demand to increase to a very much greater degree, as the accounts gathered from their distant homes are all that could be wished. They are greatly esteemed in the Colonies, and particularly in South Africa.

The herds as a general rule are small, and therefore the owners are not warranted in making heavy personal expenditure in advertising as individual farmers, and have not a sufficient number of animals to supply any suddenly increased demand.

As to their milking abilities, let it be stated that at Norwich Royal Show, W. & H. Whitley's Daisy yielded 72 pounds 6 ounces of milk in 24 hours, and at Tring after being 90 days in milk, she won with 72 pounds 2 ounces of milk. At the London Dairy Show, in October, after having been in milk 146 days, she gave 66 pounds 5 ounces of milk. Another cow in Whitley's herd, Primley Bloom, gave during her first period of lactation over 10,000 pounds of milk—a remarkable performance for a lifer.

**Horse Owners! Use**

**GOMBAULT'S**

## Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure



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 CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Numbness. 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.

**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

**\$1.**

for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.


## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mr. J. M. Grondin of St. Lin, Que., writes: "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with excellent results."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. "A Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or from

**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,**  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



## DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9, Yorkshire Road, London, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00.—Canadian agents:

**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,**  
171 King Street E., Toronto, Ont.



**ABSORBINE**

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Always pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 255 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

## HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Epsom, Kent, England

Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all descriptions

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When Mr. A. I. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favorable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutation breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. **DR. BELL, V. S., Kingston, Ontario.**



# DOMINION EXHIBITION

VICTORIA, B. C.

Sept. 21 to 26

Horse Races  
and other attractions

LIVE STOCK  
AGRICULTURE  
HORTICULTURE  
MANUFACTURES

ART

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

Take advantage of this and visit British Columbia's Capital City.

For information and Prize Lists, apply to

**GEORGE SANGSTER**  
P.O. Box 705 Secretary  
VICTORIA, B. C.

## STAMMERERS

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

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE**  
Berlin Ontario, Canada

### Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

FOR SALE—A few Shorthorn females, a limited number of young Cotswold ewes and a number of Berkshires about three months.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE**  
P. O. and Station Campbellford, Ontario

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914 Estate of late A. W. SMITH

**SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS**  
We still have an excellent lot of rams, mostly sired by Imp. Connaught Royal; also one extra choice young bull for sale.

Situated one mile from Lucan Crossing, P. O. Address, R. R. No. 1, Clandeboye, Ont.

### Oakland—52 Shorthorns

Present offering: one red bull just past two year old. Three crosses from imp. stock, ancestors all good individuals and good milkers. He is a sure calf getter and in good condition, \$165. Also good heifers and cows, all ages. We sell cheap.

**JNO. ELDER & SONS** - Hensall, Ont.

### Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 7573, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

**KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario**  
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

### Shorthorns For Sale

3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two year old heifers (choice bred and from heavy milking strain). Prices easy.

**Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS**—Present offering: Two choice bulls, suitable for high-class herd headers, 8 to 11 mos., and females all ages. Present stock bull, "Royal Bruce" (Imp.) = 53028. **George D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.** Erin Station, C.P.R. Long-Distance Phone

**Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters**—Present offering: A number of good heifers and young cows, with calf at foot, from good milking families. A few ram lambs and a choice lot of shearing ewes, now bred to imp. ram, **W. A. Douglas, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.**

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

During her second period she gave 10,519 pounds of milk in 299 days.

Given even quantity of food, the percentage of beef return is as large as can be shown by any other breed. The beef is of fine quality and as fatteners, South Devons are not surpassed in England and will go from store to fat beasts quickly on good pasture and a little cake or corn. They require no expensive or extensive course of fattening! At Newton Abbot Fat Stock Show, held so recently as December last, four steers in one class gave the wonderful average weight of 1 ton 1 qr. 9 lbs. each. The heaviest animal weighed 22 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs.

We dropped in at the Devon County Show, held at Totnes, and saw these wonderful Devon cattle in the ring. They made the strongest section numerically in the cattle yards. In old bulls there were some remarkably massive specimens. The grand red, New Year's Gift, belonging to C. A. Hanson, stood out prominently for quality and substance. Five years and five months old, by Charleton Hero, he measured nine feet from horns to root of tail, and his girth behind the shoulders was nine feet five inches, while he scaled the enormous weight of 3120 lbs.—the heaviest since Nimrod's days. He carried off the challenge cup. In the two-year-old bulls, however, Ben Luscombe led with Langston King, a smart son of Leigham Sort. There were nearly a dozen bulls calved in 1913 and one of the best seen out for years gained the blue for A. Rogers. The cows made a fine array. Orange Girl maintained her unbeaten record and won the cup for females for Messrs. D. Camp and Sons for the second year. There were nine yearling heifers, and here Messrs. Camp and Sons scored again with Orange Girl 2nd, a daughter of the champion.

Many excellent papers were read at the Conferences held on this jaunt. Mr. B. N. Wale spoke on calf rearing and emphasized the importance of strict cleanliness in all matters; the scalding of the feeding buckets and other utensils in which the food is fed or stored, lime-washing the walls of the calf-pens periodically, and the use of sufficient bedding material for the calf to have a dry bed at all times. Cleanliness is the chief factor, because a man finds he is unable to rear calves on milk fat or milk substitutes, which others have found satisfactory, may be due to the neglect of these points and not to any faultiness of the food.

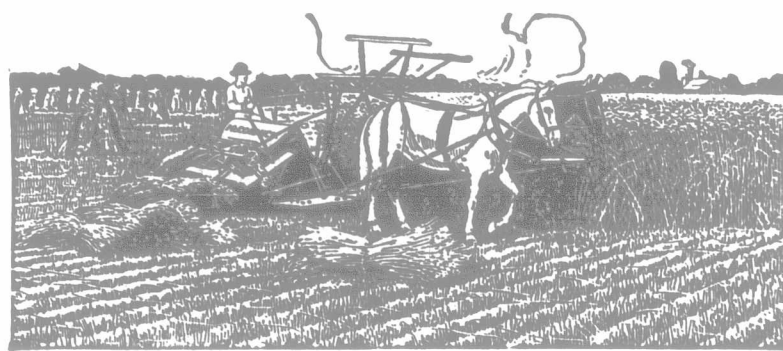
#### MILK TOPICS.

Some astonishing milk yields are recorded in the English Dairy Shorthorn Association's Year Book. These figures should give far-away lovers of the dual-purpose Shorthorn cause for thought. The yields are taken from October 1st, 1912 to September 30th, 1913, and we quote, too, the number of days in milk.

Owner and Cow	Days in Milk.	
	Yield.	Milk. lbs.
Cambs. Univ. Dep. Agric's Eglithorpe Gywnne 5th.	10,202	335
Lord Derby's Millicent Waterloo 2nd.	10,830	334
Lord Derby's Waterloo Lily 2nd.	10,528	308
R. W. Hobbs and Sons' Dulce 7th.	10,770	313
R. W. Hobbs and Sons' Solo 60th.	10,479	325
A. J. Hollington's Nelly Lee 16th.	11,070	321
Lord Luens' Charity 23rd.	10,425	302
W. A. Pilkington's Redva's Jessamine	10,479	323
J. Ellis Potter's Bartlow Grand Duchess 5th.	12,949	290
J. Ellis Potter's Ewerby Countess 4th.	10,554	354
Lord Rothschild's Dolly Grey	13,132	300
Lord Rothschild's Dorothy Samuel Sanderson's Gladys Rose 9th.	10,288	274
J. W. Sander's Maiden	12,033	333
J. W. Sander's Benmade	10,069	312
George Jones' Grey Grey	10,512	319
George Jones' W. W. Vasey	11,972	337

It is interesting to note that the means likely to supply the best milk is that which is now being imported from the north of England. The English breed is being imported in large numbers, and some of the best are being imported just now.

## McCormick—The Binder of Satisfactory Service



HERE are some of the things that stand back of McCormick binder service.

On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustment and handles successfully, tall, short, down or tangled grain. A third packer assists in handling grain that is full of undergrowth or that is very short. The bottoms of the guards are nearly level with bottom of the platform, allowing the platform to be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knives.

The floating elevator on a McCormick binder handles grain in any quantity and does not clog. The cutter bar is built to use either smooth section or serrated knives. The improved McCormick knoter does good work without the usual close adjustments.

The McCormick local agent will explain these and other important features on the McCormick binders which are built especially to meet Eastern Canadian conditions. You can get catalogues from him, or, by writing the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont.  
Ottawa, Ont.

London, Ont.  
Quebec, P. Q.

Montreal, Que.  
St. John, N. B.

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

## MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH THIS CANNING MACHINE AT HOME!

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

### Modern Canner

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

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



No More Agents!

FORMER PRICES  
\$30 now \$24  
\$60 now \$48  
\$90 now \$72

### I HAVE TWENTY GOOD Imported Bulls

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

### Poplar Shorthorns

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

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

**100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100**  
Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For sale—25 heifers and young cows; those old enough are bred to Right Sort (imp.) or Raphael (imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

**MITCHELL BROS., Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction BURLINGTON, ONT.**

### Springhurst Shorthorns

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

**HARRY SMITH, EXETER STN. HAY, P.O.**  
of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females.  
**GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR, R. R. No. 1, ONT. L.-D. Phone.**

### Glenallen Shorthorns

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

### SHORTHORNS

Scotch, Bates and Booth. Yes, we have them, pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch topped Bates, young bulls of either strain. Heifers from calves up; one particularly good two-year old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.  
**GEO. E. MORDEN & SON, Oakville, Ontario**



### We are sole Agents in Ontario for **Certain-teed**

#### RED RING ROOFING

See your dealer—if he does not handle RED RING *Certain-teed* Roofing, and Standard Wall Board, write us for samples and prices.

### *Standard* Wall Board

is damp proof, will not warp, is sanitary and is cheaper than lath and plaster.

The Standard Paper Co., Ltd.  
109-111 George Street,  
TORONTO, ONT



### **Certain-teed** ROOFING

—the roofing with a 15-year-service-guarantee. The three biggest roofing mills in the world are behind it, to make that guarantee good.

Your dealer can furnish *Certain-teed* Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

### **Certain-teed** ROOFING

IS SOLD BY  
**R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Head Office :: 65 Yonge St.  
TORONTO

Four retail yards in Toronto

- We carry a complete stock of
- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Lumber         | Doors        |
| Lath           | Frames       |
| Shingles       | Sash         |
| Posts          | Hardwood     |
| Sheeting       | Flooring     |
| Building Paper | Beaver Board |
- Certain-teed* Roofing

Write, wire, or telephone for prices and catalog.

### SHORTHORNS

Bulls all sold; choice females for sale. One yearling Clyde stallion, one yearling Clyde stallion, big, best quality and breeding. **CARGILL LIMITED.**

**JOHN CLANCY** Cargill, Ontario  
Manager Proprietors

### CHOICE BULLS

Have two excellent bull calves left, which are 9 and 10 months old. They are both deep, low set calves, besides being good handlers, and their breeding is gilt edge. Also a number of heifers, all ages.

**WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.**

### FOR REGISTERED Shorthorn Bull

Dark red, 1 year olds also two purebred bull calves.

**A. McNAIR** Penfield, R. R. 4, Ontario

beef is not the chief consideration, the merits of this famous Scottish milker are indeed deserving of notice, and more particularly on a farm which does not claim to be especially fertile.

The Ayrshire is to be classed along with the Jersey and Guernsey in that these first-class milkers are of no great value where the need is for beef, and is consequently unlike the South Devon and the Dairy Shorthorn, which, while being magnificent milkers, also produce calves which eventually yield first-class beef.

While it is suggested that the hardy Ayrshire may be worth a trial on a relatively poor farm, the idea must not be entertained that this breed will do well and give a large milk output on poor food. It is true that she can be found thriving on bare uplands, but she becomes one of the finest milkers possible when given really good pasture land. Her milk is characterized by richness and, for the size of the cow, quantity, two gallons being the normal yield. In her native counties of Ayrshire and Wigtownshire her milk, which contains around 3.8 per cent. of fat, is mainly sent to the cheese makers.

The Irish Department of Agriculture have held some cattle feeding trials to compare the advantages of home-grown against imported concentrated food. The home-grown food consisted of a compound meal of wheat, barley and oats, while the imported food was made up of maize meal and decorticated cotton cake in some trials. With cattle on grass the daily gain in live-weight for the two lots of animals was identical; but the cost of production, allowing for manurial values, was very slightly in favor of the imported rations at nine out of fourteen stations. With stall-fed cattle the live weight increase and the cost of production were both in favor of the imported food.

In some calf-feeding trials the feeding values of oat meal and wheat meal were compared, the same quantities of maize meal and milk, mostly separated, in addition. The results in all respects were practically equal with prices for oats and wheat as they were at the time. In one of the pig-feeding experiments animals fed on extra meal instead of potatoes and meal, with other foods the same, were in favor of the ration without potatoes. Another trial showed the maize meal at 7s. 6d. per cwt. paid very slightly better than barley meal, though the quality of the pork was in favor of the latter.

London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

### Gossip.

#### BATH AND WEST SHOW.

The annual show of the Bath and West of England, and Southern Counties Societies, held this year, May 1 and 2, at Swansea is reported as having been successful as usual. The Shorthorn Societies' prize for the best pedigree dairy Shorthorn cow went to C. Aedan's Babraham Constance. He was also reserve with Mischief 2nd. The champion bull was B. Stratton's Mischief, and the reserve was Sir O. Phillip's Eastwood Knight, a roan two-year-old.

Herefords made a splendid showing. The champion bull was H. M. the King's Avondale, Mr. Butter's Newton Viscount being the reserve. The champion female was J. G. Cooke-Hills' Miss Vera, and the reserve was F. Bibby's Clive Rosette.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle had the best entry ever at this show. In aged cows J. J. Cridlan won with Tulip of Standen, now five years old. In heifers, calved since Dec. 1st, 1911, G. Drummond led with Effluent 12th of Swaylands. The same exhibitor was second in the class with Persepha. In heifers, calved since Dec. 1st, 1912, G. Drummond led with Bluebell 2nd of Swaylands. Second was J. J. Cridlan's Pearl of Maiseimore.

Best of the senior bulls, calved before Dec. 1st, 1912, was J. J. Cridlan's Everard 2nd of Maiseimore. Second was G. Drummond's Eric of Swaylands. In bulls calved after Dec. 1st, 1912, W. R. Board got the victory with Moore, a son of Esinevens, and second was Drummond's Earl of Swaylands.

The Aberdeen-Angus Society's gold medal fell to Cridlan's young bull Everard 2nd, and his reserve was the cow Tulip of Standen, which was also the female champion, the reserve being Fair Peggy.

## A Progressive Farmer's Opinion of Good Roads

**MR. JOE. CLARK**, who lives on an improved road in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, makes the following convincing statement:

"I live four miles from the city and two miles from the school. This has been the worst winter I have ever seen, but there hasn't been a single day that my children haven't walked to school, and not a single day have they come home with wet feet, and to think, they walked down the middle of the road. Not one of them has been sick with a cold even, while heretofore my doctor bills have been more than my road tax. Talk to me about paying taxes to build roads. I am willing to pay taxes on my pack of fox hounds, my bird dogs, my chickens, my horses, and, if necessary, my wife and children, if they will use it in extending roads like this all over the country. I would rather have my house and ten acres of land on this road like it is now than have my whole farm on the old road like it was before improvement."

#### A Concrete Road

is the most satisfactory and economical road that can be built. It requires practically no expenditure for upkeep, and enables road taxes to be invested in more good roads instead of being spent in filling mud holes and ruts. It is permanent, safe, clean and passable the year 'round.

For complete information about Concrete Roads, simply send a post card to

Concrete Roads Department  
**Canada Cement Company Limited**  
812 Herald Building, Montreal



### SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

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

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**  
Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Bell 'Phone

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

**Shorthorn Cattle** of the popular families for sale. Nine heifers just ready for breeding; 7 two-year-old heifers in calf; 10 young cows with calves by side or close to calving; 10 bulls ready for service, of good colors, at prices within the reach of all.  
**Blairgowrie Farm, Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Jno. Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS** Our present offering consists of Non-pareil Lord -87184-; Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th; 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old; 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding. Long-distance 'Phone.  
**A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES** We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in September and are offering females of all ages, have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman-87800-. One stallion 3 years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock.  
**A. B. & T. W. Douglas Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ont.**

**Salem Shorthorns** —Herd headed by Gainford Ideal and Gainford Perfection, sons of the great Gainford Marquis. We are generally in shape to supply your wants in either sex.  
**J. A. WATT, Elora G.T.R., C.P.R. Telephone and Telegraph**

**BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS** We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.  
**FRANK W. SMITH & SON R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.**  
Scotland Sta., T. H. & B. L.-D. 'Phone.

**MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS** OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHION-ABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladies, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D. 'Phone  
**F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO**

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on hickbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

### Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists  
75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

## Paralyzed Cow Cured

### By Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Here is a remarkable case that came up on the farm of Mr. D. E. Perry, Violet, Ont., as described by himself—

"One of my cows was so badly paralyzed in the back and hind legs that she could not walk. I tried nearly every remedy that I could hear of but none of them proved to be any good. My neighbors told me there was no use doing anything more for her, but I determined to give Douglas' Egyptian Liniment a trial for luck. It worked wonders, for after using two bottles the cow was completely cured."

Egyptian Liniment seems almost to work magic in all kinds of stiffness, soreness, sprains, rheumatism and similar troubles of man and beast, as well as on cuts, burns, scalds, sores, barber's itch and other skin troubles.

If you have a bottle of Egyptian Liniment on hand you are prepared to deal quickly and effectively with a good share of the troubles that come up in the home or in the stable.

25 cents at all Dealers. Free Sample on request.

DOUGLAS & Co.  
NAPANEE, ONT.

### IMPROVE YOUR HORSES

Better condition, sleeker coat and steady health results from use of

### "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal

Write for sample and prices.  
Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

### GOOD LUCK CALF MEAL

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

CRAMPSEY & KELLY  
Dovercourt Road - TORONTO

**City View Farm** for Record of Performance Ayrshires. Present offering: Two choicely-bred young bulls. Will sell cows or heifers by personal inspection only.

JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. 1, St. Thomas.

**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

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

W. H. Furber, Cobourg, Ont.

## Holsteins for Sale

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

WM. A. RIFE, Hespeler, Ont.

### The Maple Holstein Herd

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

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

**Glenwood Holsteins**—3 yearling bulls for sale, out of big milking strains, at a low figure for quick sale.

THOS. B. CARLAW & SON  
Campbellford Station Warkworth, Ont.

## Gossip.

Volume 22, of the Clydesdale Stud-Book of Canada, compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, and published by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, has been issued from the press, and a copy received at this office. This volume contains pedigrees of stallions, numbered 14,345 to 15,614, and mares 30,016 to 32,284.

Robt. McEwen, of Byron, Ont., in changing his advertisement, writes, that he is going to have some very choice Southdowns for this year's trade. The lambs are typical and growing remarkably strong in the bone and close to the ground. The shearlings also are filling out on pasture, and while a number of them are being fitted for exhibition purposes, there will be a lot of choice breeding animals to pick from both in rams and ewes. To show the quality of the latter, the Illinois State University sent their representative from Champaign, Ill., last week to select three ewes from this flock to use for classroom work, and also to put in their flock. The imported flock of the late T. A. Cox was purchased by Mr. McEwen, and are now at Alloway Lodge. These typical ewes and champion ram, which were selected by Mr. Cox from the flock of Wm. Cazolett, in England, are to be used solely for breeding, and will strengthen the Alloway Lodge flock by a line of breeding hitherto not represented there.

### CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS.

With a bright future before them, as breeders of Holstein cattle, Griesbach Bros., of Collingwood, Ont., Owners of Cloverlea Dairy Farm, are starting out as breeders of Holsteins on lines that ensure success. Everything in connection with the fittings of their large dairy that supplies the town of Collingwood with the highest quality of milk and cream, is strictly up-to-date, fully ensured by a rigid observance of the laws of cleanliness and sanitation. In connection with their breeding operations in Holsteins they centred that same business ability and energy that made their dairy operations so great a success. Senior sire in service on the herd is the splendidly-bred, Beautys Rattler, a son of Count Lakeview Rattler, whose sire is the well-known, intensely-bred Count Hengerveid Fayne De Kol, at the head of the noted herd of E. P. Osler; the dam of Count Lakeview Rattler was Lakeview Rattler, record 26.75 lbs. She out of Rose Rattler, record 24.19 lbs. The dam of Beautys Rattler was Beauty of O. A. C., one of the O. A. College's best producers and best-bred cows but never tested. As assistant in service Griesbach Bros. have lately purchased the young bull Pontiac Norine Korndyke, A. G., son of the famous Pontiac Korndyke with 91 A. R. O. daughters, eleven of them from 30 to 38.03 lbs., twenty-nine of them over 25 lbs., fifty-three of them over 20 lbs.; besides which he has fourteen g-daughters over 30 lbs., including the world's champion K. P. Pontiac Lass, record 44.18 lbs; the sire of this young bull, being Sir Korndyke Boon, whose dam, Fairview Korndyke Boon, record 32.17 lbs., was also a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Pontiac Norine Korndyke's dam was Norine Wayne Mercedes, a sister to Canada's greatest producing sire Brookbank Butter Baron, the sire of Queen's Butter Baroness, 33.18 lbs., and many others high up in the records. The records of the granddams of this young bull average 27.10 lbs., and B. F. test 4.48%. Not many of the females of the herd have been officially tested. Alexena 3rd, 14.64 lbs., dam 16.80 lbs., is the dam of a five-months-old bull calf, sired by Duke Netherland Pietertje with nine daughters in the records. His dam, Mavourney Pietertje Netherland, 17.62 lbs., is closely related to Paul Beets De Kol with 90 A. R. O. daughters. Another bull calf is full of the same blood as Jewell Princess Pet one year old, record 11.38 lbs.; Carman Sylvia 4th, 25.57 lbs.; Pet Posch De Kol, 38.58 lbs.; May Echo Sylvia, 34 lbs., etc. Much of that kind of producing blood is diffused throughout the herd, and their general appearance indicates very creditable records when given a chance. When wanting a good bred young bull or a limited number of females, write Griesbach Bros. They can also supply a few Holstein grade cows.



## PURE BRED SIRES THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH

Dominion Department of Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Auction Sale of Jersey Cattle

At OAK GROVE FARM, Union, Ont., on

Tuesday, June 30th, 1914

There will be offered for sale the entire herd, consisting of 25 head of A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle, among which are seven head of 2-year-old heifers to freshen in June. This herd is headed by Lady's Jolly of Don, a grand bull.

The proprietor is giving up business and is offering the product of 25 years' careful breeding.

The sale will commence at 2 o'clock, on arrival of the London & Lake Erie Tractor car, leaving London at 12.30 o'clock.

Oak Grove Farm is seven minutes' walk from the station at Union.

LOCK & McLAUGHLIN  
St. Thomas, Ont., Auctioneers

ROCK BAILEY, Proprietor  
R.R. No. 4, Union, Ont.

## Brampton Jerseys

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

R. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

## Don Jerseys

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

## P. D. McARTHUR'S AYRSHIRES

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

P. D. McARTHUR NORTH GEORGETOWN, QUEBEC

## Ayrshires & Yorkshires

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

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

## WILLOWBANK'S HERD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Herd headed by King Korndyke Inka De Kol whose sire Pontiac Korndyke (No. 25082) is the world's greatest dairy sire. Will offer a number of both sexes from this grandly bred young bull and from dam with official 7-day records from 16 to 25-lbs butter in 7 days.

Riverbend, P.O., Welland County. GOLLVER V. ROBBINS, Bell Phone.



## Holsteins

### BEAVER CREEK STOCK FARM

—Present offering for quick sale: 4 cows due freshen this fall; one 2-year-old heifer due to calve in a month and two yearlings.

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

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



# Don't Wait Another Week

Get your order placed now for an

## IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

ARE YOU ONE OF THE thousands of cow owners in the Dominion who made up their minds several years ago that they ought to have a silo, but have never seemed to get to the point of actually ordering one?

IF YOU ARE MILKING cows or raising stock, there is absolutely no question about the advantage of having a silo. It insures for the cow owner a larger milk-flow in winter or during dry, hot spells in the summer when grass is short, and it takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

DON'T DELAY ORDERING a silo from week to week until it is too late to get one up this season in time to take care of your corn. If you order it now you can get delivery in time so that you can have it erected when it is most convenient for you.

DON'T LET THE MATTER of the cost of the silo stand in your way. It has been repeatedly stated by some of the best-posted authorities on farm economics, and by the most successful dairy-men, that if a dairyman or

stock raiser had to buy a silo every year, he would still be money ahead. So when you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo, if properly erected and given reasonable care, will last from 20 to 25 years, you can see that it would be a very profitable investment for you.

AS TO THE KIND OF A silo to buy, if you order an

Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be sure that you can't buy a good, reliable, serviceable silo cheaper, and no matter how much you pay, you can't get a better or more serviceable silo than the Ideal.

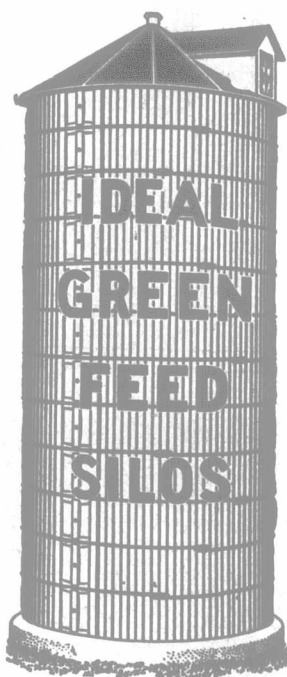
FOR THE LAST THREE or four years our silo business has almost doubled every year. This year is no exception to the rule, and orders for Ideal Silos are coming in faster than ever before.

WE WILL HAVE TO PUSH our factory to the limit this year to take care of the farmers who want silos, and that is why we say "Don't wait another week, but get your order placed at once for an Ideal Green Feed Silo."

THERE IS PROBABLY A De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote you prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

Be sure to send for FREE SILO BOOK.

**De Laval Dairy Supply Co.**  
Limited  
Montreal Peterboro Vancouver  
Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada



### What Every Dairyman Needs

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

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

### Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

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

W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

1 Holstein Bull, 16 mos., 3 Holstein Bulls 8 mos. and under. 2 Canadian Bred Clydesdale Stallions rising two.

R. M. Holtby  
Port Perry, R. R. 4

Manchester, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

### Woodbine Holsteins

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

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

### Maple Grove Holsteins

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

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

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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

E. F. OSLER - - - BRONTE, ONT.

## FAIRVIEW FARMS

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

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

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The only two world record Holsteins in Canada are owned by us. There are only three cows in the world that have made over thirty pounds butter, three years in succession; one of them is owned by us. The only bull in Ontario whose dam has given 116 lbs milk a day and made 34.00 lbs. butter in 7 days is owned by us. We have young bulls and females for sale bred on the same lines as our champions.

D. C. Flatt & Son Long-Distance 'Phone R.R. No. 2, Hamilton

## ELMDALE HOLSTEINS

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

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

## Three Dandy HOLSTEIN Bull Calves

FOR SALE, FROM TESTED DAMS.

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

### FOR SALE—TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

No. 1 born Dec. 29th, three parts white, nicely marked and a large, smooth, well-grown fellow. No. 2 born May 12th, nearly all white, except tips of ears and forehead which are black and a few black spots about neck. He is a large straight and likely looking fellow. No. 1 is from R.O.M. dam and the dam of sires of both is also on the R.O.M. Photo on application. GRIESBACH BROS., Box 847, Collingwood, Ont.



When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

### Questions and Answers

Miscellaneous

#### Chronic Cough in Cow.

Holstein cow freshened in January last. She is now in thriving condition, eats well, and gives large quantity of milk, but nearly every morning before feeding, and usually directly after being milked, for the space of about six weeks now, she coughs three or four times. I have noticed a watery substance from the mouth after coughing. What is the cause, and name a remedy?

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—One cannot say definitely without examination, but the symptoms indicate tuberculosis. You would be wise to have the cow tested with the tuberculin test at an early date.

#### Cow Leaks Milk.

Could you give a remedy for a cow that leaks her milk, especially from the two rear teats? I bought her before freshening last spring, and she leaked considerably during the summer, although not a specially easy milker, and is again troubled with it, although not due till the latter part of this month. I don't know whether she was troubled that way before I bought her or not. H. F. T.

Ans.—The use of some astringent is the only thing we can recommend, and would suggest that you dip the teats in alum water for one minute after each milking. This treatment may contract the opening sufficiently to prevent the trouble.

#### Vetches for Cover Crop.

Kindly tell me what time to sow vetches in an orchard, so that I can plow same down green or before it is time for the fall plowing. J. A.

Ans.—Unless the ground is very rich they should be sown about the first week in July, in order that they develop into any kind of a crop and unless the season is very dry, that is a wise and convenient time to cease cultivation in the orchard. They will not be a very heavy crop if you plow them down immediately after the harvest season, but if left till October there will be quite an appreciable covering. For real early plowing, they should be sown early in the spring.

#### Wide Tires—Calf Feeding.

1. Please say in your next issue what size steel wheel tire you advise for use on farm. One man in this section uses 4-inch, and another 5-inch by 1-inch.

2. Re calf-feeding—I have used linseed meal and skimmed milk last two years. Would you advise calf meal, as advertised, better. D. N.

Ans.—1. Neither one of your neighbors is very far from the path of wisdom. If all would use four-inch tires our country roads would have a different appearance. The party using a five-inch tire is doing no one any injustice. They are good for the road, but a little too heavy and a little too expensive to recommend generally.

2. If you are not satisfied with results try some of the calf meal along side of your method and compare. The results will be valuable to you and your neighbors.


#### Veterinary.

#### Fatality in Cow.

Cow refused food, next morning she could not rise. My veterinary came in the afternoon and diagnosed it as indigestion and he got her on her feet. In two days her throat began to swell and the swelling extended to her breast. She did not eat anything nor lie down again until she fell down dead in about a week after the first symptoms. A post mortem revealed the stomach and intestines full of undigested food although during her illness she passed considerable semi-liquid faeces. Can you diagnose the trouble? J. S. G.

Ans.—I am of the opinion that the trouble was indigestion complicated with erysipelas, the latter trouble caused by an undetermined alteration in the blood. No doubt your veterinarian did all that could have been done for her. Such cases seldom recover, neither can they be prevented as it is not known what causes the complication. V.





**WILSON'S FLY PAD. POISON**

**DON'T SWAT THAT FLY** and leave the disease germs to be scattered through your house.

**USE WILSON'S FLY PADS** and kill both the flies and germs. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers all over Canada.



**STEEL CORNER GRAIN FEED BOX**

of heavy steel, well-riveted and braced. Clean, sanitary and very durable. Well finished. Price \$1.25 each F.O.B. Tweed. Write for catalog. The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd. Tweed, Ont.

**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**

Every man engaged in mixed farming should have a small flock of sheep. The Southdown is the ideal mutton breed, and is the hardest and most adaptable to conditions in this country. Write for circular and descriptions to

**ROBT. McEWEN** Byron, Ont. Near London.

**Oxford Down Sheep** Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, "Buena Vista Farm"** Harriston, Ont.

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**

200 Head  
Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, certainly the best sire we ever owned, and a grand large individual.

Our Brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities. Sows and boars of all ages for sale. Write us or come and see for yourself. All stock shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, P. O., ONT.** Shedden Station. L.-D. Phone via St. Thomas

**HILTON STOCK FARM**

We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Station. Phone.

**MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES**

for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R. R. No. 8.**

**Duroc-Jersey Swine**

Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. **MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Northwood, Ont.**

**Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths**

Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have twelve young sows bred to farrow in June, dandies, and twenty young boars fit for service; also some choice cows and heifers of the best milking strain. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

**CLOVERDALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Present offering: Boars and Sows all ages, bred from imported stock. Prices reasonable. **C. J. LANG, R. R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.**

**PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES**

Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed Satisfaction. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**TAMWORTH'S**

Some choice young sows bred for summer and fall farrow; also a lot of boars 2 and 3 months old. Write for prices. **JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Preservatives for Cream—Cows Chewing Bones.**

1. I would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, what the dairy-men use in the cream to keep it sweet while it is being kept for testing?

2. Have noticed my cows chewing old bones and sticks. What is the cause of this, they are on good pasture and get plenty of salt?

Ans.—1. Corrosive sublimate, also known to chemists as mercuric bichloride, is used for this purpose. It is a deadly poison, and must be used accordingly.

2. This trouble usually arises from improperly balanced rations or a lack of some essential ingredients in the fodder. Eventually it becomes a chronic habit. Feed a balanced ration containing bran and clover hay. Allow plenty of salt, and twice a week give each a closed handful of sifted wood ashes. This is a preventive more than a cure, and one ounce phosphate of lime given as a drench or with some bran might allay the desire on the part of the cows to so indulge.

**Water Powers.**

1. Take a two-inch stream of water with pressure of sixty pounds to square inch. What power would this stream exert in running an electric dynamo for furnishing electric light?

2. Take a stream with say 10-feet of a fall in eighty rods, sufficient to fill a four-inch pipe, that is to keep a four-inch pipe running full. What power would said pipe give to keep a water-wheel going to run a small plant, or would it be any use. N. R.

Ans.—1. A circular jet of water 2 inches in diameter, under pressure of 60 pounds and when supplied by an adequate pipe line would develop as high as 26 h.p. on a suitable wheel. If, however, your pipe was a very long one friction would reduce this somewhat. The size of pipe also would have an influence on the power.

2. Referring to your second inquiry, with a head of 10 feet, a 4-inch pipe 8 rods long, the greatest amount of power you could obtain under these conditions would be by sacrificing one-third of the total head by friction in the pipe. This would give you a discharge of about 11 feet and an effective head of 6.2-3 feet, and would enable you to develop about 1-10 of 1 h.p. W. H. D.

**Injury Through Drainage Water.**

A private company, whose property adjoins mine, in sinking a shaft came upon a spring. To drain this they have put in a two and three-inch pump. They run the water across my property, which is the natural course for surface water. This water is a nuisance to me, and puts me to much inconvenience. I have low land which now is quite wet. The ditch running full of their water keeps the water backed up on the land.

1. Have they right to run water across my property without my consent?

2. Should they not have leased the right of way. If so, what would be a reasonable fee, diagonally across 100 acres, about 100 rods?

3. Could I not forbid them running any water upon me unless conducted across through the water pipe?


4. Should they pay for damage done by flooding? A READER.

Ans.—1. All drainage water must be carried to a sufficient outlet, which means where it will do no injury to land or roads. You have not stated whether this is a natural water course running the year round or not, which might alter a decision on the matter to some extent.

2. This question is not definitely answered by law. It must be left to the judgment of the engineer or the unprejudiced appraisers. Not knowing the extent of the injury to your lands it would be impossible to estimate a reasonable fee. If unprejudiced appraisers could not be obtained it would be necessary to call on the engineer.

3. You could forbid them running the water across your property, but a sewer pipe would be to compromise through the pipe or to have an award made for the damage done, and possibly damaged property.

4. It is not possible to say how much they should pay for the surface water, but it is more than in the past.



**Weatherproof Roofing**

IT IS almost impossible to keep a wood shingle roof weather-proof for any length of time. Even a slate roof is liable to leak unless laid with the greatest of care. GALT STEEL SHINGLES make the best and most satisfactory roofing you can buy. The exclusive patent interlocking feature ensures you against any possibility of a leak. GALT STEEL SHINGLES are wind-proof, water-proof, frost-proof and lightning-proof. They can be laid with one-half the cost of laying wood shingles, and one-sixth the cost of laying slate.

Write for literature and valuable information NOW. Simply write the one word "Roofing" on a postcard, together with your name and address.

**THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited**  
150 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario  
Cor. Richard and Pine Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

**YOU'RE GOING TO PUT IN A HECLA AREN'T YOU?**

YOU wouldn't hesitate in choosing a furnace if you had ever used a "Hecla"—not for a minute.

The Hecla easily saves one ton in seven because it is the only furnace with the STEEL-RIBBED FIRE POT. The Hecla is the only one proof against leaks of dust and gas. That alone should decide you. FUSED JOINTS never leak.

**HECLA WARM FURNACE**

And we make sure you get a good heating job. We will furnish plans, giving exact specifications for a perfect installation and hold ourselves responsible for the work. Write to-day for information and that great little book on home heating "COMFORT AND HEALTH."

**CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, Dept. "A", Preston, Ont.**

I have now for sale 30 extra large **100 Shearling Ewes** and a very fine lot of **Lambs** well-covered **Shearling Rams**, from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later, of any kind wanted. **JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, P. O., R. R. NO. 2, Claremont Station, C. P. R. 3 miles, Pickering Station, G. T. R. 7 miles, Greenburn Station, C. N. R. 4 miles.**

**Maple Villa Yorkshires**

Special offering of sows in pig, boars ready for service, and some extra good young pigs of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Long-distance 'phone.

**J. A. CERSWELL, BEETON, R. R. No. 1**

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

**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, P.O. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

**Large White Yorkshires**

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

**BERKSHIRES**

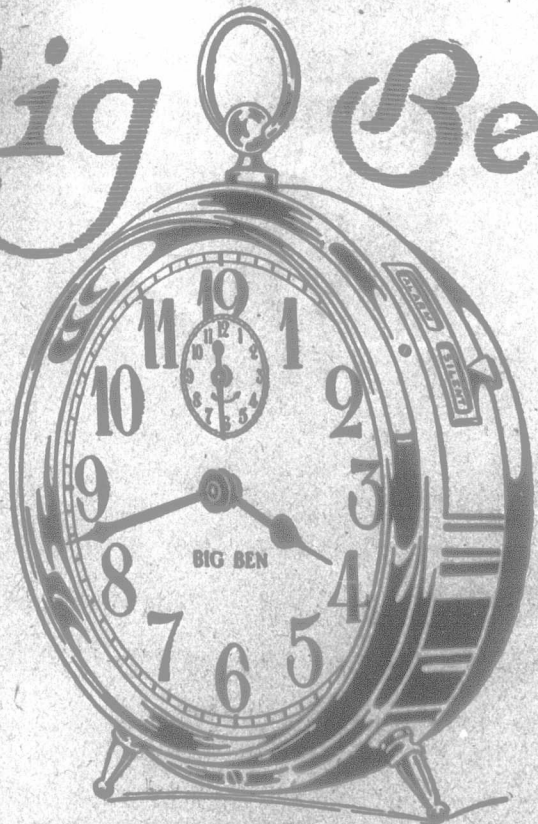
My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London, and Guelph. Highleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. **ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. NO. 1, STRATFORD, ONT. SHAKESPEARE STATION G.T.R.**

**THE SPRUCEDALE STOCK FARM**

**Yorkshires & Holsteins** Yorkshire sows for sale, some bred and some ready to breed, also two three-year-old heifers in full flow of milk. **A. WATSON & SONS, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Phone Fingal via St. Thomas.**



# Big Ben



## He's Big All Over And Good All Through

Big Ben is built for *endless* service. He has no "off-days," no shut-downs. His four years of existence have been one long record of on-the-dot accuracy. 7,000 Canadian dealers say that he does more *efficient work* for less pay than any other clock alive.

A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000 strong, leaves La Salle, Illinois, every day. Their sparkling triple nickel-plated coats of implement steel; their dominating seven-inch heights; their big, bold, black, easy-to-read figures and hands; their big, easy-to-wind keys—all make Big Ben the world's master clock.

In return for one little drop of oil, he'll work for you a full year. From "Boots on" to "Lights out"—365 times—he'll guarantee to tell you the

time o' day with on-the-dot accuracy.

He'll guarantee to get you up either of TWO WAYS—with one long, steady, five-minute ring if you need a good big call, or on the *installment plan*, with short rings one half-minute apart for ten minutes, so you'll wake up *gradually*, and he'll stop short in the middle of a tap during *siesta* call if you want to shut him off.

Big Ben is a mighty pleasant looking fellow. His big, open honest face and his gentle tick-tick have earned him a place in thousands of *parlors*.

The next time you go to town call at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to his makers—Westclox, La Salle, Illinois—and he'll come to you prepaid.

# SAFETY FIRST

Two Rural Barn Claims are caused by Lightning to every one due to all other causes.

Lightning Rods properly installed are almost absolute protection. They prevent strokes. They carry them off, should they occur.

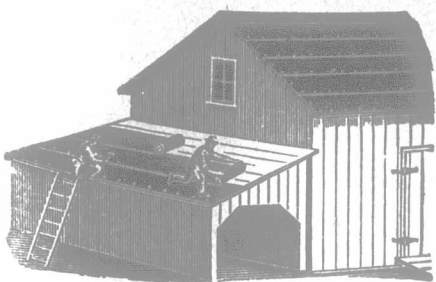
No building rodded with Universal Rods has ever been damaged by lightning, and they protect many thousands.

Write for Our Catalogue

## THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.

The Rod with the Lock Joint.

HESPELER, ONTARIO



## USE MICA ROOFING

For steep or flat roofs. Its great durability and can't-be-beat waterproof qualities, ranks it in the first place of ready roofings. It costs no more than an inferior material, and we ship direct from our factory to you in rolls of one square.

Send stamp for sample.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY,  
131 REBECCA STREET, HAMILTON, CANADA.



### A COOL KITCHEN





A cool kitchen on ironing day is possible with a

### New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

The heat is all in the burner—none in the room.  
The New Perfection is cheaper than coal—and cooks better. Broils, bakes, roasts, toasts.  
In 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. Ask to see the 1914 model 4 burner, cabinet range with fireless cooking oven. At all hardware and general stores.

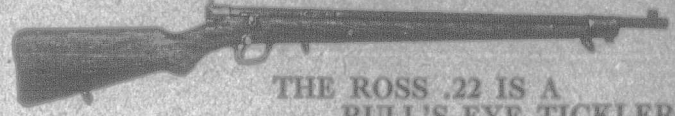
*Royalite Oil Gives Best Results*



**THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited**  
Toronto    Quebec    Halifax    Montreal  
St. John    Winnipeg    Vancouver



### "ROSS" CADET RIFLE



**THE ROSS .22 IS A BULL'S-EYE TICKLER**

Boys and men who want a .22 calibre rifle which is safe, speedy and accurate should buy the new Ross Cadet Rifle. The barrel has the same care bestowed on it as the other Ross Military Models, which are famous the world over, and the sights are of a novel adjustable peep and globe style, quite equal to many sold at from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

This rifle is a great one for camp and trail and good enough for any man or boy unless very large game is being hunted.

The price is only \$12.00.

If your dealer cannot show one, write direct for illustrated catalogue—sent free.

**THE ROSS RIFLE COMPANY, Quebec**





They've  
Nine Lives!

Insist on getting  
**BLACK CAT**  
BATTERIES

Sold everywhere. Cost less. Last longest. Made in Canada's oldest, largest and most reliable Battery Factory. Look for the Cat.

**CANADIAN CARBON CO. LIMITED**  
96 West King St., Toronto

**JAMES HUTTON & Co., Manufacturer's Agents**  
796 Shaughnessy Building, McGill Street, MONTREAL

Representing—

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, LTD., Sheffield, Cutlery to His Majesty  
STEEL, PEECH & TOZER, LTD., Sheffield, Steel Axles, Tyres, Spring Steel, etc.  
THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS, Manchester, Emery, Emery Cloth, etc.  
BURROUGHS & WATTS, LTD., London, Billiard Tables etc.  
THOS. JENKINS & CO., Birmingham, Fuses and Fog Signals

**The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine**  
Published Once a Week. \$1.50 per Year in Advance.