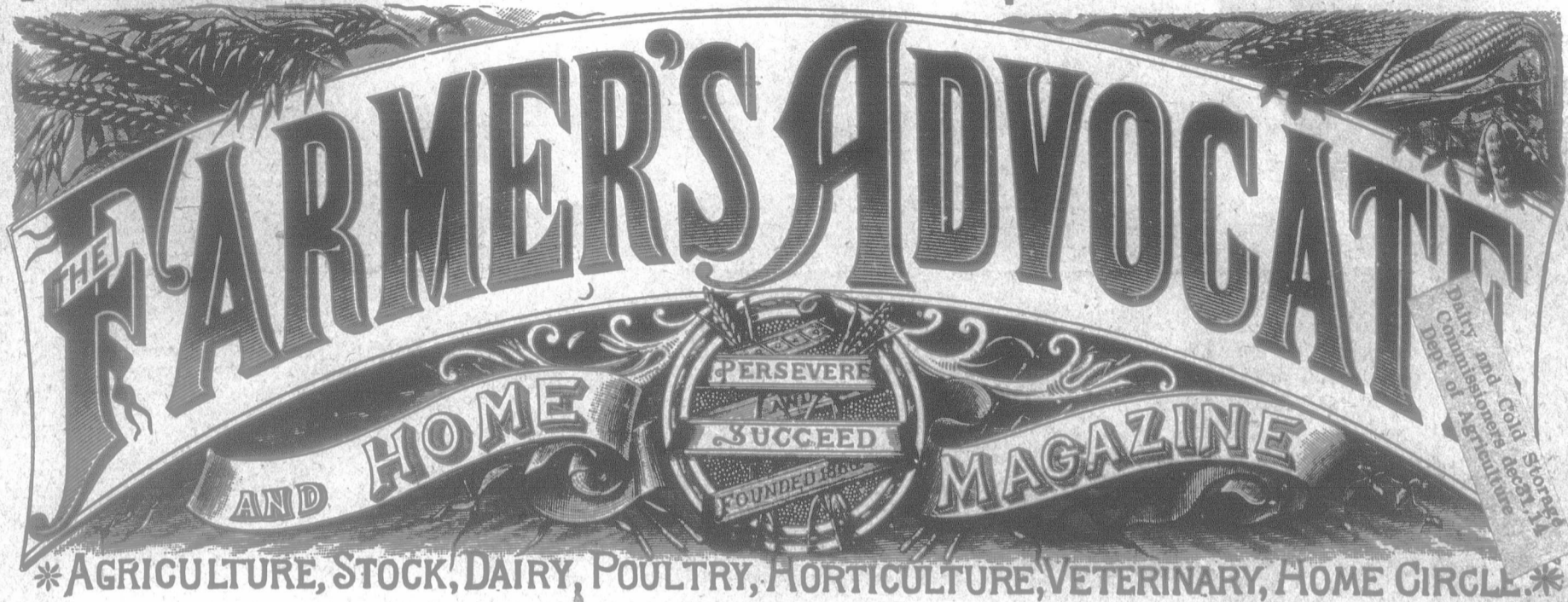


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 6, 1914.

No. 1141

It may cost slightly more to make pastry with PURITY FLOUR

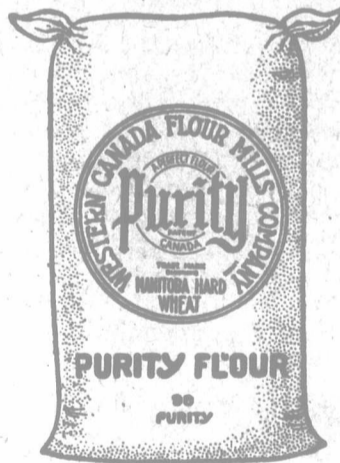
But there's a DIFFERENCE in pastry

YES, madam, we know there is an impression amongst some people here in the East that Western hard wheat flour is not good for pastry. Some people even actually think that good pastry can only be made with a soft Ontario wheat flour, or a blend of hard and soft wheat flours.

If such were the case, the West would be starved for pie, for hard wheat flour is used there almost exclusively. But nowhere in the world are home-cooks more famed for the deliciousness of



their pastry. Visitors to the West almost invariably remark about the creaminess and flakiness of the pies and the lightness and delicacy of the



cakes. They return home converted to the use of hard wheat flour for pastry.

So you see, madam, that

the prejudice against using hard wheat flour for pastry is not founded on facts. It is directly opposite to the truth, for the truth is this:

You can make more delicious, more flaky pastry with PURITY FLOUR than you've ever before seen or enjoyed.

Such pastry will cost you slightly more, for PURITY FLOUR costs a trifle more per pound. And on account of its extra strength and extra quality, more shortening is required than when using the weaker soft or blended flours.



The extra deliciousness of the pies and cakes you will make from PURITY FLOUR will more than make up for the slight extra cost. And remember:

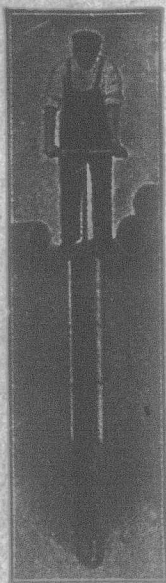
PURITY FLOUR

MAKES

"More Bread and Better Bread"

It takes more water because it is a strong, thirsty flour. It goes farther in the baking. Get a pencil and add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.

You Can Dig 40-foot Wells Quickly Through Any Soil With Our Outfit At \$12.00

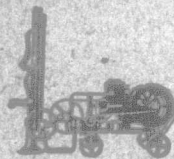


Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business, digging wells for others, on an investment of but \$12.00. Works faster and simpler than any other method. 100-foot outfits at \$25.00.

Write us for full information.

Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. Limited
15 Carlton St., St. Catharines, Ontario

Goes Like Sixty Sells Like Sixty \$60.00 Sells For Sixty



Gilson Engines are made in all sizes, for all purposes, priced from \$45.00 upwards. They have exclusive patented service features, not found in any other engine—fully described in our catalogue, sent free.



"Goes Like Sixty" Engines are made for, and purchased by men of superior judgment and discrimination. They know that Gilson Engines are greater value because they have service features that cannot be secured elsewhere.



If you need an engine, and do not buy one, you are paying for it anyway. When you get a Gilson Engine, in reality you do not pay for it—it pays for itself.

Do not buy an engine until you have investigated further. Send for catalogue.

Gilson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
2909 York Street, Guelph, Ont.

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

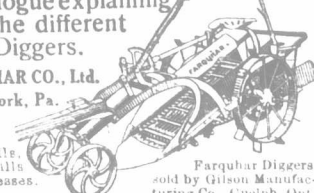
H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO
HON. JAS. S. DUFF
Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Bldgs. TORONTO

Get All Your Potatoes

The Farquhar Elevator Potato Digger does the work of a crew of men. It frees all the potatoes from the soil and puts them on top ready for sacking. If you raise potatoes for profit, it will pay you to send immediately for new illustrated catalogue explaining all about the different Farquhar Diggers.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.
Box 250, York, Pa.

We also manufacture Engines, Saw mills, Threshers, Drills and Cider Presses.



Farquhar Diggers sold by Gilson Manufacturing Co., Guelph, Ont.

Papec "It Throws and Blows"

Save Time, Power and Labor Filling Your Silo

The Papec Pneumatic Ensilage Cutter is the one blower type of cutter that can be successfully operated with as little power as a 4 h. p. gasoline engine. Many owners of Papec Cutters will back us up in this statement. Read Mr. Carter's letter:—

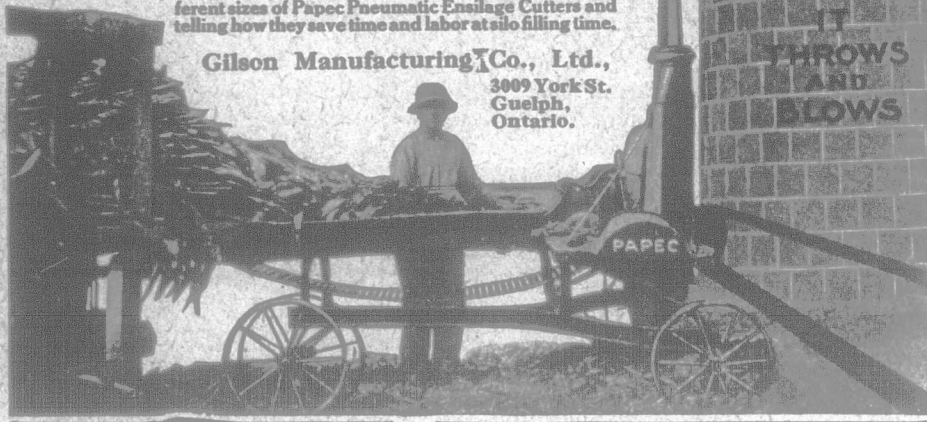
Flinn, Mich., Sept. 12, 1913
Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y.
Gentlemen—After using a number of different ensilage cutters, I finally purchased a Style "D," 3 knife Papec Ensilage Cutter and will say that it will cut more corn and elevate it higher, with less power, than any cutter I ever saw. I am now filling a No. 20 Imperishable Silo 24 x 52 feet—the largest silo ever sold in Michigan. On account of the experience I have had with other cutters, I wish to say that anyone who contemplates purchasing a silo filler, should by all means buy a Papec.
(Signed) Mortimer Carter, Route 5, Flinn, Mich.

THE PAPEC ENSILAGE CUTTER

is not chain driven but transmits all the power through heavy gears. It is a machine of few parts—nothing to get out of order or cause repair bills. The "Papec" cuts silage fine and uniform and elevates it to the top of the highest silo in a steady full stream. The throwing, blowing, lifting force carries the silage rapidly up into the silo where it is distributed evenly and packs perfectly. This keeps the ensilage sweet and succulent.

Write today for illustrated catalog describing the different sizes of Papec Pneumatic Ensilage Cutters and telling how they save time and labor at silo filling time.

Gilson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
3009 York St. Guelph, Ontario.



Insure Your Crop Against Rot and Disease



On the left is a healthy ear of wheat full and sound—the kind that makes money for you—on the right is an ear, drawn from a photograph, absolutely eaten up with that fungus spore called "smut"—there is no money in that. Some farmers, through no fault of their own, have had all the profit knocked out of their crops by "smut". Something must be done to stop it because it spreads.

CORVUSINE D. G.

is a preparation used with great success in Europe. It has decided advantages over bluestone and chemicals because it is non-poisonous and will not endanger the germination of the seed. In fact, not only is it protection against disease, grubs and birds, but a great assistance to germination, producing a healthy stand. These are facts, established beyond a doubt by tests throughout all grain growing countries and we have striking letters from practical farmers testifying to the efficiency of this seed dressing.

Corvusine is easy to handle and will not clog the drill. Write us for particulars—don't risk your crop, that's foolish policy.

M^C ARTHUR, IRWIN, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1842

MONTREAL

INCORPORATED 1912

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"

WATER TRIPS EVERYWHERE

Four Splendid Vacation Trips

It would be difficult to find anywhere four water trips that offer so much in the way of picturesque beauty and historic interest.

TORONTO TO
1,000 Islands and return \$13
Montreal and return \$25
Quebec and return \$34
Saguenay and return \$47

Including Meals and Berth.
Double Daily Service, 2 and 6 p.m.
Tri-weekly Service to Montreal
Str. "Belleville" Mondays, 10.30 p.m., via Bay of Quinte, to Montreal tri-weekly. Str. "City of Ottawa" and "City of Hamilton" Wed. and Sat. at 5 p.m., for Kingston and Montreal.

SUMMER CRUISES
Steamer "Cascapedia," from Montreal and Quebec to Gaspé, P. E. I. and Nova Scotia.
For rates, folders, etc., apply to Local Agent or write Passenger Dept., Toronto or Montreal.

Canada Steamship Lines LIMITED

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

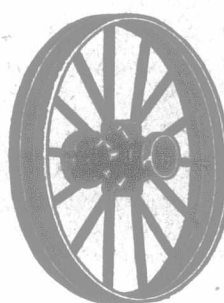
TORONTO
Aug. 29th to Sept. 14th
\$55,000 in Prizes

For products of the Home, the Garden and the Farm.

Prize list specially arranged to give the small exhibitor a chance.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 15

For prize lists and information write to:
J. O. ORR, General Manager
City Hall, TORONTO



\$18 PER SET

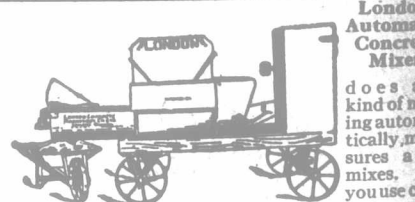
F.O.B. Toronto

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.



London Automatic Concrete Mixer

does any kind of mixing automatically, measures and mixes. If you use concrete you

better write us for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. **London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B, London, Ont.**



WASH DAY DRUDGER

is overcome. This machine will do your washing quicker, easier and better. A necessity in every home. Pays for itself in a short time. We furnish hand machines, power outfits with special engine, and electric outfits. Write for prices and catalogue. **GILSON MFG. CO.,** 2709 York Street, Guelph, Ontario



An Inexpensive Durable Roof

—a roof that is easy to lay, that looks well, that is suitable for any class of building, is fireproof and is *guaranteed*.

SAMSON ROOFING

fills every one of these requirements. The felt body of Samson Roofing is *thoroughly* saturated with the waterproofing compound. It is upon this thoroughness of saturation that the life of a roofing depends. Its surface is hard and absolutely unaffected by any weather conditions, and cannot be ignited by sparks or burning brands. The cost of Samson Roofing is much less than shingles, slate, tin, etc., and very little labor is required to lay it.

With your order for roofing we supply complete directions for applying, and a supply of nails, and lap-cement for cementing the joints.

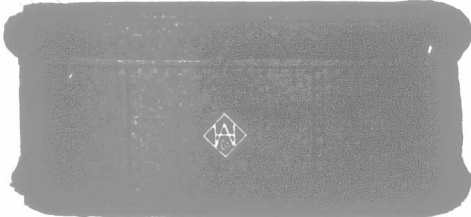
We have prepared an interesting booklet "The Roofing of Farm Buildings" which should be in the hands of everyone who thinks of building. It is yours for the asking.

Ask your dealer for Samson Brand.

H. S. HOWLAND, SONS & CO. Limited
142 Front St. West, Toronto

GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS

91 to 1,218 gallons

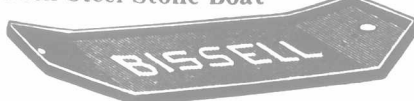


Our trade mark appears on all our tanks, guaranteeing the quality and workmanship.

If your dealer does not handle the H.-A. Co.'s, write for catalogue No. 24, showing over 700 different styles and sizes for ALL purposes.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO.
Windsor - Ontario

Bissell Steel Stone Boat



Stiff and strong with steel railing around the edges and steel runners underneath. 7 feet long by 2, 2½ or 3 feet wide. Bevel corners. A useful Farm Implement. Write for folder and prices.

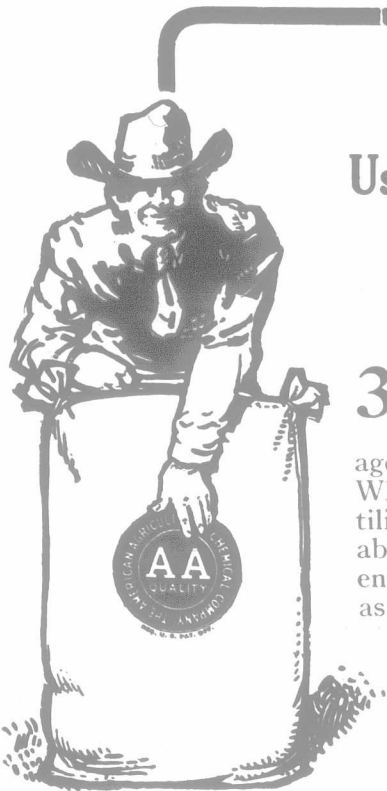
T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, Elora, Ont

IMPERIAL BAG HOLDER



Will hold any sized bag or sack at any height—is easily carried about—stands anywhere—made of steel—lasts a lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—\$3 each. Send to-day, or ask your dealer. Agents wanted. Imperial Bag Holder & Machine Co. Lucknow, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



More Profit Use Homestead Fertilizer and raise Wheat that Pays

31 BUSHELS OF WHEAT TO THE ACRE is what the German farmers raise. Average yield in this country, 15 bushels. Why? Because there is more fertilizer used in Germany, which is about the size of Texas, than the entire United States; but "we learn as we grow older." The consumption of fertilizer in the U. S. has increased 115 per cent. in ten years—a large portion of this demand is supplied by our factories located from Maine to California.

OUR POLICY IS TO ALWAYS MAKE THE BEST GOODS

Farmers should learn the composition of fertilizers required to grow crops on their different kinds of soil and how to use them. We have spent fifty years and a great deal of money to find out how to make the right kind of fertilizers—the kind that produce results.

We want agents for unoccupied territory under our Consignment contract. Write at once and tell your friends to do the same.

THE MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS
Detroit, Michigan

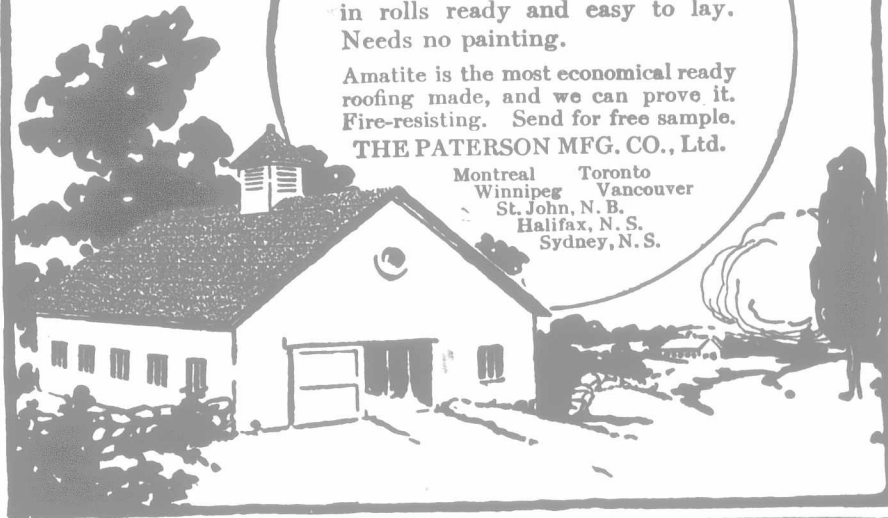
Amatite ROOFING
The roofing that needs no painting

A handsome, mineral-surfaced pitch-and-felt roofing that comes in rolls ready and easy to lay. Needs no painting.

Amatite is the most economical ready roofing made, and we can prove it. Fire-resisting. Send for free sample.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Ltd.

Montreal Toronto
Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N. B.
Halifax, N. S.
Sydney, N. S.



THE WESTERN FAIR
LONDON, ONTARIO

September 11th to 19th, 1914

Stockmen and Breeders Attention!

\$1,500.00 added to the Live Stock Prize List this year.

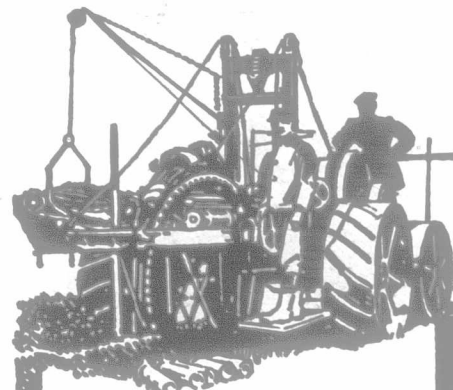
Always great demand at London's Exhibition for first-class stock. Be a winner, and have your stock in the Live Stock Parade each day.

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES. ALL TICKETS GOOD TILL SEPT. 21st.

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

W. J. REID, President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary



Tile Drainage Makes Worthless Acres Pay

MANY an acre that is now worth nothing can be made as productive as any land in its neighborhood, by a judicious investment in tile drainage.

Tile Drainage makes land more fertile, it lengthens the tillage season and it is a protection against drouth.

BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

A perfect trench at one cut

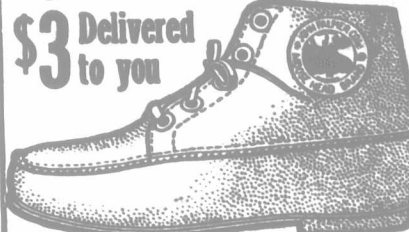
This remarkable machine is in use all over the country and has been for years. With it one man can dig up to 150 rods of ditch a day and every foot of it will be of proper grade. Improve your own farm and at the same time make good money on the side after seasons.

Figure out where you can use tile drainage and size up your neighbors' farms. Then write for the Buckeye Book of Facts, No. 7

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.
FINDLAY, OHIO

Builders also of Buckeye Open Ditchers and Buckeye Gasoline Engines for farm use

Right Now You Need A Pair \$3 Delivered to you



Don't wear ill-made inferior shoes and suffer with sore, tired aching feet. Send for a pair of our specially made, easy-fitting, durable harvest and plow shoes. We make them of our famous oil-tanned Skowhegan leather with full waterproofed sole leather soles and heels and solid insoles. They are particularly adapted for farmers, woodmen, millmen, trackmen and laborers—any who require comfortable footwear having extra strength and durability.

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" are made by specialists, on easy fitting right and left lasts. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3 (postal or express order), stating size, and we will deliver a pair all charges paid to your address, anywhere in Canada or U. S. The same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.50. Write for catalogue. **JOHN PALMER CO., Limited, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.**

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 (H) Cabin. Lowest rates.

Apply:

Cunard Steamship Company Limited
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT
114 King Street, West,
TORONTO, ONT.



Everywhere on the Farm

there are fascinating subjects for your Kodak—the harvest scene, old "Shep" driving home the cows, the calf butting his pail of milk, the intimate home scenes of everyday life and the good times with the children and even home portraits—all of these have a value that cannot be estimated. Every picture tells a story that you will always be glad to recall.

Kodaks \$7.00 and up. Brownies \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Ask your dealer for illustrated catalogue, or we will mail it free.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
592 King St. W., Toronto



"DOG DAYS" the best time to buy a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

THERE WAS NEVER BEFORE as good a time to buy a De Laval Cream Separator as **right now.**

THE "DOG DAYS" ARE AT hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator.

THEN THERE IS THE GREAT saving of time and labor, which counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of the

separator, aside from all its other advantages.

THIS IS LIKEWISE THE SEASON when De Laval superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitation.

A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest De Laval agent AT ONCE, or drop us a line and we will have him look you up.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



WILSON'S FLY PAD. POISON

KILLS THEM ALL!

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers all over Canada.



Don't Take Chances on a Poor Grindstone

Don't spoil your knives, axes, hoes or cutters—grind 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 trademark.

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

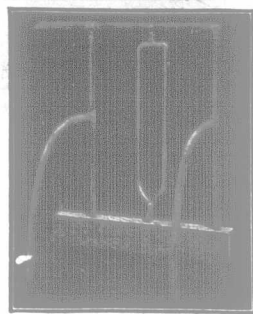


Fig. I

We Pay Freight in Ontario

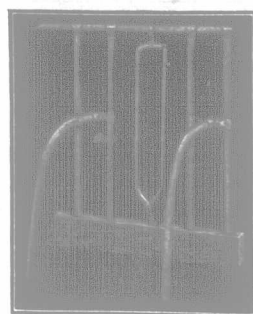


Fig. II

From Factory to Farm

GOODS SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED

Stalls, including stanchions and all necessary clamps, bolts, etc., for putting together. Also includes ends.

Fig. I, 1 1/4-in. Pipe, Black ..	\$3.50	Galvanized	\$4.25
Fig. I, 1 1/2-in. " ..	3.75	"	4.60
Fig. II, 1 1/4-in. " ..	4.25	"	5.20
Fig. II, 1 1/2-in. " ..	4.75	"	5.70
Stanchions alone ..	1.25	"	1.60

R. Dillon & Son, 110 Mill St., Oshawa, Ont.
ALSO LITTER AND HAY CARRIERS, DOOR HANGERS, etc.

Secure best results from
YOUR DAIRY
A good salt is a necessity. Give your butter a distinction above others by using

Rice's Pure Salt

A trial will convince you.

NORTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED
CLINTON :: ONTARIO

BULBS TULIPS, HYACINTHUS, NARCISSUS, for fall planting. Ask for Bulb Catalogue.
GEO. KEITH & SONS,
124 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario
Seed Merchants since 1866.

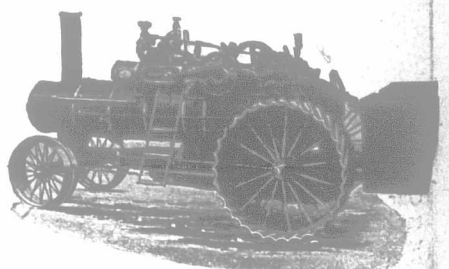
When the Crop is in the Barn There is More Danger from Lightning

Every year many barns filled with crops are burned. Two-thirds of all rural barn claims settled by 40 Insurance Companies in Ontario during 12 years were due to lightning. If you eliminate the hazard of lightning you cut off two chances out of three of your barn burning.

"Lightning Rods, properly installed, are almost absolute protection." Ontario Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 220.

When you do rod, first see our goods—the Rod with the Lock-Joint. Send for our Catalog.

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD CO.
Makers of the Rod with the Lock-Joint. HESPELER, ONT.



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.
Seaforth :: Ontario



YOU NEED A FEED COOKER!

Strong, galvanized steel tank, sits right over fire. Cooks quickly. Easy on fuel. Three sizes. Write for catalog.
The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd.
Tweed, Ont.

Consult your best interests and you'll never buy an ordinary spraying outfit! You will buy a **SPRAMOTOR** instead. Ask us to forward you the proof of the superiority of the Spramotor—the real facts as they concern you. This will place you under no obligation to buy.
B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR
104 King Street :: London, Canada

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 6, 1914.

No. 1141

EDITORIAL.

Dry weather is a good time to kill weeds.

Cultivate the cleared fields as soon as possible.

The important question—"Have you seen the army worm"?

The place to influence the youth for good is in the home.

This get-rich-quick idea has a great grip on human nature.

Money is tight, but Western oil has loosened up a good deal of it.

If oats are scarce try the work horses with an oat sheaf. Start gradually.

Plan a holiday for your nearest large fair, and also for your county show.

It is just as necessary to cultivate roots as it is to work the corn frequently.

The hum of the thresher is again with us. Take good care of the straw.

Calves should be fed well at this season. Try a little rolled oats after the sweet skim milk.

How would you like to have a small summer silo, Mr. Dairyman, to keep the cows from drying off at this season?

According to reports there is little need of extra men to harvest the Western crop this year. The man who has work had better stay East.

Help the boy put the finishing touches on the calf or colt which he intends exhibiting. Encouragement goes a long way towards success.

The best way to make a big corn crop is to cultivate it as long as possible. Do not stop the cultivator until the size of the corn drives you out.

Dry summers are said to be generally followed by wet harvests. The rain will have to come soon in some sections or it will not catch even the oats in the fields.

Reports state that in some of the counties hardest hit by the drouth the milk flow has fallen off 30 per cent. Provision for summer feed would surely have been profitable.

Canada is playing a peculiar role in Mexican affairs. Our country was chosen as a suitable place to "mediate," and now the deposed Huerta and others of the fallen are coming here to plan a new insurrection.

We never appreciate the importance of "the balance of Nature" until something comes along and upsets her equilibrium and crops suffer. If it were not for such occurrences we doubt whether half as much of her doings would be understood, as is the case to-day. Truly, it is a wonderful world.

The Man, the Land or the Fertilizer.

Not long ago we had a call from one of our valued Quebec subscribers who emphasized very strongly the advantages offered by cheap land to the man commencing on the farm. There is no doubt but that the high cost of making a start is what is driving many country young men to the cities and deterring others from "committing matrimony," as we have heard it termed, and starting farming "on their own hook." It takes considerable money to buy and equip a farm. The difference in the good land and the poor land is great, both as regards prices and crops, but a good man on the poor land may do a great deal better than an indifferent farmer on the best of soil. Here is a case our friend cited. In a certain section a farm may be bought for \$10,000, while in another section, not far distant, the same sized farm could be purchased for \$2,000. At five per cent. interest there is \$400 difference between the annual interest payments on these investments. Now, our correspondent claims that if this amount is spent in fertilizers for the poor farm it will outyield the good land without fertilizer, and give larger net returns one year with another, and save the purchaser from the worry of a heavy debt.

Four hundred dollars will buy a lot of fertilizer, and a good farmer can soon bring comparatively poor land up to profitable production. Just how much difference there would be in these instances we are not prepared to state, but this we know, that our Quebec friend has taken a farm upon which it was said nothing could be grown, and which was purchased for almost nothing and he is getting crops. Of course, there is wind and weather and other things over which man has no control to contend with, and some years crops are light on the best of land worked in the most up-to-date manner, but one year with another it does seem that it is the man more than the land that is to blame for failures.

Home Life and the Youth.

It is characteristic of Western communities, as of radical spirits in older lands, to break away from conventions and cut new and more direct paths to desired ends. The tomorrow of humanity has always been wrapped up in the youth of to-day. Over nineteen centuries ago the world's Great Teacher set a child in the midst as the ideal and the criterion. The world learns its greatest lessons slowly and often with halting steps, but the movement for better child nurture is forward. The present day is full of hope and more or less promise in all lands. In our anxiety for success on the purely material side of farm life, however necessary this may be, there is always the risk that we become over-absorbed in the crops of the field, or the herds and flocks in comparison with the vastly more significant human crop of the household, which is not infrequently left to grow up after a go-as-you-please fashion. Children have a right, not only to be born well but to have a fair start by such an up-bringing as will enable them to steer safely past what have by common consent come to be known as the rocks and shoals of early life. This is far more essential than any financial endowment. Educational systems are relating themselves more and more seriously to the younger periods of school life. This line of thought is suggested by the last

in a trio of books ("Farm Boys and Girls," "Training the Boy," and "Training the Girl"), by Prof. Wm. A. McKeever, of Kansas University. Most people when they think of that great State are likely to associate with it such things as wheat, corn, alfalfa and live stock. It has had a most aggressive Department of Agriculture, but the people and the authorities are to be congratulated upon the profound and practical wisdom that has been to the front in their university program, a department of "Child Welfare" which ought to prove an incalculable boon to the future of the State. In this very direct way they are seeking to make their educational system supply one of the recognized needs of the times. On all sides people should awaken to the responsibilities of home-making and home life, and realize that they cannot without grave peril dodge their duties and shift them wholly upon the church, the public school, or the boy scout movement. Some of the big city newspapers carry a daily column headed "Where to go to-night," and in vain you scan its list of thrilling recreations for any suggestion that there is such a place as "Home" to go to. If we let the purely material side of farming or business or so-called recreation crowd a wholesome home life off our social program it will be an ill day for the family and an ill day for the country.

Prevention Better Than Salve.

The universal law of treating undesirable conditions is with prevention rather than cure, but the new world has grown so speedily that our governing bodies have been busy curing rather than preventing outcroppings of disease and corruption. When the governor of American machinery becomes steady and equilibrium is established, it is to be hoped that a preventive rather than a remedial policy will be adopted to preclude future disturbances, economical, social or political. For many years the malarial mosquito spread disease far and wide in the tropics, preventing construction work and making its cost enormous financially and in the toll of human life. The breeding grounds of these insects were attacked, and the mosquito itself was prevented from coming in contact with the human individual. This method was found more effective than treating malarial fever after it became established in the human system. The Cottony Cushion Scale threatened to destroy the orange industry of California. Did the people of that State prune and spray and burn to rid themselves of it? No! They introduced the lady bird beetle, a natural enemy of the scale, and nature herself took the work in hand with satisfactory results. The farmer cools his milk to prevent the reproduction of germs that cause a bad flavor, while the herdsman and shepherd rotate their pasture fields to prevent insects and disease attacking their herds and flocks. In all this world-wide economic system there is a lesson to be learned. For the struggle for titles, the acquisition of wealth and power, the control of the people's industries for the aggrandizement of the exploiter, and the increased taxation of 82 per cent. per capita in the townships, 73 per cent. in towns and villages, and 40 per cent. in the cities of Ontario from 1900 to 1912, are conclusive evidence that some undesirable germs have developed that are sure to give conditions a nasty complexion. The seed of inflated values and unwarranted progress are now bearing fruit in Canada, with the result that Canadian securities have

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.

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.

ss—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA

fallen from their advantageous pedestal, and loans are difficult to float. Sir Edmund Walker recently said in England that Canada is now turned towards recovery, but with her face towards recovery for the past two years she has gradually lost ground, until the winter of 1914 and 1915 threatens to be the tightest in the last two decades. The organized oil companies in Calgary now have a capitalization of over \$400,000,000, and this is only indicative to what distance Canadians will go. The result of wild-cattling has been lost confidence, failures in collecting taxes, inability to pay interest on debentures, and a general tightening all round.

The fault is not altogether with the public. The people of the United States know the effect of water when mixed freely with railroad stocks, and so do we in Canada in all lines, and a law preventing the holding of stocks, not paid for, would considerably alter circumstances. The appointment by the people of an astute inspector to look into the standing of our Chartered Banks might forestall a recurrence of the Farmer's Bank calamity, and if our Parliament Hills would assume the aspect of watch towers they would do a better service than applying treatment to chronic troubles.

What Makes Your Farm Pay?

Ask a business man in the city what particular line of his stock gives him his best returns, and he can tell you without hesitation. Upon this hangs his chance of success. Farming is a business of many parts, but few farmers have any correct idea of just what portion of their mixed operations pays them best. In this issue there is an article on farm bookkeeping, which should interest all our readers. The modern method of profitable farming is not all work in the fields, but considerable "head work" is made count in the final reckoning. To use the head to best advantage it is necessary first to find out what is wrong and what is right with the farm operations. There is only one real way to do this, and that is by figures. Figures talk in farming, and the quicker more of our farmers get busy and by a simple method of bookkeeping find out for themselves what makes the old farm pay its way and what keeps it from paying more, the better for all.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

When on the surface of the stream
The sun's rays beat,
And all the world seems drowsy
With the heat,
Glancing hither, darting thither,
O'er the surface of the river,
Flits the brilliant Dragon-fly.

Strongest winged of all the insects,
Keenest of sight,
Sparkling like a thousand diamonds
In the light,
Glancing hither, darting thither,
O'er the surface of the river,
Flits the brilliant Dragon-fly.

Vision among the insects is a very different thing to what it is with us or among the higher animals. Most insects possess eyes of two kinds, simple eyes termed ocelli, which are apparently of use only in telling light from darkness, and compound eyes which are made up of a number of hexagonal (six-sided) facets. The number of facets in the compound eyes varies in different insects from four up to over thirty thousand. Each facet receives only those rays which come to it from objects directly in front of it, so that



Fig. 1.—Dragon-fly Nymph, with wings developing.

the image of an object as seen by an insect is made up of a sort of patch-work of the different parts of the object, hence the insects are said to possess mosaic vision. The acuteness of vision in the insects depends upon the number of facets, the size of the facets, and the depth of that part of the eye (the crystalline) below the facet. In the Dragon-flies the facets number more than thirty thousand, they are small and the crystallines are very deep, so that they have the keenest sight of all insects. Another interesting thing about the Dragon-fly's eye is that it is made up of two parts, an upper part in which the facets are very small, and which is adapted for long sight, and a lower part in which the facets are larger, and which is, hence suited for near vision. The Dragon-flies are such active insects that they use up a large amount of oxygen and consequently breathe very rapidly, from seventy-three to a hundred and eighteen times per minute.

The Dragon-flies feed on small-winged insects, very largely on Mosquitoes and hence are highly beneficial. They catch the insects with their legs all six of which are placed far forward and close together, like so many spinv grasping arms. The prey is then devoured while the Dragon-fly is

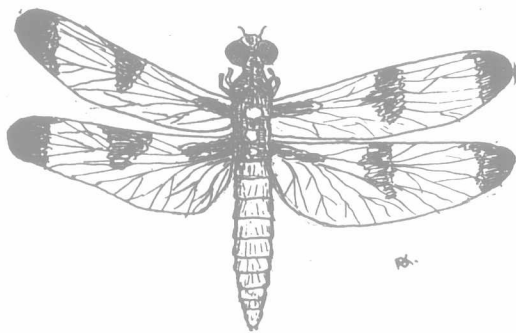


Fig. 2.—White-tail Dragon-fly (Plattemis Lydia).

still on the wing. They are extremely voracious, and one has been known to eat forty house-flies inside of two hours.

These insects exhibit the most beautiful, metallic colors. These colors are what are known as "interference colors" that is they are caused by white light being broken up into the respective colors of which it is made up, by the thin plates which constitute the exterior of their bodies, just as colors are formed on a soap-bubble. After the insect is dead these plates soon collapse and the brilliant coloration disappears.

When watching Dragon-flies over a pond you may occasionally see one poisoning just over the surface of the water and striking it with the tip of the abdomen, or another swoop swiftly down to the surface and dip the tip of the body for a moment in the water. These are females laying eggs. From several hundred to several thousand eggs are laid by each female. In those species which oviposit in mid-summer the eggs hatch in about ten days, but in those which lay them in the autumn they do not hatch until the following spring.

From the eggs come tiny, spider-like nymphs, with long slender legs and no sign of wings. The

nymphs hide in the mud at the bottom of the water and catch aquatic insects and young fish which approach them with their long extensible lower lip, which is armed with sharp, pincer-like claws.

The nymphs breathe by means of internal gills which are arranged along the lower part of the intestine. Water is taken in through the posterior opening of the intestine and after passing over the gills is forced out again. When this water is violently ejected the nymph is propelled forward. The nymphs moult frequently, and at each moult the wings appear more and more developed (see Fig. 1.)

After about a year (in the case of most species) they crawl out of the water and mount the stem of some plant; the skin splits down the back, the mature Dragon-fly emerges, and after expanding and drying its wings, flies away.

All-Year-Round Dairying.

In the Dairy Department appears an enlightening and well-written article entitled, "Does Winter Dairying Pay?" Mr. Ferguson, the writer of the article, suggests the scales and Babcock Test as a solution of the problem mentioned in an article in the issue of July 9th, under the heading, "Eastern Ontario, the Home of the Dairy Cow." This writer from Carleton County has grasped the situation, but he sees it in a little different light than the representative of this paper who visited that district. It was not the purpose of the article of a former issue to discourage dairying, as it now is, but with the dairyman's interest at heart the "Advocate" aspired, through its columns, to disseminate all the information that could be gleaned that dairy-men generally might profit. For this reason Mr. Ferguson's letter is doubly acceptable, as it sets forth a phase of the industry, and any remarks in this article are not meant to refute his statements, but to arrive at a clearer understanding of the enterprise.

In the first place, a man milking a 3,500 to 4,500-pound herd is playing a losing game, and neither winter nor summer dairying can ameliorate conditions very much until their production be doubled. Such cows are an incongruity in a dairy district, and the scales, as Mr. Ferguson suggests, should act as an eye-opener to their owner. However, with cows giving, on the average, 7,000 pounds of milk per year there is some chance for an argument pro and con. The other herd is not worthy of consideration, yet there are only too many of such cows grazing on good pasture and occupying good stable room in Ontario.

Profitable winter dairying first depends upon the amount of home-grown fodder stored away for winter use. Clover or alfalfa hay, roots, silage, chop and straw, are indispensable in economic production, but Mr. Ferguson has not yet been fortunate in the production of clover and alfalfa, and has had considerable expense in the acquisition of protein-rich concentrates. The result of this has been that the cost of production has been approximately one cent per pound of milk, when the price at the factory has been little more. Many dairymen agree that 75 cents per cwt. of milk is a reasonable cost for production, and any alteration one way or the other will probably depend upon the character of feeds grown on the farm. Coming more particularly to the question of winter dairying, the stables are there, the utensils are there, and the cows are there, and there should be little additional outlay in the direction of "upkeep of buildings, hired labor, bedding, interest on investment, insurance and service fees." The labor question might become involved, but with proper farm buildings the other items remain much the same.

With regard to our belief that milk should flow into the factory, the fact that there is usually a difference of from three to five cents a pound in favor of creamery butter is the ground for such opinion. True, it is, good dairy butter will sell for more than creamery butter when the maker of the home product is known to put out a good article, but such is not always the case. In winter the farm dairy is in better shape to put out good butter, and if the people of Eastern Ontario can sell their home-made article for 30 or 35 cents it is one strong argument in favor of winter dairying. The skim milk and buttermilk are retained at home, and with the pres-

ent price of hogs the by-product is a valuable commodity. Manufacturers depend upon their by-products for profits, and dairymen should attain the same efficiency in utilizing the products on the side. We are not set in our belief that milk should always go to the factory, but if the majority of dairymen practiced winter milking and all made butter at home the multiplicity of grades and brands would quickly confuse the markets, for the makers at creameries, all trained in the same school and students of the same creed, put out different articles; what then could we expect if the people at large undertook the art? We still believe the creamery and factory are the outlet for the bulk of milk produced in Ontario. The city milk trade is an opportunity for the few, and dairymen generally cannot be influenced or led aside by the favorable reports from that quarter.

A review of conditions in Denmark shows that two-thirds of 34,217 cows enlisted in cow-testing associations freshened during the winter, half of the year in 1912-13, while in 1773 two-thirds of a smaller number freshened in the summer. This is indicative of the progress in Denmark where dairying has attained eminence. They have been governed by the scales and Babcock Test, and we are firm in the belief that winter milking is the logical outcome of allegiance to the scales and test. As we said before, a cow cannot do herself justice by milking only a few months in the summer, and with the scales and test and a determination to have a better herd we look for a growth of winter dairying in Ontario.

THE HORSE.

A little wheat in the oats improves the ration.

We have seen very bad cases of sore shoulders cured by applications of white lead.

Never mind how much white the colt has on his legs or face, a good horse was never a bad color.

If the colt is to be shown educate him first, or he will be at a great disadvantage in the ring.

If you are going to breed draft colts get them big and with quality, or they will find a slow sale.

Sometimes we wonder if a horseless age is coming, but still we have faith in the future of the right kind of horses.

Do not be discouraged if your horse or colt does not win at the first show; animals have their "off days" too.

Broad-rimmed sun hats are worn by many city horses. Would not many a horse on the binder or plow appreciate such protection?

How often do you visit the colts in the back pasture? Go down and look them over frequently, and pet and handle them to keep them quiet and tractable.

Do not expect the work horses to be in harness at hard work six days a week and be forced to pick their living nights and Sundays and keep in good condition. They must have some hard feed, particularly grain.

Now that the season is over it is not wise to neglect the stallion altogether. Do not let him go down in flesh too rapidly, but give green feed in plenty. If possible give him the run of a good pasture paddock for at least part of the time. It is better to work him than to give him no exercise, and withal do not neglect grooming.

The slower market has had an effect upon the horse exhibits in connection with the Western shows. In the days of highest prices and keenest demand the breeder and dealer is out with his stock to make sales, chiefly. This falling off when the market is slow demonstrates again that the real reason for making large exhibits is not to win the prize money, but to win fame and make a name to sell stock; and then, too, it educates the people to better stock, and this improves demand.

Dietetic Diseases in Horses—III.

LYMPHANGITIS.—This is a disease of the lymphatic or absorbent system, but as it is usually induced by good feeding accompanied by idleness it may properly be classed as a dietetic disease. It is known by a variety of names, as "a shot of grease", "weed" and "Monday morning disease." It is given the latter name from the fact that it is often seen in heavy horses on Monday morning, after having rested since Saturday evening and in the meantime having received their usual quantity of grain. It consists in inflammation of some region of the lymphatic glands, usually of one or both hind legs, but occasionally one or both fore legs are attacked. Some horses are particularly predisposed to an attack, which follows a day or two's rest, and high feeding. In rare cases it occurs without rest and is supposed to be caused by a highly-fibrinous condition of the blood. It is also occasionally noticed in horses in poor condition and poorly fed, in which cases its pathology is hard to explain.

SYMPTOMS.—The local inflammation is usually preceded by rigors (a shivering fit), which often occurs during the night and passes unnoticed. This may continue for hours, and, as a rule, the intensity of the attack is denoted by the intensity and duration of the rigors, which are accompanied by more or less restlessness. Lameness in the affected limb is manifested in an early stage. The rigors are succeeded by an increase of temperature. The patient now breathes heavily and sometimes perspires freely, paws, and may show symptoms simulating those of colic; the pulse is full and strong; the visible mucous membranes injected; bowels constipated and the urine is secreted in small quantities and of high

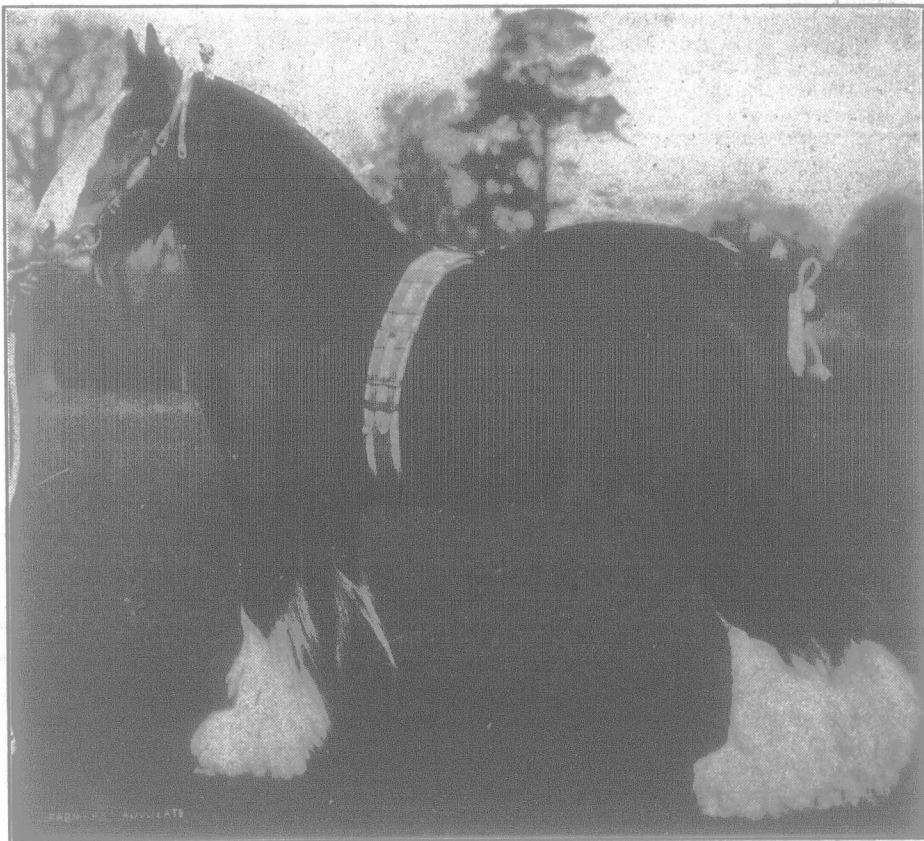
dom occurs except in a contagious form of the disease, little known in this country. Horses that are predisposed to the disease are liable to a recurrence of the malady on slight provocation. One attack succeeds another, and after a second or third, or sometimes the first, it will be noticed that the swelling of the limb, especially below the hock or knee does not entirely disappear. It becomes greater after each attack until the limb assumes a greatly enlarged and incurable condition known as "Elephantitis".

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment consists either in giving horses that are highly fed and predisposed to an attack, exercise every day, or reducing the grain ration or partially substituting bran for grain during days in which they are idle. In fact, it is good practice to reduce the grain ration of any horse that is worked regularly and highly fed, when he is about to have a day's or longer rest.

Curative treatment consists in the administration of a purgative as 6 to 10 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger, according to the size of the patient and feeding bran only until the purgative commences to act. In the meantime, water from which the chill has been removed should be given in small quantities and often. If evidence of considerable pain be noticed, an anodyne, as 1 to 2 drams solid extract of belladonna or 1 to 2 oz. chloral hydrate may be given, but this is seldom necessary. If the pulse be full, strong and frequent it is good practice to give 10 to 15 drops Fleming's tincture of aconite in a little cold water as a drench. The patient must be warmly clothed and excluded from drafts. The disease is more common in cold than in warm weather, hence he must be kept comfortable. The affected parts should be bathed long and often with hot

water, and after bathing be rubbed dry and a camphorated liniment applied as one made of 3 oz. alcohol, 2 oz. of turpentine, 1 oz. spirits of ammonia, 4 drams gum camphor and water to make a pint. If the weather be quite cold, unless the patient can be kept warm and comfortable, the bathing should be dispensed with, as the reaction caused by a draft of cold air after bathing tends to complicate matters. Diuretics, as 3 dram doses of nitrate of potassium should be given 3 times daily. He should be allowed to stand idle until the soreness and lameness have disappeared; and then should be given regular exercise which helps to dissipate the swelling.

Even in the acute stages forced exercise reduces the lameness and dissipates the swelling to a great extent, but when he is allowed to stand idle again both reappear, and it has been noticed that each time the swelling is lessened in this way during the inflammatory stage, a portion of it has a tendency to become organized and permanent. Even after the inflammatory stage has passed, the swelling reappears to a greater or less extent during the night. Hand-rubbing and bandaging between the hock or knee and fetlock, as the case may be, tends to prevent swelling after it has become dissipated. Some authorities recommend regular work during all stages, but the experience of most practitioners has been to the contrary. **WHIP.**



A Winner at the Royal.

This good Shire won his class at England's greatest show.

color. The local inflammation is manifested by swelling of the inguinal glands (those on the inner surface of the thigh) when the posterior extremity is affected, and of the brachial glands (those on the inner surface of the fore-arm) when in the anterior limb. The first symptoms are often noted when the teamster goes to the stable in the morning after the horses have had a day's or longer rest. He asks the horse to stand over and notices that he goes lame. If a hind leg (it is remarkable that the off hind leg is more frequently involved, and the reason cannot be given) be affected it will be noticed by passing the hand gently down the inner surface of the thigh with gentle pressure, that there is heat and tenderness, and if in the early stages, the surface will have a beaded feel, but as the disease advances the swelling increases and this peculiarity can no longer be detected. If the fore limb be involved, this peculiarity to the touch will be detected by passing the hand slowly down the inner aspect of the fore-arm. The patient is usually very lame and does not care to move or put weight upon the affected limb and if the inflamed glands be pressed intense pain will be manifested by violently lifting the leg, and in extreme cases the patient has been known to moan or shriek. The swelling usually extends rapidly and involves the whole circumference of the limb, from the body down to the coronet. As the swelling increases, the pain and lameness usually become less. In rare cases there is the formation of abscesses, but fortunately this sel-

pates the swelling to a great extent, but when he is allowed to stand idle again both reappear, and it has been noticed that each time the swelling is lessened in this way during the inflammatory stage, a portion of it has a tendency to become organized and permanent. Even after the inflammatory stage has passed, the swelling reappears to a greater or less extent during the night. Hand-rubbing and bandaging between the hock or knee and fetlock, as the case may be, tends to prevent swelling after it has become dissipated. Some authorities recommend regular work during all stages, but the experience of most practitioners has been to the contrary.

Why Horsemen Should Exhibit.

From reading the reports of the Western exhibitions it is plain that the quietness in the horse market is having an effect upon the business, particularly that of the big importer and dealer. Exhibits of horses have been much smaller numerically this year in the West than has been the case for some time, and the interest has not been so intense at the ringside. The horse business must go on, and most of the horsemen are staying in the business of breeding, importing, buying and selling. Then in view of all this why not exhibit? The prize money is just as good as it was previously. In fact it is better in many cases. Just as good horses, and we believe better are being bred now as ever was

the case. When the market slows down it is harder to make sales, and there is more need of bringing the stock before the public by advertising. It pays to advertise, and outside of a steady newspaper campaign the exhibitions are the places to impress the quality of one's wares upon the people. Exhibitions are or should be educative, and it is upon this feature that breeders rely more or less to bring their particular breeds into popularity. That which a man knows best he likes best, provided it meets his requirements. The public must be shown good horses of the different breeds regularly, and these horses must be kept constantly before them, else they are sure to lose interest in the breed to the detriment of horse breeding generally. It will pay breeders to exhibit if they get nothing more out of it than the keeping up of the reputation of their breed and their studs. The horse-breeding industry will be injured by the breeders themselves if they stay away from the shows. No strong line-up of any one breed fails to stir up enthusiasm. Younger men and new breeders take this as an indication of the value and popularity of the breed, and resolve that the particular breed showing strongest is the one they will take. Such resolves mean sales, and sales mean business, and brisk business means a surer, steadier and better-paying market.

If there is any one time when strong exhibits should be put up more than another it is under just such conditions as the horse industry is now passing through. Every available show horse should find his way to the ring. This is the way to establish confidence in the minds of all those would-be-horsemen who are halting between two opinions, as to whether or not they had better make a start in the horse business when the outlook appears so dull. Show all those who hesitate that the horse is here to stay, that the business is one which will stand depression and that Canadian horsemen have confidence in the business in which they have been engaged for years. If the older breeders are shivering in their boots regarding the outcome, if they are afraid and bring out few horses, how can they expect the younger breeders to spend their money to go into the business? Here is a question for you Mr. Horseman. If you heard a man complaining about his business and grumbling that it had no future, and prices were bound to be low, and sales few, and slow, would you buy any stock in that business? The same applies to your horse industry. There is no getting around the fact that the demand for horses has slackened, but there is nothing to be gained by whining about it and staying home from the shows. The demand for any class of stock fluctuates, and when the sale pendulum swings most slowly is the proper time to wind up the main spring and hustle things along. The main spring of the business is producing the goods and showing them to the people. Now is the opportunity. Let us have the greatest show ever in the East this fall. Let our breeders show their faith in the horse. The horses are in the country and good importations are coming. Eastern exhibitions, for the good of horse breeding generally, should show no signs of market depression. Each breeder should do his share to keep his majesty the horse in his due place with the stock-loving public. Show a man a good thing and he'll buy it. If he buys it that is good for business.

LIVE STOCK.

Rape makes great pasture for the pigs.

Select the ram to head the flock early. Too many good rams are never found.

If they are all fair-sized, thrifty pigs, a big litter is more valuable than a small one. Get prolific sows.

Early lambs should be weaned early, and put on a good fresh clover or rape pasture or fed cabbage. It will pay to give a little grain.

Put the ewes, after the lambs are weaned, on good pasture, and get them gaining in flesh before fall breeding. It means more lambs next spring.

The pasture has dried up of late, and if the corn is ready a little would go a long distance towards keeping the cattle up in condition or in maintaining milk flow.

Good grade beef cattle are scarce, and they will be much scarcer unless something is done to stop the replacing of beef sires by inferior bulls of milk breeds, and these latter crossed on beef cows.

It is surprising how much water the calves will drink besides the milk they get. At Weldwood a bunch of over a dozen growing

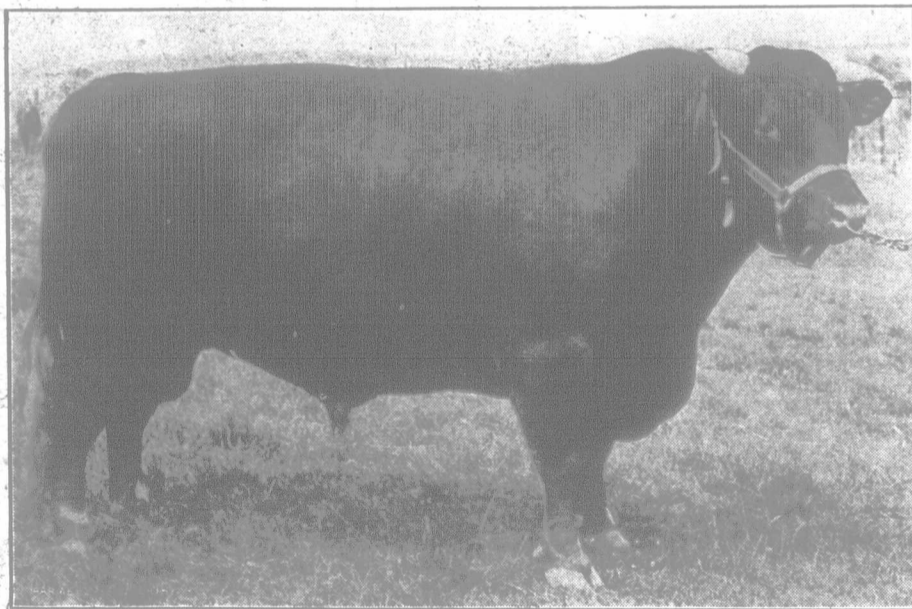
youngsters take nearly a pail of water each per day besides two feeds of sweet, skim milk of over one-half pail each. Water is essential.

There is too much carelessness or neglect in the keeping of breeding records. How often when a cow is bought at a sale and advertised to freshen at a certain time, she does not come in for several weeks longer. We do not believe that these mistakes are wilful, but they cause considerable trouble and could be avoided by keeping a service record book. No man can trust everything to memory.

A cross bull that cannot be caught in a loose box stall should be given all the freedom the stall permits, by having a rope attached to the ceiling of the stall over a pulley with one end snapped in his ring and the other carrying a light weight. This arrangement allows the bull to move about freely, and there is no danger to the attendant when it becomes necessary to take the bull out of the stall.

Considerable trouble is always experienced with foul in the feet in cattle. A remedy that has been recommended to us is: Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. powdered bluestone and 1 lb. of blackstrap molasses. Heat the bluestone in the molasses over a slow fire until it is dissolved. Do not boil. Allow to cool and saturate a cloth with this mixture, and draw it up between the clouts of the affected foot. Wrap the ends around the foot. Apply fresh frequently. It is said to quickly effect a cure.

There has been a marked decline in sheep breeding the world over during the past few years. France shows a decline of nearly 1,000,000 head. The United Kingdom has 4,000,000 head less than she had a few years ago, while the German flocks have fallen behind a like number. During the last four years Russian flocks have decreased by two millions, and since 1909 American flocks have declined three and one-half millions. Argentine is increasing her flocks by



Silver Mint.

Owned by Sir Herbert Leon Bart. Champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury.

about 3,000,000 head per year, having now 15,000,000 more than in 1909. New Zealand is going ahead slowly in this particular, and is now turning more attention to dairying.

How Must Shorthorns be Judged?

Dairy Shorthorns are coming to the front, and with the increase in their numbers there must be an increase in trade in that type. The exhibition or fair is used as a medium for comparison of different breeders' stock, and the winnings are used as a basis for advertising in farm journals and in correspondence. In order to give them due prominence they must be shown, else they will occupy an unimportant position among breeds and types, and their breeder must remain in obscurity with his stock. Yet what chance has a Shorthorn, milking 10,000 pounds of milk per year, in competition with a blocky Scotch-bred animal that might perchance require assistance in rearing her calf if the young one is to be forced or used for show purposes? They meet on different footing with vastly different qualifications, despite the fact that they are both Shorthorns, pure and well bred.

The low-set kind have been popular in Canada, and in the judge's eye and mind is the image of a Missie or a Gainford Marquis. This is as it should be, for what can come of a com-

promise between beef and milk when brought together in the ring? In taking from one and perhaps adding to the other no two judges will agree, and in the end "confusion worst confounded" must result. We do not imply that there is no place for the milking Shorthorn, for there is a place for her on thousands of farms in Canada as there is in Britain, but they should not be brought together in the ring. A reporter at the Royal Show, held recently at Shrewsbury, frequently remarks that the animals were sometimes in poor condition. "But the rest were short of flesh," or "again there were evidences of lack of flesh in a number of the exhibits"; these are two comments regarding the stock on exhibition, and to which exhibitors take objection, and justly, we believe, for no breeder will put a valuable animal into first-class show-ring shape that is to be subsequently used as a breeder. They will keep the good ones at home and show the second grade. The Canadian National or the International at Chicago have classes for milking Shorthorns, and they are patronised. That is the only just way of exhibiting Shorthorns when the two characteristics, flesh and milk, are emphasized. It allows the judge to exercise his wisdom, and it permits in the ring animals that otherwise might foolishly be brought there. With the example already set by leading fairs in this country and the neighboring Republic, it will be easier for local fairs to adopt the same method of giving prominence and justice to a breed and type which is popular, necessary and sought for, but must suffer when brought into competition with animals bred for one purpose only.

THE FARM.

A Plank-frame Barn at Weldwood.

In this issue are two illustrations showing the new hay and stock barn which has been built up at Weldwood this summer. To house the amount of stock which it is intended to keep on the farm it was necessary that more room be provided. Accordingly the new building shown has been

erected running at right angles to the old barn and stable, leaving the large silo in the corner between the two and convenient to both. The new barn is 66 feet long and 36 feet wide, is of plank-frame construction throughout, and is set on twenty-foot posts, the foundation being slop-wall cement one foot thick. The entire upper part of the building is loft for straw and hay, the hay being unloaded at the south end by means of a hay fork, while the straw will be blown in through a gothic in the roof from the threshing machine in the old barn.

The entire lower floor is to be used for stock.

At the south end is the horse stable, the 36 feet being divided into six stalls, some a little wider than others, to allow for the big and smaller horses. All horse stalls are 9 feet deep, and the passage behind is 7 feet wide. The feed passage in front is 4 feet wide.

Running down the west side from the entrance next the silo to the horse stable is a passage 5 feet wide. A passage the same width also extends along the north end. From this latter passage the feed is placed in the troughs in two large box stalls for feeding cattle loose. One of these stalls is 27 feet by 15 feet, and the other 27 feet by 16 feet. At the south end of these stalls wide doors—a ten-foot opening—allow teams to drive across the building to clean out the stalls. The outside doors are one six-foot, and one four-foot, the smaller one for ordinary use. Just south of these large stalls are three smaller box stalls, each 12 feet by 10 feet 4 inches. These are for colts or calves or the bull. Feeding is done from the same alley from which the horses are fed, and doors open from each stall to the bigger stalls in the rear so that they are handy to clean out when the teams are going through cleaning out the larger stalls. The larger stalls are divided by a stout plank partition, the passage being closed by a heavy roller door. All partitions are plank. That at the front of the horse stalls goes to the ceiling, while the others are 4½ feet high. The horse stalls are plank 5 feet high, with iron rods

extending half way back, and set in holes in the top planks and in a scantling at the top. These allow free circulation of light, and prevent all fighting or teasing over the stall partitions. Ropes with strong hooks are arranged to keep the horses up to their places in the stalls.

There is plenty of light from three windows in each end and four on each side. Each window has four lights 14 inches by 18 inches. Three slide windows are placed in the high partition in front of the horses for light and ventilation. Four small windows are placed in the gables to light the loft.

The entire stable floor is cemented with the exception of two small box stalls for colts. These have a hard clay floor. The horse stalls

are planked on top of the cement. Running water is supplied in the stable from the windmill and tank already in operation for some time. The barn has a metal roof, is equipped with lightning rods, and while plain and not elaborate is very well suited to the purpose for which it was built. Two ventilators are installed, one in either end, being simply galvanized iron pipes 18 inches in diameter opening at the bottom and with a regulated opening near the ceiling. They seem satisfactory, and were made by a local tinsmith and constructed at small cost. The barn is eave-troughed to carry all water from the yard. The contractors who did the work were Messrs. Taylor & French, of Talbotville, Ont.

How a Farmer Keeps Books.

By Walter M. Wright.

Farmers are being more and more thrown in with business men and their ways of doing things. Where they used to get to town once a month or once a week only, they now get the daily papers, speak to town men over the 'phone or get on a train and in half a forenoon have been to town and back. This communication forces them to notice the business man's occupation, and farmers wonder why they too haven't the same respect for their farm business. Now they find out that it is largely because the prospering town man understands his work from A to Z, systematizes everything and knows to a dollar just what he is worth, what luxuries he can have, and in what pleasures he may indulge. They see, too, that it is because he keeps account of affairs by his books that he knows his business so well. This is the reason we hear so many queries on, how can farmers with their complicated business keep a proper set of books, and why it is that agricultural journals encourage farmers to keep books.

The first great question is the Capital Account; what goes into it and why it is kept at all. Many farmers would be far better off to sell their farms, invest their money in 5% or 6% bonds than to keep on farming, and if they kept a set of books, with a proper Capital Account, that is what they would do, or else change their ways. Many of them lose sight of the fact that the money they have tied up in fences, horses, buildings, windmills, machinery, hoes, axes, plows, waggons, harness, etc., has power to earn money for them. The only acquaintance many will have with the business term of "interest" will probably be the money that the bank collects on notes or a mortgage.

There is another use for the Capital Account besides showing what interest you could earn if you sold your place; it shows what your business is worth should you want to sell, insure, or borrow, and many other important facts.

In the Capital Account should be placed the cost of the land or the price you would accept for it. But be careful not to put it too high. Just to explain it we will suppose Mr. Walker buys a piece of land from the British Columbia Government, paying \$2,000. He buys a team of horses \$400, a set of harness \$40, a wagon \$125, a plow \$20, a scraper \$15, goes in and takes possession of his place. All these items would, if added together, give Mr. Walker his Capital—\$2,600.

He starts in to clear his land and spends two months fencing, clearing, etc. He should then place a value on these two months work, and add it to Capital at just the rate he could have hired a man and team to do the work. Suppose he buys more horses, builds more fences, gets more tools, such as hoes, axe, mower, rake, etc., all these would be added to his Capital. In other words the Capital is the value of property, tools, equipment, and money that a person uses to conduct his business. It is upon this investment he must make his dividends, and in figuring whether his farm pays him or not he must take this into consideration. Consequently if an owner of a farm can't make 6% on his capital it is far better to sell out and invest his money otherwise, or find out just where his loss occurs.

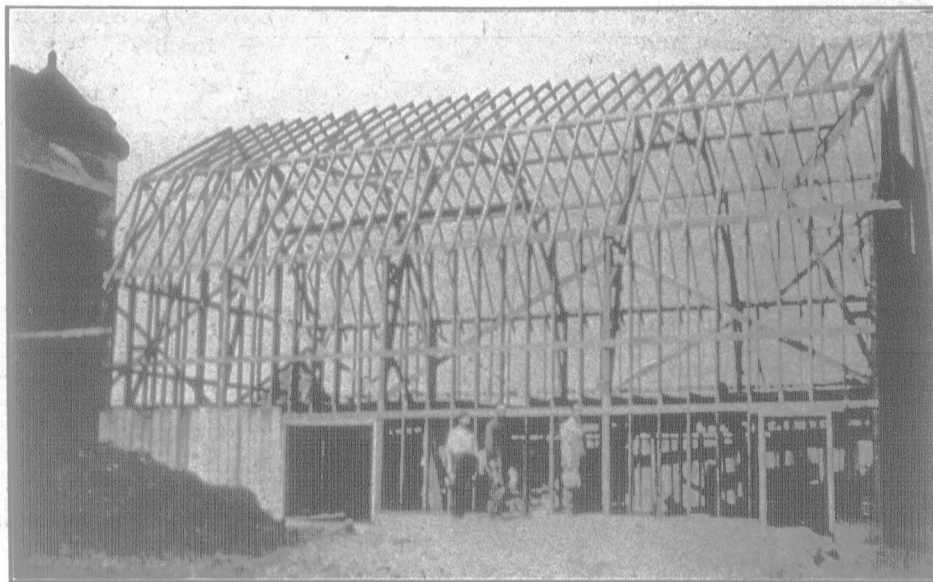
TREATMENT OF GAINS.

No business is kept running unless it is showing a gain, at least not if the proprietor is aware of its condition. It is because we have made a gain that we can take a salary and an interest on our investment, (declare a dividend), but we must know all the items of cost and expense before we can tell what part of our revenue is gain. Because a man with a dairy, grows all his own feed, has his barn paid for, and does the work himself, it does not follow that because he receives a check monthly from the creamery that the amount of those checks is his gain; we shall see why later on.

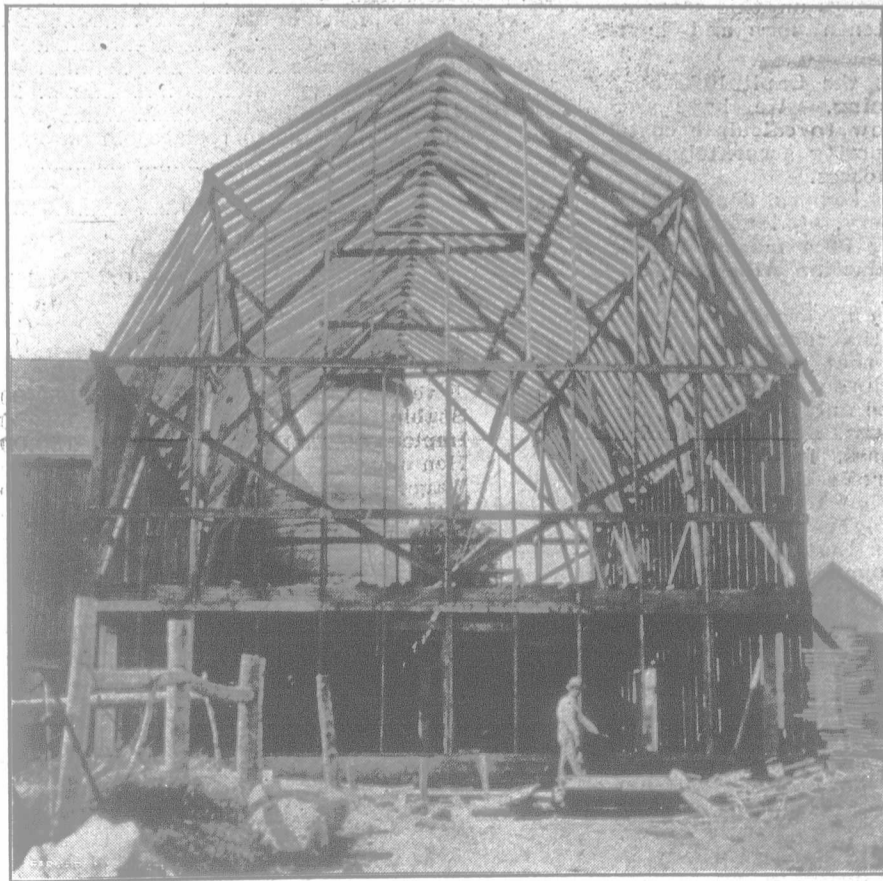
This being so we must know how to figure out our gains in order to find what interest we are getting on our investment, what dividend we can declare. To do this we must be able to calculate the cost of production at least approximately. To have it accurate would be still better. With this cost known we can deduct it from our

returns, and see just how much we have to apply towards our dividend, or in other words, what interest is earned by our capital.

Some prefer in figuring gains not to deduct anything for their own salary, nor to charge up their own time against a crop. They take all the net returns as salary and charge up interest on investment as the only item of cost, other than direct outlays. This may appeal to some but it doesn't seem right, because if one does



The Plank-frame Barn at Weldwood.



End View of Plank-frame Barn.

This shows the arrangement of braces and the construction throughout.

this he is too liable to overlook the value of work, and also will not be as careful in economizing with the hired help or systematizing their methods, because they can't see where the waste comes in, and it's not because they are not clear thinkers. If time spent on a crop is not charged then there is no accurate way of finding which crop is giving the best returns for ones labor, or in other words, which crop pays the grower the best salary. Grow the crops that pay the most for your time.

COST ACCOUNTING.

There is a term used by manufacturers which in a measure explains itself, i. e., Cost Accounting. This describes the work of a business man when he is trying to find the cost of manufacturing a certain article, perhaps an example will explain it fully. Say a manufacturer wants to find out what it costs him to make an overcoat ready for shipment. He starts a "Record" and will place on this record the price of the cloth used to make up a large number of coats; then the time at so much an hour of the designer who makes the pattern, then the time of the cutters, the price per hour he has to pay them for the time they take to cut the cloth, then the time at so much per hour for the time spent by the sewers, the button hands, pressers, etc. These when added will give him the cost of making; to this he adds his overhead charges which will be a fair proportion of the expense account, such as light, heat, taxes, interest on investment tied up in machines, buildings, etc., and other expenditures. These charges he divides among the number of coats and thus finds his cost of production. Suppose he found it to be \$9.00 each; then he must sell his coats at more than \$9.00 in order to make a profit. This is cost accounting, and it is the new method that has been working wonders for manufacturers, storekeepers, contractors and business men generally. It is the method farmers are going to use, a method some are using and we want to see more use it.

How it may be worked on a farm to advantage and yet not take up much time often seems to be a problem, but it is really not a problem.

No man can make his business pay if he does not know what it costs to produce the goods he has to sell, for he cannot intelligently fix his selling price. Farmers have come to a place where they must fix the price, not leave it to buyers. It is foolishness to sell below cost. Cost Accounting on a farm is not nearly as intricate as it is in most factories. On some goods manufacturers cannot get very close to the cost of certain articles, yet they do not give up; they get as close as they can. Many people on the farm have started in to keep account of the cost of raising a colt, and because they forgot to jot down some item have quit altogether. It is better far, to keep on even if some item is missing, and get an approximate result than to drop it altogether.

Many of our most prosperous farmers are using the time card of the factories to get at the cost of production. It is a splendid plan, and there are two classes to choose from; the daily card, and (for farms) the crop card. The big trouble with the daily card is that it is forgotten. One farmer using daily cards hangs his card, which has a pencil tied to it, on the nail where he hangs his work-

clothes, so that when the day's work is done the card confronts him. On these cards each day is placed a record of the time spent on each crop, then at the end of the month the time of men and horses are figured out from these cards, and charged up at so much per hour against the cost of production.

With the crop card the method is a little different. One farmer who uses this method has at the gate going into the fields, a tin box nailed to a post, a card with a pencil is hung inside.

The box being upside down keeps the rain off. In these fields he times the hoeing, cultivating or other routine work done once or twice during the season marks it on the card and then each time after that he simply marks down the date and what the work was, how many were at it, and what part of a day was spent. At the end of the season he gathers these cards and charges the time to the various crops.

That "time is money" is more and more being recognized by farmers. Manufacturers and labor unions long ago recognized it, and now in cities men are no longer paid by the month, but by the hour. Overtime is now a common charge and more paid for it. Farmers are gradually being forced to pay by the hour. Soon what is now known to us as "Chore Time" will be our "Overtime," paid by the hour.

Time, however, is not the only item in Cost Accounting; seed, fertilizers, the crates and packages, bags and baskets, in which the produce is shipped form part of the cost. All these should be included with time spent in growing, packing, hauling to the shipping point or market.

If a crop has proved itself not profitable, any one can, with a fairly accurate cost system, find out whether his methods were at fault or conditions such that other crops would pay better. Below is a sample of a daily time card and a crop card. They are worth examination.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Date.	
May 20	It took 4 1/2 hours for 2 men and 2 horses to cultivate.
May 21 and 22	It took 2 days for 2 men to hoe the whole field.
May 20	Cultivated.
May 21	Hoeing, 2 men all day.
May 22	Hoeing, 2 men all day.
June 2	Cultivated; 2 men and horses.
June 18 and 19	Hoeing, 2 men.
July 3	Cultivated; 2 men and horses.
July 4 and 5	Hoeing.
August 10	Team ploughing out crop, 10 hours; 4 men picking, 10 hours.

This card shows—Cultivating, 3 times; charge 2 horses; 2 men, each time for 4 1/2 hours; 2 men 6 days of 10 hours for hoeing also to be charged.

JULY—GOLDEN BANTAM CORN.

Date.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
man												
man	5			2								
horse					4							
horse										5		

This is a sample of a daily time card. On the 1st a man and horse spent 5 hours in this field; on the 4th a man spent 2 hours on this crop; on the 7th 4 hours; on the tenth man and horse spent 5 hours.

We have seen what part the Capital Account must play in our bookkeeping. We have seen what makes a gain, and how to calculate costs, so as to get at our gains pretty accurately, and now we must look at our losses.

Losses come from various sources, depreciation of buildings, fences, machinery, etc., will give us one source of losses, selling in a market at a price below the cost of production will make another source, and so on.

Having found, through our accounts, that a certain crop has not paid, that does not say we should discontinue to raise that crop. See what caused the loss, and then uproot that cause for the next season. It may be only one particular thing that is causing the loss, and one of the main reasons for keeping books is to be able to get all our facts so well before us that we can not only see the cause of losses, but may also be able to see where we can reduce the cost of production. In any account items that keep recurring often intrude themselves upon our notice, and stimulate us to an endeavor to decrease them.

Losses on a farm are a good thing where books are kept. They tend to make good farmers better farmers, for they compel us to check up our methods and improve where possible.

The treatment of depreciation of capital and losses in general is as different by accountants as feeding is by dairymen. Like feeding they all agree it should be dealt with carefully. An example will explain a good method for handling certain losses. Suppose a farmer has a horse, he has charged up against his capital, where it rightly belongs. This horse dies. In his capital account it had appeared at a value of \$400. He buys a new one at \$350; then arises the question shall he leave the \$400 in the capital and add the \$350? Certainly not. The \$400 is lost, take it out and enter the new \$350. The same applies to machinery. A new machine bought to replace the old one should be put in the capital, and if the old one is a complete loss take it from the capital.

So much for direct losses. Depreciation in value is another problem. In some business a depreciation of capital is allowed for by taking off a certain percentage of the amount shown at the end of the season. That is better than nothing, certainly, but not what it should be. One

hour on most farms would permit of a thorough analysis of the account, and a very accurate placing of the cuts for depreciation. Treatment of depreciation presents a different proposition from the treatment of loss. Take for instance fences and flumes—two cases where capital depreciates very rapidly. Here fences go down very quickly on account of the dry ground, and 20 per cent. per annum will not meet the demands, thirty-three and one-third per cent. would be nearer. Flumes do not go so rapidly. Here we have two examples that show the lack there is in the twenty per cent. method. Perhaps an account kept with such portions of capital as fencing, etc., would show where a saving could be made, and would certainly show the proprietor how much he must allow for depreciation on like parts of his capital.

With these parts of capital account such as fences, etc., (where the proprietor keeps everything repaired) his capital account would not change. Then comes the question, how are we to treat this case. For instance, we say a farm

No. 1.	Costs.	PIGS. 1913.
June 5	Three pigs	\$15.00
Dec. 20	Grain fed as per bills	10.00
	Time spent feeding and cleaning pens as per time card	8.00
	Time killing 2 pigs for market...	1.50
Total	.....	\$34.50

Results:	
Receipts	.....\$70.40
Costs	.....34.50
Gains	.....\$35.90

No. 2.	Costs.	FIELD CROP OF TOMATOES, 1913.
Jan. 1	Fall ploughing	\$ 4.00
	Manure	5.00
May 15	Plants	135.00
	Irrigation rate	5.00
	Taxes	10.00
	Time card; cartage, cultivating, etc.	450.00
Total	.....	\$609.00

Receipts.		
Aug. 15	Cash, market statement	\$100.00
Aug. 30	Cash, market statement	300.00
Sept. 1	Canning factory	50.00
Sept. 15	Market statement*	500.00
Sept. 18	Factory	25.00
Sept. 30	Market	500.00
Oct. 15	Market statement	425.00
Total	.....	\$1,900.00

Results:	
Receipts	.....\$1,900.00
Costs	.....609.00
Gains	.....\$1,291.00

No. 3.	Expense.	
Jan. 8	Repair stable door	\$2.00
Jan. 12	Glass in hen-house .....	.25
Jan. 18	Gate repairs	4.00
Jan. 19	Buggy repairs	4.00
Feb. 2	Horseshoeing	2.00
	Harness mending .....	.75
Feb. 9	New water tins to replace old ones in hen-house .....	.60
Total	.....	\$13.60

Results:	
Total loss	.....\$13.60

CAPITAL.		
Investments.		
Jan. 1	Five acres land	\$2,000.00
	Stable	350.00
	Implement shed	150.00
	Hen-house	150.00
	Wagon	110.00
	Buggy	125.00
	Democrat	140.00
	Harness, etc.	200.00
	Horse	200.00
	Flumes and pipes	200.00
	Fences	175.00
	Implements	100.00
Mar. 31	Trees for hedge, planting, etc.	40.00
	Improving road to stable, making lawn	30.00
July 10	Complete cost of dwelling...	2,200.00
Aug. 10	Team of horses	450.00
Total	.....	\$6,620.00

Losses.		
Aug. 8	Horse died	\$200.00
Dec. 9	Hen-house burned	150.00
	Buggy burned	125.00
Total	.....	\$475.00

Results:	
Allowances for Depreciation.	
Fences	.....\$55.00
Implements	.....5.00
Harness	.....25.00
Total	.....\$85.00
Loss brought down	.....\$475.00
Total loss	.....\$560.00
Left to reinvest	.....\$6,060.00
Loss during year	.....560.00
Invested during year	.....\$6,620.00

The value of this account is not in the figures, but in the matter charged or entered in it. To get the most out of it follow the "Result's" items.

fence was put up for \$100. In two years it is thoroughly overhauled and left as efficient as new, at an outlay of \$25. The fence is worth no more than it was, hence we can't increase the capital, but it is worth no less and we cannot decrease the capital; what is to be done? The \$25 is an expense, and we must charge it up as a loss. These general principles should be sufficient to guide us in treating almost any farm loss or depreciation.

There are many methods of keeping books, hence there are many methods of keeping farm books. Accountants give us two general classes of systems, known as the Double Entry and Single Entry, but to explain Double Entry would, because the system is a little intricate, take too much space. It is the best system, there is no doubt, but requires a little training and practice to make it satisfactory. Outside of Double Entry most farmers will find the Ledger Journal the most practical, because it combines the entry and explanation together. Below is a full set of accounts that will prove interesting as examples.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Revenue Accounts.		Loss Accounts.	
Jan. 31	Pig account, gain\$ 35.90	Jan. 31	Expense\$ 13.60
	Tomato gain 1,291.00		Loss on capital 560.00
	Total gains .....\$1,326.90		Total loss .....\$573.60
Results:			
	Gains \$1,326.90		
	Losses 573.60		
	Year's gain\$ 753.30		

THE DAIRY.

Why Pasteurize Dairy Products?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Mankind is continually assailed by unseen foes in the form of minute plants called bacteria, commonly known as germs. These gain access to the human body through openings of the skin, such as a scratch, a cut, or a bruise. These apparently trifling things should not be neglected, as the human skin is like a silken shield against foes invisible. "Blood poisoning," "lock-jaw" and similar causes of human destruction are frequently the result of not paying attention to a minor injury, and the weak system is unable to resist the attack of "germs." The strong person is able to overcome these attacks, hence thousands of scratches, cuts, etc., do little or no harm, but it is always safer to disinfect by some means—tobacco juice, if nothing else is available, as tobacco is a slow poison and germ killer.

The second means by which bacteria gain entrance to the system is by means of the food and drink. For instance, medical authorities tell us that typhoid infection can come about only through the mouth—if what we eat and drink be clean and free from typhoid germs we cannot "take" the disease. It is probable that other contagious diseases like tuberculosis, or what is commonly called "consumption," are spread by the food which people eat. The "breathing" theory of spreading disease is gradually being discarded. The probabilities are that the mouth is the great source of infection for contagious diseases.

While milk is undoubtedly the most valuable food for humans, especially in the early stages of our career, it is unfortunately also a good place for disease germs to grow and multiply. Hence the chief reason for the pasteurization of dairy products intended for human consumption lies in the fact that this is an easy and effective method of killing germs causing various ailments among humanity. Fortunately practically all these organisms causing sickness among members of the human race are killed at a comparatively low temperature from 140 degrees to 160 degrees F. While some recent investigations would indicate that probably electricity may be used for sterilising milk in the near future, thus doing away with the need of heating, and we may be able to electrocute bacteria in milk effectively, without the so-called injury to its food properties, caused by heat, up to the present we know of no such effective agent for purifying as heat. A strange thing about heat or fire is that man appears to be the only animal that understands fire—who can renew it if it goes out, who can control it, and make it serve his uses. No doubt the man who first discovered fire was persecuted, probably consumed by the agent which he had produced, but fire, heat is the greatest aid to man in making pure his foods.

The second advantage of dairy pasteurization is that it makes a clean seed-bed for pure cultures or pure seed of the desired type. This is specially advantageous in buttermaking, and in making sour milk drinks, such as the much advertised Bacillus Bulgaricus, which if taken often enough and in large enough quantities might enable a person to live forever, if one would believe all the articles which have been written concerning this rejuvenator of the human species.

A third advantage is that milk and cream properly pasteurized will keep sweet much longer than if not so treated. We have kept samples of pasteurized milk sweet at ordinary room temperature in summer for five or six days, whereas similar milk unpasteurized would sour in 12 to 24 hours. Nothing makes the house-wife so cross and out of temper as to find the milk and cream sour. Probably some is needed for baby, or a sick person, and on going to the pantry, cellar or refrigerator, for the needed supply, it is found to be sour. In all probability when the milkman next appears at that house he will hear something not at all pleasant about his milk being sour. The remedy is pasteurization. In winter time it is almost impossible to prevent more or less feed and stable flavors in milk. The air of the stable contains these odors, and as the stream of milk passes from teat to pail, it carries with it the flavor-laden air. (This danger is eliminated with the milking machine, and is one of its advantages.) Most of the feed flavors are due to volatile oils, which are driven

off in the process of heating. Anyone who has stood near a pasteurizer while operating in winter cannot help but notice these flavors coming from milk and cream. In most cases it will pay to pasteurize in winter, in order to prevent undesirable flavors in the milk and cream, thus pleasing customers, which means increased trade.

The buttermaker should pasteurize milk or cream in order not only to improve the flavor of his butter, but chiefly to improve the keeping quality of butter exported, if this is done, and for summer butter placed in cold-storage for winter use. A considerable quantity of summer butter is stored for winter trade, and the merchants are usually willing to pay at least half a cent a pound more for pasteurized goods as compared with unpasteurized, because they know from practical experience that they can depend on the quality of butter made in creameries where pasteurization is properly carried out.

Up to the present pasteurization has not been practicable for the manufacture of Cheddar cheese, but we may yet strike some plan which will be feasible and result in a good quality of cheese. If we do, it will no doubt be as valuable for the cheese business as it has proved to be in the milk and cream trade, and for the manufacture of fine butter. Pasteurization is the chief factor in Danish butter, as this results in

ever, to the cost of this feed the other items which enter into the cost of keeping a cow, such as upkeep of buildings, hired labor, bedding, interest on investment, insurance, service fees, etc., and we find that the cost of keeping a cow will run to nearly \$80.00 or \$90.00. A man would need to have a herd of 10,000-lb. cows to show much profit, and I think the above explains why winter dairying is as yet not very much practiced in districts remote from city markets, where the city milk trade gives larger returns for milk and cream.

My herd is as yet but an average one, having in it cows running from 6,000 lbs. to over 10,000 lbs., the majority of them being about 7,000 lbs. My experience is that many of these cows, if milking in winter, will give scarcely any profit over food consumed. This is due to the high price of concentrates containing protein, and also to the low prices received for milk at the factory. With regard to the former we have been trying for years to grow our own protein in the form of alfalfa, but have not yet met with very great success. We have not had good alfalfa or clover for years, consequently bran, oil cake or cottonseed meal must be bought at fairly long prices if we are engaged in winter dairying. We are waiting for some cheaper Ontario-grown alfalfa seed, or for seed of the Don variety, which is said to be hardy and spreads from under-ground root stocks. With regard to the latter reason let me say that the price received for winter milk at the country factory is not very satisfactory. The first four months of the present year we received an average of about \$1.02 per cwt. Not very encouraging figures for winter dairying are they?

On the other hand, where the farmer is convenient to a city, he receives in the winter considerably over \$2.00 per cwt. These are the men who should go into winter dairying; they can at those prices afford to buy good cows, and buy good feed for them.

I will give a few figures from the record of a two-year-old heifer which last year produced 5,482 lbs. milk, freshening in the fall. In January she gave 606 lbs. milk; in February 601; March 543; April 528; total 2,278 lbs. milk at a food cost of \$24.64. A three-year-old gave the first four months of last year 2,665 lbs. milk at a food cost of \$25.77; yet in the year she gave 6,211 lbs. milk. These are not bad yields of milk for heifers, yet the above figures show why winter dairying is not practiced much down here.

You say in your article that you "cannot conscientiously recommend the manufacture of dairy butter, and firmly believe that milk should

flow into the factory in almost every particular where an article can be produced that commands a higher price and is more appreciated." How does that statement tally with these facts? The first four months of this year all we could get for our creamery butter, and it was good, was from 26½ to 28 cents per lb., and the manufacturer, out of this, received three cents. At the same time good dairy butter was selling in the Ottawa market at 30 to 35 cents. Of course you will say that one price was wholesale and the other retail, which is true, but ten cents a pound difference means a good deal to farmers who are not too busy in the winter time and like a trip to town occasionally. Is not cow testing the key to the whole problem, or else the old slogan to breed, weed and feed?

Carleton Co., Ont. JAS. F. FERGUSON.

Three Good Cows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I am enclosing a photo of three cows which I believe are worthy of a place as "Stars of the milky way," as they are grade Shorthorns, and have never been fed for records. During May they averaged 68 pounds per day, milking three times a day, during which time they were fed five pounds of grain. The cow in the center frequently gave 42 quarts per day, and compares very favorably with R. O. M. Holsteins in the herd.

Haldimand Co., Ont. JOHN WARNER.

In an "Editorial" paragraph in our last week's issue a typographical error occurred, the word "spring" being used in connection with the sowing of fall wheat. This word should have been left out.



A Profitable Trio.

Three grade Shorthorn cows on the farm of John Warner.

uniform quality, which gives confidence to the British buyer and consumer. It will do as much for Canadian butter-makers if properly carried out and consistently followed.

H. H. DEAN.

Does Winter Dairying Pay?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
In your issue of July 9th appeared an excellent article entitled, "Eastern Ontario, the Home of the Dairy Cow." That article raises some questions and offers some suggestions of particular interest to dairymen of Eastern Ontario, who depend almost entirely on the dairy cow with her by-products for a living.

One thing, however, which may mean profit or loss in winter dairying, you neglected to emphasize very strongly, and that is individual cow-testing. Would winter dairying pay with the average Eastern Ontario dairy herd? Decidedly not, I think. With herds, such as Mr. McKay and Mr. Grant possess, and which you visited, there would, no doubt, be a good profit in winter milk production, but with the average herd giving 3,500 to 4,500 pounds milk per cow per year, the owner is wise to confine himself to summer milking. It seems to me that the cow-testing has considerable work to perform yet in weeding out unprofitable cows, before we venture too far into winter dairying.

This idea is based on my own experience, and in your article you intimate that you would like to hear from readers who sell milk exclusively to the cheese factories, and who keep herd records and cost of maintenance. As I can qualify in practically all of those respects I submit a few examples along these lines. In the first place, let me state that Mr. McKay is about right in his estimation of the cost of production of his milk, viz., 75 cents per cwt., and the cost of a cow's feed for one year at \$60.00 Add, how-

Making Buttermilk from Skim Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is no doubt the opinion of many dairymen as well as a great many consumers of milk that good buttermilk can only be produced from whole milk. But I am enabled to state from practical experience on my own farm, as well as the experience of others, that first-class buttermilk can be made from skim-milk, thus making better use of this valuable by-product of the dairy than is generally done. The quality of buttermilk depends chiefly upon the proper ripening of the milk or cream, and does not depend upon the fat content. In either case the good qualities, such as palatability and flavor, are not due to the development of the lactic acid fermentation.

In order to produce good buttermilk from skim-milk it is necessary, first, that the latter be aerated and cooled, for there is a considerable amount of air incorporated with the milk during the process of separation which causes it to foam, and as this air is warm it is necessary to remove it. When it is allowed to remain in the milk undesirable fermentation arises, and the milk will "whey" and form a tough, floating curd. If the milk is permitted to stand for a short time after having been separated the foam will all come to the top of the milk and can then be skimmed off with a dipper, or the milk can be drawn off from the bottom through a faucet or poured from beneath the foam. After this foam has been gotten rid of the milk should be run over a cooler of some kind, such as the ordinary drum cooler, but in case this is not available the milk should in any event be cooled thoroughly by setting it in spring water or in some kind of an ice box or even in a cool-cellar. It is very important that the milk be kept cool for at least 12 hours.

After the skim-milk has been kept thoroughly cool for 12 hours its temperature should be raised to 70 degrees F., which is the best temperature for ripening, and allowed to become sour. When it has reached this temperature it will not take the milk long to become sour, and in about 12 hours it will be clabbered but not yet ready to be churned. It should now be cooled to 60 degrees F. or lower. This should be done in the same way as it was cooled previously and the milk allowed to set at this temperature at least 24 hours longer before being churned, thus making it from 36 to 48 hours old when put on the market. It is better not to break the clabber up until ready to churn.

Prior to churning it is very important that the maximum development of lactic acid take place. If a small amount of whey rises on the top of the milk no harm will result. The damage is done by a floating curd and whey at the bottom. Hence in successful buttermilk making it can be seen that the proper cooling and ripening of the milk are both very important features.

The process of churning can be varied to suit local conditions. The wood dasher, the same as is used in a common dash churn, can be used to thoroughly break up the clabber while it is yet in the "shotgun" or cooling cans. This is a fairly good method where only a small amount of buttermilk is made. Or the milk can be put in the churn and churned for 20 or 30 minutes. In any event the clabber must be thoroughly strained to remove all lumps of curd and to make it smooth. The consumers should receive the milk as soon as possible after it has been made, because of the fact that they wish it fresh. Keeping it cool from the time of making until it is delivered is a very important factor. In hot weather the receptacles should be wrapped in wet blankets or have ice cylinders in them.

Cleanliness in all things and at all times in making and handling the milk is quite essential. It may be supposed that because the buttermilk is already sour it is not necessary to exercise so much care in keeping the utensils as clean as possible, but buttermilk of good quality cannot be made from skim-milk without cleanliness in all things pertaining to it. Unclean vessels will cause the milk to sour too rapidly, the milk will "whey" badly, and tough, gassy curds will form which will be difficult to break up during the process of churning, and the resulting product will have an undesirable flavor and not be easy to dispose of. Good buttermilk is very popular and is in great demand, especially among people in cities and large towns. The supply is not always adequate. It is a splendid food for invalids as well as a healthful one for those who are well.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

An old fence row is unsightly, and is a fine breeding ground for weeds and harmful insects; such places have harbored the army worm this season. No farmer can afford to leave such places alone. This fall is a good time to commence cleaning them out. Begin early.

POULTRY.

Conveniences and Details in Poultry Work.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Possibly nothing turns our attention more to easy ways of doing our work than the exceedingly warm weather, which absorbs our energy most rapidly. I doubt whether there is any other means of doing our work easily, and still doing it thoroughly, than to have proper and modern conveniences. It lightens labor like many hands.

Let us consider a number of conveniences to be had at small cost in work amongst poultry. First, the young chicks may be fed with much less work and time than is the rule, and still it may be done in a way that is just as thorough. Good drinking fountains may be had for about thirty-five cents apiece, and two of these will do one hundred chickens well. They are easily kept clean, and may be filled every morning with fresh water. One advantage of these is no water is wasted or dirtied and the smaller chicks cannot drown. There is no reason, if these fountains have reasonable care, why they should not last for years. A good large feed chest means wonderful saving of time, and is also a thorough way of feeding. It can be large enough to hold three or four bags of feed. All kinds of dry feed can be mixed in these boxes, or better still, light partitions can be placed to separate grain, grit, etc. The box should be placed on a slant with a water-proof top, and an opening one inch wide made along the bottom of box on lower side. As the birds take the feed more is supplied from above. The writer has tried this plan and finds it excellent. A cheap way to secure a good chest is from a dry-goods merchant. The merchant with whom you deal will generally be very reasonable.



Primrose Gift.

Champion Dairy Shorthorn at the Royal.

For hens brooding chicks always use bottomless coops. One has no idea how handy this is until it has been tried. They can be lifted each morning onto clean grass, making them fresh and sweet without any changes being necessary. Of course, when such coops are used the hens must be taught to lead the chicks into a tight building at night, ventilation being made only through top part of building. No chicks are safe at night, save in such a building, from their many enemies. Such coops are also convenient for broody hens during summer, after the breeding season is past. Broilers and table fowl to be fattened for ten days or so may be kept to advantage in such coops.

Proper and convenient tables must be placed under all chicken roosts, and always should be used in winter houses. We realize, only after we have tried it, how wonderfully clean this method keeps houses. It saves much time to have large boxes convenient to houses, in which a quantity of grain can be kept at a time. It is absolutely necessary to have everything convenient if work is to be wholly satisfactory.

A variety of grain must be given in some form, whether whole or in a dry mash. It is very necessary, particularly in this hot, dry weather, to see that good water is always available. All houses must be kept absolutely clean. Vermin cannot exist where both birds and houses are as clean and sweet as possible. Nothing is perhaps better than lime or wood ashes. Great care must be taken to know that ashes are thoroughly cold before using, as there is very great danger of fire, especially in winter, when litter of straw or shavings is kept upon the floor. Mites flourish only in fitting surround-

ings, but work great mischief. Insect powder will surely destroy vermin when dusted into the feathers. So much has been said and so much has been written that one feels timid about mentioning this matter in these pages, but those in position to know consider that in many places vast improvements must be made in this particular before any great success may be attained. If one wishes to sell eggs to give perfect satisfaction in exceedingly warm weather, have eggs infertile and keep clean and in coolest possible place, remembering of course such place must be dry. It is to be regretted that so little attention is paid by the majority to the removal of male birds when breeding season is over in June. Until this practice becomes common poultrymen and farmers must continue to lose money on eggs during summer weather, not only because wholesale dealers pay several cents per dozen less for eggs injured in such ways, but the demand in the large cities is decreased when there is such uncertainty as to quality. In this respect the innocent must suffer with the guilty to a large extent. Some steps have been taken of late by which eggs are paid for according to quality, but as a rule prices are lowered for all. Probably the only people whose business is not injured in this respect are those who candle their own eggs before selling, and are in a position to have private custom in large centres. But this class includes but few of us. As far as local markets are concerned the man with a basket of choicest goods receives, as a rule, the same price as the man with a basket of stale and dirty eggs, or even worse in different stages of incubation.

Let us look ahead lest in our eagerness to grasp the shadow to-day we lose the substance to-morrow. Another point must be impressed upon the poultry-keeper; that is, be very quiet with fowls of all ages. Handle them when growing so that they may become accustomed to their keeper by the time the laying period begins.

This applies to all birds, especially to the Leghorn. Hens are nervous creatures. Never allow them to be chased or frightened. Nervousness checks egg production more than inexperienced people would ever believe. Frights are disastrous.

Allow as far as it can be made possible a separate place for birds of different breeds and ages, always allowing the growing birds a place by themselves, undisturbed by laying hens and male birds.

Lastly might I advise making a study of your work. Read all you may find that has been written by people well informed on the subject. Profit by the advice of those who have made a

success of their business. Strive to meet and converse with those who are recognized as authorities. Visit occasionally, even if at some expense, a well-equipped poultry farm. Let us not find ourselves falling at the same stumbling blocks where we have fallen before.

Durham Co., Ont.

M. H.

HORTICULTURE.

The Profitable and Beautiful English Walnut.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Cultivation of the English Walnut is not only one of the newest but one of the most rapidly growing industries in the United States; and, of course, the reason for this is readily traced to the fact that this country is producing only about one-half enough of these nuts to supply the demand.

The Persian Walnut, commonly called the English Walnut, was named "Nut of the Gods," nineteen hundred years ago, by the Romans, and by them was distributed throughout Southern Europe, where descendants of these original trees are now standing—some of them more than a thousand years old—lasting monuments to the men who conquered these countries. In many places these same trees are producing a large part of the total income; in truth the United States alone is importing more than five million dollars' worth of nuts from these trees every year, and about half a million dollars' worth of

their timber. English Walnut timber is very valuable, having a handsome grain and being unusually heavy, so heavy, in fact, that the green wood will not float in water. The wood is used in the manufacture of gunstocks and furniture, having a greater value than mahogany. Single trees have been known to sell for more than \$8,000.

Realizing the importance of having a home supply of English Walnut trees, France passed a law in 1720 prohibiting the exportation of the timber. How well-advised was this move may be appreciated now when it is known that the United States is importing yearly from Southern France a large percentage of her total consumption of 50,000,000 pounds of English Walnuts.

The Romans did not neglect England; for as a result of their invasion, many of these fine trees, hundreds of years old, are scattered along the roads and drives in every part of the islands. Some are nearly a hundred feet high with a spread of more than a hundred feet and bearing thousands of nuts for their owners every year. One tree is reported to be more than a thousand years old and to produce more than 100,000 nuts a year, being a chief factor in the support of five families. In England, by the way, it is customary to eat the fresh nuts, after the removal of the outer skin, with wine, the two dainties being served together.

The Germans also were quick to discover the great intrinsic value to their country of these trees, and very early formed the habit of planting a young English Walnut tree to take the place of one which for any reason had been cut down. The Germans were also said to have promulgated in certain localities a law which required every young farmer intent on marriage to show proof that he was the father of a stated number of English Walnut trees.

It is believed the first English Walnut tree in this country was planted by Roger Morris in 1758 at what is now known as Washington Heights, New York City. George Washington must have found that tree in 1776. Just one hundred years later, Norman Pomeroy, of Lockport, N. Y., father of E. C. Pomeroy, of the English Walnut farms, found a tree in Philadelphia, possibly a descendant of the original Morris tree. Mr. Pomeroy's tree was loaded with an exceptionally fine variety of sweet-flavored nuts, thin shelled and with a very full meat. That very tree, with Mr. Pomeroy's help, was the progenitor of all the English Walnut groves in Western New York, as well as of the many fruitful and ornamental trees now growing in all parts of the north and east.

Experts say there is no good reason why this country should not raise, at least, enough English Walnuts for its own needs, and even export a few million dollars worth. We are now importing more dollars worth of these nuts than both Canada and the United States are exporting in apples—and this, too, when Canada and the United States are known as apple countries.

California is producing about 12,000 tons a year. That State's crop last year would have been more than 13,000 tons had there not been three days of extremely hot weather about the middle of September, the thermometer registering 115 in many of the walnut sections. This torrid period seriously burned about 2,200 tons of nuts, yet the crop realized more than three and a half million dollars.

The California growers do not have the frosts to open the outer shucks which we have here in the east, but they overcome this drawback in a great measure by irrigating a few days before the nuts are ripe. They begin the harvest the last of September, gathering the nuts which have fallen, drying them in trays for a few days, then taking them to the Association packing houses, where they are bleached and sacked. The Association does the shipping and the marketing, the grower gets his check on delivery at the warehouse. For there is no waste and the nuts are all sold before the harvest begins; in fact, often oversold.

In some of the old missions of California there are English Walnut trees more than one hundred and forty years old, with trunks four feet in diameter. There are many of these individual ancient trees throughout the State, but the oldest of the orchards are from thirty-five to forty years. Some of these trees have a spread of eighty feet or more, and the growers consider that an English Walnut orchard will bear profitably for at least two hundred years.

If trees will do this in irrigated sections, they will live and grow much longer in unirrigated places, for it is well known that the roots of trees not irrigated go much deeper into the sub-soil and get the moisture and nourishment which this sub-soil furnishes. The roots of irrigated trees remain nearer the surface, and are not so long lived.

As an ornamental tree the English Walnut is unsurpassed. It has a light bark and dark green foliage which remains until late in the fall, being shed with the nuts in October and never during the summer. It is also an exceptionally clean tree and beautifully shaped, and, so far as known, has never been preyed upon by the San

Jose scale or any other insect-pest. This freedom from scale is attributed to the peculiar alkali sap of the tree.

The demand for this nut is increasing rapidly, as its great food value is constantly becoming better known. Its meat contains many times more nutriment than the same amount of beef steak.

The price is keeping pace with the demand, the growers now receiving three times as much for a pound of nuts as they got a few years ago when they were producing only a tenth of the present output.

Thus it may be seen that the planting of English Walnut trees not only is an exceedingly lucrative venture for the present generation, but it means the conferring of a priceless boon upon the generations to come. Some states are considering the advisability of planting these trees along the new State Roads, after the custom in England and Germany, where practically all the walnuts are distributed along the drives or serve as ornamental shade trees upon the lawns. There is one avenue in Germany which is bordered on both sides for ten miles by enormous English Walnut trees which meet in the center, thus forming a beautiful covered lane, and at the same time yielding hundreds of dollars worth of nuts each season.

It is the custom in England and Germany to lease the trees to companies which pay so much for the privilege of harvesting the nuts, thus attaching to the trees a value similar to that of gilt-edged bonds, yielding a steady income to the owners with no work involved.

Besides the demand for English Walnuts as a table and confectionary delicacy, they are often used for pickles, catsup and preserves, and in France many tons a year are made into oil, furnishing a splendid substitute for olive oil.

Connecticut, U. S. A. HOLLISTER SAGE.

The First Cars of Pre-cooled Fruit.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The first carload of pre-cooled fruit to be shipped from the Grimsby Cold Storage, was a carload of Montmorency cherries, purchased by the Department from the growers at 37½ cents per six-quart basket delivered at the cold storage. After cooling, the cherries were loaded in a refrigerator car and consigned to the Scott Fruit Co., Winnipeg. The car left Grimsby on the evening of Thursday the 16th and was opened in Winnipeg on Wednesday the 22nd. The Account Sales just received is as follows:—

Winnipeg, July 24, 1914.
Consignment No. 607.
Shipped by Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa. To THE SCOTT FRUIT CO., LIMITED.
Received 22 July, 1914.

Pkgs. Rec.	Description	Total.
No. Sold	Car 340232	
2277 Baskets	Cherries sold for	60
10	Raspberries	125
		\$1866.20
		12.50
		\$1878.70
	Express	
	Duty	
	Freight	148.00
	Commission	275.74
		423.74
	Net Proceeds	\$ 954.96

Other sour cherries were selling in Winnipeg on the same day (July 22nd) at 38 cents.

The car was accompanied as far as Winnipeg by Edwin Smith, who is in charge at Grimsby and both his report and the report of the Scott Fruit Co., state that the cherries were in perfect condition.

A little calculation will show that the net proceeds of this car was nearly \$100 in excess of the price paid the growers. The commission of 20 per cent. for handling seems altogether too high. I do not see why a commission agent should receive nearly twice as much for disposing of a car of fruit as the railway company receives for hauling it nearly 1,400 miles.

A second carload of cherries, which was put through the warehouse and pre-cooled for E. J. Woolverton & Sons, was sold in Montreal on Monday the 27th. These cherries were picked at different times during the ten days preceding shipment and they were placed in the cooling-room the day they were picked. Some of them had been in storage for over a week when the car was lifted on Friday the 24th. The Montmorencys in this lot sold as high as 45 cents, and Windsors as high as 75 cents per six-quart basket. The fruit inspectors report that the cherries arrived in Montreal ex refrigerator car in good condition. Messrs. Woolverton's object in this shipment was to extend the season a week or ten days and thus avoid the glut which

prevailed at the time of picking. They seem to have succeeded in their object.

J. A. RUDDICK.
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

FARM BULLETIN.

Thoughts on Canada.

By Peter McArthur.

A few days before the field of mixed oats and barley was ripe enough to reap there came an urgent call for chicken feed, and taking the scythe I proceeded to mow a swath. As the mowing machine came into use when I was a boy I never learned to be an expert with the scythe, though I can swing one without jabbing the point into the ground too often. In my boyhood this implement was used chiefly to mow the fence-corners and the job was left to experts who had been trained to mowing real meadows. The scythe we have was bought for the purpose of cutting weeds,—and not used nearly so much as it should have been. As I said above I took the scythe and proceeded to mow a swath for chicken feed. When the swath was cut, I raked it into bundles and proceeded to bind it into sheaves. I had done enough binding years ago to be able to make the bands without giving the matter a thought. My hands seemed to go through the motions instinctively. And it was because this little trick of binding seemed marvellous to the boys—they had never seen any but self-binding sheaves—that I was led to think of the change that has come over Canada even in my time. My memory goes back to mowing hay with scythes and raking with handrakes; to reaping with cradles and binding the sheaves by hand. To my children, these things are as strange and far away as the glacial period. The Canada of to-day is as far removed from the Canada of the pioneers as that Canada was from the homes they left behind in England, Ireland and Scotland. Indeed, I think it is easier to find pioneer conditions in the Old Country than here in Canada. In England I saw men mowing meadows with scythes and raking with handrakes less than ten years ago and on a trip through Yorkshire I saw from the car-window a group of laborers reaping a field of wheat with sickles. We have moved more rapidly than the older countries—so rapidly that we are in danger of losing the most significant part of our history. As a nation we are trying to acquire a martial strut, and making much of the few military skirmishes that we dignify with the name of battles, entirely forgetful of the fact that Canada was conquered with the axe, the torch and the plowshare.

As a boy I learned, from the lips of the pioneers, the story of the great war with Nature that changed the wilderness to fertile fields. All my life, in other lands and in far cities, my imagination has brooded on that story until I have come to regard it as the most wonderful in the history of the human race. There have been many wars, recorded by historians and sung by poets, that yielded nothing but slaughter and a questionable glory. Not even the glamour of romance and song can hide the horror, cruelty and injustice of the wars that form so large a part of the history of struggling, futile, blind humanity. But few centuries ago a man had a dream and courted the favor of kings so that it might be fulfilled. His purpose was to find a shorter and more direct route to India. But the purpose of Columbus was not the purpose of the God of Nations. The dream that urged him to sail "beyond the sunset and the paths of all the western stars" was to have a fulfilment beyond the flights of his imagination. He did not find a shorter passage to India. He found a new world. Then began a movement of the race and a struggle without parallel in recorded time. After the first plundering adventurers had failed in their quest for gold the oppressed and downtrodden of the old world were moved by a fierce hunger for homes that they could call their own. In ever increasing numbers they broke the ties that made them serfs of the soil or gave up the trades that yielded them a meager living. Peasants, fishermen, sailors, weavers, shepherds—men of all servile occupations began a flight from lands of bondage to a New and greater Promised land. It was a hejira that was destined to change the history of the world. Practically without leaders they plunged into the wilderness and few of them ever returned. Men, women and children made up the army that was to conquer Nature on a continent that she had held as her own since the beginning of time. Each man was his own general in that war, and every hero left his bones on his field of victory. A generation of men and women sacrificed themselves on the altar of toil so that their children might be free. They left to their descendants a new world in which they need call no man master. They accomplished more than any other men that ever walked the earth—and their names are forgotten.

To Canadians is given the opportunity of fully realizing the purposes of the pioneers. If we do not allow ourselves to be led astray we can make this the land of homes it was meant to be. We can cherish the new birth of freedom that gives to all men an equal opportunity and the blessings of peace. Our brothers to the South have forgotten their true heroes. They have had their wars and their pride is all for the men of '76 and the heroes of the great civil war. In the course of their development as a nation they have

"Mixed with kings in the low lust for sway,
Yelled in the hunt and shared the murderous prey."

But our peaceful history is without such stain. We may have committed follies in the pursuit of wealth, but we still have the tradition and heritage of the pioneers. If we cherish the indomitable spirit that made our fathers conquer the wilderness no man shall ever call us servants, and we shall never help to put others in bondage. It is because I find the true history of Canada so vital and the promise of destiny so great, that I find it hard to choose fitting words in which to express my feeling of loyalty. And it is because I see such possibilities of high loyalty to my country that I find loyalty to party so trivial and feel humiliated to find in myself a trace of that partisan spirit which divides us when we should all be united.

As these words are being written the world is clamorous with news of war. Before they are in print the great nations of Europe may be embroiled in a conflict such as has never been. But whether the outcome is peace or war we must watch lest we be stamped into the destructive militarism that has been the curse of the world. It was to found a land where such things would be impossible that our fathers sacrificed themselves and their sacrifice must not be in vain. In case of a general war we shall doubtless have duties to perform as citizens of the Empire and we must perform them like men, but always with a view to banishing the specter of war from the earth. If we must fight we shall fight, but only to bring about conditions that will ensure peace. If the old order can do nothing better than plunge nations into war the old order must be changed. Though we are far removed from the scene of conflict there is no knowing how great a part we may play if we are but true to the traditions of our fathers—those men of peace—those common men who have given us a heritage of freedom beyond the gift of kings.

Highly Appreciated.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Farmer's Advocate is the most wholesome paper any one can subscribe to,—reliable not only on matters relating to farming, but also on matters relating to higher life. I find it useful for all members of the family. My copy goes to far off India every week, and is highly appreciated there as well as here in Canada.

CECIL LANCASTER.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

One thing that would be popular with agriculturists generally in connection with forthcoming exhibitions is a stronger showing of farm implements and farm machinery. These are the farmer's labor savers, and anything which saves time and steps on the farm and also lightens the work interests the farmer and his wife. The big exhibitions are where they expect to find what they are looking for in this particular, and they should not be disappointed.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, August 3, numbered 139 cars, comprising 2,862 cattle, 701 hogs, 726 sheep, and 377 calves. Cattle market was firm. Choice steers sold at \$8.50 to \$8.80, and one load at \$9; good, \$8.25 to \$8.40; common to medium, \$7.25 to \$8.15; inferior, \$6.75 to \$7.10; cows, \$3 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7.35; stockers, \$5.50 to \$7; milkers, \$5 to \$9.5; calves, \$6.50 to \$11. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.50; lambs, \$7 to \$10. Hogs, \$9.15 fed and watered; \$8.50 f. o. b. cars, and \$9.40 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	41	324	365
Cattle	567	3,702	4,269
Hogs	276	6,575	6,851
Sheep	696	4,194	4,890
Calves	37	980	1,017
Horses	46	53	99

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	23	339	362
Cattle	325	5,221	5,546
Hogs	75	5,485	5,560
Sheep	788	3,257	4,045
Calves	133	990	1,123
Horses	—	1	1

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show an increase of 3 cars, 1,291 hogs, 845 sheep and lambs, and 98 horses; but a decrease of 1,277 cattle,

and 106 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock were moderately large in nearly all of the different classes. The quality of fat cattle was better than for the previous week; that is, there were more good to choice, but not enough to supply the demand, as several outside buyers from Montreal and Hamilton were on hand on Monday. Between three and four hundred were taken by these two cities. Trade was good all week for good to choice quality fat cattle, but the common and medium classes were not as readily picked up. Choice and good cattle were about ten cents higher. There was a fair demand for choice stockers and feeders, of which class there was a scarcity, and too many Holstein and dairy-bred steers that buyers do not take to. Prices were about steady. Early in the week there was a good demand for milkers and springers, at good prices, but later on the demand

Death of a Distinguished Statistician.

The death last week in Ottawa of Archibald Blue, Chief Officer of the Census and Statistics Department, somewhat suddenly after a couple of year's failing health, removes a worthy figure from the country's public service. Beginning his career as a teacher he entered journalism in St. Thomas, Ont., and later became an editorial writer in Toronto, where his aptitude for marshalling facts and figures ultimately drew him into the Provincial Department of Agriculture. He distinguished himself in the development of the Ontario Bureau of Industries and in the organization of the Provincial Bureau of mines, until his advancement to Ottawa as Chief Census Commissioner and subsequently Chief of Census and Statistics. He ably represented Canada at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, and was a delegate to the International Deep Waterways' Convention. Apart from reports he was the author of several valuable works relating to the resources and growth of the country, and contributed articles of special value at times to "The Farmer's Advocate." A widow and three sons survive him, the latter Capt. W. A. Blue of Ottawa; Walter Blue, inspecting engineer of public works, and Wilson Blue, Managing Editor of the Vancouver, B. C., News-Advertiser. The late Mr. Blue was likewise a man of literary tastes and gifts, and highly esteemed for his social qualities as well as for the valuable public services which he rendered Canada.

Drouth and the Crops.

Continued dry weather is proving rather serious in many sections of Ontario, and is also reported as shortening crops in Western Canada. From a fairly good idea of the conditions in old Ontario we think that only those few counties in the southwestern peninsula have anything like a full crop all the way around. The dry weather in the eastern counties has shortened the straw, and must, of course, lessen the yield. Reports from Middlesex Co., Ont., state that fall wheat now being threshed is turning out between 25 and 30 bushels per acre, which is not a bad yield, but Middlesex has until the past week almost enough moisture up until the past week or so, and consequently yields are better than they will be in many other districts. Corn, roots and pastures are now suffering from drouth, and rain is badly needed over a wide area. Reports from the West are none too reassuring, and a short crop on the whole is expected.

Twenty One Years' Service.

A distinguished agricultural official, F. D. Coburn, for 21 years Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, recently retired voluntarily from that position. He was truly a father to farming in the State. Able to discern policies needed to advance and maintain the prosperity of agriculture, he possessed the gift of organizing effort and the genius of a journalist in making use of printer's ink in the dissemination of graphic and helpful literature. Many of the reports of the State Board prepared under his direction, have never been excelled, and viewed in conjunction with the results recognized as the agriculture and live-stock husbandry of the State form a fitting monument to his official career.

ceased off, and prices became lower by five to ten dollars per head. Veal calves, of which there was a larger supply, sold at firm quotations. Sheep held steady, but lamb prices were lower, as the supply was fairly liberal. Hog supplies were fairly liberal, but not enough to supply the local demand, and prices remained firm.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice steers sold at \$8.50 to \$8.75, about eight loads going at the latter price; good steers and heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.45; several straight loads of heifers sold at \$8.30 to \$8.35; medium butchers', \$7.85 to \$8.10; common to medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; inferior, light-weight steers and heifers, \$6 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7, with a few extra choice, well-finished cows, at \$7.25; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7.25. Stockers and Feeders.—Prices for these were unchanged. Choice steers, 800 to

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid up - 11,500,000
 Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
 Total Assets - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

900 lbs., sold at \$7 to \$7.25; good quality steers, \$6.50 to \$7; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.

Milkers and Springers.—A few top quality cows sold from \$85 up to \$100 each early in the week, but later on the demand fell off. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$85, with the bulk going from \$65 to \$75 each.

Veal Calves.—The market remained firm, although there was a large supply. Choice calves sold from \$10 to \$11 per cwt.; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$8 to \$9; common, \$7 to \$8; inferior, \$6 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light-weight ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$7 to \$8; heavy, fat ewes and rams, sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50; spring lambs, the bulk sold at \$9 to \$10; but there were many cull lambs that sold at \$7 to \$8.

Hogs.—Prices closed firm, at \$9.25 fed and watered, and \$9.50 weighed off cars, and \$8.90 f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 98c. to 99c., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 97½c., track, bay points; No. 2 northern, 96½c.; No. 3, 98c.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 89c. to 90c., outside; 41½c. to 42½c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 43c.; No. 3, 42c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 63c. to 64c.
 Peas.—No. 2, 98c. to \$1.03, outside.
 Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 78c., track, Port Colborne.

Barley.—For malting, 56c. to 58c., outside.
 Buckwheat.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.60 to \$3.65, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14 to \$15; No. 2, \$12 to \$13 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$8.50.
 Bran.—Manitoba, \$23, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$26, in bags; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$27.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 24c., by the case.
 Cheese.—New, large, 14c. to 14½c.; twins, 14½c. to 14¾c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.30; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.40; primes, \$2.15 per bushel.

Potatoes.—New, per bag, \$1.50 to \$1.75 for Canadians.
 Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 18c. to 23c.; spring ducks, 18c. to 20c.; chickens, yearlings, 17c. to 23c.; hens, 14c. to 17c.; spring chickens, live weight, 20c. to 25c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 12c. to 12½c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 60c.; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 37c. to 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tal-

low, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 19c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 27½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of both fruits and vegetables were liberal all week, with prices easier in many instances. Apples, 30c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket; cantaloupes, Canadian, 75c. to \$1 per basket; cherries, red, 35c. to 50c. per basket; red currants, 50c. to 85c. per basket; currants, black, \$1 to \$1.15 per basket; gooseberries, 40c. to 50c. per basket; Lawton berries, 12c. to 14c. per quart box; pears, Canadian, 75c. per basket; plums, Canadian, 75c. per basket; raspberries, 10c. to 13c. per box; watermelons, 40c. each; beets, 20c. to 25c. per dozen bunches; beans, 20c. per basket; carrots, 20c. per dozen bunches; celery, 50c. to 60c. per dozen; cauliflower, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 35c. to \$40c. per basket; corn, 15c. to 17c. per dozen; eggplant, 75c. to \$1 per basket; onions, large, green, Canadian, 15c. to 35c. per dozen bunches; onions, Bermudas, \$3.25 for 45-lb. case; lettuce, 25c. per dozen; peppers, green, 25c. to 50c. per basket; tomatoes, 50 per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Supplies of cattle continued light, and prices remained very firm at recent advances. There was quite an active trade. Several carloads of mixed stuff were shipped to Buffalo. No extra choice or choice steers were offered. There was a fair supply of steers of the good order, and sales of these were made at \$8.25 to \$8.50. Fairish steers and heifers brought \$7.75 to \$8, while the poorer grades went at \$7 to \$7.50. Butcher cows brought \$5 to \$7.50, and common and inferior bulls, \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt. The tone of the market for live hogs was firm, under a keen demand. Supplies were small, and sales of selects were made at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars. The trade in sheep and lambs was active, with sales of the former at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. for common stock, while lambs brought at from \$3 to \$6 each, according to size and quality.

Horses.—As was the case the previous week, very few horses were offered, and the market showed no life. There was sufficient demand for the supply, and prices remained unchanged.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were 25c. per cwt. higher, and the market was firm, at \$12.75 to \$13 per cwt.

Eggs.—There was a big trade in eggs, and they found a firm market. Quotations were: Selects, 27c. per dozen; straight receipts, in quantities, 22½c. to 24c.; candled, 23c.; No. 2, 20c. to 21c.

Syrup and Honey.—Not much change reported. A little new honey offered, with light demand. Prices were 13c. to 13½c. per lb. for white clover-comb honey, and 10c. to 11c. for extracted, while dark sold at 12½c. to 13c. in the comb, and 6c. to 7½c. for extracted. Syrup, 55c. to 80c. for tins containing from 8 to 11 pounds.

Butter.—The butter market was steady to strong, working towards a higher level all around. Choicest creamery, 24½c. to 25c.; seconds, 24c. to 24½c.

Cheese.—The cheese market was very strong under a good demand. Finest Westerns were quoted at 13c. to 13½c., and finest Easterns at 12½c. to 12¾c.

Grain.—Owing to the situation in Europe, export trade was at a standstill, there being no demand. There was a steady trade in coarse grains. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 79c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 46c.; extra No. 1 feed, 45c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 57c. to 58c.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, \$5.60; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat patents, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.70 to \$4.75; in bags, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Feed.—Bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; middlings, \$28; mouille, \$28 to \$29 for mixed, and \$30 to \$32 for pure.

Hay.—Supplies of hay were not large, and prices remained about the same as the previous week, at \$15 to \$17.50 per ton.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Improved trade at Buffalo last week, shipping steers selling generally 15c. to 25c. above the preceding week, with butchering grades ruling strong. Western markets were weak, and only some few choice, weighty cattle, brought steady prices. Several loads of Canadian shipping steers, among the nineteen loads from across the river offered for the week, these running generally from \$8.50 to \$9.25, best offered ranging from \$9.15 to \$9.25. Best Ohio steers sold from \$9.35 to \$9.50. Load of yearlings brought \$9, and heavy, fat heifers and cows sold up to \$8.50 and \$7.50, respectively. Best handy steers—very few of these being offered—showed a general range of from \$8.25 to \$8.50, some light, too crooked steers for feeders, selling down to \$6.75 to \$7. Good demand for shipping steers, and the thirty-five loads or so were cleaned up in short order. Medium butcher stock sold steady to strong. In the stuffer and feeder line, receipts were mainly light, common Canadians, probably out of the Montreal section, and some of the tail-enders sold slow. Best feeding steers of good quality brought from \$6.90 to \$7.25, but they were picked up mainly in small bunches. Canada supplies very few of these good quality, very desirable kinds of feeders at this time. Raft of little Holstein bulls coming to market, and these are selling from \$5.25 to \$5.50 generally, with reds and roans of good quality fetching up to \$6 to \$6.25. Young grazing cows, unless of desirable quality, sold slow, at from \$5.25 to \$6.25 generally. Dairy cow trade looked higher by \$2.50 to \$5 per head, demand being strong for large, good producing cows. As has been the rule for the past few months, strictly prime cattle sold to much better advantage than the medium stuff. Well-finished steers were scarce, few strictly dry-fed ones being offered, and the outlet for these ample to find a place for them every market-day early in the session. With war in Europe threatening, some authorities are of the opinion that food products will undoubtedly advance, and opinion generally here is that beef will be one of the first items to advance in price, as the supply of canned stuff is thought to be none too large, and that this product will show a large advance if real hostilities are begun. Offerings the past week totaled 4,400 head, as against 6,650 for the preceding week, and 5,150 for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Choice to prime shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.60 to \$8.90; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.40; choice to prime, handy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.35; light, common, \$7.50 to \$7.85; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; light, \$7 to \$7.50; best, heavy, fat cows, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3.40 to \$5; best feeders, \$6.90 to \$7.25; good, \$6.65 to \$6.85; best stockers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; good killing bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock and medium bulls, \$5 to \$6; best milkers and springers, \$7.5 to \$9.00; good, \$5.5 to \$6.5; common, \$3.5 to \$5.0.

Hogs.—Narrow range in hog prices again last week. Packers paid up to \$9.60 for mixed grades, and at no time during the week did they get anything, excepting heavies, below \$9.50; Yorkers, \$9.55 to \$9.65; lights and pigs, \$9.50 to \$9.65; roughs, \$8.10 to \$8.40; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Three decks of Canadians, one deck selling Monday at \$9.45; Thursday another deck made this price, and Friday the third deck sold at \$9.40. Quality of Canadians not very good. Receipts: Past week, 28,320; previous week, 25,120; corresponding week last year, 22,720.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade steady most all of last week. Top lambs sold from \$8.50 to \$8.75, not many above \$8.50, and culls \$7 down. Top yearlings, \$8.50 to \$7; best wether sheep, \$6 to \$6.25, and ewes, \$4 to \$5.25; heavy ones, \$4 to \$4.25. Receipts: The past week, 6,600; previous week, 7,600; corresponding week last year, 9,800.

Calves.—Receipts last week numbered 2,325, which included close to 300 head of Canadians. Run for previous week was 3,325, and for the same week a

year ago, 1,925. Top veals first days of week sold mostly at \$11, but prices advanced the latter part of the week, bulk of Friday's sales on top veals being made at \$12, some tippy Canadians selling from \$11.75 to \$12. Most of the Canadian offerings, however, were grassers, and the majority, which were on Friday's market, went to a feeder buyer at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Butter.—Creamery, prints, 31c.; creamery, extra, tubs, 30c.; creamery, extra, firsts, 27c. to 28c.

Cheese.—New, fancy, 16c. to 16½c.; fair to good, 14½c. to 15c.

Eggs.—White, fancy, 27c. to 28c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.30 to \$10; Texas steers, \$6.40 to \$8.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$8; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$9.15; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.65 to \$9.15; mixed, \$8.50 to \$9.15; heavy, \$8.35 to \$9.05; roughs, \$8.35 to \$8.50; pigs, \$7.40 to \$8.95; bulk of sales, \$8.65 to \$9.05.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, natives \$5.15 to \$5.85; yearlings, \$5.60 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$6 to \$8.10.

Cheese Markets.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c.; Cowanville, Que., no sales; butter, 24½c. to 25c.; Belleville, Ont., 13 15-16c. to 13 1-16c.; London, Ont., 12½c.; Stirling, Ont., 12½c.; Campbellford, Ont., 12½c.; St. Paschal, Que., 12½c.; butter, 24c.

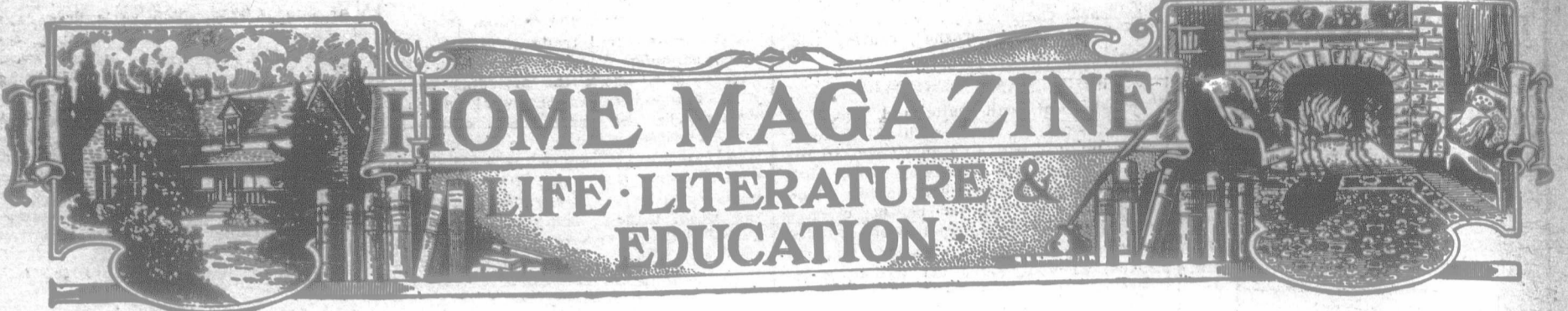
Gossip.

T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont., has taken passage on the Empress of Britain, to sail on Thursday, August 6th, for his annual importation of Clydesdale and Shire horses. He informs us that his axiom for this year will be, not numbers, but quality. Full particulars of the shipment will appear in these columns on their arrival home.

Volume 23, of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Livestock Records, has been issued from the press and a copy received at this office. This volume contains pedigrees of animals numbering from 38171 to 41726; also Canadian record of performance, scale of points, and a list of members, breeders, and owners. The volume contains 560 pages, and is exceedingly well printed and bound. The Secretary of the Association is W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

Gerald Powell, Commission Agent, of Nogent-le-Rotrou (France), writes: "I shipped on the S. S. Minnewaska (Atlantic Transport Co. Line), on July 16th, for Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., five stallions and five mares. Several of these were winners at the last Percheron show held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, July 2nd, being second in the three-year-old class of mares, third in two-year-old class of mares, and fourth in two-year-old stallions in a strong class of ninety head. At the same show, another horse that I bought, with Truman Bros., Bushnell, Ill., U. S. A., won first in the three-year-old stallions. So, you see, horses bought through me always do well in the show-rings, and it shows I know where to find the best ones."

The reason given by many for refusing to remain on the farm is the long hours, while in town you have definite hours, from seven to six, and the day's work is finished. We agree that long hours is practiced on most farms, in fact all except those who run their farms on a business basis. And yet, do you work any longer than the clerk? Consider for one minute. Are you doctored in your pay if you happen to oversleep? How long do you rest on the hoe handle or sit on the fence conversing with a neighbor? How long do you get off at noon? Consider summer and winter; it's all the same to the clerk, except the temperature and holiday rush. In business, time is money; and the idler during business hours usually gets short shift. Consider everything before being positive that the farmer works the longest hours.—Canadian Live-stock News.



The following poem, by John Keats, is considered by many to be the finest short poem in the English language:

Ode on a Grecian Urn.

Thou still unravished bride of quietness,
Thou foster-child of Silence and slow
Time,
Sylvian historian, who canst thus express
A flowery tale more sweetly than our
rhyme;
What leaf-fringed legend haunts about
thy shape
Of deities or mortals, or of both?
In Temple, or the dales of Arcady?
What men or gods are these? What
maidens loth?
What mad pursuit? What struggle to
escape?

What pipes and timbrels? What wild
ecstasy?
Hear melodies are sweet, but those un-
heard
Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes,
play on;
Not to the sensual ear, but, more en-
deared
Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone;
Fair youth, beneath the trees, thou canst
not leave
Thy song, nor ever can those trees be
bare;
Bold Lover, never, never canst thou
kiss,
Though winning near the goal—yet, do
not grieve;
She cannot fade, though thou hast
not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be
fair!

Ah, happy, happy boughs! that cannot
Shed your leaves, nor ever bid the
Spring adieu;
And happy melodist, unwearied,
Forever piping songs forever new;
More happy love! more happy, happy
love!
Forever warm and still to be enjoyed,
Forever panting and forever young;
All breathing human passion far above,
That leaves a heart high-sorrowful and
cloyed,
A burning forehead and a parching
tongue.

Who are these coming to the sacrifice?
To what green altar, O mysterious
priest,
Lead'st thou that heifer lowing at the
skies,
And all her silken flanks with garlands
drest?
What little town by river or seashore,
Or mountain-built with peaceful citadel,
Is emptied of this folk, this pious
morn?
And little town, thy streets for evermore
Will silent be; and not a soul to tell
Why thou art desolate, can e'er return.

O attie shape! Fair attitude! with brede
Of marble men and maidens over-
wrought,
With forest branches and the trodden
weed;
Thou silent form, dost tease us out of
thought
As doth eternity; Cold Pastoral!
When old age shall this generation
waste,
Thou shalt remain in midst of other
woe
Than ours, a friend to man, to whom
thou say'st,
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that
is all
Ye know on earth, and all you need
to know.

Browsings Among the Books.

THE ESCAPE FROM COMMONPLACE.
(From "Ourselves and the Universe," by
J. Brierley, B. A.)

There is a story of a man of leisure who found his future—an endless vista, as it seemed, of days in which he would go through exactly the same round of getting up, dressing, feeding, and going to bed again—too appalling in its monotony, and so escaped from it by suicide. In such a position we could sympathize with his feeling if we did not proceed to his extremity. One of the greatest of human burdens is the sense of being imprisoned by the commonplace. A man spends his working day in making the eighth part of a pin, or in totting up columns of figures, or in selling calico. His wife, meanwhile, is occupied with an incessant cooking, cleaning and arranging, which has all to be begun over again to-morrow. "If there were only a respite, and a chance of travel and change!" They take it for granted, and are here voicing the almost universal feeling, that the escape from commonplace is simply an affair of change of circumstances.

How great an illusion this is will be patent to anyone who has the opportunity of studying his fellows under widely varying conditions. Riches in themselves furnish no escape from the commonplace. They can purchase innumerable things, but not this. There is a mob of rich people to-day, and they are, on the whole, less interesting than the poor. Their money can, if they choose, buy them laziness, which they share with the tramp, and to about as good purpose. It can secure the indulgence of animal sensations with all manner of luxurious accessories. But some fatal laws block the way to felicity along this line; the law of familiarity which robs the sensation of its first flavor, and the laws relating to excess which exact the grisliest of after penalties. Leading performers in this line, a Tiberius and a Sardanapalus, offer great rewards for a new pleasure. The new pleasures, alas! turn out to be neither new nor pleasant. Consumed with the thirst for enjoyment, and with a whole world waiting to minister to it, they are at last unable, from the whole complicated apparatus, to extract one satisfying drop.

People who have to stay at home imagine, we have just said, that a sure escape from the commonplace is by travel and change of scene. It is enough to rub shoulders with the average globe-trotter to be disillusioned on that head. He carries, alas! the commonplace everywhere about with him. We call to mind, how, at a Swiss hotel, when an expedition was being planned, a British tourist who was listening exclaimed, wearily, "I suppose it is just the same there as here, a lot of mountains and that kind of thing!" The Alps awakened in him absolutely no response. He wanted Paris. It was a brother soul who, on the Aegean, with Salamis and the mountains that look on Marathon in full view, grumbled in our ear, "I can't for the life of me see what people find to rave about in these places; a lot of barren rocks and tumble-down ruins!" One meets Americans, spending half their holiday in railway carriages, rushing Europe and Asia, the driving power behind them the fear that their neighbors in Philadelphia or Indianapolis will want to know if they inspected this mosque, or saw that picture, and will triumph over them to their life's end if they did not. To be carted round the planet by contract is, after all, a thin, surface business, that will never turn a fool into a

wise man, nor put insight into a block-head.

So far, then, as at present appears, the business of escaping the commonplace is a difficult one, out of the reach apparently of any but the rarer natures. But that would be a hasty conclusion. The most important factors in the problem have not yet been touched. To begin with, Nature does not seem to have organized man's life here with a view to its being a purely humdrum affair. That she placed him in such an astonishing universe, and with a relation to it so marvellous, is in itself the answer to such a supposition. When, a million years ago, she turned this new-comer off the track of his fellow mammalian primates and began to add to his brain-power while these others were merely developing limb-power; when bit by bit, she brought him along this fresh line until, with a body in the same zoological kingdom as the chimpanzee, he attained to a mind that demanded infinity for work-room and play-place, she gave notice that here was a being whose experience and destiny were to be certainly not common. Nor will she allow anyone of us to forget this. The knowledge of good and evil that she rubs into us; our encounters with pain and trouble, the fact that we can never get through a day without some rebuff, some tangle of circumstance; and, most striking of all, that in full view there is placed before every mother's son of us, for wind-up of our present career, the tremendous adventure of death, are all Nature's stern refusal to man to permit himself to be trivial.

And with this plain hint from headquarters to start us, we may now profitably turn our attention to the ways in which, imprisoned as we most are in our narrowing labors and positions, we may yet individually escape the commonplace. There is but one way, and it is an inward way. The only change as to our circumstances that is really effective is the change of our mental and moral attitude towards them. It was to this that Madame Swetchine arrived as the result of her wide experience, "At bottom there is in life only what one puts into it"; and which Montaigne, from an experience still wider, has expressed in the aphorism, "External occasions take both flavor and color from the inward constitution." Precisely in proportion as we become in ourselves deeper, purer, more refined, more open-eyed, does our environment become more wonderful, more wholly removed from tedium or vulgarity. There is no need to travel a thousand miles in search of the sublime. A starry night is vastly more sublime than Niagara. Samuel Drew, the Cornish shoemaker, without going from his last, sounded the deeps within him to such purpose as to produce an astonishing work on the soul. Let anyone to whom the hedgerow by his door has become common, take with him on his next visit there some handbook of botany, and he will find his hedge-bottom grown miraculous to him. The moment we take ourselves in hand this way, and realize that the whole question of change, whether it be of scenery or circumstance, is, from beginning to end, a question of our own interior, and of what goes on there, our deliverance has begun. Maeterlinck, in his "Wisdom and Destiny," strikingly illustrates this in what he says of Emily Bronte. Here, he says, is a young woman, daughter of a country clergyman, without means or the excitements of travel or society, who never had lover or husband or family of her own. And yet, as her one wonderful book shows, she lived out all these experiences in her own soul, and in their highest forms. The world for us, let us repeat, is our own interior.

We are not all, it may be said, con-

structive geniuses like Emily Bronte. But if we cannot speak, we can at least listen, and in the great literatures which come now to our doors almost gratis, we may at any hour escape from mean surroundings into the rarest society. If Homer and Socrates and St. Paul and Shakespeare are of our circle, we can dispense quite easily with an invitation to the next Lord Mayor's dinner. We have touched literature here, however, not to dwell upon it, but for something to which it leads us. The power of a great book, we soon discover, is the power of the personality which it enshrines. What moves us is that we are there in contact with a soul, and the more soul there is in the book the more we are moved by it. A treatise of mechanics is not literature simply because this personal element is lacking. It is here that literature helps us to understand religion. The life of literature, its whole emancipating power, lies in this contact with personality. It unites us with the world's greatest spirits. And it is because of its revelation of the Greatest of all Personalities that religion is for us the everlasting deliverer from the commonplace. The humblest peasant who has felt God, steps at once into the world's selecter circle. He can never be, henceforth, either to others or, what is more important, to himself, common or unclear.

"Stripes and Stars."

Here's an appealing little poem I came upon years and years ago, which was found scribbled in pencil under the pillow of a young Federal soldier who had died in the hospital of his wounds. The conceit in the last line of the last verse seems to me as happy as it is pathetic:—

I lay me down to sleep
With little thought or care
Whether my waking find
Me here or there.

A bowing, burdened head
That only asks to rest,
Unquestioning upon
A loving breast.

My good right hand forgets
Its cunning now;
To march the weary march
I know not how.

I am not eager, bold,
Nor strong; All that is past,
I'm ready not to do
At last! At last!

My half-day's work is done!
And this is all my part!
I give a patient God
My patient heart.

And grasp his banner still,
Though all its blue be dim,
These stripes no less than stars
Lead up to Him!

—T. P.'s Weekly.

Forbearance.

Hast thou named all the birds without
a gun?
Loved the wood-rose, and left it on its
stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and
pulse?
Unarmed, faced danger with a heart of
trust?
And loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech
refrained,
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O, be my friend, and teach me to be
thine!

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

it." Prof. Barnes Steven says: "Peter did not stop at the most heroic methods to carry out his pet scheme of making 'a window to look on Europe,' from which he did not wish to be debarred any longer by the jealous fear of the Western powers. All good Russians hated the new capital, and in 1714, Peter issued an Ukaz, forbidding anyone to build a stone house except in St. Petersburg, under penalty of exile to Siberia and confiscation of property. Every nobleman was therefore obliged, not only to build a palace or house in St. Petersburg, but also to bring with him a certain quantity of rough stone. By these and similar measures, St. Petersburg was called into being."

A fund is now being raised in England for the purchase and preservation of the battlefield of Waterloo, on which it has been proposed to erect buildings. A sum of £10,000 will be required for this purpose, and an additional sum is asked for to pay for the erection of a simple resting-place and monument for the bones of the heroes of all nations who fell on that day. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Waterloo was more, much more, than a victory. . . . We do not glory in the defeat and humiliation of a gallant foe, now our closest friend in Europe, we glory because the men of these little islands set their teeth and battled for the liberty of Europe through twenty-four long years, often alone, withstanding the spoilers. Waterloo was the crown and consummation of that struggle. . . . Are there no other spots less sacred, where pianos may tinkle, and the busy feet of the 'daily breaders' echo over the pavement as he betakes himself to work?" As yet the fund only amounts to a little over £6,000.

The Beaver Circle

Just Plain Cat.

Our neighbor's cat is Persian, the Jones' is Maltese; Aunt's big Angora has feathers to her knees (At least they look like feathers) and a tail so big and white, When that kitty meets a puppy dog, I tell you it's a sight! But when I ask, "What breed is mine—my pussy, sleek and fat?" They laugh, and pull my curls, and say, "I fear—just cat."

It's true her eyes aren't yellow, her tail is rather small, I don't know if she ever had a ped-i-gree at all, (That big word means her mother, her grandma, too, they say, That they all took prizes at a show, were marked a special way.) What do I care for markings, for prizes and all that? She is the darling of my heart—and just plain cat.

She was the dearest kitten, all scampers and all fur! Not one of all my other pets could make me laugh like her. She may be very common, but I know she's good and true, For she meets me when I come from school with loving little mew; And when she's round we never see a teenchy mouse or rat, And I b'lieve I love her better 'cause she's just plain cat!

—Jennie P. Ewing, in Youth's Companion.

An Intelligent Cat.

Baron Von Gleichen, a German diplomat, used to tell a story of a favorite cat as a proof that the feline race can think and draw practical conclusions. The cat was very fond of looking in mirrors hung against the walls, and would gnaw at the frames, as if longing to know what was inside. She had, however, never seen the backside of a mirror. One day the baron placed a cheval glass in the middle of the room, and the cat instantly took in the novelty of the situation.

Placing herself in front and seeing a second cat, she began to run round the mirror in search of her companion. After running round one way several times, she began to run the other, until fully satis-

fied that there was no cat beside herself outside of the glass. But where was the second cat? She sat down in front of the glass to meditate on the problem. Evidently, inside, as she had often before imagined. Suddenly a new thought occurred to her. Rising deliberately, she put her paws on the glass in front and then behind, walked round to the other side, and measured the thickness in the same way. Then she sat down again to think. There might be a cavity inside, but it was not large enough to hold a cat. She seemed to come to the deliberate conclusion that there was a mystery here, but no cat, and it wasn't worth while to bother about it. From that time the baron said she lost all curiosity about looking-glasses.—From Our Dumb Animals.

Junior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the charming Circle. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am eleven years old, and I like to go to school. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about six years. If the waste-paper basket is hungry he will swallow this letter. I think I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success, as my letter is getting rather long, so good-bye.

NANCY LEIS.

(Age 11 years.)

St. Agatha, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly six years. I enjoy reading the Beaver Circle very much. I have read that some of the Beavers try for a doll's dress competition. May I try, too? I am fourteen years old. What time of

would write one, too. I go to school nearly every day. I am eleven years old and am in the Junior Third Class. My teacher's name is Miss Handy; I like her fine. I have two sisters; no brothers. For pets, I have two lambs which I call Daisy and Jack. My oldest sister goes to High School; she is sixteen years old, and my youngest sister is thirteen. We have five horses and eight head of cattle. We milk five cows. As my letter is getting long, I will close.

GRACE ILLER.

R. R. No. 1, Kingsville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" since the year 1900. I like reading the letters very much. For pets, I have a cat named Jumbo, a dog named Fido, and three calves, named Pat, Bess, and Bobbie. Jumbo weighs thirteen and a half pounds. Fido catches lots of rats and mice. I have a sister and two brothers. Celia, age 7; Eli, age 4, and Earl. I go to school, and am in the Second Book. My teacher's name is Miss Marchand. I hope this letter will escape the w.-p. b. I guess I will close (as my letter is getting rather long) with a riddle.

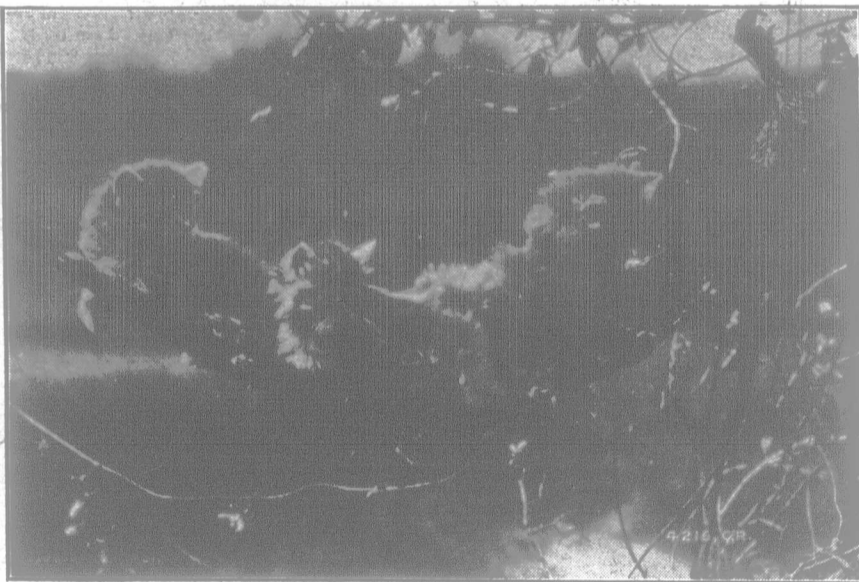
If butter cost 26 cents a pound, how much will you get for a cent and a quarter? Ans.—One pound.

Wishing the Beavers every success.

JOHN AYLMEY CHRISTIE (age 8).

R. R. No. 1, Exeter, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I wrote twice before, and saw both my letters in print, so I thought I would write again. I live in the country, between Welland and Fonthill. I think it is a great deal more healthful, and we can have more



Cat's Cradle.

the year do they try? We have four cows, five calves, and two horses. I like feeding the calves. I will close now, hoping to see this letter in print, and wishing every success to the Circle.

LIZZIE LEIS.

St. Agatha, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

The Doll's Dress Competitions are usually held in the early winter, and the prizes awarded before Christmas. If this competition is held again this winter, we will be very pleased to have you take part in it.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I wrote once before and I did not see it in print, so I thought I would write again and see if I could do better. I live six miles from town, and I go to school every day. I have two cats; one named Jack and the other Tom. I also have two calves; one named Daisy, the other Bob. We killed twenty-one rats a few weeks ago in about half an hour. I live on a farm of one hundred acres. We have twenty-one little pigs. As my letter is getting long, I will close with a riddle.

Where can happiness always be found? Ans.—In the dictionary.

OLIVE LAINE.

(Age 10, Class II.)

Paris, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I like to read the letters so well I thought I

farm and go to school every day. I am in the Junior Third Class. There are about forty going to our school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Young. I have a brother and sister going to school. I have read quite a few books, "Sibyl's Friend, and How She Found Him," "Sam's Chance," "Black Beauty," "Adventures of a Brownie," "Ruth Erskine," "Animal Life," and many others. I like reading the Beavers' letters. I suppose you are all glad to have Easter holidays come. I know I am. I wish some of the Beavers would write to me. Hope this will escape the w.-p. basket. I will close.

MARY MAGUIRE.

(Age 12, Jr. III.)

R. R. No. 1, Clandeboye, Ont.

Honor Roll.

Catherine Fraser, Lancaster, Ont.
Maria Stobie, Port Lock, Ont.
Catherine Ann McGillis, Green Valley, Ont.

Ray Hellyer, Kenilworth, Ont.
Maggie Clark, Ravenswood, Ont.
Roxanna Sully, Peterboro, Ont.

Only a Tiny, Wee Pussy.

Only a tiny, wee pussy,
With coat as black as a sloe,
Four neat little paws, like velvet,
And eyes that like emeralds glow.

Only a quaint little pussy,
With a quaint little pussy-cat's ways,
Sometimes just a romping madcap,
That round me scampers and plays;

Sometimes, in more restful humor,
A gentle, soft little thing,
That nestles her head on my shoulder,
And, contented, begins to sing.

Only a tiny, wee pussy!
But oft, when I'm burdened with care,
And the fret of life and its canker
Seem harder than I can bear,

If she puts but her paws of velvet,
In their own pretty, clinging way,
Around my neck, and looks upward,
With eyes wherein love-beams play;

When she seems to say with quaint humor,
"Don't worry, for I am here!"
The clouds seem somehow to vanish,
And again the skies are clear.

Oh! oft when my spirit was ruffled,
And when within was all unrest,
Her soothing purr has calm'd me,
And lull'd the storm in my breast.

Only a tiny, wee pussy!
But oftentimes, when cold and bare
Seem'd the prospect of life, all hopeless,
She has sav'd me from despair!

—J. E. P., in The Animal's Friend.

Needs of the Cat.

The cat needs a good meal twice or three times a day. Kittens should be fed at least four times a day. The cat needs to have fresh water where she can always get at it. She ought to have fresh milk at least once a day. She needs a good clean, warm, dry bed. She wants somebody to love her.

No child can practice cruelty towards any living creature without doing himself far greater harm, yet in the majority of homes we hear, "Don't hurt the cat, she will scratch you," instead of "Don't hurt the cat, for she feels the pain as you would." Not a word is said as to the rights of the animal or the moral harm sustained by the child.

Cats are not endowed with the proverbial "nine lives," able to exist anywhere, under any conditions, as many people would like to have it believed, but are very sensitive, delicate creatures, depending wholly upon a good home and care for their comfort and health.

The Arabian teacher, Mahomet, was very fond of cats. One day his pet kitten went to sleep upon the wide sleeve of his robe, and he cut off the sleeve rather than disturb the comfortable pussy.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. I live on a

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.]

CLEANING FEATHERS—CLEANING SILK DRESS.

Dear Junia,—I am an interested reader of your circle, and get so many helpful hints from it that I am now coming for more advice.

Will you kindly tell me if you would advise trying to color white ostrich plumes with Maypole soap, or how would you clean them to leave them white?

How can a white Brussels net dress, with silk trimmings and a Jap silk slip, be cleaned without shrinking?

Thanking you, I remain very truly yours.

We have never heard of using Maypole soap for dyeing feathers, but do not see why it should not answer. Perhaps some of our readers have tried it and can give their experience.

The Scientific American gives the following recipe for cleaning white feathers: "Dissolve four ounces of white soap in two quarts of boiling water, put it into a large basin or small pan, and beat to a strong lather with a wire egg-beater or small bundle of birch twigs; use while warm. Hold the feather by the quill in the left hand, dip it into the soap liquor and squeeze it through the right hand, using a moderate degree of pressure. Continue this operation until the feather is perfectly clean and white, using a second lot of soap liquor if necessary. Rinse in clean hot water to take out the soap, and afterwards in cold water in which a small quantity of blue has been dissolved. Shake well, and dry before a moderate fire, shaking it occasionally that it may look full and soft when dried. Before it is quite dry, curl each fiber separately with a blunt knife or ivory paper-cutter."

Possibly "dry cleaning" would be the best means for cleaning your dress. First of all look the garment over carefully, mend holes or rips, if any, brush carefully to remove dust, and take out any stains. When ready to clean, have three covered vessels half-filled with gasoline. Put the garment into the first vessel and let it stand for quarter of an hour. Then squeeze out the gasoline and drop it into the second vessel, where it should be left about the same length of time. After taking out, the second dish it is put into the third. By this time it should be well cleaned, but if it is not so, it may be gently rubbed, and soap, even, may be used upon it, in the gasoline. When the material is silk, however, care should be taken in the rubbing, as silk may generate enough heat from the friction of one surface against the other to ignite the gasoline. When the used gasoline has been allowed to settle thoroughly, the clean portion may be poured off and saved to use again. After taking the garment out of the last gasoline, shake it thoroughly in the air, and brush it well. It is not necessary to rip up a garment to clean it by this process. Remember, however, that gasoline is very inflammable, and no flame or fire of any sort should be allowed in the room where the cleaning is done.

WORDS WANTED.

Dear Junia,—Here I come like many others, asking for information. I would like very much if some of the readers could give me the words of "The Drunkard's Ragged Wean." I will be very grateful to anyone sending this song. Have received many useful hints from these columns.

BESSIE CURRIE.

Have never heard of the selection. Perhaps some one else may give the desired information.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Dear Junia,—I am a new member, and would like to join the Ingle Nook. I came to you to ask you some questions about a birthday party to be given about the eighth of August. What color and style of dress would be suitable for a twelve-year-old girl? Also what color of shoes or pumps and stockings? The

girl is fair complexioned. How should her hair be dressed? What salads and dishes, also courses, for a party about four o'clock? How should boys and girls be seated at tables? Would you have the party inside or outside? Please fill out invitation form to be sent on a card. What games would be suitable to play with boys and girls about twelve years of age? How should house be decorated? Also outside, and tables? Please give me some recipes for a birthday cake. Not to take up too much time and space, I'll close, thanking you very much.

ROSEBUD.

Your letter, which is dated July 13, has evidently been delayed somewhere, and did not reach us in time for an answer in an earlier issue, and I am afraid this will be too late to give much assistance as to invitations or menu for the party, but generally speaking, these should be simple. Except for some very large function, children's entertainments need not be so formal or so elaborate as those of older people.

Have your party outside, if possible, and the table (one long one, or several small ones, as preferred) set either under the shade of some trees or in a marquee on the lawn. They may be prettily decorated with vases of golden-rod, or any wild flowers obtainable, with a little spray of flowers, or single flower, at each place, and the refreshments need not be served in courses. Have plenty of sandwiches of two or three varieties, thin bread and butter, a nice fruit salad, ice cream, two or three kinds of cake, and the birthday cake, which should occupy the place of honor on the table, and should be surrounded by small candles, one for each year of the age of the child for whom the party is given.

ing correctly may receive a goose-quill pen, or other small gift, as a prize, and the one who fails may be given a copy of "Mother Goose."

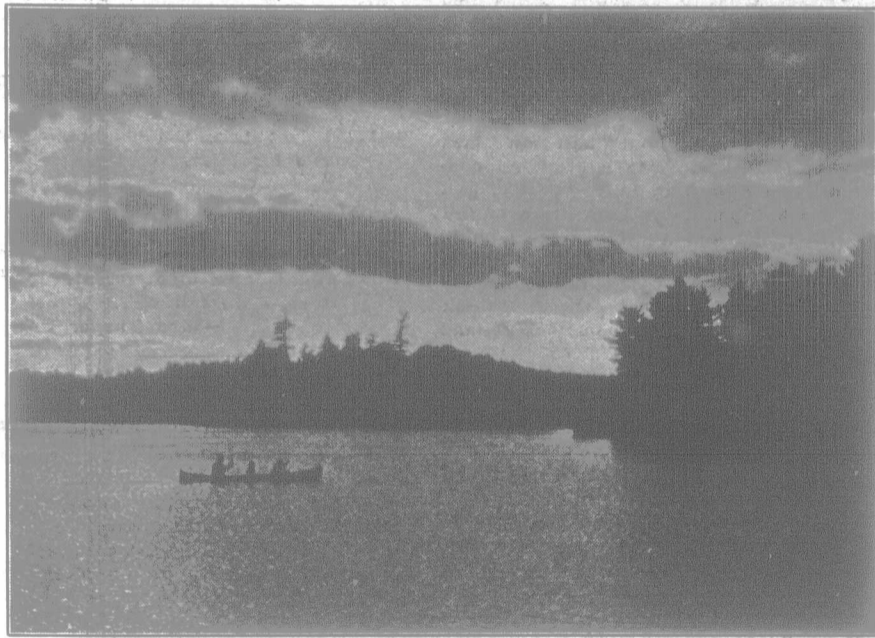
Geographical Game.—Seat the players in a ring. Let the first one say aloud the name of a city, mountain, river, lake, etc., located in any part of the world, the next player give the name beginning with the final letter of the name previously given, and the third supply one beginning with the final letter of the second, and so on. Thus: Canada, Athens, Spain, Niagara. Each player is allowed half a minute in which to think. If by the end of that time he has failed to supply a name, he must drop out of the game. The one keeping up longest is the champion, and may receive a little souvenir.

A Souvenir Pudding.—A large pan, filled with bran or sawdust, will make a nice pudding for a children's party, by putting some small favors or souvenirs in the bottom of the pan, then a layer of sawdust, then more presents, and so on, till the pan is filled. Have a large wooden spoon, and let each child make a dive with the spoon till he gets one souvenir.

Best wishes for many happy returns of the day, and may the weather be fine and the party a success.

MOULDY SMELL IN ROOM.

Dear Junia,—My husband has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and we enjoy reading it very much. I naturally, I presume, turn first to the Ingle Nook, and have received help from Junia's letters, and from other members of the Ingle Nook. I would like to know if you or any of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" could



Beauty Spots of Canada.

"Soft is the song my paddle sings."

A pretty way to seat the children at table, is to cut a number of picture cards (half as many as there are children invited) in two, placing the different halves in two card-dishes. Have the boys choose from one dish and the girls from the other, and then match the halves for partners.

There is nothing prettier for the small hostess to wear than white, with white stockings and pumps; or with colored sash, hair-ribbons and stockings to match. If the hair is naturally curly, it may be tied close to the head with a bow of ribbon; or, if straight, it may be braided in one or two braids and tied with ribbon to match the sash. It will be too late, by the time this reaches you, to suggest any games requiring preparation, but croquet or any other out-door games will be enjoyed. Following are a couple of games which require no previous preparation, and which may help to fill the time.

Mother-Goose Game.—A slip is handed to each small guest with the name of one of the mother-goose characters upon it. The hostess retains a list of these, and calls each in turn to repeat, within the space of one minute, the familiar verse relating to this character. Failing to do this, a forfeit must be paid. The one who is most prompt in answer-

perhaps you could help me also. Could you tell me what would take yellowness off one's neck? Thanking you in advance.

BLOSSOM.

Try rubbing the neck with lemon juice every night. It is one of the best whiteners of the skin. If you have been wearing high, stiff collars, give them up and wear either low, or very soft ones. Or the following lotion makes a good bleach: Four ounces alcohol, two ounces rosewater, and fifteen drops tincture of rosewater. Apply at night, rubbing well in.

Rubbing the neck with olive oil several times a day is said to work wonders in removing the brown color; also applying the following mixture every night: Three ounces almond oil, two ounces cucumber juice, two drams white wax, one ounce spermaceti, ten drops oil of lemon.

TREATMENT FOR DANDRUFF.

Dear Junia,—May I, through the Ingle Nook, ask for information about the hair? I will soon be fourteen years of age, and already I am bothered with dandruff. What would you advise me to get to cure my head of the same, and also to help the growth of the hair? How is a nice way for a girl of my age to wear her hair? If I take my hair back loosely with a curl down my back, where would you put a ribbon? Also, does curling injure the hair? I mean, by curling it with tongs or putting it in rags or papers, when your hair is not naturally curly.

Well, I must close now, thanking you for any information I may receive.

BLOSSOM.

Blossom No. 2.—Curling the hair with tongs is apt to make it dry and brittle, but putting it up in rags or papers should not injure it. Tie your hair loosely with a bow of ribbon at the nape of the neck, and allow it to hang in one curl. A good tonic for the hair is made as follows: One ounce of sage, steep it in boiling water for ten minutes; then strain and add 2 ounces glycerine, 1 ounce powdered borax, 1 ounce lac sulphur, 1 ounce tincture of cantharides, bergamot sufficient to perfume. Apply twice a week with the hand, and rub thoroughly in. It will remove dandruff and strengthen the growth.

HOMEMADE CHEESE.

Dear Junia,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since we started housekeeping, and like it very much. About two years ago there appeared the recipe for making homemade cheese. My paper was mislaid and lost, and I have been trying to get the recipe ever since. Do you think it could be printed again? The cheese was made the way an old friend used to make it, and I know it to be good. I would be very pleased to have it again.

M. J. G.

We cannot find the recipe you refer to—you are rather vague as to when it appeared, aren't you?—so give the following recipe, which we hope will be "just as good."

Cottage Cheese.—Put four quarts of sweet milk into a pan, and let it stand in a warm place long enough to become sour. Care must be exercised to prevent it from becoming too sour. Just as soon as it gets thick it will be ready for use. In summer, this may be at the end of twenty-four hours; in winter, at the end of two or three days. Place the pan of sour milk over a kettle of boiling water, and heat it almost to the boiling point. When the pan has been over the water about six minutes, take a large spoon and turn the milk over by spoonfuls, getting the hot part on top. When the whey has become so hot that it cannot be touched with a finger, turn the entire mass into a colander and let it drain off. When it is free of whey, add a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter, and press the mixture into a dish of handsome shape, or mould it into balls about the size of hens' eggs. It improves the cheese to put in four or five tablespoonfuls of cream with the drained curd at the time the butter and salt are added.

TO WHITEN THE SKIN.

Dear Junia,—I have read so many helpful things in your corner that I thought

A Kitchen Scrap Bag.

If a recipe calls for a cup of left-over gravy, and there is not such a thing in the refrigerator, make a substitute by stirring into a cup of boiling water a teaspoon of beef extract.

When buttering pans, molds, cake tins, or anything which requires greasing, use a small, flat, bristle, paint brush. It costs ten cents, and if kept clean, will last for years.

Cold soda biscuits can be dipped quickly in water and heated through, or they may be sliced thinly, toasted crisply, and served with coffee. Cold muffins are good split and toasted. Cold Johnny-cake, sliced thin, makes a sweet, crisp toast for breakfast.

A pint of new potatoes, too small to serve in presentable fashion, may be boiled, skinned, and covered with a white sauce, or allowed to cool and served whole as a potato salad, with a few shredded chives sprinkled over them.

A pinch of ground cloves in a warmed-up meat dish is often a pleasing addition. Nutmeg is the spice to use with poultry.

In making hash, never stir with a spoon, it makes the mixture disagreeably pasty. Toss lightly with a fork.

A slight flavor of onion is almost a must-have in hot dishes prepared from cold meat.

Before you fry cold potatoes, dust them with flour. They will taste better and brown better.

One of the most successful transformations of a plain omelet into a delicious dish is the pouring over it when cooked, a cup of hot, white sauce, containing a cup of peas.

There are a few rules to remember in the keeping of left-over potatoes. Never put them hot into a refrigerator. Do not allow them to stand in an uncovered dish, or they will acquire a tough, disagreeable skin, and have to be reduced to nothing by paring. Use cold potatoes before they are two days old. In hot weather they will not keep more than twenty-four hours. The sense of smell will speedily reveal to you if they have soured.

To make warmed-up meats appetizing, there are various commodities which should always occupy a place in the pantry. Have a bottle of caramel, a glass can filled with browned flour, a jar of finely-rolled bread crumbs, Worcestershire sauce, celery salt, mace, bay leaves, tabasco, cayenne, curry, catsup, canned mushrooms, paprika, kitchen-bouquet, and horseradish. The secret of appetizing food is good flavoring, and a frequent varying of flavor has more to do with a tempting table than a large butcher bill.

Seasonable Cookery.

VEGETABLES.

The cooking of vegetables calls for the same skill and taste as are employed in making a delicate dessert. Perfect cleanliness, cooking the vegetable only until it is tender, and serving it with salt and sweet butter, or a delicate sauce, are the things necessary to secure perfection.

Turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, etc., should be gathered while they are small and delicate in flavor.

Vegetables that are picked in the early morning for use the same day can be cooked in about half the time that would be needed if they were kept a day or two longer. Ears of green corn that are just filled will, if plunged into boiling water as soon as gathered, cook in ten minutes, or perhaps less; while the same corn, if kept for one or two days, will require twice as much time for cooking, and will not be so tender and fine flavored as if cooked at once.

When fresh vegetables are to be cooked, the water should be boiling when they are put into it, and salt should not be added until the cooking is nearly finished. The articles should be served promptly after they have been over the fire the prescribed time, for the most delicate will become dark and strong-flavored if cooked too long.

Carrots, turnips, onions, and cabbage, should be cooked in a great deal of water—at least four times the quantity of vegetables—and should be boiled only long enough to cook them thoroughly. Proper cooking and good modes of serving are of more account than a varied selection of materials.

Sauted Potatoes.—Cut into balls or cubes enough raw potatoes to make a quart. Put them in a stew-pan and cover with boiling water. Cook for ten minutes; then drain off the water and add four tablespoonfuls of clarified butter. Shake over a hot fire until the potatoes are a golden-brown. Dredge with salt and serve at once.

French Fried Sweet Potatoes.—Cut cold boiled sweet potatoes into sixths, lengthwise. Season them with salt, and, putting them into the frying basket, cook in fat for five minutes. This is one of the most delicious ways of serving sweet potatoes.

Carrots with Cream Sauce.—Scrape, wash, and cut into cubes enough carrots to make a quart when cut up. Put them into a stew-pan with two quarts of boiling water, and cook them for one hour, then pour off all the water except half a gill. Add one teaspoonful of sugar and one of salt, and boil rapidly until all the water evaporates; then add the sauce and serve at once. For the sauce, put three gills of milk into a stew-pan, and when it boils add two tablespoonfuls of butter that has been beaten, with a level tablespoonful of flour, to a froth. Now add half a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook for three minutes before pouring over the vegetables.

Stewed Turnips.—Pare and slice enough turnips to make three pints, and cut them into cubes about half an inch square. Put these into a stew-pan containing two quarts of boiling water, and cook for half an hour; then drain off all the water and add a heaping teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, and half a pint of stock. Cook rapidly until the stock has almost boiled away.

Parsnip Fritters.—Put a pint of flour into a sieve, and add to it one teaspoonful and a half of baking-powder and a scant teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly and rub through the sieve. Next beat two eggs till light, and after adding a pint of milk to them, stir the mixture into the flour. Follow with the addition of a pint of cold boiled parsnips, grated fine; and after beating the mixture thoroughly, drop it by spoonfuls into boiling fat, holding the spoon close to the liquid before you venture to drop the contents. Cook the fritters for about five minutes, and serve very hot. There should be fat enough to float the fritters, and it should smoke before they are dropped in.

Stuffed Onions.—Boil six large onions gently for an hour in clear water in plenty. At the end of the stated time, remove the onions from the water, and with a sharp knife cut a piece from the center of each. Mix together two tablespoonfuls of fine-chopped ham, three of bread crumbs, one of butter, three of milk or cream, one egg, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a grain of cayenne. Fill with this mixture the spaces made in the onions. Sprinkle with dry crumbs, and put half a teaspoonful of butter on top of each onion, and bake slowly for an hour. Serve with cream sauce. Spanish onions are especially delicious prepared in this way.

Broiled Tomatoes.—After paring and slicing the tomatoes, and seasoning suitably with salt and pepper, dip the slices in beaten egg and in crumbs. Broil over clear coals for about eight minutes. Place on a hot dish, with a bit of butter in the center of each slice. This dish is good for breakfast, dinner, or tea.

Green Corn in Cream.—Husk the corn and boil it for ten minutes. Cool it a little. Draw a sharp knife down each row of kernels, thus cutting every kernel in two. Press the corn from the husks with the back of a knife. When all the

corn is ready, put it in a saucepan, and to each pint add half a teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of butter, and three-fourths of a cupful of milk or cream. Simmer for ten minutes, and serve very hot.

The Old Greasy Candle.

How dear to this heart are the lights of my childhood,
When fond recollection brings candles to view,
With their weak little flicker, they seemed to my mind good,
Though my eyes could scarce see what my hands sought to do.

Chorus:

The old greasy candle,
The sputtering candle,
The vile-smelling candle
We all loved so well.

How well I remember the days that we made them,
The kettles of tallow that stood on the stoves,
How we dipped them and dried them and in long rows arrayed them,
Ah! those were the days that my memory loves.

Chorus:

How they sputtered and blurred the page I was reading
And had to be snuffed every minute or two:
While my eyes sorely ached and to blindness were leading.
From straining to read by that uneasy glow.

Chorus:

I'm told they're artistic, electricians are garish,
Our age lacks the spirit of art so divine;
But though I court Art, 'tis comfort I cherish
And I'll just take the bright incandescent for mine.

Chorus:

Oh, that bright incandescent,
Whose light is so pleasant
And is now omnipresent.
It suits me full well.

—Inna Thayer Frary.

A Cat Story.

The latest animal story from America (says the Westminster Gazette) concerns a cat, belonging to Major Cannon, of the Quartermaster's department at Governors' Island. Commodore Nutt, as the cat is called, was sentenced to banishment from the island for making the squirrels his favorite diet. The cat was exceedingly wily in its methods. He would roll a nut near the squirrels' haunts, and then lie in wait for a victim. The Commodore was at length caught in the act, and reported to headquarters. As the outcome of the court martial held upon his pet, Major Cannon was notified that Commodore Nutt would have to leave the island, or else be provided with a bell. The bell was fixed to the cat at once, and the animal had perforce to go about the island tinkling like a bell-wether. But the squirrels continued to die as before, and a watch was set upon the crafty Commodore. He was spotted by a sentry among the trees, stalking his prey on three feet. His left forefoot clutched the bell at its neck! When that bell tinkled it tolled the death knell of yet another squirrel. That settled the tenure of Mr. Nutt's lease of life on Governors' Island. He was brought from his happy hunting-ground and cast into outer darkness, joining the great army of unemployed cats in New York City.

Talking about a shortage of food at one period during his last expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton tells an amusing story of one of his companions. On his return to England his bootmaker met him, and asked,

"How did you find those boots I made for you?"

"Best I ever tasted," was the prompt reply.—Tit Bits.

An Overworked Proverb.

"I think 'No news is good news' is rather a mean proverb," said an indignant girl. "When mother asked the friend from whom she parted this morning to 'phone occasionally and let her hear from Mary's sick baby, the answer came as if it were the most natural in the world: 'Oh, well, I'll let you know, of course, if he should be worse; but as long as he is getting better there is nothing to 'phone. Apparently it never occurred to her that 'Heard from Mary to-day, and baby is still getting better,' would be a cheering message for one who cared.

"It set me to thinking how selfish, or at least careless, most of us are with our good news—not the great happenings, but the little every-day bits of goodness and cheer. We don't write the letters that friends are longing for, or take the time to send 'all's well,' messages that others would be glad to hear, and we excuse ourselves with that miserable old proverb, 'No news is good news.' They know they would be sure to hear if anything were wrong. We are never in too great a hurry to write bad-news letters, send bad-news messages, or make bad-news prayers."

The indictment against the old saying holds more than a grain of truth. Whatever it may have of comfort in an hour of anxiety, it has its root in the fact that people are apt to be careless when all is going well. One of our greatest sins against love, human and divine, lies in selfish preoccupation and neglect when the wheels of life run smoothly.—Forward.

Why Orange Blossoms?

For many centuries the recognized thing for a bride has been a wreath of orange blossoms. But why orange blossoms? The question is especially interesting when you note the fact that in many countries the orange blossom is entirely tabooed. The German bride wears myrtle; the girl of the Black Forest takes the flower of the hawthorn—when she can get it. The brides of Italy and the French provinces of Switzerland use white roses. Spanish brides go in for pinks, carnations, and red roses. In Norway, Sweden, and Serbia the bridal crown is of silver; in Bavaria and Silesia, glass, pearls, and gold wire are used; in the islands of Greece, vine leaves; in Bohemia, rosemary; and so on. The Roman bridal wreath was of verberna. Holly wreaths were sent as tokens of congratulation, and the wreaths of parsley and rue were given under the idea that they were the best preventatives against the influence of evil spirits. Why, then, the orange blossom wreath? The practice of wearing the orange blossom has been derived from the Saracens, among whom the particular blossom was regarded as a symbol of a prosperous marriage, a circumstance which is partly to be accounted for by the fact that in the East the orange tree bears ripe fruit and blossoms at the same time.

How the World Sleeps.

Most people sleep on their sides, with the knees drawn up.

Elephants always and horses commonly sleep standing up.

Birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India, sleep with their heads turned tailward over the back and the beak thrust among the feathers between the wing and the body. Storks, gulls, and other long-legged birds, sleep standing on one leg.

Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward, they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle.

Sloths sleep hanging by their four feet, the head rucked in between their fore legs.

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together, and blanketed by their bushy tails.

Hares, snakes, and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.

Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have a screen that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light, for they sleep in the daytime.—Canadian Churchman.

news' is an indig-asked the this morn-nd let her the answer natural in you know, rse; but as there is ly it never from Mary ng better, e for one

selfish, or are with at happen-ly bits of t write the ng for, or ell," mess-nd to hear, that mis- is good ld be sur- ng. We ar- write ha-essages, or

old saying of truth. nfort in an oot in the be careless ne of our uman and ation and f life run

soms?

recognized wreath of orange blossoms fact that blossom is man bride the Black e hawthorn brides of ovinces of Spanish tions, and weden, and t silver; in pearls, and islands of emia, rose- man bridal lly wreaths gratulation. nd rue were ey were the he influence the orange ice of wear- been derived whom the rded as a iage, a cir- to be ac- in the East fruit and

leeps.

sides, with es common- of owls and sleep with d over the among the d the body. long-legged leg. To avoid p padding them move their four wween their curled up. y their feet sleep with

their eyelids, w sideways t the light, Canadian

Fashion Dept.

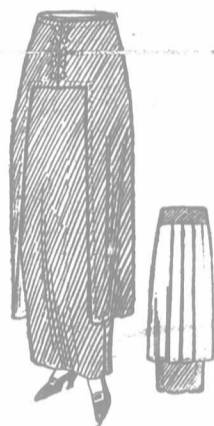
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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.



8353 Two-Piece Skirt with Deep Tunic, 24 to 32 waist.



8310 Plain Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. 8203 Two-Piece Skirt with Tunic, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8338 Boy's Norfolk Suit, 8 to 14 years.



8360 Girl's Kimono Dress, 4 to 8 years.



8354 Cape Coat, Small 34 or 36, Medium 33 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



8347 Box Plaited Tunic, 24 to 32 waist.



8357 Box Plaited Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8323 Loose Coat, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust. 8325 One-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8333 Empire Night Gown, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 8356 Girl's Cape, 8 to 14 years.



8355 House Jacket, 34 to 44 bust.

The New Fashion.

Nobody grows old nowadays. Women of forty are every bit as fascinating as girls of twenty, and men of fifty have a healthy, optimistic buoyancy that their sons can never rival. I fancy that in the future the serious, dull work of the world will be done by the young, and that at forty we shall be expected to begin sowing our wild oats.—The Carpenter, in the "Daily Express."

Cold almond blanc mange is a nice dessert for warm weather. Make a paste of four tablespoonfuls of corn starch, wet with a little cold water. Stir this into a quart of milk, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and boil until thick. Flavor with a drop or two of almond extract, and stir in one cupful of chopped blanched almonds. Pour into a mould, and put on the ice until very cold. Serve with whipped cream.

Dominion Ammunition

TRADE MARK *Metallics and Shot Shells*



What to look for when buying ammunition

Accuracy, uniformity and reliability are features that can be determined only after exhaustive tests, unless you profit by the experience of seasoned hunters and choose Dominion Ammunition. More Dominion Shells are used in Canada to-day than all other makes combined. Made entirely in Canada by Canadians, for Canadians. Look for the "D" with shell and cartridge. On every box of ammunition manufactured by Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited

817 Transportation Building, Montreal

Send 10c. (stamp or coin) for 16 beautiful colored pictures of Canadian game.

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.

WANT AND FOR SALE POULTRY AND EGGS.

FARM Manager—Experienced farmer seeks situation; willing to work on shares or commission if good proposition. Box T, Farmer's Advocate, London.

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

VALUABLE FARM for sale—200 acres, lot 1, 14th Con., Chatham Township, situated on Dover Townline and between 13th and 14th Con. Just across the road lies that noted fertile Township of Dover. This farm has 150 acres well tilled and all under crop at present time. Fine young orchard, and two of the best rock wells, never known to go dry. Large new cement hog pen and all other barns and stables in good condition and well painted. Large modern frame residence, well finished inside and also good house for hired man. Post Office on farm and rural mail delivery daily. Bell telephone, electric car, and many other conveniences, farm never been rented and all in good state of cultivation, and noted for being one of the best farms in Kent County. Reasons for selling: no help of my own and wish to retire from farm. Possession of farm after crop is off or next spring. Call for price and inspect property or address to James Langstaff, Oldfield P. O., Ontario.

WANTED TO RENT with option of buying if satisfactory, small farm (suitable for market gardening and poultry preferred). H. P., Post Office, Ste Therese, Que.

Endowments at Life Rates

Issued only by
The London Life Insurance Company
London :: Canada

A PATENT FOR SALE
The Champion Root-Cutting and Slicing Machine. Invented by
G. F. THENE, GOWANDA, N. Y.

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

Farm Help Supplied

Experienced farm hands arriving immediately from the Old Country. For particulars apply to:

HONE & RIVET
Travel and Immigration Specialists
48 Adelaide St., West, TORONTO

Hay Press For Sale

In first class condition, used only one season. Dain Hay Press 18x22, mounted on steel trucks will be sold cheap for cash. For price and all particulars apply

W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.

25c Per Lb. Butterfat

is now being offered by Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited, for cream for butter-making purposes. We furnish cans and pay express charges.

Better order cans at once.
VALLEY CREAMERY OF OTTAWA, LTD
319 Sparks Street :: Ottawa, Ontario

"NINE LIVES"
Be sure that you buy your batteries with this trade mark
XCELL DRY BATTERIES
Extra lives have been given to the "Black Cat"
Write for Catalogue
CANADIAN CARBON CO., 100 KING ST. W. TORONTO

News of the Week

A report from Belfast says that an agreement has been reached over Home Rule, which is satisfactory to Ulster.

A motor life-boat which will attempt to cross the Atlantic on its own power, started from New York Friday last, carrying a crew of five persons. The boat is built of galvanized steel, from keel to top. According to Capt. Lundin, the inventor, "when the steel doors of the deckhouse are closed, she may be turned bottom upwards without sinking; when turned over in the dock with a crane, the boat righted itself as soon as the ropes were released."

Four stage-coaches were held up in Yellowstone Park last week, by two men, and the 165 passengers robbed. It is said that the two men secured upwards of \$3,000.

The United States Post-office Department will this fall issue two new stamps (a two-cent and five-cent), as part of its contribution to the peace celebration.

A French statistician estimates that in the event of war in which the great powers would be engaged, the expense of the campaign would be something like fifty-four million dollars daily.

The annual report of the auditor of the city of Montreal, shows that it cost, approximately, \$40,000,000 to finance the city last year. Only \$106,064 of this amount was spent on charity.

Including dirigibles owned by private firms or individuals, but available for Government use in time of war, Germany has now 34 airships, Austria nine, and Italy seven.

The C. N. R. has placed an order for one and a half million dollars' worth of equipment, for service on the road between Toronto and Winnipeg. The order has been placed with Canadian firms.

On an average, only 211 out of every 1,000 of the population of Russia can read and write. A Bill is to be placed before the Parliament advocating a system of universal education.

As a consequence of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, by a native of Servia, on June 28th last, the whole of Europe may be drawn into war. At the time of writing, England and France are using every effort to preserve peace, but the nations of Europe are already mobilizing, and there is little hope of their efforts meeting with success.

Britain's home fleet, which has sailed under sealed orders in connection with the European war scare, is under the direction of Sir George Callaghan, Commander-in-Chief, whose flagship is the Iron Duke. Sir G. J. S. Warrender is Vice-Admiral of the second battle squadron, sailing in the flagship King George V. The home fleet consists of 24 Dreadnoughts, 35 pre-Dreadnoughts, 18 armored cruisers, 7 protected cruisers, 24 light cruisers, 78 destroyers, and a large number of torpedo boats, mine-layers, auxiliary vessels, and some aerial craft. The Iron Duke is the first British Dreadnought to carry six-inch guns behind armor for the repelling of torpedo craft. These weapons throw a 100-lb. projectile, and are the largest man-handled guns in the navy. The vessel is guarded against attack from airships by two 12-pounder guns on high-angle mountings. Her main armament is ten 13.5-inch guns of the latest kind, and she can use up ammunition at a rate of about 10,000 pounds a minute.

Mrs. Flatts—Wait, dear, until I think. Mr. Flatts—I can't wait as long as that; I've got an engagement day after to-morrow.—Baltimore News.

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.

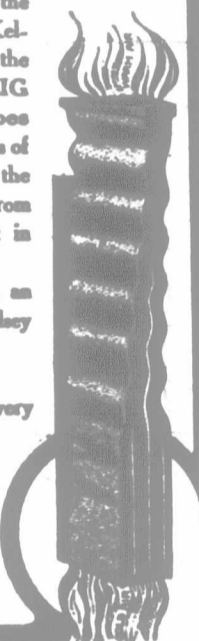
THE ARLINGTON CO. of Canada, Ltd.
68 FRAZER AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

KELSEY HEATING

If you need a new Heating System, we should like to tell you about the Kelsey Warm Air Generator.

- Step in our store any time and let us explain to you the advantages of the Kelsey Heating; how the Kelsey with the ZIG ZAG Heat Tubes warms large volumes of air properly and at the same time saves from 20 to 30 per cent in fuel consumed.
- Let us give you an estimate on a Kelsey installed complete.
- \$30,000 in use.
- Sales increase every year.



Manufactured by
James Smart Mfg. Co.
[Brockville, Ont.]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Harvest Help Excursions

AUGUST 11 and 18
VIA CHICAGO AND DULUTH
From all stations in Ontario, Kingston, Renfrew and West.

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG
Plus half cent per mile beyond
First excursion applies to all points in Manitoba.

Second excursion to certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta and all points in Manitoba.

RETURNING
Half cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00 from Winnipeg to destination in Eastern Canada.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Full particulars at all G.T.R. Ticket Offices, or write C. E. HORNING, D.P.A., G.T. Ry., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

The Salvation Army Homes Wanted

A number of boys and girls are available for immediate placing, ages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years, also 10 to 15.

For full particulars apply to:
LT. COLONEL TURNER
Immigration Secretary
22 Albert Street, Toronto, Ont.

Winding Up Estate

150 acres, about six miles from Sarnia; 2 barns, silo, 3 sheds, natural gas, 100 acres underdrained; fine roads and fences; near school, church and library; phone and rural mail.
F. W. WILLSON
Barrister Petrolia, Ont.

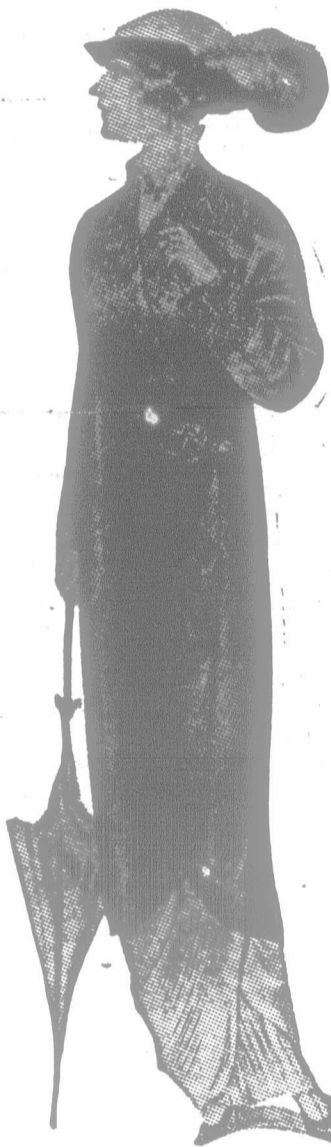
GOODS SATISFACTORY
OR MONEY REFUNDED, IN-
CLUDING SHIPPING CHARGES.

EATON'S

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

WEEKLY MAIL ORDER BARGAINS

MAKE SURE THAT YOU DO NOT MISS SHARING IN THE GRAND VALUES NOW OFFERED. EVERY ITEM IS GREATLY UNDERPRICED, AND WE EXPECT A QUICK RESPONSE TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT. ORDER EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, AS WE HAVE ONLY A LIMITED QUANTITY OF EACH ARTICLE.



75 WOMEN'S SILK COATS

TREMENDOUSLY
REDUCED

TO CLEAR AT
EACH **5.95**

82-A67. Made of Taffeta Silk in loose-fitting style, 48 inches long; collar and cuffs of satin with silk embroidered net; particularly suitable for elderly ladies. Black only. Bust sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44. Price..... **5.95**



A BIG
SAVING
55c

500 WOMEN'S NIGHTGOWNS TO CLEAR OUT AT A BARGAIN PRICE

74-A12. A pretty Nightgown, designed in the popular slipover style, of good quality White Cotton, trimmed with wide imitation Maltese lace and baby ribbon. Back of the neck and short kimona sleeves edged with narrow lace, neatly finished. A cool, comfortable and attractive garment at a very low price. Lengths 58 and 60 inches **55c**

A BIG BARGAIN OFFER SNOW-WHITE VESTING

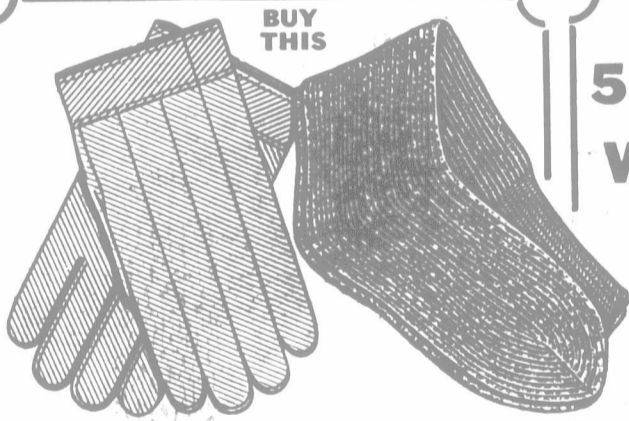
9c Per
Yard



46-A39. Here is a snap in a pure White Vesting, mercerized effect, with a soft crepe finish, handsome designs, will launder well, suitable for dresses or waists. Less than mill price. **9c** 27 inches wide. Per yard.....

COLORED COTTON VOILE AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE

49-A44. A perfect quality in Plain Voile, one that commends itself for good wear and appearance, a fine, even weave, suitable for any style of dress. Secure your length at once. Colors are Tan, Copenhagen, Grey and Roseda. Less than half price. 44 inches wide. **19c** Per yard.....



BUY
THIS

ONE PAIR of WORK GLOVES **10c**
ONE PAIR of SOCKS

TWO ARTICLES FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

20-A24. One of the finest values we have ever offered. A rare bargain this. One pair of Cotton Work Gloves and one pair Men's Cotton Socks of good wearing quality, medium size only, your chance for the lot. Order early **10c**

T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

500 WOMEN'S HOUSE WRAPPERS

OF PRINTED
PERCALE

TO CLEAR
AT EACH **69c**

84-A85. Made of neatly printed Percale, trimmed with fancy braid. Bust sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44. Colors Black and White; Navy and White; Cardinal and White. **69c** Price.....



The Ring in His Boot.

A good story reaches the London Woman from the somewhat out-of-the-way region of Petaluna. Early last week all was going merrily at a very interesting wedding in the town until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding ring. In vain he felt in his trousers pocket for the missing trifle. Nothing could be found except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen into the high boot which is affected by young men of that country. What was he to do?
"Take your boot off," said the parson. The suspense and silence was painful.

The organist, at the priest's bidding, struck up a "voluntary."

The young man, sitting on the altar rails, removed his boot, the ring was found—also a hole in the stocking, which led the worthy divine to remark: "Young man, it is time you were married."

An Important Date.—"What was the date of the Union of the Crowns?" asked an inspector. "1603," he was instantly informed. "Right. And why was this date an important one for you to remember?" "Because you were sure to ask for it," replied the little victim of cramming.—Christian Register.

Lending Books.

A grievous habit is that of lending books. Not to the borrower, however, we hasten to say. He, on the contrary, is entertained, instructed, or it may be enriched by the spendthrift generosity of his friend, the book lover, who in his eager desire to share the delight, that a good book has afforded him, places it in the honest palm of his friend and visitor, all forgetful in the benevolent enthusiasm of the moment that time and the unconscious operation of the old maxim, "possession is nine points of the law," may cause his beloved volume to take up its permanent abode on his friend's book shelf. Who

can adequately describe the pangs suffered by an unfortunate lender? May we be pardoned for the suggestion that in this genial spring-time when nature prompts us to sow good seeds in the ground and form good resolves in the heart that we gather up the "waifs and strays" from other libraries and gladden the hearts of their owners by returning them, with suitable acknowledgements to their accustomed shelves.—Canadian Churchman.

He—You look to me older than you said you were.
She—You can't expect me to remember age. Why, its' altering all the time.—Fliegende Blaetter.

In Sowing Your Fall Wheat

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

The average yield of wheat grown under ordinary farm conditions on the Indiana State Experimental Farms for the past 25 years has been 28 bushels per acre. Experiments in ten representative counties of the state have shown a grain due to fertilization of wheat of 11.6 bushels per acre. The average cost per acre of fertilizer was \$3.67 leaving a net profit per acre of \$7.55.

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

Gunns' Shur-Crop Fertilizer
for Fall Wheat, or
Gunns' Shur-Crop General Field Fertilizer
(on light soils) will make you money.

Write
Gunns Limited
WEST TORONTO

Fertilizer Department for Free Booklet.

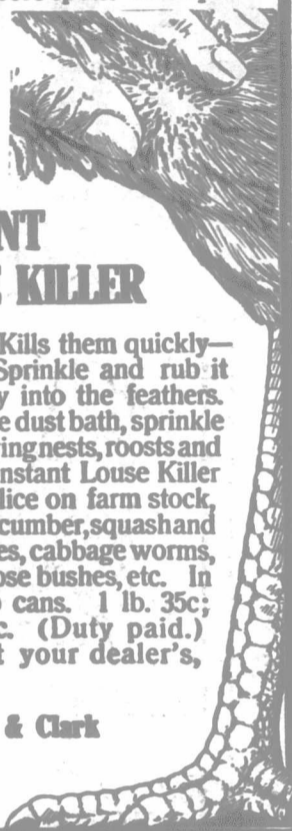
Don't Let Lice Get Hold of Your Flock

—to breed, cause endless irritation and all manner of skin diseases and sore spots. Take quick steps to get rid of lice.

Dr. Hess INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

Kills Lice. Kills them quickly—surely. Sprinkle and rub it thoroughly into the feathers. Put it in the dust bath, sprinkle it in the laying nests, roosts and cracks. Instant Louse Killer also kills lice on farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. In sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c. (Duty paid.) If not at your dealer's, write us.

Dr. Hess & Clark
Ashland Ohio



Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Walking a Puppy.

"Will you walk a puppy?" the Hunt inquired. Being sportsmen, we did as the Hunt desired;

And early in June there arrived a man With an innocent bundle of white and tan, A fat little foxhound, bred to the game, With a rollicking eye and a league-long name, And he played with a cork on the end of a string; And walking a puppy was "just the thing."

But the days went by and the bundle grew, And broke the commandments and stole and slew, And covered the lawn with a varied loot Of fowl and feather and bone and boot, And scratched in the garden a hundred holes, And wearied our bodies and damned our souls As we chased him over the plots, and swore There was "walking a puppy" for us no more!

If he's half so good in a woodland ride As he is at tucking young ducks inside, And half as keen on the scent of a fox As he is at finding my red silk socks, It is safe to bet when our hound goes back He will make a name in the ducal pack, For he'll empty a cover—of beef or brose, And he'll stick to a line—if it's hung with clothes!

—Will H. Ogilvie, in Baily's Magazine.

The Melting Pot.

Fling them all in the melting pot, Native and strange to these harboring shores, Where the scarlet fires are flaming hot And the noise of the conflagration roars.

Foreigners, citizens, gather here, Drawn by the light and held in thrall; Moths that out of the darkness appear To answer headlong the fateful call.

And some are lifted out of the ditch, And some are dragged from the hills of pride; The lowly and noble, poor and rich, Seething and bubbling side by side.

And some bring thrift and brains and skill And cast them all in the common store; And some bring sloth and the sins that kill That into the fusing caldron pour.

It levels them all like the leveller, death, That brings to one semblance all who live; And out of the furnace a common breath To each that riseth again doth give.

Oh, well, it is for the crawling beast That is graded up from the slime of the town; But alas! for the soaring dreams that have ceased In the generous soul that is melted down.

—M. E. Buhler, in New York Sun.

girls, many of whom had already arrived, would know he was in the house. Fifteen minutes later the flash of a bald head, glistening in the glare of the lower hall lantern, told him that the finest old gentleman in the world had arrived, and on the very minute, Parkin's special instructions, repeated for the third time, were to bring Mr. Peter Grayson—it was wonderful what an impressive note was in the boy's voice when he rolled out the syllables—up at once, surtout, straight-brimmed hat, overshoes (if he wore any), umbrella and all, and the four foot-falls—two cat-like and wabby, as befitted the obsequious flunky, and two firm and decided, as befitted a grenadier crossing a bridge—could now be heard mounting the stairs.

"So here you are!" cried Peter, holding out both hands to the overjoyed boy—"way up near the sky. One flight less than my own. Let me get my breath, my boy, before I say another word. No, don't worry, only Anno Domini—you'll come to it some day. How delightfully you are settled!"

They had entered the cosy sitting-room and Jack was helping with his coat; Parkin, with his nose in the air (he had heard his master's criticism), having already placed his hat on a side table and the umbrella in the corner.

"Where will you sit—in the big chair by the fire or in this long straw one?" cried the boy, Peter's coat still in his hand.

"Nowhere yet; let me look around a little." One of Peter's tests of a man was the things he lived with. "Ah! books?" and he peered at a row on the mantel. "Macaulay, I see, and here's Poe: Good, very good—why certainly it is—where did you get this Morland?" and again Peter's glasses went up. "Through that door is your bedroom—yes, and the bath. Very charming, I must say. You ought to live very happily here; few young fellows I know have half your comforts."

Jack had interrupted him to say that the Morland print was one that he had brought from his father's home, and that the books had come from the same source, but Peter kept on in his tour around the room. Suddenly he stopped and looked steadily at a portrait over the mantel.

"Yes—your father—"

"You knew!" cried Jack. "Knew! How could one make a mistake? Fine head. About fifty I should say. No question about his firmness or his kindness. Yes—fine head—and a gentleman, that is best of all. When you come to marry always hunt up the grandfather—saves such a lot of trouble in after life," and one of Peter's infectious laughs filled the room.

"Do you think he looks anything like Uncle Arthur? You have seen him, I think you said."

Peter scanned the portrait. "Not a trace. That may also be a question of grandfathers—" and another laugh rippled out. "But just be thankful you bear his name. It isn't always necessary to have a long line of gentlemen behind you, and if you haven't any, or can't trace them, a man, if he has pluck and grit, can get along without them; but it's very comforting to know they once existed. Now let me sit down and listen to you," added Peter, whose random talk had been inspired by the look of boyish embarrassment on Jack's face. He had purposely struck many notes in order to see which one would echo in the lad's heart, so that his host might find himself, just as he had done when Jack with generous impulse had sprang from his chair to carry Minott the ring.

The two seated themselves—Peter in the easy chair and Jack opposite. The boy's eyes roamed from the portrait, with its round, grave face, to Peter's head resting on the cushioned back, illumined by the light of the lamp, throwing into relief the clear-cut lips, little gray side-whiskers and the tight-



A Fairbanks-Morse Water System can be quickly and easily installed on any farm. It will furnish you with an abundance of running water in the house, stable, creamery or wherever wanted. At the same time it affords you ample protection from fire. Many styles—hand or power operated. Write for Booklet "Fairbanks-Morse Water Systems."

Farm Engines
Scales
Tractors
Grinders
Feed Mills
Windmills
Pumps
Lighting Systems
Spraying Outfits

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary
 Quebec Ottawa Regina Edmonton
 St. John's Hamilton Saskatoon Vancouver
 Ft. William Victoria

Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

The Hair and Scalp

We treat these by mail and with splendid success. If you have dandruff, extreme itchininess, or any other scalp trouble, if your hair is turning gray, falling out or lustreless, write us describing trouble fully. We remove superfluous hair, moles, warts, red veins, etc., permanently by our reliable method of electrolysis and assure satisfaction. Booklet "F" mailed free.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

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

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



Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.
By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.
Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons.
Chapter VI.

Jack's impatience increased as the hour for Peter's visit approached. Quarter of nine found him leaning over the banisters outside his small suite of rooms, peering down between the handrails watching the top of every head that crossed the spacious hall three flights below—he dare not go down to welcome his guest, fearing some of the

ly-drawn skin covering his scalp, smooth as polished ivory.

"Am I like him?" asked Peter. He had caught the boy's glances and had read his thoughts.

"No—and yes. I can't see it in the portrait, but I do in the way you move your hands and in the way you bow, I keep thinking of him when I am with you. It may, as you say, be a good thing to have a gentleman for a father, sir, but it is a dreadful thing, all the same, to lose him just as you need him most. I wouldn't hate so many of the things about me if I had him to go to now and then."

"Tell me about him and your early life," cried Peter, crossing one leg over the other. He knew the key had been struck; the boy might now play on as he chose.

"There is very little to tell. I lived in the old home with an aunt after my father's death. And went to school and then to college at Hagerstown—quite a small college—where uncle looked after me—he paid the expenses really—and then I was clerk in a law office for a while, and at my aunt's death about a year ago the old place was sold and I had no home, and Uncle Arthur sent for me to come here."

"Very decent in him, and you should never forget him for it," and again Peter's eyes roamed around the perfectly-appointed room.

"I know it, sir, and at first the very newness and strangeness of everything delighted me. Then I began to meet the people. They were so different from those in my part of the country, especially the young fellows—Garry is not so bad, because he really loves his work and is bound to succeed—everybody says he has a genius for architecture—but the others—and the way they treat the young girls, and what is more unaccountable to me is the way the young girls put up with it."

Peter had settled himself deeper in the chair, his eyes shaded with one hand and looked intently at the boy.

"Uncle Arthur is kind to me, but the life smothers me. I can't breathe sometimes. Nothing my father taught me is considered worth while here. People care for other things."

"What, for instance?" Peter's hand never moved, nor did his body.

"Why stocks and bonds and money, for instance," laughed Jack, beginning to be annoyed at his own tirade—half ashamed of it in fact. "Stocks are good enough in their way, but you don't want to live with them from ten o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, and then hear nothing else talked about until you go to bed. That's why that dinner last night made such an impression on me. Nobody said money once."

"But every one of those men had his own hobby—"

"Yes, but in my uncle's world they all ride one and the same horse. I don't want to be a pessimist, Mr. Grayson, and I want you to set me straight if I am wrong, but Mr. Morris and every one of those men about him were the first men I've seen in New York who appear to me to be doing the things that will live after them. What are we doing down-town? Gambling the most of us."

"But your life here isn't confined to your uncle and his stock-gambling friends. Surely these lovely young girls—two of them came in with me—" and Peter smiled, "must make your life delightful."

Jack's eyes sought the floor, then he answered slowly:

"I hope you won't think me a cad, but—No, I'm not going to say a word about them, only I can't get accustomed to them and there's no use of my saying that I can. I couldn't treat any girl the way they are treated here. And I tell you another thing—none of the young girls whom I know at home would treat me as these girls treat the men they know. I'm queer, I guess, but I might as well make a clean breast of it all. I am an ingrate, perhaps, but I can't help thinking that the old life at home was the best. We loved our friends, and they were welcome at our table any hour, day or night. We had plenty of time for everything; we lived out of doors or in doors, just as we pleased, and we dressed to suit ourselves, and nobody criticised. Why, if I

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

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

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread



SPECIAL PRICES

Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread) \$2.90
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) 2.70
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) 2.60

CEREALS
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) .25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) 2.55
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag) 2.25

FEEDS Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran \$1.25
"Bullrush" Middlings 1.45
Extra White Middlings 1.55
"Tower" Feed Flour 1.70
"Gem" Feed Flour 1.90
Whole Manitoba Oats 1.60
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats 1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley 1.50
Barley Meal 1.55
Chopped Oats 1.70
Oatmeal 1.75
Oil Cake Meal (Old Process) 1.85
Fall Wheat 1.80
Whole Corn 1.90
Cracked Corn 1.95
Feed Corn Meal 1.90

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

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

We don't believe it necessary to go into details and explain the good points of our flours. We believe it is sufficient to say that they are sold with the understanding that if they are not right in every respect back goes your money.

Note the special prices in right-hand column. Remember, we cannot make any reduction on these prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction we could make would be on car-load orders.

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

FREE: To buyers of three bags of flour we will give free "Ye Old Miller's Household Book" (formerly Dominion Cook Book). This useful book contains 1,000 carefully-selected recipes and a large medical department.

If you already possess this book, you may select from the following books: Ralph Connor's—"Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," "Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Prospector," "The Foreigner," Marion Keith's—"Duncan Polite," "Treasure Valley," "Lisbeth of the Dale," J. J. Bell's—"Whither Thou Goest." If you buy six bags of flour you get two books, and so on. Enclose 10c. for each book to pay for postage.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., (West) Toronto, Canada

Is it a FARM you want?

In what locality? _____
No. of Acres? _____
What Buildings? _____
Shall we send you our list? _____

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

ONTARIO FARM & FRUIT LANDS DEPARTMENT
DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY-LIMITED
LARGEST OWNERS & DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA
CLIP THIS ADV. FILL IN AND MAIL TO US

Partner Wanted

UNDERSIGNED owns patented farm at Dill Station, on the C. P. R. short line Toronto to Sudbury, eleven miles from the Town of Sudbury. Has the controlling interest in the adjoining one thousand acres.

Farm well stocked with horses, hogs and machinery. All lands are rich clay loam, well wooded and watered by the Wahnapitae River, Lake Alice, several small navigable creeks and numerous springs. About one hundred and seventy-five acres under grain and roots. 60 tons blue joint hay last season.

Big opportunity for stock farm, especially dairy. Milk sells at 8 to 12 cents per quart the year round. Greedy market for all that farmers can produce at Sudbury with its 7,000 population, and at Coniston, 3 miles distant, with about 1,500 of a mining and smelting population. Good roads.

Annual shipment out of 75 car loads from owners private siding. Saw mill on the next farm.

Partner wanted with from \$2,000 to \$5,000 to invest, to provide fencing and cattle and acquire an interest in the land.

I'll furnish the land, horses and machinery. Patents for another 670 acres obtainable at once.

Correspondence invited. Address:

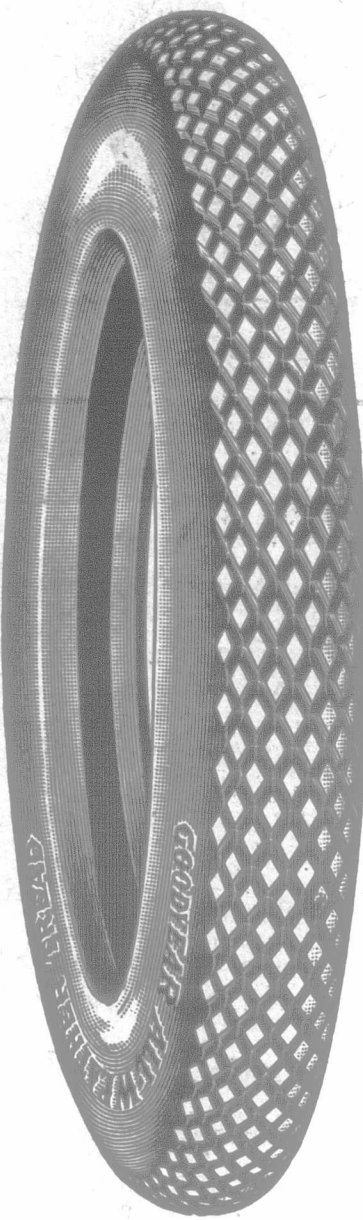
J. H. Clay, Barrister, Etc.
SUDBURY, ONT.

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

"We Build Better Tires Than Goodyears"

That—in effect—is what makers say when they charge you higher prices. And 18 makers do that. They are asking for tires up to one-half more than present Goodyear prices. The inference is wrong. Those extra prices are all unjust. The verdict of users—as shown by sales—is that No-Rim-Cut tires are the best in the world. And in four ways they certainly are.



That Is Impossible

It is utterly impossible, so far as men know, to build a better tire than Goodyears, measured by cost per mile. For years and years we've employed scores of experts to find out ways to better them. Their efforts have cost us a fortune each year. No-Rim-Cut tires mark the present-day limit, to the best of their belief.

How They Excel

No-Rim-Cut tires, in at least four ways, excel every other tire.

Our No-Rim-Cut feature—which we control—is found in these tires alone.

Our "On-Air" cure is employed by no other maker. This extra process adds tremendously to our own cost, but it saves many times the amount in blow-outs.

Our rubber rivets—formed to combat tread separation—are a patent feature found in no other tire.

Our All-Weather tread

—the greatest anti-skid—is an exclusive Goodyear feature. It is tough, double-thick and enduring. It is flat and smooth, yet it grasps wet roads in a resistless way with countless deep, sharp-edged grips.

What We Save

The increased output and modern equipment of our great Bowmanville factory have immensely cut cost of production. They have greatly reduced our overhead and our labor cost.

No-Rim-Cut tire prices dropped 23 per cent last year. They are half what they used to be. But never before was the quality so high as it is today.

Smaller makers can't compete on any high-grade tire. That's another reason for getting Goodyear tires.

Almost any dealer will supply them.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office, Toronto Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

For Sale Dairy Shorthorn Bull

Bred by noted English Breeder. A choice dual-purpose sire. A few English Berkshire young pigs from imported stock.

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

Harab FERTILIZERS

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

BUILDING ?

Send for our Catalogue---Blue Prints---Prices
Houses Barns Silos

Harvest will soon be over and you will be thinking of Changes — Repairs — Additions — and Winter Comforts.

Send Your Orders and Enquiries for
Storm Sash---Storm Doors---Ready Roofing or Shingles

When Changing, or Improving, or New Building, why not have all the latest ideas in woodwork? Pick out your Doors and Trim from our catalogue—the latest patterns and any you prefer. Wood such as used in Canada's greatest city, Toronto.

Webb Lumber Company Ltd.
Toronto :: Ontario

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

drop into the Magnolia on my way up-town and forget to wear a derby hat with a sack coat, or a black tie with a dinner-jacket, everybody winks and nudges his neighbor. Did you ever hear of such nonsense in your life?"

The boy paused as if the memory of some incident in which he was ridiculed was alive in his mind. Peter's eyes were still fixed on his face.

"Go on—I'm listening; and what else hurts you? Pour it all out. That's what I came for. You said last night nobody would listen—I will."

"Well, then, I hate the sham of it all; the silly social distinctions; the fits and starts of hospitality; the dinners given for show. Nothing else going on between times; even the music is hired. I want to hear music that bubbles out—old Hannah singing in the kitchen, and Tom, my father's old butler, whistling to himself—and the dogs barking; and the birds singing outside. I'm ashamed of myself making comparisons, but that was the kind of life I loved, because there was sincerity in it."

"No work?" There was a note of dry merriment in the inquiry, but Jack never caught it.

"Not much. My father was Judge and spent part of the time holding court, and his work never lasted but a few hours a day, and when I wanted to go fishing or shooting, or riding with the girls, Mr. Larkin always let me off. And I had plenty of time to read—and for that matter I do here, if I lock myself up in this room. That low library over there is full of my father's books."

Again Peter's voice had a tinge of merriment in it.

"And who supported the family?" he asked in a lower voice.

"My father."

"And who supported him?" The question brought Jack to a full stop. He had been running on, pouring out his heart for the first time since his sojourn in New York, and to a listener whom he knew he could trust.

"Why—his salary, of course," answered Jack in astonishment, after a pause.

"Anything else?"

"Yes—the farm."

"And who worked that?"

"My father's negroes—some of them his former slaves."

"And have you any money of your own—anything your father left you?"

"Only enough to pay taxes on some wild lands up in Cumberland County; and which I'm going to hold on to for his sake."

Peter dropped his shading fingers, lifted his body from the depths of the easy chair and leaned forward so that the light fell full on his face. He had all the information he wanted now.

"And now let me tell you my story, my lad. It is a very short one. I had the same sort of a home, but no father—none that I remember—and no mother; they both died before my sister Felicia and I were grown up. At twelve I left school; at fifteen I worked in a country store—up at daylight and to bed at mid-night, often. From twenty to twenty-five I was entry clerk in a hardware store; then bookkeeper; then cashier in a wagon factory; then clerk in a village bank—then bookkeeper again in my present bank, and there I have been ever since. My only advantages were a good constitution and the fact that I came of gentle people. Here we are both alike—you at twenty—how old?—twenty-two? . . . Well, make it twenty-two . . . You at twenty-two and I at twenty-two seem to have started out in life with the same natural advantages, so far as years and money go, but with this difference—Shall I tell you what it is?"

"Yes."

"That I worked and loved it, and love it still, and that you are lazy and love your ease. Don't be offended."

Here Peter laid his hand on the boy's knee. He waited an instant, and not getting any reply; kept on: "What you want to do is to go to work. It wouldn't have been honorable in you to let your father support you after you were old enough to earn your own living, and it isn't honorable in you, with your present opinions, to live on your uncle's bounty, and to be discontented and rebellious at that, for that's about what it all amounts to. You certainly couldn't pay for these comforts outside of this house on what Breen & Co. can



LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR

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.

GOOD JOBS

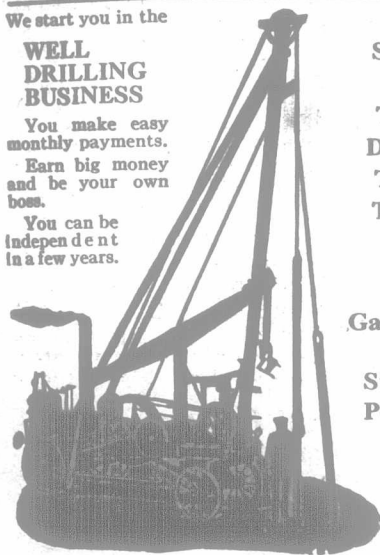
are easily obtained by competent men. Our diploma on graduation is well recommended and qualifies you for Government chauffeurs licence examinations. Ask for free booklet, application forms, and date of next opening. Special course for owners and prospective owners. Special facilities for lady students.

Address all communications to—
Edward W. Cameron, Principal
TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
Successors to
Y.M.C.A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
285 Broadview Ave., Toronto

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.



Sent on Ten Days' Test Trial

Gasoline or Steam Power

Write at once for illustrated catalogue and specifications.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

TORONTO - CHICAGO
TORONTO - MONTREAL

IMPORTANT IMPROVED
DAILY SERVICE
NOW IN EFFECT

WESTBOUND		EASTBOUND	
Lv. Montreal	11.00 p.m.	Lv. Chicago	5.45 p.m.
Lv. Toronto	8.00 a.m.	Lv. Detroit	11.05 a.m.
Ar. London	11.06 p.m.	Lv. London	5.45 a.m.
Ar. Detroit	1.45 p.m.	Lv. Toronto	9.00 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	8.40 a.m.	Ar. Montreal	5.45 p.m.

Highest class of equipment.

Full particulars and berth reservations from agents or write C. E. HORNING, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

EUROPE

By the **SHORT SEA ROUTE**

SAILING SATURDAYS
From Montreal & Quebec

By the
"LAURENTIC" "MEGANTIC"
"TEUTONIC" "CANADA"

Ask the nearest Agent for Particulars
WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE
MONTREAL

H. G. TORLEY, GENERAL AGENT
41 King St., East, Toronto.

Mention this Paper

afford to pay you. Half of your mental unrest, my lad, is due to the fact that you do not know the joy and comfort to be got out of plain, common, unadulterated work."

"I'll do anything that is not menial."
"What do you mean by 'menial'?"
"Well, working like a day-laborer."
"Most men who have succeeded have first worked with their hands."
"Not my uncle."
"No, not your uncle—he's an exception—one among a million, and then again he isn't through."
"But he's worth two millions, they say."
"Yes, but he never earned it, and he never worked for it, and he doesn't now. Do you want to follow in his footsteps?"

"No—not with all his money." This came in a decided tone. "But surely you wouldn't want me to work with my hands, would you?"
"I certainly should, if necessary."
Jack looked at him, and a shade of disappointment crossed his face.
"But I couldn't do anything menial."
"There isn't anything menial in any kind of work from cleaning a stable up! The menial things are the evasions of work—tricks by which men are cheated out of their just dues."
"Stock gambling?"
"Yes—sometimes, when the truth is withheld."

"That's what I think; that's what I meant last night when I told you about the faro-bank. I laughed over it, and yet I can't see much difference, although I have never seen one."
"So I understood, but you were wrong about it. Your uncle bears a very good name in the Street. He is not as much to blame as the system. Perhaps some day the firm will become real bankers, than which there is no more honorable calling."

"But is it wrong to want to fish and shoot and have time to read?"
"No, it is wrong not to do it when you have the time and the money. I like that side of your nature. My own theory is that every man should in the twenty-four hours of the day devote eight to work, eight to sleep and eight to play. But this can only be done when the money to support the whole twenty-four hours is in sight, either in wages, or salary, or invested securities. More money than this—that is the surplage that men lock up in their tin boxes, is a curse. But with that you have nothing to do—not yet, anyhow. Now, if I catch your meaning, your idea is to go back to your life at home. In other words you want to live the last end of your life first—and without earning the right to it. And because you cannot do this, you give yourself up to criticising everything about you. Getting only at the faults and missing all the finer things in life. If you would permit me to advise you—" he still had his hand on the lad's knee, searching the soft brown eyes—"I would give up finding fault and first try to better things, and I would begin right here where you are. Some of the great banking houses which keep the pendulum of the world swinging true have grown to importance through just such young men as yourself, who were honest and had high ideals and who so impressed their own personalities upon everybody about them—customers and employers—that the tone of the concern was raised at once and with it came a world-wide success. I have been thirty years on the Street and have watched the rise of half the firms about me, and in every single instance some one of the younger men—boys, many of them—has pulled the concern up and out of a quagmire and stood it on its feet. And the reverse is true; half the downfalls have come from those same juniors, who thought they knew some short road to success, which half the time was across disreputable back lots. Why not give up complaining and see what better things you can do? I'm not quite satisfied about your having stayed upstairs even to receive me. Your aunt loves society and the daughter—what did you say her name was—Corinne? Yes, Miss Corinne being young, loves to have a good time. Listen! do you hear?—there goes another waltz. Now, as long as you do live here, why not join in it too and help out the best you can?—and if you have anything of your own to offer in the way of good cheer,

Ask Us To Prove That the



Style 70—Colonial.

Sherlock-Manning

is "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

We have been making this statement for years. Twelve hundred Canadian families proved its truth last year, and more will do so this year. When we state that the **Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano** is "Canada's Biggest Piano Value," we must be prepared to make good our claim.

All we ask is the opportunity to do so to your entire satisfaction. Just write asking us to prove, first that the **Sherlock-Manning** is one of the world's best pianos, second, that it is far and away the best piano value offered in Canada to-day.

Keep \$100 For Yourself!

When you buy a **Sherlock-Manning Piano**, take the price you would pay for a first-class instrument, then put aside one hundred dollars for yourself—the balance will buy you just as good a piano. The hundred dollars is clear saving—but not saved, remember, at the expense of quality.

In the **Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano** you will find all the standard quality features used in the highest priced instruments made in Canada, including Otto Higel Double Repeating Action, Weickert Guaranteed Felt Hammers, Pohlmann Finest Imported Wire Strings. Our factory is second to none in completeness and modern equipment; our facilities are greater than most other piano-makers enjoy. Every operation is brought down to the finest point of time and labour saving. You benefit by the reduced cost of production to the extent of \$100, and get one of the greatest pianos made anywhere. Write Dept. 4 to-day and let us submit proofs. Catalogue L on request.

THE SHERLOCK - MANNING PIANO COMPANY

London, (No Street Address Necessary) Canada

A Christian home and an effective school are combined in

Alma (Ladies) College

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal

R. I. WARNER, M. A., D. D.,
St. Thomas - Ont. 62

'1900' Gravity Washer

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

'1900' WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

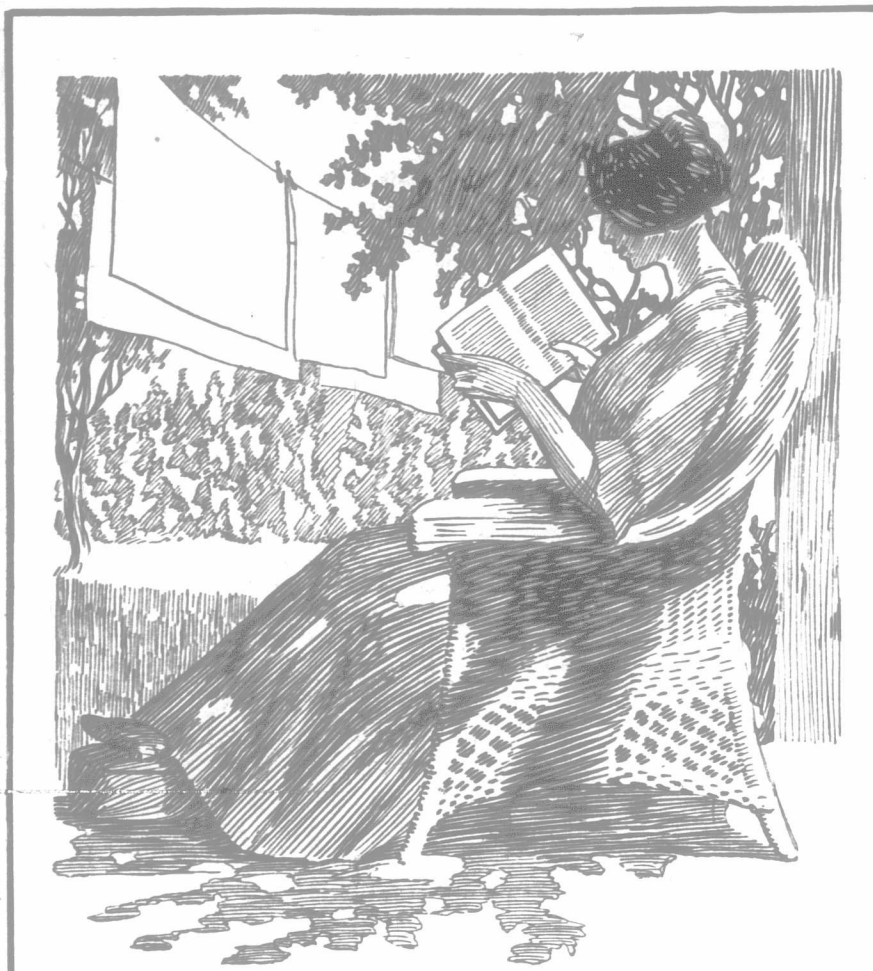
GINSENG

Now is the time to order nursery stock for Fall planting. Our roots and seeds are grown from wild ones found in Elgin Co., Ontario. Prices right. If interested write for price list and other information.

W. Walker, Port Burwell, Ontario
"THIS LETTER TELLS ITS OWN STORY"

is the title of a striking Imperial Life Assurance advertisement which will appear in next week's issue of the Farmer's Advocate. Look out for it. It will certainly interest you.

Shopping Agent Shopping for and with out-of-town Customers. Prompt personal attention to every detail. Exclusive lingerie and children's wear a specialty. Gowns made to order. Remodelling—Write: "MAYFAIR," 313½ YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.



The Beauty of "Sunlight"

is that it dispels the shadow that once hung over wash day. Your work is done in half the time with half the effort.

Your finest linens, your fleeciest blankets, your daintiest whitewear—all call for Sunlight Soap. The purest of materials, the most careful manufacture and a \$5,000 guarantee of purity make this the soap that you should always use.

Sunlight Soap At all grocers 5c.

139

Ontario Ladies' College

AND ONTARIO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ART, WHITBY, ONTARIO

Stands for Efficient and Cultured Young Womanhood

The \$25,000 Gymnasium with swimming pool, etc., together with a large and attractive campus, affords facilities for Scientific Physical Education unequalled by any Ladies' School in this country. The strength of the Staff may be judged from the fact that Seven University Graduates, all Specialists in their subjects, give instruction in the Literary Department. All the other Departments are equally well provided for.

Send for new Illustrated Calendar to

REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D.

Principal

When Writing Mention The Advocate

or thoughtfulness, or kindness, or whatever you do have which they lack—or rather what you think they lack—wouldn't it be wiser—wouldn't it—if you will permit me, my lad—be a little better bred to contribute something of your own excellence to the festivity?"

It was now Jack's turn to lean back in his chair and cover his face, but with two ashamed hands. Not since his father's death had any one talked to him like this—never with so much tenderness and truth and with every word meant for his good. All his self-righteousness, his silly conceit and vain-glory stood out before him. What an ass he had been. What a coxcomb. What a boor, really.

"What would you have me do?" he asked, a tone of complete surrender in his voice. The portrait and Peter were one and the same! His father had come to life.

"I don't know yet. We'll think about that another time, but we won't do it now. I ought to be ashamed of myself for having spoiled your evening by such serious talk (he wasn't ashamed—he had come for that very purpose). Now show me some of your books and tell me what you read, and what you love best."

He was out of the chair before he ceased speaking, his heels striking the floor, bustling about in his prompt, exact manner, examining the few curios and keepsakes on the mantel and tables, running his eyes over the rows of bindings lining the small bookcase; his hand on Jack's shoulder whenever the boy opened some favorite author to hunt for a passage to read aloud to Peter, listening with delight, whether the quotation was old or new to him.

Jack, suddenly remembering that his guest was standing, tried to lead him back to his seat by the fire, but Peter would have none of it.

"No—too late. Why, bless me, it's after eleven o'clock! Hear the music—they are still at it. Now I'm going to insist that you go down and have a turn around the room yourself; there were such a lot of pretty girls when I came in."

"Too late for that, too," laughed Jack, merry once more. "Corinna wouldn't speak to me if I showed my face now, and then there will be plenty more dances which I can go to, and so make it all up with her. I'm not yet as sorry as I ought to be about this dance. Your being here has been such a delight. May I—may—I come and see you some time?"

"That's just what you will do, and right away. Just as soon as my dear sister Felicia comes down, and she'll be here very soon. I'll send for you, never fear. Yes, the right sleeve first, and now my hat and umbrella. Ah, here they are. Now, good night, my boy, and thank you for letting me come."

"You know I dare not go down with you," explained Jack with a smile.

"Oh, yes—I know—I know. Good night—" and the sharp, quick tread of the old man grew fainter and fainter as he descended the stairs.

Jack waited, craning his head, until he caught a glimpse of the glistening head as it passed once more under the lantern, then he went into his room and shut the door.

Had he followed behind his guest he would have witnessed a little comedy which would have gone far in wiping clean all trace of his uncle's disparaging remarks of the morning. He would have enjoyed, too, Parkin's amazement. As the Receiving Teller of the Exeter Bank reached the hall floor the President of the clearing House—the most distinguished man in the Street and one to whom Breen kotowed with genuflections equalling those of Parkin—accompanied by his daughter and followed by the senior partner of Breen & Co., were making their way to the front door. The second man in the chocolate livery with the potato-bug waistcoat had brought the Magnate's coat and hat, and Parkin stood with his hand on the door-knob. Then, to the consternation of both master and servant the great man darted forward and seized Peter's hand.

"Why, my dear Mr. Grayson! This is indeed a pleasure. I didn't see you—were you inside?"

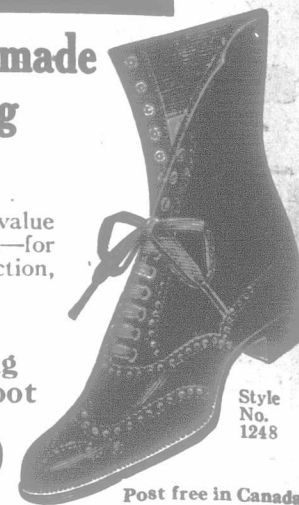
"No—I've been upstairs with young Mr. Breen," replied Peter, with a comprehensive bow to Host, Magnate and

Scotch-made Sporting Boots

are the best value in the world—for wear, protection, and comfort.

Ladies' Sporting Boot

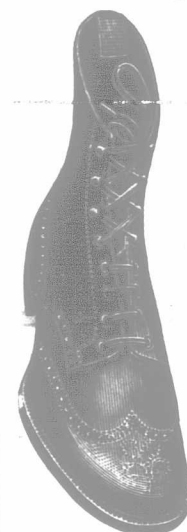
\$5.00



Post free in Canada

Norwell's 'Perth' Boots

Direct from Scotch Maker to You.



These Sporting Boots are made as carefully as a gun in every detail, and revel in hard usage and work, whether on steep mountain, or rough prairie, in wet, slush or damp. They are waterproof, wear-proof, rot and crack-proof; light in weight, fully brogued, giving complete comfort all the time—and elegant too.

Gents' Sporting Boot. No. 8 \$6.25 Post free in Canada

A snow test in the Falkland Islands.

"Am very pleased with my sporting boots, and astonished at the way they wear. Having had a lot of snow lately, they have been very well tested."

The man behind the boot gives value every time, and guarantees complete satisfaction, or cheerfully refunds your money in full—every cent.

When ordering, state size, etc., and enclose remittance.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue of Family Footwear, sent post free to any address.

D. Norwell & Son, (DEPT. 3) Specialists in Good Footwear Perth, Scotland



(Established over 100 years.) Trust The Man behind the Boot

CODE WILL FORM 25¢ MAKE YOUR OWN WILL in a legal and unbreakable manner—in privacy and without expense. You owe this to your family and dependents. Complete instructions with each Code Will form—at your **bb&b** seller or stationer, or **The Copp Clark Co., Limited** 509 Wellington W. Toronto

CIDER from a "Mount Gilead" Hydraulic Cider Press will earn you BIG profits. Apple Graters, Evaporators, Apple Butter Cookers, Etc. Cider and Vinegar Filters, Generators, Etc. Write Us for Catalogue. **THE BROWN BOGGS CO., LIMITED.** Canadian Agents Hamilton, Canada

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED **McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,** BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A. Established 1866

FOR SALE—Some young, choice, prize-winning, pure bred Clydesdale Mares. Apply to **J. B. CALDER** Carluke :: :: Ontario

Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
Balsam
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive 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. SUPPRESSES ALL CAUTERIES OR FIBRINS. Impossible to produce scar or blisters. 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. Groudin 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 druggist or from
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
 Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

SELDOM SEE
 a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.
ABSORBINE
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
 will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Vorticities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggist or delivered. Manufactured only by
W. F. YOUNG, F.D.F. 253 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

HICKMAN & SCRUBY
 Court Lodge, Egerton, 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 our Mr. A.J. 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 muton breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.
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.

GOOD LUCK
Cotton Seed Meal
 is a valuable concentrate to use where a large milk production is desired. Price, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. L.O.B. Toronto. Send for 500 pounds to-day and give it a trial.
CRAMPSEY & KELLY
 Dovercourt Road - TORONTO
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. Thirty years' experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.
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

Magnate's daughter. Then, with the grace and dignity of an ambassador quitting a salon, he passed out into the night.

Breen found his breath first: "And you know him?"

"Know him!" cried the Magnate—"of course I know him! One of the most delightful men in New York; and I'm glad that you do—you're luckier than I—try as I may I can hardly get him inside my house."

I was sitting up for the old fellow when he entered his cosy red room and dropped into a chair before the fire. I had seen the impression the young man had made upon him at the dinner and was anxious to learn the result of his visit. I had studied the boy somewhat myself, noting his bright smile, clear, open face without a trace of guile, and the enthusiasm that took possession of him when his friend won the prize. That he was outside the class of young men about him I could see from a certain timidity of glance and gesture—as if he wanted to be kept in the background. Would the old fellow, I wondered, burden his soul with still another charge?

Peter was laughing when he entered; he had laughed all the way down-town, he told me. What particularly delighted him—and here he related the Portman incident—was the change in Breen's face when old Portman grasped his hand so cordially.

"Made of pinchbeck, my dear Major, both of them, and yet how genuine it looks on the surface, and what a lot of it is in circulation. Quite as good as the real thing if you don't know the difference," and again he laughed heartily.

"And the boy," I asked, "was he disappointing?"

"Young Breen?—not a bit of it. He's like all the young fellows who come up here from the South—especially the country districts—and he's from western Maryland, he says. Got queer ideas about work and what a gentleman should do to earn his living—same old talk. Hot-house plants most of them—never amount to anything, really, until they are pruned and set out in the cold."

"Got any sense?" I ventured.
 "No, not much—not yet—but he's got temperament and refinement and a ten commandments' code of morals."

"Rather rare, isn't it?" I asked.
 "Yes—perhaps so."

"And I suppose you are going to take him up and do for him, like the others?"

Peter picked up the poker and made a jab at the fire; then he answered slowly:

"Well, Major, I can't tell you—not positively. But he's certainly worth saving."

(To be continued.)

Gossip.

W. G. HENSMAN'S AYRSHIRES.
 One mile from the town of Essex, in the county of Essex, lies the splendid dairy - stock farm of W. G. Hensman, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. His herd is the largest in that famous old corn-growing county, and their breeding shows a particular attention to high-class sires. The herd was founded a number of years ago by the purchase from the noted herd of W. W. Balantyne of three cows, Plucky 3rd of Neidpath, by Royal Peter of Ste. Annes (imp.), dam by Beauty's Style of Auchenbrain (imp.); Bessie 12th of Neidpath, by the same sire as above cow, and dam by Craigisla of Auchenbrain (imp.); Bessie 11th of Neidpath, a full sister to Bessie 12th. The herd of today are descended from these cows, got by the following sires in order as used: King Edward of Trout Run 13807, by Royal Star of Ste. Anne, by Imp. Glencairn; dam, Lottie of Royal Chief (imp.). Following him was Essex Fusilier 25696, by Douglaside (imp.); dam, Kirsty 2nd of Neidpath. Then came Barcheskie Scotch Earl (imp.), by Macquittiston Secretary; dam, Crocus of Barcheskie, by Duke of York of Hillhouse. High-class type and merit of the herd generally is the result of that line of breeding. None have been tested, but the producing ability is there. For sale, are females of all ages, and four young bulls of breeding age. In poultry, Brown Leg-horns of Becker strain are the choice.

I OFFER YOU A PARTNERSHIP

in a splendid paying business that will net you Sixty Dollars a Week. No experience required. The



Robinson Bath Tub

has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no water-works required. A full length bath in every room, that folds in a small roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike.

Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital. I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives. Will you handle your county for me?

I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks. Badly wanted—Eagerly bought.

Quick sales—large profits. Here are three examples of what you can easily earn.

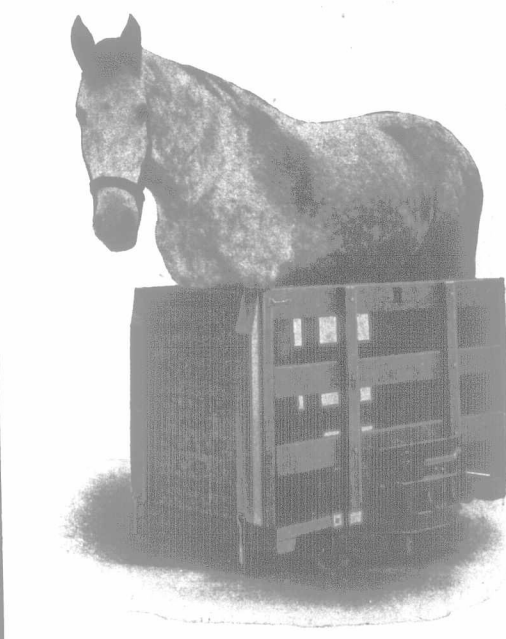
Douglas, Manitoba, got 16 orders in two days.

Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month.

McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent. Send no money, but write to-day for details. Hustle a post card for free tub offer.

C. A. RUKAMP, GENERAL MANAGER,
70F.
THE ROBINSON CABINET MFG. CO., LTD.
 176 Sandwich Street,
 WALKERVILLE,
 ONTARIO



"Grey Dan," weight 1,612 lbs., being weighed on an

Aylmer
Three-Wheel
Wagon & Stock
Scale

CAPACITY 2,000 LBS.
 Delivered at any Railway Station in Ontario, complete with rack,
\$35.00
 Government Certificate accompanies each scale. Scale shipped same day as money received.
THE AYLMER PUMP AND SCALE COMPANY, LIMITED,
 Aylmer, Ontario.

\$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,
 47 Wellington Street E., TORONTO, ONT. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Quincy, Illinois**

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.
 yrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

BREEDING AND QUALITY There never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my price the lowest.
Clydesdales
STALLIONS AND FILLIES G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. L.-D. Bell 'Phone

Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with foal by 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. Parties wishing to complete their show string should inspect this offering or communicate with me.
G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M. C. Ry. L.D. 'Phone, Ridgetown

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 stables or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Quebec
T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor. Hudson Heights, Que. E. WATSON, Manager.

Clydesdales **AND** **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.**

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.
JOHN A. BOAG & SON. Electric cars every hour. QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO
 When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

PEERLESS
INCUBATORS
AND
BROODERS

Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

PEERLESS
BONE CUTTERS

Automatic positive feed;
— practical in design
— strongly built;
— best on the market.

PY-CO POULTRY SUPPLIES

Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc.

LEE MANUFACTURING CO.
PEMBROKE ONT. LIMITED

SORE BACK AND STIFF LEG

Cured by Two Bottles of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

Against a debit entry of 50 cents for two bottles of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, Mr. W. E. Bearn, a prominent grocery and provision dealer of St. John's, Nfld., is able to make a credit entry of one good mare saved. He writes:—

"For about three years our mare suffered from sore back, and we found it impossible to get it perfectly cured, although using several of the best remedies procurable. The mare also was troubled lately with a stiff leg, and we were advised by the Veterinary to have it blistered and give the mare a rest for a few weeks.

As we had heard some good reports of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, we gave the teamster a bottle to try. After the first bottle was used we noticed that the back was healing up splendidly and that the leg was also improving, and after the second bottle was used the mare was a perfect cure."

Can you afford to be without a remedy that will do such things as Douglas' Egyptian Liniment did for Mr. Bearn's?

25c. at all dealers. Free sample on request.

DOUGLAS & CO.,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

MORE MILK

of a better quality—in greater quantity and the cows in better condition when fed on "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal

Write to-day for free sample and prices
Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited,
Toronto Canada

Want to purchase thirty head of Clyde and Shire Stallions, one and two-year-old (recorded.) Six Shorthorn Bulls, sixteen months old. Straight red or dark roans. One carload of Oxford or Shropshire yearling rams. Must be in good condition.

J. H. PATRICK & SON
ILDERTON :: ONTARIO

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths
Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Have 12 young sows bred to farrow in Sept. and Oct., dandies, and also a number of boars fit for service. Also choice cows and heifers of the very best milking strain. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

Shorthorns—Young bulls and heifers of the best type and quality; reds and roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams.

Thomas Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

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

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd, which numbers about 40 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.
Duncan Brown & Sons, R.R. 2, Shedden, Ont.

Questions and Answers

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

A Minor's Wages.

How old has a girl to be before she can have her own wages? I have a girl working for me at present, and her parents take most of her wages, which does not seem fair. Girl is over sixteen, and has not sufficient clothes to make her comfortable.

Ontario. ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

Ans.—Over sixteen.

Continuous Oestrus.

Will you kindly advise me, through your valuable columns, what to do with a cow which has been in heat all last summer, and not with calf, and is the same this summer? J. S.

Ans.—This indicates a diseased condition of one or both ovaries. If the ovaries are diseased, practically nothing can be done. Medical treatment is of no use. It would likely be more profitable to turn her away to the butcher.

A Moth.

I have enclosed a miller in a box. It is a kind we have never seen before. Will you please let us know the name and destruction it will do? W. T. B.

Ans.—The insect sent is a moth known as the Pen-marked Sphinx (Sphinx chersis). The larva is sometimes found on ash and lilac. It is greenish, or bluish-white above and darker below, with seven oblique yellow bands on the sides of the body, each edged above with dark green. It lives on the foliage of trees, but is not likely to become serious.

Cow Very Thin.

I have a cow four years old, she is very thin, very seldom chews her cud. Came in last March, gave a good flow of milk for a while, but when she was turned out on the grass she started to drop off in her milk, so we let her go dry. She is not picking up in flesh since she went dry. I have given her a few doses of Epsoms salts. What is the trouble, she won't feed like the other cows, standing in the shade a lot? H. W.

Ans.—We would advise having the cow tested for tuberculosis. At any rate, you should have your veterinarian examine her. Feed her liberally and endeavor to whet up her appetite, and improve her condition by giving a light feed of chopped grain and also green feed as tender corn, alfalfa or red clover.

Breeding Sheep.

I am a new starter in sheep. About a week ago I bought six Leicester ewes. Please tell me in your next "Advocate" all the things that should be known about sheep. I would like to know when the breeding time should be. E. J. W.

Ans.—It is impossible for anyone to tell you all there is to know about sheep. Practical experience will teach you much. You were wise to begin with a small flock. Give them good pasture, and plenty of water during the summer months, and in winter give clover or alfalfa hay, roots in moderate quantity, and a few oats. The sheep should be bred so as to drop their lambs at a convenient season for yourself, some breed early, some later. If you want fairly early lambs, breed about the first of October. The gestation period for a ewe is five months, so you can breed any time from September until early winter, according to the time you want the lambs dropped.

"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C. O. D."

"Then make the man take it straight back to the dealer. I ordered trout."



In The Bathroom —
on the bathtub, wash-basin, linoleum, woodwork, mirrors, lavatories and all metal fixings, use Panshine. It is perfectly wholesome, has no disagreeable smell and leaves nothing but absolute cleanliness behind it.

PANSHINE

A pure, white, clean powder that doesn't scratch and positively will not harm the hands.

Large Sifter **10c.** At all Grocers

PANSHINE
KITCHEN MAGIC
CLEANSER
FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD CLEANING
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED

P-5

Sydney Basic Slag

THE FINEST CROPS OF

FALL WHEAT

just harvested were grown on Basic Slag at a cost of \$2 per acre. Give this fertilizer a trial against any other goods you have been using, and you will be delighted with the results. If we have not yet arranged an agent in your district, we will supply you direct from the factory at \$20 per ton, delivered at any station in Ontario, cash with order. Write for further particulars to:

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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 COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and price.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

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.

Jno. Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS

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

FRANK W. SMITH & SON

R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.

Scotland Sta., T. H. & B. L.-D. Phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns

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

Harry Smith, HAY P. O. ONT.

Glenallen Shorthorns

We offer for sale some of the best young bulls we ever bred, Scotch or Booth breeding, low, thick, mellow fellows of high quality; also our stock bull Climax =81332 = sired by Uppermill Omega.

GLENALLEN FARM,
ALLANDALE, ONTARIO

Salem Shorthorns

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

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

Telephone and Telegraph

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 2-year-old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.

GEO. E. MORDEN & SON

OAKVILLE, 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.

YOUR yield of
FALL WHEAT
will be more healthy, more abundant, and give larger returns if you use

STONE'S FERTILIZERS

Made from the highest quality of ingredients—thoroughly mixed—well cured—will not clog in the drill. Place your order NOW.

Write for free catalogue and Memo. Book.
Live agents wanted.

WILLIAM STONE SONS, LTD.
Head Office: Woodstock, Ont.

PEERLESS FENCE HOLDS
Made of heavy Open Hearth steel wire well galvanized. Wire intersections securely locked together with our Patent lock. They can't slip. Peerless fence is guaranteed to be weather proof and stock proof. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted in open territory.
Bauwell-Hexie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont. HAMILTON, ONT.

THE MANOR
Shorthorns and Lincolns

Bulls and rams all sold; a few females for sale. Inspection solicited.
J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.
KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ontario
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Oakland 53 Shorthorns

Parties wishing to purchase good dual purpose Shorthorns should inspect our herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. One right good bull for sale, a sure calf getter; good cattle and no big prices.
JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ontario

Shorthorns For Sale

3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year-old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy.
Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

Gossip.

FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS.
"In my many years' experience, I have many times proved to my entire satisfaction that sheep-breeding on a somewhat extensive scale and intelligently conducted, will bring bigger and quicker returns, with a minimum amount of labor and less capital invested, than any other line of live-stock breeding." This was the declaration made the writer by Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., a few days ago, and certainly when a man like Mr. Arkell makes a statement of that kind, it has the kind of weight that makes for influence. In proof of his success, we need only to mention that recently he has shipped to order of F. Landon, of Dillon, Montana, 40 shearing range rams, and to C. H. Prescott & Sons, of Tawas City, Michigan, 60 shearing range rams, besides several smaller lots. Mr. Arkell's flock of Oxford Downs of to-day represent the blood of the world-famous flocks of the noted English breeders, Brassey, Harlock, Treadwell, Bryan, and Hobbs. All are either imported direct, or bred from imported stock. The present stock rams are Imp. Kelem Scotian [2136] =58557=, and Imp. Hamtonian 302 [984] =59424=, the former the pick of the first-prize pen at the Royal, and the latter first and champion at Toronto in 1911. He is now four years old, and weighs, in just ordinary condition, 325 lbs., perfect in covering, and a massive, strong ram. He is now for sale. Of particular interest to breeders in this country is the offering of fifty ram lambs by the first-named sire. Many of these are over 100 lbs. in weight, covered to the ground, and typical of the Oxford all over. In another field we were shown 100 shearing ewes, a lot remarkable for their quality and uniformity, with scarcely even a second-rater in the lot. These are for sale, and for flock foundation are scarcely duplicated in this country where quality and breed type is demanded.

AYRSHIRE NOTES.

Canadian breeders will be interested in the recent importation of Ayrshires made by Strathglass Farms, Port Chester, N. Y., U. S. A., from some of the best Scottish herds. There are two very attractive bulls in Hobsland Perfect Piece and Wideawake, the former a son of R. R. Ness' show bull, Hobsland Masterpiece, and the latter out of Netherhall Brownie 16th, akin to our former record cow, Netherhall Brownie 9th, and dam of the senior sire at Strathglass, Netherhall True to Time. She is a thousand-gallon cow in all her three records made in Scotland, and Hugh J. Chisholm holds her get in high esteem. Perfect Piece is unbeaten in the show-yard on the other side, having beaten Howie's Holehouse Marksman and Howie's Carsegowan Commander. Shewalton Maine Queen, an upstanding, handsome six-year-old cow, and Lochfergus Snow, four, are exceptionally fine. Queen is not of the blood of the great Ryanogue cow Shewalton Mains Mainswell, but is by Raichhill Lookup, out of Slatehole Young Lessy; and Snow is by Lessnessock Golden Pippin, out of Snow 2nd of Holehouse. One with a wonderful milking inheritance is Netherton Jeanette, daughter of Culcaigre Jeanette and Brae Rising Star. The dam calved five times in three years and ten months, and gave an average of 1,155 gallons of milk. With the dairy quality of the dam and the show quality of the sire, Netherton Jeanette should have a great future. The present breed champion is represented in a heifer calf out of Auchenbrain Queen Kate. A Scot is credited with saying when shown a picture of George Washington and being told that a lie never passed his lips, "Na doot he talked through his nose, like the rest o' ye." We have a better opinion of the veracity of the Scottish breeders than that, so it is encouraging to hear that it was their expressed opinion that Mr. Chisholm's importation was the best that had left their shores for the United States so far. W. F. S.

Georgia Lawyer (to colored prisoner)—
"Well, Ras, as you want me to defend you, have you any money?"
Rastus—"No; but I'se got a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."
Lawyer—"Those will do very nicely. Now, let's see—what do they accuse you of stealing?"
Rastus—"Oh, a mule, and a few chickens, and a hog or two."

90 % of gas engine trouble has always been due to faults of ignition

The "Alpha" Engine

"The gas engine without batteries"

Stops ignition trouble

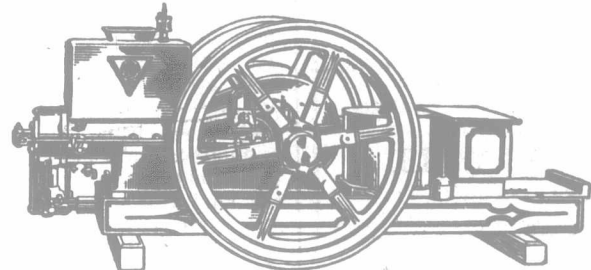
THE ALPHA IGNITION EQUIPMENT consists of a gear-driven, positively timed, built-in magneto, which we guarantee will last as long as the engine, and a simple, well built and positive igniter. A hot, fat spark is developed which quickly ignites the whole mixture in the cylinder and enables the production of maximum power from the minimum amount of fuel.

ALL ALPHA ENGINES NOT only operate but start on this magneto. It is hard to believe it until you see it done. In starting even the largest size Alpha Engine, only a partial turn of the fly-wheel is required and the engine goes right to work. No fussing or stewing over batteries, coils and spark plugs with which other engines are equipped. THE ALPHA ENGINE IGNITION system is so much simpler that once you see it done you can do it yourself. No trick about it. If you have had any ex-

perience with gas engines you will readily appreciate the great advantage of the Alpha in this respect, and even if you don't know gas engines, an inspection of the Alpha Engine will certainly convince you of its simplicity of construction and the excellence of its material and workmanship.

THERE ARE A DOZEN OTHER points of superiority of the Alpha that are just as important as the advantages of its ignition system, and these the nearest Alpha agent will be glad to explain to you. If you don't know the name of the Alpha Engine agent in your locality, we will be glad to put you in touch with him, or if there is no Alpha agent in your neighborhood we will send one of our own representatives to see you, upon request.

IN ANY CASE, WE SHALL BE glad to send you the finest gas engine catalogue ever printed in Canada.



2 to 28 H. P. Portable or Semi-Portable, Water Cooled or Hopper Cooled

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

"THE AULD HERD"

We have a select lot of females of all ages, and of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a March bull calf, red, little white, an Orange Blossom by Broadhooks Ringleader.

A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, Ont. Guelph or Rockwood Stations.

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 males 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

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100
Our 1913 crop of 22 bulls are all sold, we have 20 extra bull calves coming on for the fall trade. For sale—25 heifers and young cows; those old enough are bred to Right Sort (imp.) or Raphael (imp.), both prize winners at Toronto last fall.

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

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

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that will be year old in Sept. and are offering females of all ages, have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman -87809-. One stallion 3-years-old, a big good quality horse and some choice fillies all from imported stock.
A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-distance 'Phone **Strathroy, Ont.**

R.O.P. Shorthorns--R.O.P. Jerseys For the first time we are offering for sale Short-horn cows and heifers and Jersey cows and heifers with their official records is high-class individuality.
G. A. JACKSON, Downsview, Ont., Weston Station.

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief =60865= heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.
James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

Maple Grange Shorthorns
Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Bone Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

The Sire of King Segis Walker

Was the first sire of the breed to have a 30-lb. dam and 30-lb. granddam. He is the only sire of the breed having a 30-lb. daughter whose dam, granddam and great granddam have each produced a 30-lb. daughter. His three nearest dams have each produced a 30-lb. daughter, and also a son that has produced a 30-lb. daughter, something that can be said of no other sire that ever lived. He is the only living bull having a two-year-old daughter with a record over 925 lbs. butter in one year. Just one of his sons for sale from the only cow in the world to have two 31-lb. daughters and herself a 31-lb. cow.

A. A. FAREWELL
Oshawa, Ontario

SWEET MILK WANTED

Highest prices paid for daily deliveries to Union Station, Toronto. We supply sufficient cans. Write for particulars.

S. PRICE & SONS, LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddams 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.

Holsteiner-Friesian Association of Canada

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

W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

3 Holstein Bulls

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

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont.
Manchester and Myrtle Stations. Phone.

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, Ont.

Holsteins and Yorkshires. Minster Farm offers a bargain in a bull born March 10th, whose 4-yr-old dam and sire's 4-yr-old dam average milk 1 day 73½ lbs., 30 days 2,035-lbs. Also boars and sows fit to wean. For full particulars write:

Richard Honey & Sons - Brickley, Ontario

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS—Only one young bull left ready for service, smooth and straight, richly bred, closely related to our champion cow. Will also sell our aged stock bull, Imperial Pauline De Kol, No. 8346, very sure and quiet. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.; Manchester Sta., G.T.R. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. No. 4, Pt. Perry, Ont.**

Tommy—"What does the paper mean by calling Mr. Sharp an eight by ten business man?"

Tommy's Father—"I presume it means he is not exactly square."

The Highland Show at Hawick.

The Highland Society's Show is now a thing of the past for 1914. The attendance was satisfactory, but the number of entries was not up to the record of former years. Shorthorns came out in smaller numbers, but with good quality. Sir Herbert Leon's Silver Mt 3rd won the aged-bull class, and ultimately became the breed champion. Mr. Cornelius Bankfield's Belle and R. J. Balston's Cumberland Orphan were a close pair in the aged-cow class, but honors finally went to the former animal. The winner of the two-year-old heifer class, Mr. Cazalet's Butterfly 64th won over the aged cow, and procured the female championship. She is by the famous sire, Village Beau.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed made a good showing, as one would expect them to do in their native country. Here, again, a two-year-old won the premiership from an aged bull. Sir John Macpherson Grant was showing Eris of Harviestown in the two-year-olds, the strongest of the bull classes, and won easily. Dr. Clement Stephenson's Prince of Jesters won from the aged bulls, but took second place to the two-year-old. The best cow was considered Mr. Kerr's Pride of Palermo, and so well did she measure up to the requirements of the breed, that she won the breed championship, with the winning bull standing reserve.

Another female won the breed championship in the Ayrshire classes. Hillhouse Heather, owned by John Drennan, was an outstanding winner in the aged-cow class, and continued throughout the judging with success. Only two aged bulls came out, and first went to Jas. Howie, on Sir Hugh. This bull also won a special as being out of a cow with a stipulated performance of high standard, but stood reserve to the winning cow in the final test.

Holsteins are just getting entrenched in Scotland, and cannot yet compete with the Ayrshire in numbers. Dr. Wm. Sinclair won the championship medal with Colton Queen's Own, a six-year-old which has the honor of siring last year's champion at the same show, as well as the bull which stood second to him at Hawick this year. The reserve for breed championship was a handsome four-year-old cow belonging to Adam Smith, which was first in the aged-cow class. Competition was keen in the heifer classes, where Geo. Francis won with Hedges Astern.

The champion male of the Clydesdales was to be found in the three-year-old class, where A. & W. Montgomery's Baron Seal was a feature. He is by Baron's Pride, and a rare sort. The Birkenwood, a promising yearling by Apukwa, was a close competitor for honors, but must wait another year. Dunure Chosen, an unbeaten three-year-old brood mare, by Baron of Buchlyvie, won her class, and later carried off the highest honors of the breed, and the Cawdor Cup for premier female.

Co-operative Egg Circles.

"The Organization of Co-operative Egg Circles" is the title of pamphlet No. 4, by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., of the Poultry Division of the Live-stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture. In introducing this subject the writer defines a co-operative egg circle, states the need for organization, and the work that can be accomplished. The benefits, methods, and details of organization are exhaustively dealt with, and directions for setting up and using an egg-testing appliance are given. The pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained upon application, from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, concludes with a proposed constitution and by-laws suitable for an egg circle.

British Live-stock Notes.

The Hackney stud maintained by Sir Walter Gilbey, at Elsenham, has been sold, and 23 lots realized £2,433 18s. The stallions sold very well. There was a strong competition for Romping Bonnie, but T. W. Simpson would not give way until he got him at 330 guineas, and there was an exceedingly spirited duel between J. H. Truman, President of the

Continued on next page.



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.



"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.

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pietertje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddams 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 Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to

E. F. OSLER - BRONTE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

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

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

ELMDALE HOLSTEINS

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

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

Hamilton Farms - St. Catharines, Ont.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



It certainly
does pay
to use.

Windsor
Dairy Salt

HINMAN
THE UNIVERSAL MILKER

Compare all milking machines and judge for yourself, if there is any advantage in any machine that the HINMAN does not offer.

Price \$50.00 per unit.

H. F. BAILEY & SON
Sole Manufacturers for Canada
Galt, Ont., Can.

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

Allancroft Dairy & Stock Farm
BEACONSFIELD, P. Q., CANADA.

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

Correspondence or visit solicited.
E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary,
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

Quality **AYRSHIRES** Production
Bred on particularly good lines. I have for sale: females of all ages, and four young bulls, 8, 10, 15 and 18 months old; sired by Barcheskie Scotch Earl Imp. W. G. Hensman, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ont. Essex Station, M. C. R.

A woman whose pastor asked after her health replied dolefully: "I feel very well; but I always feel bad when I feel well, because I know I'm going to feel worse afterward."

American Shire Horse Society, and Joseph Morton, for Romping Flash. Starting at 100 guineas, the bidding went by "fives" to 275 guineas, when Mr. Morton made it 300, and Mr. Truman then bid another 10 and takes him to America. This horse is an extraordinary goer, and should do a lot of good for the Hackney breed there. The old London champion, Royal Danegelt, although 20 years old, made a great show, and sold well, considering his age, to Mr. Gobb, for 130 guineas.

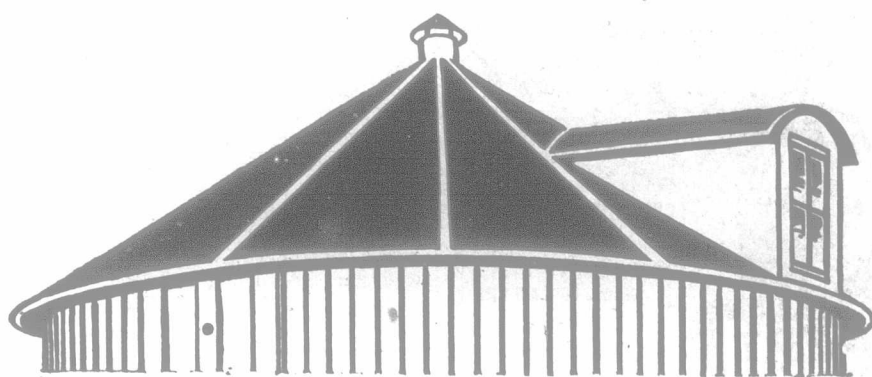
The 25 lots, several of which were old mares and very young foals, averaged just under £100 each.

C. W. Tindall, Wainfleet, Lincoln, has sold en bloc to the Edgcote Shorthorn Company, Banbury, almost the whole of his herd of Shorthorns, including cows with their calves, and numbering, altogether, twenty-six head, for £9,100. Among them were several Clippers, valued at £500 each. The foundation of the Clippers were bought direct by Tindall from the late Amos Cruickshank. All the bull calves from the Clippers remain with Tindall, two of them being of exceptional merit, and he has also retained one family of Violets, the original of which was bought direct from Cruickshank.

Almost everybody who is anybody in the agricultural or sporting or fashionable world in Great Britain now possess pedigreed stock. The aims and objects of the great English Live-stock and Agricultural Societies are not only to develop the breeds to the interests of which they are devoting time and money, but to encourage the crossing of their animals with the inferior stock of the country for the benefit of the latter. There are, at the moment, plenty of cross-breeds which are quite as salable as pure-breeds. There are many "small" men content to go on breeding cross-breeds, and are satisfied when they can produce an animal that will pay for itself and leave a profit over. But gradually the missionary-work of the pure-bred societies is telling an undeniable story. Even in far-off Shetland an experiment is about to be tried in the way of improving the breed of the native sheep. A commission which visited those islands some time ago to enquire into the matter, realized the necessity for taking some steps in this direction, as it was found that the sheep pastured on the hills had deteriorated a good deal, not only through the overcrowding of the holdings, but through in-breeding. The problem that had to be faced was how to improve the breed without spoiling the wool, which has long been famous for the fineness of its texture. After careful enquiry, it has been decided to try the experiment of crossing the Shetland breed with certain selected English breeds, and the result is being looked forward to with much interest. Shetland cattle, as well as ponies of the isle, are growing famous. The Shetland Cattle Herdbook Society has been formed to grade up the breed and secure for it the recognition it deserves. The chief outstanding feature of the breed is its small size. It is no bigger than the Irish Dexters and Kerries, and in many cases smaller, the height varying from 36 inches in the smallest, to 46 inches, or thereabouts. It is of sturdy build, robust looking, and short on the leg, and the cows have useful milking powers. A typical Shetland cow must be deep framed, level in the back, and fairly fine in the fore quarters, and the neck, while a full square, and deep shape of the udder, also forms a point of leading importance. The horns are of medium size, and point upwards, and in color the most prevalent and popular combination is black-and-white, somewhat similar to the coloring of the Holstein breed. Cows of the best class yield up to three gallons of milk a day, and steers, when fattened, attain dressed-carcass weights ranging up to six or seven cwt. Recognizing its value and potentialities as a breed for crofters and hill-farms, a herd of Shetland cattle has, I am told, been established by the Scottish Board of Agriculture at their stud farm near Inverness, which, no doubt, will lead to a further extension of the breed's influence on the northern parts of Scotland.

Gloucestershire is reviving its spotted pig, a quaintly-marked breed which has been languishing these past few years. James Peter, the steward to Lord Fitzhardinge, of Berkeley Castle, and Chair-

(Continued on next page.)



Whether your hay crop is heavy or light
YOU NEED A SILO

If you have a heavy or satisfactory hay crop and buy a silo and make silage, you can sell your hay and feed your cows silage and you will find that, in the first place, your cost for fodder will be 15 to 20 per cent. less than if you fed your cows hay; and in the second place, your milk flow will be a good deal larger.

If, however, you have a light hay crop but have silage to feed your cows, you won't have to buy any hay or sell some of your cows because you haven't enough feed, because you can feed them silage if you have a silo, and not only will they give a good deal more milk than they would on a hay ration, but you will find that they will come out in good deal better shape in the spring.

Another big advantage in raising and feeding silage is that you can keep more cows on the same number of acres, and derive a larger profit from them.

Furthermore, corn for silage is the surest and most dependable crop that the farmer can raise. Less affected by weather conditions than any other crop, it doesn't make much difference whether the weather is wet or dry when you come to harvest it.

The Ideal Green Feed Silo

is so well known and so well liked by Canadian dairymen that we do not feel it is necessary to say very much about it.

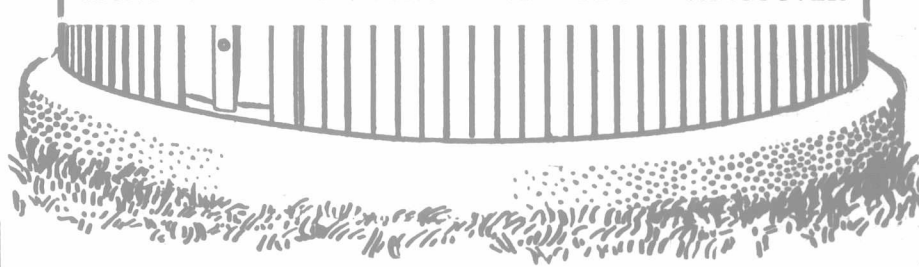
The fact that it is a product of the De Laval factory is in itself an assurance that the material and workmanship are high-grade in every particular, and if you will talk to any one in your neighborhood who has an Ideal Silo, or will look over the construction of some Ideal Silo put up by one of your neighbors, you will surely appreciate the excellence of its construction and the quality of the material from which it is built.

If you are still hesitating whether or not to purchase a silo this year, please keep in mind that if you wait much longer you may have a good deal of trouble in getting delivery in time, because we have had a great rush of silo orders this summer, and those who get their orders in late may have to wait.

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., Ltd.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.
B. H. BULL & SON :: :: **BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

Glenhurst Ayrshires ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants. **James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.**
Summerstown Stn., Glengarry

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.



RMS&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 Com-
pany; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to
PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
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 Mon-
treal 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.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

We have the champion Oxford flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 60 yearling ewes by imported rams.

Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM

The Oldest Oxford Downs Established Flock in America.

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

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

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Every man engaged in mixed farming should have a small flock of sheep. The Southdown is the ideal mutton breed, and is the hardest and most adaptable to conditions in this country. Write for circular and descriptions to

ROBT. McEWEN Byron, Ont.
Near London.

TAMWORTHS—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.

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.

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.

MAG CAMPBELL & SON, Northwood, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites

—Last fall and winter shows' champions, male and female, as well as many lesser winners, are now breeding in our herd; young stock, both sexes, any age. W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Yorkshires and Tamworths

A number of Tamworth boars and sows two months old and a few Yorkshire boars four months old. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. Martin & Sons, Corbyville, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

A choice lot of boars and sows from two to four months old. HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

man of the newly-formed Spotted Pig Society, was invited to address the members of the Gloucestershire Chamber of Agriculture on this topic, and he stated that the points of most importance in the breed were: Head, medium length and wide between the ears, nose wide and medium length, slightly dished; ears, rather long and drooping; shoulders, well-developed, but not projecting, and in line with ribs (must not show any coarseness); ribs, deep, well sprung; sides, very deep and presenting straight bottom line; belly and flank, full and thick; skin and coat, skin light or dark, must not show colored splotches otherwise than beneath the spots of the coat. The latter should be full and fairly thick, hair long and silky, but not curly, with an absence of mane bristles; color, white spots on black ground, or black spots on white ground, such spots to be of medium size. The pig was most prolific, said Mr. Peter, and gave a better return for feeding than any other breed, and was immensely popular among small holders.

Guernsey cattle are just now going out from Britain to the United States. F. S. Peer, the live-stock exporter, has made his first shipment of the season. One hundred and four head of cattle have left Southampton docks, the animals having been selected from the following herds: A. C. Harris, H. Fitzwalter Plumtre, Sir Joseph Tichborne, J. I. Smail, D. C. Haldeman, Sir E. A. Hambro, H. G. Devas, E. A. Fitzroy, Mrs. Jervoise, W. H. N. Goschen, F. Pratt Barlow, A. H. Wingfield, Mrs. Cookson, Berkley, and De Paravicini.

On the same boat, a small but select consignment of animals purchased by J. L. Hope, Florham Farms, Madison, New Jersey, were being sent to New York.


The Guernsey herd kept so long at Rothampton, in Surrey, and founded by the late Pierpont Morgan, has also been sold to America, the purchaser being W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa. This herd, which has been sold for a large figure, contains many well-known animals which have taken prizes at the leading agricultural shows in Britain, and it is confidentially anticipated that they will more than hold their own at the coming American State Fairs. In addition to the above, animals have been dispatched from Sir Everard Hambro's herd at Hayes. The bull, Hayes Cherub 2nd, was purchased by Marsh last year from this herd, and has never yet been beaten in America, being supreme champion at the Chicago Dairy Show last year.

George McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wisconsin, is taking back with him to the United States a shipment of stock. His Guernseys, twenty-five, include a yearling bull, which has won a first prize on the island, and some of the others are by Governor of the Chene. In sheep, McKerrow takes seventy-two head of Shropshires, from flocks of the Duke of Westminster's, T. A. Buttar's, Milne's, E. Nock's, C. W. Kellock's, Bibby's, R. E. Birch's, Brewin's, Bickley's, Pryce's, and Inge's. Amongst the sires represented are Mountford Sensation, Mountford Lucerna, Hardwicke Guardian, Bently Cavendish, Holker Type, Lord Liverpool, and Shrawardine Dream. There are also forty-three Oxford Downs. They are of the low-down, blocky, wide, well-woolled sheep type. Their breeders include Alice de Rothschild, James Horlick, R. W. Hobbs & Sons, J. T. Hobbs, A. Brassey, John White, Reading & Son, Penson, and Akerman.

One of the most important and interesting private transactions in the recent Royal Show at Shrewsbury was the sale of Captain Clive Behrens' red yearling Shorthorn bull, Swinton St. Clipper, for 750 guineas, to H. R. Hamkens, for exportation to Germany. By the prize bull Swinton Saint, and out of a Clipper cow by the Cruickshank-Butterfly bull, Band Sergeant, he combines the blood of two of the best Sittytton families, and should prove a valuable acquisition in his new country.

Professor Shaw is over in Britain buying all the milking Shorthorns he can lay his hands upon. He has instructions to get fifty dairy-bred bulls and he'll get them quite easily.

Cooper & Nephews have just got over the water a big showing of Welsh ponies, Hampshire Down sheep, Exmoors, Shropshires, Cotswolds, Gloucester Spot pigs, Berkshires, etc., too numerous to mention. G. T. BURROWS,
London, Eng.



The Roofing Question

SETTLE it once and for all. You don't want to have it coming up periodically—then why not decide on Galt Steel Shingles, and make a permanent job? The best service you can hope for from a roof of the ordinary, present-day wood shingles is from 10 to 15 years. Galt Steel Shingles will last a lifetime. Such a roof cannot burn, rust or decay, assuring permanent satisfaction and freedom from repairs. Write for literature and information on the roofing question. We will gladly furnish full particulars on request. 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.

CLEAN—No dust or flying ashes. Ash chutes guide all ashes into convenient pan.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

No ash shovelling necessary. See the McClary dealer or write for booklet.

Shropshires and Cotswolds I have now for sale 30 extra large well-covered shearling rams, 100 shearling ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my imported ewes. Will be pleased to book orders for delivery later of any kind wanted.
JOHN MILLER, R. R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONT. Claremont Station, C. P. R. 3 miles.
Pickering Station G. T. R. 7 miles. Greenburn Station C. N. R. 4 miles

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.

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.

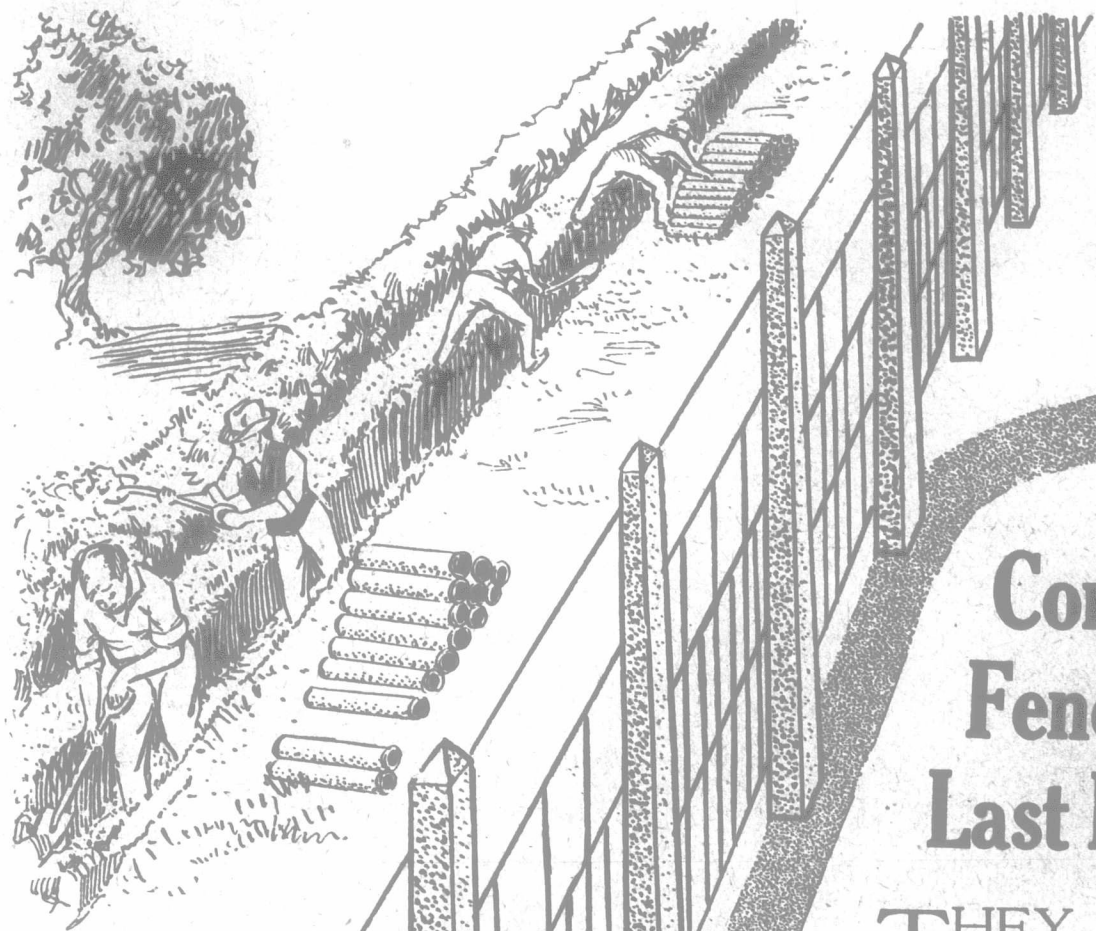
YORKSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS Yorkshire sows for sale, bred and ready to breed, choice lot of pigs nearly ready to wean; all from the choicest stock on both sides. 3 choice young bulls 10 to 12 months old; several heifers bred to my present stock bull Broadlands; all from splendid milking dams. One registered 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, Ont., L.-D. Phone.

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

Newcastle Tamworths, Shorthorns, and Clydesdales. For sale at once:—Two choice sows 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, Ont., L.-D. Phone.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Holsteins In Yorkshires we can supply either sex from a few weeks old up to breeding age, sired by our champion boar Eldon Duke (32228), and out of prize winning sows. Also richly-bred Holstein cattle of all ages. WM. MANNING & SONS, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO
Grasshill Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Berkshires From our prize-winning herd of large English Berkshires we have a particularly choice offering in young boars and sows, many of them now of breeding age. Order early and get a choice selection.
S. DOLSON & SON - Norval Station, Ont.



Concrete Fence Posts Last Forever

THEY never rot away in the ground. They stand the hardest knocks and never have to be replaced, for they are practically everlasting. They are easily and cheaply made, and are the most satisfactory of all fence posts.

Concrete Drain Tile Cannot Decay

Concrete drains do not decay and are cheaper, because they do not crumble and stop up drains, hence they need no digging up or relaying.

Let us send you this free book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." It shows you how to make concrete fence posts, and will save you many dollars when doing other building 'round the farm.

Farmers' Information Bureau
Canada Cement Company Limited
 562 Herald Building, Montreal



Ash
 at pan.

ve
 velling
 e the

33

extra large well-
 00 shearing ewes
 bs from my im-

P. R. 3 miles.
 N. R. 4 miles

big.
 ing
 kin
 the
 nce

SHIRES
 uddon Torredor,
 ivery guaranteed.
 Langford Station

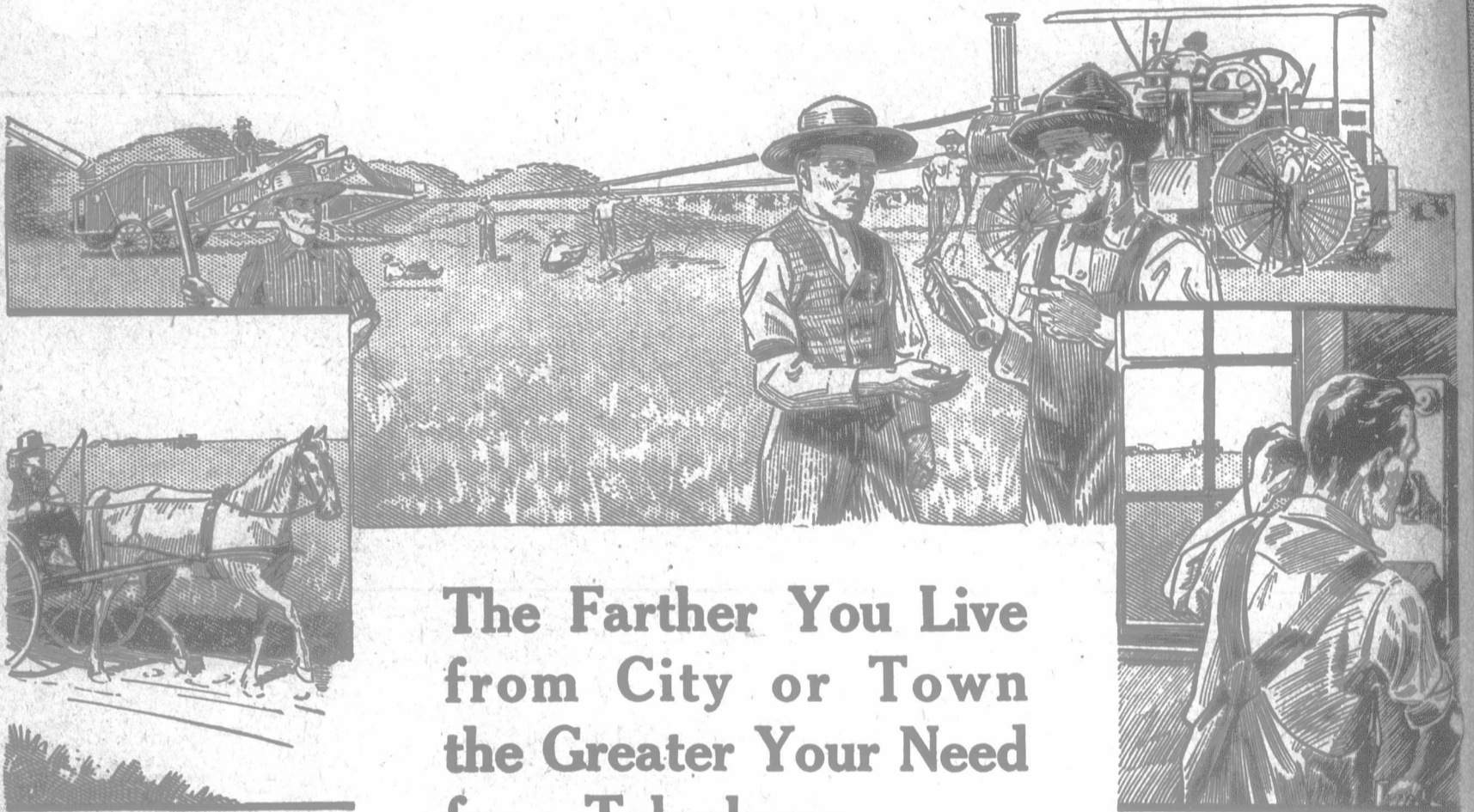
sows for sale,
 and some ready

OMAS, ONT.

Two choice sows
 for service; sows
 best stock on both
 stock bull Broad-
 and a 12-year-old
 t., L.-D. 'Phone.

orkshires we can
 ply either sex from
 w weeks old up to
 nning sows. Also
 LLE, ONTARIO

ish Berkshires we
 boars and sows,
 early and get a
 tation, Ont.



The Messenger of Yesterday

The Messenger of To-day

The Farther You Live from City or Town the Greater Your Need for a Telephone.

BUSINESS men in the city use the telephone to transact business with people in the same building. The Telephone is indispensable to business in the city.

Think what a help the telephone would be to you on the farm!

Think of the Time and Money a Telephone Would Save You When You Want to:

- replace a broken piece of machinery
- summon the doctor in case of illness
- summon the veterinary, when a valuable animal is suddenly taken ill
- call your neighbors, in case of fire or accident
- order goods from town
- talk to your neighbor with whom you "change work."

Think of the Drives You will be Saved in Busy Seasons and in Stormy Weather

You can keep in close touch with market prices. You will make bigger profits on everything you buy and sell.

A telephone is a business proposition. You need a telephone. So do your neighbors.

Build a Telephone Line.

You will find your neighbors interested. Talk to them about

it. Organize a company and build a telephone line for yourselves.

We Will Help You.

Our book, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," tells how other farmers have built telephone systems. In many cases they did the work themselves — put up the wires and installed the

instruments—with our assistance. This book tells how rural telephone companies have been organized in different parts of the country.

All equipment will be supplied by us, ready to put up. The most up-to-date telephone equipment made.

Send for This Free Book

It is probably the most complete work on the building of rural telephone lines that has ever been produced. Anyone can build a telephone line after reading this book. It is written in plain, simple

language and contains a great many illustrations. Fill in the coupon in the corner and mail it to us and we will send this book to you.

Northern
Electric
Company
Limited

504

Send one copy of your FREE book "How to build Rural Telephone Lines" to

Name

Post Office

Province L.F.A.

Northern Electric Company

LIMITED

MAKERS OF THE NATION'S TELEPHONES

MONTREAL
HALIFAX
TORONTO

WINNIPEG
REGINA
CALGARY

EDMONTON
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA