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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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RECEIVED LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 7, 1913. INTERNATIONAL INST.

No. 1089

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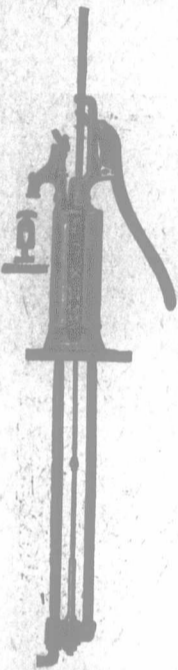
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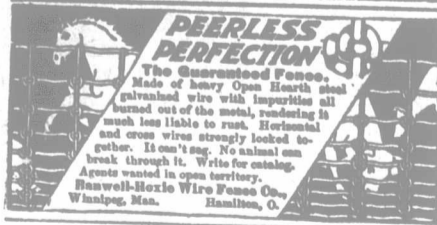
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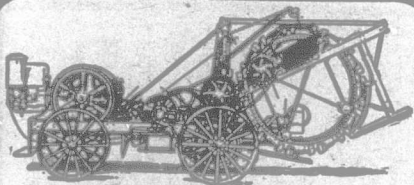
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VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 7, 1913.

No. 1089

EDITORIAL

Harvest is the best of the seasons on the farm.

A fairly good crop harvested in prime condition is often more profitable than a "bumper" crop partially lost through bad harvesting weather or lodging.

Are noxious weeds seeding along the road bordering on the farm? It is profitable to cut them. Clean fields and weed-infested roadways are not often found in the same locality.

What a difference there is in being well up with the work, driving it so to speak, than in having it do the driving! Work done in good season is usually accomplished at a great saving of labor.

If the corn has outgrown cultivation, it is not well to forget the root crops. Turnips and mangels grow just as rapidly, comparatively speaking, as does corn, as a result of the frequent stirring of the soil.

"What is Peter McArthur's real name?" we are often asked. Peter McArthur it is. He has no other. He is no fictitious character at all, but exactly what he represents himself to be. He is genuine all through.

There is a great deal of satisfaction in seeing the large loads fill first the end mows, then the drive floors, and often scaffolds as well right up to the peak of the roof. A full barn is a guarantee of plenty during the snows of winter.

Peter McArthur, in his weekly letter in this issue, says the hope of the future lies in the organization of co-operative societies for buying and selling. There are few districts in Canada, young as is our country, which could not be helped by co-operative effort. Help it along.

If co-operative societies can deal with each other so as to give the producer the highest price for his apples in Ontario, and save the consumer over eight dollars per barrel in Alberta, as Mr. McArthur points out in this issue, why not have more of them?

"Spotted" seems to describe crop conditions in Ontario this summer. In some counties, such as East Middlesex, the season is proving the most favorable in several years. In others the reverse is true. In certain of these, hay has turned out all but a complete failure. So it goes.

Will alfalfa roots block tile drains? If so, under what conditions is this most likely to occur? Does the depth of the tile make any appreciable difference? Will tile that do not convey a fairly continuous flow of water be likely to become obstructed? We have a tile-drained field under alfalfa and as yet have seen no evidence of obstruction. We have heard of many fields sown on tiled land and seldom with any report of trouble. Still, such reports have been heard of, and we are desirous in the public interest of getting at the facts. Has any reader ever had a tile drain blocked with alfalfa roots? If so, please write us about it. Do it now. Negative reports will be also in order—and doubly welcome.

The Road to Recognition.

"It cheers us as we read it to see how great a human life may be," observes Sir Wm. Robertson Nicoll, in reviewing a new biography of John Bright. As judged by many in his own day, and by popular modern standards John Bright, with his disregard for the honors and enrichments of office, might not be regarded as a marked success, but with unerring hand, history is according him his place of pre-eminence. The effective labor of his life in the interests of the people was immense, and one by one important measures and policies which he espoused, though perhaps unpopular for the time, have become realized in acceptable legislation. Each passing year bears added testimony to the real achievements of his career, which "position" as the mere amassing of money could never have earned for him. The latter, as a man's controlling life-purpose, relegates to oblivion as expressed editorially in "The Farmer's Advocate" last week. Lady Sackville West, whose coterie in unsavory litigation lately monopolized such a preponderance of space in the newspapers, may, for the moment, retain in her clutches the millions of Sir John Scott, but will she, any more than your common money grabbers in a small way, secure any right or title to the esteem or affections of humanity? To rivet home this practical lesson a few other citations might be given:

Count Cavour, in a very real sense the maker of modern Italy, though of a wealthy and noble lineage and destined for a military career, discerned in this environment a barrier to the true service of his country, and devoted himself to humbler life and cause of agriculture, out of which he re-appeared as a constructive statesman and leader of the people.

John Howard, the English philanthropist, who might have spent his days in luxurious, inherited ease, chose rather to devote his life and fortune to the amelioration of the horrible prison conditions of Europe, dying at last of fever contracted from a felon in Russia. But his unselfish devotion to suffering fellow men has given him imperishable renown, and the work of prison reform goes on still right in our own land.

Florence Nightingale, reared among the culture and refinements of a luxurious English home, relinquished its comforts to espouse in the Crimea, cold, suffering, hunger, gaping wounds, blood, death in its most terrible forms to assuage, as a nurse, the anguish of the wounded soldiers and mitigate the terrors of the war. The forerunner of organized modern-nursing history reverently lays its garlands upon her unselfish memory. Florence Nightingale or Lady Sackville West— which?

With all the opportunities of wealth and aristocratic surroundings before him, Lord Shaftsbury turned aside from the leisure and luxury of opulence to redeem the slums and the sodden lives of the toiling under-world of British cities and towns, initiating social reforms that swept on from the 19th into the 20th century. He grieved at the last "to leave a world in which so much misery was yet unrelieved." He died amid the admiration of the rich, and the benedictions of the poor. At his funeral millions of workers wept as they perhaps never did by the bier of any potentate before nor since.

With abilities and an iron will that might

have made him a king in any great commercial sphere, David Livingstone, that peerless son of Scotland, relinquished the loom to fling himself against the slave trade of the Dark Continent, and win Africa to Christianity. At his centenary not long ago, the whole world re-united to do homage to the imperial soul of the scarred hero of Africa.

It seems needless to multiply names, but think of Wm. Wilberforce, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Abraham Lincoln, men of transcendent abilities facing opposition, calumny and violence in the cause of human freedom in order that the shackles imposed by greed might be removed from millions of their fellow beings. Could any mere millionaire buy their honors to-day?

To many it may not be given to earn a place in the honor roll of earth's heroes or heroines alongside names like the foregoing, but they are only outstanding examples among a host that might be cited, who found that the true pathway to worth and recognition is not in the mere accumulation of wealth. A useful enough commodity as, means of exchange, money is to be kept in its subordinate place or its acquisition may not only fall to save from oblivion but carry the penalty of future odium. Whether in humble or high places the pathway to recognition and the affection of posterity is in useful and self-denying service.

Lengthening the Productive Period of Hay Fields.

It is not always the wisest thing to cut all the second growth clover on the farm unless winter feed promises to be very scarce. Some people wonder why clover does not form a larger portion of their second cutting of a seeding of red clover and timothy, mixed, after they have taken two cuttings the first year, or allowed the stock to pasture the second cutting down very closely. Common red clover is a biennial plant, and unless seed is produced to partially reseed the soil very little of it is likely to be present in the second year's harvest. Very close grazing is harder on it than cutting, as it literally eats it out by the roots. Fields have been noticed this season where no second crop was removed the first season, and a very considerable sprinkling of red clover remains. In some of these fields the clover formed about one-third of this year's stand, and this, where the land has been down two, three and even four and five years, but in no year has a second cutting been taken, and never since the seeding have the fields been closely grazed. One particular field has been down now five years, and has cut a good crop each year. This, the fifth crop, ran two tons of dry hay to the acre, and had just enough fine-quality clover in it to make it first-class palatable feed. It would seem from this that where land is to be left seeded down for a number of years it does not pay to cut second crops in any year, and too close grazing after the first crop is removed is likely to shorten future crops by killing out the timothy and clover, red top and blue grass taking its place. Of course, as a general thing, it is not good practice to leave fields seeded over long periods, but special conditions sometimes demand it, and a good stand for one crop each year for the number of years a field is down is much to be preferred to two fair stands in one year and partial failures thereafter. The hay crop must be given a chance as well as other crops.

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, agents. 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.
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13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Give the Farm Its Just Dues.

All those who have had practical experience know that the man on the farm does not go afield and pick up gold already coined for his use. Farming is work, but too many people, and among them some of those actually engaged in the occupation, seem to think it is the next thing to servile chains. It has been frequently said that life is what we make it, and nothing is truer than that farming is what the man engaged therein makes it. When one visits a district of fine farms, well equipped, the fields yellow with waving grain, or the barns creaking under their heavy loads, and the shady and abundant pastures thickly dotted with the best of live stock, some grazing peacefully in plenty, others satisfied and quietly reposing in their cool, green bed, chewing lazily at their quids, the natural supposition is that the owner could not be anything else but contented. It is a good thing for our country that a great many men so situated, and many others whose lot is not so rosy, believe in their business, and give agriculture the credit which it deserves, notwithstanding that work is connected therewith. Few things worth while are attained in any calling without strenuous, and very often long-continued effort. "Far-away fields are green," but the verdure soon fades when the person is compelled to travel over that same field six days a week for fifty-two weeks of the year, and to have his thoughts rivetted to it even on the fifty-two days which are set apart for higher things.

What is wrong with the farm? How is it that in some of the very best sections farmers will say, "Never be a farmer, but start early in life to prepare for other occupations."? Can a man who has lived all his life on the farm and who has had the practical experience from which to make his assertions, expect that the rising generation will do otherwise than act upon his suggestion, believing that experience has taught him that farming is a hard, drudging life, devoid of all pleasure, and from which only meagre returns are made? Who is to blame for the boys and girls within hearing of his dissatisfied voice

leaving agriculture for city occupations? This same man is very likely the loudest growler in the neighborhood about the scarcity of farm help, when he is at the same time driving his own and his neighbors' sons and daughters cityward. How men, who have started life's battles in their younger days with practically no means, can conscientiously face the public and denounce the old farm which has fed them and clothed them all these years, and which is now paid for and money in the bank or invested elsewhere besides, all of which has been made from it, is almost beyond comprehension. What other occupation could these men have picked from all the attractive callings which would have landed them at middle age in a position independent, and made it possible for them if they so desire to enjoy their remaining years in comparative idleness, knowing that their holdings will keep them comfortably. Many a boy and man, too, has left the farm for positions which looked attractive until tried, and wished himself back with the growing things. Farming is hard work, but what real work is not hard work? Remember that which has been kind to you. Count your living at what it would cost in the city, for what farmer does not live as well as his city cousin when he has first choice of the produce of the farm and gets it absolutely fresh? Think of the advantages you have over others not so favorably situated, and, for the sake of agriculture, for your own sake and the good of the boys and girls growing up in the neighborhood, give farming its just dues—hard work suitably rewarded where good judgment is used. If a good farm does not pay it is, in most cases, the fault of the operator, not the farm.

Will Alfalfa Kill Bindweed?

After wrestling for two seasons with bindweed, trying to kill it by cultivation, without complete success, one would naturally be ready for an easier and less expensive method. During the past year we have received by letter and by word of mouth, reports from farmers who have seeded alfalfa on land infested with bindweed, and were delighted on breaking the field to find the weed either exterminated or greatly reduced. Just the other day an extensive Elgin county farmer told us such an experience. He had sown alfalfa on two fields containing patches of the weed. On one field he secured a fine catch and upon his breaking this field several years later not a trace of bindweed was to be seen. On another field on a newly-purchased property, he got a poorer catch of alfalfa and here the bindweed was not wholly subdued.

Our own experience in this regard is also encouraging though we are not yet prepared to draw conclusions from it. In a field we seeded to alfalfa two years ago was a patch of the weed. The field has since been mown four times, but not broken, and casual examination discovers not a sign of the pest.

On top of that comes this striking testimony from Hoard's Dairyman:

"Our corn-alfalfa soil shows not a tenth part of the weeds that the same land did fifteen years ago before alfalfa was grown. Some of this land was infested with wild morning glory (bindweed). On that land alfalfa has been continuously, two rotations of three years each, and one of four years. Yet we cannot find a single sprig of the morning glory. It is so with other weeds. The repeated cutting of three crops a season seems to discourage these pests very greatly."

It seems strange that alfalfa, which is injured by many weeds and almost invariably vanquished by grass when seeded on a grassy field, should make such a successful fight against bindweed, but if it does, by all means let us use it. Alfalfa, like bindweed, has a very deep-ranging root system, and may partially exhaust the latter by competing successfully for moisture and plant food.

Alfalfa, being such a grand forage crop, and bindweed being such a stubborn and widely distributed pest, this subject takes on an importance of the first order. We are thinking of trying the plan next year on twelve acres cultivated last year in bare fallow and this year in corn.

We propose to fallow thoroughly again until July, and then sow the alfalfa after an opportune rain. By this means, we have obtained first class catches of alfalfa before, and have hopes not only of subduing the weed, but also restoring humus, and opening up a soil now inclined to run together as a result of excessive cultivation, dissipating the humus.

Meantime, for our own information, as well as for the information of the public, we should appreciate a few lines of candid report from anyone and everyone who has had experience with alfalfa on bindweed-infested land.

Longer Neck-yokes Needed.

Following our editorial "Farm Experience for Implement Manufacturers," in the issue of July 24th last, comes a letter from a York County, Ontario, correspondent, published in the farm department of this issue, calling the manufacturers' attention to another important part of nearly every farm machine or implement, the attached neck-yoke. This, our correspondent claims, and rightly he should, is very often altogether too short. Nearly every practical farmer has experienced difficulty in getting his team close enough together to snap up the breast straps of the harness, when hitching to some of his machines. The short neck-yokes are made to go with the short whiffletrees and short doubletrees. A lengthening is needed at both ends of the horses. It is often the case that horses which have done all the heavy work of the spring season and come through without a scratch or pimple on their shoulders, get sore necks and sore shoulders immediately after haying and harvesting starts. This, our correspondent believes is caused in part by the very short neck-yokes on the machines and implements. This is a matter worthy the attention of all manufacturers of farm implements and machinery.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

All seasons and all times of the day have their attractions for the student of nature, but is there any time more delightful than a summer's evening? As the slowly sinking sun sends its slanting rays into the woods, lighting up the undergrowth and the flowers of the forest floor with an unusual light, the calm, clear air echoes with the evening of the birds. From the deep woods comes the soft, sweet song of the hermit thrush, the whistled melody, full of minor notes, of the white-throated sparrow, and the soft call of the whip-poor-will. Mingled with these are the carol of the robin, the peculiar little ditty of the black-throated green warbler, the "whichety-whichety-which" of the Maryland yellow-throat, the rich, rolling warble of the rose-breasted grosbeak, and the notes of many other feathered musicians.

It is not unusual for one travelling through our woods to see a deer, that is, to see a brown flash and to catch a glimpse of the white tail as the animal bounds off through the thick growth, but it is rather more uncommon to see a deer before it sees or scents you. The other day, in the New Brunswick woods I had the pleasure of watching a fine doe while she was unconscious of my presence, I was standing perfectly still when she came along, browsing on the little bunches of grass which grow in the woods, and switching her short tail. I watched her for some time before she got down wind from me, when, catching my scent, she was off like a flash.

A little while ago, as I was returning from an eve-walk, a bird flew off a steep bank and vanished into the dusk. From the manner of its flight I was pretty sure that it was a shore bird of some kind, and probably a spotted sandpiper. Next day I flushed the bird again from the same spot, and after a short search located a nest of the spotted sandpiper. It was placed beneath a little raspberry bush, and was composed of dried grass. It contained four eggs of the characteristic shape (that is one end sharp-pointed) of the shore birds, and clay-colored; blotched with black in color.

The spotted sandpiper is probably the best known of all the shore birds, as it is a common breeder throughout Canada. It has a variety of names, being known as the "teeter snipe," "teeter-tail," "tip-up," "tilt-up," and "peet-weet." The first four names refer to its habit of continuously bobbing up and down, and the last name to the note it utters as it flies.

An insect which is very common just now in the vicinity of bodies of water is the shad fly. The shad flies are, in the adult stage, distinguished from other insects by their short antennae

(feelers), their extremely large front wings as compared with the very small hind wings and long slender filaments, two or three in number, at the end of the abdomen.

The early stages in the life of the shad flies are passed in the water, where they remain from two to three years. These larvae are active creatures, with long, strong legs, and they breathe by means of gills. They feed upon the low plant forms known as diatoms and green algae. They may be found on the under surface of stones or on muddy bottoms. The larva changes into a nymph, and after feeding for a while in this stage it floats at the surface of the water, the skin of the back opens and the winged insect flies away.

A peculiar feature in the life history of these insects is that there is a moult after the fly issues from the nymph stage. It leaves the water in what is called the sub-imago stage (imago being the term applied to a perfect insect), and it is the cast skins of this moult that we see hanging on fence rails, telegraph poles and other objects. The life of the adult is very short, being about three or four days. During this time they mate, lay their eggs and then die.

The larvae of the shad flies are a very important fish food, being largely eaten by bass, perch, catfish and numerous other fresh-water fishes. The adult flies are also eaten in large quantities by fishes.

The basswood trees are now in blossom, and they are a gathering place for insects of various kinds. Hither come the honey bees, wasps, flies and butterflies, to feed on the nectar which is held in the hollow sepals of the flower. In return for the feast of nectar, the insects bring about the pollination of the flowers. The stamens in the basswood are turned outward, so that the pollen from any flower is not deposited on the stigma of the same flower, but is carried by the insect visitors to another flower, where it comes in contact with the stigma.

The flowers of the basswood send out invitation to the insects in the form of a most delightful perfume, which is as attractive to our sense of smell as it evidently is to the insect.

Proper Co-operation.

By Peter McArthur.

Yesterday I got a letter that gave me a great deal of satisfaction, as it contained the first evidence I have seen that Canadians are becoming capable of self-government. Up to the present we have had the government of the people, by political parties for the interests that supply the campaign funds. Of course this has given us a stable form of government, though not of a kind that is recognized by historians or economists. Historians would regard such a government, as I have outlined, as a form of anarchy—and the history of the present age remains to be written. There is no knowing what the historians of the future may say when they come to sum up the forces that control the country. The popular impression is that under a constitutional monarchy we are enjoying a true democracy—a government of the people, for the people, by the people. It is well that this impression prevails for it is helping to educate the people to a proper ideal, but not until yesterday did I find any evidence that this ideal is being given a practical application. The letter I got shows that steps are being taken to conduct the business of the people, for the people, by the people. This is only another way of stating Lincoln's definition of government. The government of the people is most emphatically the business of the people. The terms are interchangeable.

As is entirely fitting, this letter was not received from anyone connected with government business. I doubt if the writer of this significant letter had any idea that he was helping to lay the foundations of a true democracy. He was merely attending to a simple matter of business in a direct and logical way. Here is a copy of the letter:

Jackville, Alberta, July 19th.

Dear Sir:

Sometime last fall or winter you mentioned that the farmers in your district had organized an association for the co-operative marketing of your fruit, of which you were secretary. Now, the farmers out West here have also been organizing, with the purpose of buying goods co-operatively. We have a branch of the United Farmers of Alberta here and have had some success in buying such articles as flour, salt and binder twine by the carload lot. Now we want to get a carload of apples next fall, and I thought your association would be a place where we could get a square deal. Kindly inform me if you could ship a carload of apples, and what varieties there would be a choice of. I suppose it is too early yet to quote prices definitely. Please hand this letter to the secretary of the Association if you no longer hold that office. I remain, yours truly,

W. L. SIMMONS.

Well, I am not the secretary, but I know where to find him. I shall take pleasure in handing

this letter to him, not because it will probably mean the sale of a carload of our apples, but because I am glad to be used as a go-between in an act that indicates the beginning of self-government. When people who want to buy organize so as to deal with people who want to sell, we are at the beginning of a new era in which capital will be a servant rather than the master, and in which the whole race of profit-takers will be wiped out. When people learn to deal with one another in that way, special privileges will be impossible and party government a tale that is told.

When we organized our Apple Growers' Association, I was not aware of any particular outburst of public spirit. We simply organized for the more or less selfish purpose of marketing our apples to the best advantage. We were just as eager as any private individual could be to get the best price going, and by being organized we hoped to get it. But there was no thought of getting to the consumer direct. We would simply have to do the best we could with the dealers, and get as much as we could for apples that might be retailed to the consumers of the West at three pounds for a quarter, or about \$18.00 a barrel. The best we could hope to do would be to take from two to three dollars a barrel for our apples, and let a lot of other people take profits on them before they reached the consumer. And now, behold, a group of consumers are offering to deal with us direct. It is quite true that we cannot hope to get any better price from them than we would get from the dealers, for these men are wide-awake buyers and they want the apples at our market price. But notice what will happen if we deal with them. If they give us the best market price of, say, \$3.00 a barrel f. o. b. Glencoe, for our apples, they can have these apples delivered at Jackville for about \$1.75 a barrel, making a total of \$4.75 a barrel, as against the present retail price of \$13.00 a barrel. There you have a saving of \$8.00 a barrel, and we are not wiping out the middlemen either. The secretaries of both our associations are being paid for their services as middlemen. We are simply putting an end to the burdensome waste of the present system of conducting business. And it is in this region of waste that all the trusts and mergers and Big Interests, that control political parties, have their existence. Instead of helping the work of distribution they are hampering it so that they may take profits at every step. But if the people learn to co-operate in buying and selling, it will not be long until they learn to co-operate in the manufacturing of all kinds of necessities. They will also help in the distribution of goods along co-operative lines, and when election time comes around they will probably reach a point where they will co-operate in putting in a useful government instead of fighting about it as we do now. At different times there have been letters in "The Farmer's Advocate" urging the formation of a new political party that would represent the farmers, but I cannot see that such a movement would do any good even if it were possible. But, as I see it, every advance along the lines of co-operation is a step towards better government, and the hope of the future lies in the organization of co-operative societies for both buying and selling, wherever possible. Competition is waste and monopoly is even greater waste, but co-operation means fair play and upright dealing, and a general lessening of burdens. While co-operative societies were one-sided, that is, while they were organized solely for the benefit of a few buyers or a few sellers, they were having no appreciable effect on the affairs of the country. But when the organized buyers deal

directly with the organized sellers, we get a demonstration of the proper and most economical distribution of commodities that cannot help being of the highest educative value. The basic idea of government is co-operation in conducting all the business of the country, but the aim of the party system is to divide the people so that a few may profit. I would really have to write a book to explain all the significance I find in this little incident, but the best I can do is to ask the meditative reader to consider the fact, that in the little co-operative deal in which I have the honor to have a finger, the producers will undoubtedly get the highest market price, and the consumers will get their apples for about one-half or perhaps one-third the price they would have to pay in the ordinary course of business. The waste that takes place between the producer and consumer in every department of life is probably about the same, and the result is a privileged class who can take unearned profits because they have capital. The beauty of co-operation is that in a great measure it takes the place of capital, and where it does not it still reduces it from the position of master to servant. Let the good work go on. Let the producers organize to produce and sell, and the consumers organize to buy. Then let them get together, and the first thing you know the plain people will be in control of the business and government of the country. Of course it will take time, but we have started in the right direction, and sometime things will work out right.

THE HORSE.

It is not too late yet to breed the mare. Better success often follows with breeding a little late than too early.

Good colts are a good advertisement for the stud. Bring them out and show the world what you have. It will pay.

Lose no time from this time forward in the preparation and training of the horses and colts for the show season now approaching.

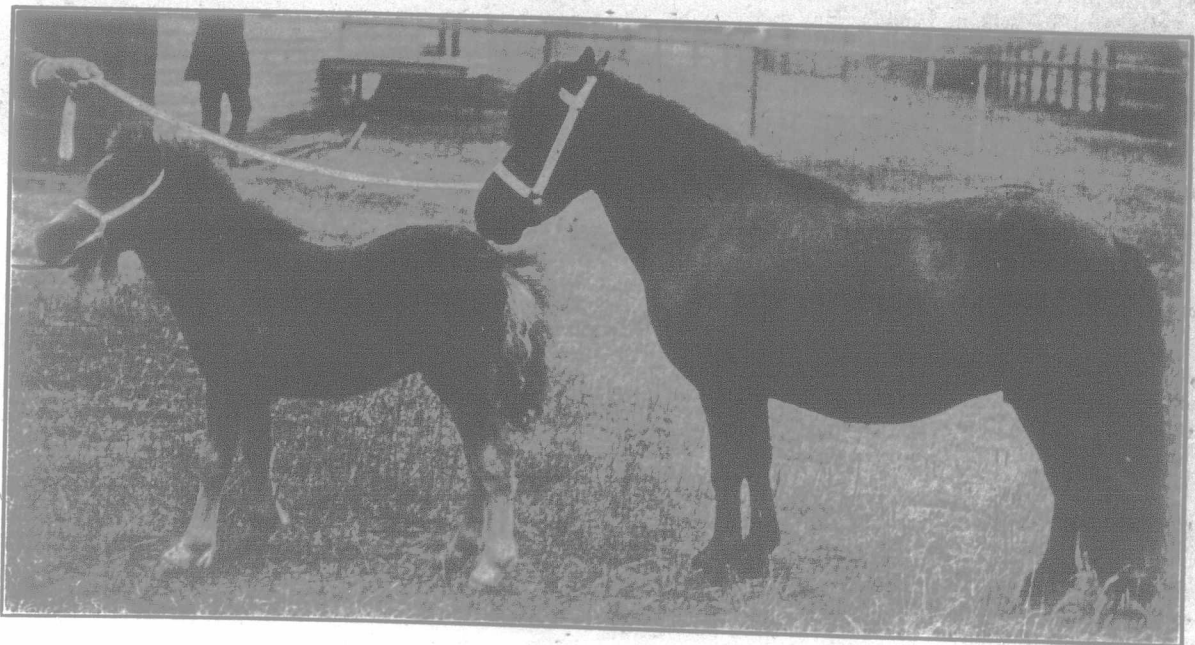
A subscriber draws attention to an error in the period of gestation of the mare as it appeared on page 1290 of our issue of July 24th. It should have read 340 days in place of 240 days.

Our Scottish letter this week points out that the big gelding is about the best advertisement for a heavy-draft breed of horses. Let us produce more of them.

After all there are only a few real toppers, and when a stallion of this class comes into a district, even though his service is held at a high figure, it will generally pay to breed to him.

Notwithstanding the fact that many people have been prophesying lower prices and a slow demand for horses during the coming year, the big stallion owners of Ontario report very successful seasons this year.

Take a look at the colt's feet. It is not wise to let the youngsters run all season without attention. While they are young their feet need attention as well as when they reach working age.



A Nice Pair.

Shetland pony mare and foal. First and champion at the Royal Show, Bristol, Eng.

Handling the Balker.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

One day, while passing along a country road, I overtook a team of horses with a load of lumber. They were well matched except in color, one was a fine gray while the other was black. The gray was true to draw when put in the team some weeks before; but the black horse was a confirmed balker, and when they came to the foot of a small hill the black, of course, refused to draw, and the gray followed his lead. At first the driver tried to start the horses by speaking in his usual tone of voice. The gray made an attempt to pull, but the load, though a reasonable one for a team, was yet beyond the strength of one horse, and he had to give up. As the driver's patience was ebbing fast his voice was rising, till at last, losing control of his temper, he fairly roared at the horses, but it was of no avail. Then the whip came into evidence and the poor gray came in for his share of the beating, although he did his best to start. The black horse stood in sullen silence, his ears laid back on his neck, making a great show of indifference, though at every stroke of the whip his flesh quivered. It was pitiful to watch the poor gray start at every stroke of lash, and strain with all his strength at the load. The whip came down like a knife on the flanks and sides of the gray, so great was the blind anger of the teamster that he made no distinction between the guilty and the innocent.

An eye-witness of the scene told me that he was acquainted with the man who trained the black horse when a colt. And it was on his first trainer that my friend laid the blame of the horse's present condition. When the horse, as a colt, was first driven in harness, he, of course, stopped at every strange object which appeared to his view. If left to himself the colt would cautiously approach the object, and, after smelling it, would pass on. But the trainer, not understanding his charge's thoughts, attempted to force him past. While his whole attention was riveted on the object, slash came the whip on his flank. The horse associated the pain with the object of its fear, instead of with a whip in the hands of the driver.

If the colt could think of two things at once it would reason things out afterwards, but since the slash of the whip is associated with the object, the colt attempts to get away from it as quickly as possible, and in time becomes a confirmed shier. Once when this horse was four years old he was too heavily loaded, and when he came to a rather steep hill the load was beyond his strength. The whip was freely applied, and this one load was the cause of spoiling not only the horse himself but also every horse afterward put in team with him, unless handled by a humane and experienced teamster.

This man became the cause of many horses shying by making certain nervous movements of the lines whenever he would see an object which the horse was at all likely to shy from. The horse took the signal, and immediately looked about him for some frightful object. Thus, after a time the horse would look for these signals from his driver. The driver was all unconscious of his effective spoiling of his horse.

Facts given by many experienced horsemen go to show that the best way of starting a balky horse is to direct his attention from the load and balking. This was proved in the case mentioned heretofore, for after an hour of futile whipping, shouting and swearing, the horses were exactly six feet further ahead of where they balked. Then an incident happened that had the effect of starting them. Two strange dogs came along, and immediately made the air ring with a chorus of yells and growls. During the course of the fight, the combatants rolled under the horses' feet. This served to take the horses' attention from the load, and, at the first word from the driver, they started up the hill.

There are innumerable methods of starting a balky horse—good, bad and indifferent, but one thing is certain, cruelty never pays. You can never conquer evil with evil. Kindness is more powerful than brute force with animals as well as with men.

Whipping or other abuse only makes a horse more angry and stubborn than before. Just as it would if someone would try and compel you, in that way, to do something which you were not disposed to do. It seems as if you might find among the following methods something to cure almost any case of balking.

A certain horseman suggests that if you suspect your horse of balking to pull him up with a sharp "whoa." Make him think you wanted him to stop at that particular time. Get out of your wagon and pretend to examine some part of the harness to assure him you wanted him to stop just then and there. Then climb in, give the reins a shake, start him with the word of command in your ordinary voice, and, nine cases out of ten, he will go without any more trouble.

Another method when the horse balks is to get out of the carriage, lift up his front foot, give the shoe a blow with a stone as if it was

the most interesting of entertainment. Then go back to your seat, and you will find that the interest he felt in your proceedings has driven all thoughts of balking out of his mind. Another good way is to provide yourself with a strap long enough to fasten to his right fore leg close to the body, and to be passed over his withers and brought down on the left side to lift up his foot and hold it close to his body. If this is done when he balks, the novelty of standing for half an hour on three legs will cause him to forget all else. After a while the sight of the strap will be enough to start him again.

Patience and kindness should always be used towards all animals. A quick-tempered or cruel man is not fit to have any creature in his power. Just consider how you would feel if compelled to work all your life for another's profit, receiving for it only what you eat, and cruel treatment. If a horse is too heavily laden when being trained to work, is he to be blamed for getting discouraged and even balky?

Cape Breton, N. S. JOHN H. MACDONALD.

LIVE STOCK.

Fitting Sheep for Show.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

The new beginner or amateur exhibitor is very likely to make some mistakes, in fact, we all make some. Possibly one of the most serious of these is in not starting what we call "fitting" soon enough. After spending twenty-two years in the business with reasonable success, I have come to the conclusion that as soon as the present year's shows are over it is time to start in for the next year. First, select from your flock the most typical of the breed, sheep that should finish as alike as peas, and not as is too often done, select the coarsest and largest ones which, when finished, lack quality, and only have size to commend them. Of course, I would prefer to get all the size possible, so long as quality was not sacrificed. Now, having selected the goods, give them the necessary foods and exercise to develop plenty of bone and muscle, and build up a strong, vigorous, and healthy animal, avoiding fattening foods until about three months before the commencement of the show circuit. Even then very little heating grain food is necessary if there is plenty or a variety of green foods, such as rape, vetches, alfalfa, cabbage, kale, etc., supplied for them. Very many good show animals are literally burned up with too strong feed by the over-anxious exhibitor, who perhaps did not start quite soon enough to get his stock into fine form without over-

country, but I am satisfied that the same money spent on importing fitted stuff would do Canadians vastly more good if it were spent on field stuff (bred if you like before being imported), besides it is much more creditable to win on sheep of your own breeding and fitting than on the experience of others for which we too often pay dearly.

Another mistake, or what looks to me as a mistake, that is too often made is shearing too early, or perhaps in some cases not shearing at all, but just blocking out as it is called. I think it is a mistake to have more than six months' wool on any sheep at the commencement of the exhibitions. While a lot of wool may deceive the eye of the amateur judge, that old dead fleece has no weight with the judge who knows his business. Indeed I think the tendency is to turn such sheep down and give the preference to sheep which handle fresher.

Now, as show time draws near it becomes necessary to put the finishing touches on with the shears, or perhaps with colors. I know men and women too, who claim this is wrong. I claim it is perfectly legitimate. You have just as good a right to put your sheep into the best appearance possible as a man has to shave, or a woman to curl or bang her hair. Personally, I prefer sheep shown clean and white, yet I like them to be slightly colored, so as to make the exhibit look uniform rather than to have them more or less mottled with dirt, etc. The wool trimmer can certainly improve their appearance.

Show sheep should be kept in during the very hot part of the day, and out of heavy rains, in order to have their wool in the best possible condition. After doing all this and putting your flock into first-class condition, you may go into the showing and get beaten. Perhaps not by your opponent's sheep, but perhaps by a judge who does not thoroughly understand his business. Sheep are perhaps the most difficult class of stock to judge, and a few days of a short course will not make competent sheep judges.

Middlesex Co., Ont. R. H. HARDING.

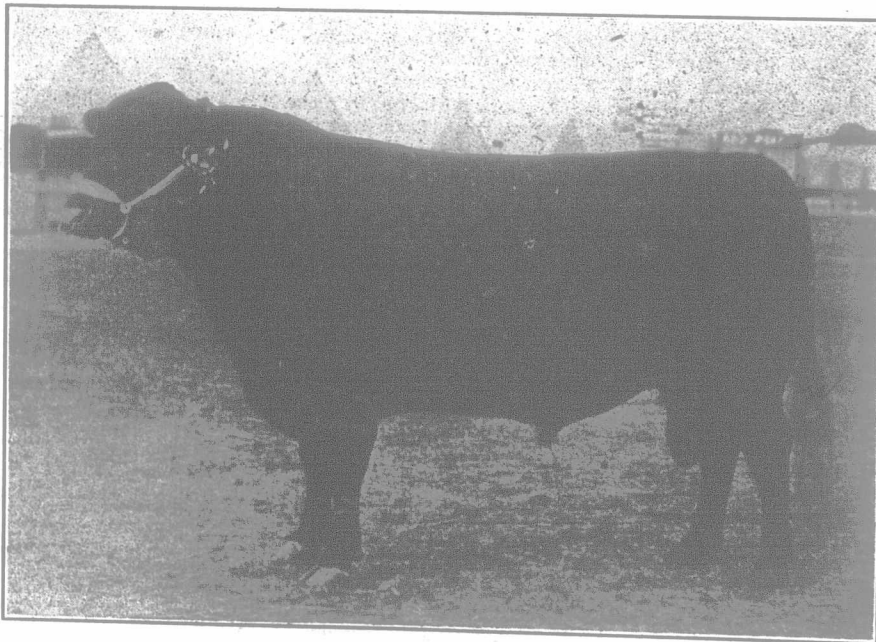
Our Scottish Letter.

While show reports in detail cannot possibly interest Canadian readers, a general impression of such an event as the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Paisley may prove useful. The balance of breeds is better preserved at this Scottish National Show than at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show. There in cattle sections the Shorthorn easily overshadows all other breeds—in fact the representatives of all the other breeds put together did not much more than equal the

total number of exhibits of Shorthorns. But at the Scottish Show the representation of all cattle breeds was much more evenly distributed, and seldom have all the breeds which find a home in the North been better represented. The overshadowing breed at a Highland and Agricultural Society's Show is the Clydesdale, and not for many years has a better show of these been presented in any show-yard.

Paisley, where the show was held, is the county capital of Renfrewshire. It is not nearly such an old burgh as the county town of Renfrew, situated on the banks of the Clyde, but in spite of being inland fully three miles, Paisley has far outstripped that ancient and royal burgh which gives one of his titles to the heir-apparent

to the British throne. He is Prince of Wales of course, but also Baron Renfrew and Earl of Carrick in the peerage of Scotland. Paisley was formerly famous as a weaving centre—and during the earlier half of the nineteenth century no Scotch bride was regarded as fully equipped until she was made the recipient of a Paisley shawl. When the glory of the weaving departed a greater glory arose upon the town. It became the centre of the thread trade, and the three great firms of Coats, Clark, and Kerr pretty well shared its wealth among them. The combination of the two first-named has led to an accumulation of wealth in Paisley, probably without a parallel in Scottish story. Two members of the Coats' family have recently died—one leaving a fortune of one and three-quarter millions sterling, and the other of one and a quarter millions sterling. This is typical of the whole connection, and the two families vie with each other in their efforts



Red Poll Bull.

Champion at the Royal Show, Bristol, 1913.

crowding them. This class of fitting can usually be detected by a harsh, rather dead feeling in the wool, and by the fat slipping or falling away from the back or topline, and forming rolls along the underline, due, no doubt, largely to overcrowding with concentrated foods and lack of exercise, which is a natural consequence, as the sheep, being so heavily fed, have no desire to rustle around, and the fat being put on altogether out of proportion to the amount of flesh or muscle, there is really nothing to hold the fat in proper position.

Another thing that is important is fitting home-bred stuff, and I believe it deserves more encouragement than our exhibitions are giving it. I would like to see a larger proportion of our prize money given to home-bred sheep. I wouldn't, for a minute, attempt to discourage importing. I don't think there is nearly enough stock imported from Great Britain to this

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to expend money for the benefit of Paisley. Many other industries flourish in this energetic burgh, and along with other marks of civilization it boasts a race course. The show which closed its gates a week ago, was held on this course, and the directors of the H. and A. S. may congratulate themselves on the goodness of Providence, which gave them four dry days on which to celebrate the event. The scene of the show is simply a great quagmire of moss, overlaid with a thin layer of town refuse, ashes, and such like. It was no difficult thing to pierce the upper crust and get down to the quaking morass, and had rain come down as it sometimes has done at a Highland show, in place of gross drawings amounting to £6,434, there might have been one of the greatest show disasters of our time. The enthusiasm of all classes was unbounded, and possibly there never has been a greater success in respect of stock and attendance than the Paisley Show of 1913.

The feature of the cattle section was the show of Ayrshires. Never before in the history of the Scottish National Society has there been seen within its gates such a splendid turn-out of the dairy breed. The Milk Record crusade has wrought a revolution in this department, and the Ayrshire of to-day is a vastly more valuable animal commercially than ever it was in the past. The dairy breed of this country are now bred as they never were before for dairy points, and the day of fancy show points divorced from utility has let us hope passed away, never more to return. The champion of the breed was happily bred in the county of Renfrew. He is registered as Howie's Sir Hugh, 9026, and was bred by one of the most popular gentlemen in the west country, Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Bart., Ardgowan, Inverkip, whose pedigree it may be interesting to relate can be traced in unbroken descent from King Robert II. of Scotland. Howie's Sir Hugh is a two-year-old, which has scarcely been beaten. His owner is James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock—a gentleman who knows the breed better than most. The reserve champion was the first prize cow in milk. Manswraes Nettie, 24590, bred and owned by one of the oldest breeders of Ayrshire cattle in the country, Robert Wilson, Manswraes, Bridge of Weir. This cow is five years old, and was, of course, female champion. The leading honors in the milk-record classes were taken by Archibald S. Black, Bogany, Rothesay. His winning cow was Midland Nellie IV., 21612.

The opening of classes for British Holstein cattle at this show marks a new departure. Ayrshire men do not fancy these animals, but they are formidable rivals to the native breed. Their great scale along with their big milk yield makes them very profitable. One difficulty connected with this breed is to maintain milk at the minimum standard required, viz., three per cent. butter fat. Dairy farmers who keep Holsteins in a measure get over this by keeping a few Jerseys in the herd. Thus they secure a maximum milk yield with good quality. Some would like to introduce fresh blood into the Holstein herds—but this cannot be done under the legislation of 1896, and on the whole it is well that such should be because the native home of the herd in Holland is seldom altogether free of foot and mouth disease. We are not taking any risks with that disease in this country. A little of it goes a very long way.

In the Shorthorn classes at the Highland supreme honors went to the two champions at the Royal, Mr. Campbell's bull, Woodend Stamp 113755, and His Majesty the King's heifer, Windsor Belle, but the judges at Paisley preferred the heifer to the bull for the championship of the breed. It is noteworthy that quite a number of the best Shorthorns at the Royal, the Highland, and the Royal Northern, which was held this week at Aberdeen, are of the same tribe as the King's heifer. Her dam, Zoe IX., belongs to a race in the hands of Messrs. Law, who hold several farms in the vicinity of Forres. They won the group prize at Aberdeen on Thursday, and had leading honors with Sanquhar Eclipse, and Sanquhar Dreadnought, a pair of fine bulls.

In Aberdeen Angus world things are looking up and there is fair prospect of a good export trade. The champion herd as determined by results at the Highland is meantime J. Ernest Kerr's at Harviestoun, Dollar, but the champion bull at the Highland was Viscount Allendale's Elmhore 29122, from the north of England. He has been sold for exportation to the Argentine. The breed champion as amongst the Shorthorns was Ernest Kerr's cow, Pride of Silesia, which won in her class, and thus duplicated the performance of her sire, Elect of Ballindalloch, which a few years ago cleared everything at the Highland, and was pronounced by good judges the best bull of the breed seen for many a day.

The two older breeds, the Galloways and the Highlanders, were out in force. The former hold their own not so badly at all—but the latter have possibly fallen on evil days. They are now to a very large extent bred by breeders at

the extremes of the social scale—lairds and wealthy patrons who own parks and domains which these noble cattle adorn—and the poorer Highland crofter who wrestles nobly to make a living out of his barren rocks. Galloways have a stronger commercial value. When crossed with a white Shorthorn bull the Galloway cow produces the blue-grey, perhaps the most valuable commercial animal to be found in the country. So long as there is a commercial market for a breed it flourishes—and this is the case with the Galloway. It has a vogue all its own in the south-west of Scotland and in Cumberland. The great market for blue-greys is Carlisle, where first-class commercial cattle can always be bought. It has also a vogue in the north-west of Ireland, where in county Donegal capital results are got from the Galloway. The breed found its champion at Paisley in Roland Graham's Black Prince 11622, a four-year-old bred in Wiltshire by H. C. Stephens, Oholderton, who finds the breed well adapted to that region. This is a remarkably fine bull, and not many better have ever appeared in the breed. He has had a great show record, and his lucky owner, Robert Graham, Auchengassel, Castle Douglas, deserves praise for the way the bull is handled. A fine cow was shown from Sir Robert Buchanan-Jardine's herd at Castlemilk. She is named Alisa of Castlemilk, and was first in her class as well as reserve for breed championship. The Galloway men have instituted a supreme trophy, called the Dr. Gillespie Memorial Challenge Trophy, to commemorate the services of their first secretary, the late well-known Minister of Agriculture. This trophy was also secured by Black Prince, and the group prize went to Mr. Graham, the reserve in that case being Mr. Fox-Brockbank, Kirksanton, in Cumberland, one of the pluckiest exhibitors south of the Solway.

The display of Clydesdales was one of the finest ever seen in a Scottish show-yard, the greatest class being that of two-year-old colts. The writer has been at 35 shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society in unbroken succession, and does not remember hearing such a unanimous chorus of praise for any class as was bestowed on this lot of two-year-old colts. The first of the class, Baron's Seal 17097, was awarded champion honors as the best stallion. He and the third, fourth, and sixth were all got by

home-bred three-year-old mare, Harviestoun Phyllis. She won the Cawdor Cup, and it is worth noting that her own brother, Scotland Yet 14893, and their dam, the great mare Chester Princess 16371, all won the same trophy. This shows that champions breed champions, and there is similarity of type in the Clydesdale breed. The reserve champion was the first-prize two-year-old filly, Dunure Chosen, own sister to Dunure Footprint, and the first mare with foal at foot was the unbeaten Myrene, by Baron of Buchlyvie. The first yearling filly was Lady Betty, by Apukwa, the best breeding horse among the sons of Hiawatha.

A notable horse was the champion gelding, Satisfaction, a grey three-year-old, got by Scotland's Sentinel, out of a mare by Baron's Pride, granddam by MacGregor, and great-granddam a roan Shire mare which was imported into Scotland many years ago. Many a good animal has been descended from that mare through their crosses. We mean to try and make more of our Clydesdale geldings. They are our best advertisement, and when men see horses like Satisfaction they understand the value of the Clydesdale for grading up native stock.

The general agricultural outlook here leaves little to be desired. The crop which gives least promise is oats, and we have misgivings as to how it may pan out. The crop of lambs is short, and consequently they are selling very dear. We heard of one case in which the lambing results, as now revealed, are eight lambs to the score of ewes. No doubt this is exceptional, but the average yield is low. The hay crop has generally been well secured. We have had about a fortnight of good drying weather, and in the Lothians the crop has been lifted in excellent condition.

SCOTLAND YET.

THE FARM.

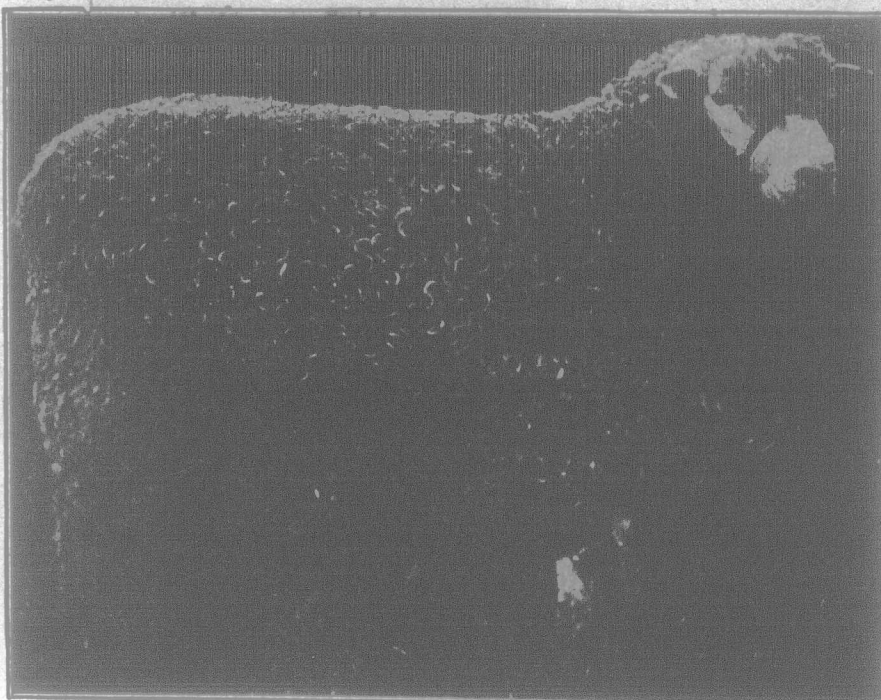
Killing Thistles in the Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From time to time articles appear in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," letters written by farmers and discussing different lines of farming. I read these with interest—the handling of manure, crop rotation, and other subjects of importance.

Last summer, after I cut a field of oats, which was entirely overrun with thistles and grass, I ploughed it about four inches deep, harrowed it and rolled it. Late in the fall the field came up with almost a sod of thistles both from seed and the roots. This spring I put on a good dressing of manure, which was piled up in a shed and also kept from heating. I used sawdust for an absorbent, having cement floors throughout, so that the manure was just as good as the day it was wheeled out of the stables. I ploughed the manure in about five inches deep and then harrowed thoroughly, marked the field and planted it to corn in the squares.

In a few days the thistles and other small weeds made a good showing, and just as the corn was coming up I harrowed with a regular corn harrow or weeder. The weather was hot and this killed all the small weeds, but left the thistles. After a few days I took the cultivator, which has a pair of steel knives running in the ground behind. These knives cut out all the grass and thistles, and in another week they made their appearance again, and I cross cultivated again. The thistles have come up several times since, but were always cut off about two inches below the surface. Since I last cultivated the field I see no signs of the thistles, the field being as clean as one could make it with the cultivator. There are several thistles left growing in the hill with the corn, which will be cut out with the hoe. With the extra cultivating and the coat of good manure, I have one of the best fields of corn that ever grew on the farm, and I believe also that the thistle roots are drawing a moisture which is helping the corn to grow as I have noticed the soil wet at the end of a large thistle root where it was severed with the knife. I have three other fields



Lincoln Shearling Ram.

Champion at the Royal, Bristol, Eng.

the famous Baron's Pride. The second was the lovely big horse, Dunure Stephen, by the famed Baron of Buchlyvie, the fifth, the handsome big solid colt, Rising Tide 17454, by Auchensflower, and the seventh, Ivanhoe of Brunstane 17310, a son of Diana Prince 13440, a horse which promises well as a sire. A very fine horse is Dunure Footprint 15203, a five-year-old, which won in the aged stallion class, and was a hot favorite for champion honors with the ringside. This horse's dam, Dunure Ideal 21283, has this season been unbeaten as a yield mare. She is one of the truest Clydesdales exhibited, and has been a wonderful breeder to Baron of Buchlyvie. She has had five foals by him in succession, and all but one of them has been a first-prize winner in the strongest company. Baronet of Ballindalloch 17107 was the first-prize three-year-old, and a very fine yearling colt, named Phillipine, got by Bonnie Buchlyvie, was first, both at the Royal and the Highland. He is the property of Robert Brydon, Seaham Harbour.

In the female classes champion honors went to the Harviestoun stud of J. Ernest Kerr for his

of corn which were cultivated in turn with the above-mentioned field. One is on alfalfa sod, another on an old pasture sod, but the field I summer fallowed is going to be by far the heaviest crop, and the other fields got the same application of manure as I used a spreader.

The hay crop in Lanark county was the shortest for seven years, a great many farmers having only half a crop and some not that much. Only two rains have fallen since March to help the crop to any extent. The oat crop is also very light. Wheat and barley are up to the average, and corn in general looks well and promises to be a bumper crop, but on high land it is also suffering from the drouth. Grasshoppers have been quite destructive in some sections where the land is sandy. Caterpillars also got in their work in June. A great many of the maple trees were stripped as bare as they are in winter, but have since leafed out. The apple crop in many places is a failure, as the caterpillars overrun the orchards.

Berries were also a failure and the farmers have had to buy all their small fruit at high prices. Early potatoes are up to the average, but the fields planted in June are nearly a total failure where the ground is high. Lower land is making a better showing. A lot of extra cattle are being disposed of as fodder will be scarce. Farmers think it better to sell than risk wintering them at the price which they expect to have to pay for hay.

Lanark Co., Ont.

J.E.M.

Implement Neck-Yokes Too Short.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

I was pleased to read your editorial in your last issue on the short eveners and singletrees that the manufacturers put out with their implements, also Peter McArthur's remarks on the round-headed bolts. I think every farmer has reason to complain about the same. I have found the easiest way to remove a nut that will not tighten is to simply take a sharp cold chisel and cut down one side of the nut, which can be done without injuring the bolt, and then put on a new nut or a new nut and bolt if required. I think you left out the most important thing of all when you failed to mention the short neck-yokes that accompany the implements, especially the seeding implements. Up to three years ago I was troubled every spring with sore shoulders on my horses, and everybody knows how hard it is to cure sore shoulders and still work the horse, and I came to the conclusion that the short neck-yokes were causing the trouble. So I had all of my implement tongues ironed off similar to wagon neck-yokes, and I have not been troubled with sore shoulders on my horses since. I think the manufacturers should make their neck-yokes longer, as the horses now-a-days used for farm work are larger than the horses used a generation ago and require longer neck-yokes, but they are still the same length as twenty years ago.

York Co., Ont.

H. M. ROLPH.

No Consideration.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

Now that the vacation season has arrived, the number of motor cars has been multiplied upon our country roads, and what selfish specimens many of these drivers prove to be. Perhaps at home they are sane enough and mindful of others' rights and safety, but let them ride through a farming community where they are unknown and too often their courtesy is shed from them like an old garment, speed limit and road courtesy all unheeded. Only a few days ago we saw a buggy with three occupants turned "topsy turvey" into a ditch, not because of a nervous driver on the reins nor of an unmanageable horse, but simply because of a car driver the sole occupant of the auto showing utter disregard for others, keeping to the middle of the road where not sufficient room was left, consequently the ditch was the only place the horse could take or be run over. Nor did this driver even slacken speed although he saw he had brought trouble and suffering to others; without one offer of aid he touched up the car to escape a challenge. For such selfish acts as these are car drivers viewed with more or less contempt by the farming community.

Lambton Co., Ont.

"ELSPETH WILSON."

Two stalks of timothy were recently received at this office from a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," C. H. Wilson, Richmond Co., Quebec, which clearly prove that hay does well in some sections of that Province. Each stalk measured nearly seventy inches in length, and was of much finer quality than is usually the case when the crop reaches such great height.

Killing Quack Grass.

The Agriculturist of the Minnesota University Farm says of the eradication of quack grass:

"Where a field is badly infested with quack grass it should be plowed from five to eight inches deep as soon as the hay or grain crop is removed, preferably early in August. All portions of the grass must be turned under. Within a few days the plow should be followed by a disk harrow, with the disks set straight the first time over to avoid turning any of the sod. The disking should be repeated once or twice a week for six or eight weeks, and occasionally after that until freezing weather.

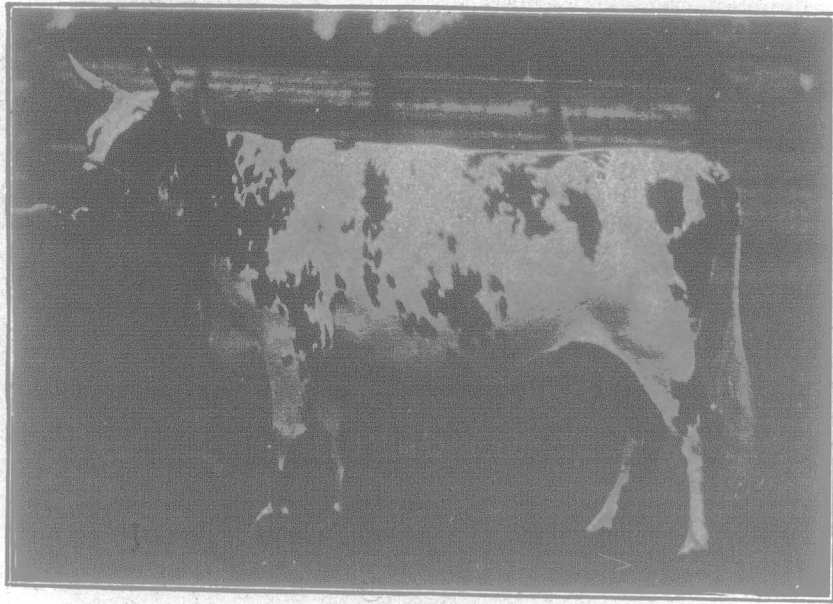
"The following spring cultivation should begin early, and be practiced every week or ten days until the middle of May, when the field may be planted to silage or fodder corn. Thorough cultivation of the corn should complete the eradication under favorable climatic conditions.

"Short crop rotations are useful in keeping quack grass under control and when arranged so as to provide an opportunity to attack the quack grass at the right time, they will permit eradication of the weed without losing the use of the land."

season. A small feed night and morning with a little chopped grain sprinkled over it will aid greatly in keeping up the milk flow, and factories and other buyers of milk will not be complaining that the cans which were brim full a month or so ago are only half filled now. It is an important factor in the marketing of milk from a large herd of cows that the supply is fairly constant from week to week and month to month. Dealers like to have a reasonable idea of the quantity to expect from each patron, and for this reason as well as for the increased profit from higher economic production, it pays to feed in summer.

If silage is not available and a soiling crop of oats and peas has been sown, the dairyman is in a good position to feed his cows well. An alfalfa plot is also valuable for this kind of feeding. Corn is coming on fast, and, if no other feed is on hand, a little of this, while it may be a trifle young and soft, will help greatly. It very often pays better to turn the cattle on the second crop of hay rather than to cut it, especially when plenty of feed is assured for the winter, and the old pasture has become badly parched. Where two or more fields of this crop are available, the cattle may advantageously be moved back and

forth from one to the other, also spending a part of the time on the old pasture. In this way none of the fields are eaten down too closely, and the grass on all is allowed to keep growing and fresh, and will produce much more feed than would be the case if one of the fields was grazed bare before turning into another. It is well to let the grass get a good start after the hay is removed before turning on it. If this is not done, very little feed will be produced by the field. If the milk yield of the herd is diminishing, look to the feed end of the business at once. The dairyman cannot afford to let the cows fall off in production about one-half, as so often occurs in poorly managed herds at this season. With the best of care, hot weather, flies



Miss Moffat.

First prize Ayrshire cow at the Royal Show in England.

THE DAIRY.

Average Yields.

A common question round the factory receiving platform is, "how are the cows doing." What a volume of thought that suggests! If they are doing well is it because of good feed and careful attention, or may it be despite the feed and care they deserve, but do not get? Leaving aside the question of weather, breed, heredity and persistency of flow of milk, is it possible to account for the remarkable differences in yield that are to be found? For instance, the dairy division at Ottawa found in one locality 100 cows that gave 3,000 lbs. of fat last month, but 100 cows close by in the same county gave only 2,500 lbs. of fat. Another lot of 100 cows in a nearby county gave only 2,200 lbs.

Is the ordinary factory-patron's herd keyed up to the pitch of creditable performance, or is it just jogging along in the old rut of "average yields?" Suppose the patron ascertains his herd is doing "about as well" as his neighbor's, does it not seem a great pity that his ambition should end there?

Average cows can do vastly better if their owners train them, and train themselves for better results. If each lot of 100 cows in the Dominion gave an additional 500 pounds of fat per month, would that not make a startling difference in the amount of the patron's cheque? Cow testing has helped many communities to far larger banking business, because it shows that scores of cows and average herds can be made to produce far more than they do at present. Make each cow pay a good profit. C. F. W.

Feed the Cows to Fill the Pails.

In many sections pastures are now becoming quite short and dry, and in order to maintain a good flow of milk it is necessary that some succulent feed and, in many cases, some concentrates as well be supplied to the dairy cows. No cow will give the maximum amount of milk which she is capable of giving during a lactation period if she is compelled to subsist on pastures eaten bare for two or three months of the best part of her period in milk. The man who has some well-preserved silage left over from last winter may use it to good advantage during this

and failing pastures are bound to have an effect upon the daily yield; but when plenty of green feed is supplied and a small portion of concentrates given (very often it is not necessary or advisable to feed much grain) yields may be fairly well maintained, and greater annual profits result for the cow owner and more satisfaction to the man who gets the milk, whether it goes to the cheese factory, creamery, powder factory, milk condenser, or is disposed of for city or town use. No matter how the product is marketed, it pays to keep every cow in the herd producing all the milk that she is capable of doing economically. Summer feeding has been tried, and proven to be one of the most profitable undertakings connected with dairying in this country. Those who have tried it believe in it; those who have never practiced feeding at this season should do it now. On not many pasture fields is the grass so abundant as to supply the cattle with all the feed they will take. Pastures need supplementing to fill the pails and cans with milk. Give summer feeding a trial.

HORTICULTURE.

Apple scab is reported as very prevalent in many districts in Ontario this year. Some of our best sections and most thoroughly sprayed trees are carrying much fruit affected by the fungus.

A United States orchard expert says of orchard drainage:

"There are two types of drainage that must be kept in mind in locating and planting an orchard: air drainage, and soil drainage. The spot selected should be high, for cold air seeks the lower levels, and frosts come first in 'pockets' and low-lying belts. If a valley or coulee is chosen, it should have a wide opening at its lower end. A rolling site, somewhat elevated, will usually afford good air drainage.

"The soil drainage will generally be good in a high, rolling exposure. Fruit trees can't stand wet feet. Perfect soil drainage must be provided, if it is not already present. Tile or open drains may be called into use. If tile is used it should lie in the middle between the rows, to effect even drainage and to prevent as far as possible the filling of the drain with roots."

Raising Potatoes in New Brunswick.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

Having seen very few articles in "The Farmer's Advocate" recently regarding potato growing, I venture to write of my own method of culture. The growing demand for potatoes, both fall and spring, is causing many farmers here to engage largely in the industry. Some years the price ranges from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel in the spring. Last spring the buyers started in paying 60 cents and gradually raised to \$1.75 per barrel. In the fall they usually sell for from 90 cents to \$1.25 per barrel right out of the field, but \$1.00 and up is considered a paying price when hauled from the field direct, as there is no loss from shrinkage or other causes as there is if kept until the spring.

My method of raising potatoes is as follows: I take a dry, gravelly field, plow as soon as possible after haying, using a skimmer on the plow and plowing about five inches deep. The skimmer takes off the margin of each furrow as it is turned, and thus prevents the grass from growing up between the furrows, which is sure to be the case if the skimmer is not used. The following spring, if I wish to use manure or I should say have it to spare, I spread it on quite heavily, and then put on the disc harrows and go over the field three or four times or enough to make the soil a good mulch, supposing I have to harrow it five or six times, for it pays to have it well worked up. Then I furrow out, having the rows about three feet apart and about three or four inches deep. I then apply a good commercial fertilizer at the rate of one barrel to one barrel of cut seed. If I have not top-dressed with manure I apply a little more fertilizer, always sowing it along in the drill, dropping potatoes at the same time with the planter.

As soon as the plants begin to break the ground I apply more superphosphate at the rate of six hundred pounds to the acre, shaking it onto the young plants and a man following with the horse-hoe covering them up. I keep them under ground as long as I can, but when they get too large to cover I use the cultivator and horse-hoe twice each week, keeping the soil about the plants as fresh as possible until the tops get too large to work among. The rust ruins many potato yields each year, but to avoid it I plant about the 20th of May, and by forcing the growth as much as possible I am troubled very little with rust or, at least, until the growth is done. I used to spray with Bordeaux as a preventive, but did not think it would pay me for the little damage it had ever done. Bordeaux will certainly keep off the rust, and any low, damp fields which are more likely to suffer from the disease it would pay well to use it. For the potato beetle I use Paris green, generally mix it with land plaster or ashes and apply with a shaker when the vines are wet. This is a slow job on large fields, so I usually have to spray in the old way, too, or, at least, a part of my fields. A good way is to apply the plaster or ashes when the plants are small, and when the old hard-shelled beetles first appear. If done that way and the old ones killed one is not much troubled with the pest, and generally one application by spraying is sufficient. However, I don't let the beetles injure the plants even if I have to spray two or three times, for I know by experience that it deducts from the yield in the fall.

Digging is a hustling job, as one generally has a number of pickers and, of course, wants to get all done that he possibly can. The man who operates the digger generally keeps the pickers hustling. If he keeps shaking out plenty of large smooth potatoes, the tired, back-aching pickers will seemingly catch the enthusiasm of the owner and pick like wild fire, especially when they turn out from eighty-five to one hundred barrels per acre. If, however, the crop is more than half rotten, as it sometimes happens, I don't "swear off" on potato raising, for even then I have a little profit and my land is much richer than before, and I try to hear in mind that any crop is liable to fail. However, I am generally rewarded with a heavy yield of sound potatoes on my land, and the profit received is always correspondingly large. There is money in potatoes.

York Co., N. B. A FARMER.

As soon as the fields are cleared, those intended for cereal crops next season would be the better of light cultivation to start the weeds and retain moisture. Both are important factors in successful agriculture. Weeds must die or crops are sure to suffer, and moisture is always a limiting factor in production.

"Here massa," said the coon as he picked up a skunk, "here's the fellow what stole your onions. Smell his breath."

Fruit Crop Report.

The fruit crop report of the Dominion Department of Agriculture states that there has been a serious falling off in prospects for apples in nearly all growing sections since the early part of June. The full effects of the early spring frosts, the adverse weather at blossoming time and the rather serious development of scab and other fungous diseases, have all resulted in what is known as a heavy "June drop."

Crop reports received to date from the different associations in Ontario, point to the same conclusion. In almost every case the apple prospects are given as poorer than a month ago, due to the causes given below. The fruit in uncared-for orchards is generally reported as an entire failure. Scab is the most disturbing feature, and some reports estimate that 30-50 per cent. of the crop according to variety will be culled from scabbing. As noted in a previous report, the Nova Scotia crop will be seriously lowered in grade, and possibly curtailed in quantity as a result of scab.

Quebec suffered seriously from the early frosts. Ontario districts have all shown a serious decline particularly in winter varieties. British Columbia maintains a fair average for winter apples, but not equal to last year's. In New Brunswick the crop of fall and winter apples is decidedly light, and Prince Edward Island will have only a medium crop, the output being early apples. On the whole, therefore, the Canadian apple crop will not be abundant.

The raspberry crop throughout the Province has been greatly reduced by the continued dry weather. The St. Catharines district reports only 35 per cent. of a crop.

A summary of the last reports sent in shows a much lighter crop of apples than in 1912.

A report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture states briefly that the present apple crop of the country is estimated at one-third of that of last year.

Reports of all apple growing countries in Europe indicate short apple crops.

P. W. HODGETTS.

POULTRY.

It generally pays best to market the poultry while it is young. Prices are higher and the cost of production is less.

A few good layers are far more profitable than a large flock of poor layers. Determine which are the profitable birds in the flock and weed out the others.

These are the days when the production of the infertile egg is a boon to the egg business. If the male birds have not been removed from the laying flock lose no time in attending to them.

Sell Only the Good Eggs.

"Say, there is a nest with seventeen eggs in it in those weeds just at the back of the hen house." How often is just such an expression heard during this season of the year. The natural instinct in the hen is to reproduce her kind and to this end she hides her nest away in a secluded place where she hopes to be able to lay her setting, and incubate them undisturbed by the thrifty housewife, anxious to find every egg, to aid in supplying household necessities. Even if the hen lays every day seventeen eggs means seventeen days, but a month often passes in producing this number. Imagine the condition of these eggs, especially when the male bird has been allowed to run with the flock, and the eggs are fertile, and perhaps the sun strikes directly upon them for several hours each day. They are surely not fit for human consumption. It would be far better to allow the old hen to hatch and raise her flock than to sell the eggs, and injure the egg trade, even though the season is very late for hatching chickens. Perhaps the best thing to do is to feed the eggs to the pigs. Experience has always proven that in the end it pays to market goods in the best possible condition.

Our apple growers have found out that to hold a coveted place in the market their apples must be first-class, of the grade stamped on the package. Just so with eggs. If the best prices are to be obtained for eggs they must be first-class eggs. Eggs which have reposed in the blazing sun for two, three, and even four weeks, with the temperature at least part of the time high enough to commence incubation, are far from first class. Good eggs find a ready market at high prices, and it is only the fact that so many of inferior quality have been finding their way into the market that prices in the past have not been higher. The price of good eggs has

been lower to enable the dealer to break even or make a living profit on the inferior eggs which he was compelled to handle, and which had to be destroyed or sold at a loss. In some sections eggs are now bought on a loss-off basis, which is the only just method. Case count can never prove satisfactory to the producer who markets nothing but strictly high-class uniformly fresh eggs. It will always pay to discard the dozen or so of eggs of questionable age and quality found in the stolen nest. The loss of all these is as nothing compared to the several cents per dozen extra price reckoned on the hundreds of dozens produced by the flock during the year, the increased price being due to the fact that all the eggs are positively guaranteed fresh as shown by the stamp they bear of the date of being produced. Buying eggs on the loss-off basis encourages better hen houses, better flocks, more careful management, and a finer quality of eggs for which the producer invariably receives higher prices. Always remove the male birds from the flock as soon as the breeding season closes. Try to have the chickens all hatched early in the season to hasten this removal, as well as to get greater profits from the birds hatched. Gather the eggs regularly once, and, if possible, twice daily during the very hot weather. Prepare cool suitable nesting places for the hens to prevent as far as possible hiding away of nests and consequent loss. Search diligently each day all probable places of nesting. Discard all eggs about which there is any reason for suspicion as to age. Carefully grade each lot marketed as to size and color and ultimately increase the price of eggs and the profits from the poultry on the farm.

FARM BULLETIN.

Ontario's Highway Commission.

Chas. A. Magrath, W. A. McLean, and A. M. Rankin, M.P.P., have been appointed by the Ontario Government as a commission to look into the matter of the construction and maintenance of public highways in this province. The initial work of the commission will take the form of an investigation to ascertain the needs of the country, and the best means of satisfactorily meeting these. They will study all matters relating to the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways, and in making this study will visit such localities as they see fit. They will take note of the results obtained by various systems and schemes for construction and maintenance, and methods of financing these and will report thereon at the same time recommending the adoption of a plan for constructing, improving, and better maintaining the public highways of the province of Ontario.

The three men chosen are well fitted to undertake the task. Charles A. Magrath, C. E., is chairman of the Canadian section of the International Deep Waterways Commission, and was a few years ago a member of the Dominion Parliament for Lethbridge, Alta. As a civil engineer he has had much experience, and has been connected with road building in Alta., for several years. In all probability he will be made chairman of the Commission.

W. A. McLean, C.E., has been for a number of years provincial highways engineer in Ontario, and has had a wide experience in road construction. At present he is studying road problems and how they are met in Europe. Upon his return this month the Commission will commence its investigation.

A. M. Rankin represents the county of Frontenac in the legislature. He has been president of the Good Roads Association in Ontario, and has always interested himself in all matters concerning road improvement.

It is expected that the work of these men and their report to the Government will result in additions to the present scheme of county road construction, and with the assistance of a Federal grant a system of provincial permanent highways may result. Government assistance towards maintenance is likely to be one of the most helpful results of the scheme. It is little use to build expensive highways, using all the available money and then let them go down because of no funds to maintain them. The work of the Commission will be followed closely by all those interested in good roads. Old Ontario, as well as the newer sections, is to be benefitted.

The average value of horses in Ontario in 1911 was \$138.64; of milch cows, \$47.15; of other horned cattle, \$22.56; of sheep, \$6.03; and of swine, \$7.28. In 1901 the average value of horses was \$76.17; of milch cows, \$30.53; of other horned cattle, \$17.33; of sheep, \$5.27; and of swine \$6.77. The average of all live stock per farm holding in 1911 was \$951.69, as against \$571.99 in 1901, being an increase of 66 per cent in the decade.

Brandon's Great Dominion Exhibition.

In our last week's issue a short account of the Brandon Exhibition was given but the judging had not been done so the greater part of the report had to be held over for this issue.

Perfect weather aided greatly in making the show a pronounced success, and large crowds were present each day of the greatest Dominion Exhibition yet held. Additions in land and buildings this year makes the Brandon show grounds one of the best on the continent. Five of the nine provinces of the Dominion sent live stock to this great show, and so it was really "Dominion" in scope. As the names of the exhibitors of horses and cattle were published last week it is not necessary to repeat them.

HORSES.

Clydesdales:—Clydesdales were out strong, and made a good showing. In the aged stallion class T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., won with Macaroon, well known to eastern breeders and exhibitors. He was also fourth with Gay Gordon. Second stood M. McLean's Prince Robert, and third Jno. Graham's Lord Sunday. Prince Robert is a grand quality Canadian-bred horse by Perpetual Motion, but Macaroon is a great goer and has superb quality throughout.

In a class of nine three-year-old stallions Hassard's Prince of Aden, which won the two-year-old class at Guelph last winter, led. He is a wonderful colt, by Sam Black and deserved to win.

The two-year-olds were a great class, fourteen facing Judge Curtiss, of Ames, Iowa. Charnock, Galbraith's sensational colt, reserve champion at the 1912 Chicago International, and champion at Winnipeg this season, led, but not without a fight with Bryce's Doune Lodge Revelanta, by Revelanta's Heir, a good colt, full of substance and quality. Charnock is a wonder in bone and feet, and goes strong, straight, and true.

W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., led in yearlings with Royal Astoria, by Royal Scott.

Macaroon was made champion over Charnock after a hard tussle.

In Brood Mares, Nelson Reburn won with Royal Blend.

The class for aged yield mares proved about the best female class ever seen at a Western show. The final reckoning showed Hassard's Mary of Silverspring, by Baron of Boquhan, first, and Caswell's Amy of Darling second. Bryce was third with Lady Montrave Ronald.

Grant got the first three places in three-year-olds on Elona by Alderman, Lady Hopetoun, and Snowflake.

Two-year-olds were led by Bryce's Countess of Moray, by Baron of Buchlyvie, Doune Lodge Floradora going second for the same owner. Nell Aikton was third for Hassard.

Hassard's mare, Mary of Silverspring, was made champion with Elona reserve.

Some very choice stock was forward in the Canadian-bred classes, most of the prizes going to Western exhibitors.

Percherons:—This breed is generally strong at Western shows, and Brandon was no exception to the rule. In aged stallions, J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta., won with Jureur, Galbraith getting second on Garon, and Upper Bros. Calgary, third on Bijou.

Drewry was first in three-year-olds with Pontiac, Hassard's Kif-Kif standing second, and Upper's Tecumseh third.

Drewry also won the two-year-old class with Hassard second on Lancot. Jureur was made champion and Garon reserve.

In the aged mares, Drewry got first on Flossy. Three-year-old fillies saw Hassard first, third, and fourth on Kocarde, Juelle, and Koloune. Jasper was second with Harvala. Hassard's winner is a very big, growthy colt, which should develop into a great show mare.

Ten two-year-olds made a strong class, Upper Bros. winning first with Abiline, and Hassard second with Labenbiniere.

Flossy was made champion, and was one of the four mares which, with a stallion, won the Canadian Percheron Society's \$100 Cup for Drewry.

Shires:—A. C. Shakerley, Pekisko, Alta., made a clean sweep of the female classes, his yield mare, Brickendon Polly being champion. F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, Man., had the champion stallion in Nottingham David (imp.).

CATTLE.

Shorthorns:—The line-up of this breed was about the same as at Winnipeg, with a few entries from the herd of W. H. English, Harding, Man.

In aged bulls, Gainford Marquis again won for Caswell over Anoka Farm's Sultan Stamp. Emmert was third on Browndale Sultan, and Caswell fourth on Marshall's Heir.

W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., who judged this breed, reversed Missie Prince and Choice Goods, two Emmert entries in the two-year-old

class as placed by Mr. Durno at Winnipeg, putting the latter in first place.

Emmert got first and second in senior yearlings, with Sittyton Selection and Red Jim, and first in junior yearlings on Royalist.

In senior bull calves, Emmert won with Margrove Gloster, with Caswell second on Gainford, of Saskatoon. Emmert was first and second in junior calves.

Senior and grand champion Gainford Marquis. Junior champion, Emmert's junior calf, Banner Bearer.

In aged cows, Fair Start 2nd repeated for Emmert, Dale's Gift 2nd going second for Caswell.

Of six two-year-old heifers, Emmert was first and second on Duchess of Gloster 78th, and Thelma 2nd. Maxwalton 3rd was third for Anoka Farms.

Senior yearlings were led by Emmert's Duchess of Oak Bluff, Burnbrae Wimple going second for Caswell.

Emmert was first and second in junior yearlings with Sittyton Lady 3rd, and Sittyton Rosebud and Caswell third on Sultan Gem.

In a strong class of senior calves Emmert was again first and second. Sultan's Queen won the junior class for Caswell.

Emmert's Sittyton Lady 3rd was champion, with Fair Start 2nd reserve. Emmert won first and third places in senior and junior herds, with Caswell second in each case.

Herefords:—L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., J. O. Chapman, Hayfield, Man., and Mossom Boyd fought it out for honors in this breed.

Clifford won first and second in aged bulls on Bonnie Brae 31st and Refiner, third in junior yearlings on Bonnie Brae 52nd, first, second, and third in senior bull calves, and first in junior bull calves. Mossom Boyd's junior yearling Bullion 4th was made champion, and Chapman's two-year-old, Beau Albion, reserve.

Chapman's Gay Lass 5th won the aged cow class over Clifford's Miss Brae 26th, and Mossom Boyd's Valencia beat Clifford's Miss Brae 3rd in the two-year-old class. Clifford was first in senior heifer calves, junior heifer calves, and had the junior champion in Miss Brae 40th, Gay Lass being senior and grand champion. Clifford was first in both aged and junior herds.

Aberdeen-Angus:—In this breed the old rivals J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, fought it out again with a new exhibitor, McGregor & Bowman, of Forest, Man.

Bowman won first in aged bulls on Elm Park Wizard, second in two-year-olds on Beauty's Prince, first in senior yearlings on Beauty's Irwin, second and third in junior calves. McGregor was first in two-year-olds on the bull Bureaux of Harviestoun, which was made champion, first, second, and third in senior calves, and first, fourth, and fifth in junior calves. Beauty Irwin was junior champion for Bowman.

McGregor won first, second, and third in aged cows on Queen Rosie of Cullen, Pride of Choice 15th, and Glencarnock Rubicon. He was also first, second, and third in two-year-old heifers with Eriford, Queen Mother of Glencarnock, and Erica third. Bowman got second in senior yearlings, and second and third in junior yearlings, all the other prizes going to McGregor, whose Eriford was senior and grand champion, and Black Rose reserve. McGregor was first in herds with Bowman second.

Holsteins:—The black and white cattle made the greatest showing of the breed's history in Western Canada. Nearly all the classes were exceptionally well filled. Judge A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., had his work cut out for him from start to finish. The only eastern exhibitor was A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, Ont., whose winnings in competition with the best of the Western herds were as follows:—First in aged bulls on Prince Hengerveld Pieterje; first and third in two-year-old bulls on King Pontiac Artis Canada, and Sir Glade Johanna Korndyke, first in senior bull calves on King Pontiac Avondale, first and third in junior bull calves, and grand championship on Prince Hengerveld Pieterje. He was also first and third in aged cows on Belle Fensen and Belle Model Johanna, first and second in three-year-olds on Olive Fensen De Kol, and Sarah Hengerveld, first and second in two-year-olds on Pride Hengerveld Lennox and Woodcrest Cornelia Pieterje, first and second in yearling heifers on Lady Waldorf Pieterje and Crisidal Pieterje, and first and second in senior heifer calves, grand champion on Belle Fensen and reserve on Pride Hengerveld Lennox.

Aged herd: 1st, Hardy.
Junior herd: 1st and 2nd, Hardy.
Ayrshires:—Winnipeg out-distanced Brandon in the showing of this breed, but nevertheless a good display was made. W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, placed the awards. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Roland Ness, De Winton, Alta.; and W. J. Mortonson, Fairlight, Sask., fought it out for the honors. The Eastern herd had the following winnings

to their credit, when the smoke of battle had cleared away: First in aged bulls on Hobsland Masterpiece, first in two-year-olds on Hobsland Lucky Cavalier, first on yearlings on Hobsland's Choice, second on senior bull calf on Burnside Spearmint.

Hobsland Masterpiece was champion, and Gay Cavalier reserve.

In females, R. R. Ness won second and third in three-year-olds with Auchencleugh Chatty and Ryanogue Winsome Maid, first and second in two-year-olds on Hobsland Barbara and Hillhouse Queen Mary, first and second on yearlings on Hillhouse Randy and Burnside Adalia, second and third in senior calves on Burnside Ina and Ryanogue Janet.

Hobsland Barbara was champion. This firm also won first place in both herd competitions.

Sheep and swine made a very creditable showing, and Eastern exhibitors in the classes in which they competed did well.

A Day at the Monteith Demonstration Farm.

One of the largest and most interesting agricultural gatherings which has yet taken place in New Ontario took place at the Ontario Government Demonstration Farm at Monteith on Wednesday, July 30th, the occasion being the first excursion to the Farm on the part of the people of the district. Somewhere between 1,700 and 2,000 people took advantage of the excursion, which bids fair to be for Northern Ontario what the annual June excursions to Guelph have been for the farmers of Old Ontario.

Immediately upon arriving the farmers were shown around the place by C. A. Galbraith, B.S.A., district representative for Timiskaming, and director of the Farm, who explained the different crops, methods of cultivation, etc. The crops were looking very well, a field of oats being especially fine. What perhaps attracted most interest, however, was a splendid field of alfalfa, which showed a strong second growth after the harvesting of the very good first cutting. This alfalfa was sown a year ago, and consequently has stood the test of one winter, and the fact that the farmers of Timiskaming appreciate the possibilities of alfalfa growing was indicated by their interest in this field.

After luncheon had been served, a program of speeches took place. It was necessary to divide the crowd into parts, as the large tent which had been provided was entirely inadequate. The main crowd gathered around the verandah of the new house, which is being built, and stood in the hot sun for two hours listening to brief and practical addresses from visiting agricultural authorities. T. Magladery, President of the Associated Board of Trade, acted as Chairman. Honorable Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, welcomed the visitors to the Farm, and suggested that the excursion should be made an annual event. Speeches then followed by Prof. R. Harcourt on "Soils," Prof. W. R. Graham on "Poultry," Prof. R. W. Wade on "Live Stock," with special reference to the dual-purpose cow as being adapted for New Ontario, and M. Pettit on "Bees." Then followed addresses of a more general nature by W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister, John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, R. T. Shillington, M.P.P. for Timiskaming, and Dr. Jamieson, M.P.P., and J. I. Hartt, M.P.P., two personal friends of the Minister, who had accompanied him.

In the meantime, Miss B. Gilholm and several of the other speakers addressed the ladies in the tent.

A significant feature of the day was the interest shown by the farmers in the various addresses, as indicated by the number of very intelligent questions which were asked. Practically every speaker from the College was kept busy from the conclusion of his remarks until train time answering questions. They appeared to be particularly interested in the matter of their soil and how it should be handled. Prof. Harcourt expressed the opinion that there was plenty of lime and potash, and, he thought, also phosphoric acid, but these points, in connection with the availability of nitrogen, will be the subject of further investigation, to be based on the analysis of several samples which had been taken from various parts of the North Country. He impressed upon them the necessity of letting the air at the soil to loosen it up, and also the value and importance of adopting clover and similar crops to distribute fertility.

Altogether the gathering was regarded as a very important one in the development of the agriculture of the North Country.

The new winter fair which is to hold its first exhibition in Toronto next November, will have as manager A. P. Westervelt, well known to all live-stock breeders in this county through his work as Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The live stock interests of the show are in good hands.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up - - - 11,560,000
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.

Markets.

Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday Aug. 4, receipts at Union Yards were 65 cars, 1,810 cattle, 320 hogs, 247 sheep and lambs and 41 calves; no sales. At the city yards there were seven cars, 114 cattle, 88 hogs, 152 sheep and lambs and 42 calves. Butchers' cattle sold at \$4.75 to \$5.75, cows at \$2.75 to \$4.50. Stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; milkers at \$5.5 to \$6.7 each; hogs, \$10.20 to \$11.35; fed and watered calves, \$5 to \$8.50; sheep, \$3 to \$5; lambs, \$7 to \$7.50.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week 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 total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	180	282	362
Cattle	1,154	4,088	5,242
Hogs	2,249	4,729	6,978
Sheep	1,621	2,871	4,492
Calves	461	469	930
Horses	1	97	98

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 20 car loads, 418 hogs, 447 sheep and lambs, and 97 horses, but an increase of 304 cattle, and 193 calves, compared with the same week of 1912.

Receipts of live stock were large, especially cattle, of which the supply was greater than the demand, which caused the trade to be dull, and prices to go lower than they have been in many months. Cattle for which \$7 per cwt. was paid in the country sold at \$6.40. Trade was not only dull, but it was practically dead, as there were many cattle on sale for which there was no bid made, and some of the drovers were compelled to ship their consignments back to the country.

Exporters.—The Swift Canadian Company bought for Swift and Company, of Chicago, 300 export steers for the London Market, 1,358 lbs. each, at an average of \$6.75 per cwt.

Butchers.—On Thursday trade was so bad that cattle sold at the following prices: Best butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, at \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; canners, at \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, at \$4 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—Prices for stockers and feeders declined in sympathy with the fat cattle. Choice feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$5; eastern stockers, at \$3 to \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—There was little change in the trade for milkers and springers, and prices ruled about steady. The highest price paid was \$75, and only one at that, the bulk of sales being made at \$45 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—Prices for choice quality calves were firm all week, but common, rough eastern calves were lower in price. Choice veals sold at \$8 to \$9; good, \$7.50 to \$8; medium calves, at \$6 to \$6.75; common, \$5 to \$5.50; inferior, rough eastern calves sold at \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of lambs were large, and prices for these were lower, but sheep remained firm. Light ewes sold at \$4 to \$5.50; heavy ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; rams and cull sheep, at \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, at \$7 to \$8 for the bulk of sales; cull lambs, at \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were fair, and prices very firm. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$10.25 to \$10.80, and \$9.90 to \$10 was paid for hogs f.o.b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Receipts at the different sale stables were exceedingly light for the past week. Prices were unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario. No. 2 red, white or mixed, 98c. to \$1.00, outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, \$1.01; No. 3, northern, 97c., track, lake ports. Oats.—Ontario, No. 2, 34c. to 35c., outside; 36c. to 37c., track, Toronto; Manitoba No. 2, 38½c.; No. 3, 37¼c., lake ports. Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Peas.—No. 2, 90c. to 95c., outside. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside. Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 68¼c., midland; 37¼c., track, Toronto. Flour.—Ontario, winter-wheat flour, \$4.10 to \$4.15, seaboard, in bulk; new flour, \$3.75; Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5.00, in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers; \$4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$13 to \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$11 to \$12 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$9.00.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$18, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$20; Ontario bran, \$18, in bags; shorts, \$20; middlings, \$21 to \$23.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat, 13c. to 13½c.; country hides, cured, 13c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to 45c., each; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$1.85 each; horse hair, 35c. to 37c. per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

WOOL.

Coarse, unwashed, 15c.; coarse, washed, 24c.; fine, unwashed, 17c.; fine, washed, 26c. per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts were liberal and prices easier. Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 24c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Cheese.—Market unchanged; old, 15c. for large, and 15½c. for twins; new, 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins.

Eggs.—Market steady, at 23c. to 24c. for case lots.

Honey.—Extracted, 13½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—American potatoes, \$3.50 per bbl.; Canadian, \$1.40 per bushel.

Poultry.—Spring chickens dressed, 25c. to 26c.; alive, 18c. to 20c.; spring ducks, dressed, 18c. to 20c.; ducks, alive, 14c. to 15c.; hens, dressed, 18c. to 20c.; alive, 15c. to 16c.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$2.00; primes, \$1.70 to \$1.90, ranging down to \$1.65 for poor quality.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of north fruits and vegetables were more liberal than hitherto this season, and prices were more reasonable.

Canadian cucumbers, 30c. to 35c. per basket; blackberries, 12c. to 13c. per quart; red currants per basket, 80c. to \$1.00; black currants, basket, \$1.75 to \$2.00; raspberries, 12c. to 15c., blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Canadian cherries, common, 75c. per basket; Montmorency cherries, \$1.00; Canadian cabbage, 60c. per dozen; beets per basket, 30c. to 35c.; beans, per basket, 35c. to 40c.; tomatoes, per basket, \$1.35 to \$1.50; watermelons, 40c. to 60c. each.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Market easy; prices about the same as the previous week. Choicest butchers' steers brought 6¼c. to 7c.; good cattle sold at 6¼c. to 6½c., and poorer grades, from 5¼c. to 6c.; old sheep brought 4c. to 4¼c., while the best grades of spring lambs brought as high as 8c.; Select live hogs sold at 11c., heavies and fats being 10c. and stags, 5½c. Veals sold for from \$3 to \$11 each, according to size and quality.

Horses.—There is not much doing in the horse market. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down old horses, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Poultry.—Ducks, 20c. to 22c.; chickens 18c. to 19c..

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed an advance as high as 15c. per lb., being paid for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Potatoes.—Prices declined. Quotations, 50c. to 60c. per bag, car lots; smaller lots, 25c. to 30c. per bag in advance of this price.

Syrup and Honey.—Maple syrup in tins, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; maple syrup, in wood, per lb., 7c. to 8c.; maple sugar, per lb., 11c. to 12c.; clover white honey, 16c. to 17c.; dark, 14c. to 15½c.; white extracted, 11½c. to 12c.; buckwheat honey, 8c. to 9c.

Eggs.—Active. Fresh eggs sold as high as 29c.; selected, at 27c., and lower grades, down to 18c. and 19c.

Butter.—Butter export began last week with less than 1,000 packages, but advanced in price, and there is a good demand. Prices jumped over one cent in townships, selling at 23½c. to 23¾c. and making equivalent of 23¾c. to 24c. here.

Cheese.—Prices a little easier, at 13c. to 13½c. for colored, and about ¼c. less for white.

Grain.—Oats showed an advance in price. Canadian Western No. 2, 40¼c. to 41c.; No. 3, 39c. to 39½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 40¼c. Barley, Manitoba feed, 51c. to 52c.; malting 62c. to 64c.; buckwheat No. 2, 58c. to 60c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.60; do., seconds, \$5.10; do., strong bakers', \$4.90; do., winter patents, choice, \$5.50; do., straight rollers, \$5.10; bags, \$2.40.

Millfeed.—Prices steady. Bran sold at \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21 per ton; middlings, \$24 per ton; pure grain mouille, 30c. to 32c. per ton; lower grades, \$26 to \$28.

Hay.—The market remained practically unchanged. Baled hay in car lots sold at \$14 to \$15, and No. 2 at \$12.50 to \$13 in car lots.

Hides.—Beef hides, 11½c., 12½c. and 13½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 17c. to 19c. per lb.; horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each.

NO COMPLAINTS REGISTERED.

The other day a dairy company's complaint clerk was called to the telephone. "This is Mrs. Mixin," she said. "I want to know if your cows are contented?"

"Wha-a-at?" asked the amazed clerk. She repeated her question. "I see that your rivals advertise that their cows are all contented," said she. "I will begin to take their milk unless I am assured that your cows are all happy."

The clerk begged her to hold the 'phone a moment. Then he went away and gnawed a corner off his desk. When he got his voice under control, he returned to the 'phone. "I've just been looking up the books, madam," said he, "and I'm happy to say that we have not received a complaint from a single one of our cows since the installation of a Mechanical Milker."

Mrs. Mixin did not switch. Culled from "Lull Four Wheeler" by C. L. Patterson.—T. S.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.90 to \$9.10; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.80; Western steers, \$6.40 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$5.30 to \$7.80; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$8.00; calves, \$8.00 to \$10.75.

Hogs.—Market fairly active; light, \$8.90 to \$9.40; mixed, \$8.40 to \$9.40; heavy, \$8.25 to \$9.20; rough, \$8.25 to \$9.45; pigs, \$6.00 to \$8.85; bulk of sales, \$6.70 to \$9.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$4.10 to \$5.10; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25; lambs, native, \$5.40 to \$7.00; western, \$5.85 to \$7.25.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.90 to \$9.00; shipping, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butchers', \$7 to \$8.50; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.25; stock heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; cows, \$8.75 to \$7.00; heifers, \$6.50 to \$8.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 to \$7.50; fresh cows and springers, \$35.00 to \$35.00.

Veals.—\$6.00 to \$12.50.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.40 to \$9.60; mixed, \$9.60 to \$9.70; yorkers, \$8.90 to \$8.95; stags, \$7 to \$8; dairies, \$9.25 to \$9.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$4 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.65; awes, \$2.50 to \$4.75; mixed, \$3 to \$5.25.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 13c. to 13 1-16c.; Stirling, Ont., 13 1-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12 11-16c.; Brockville, Ont., 13c.; Kingston, Ont., 12½c.; Alexandria, Ont., 12½c.; Napanea, Ont., 12c.; Plenton, Ont., 12½c. to 12 15-16c.; Victoriaville, Que., 12 7-16c.; Iroquois, Ont., on board, 12½c., no sales; on curb, 12½c.; Perth, Ont., 12½c., bid, no sales; Cornwall, Ont., white, 12 15-16c., colored, 12 15-16c. to 13c.; Ottawa, Ont., 12½c.; Listowel, Ont., 12 11-16c.

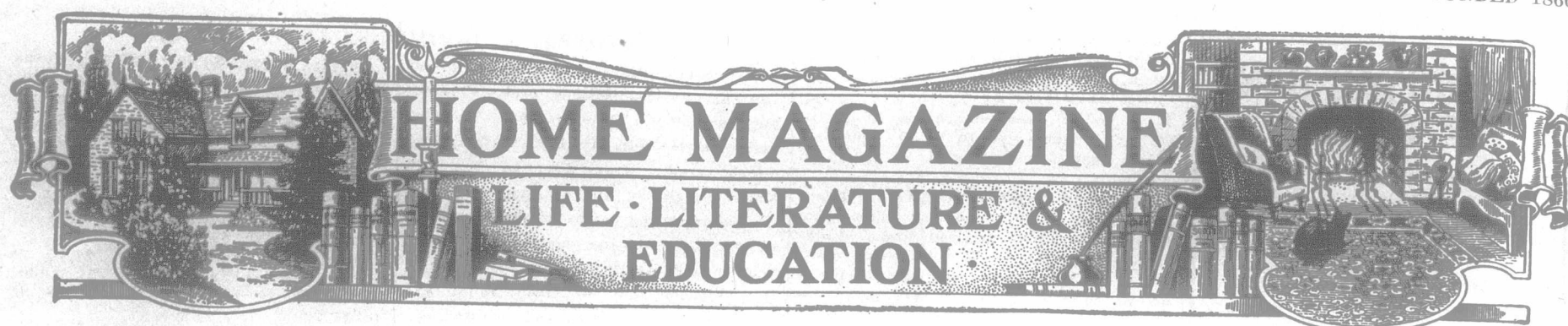
Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Clydesdale stallions, the property of William Beattie, Athelstan, Que., which appears in this issue too late to be classified under its proper head. These are three choice horses from noted prize-winning dams, and should be taken readily at the reasonable prices asked for them. See the advertisement, and get in touch with Mr. Beattie.

F. J. Sullivan, importer and dealer in Percheron stallions and mares, Windsor, Ontario, changes his advertisement in this issue. Look up the new ad., as he is offering matched pairs of mares, grays and blacks, also single mares which are good enough to win at any show. These are big growthy mares, breeders and workers, writes Mr. Sullivan, and see his exhibit at London Fair early in September.

The management of the Western Fair London, Ontario, will present a programme of attractions this year that will commend itself to all right thinking people. While keeping away from the sensational, the programme will provide all kinds of amusements and educational features. There will be something for everybody, with music by several bands at every performance. There will be two speed events daily, which will provide the best programme for this department ever seen at the Western Fair. More money has been appropriated for fireworks this year than ever before, and there is no doubt results will justify the expenditure. The price for the grand stand will be the same as usual, on Monday afternoon 15 cents, and the remainder of the week covered stand 25 cents, with a reserved section 50 cents, open stand 15 cents. The programme will be given twice daily.

Programmes, prize lists, entry forms, and information of all kinds regarding the Exhibition will be given on application to the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, room 302 Dominion Savings Building, London, Ontario. Don't forget the dates, Sept. 5th to 13th.



Turn o' the Tide.

By Henry Van Dyke.

The tide flows in to the harbor—
The bold tide, the gold tide, the flood
of the sunlit sea—
And the little ships riding at anchor
Are swinging and slanting their prows
to the ocean, panting
To lift their wings to the wild wide
air
And venture a voyage they know not
where—
To fly away and be free!

The tide runs out of the harbor—
The slow tide, the low tide, the ebb of
the moonlit bay—
And the little ships rocking at anchor
Are rounding and turning their bows to
the landward, yearning
To breathe the breath of the warm
sweet strand
And rest in the sight of the high hill
land—
To hold their haven and stay!

My heart goes round with the vessels—
My wild heart, my child heart, in love
with the sea and land—
And the turn o' the tide passes through
it,
In rising and falling with mystical cur-
rents, calling
At morn to range where the far waves
foam,
At night to a harbor in love's true
home,
With the hearts that understand!
—The Outlook.

The Associations of The Trossachs.

By Marion Bell.

The trip through The Trossachs, enjoy-
able, as it is, because of the natural
beauty unfolded, is rendered doubly in-
teresting because of the human element
that has been associated with the scenes.
To cast one's eyes about the purple
heights, to peer into the shady nooks
and yawning caves, to hear the song of
the dove as it flits from the shrubbery,
to sail over the calm waters of Loch
Lomond or Loch Katrine, to ride swiftly
over the stony road, bounded on either
side by the lonely moors robed with
their green bracken or springing heather,
to thunder over the stone structures that
bridge the historic burns, makes no com-
mon appeal to the imagination. It is
because the Wizard of the North has by
his creative fancy peopled all these sur-
roundings with people that were very
real and representative in earlier days
that we gaze and gaze and love to linger
o'er these scenes.

The thought that the poet Words-
worth, that worshipper of the beautiful
in Nature, left his charming, native Eng-
lish Lake District, to see the rugged
Highland scenery and sang its charms,
makes one look with interest. He, too,
glided over Loch Lomond and sallied
forth through the picturesque surround-
ings. He, too, tarried at Inversnaid
and saw there the beautiful Highland
girl in her small cabin surrounded by
the gray rocks, and the picture led to
such an effusive outburst, "In truth, to-
gether do you seem like something
fashioned in a dream." The Inversnaid
Falls, not a roaring cataract nor
Niagara-like in its power, also claimed
his observation, for he speaks "of the
fall of water that doth make a murmur
near the silent lake."

The great popularity of The Trossachs
trip, however, is not due to Words-
worth's advertising, but to the interest-
ing and widely read narrative poem,
"The Lady of the Lake," which makes
Loch Katrine and its vicinity brimful of

interest. It was in that region that the
drama of Ellen and the Knight of Snow-
doun was enacted. We see Ellen's Isle,
and look for the Silver Strand where the
royal wanderer first saw Ellen. We peer
amid the copsewood for the lodge, but
the guide tells us it was burned down.
The guide points out the projection of
land, which forms

A narrow inlet still and deep,
Affording scarce such breadth of brim
As served the wild duck's brood to swim.

We listen for the sound of the bug'e,
thinking that perhaps, like Fitz-James's

delay, for, when one of the sor-
row-stricken occupants heard the mar-
tial call he obeyed and hied on. Coilan-
togle's Ford, nothing wonderful in itself,
for it is the place where Loch Vennachar
contracts into the river Teith, but it
marked the limit of the chieftain's
"passport," Clan Alpine's outmost guard,
and it was here that he challenged the
mysterious stranger.

"The chief in silence strode before
And reached that torrent's sounding
shore,

Which, daughter of three mighty lakes,



A Bit of Trossachs Scenery.

horn, it might call forth a damsel in a
light skiff. Everywhere we try to recall
those matchless descriptions of scenery
that Scott has given us that we might
compare them with the realities of Na-
ture. Leaving Loch Katrine, with its
lofty background of Benvenue, the journey
over the modern thoroughfare shows the
Brig o' Turk, where Fitz-James found
himself a solitary huntsman, and the
hills where the Fiery Cross circled. We
look for Duncraggan's huts, where grim
death stepped before the arrival of the
Fiery Cross, but there was no

From Vennachar in silver breaks,
Sweeps through the plain and ceaseless
mines
On Bochartle the mouldering lines,
Where Rome, the Empress of the world,
Of yore her eagle wings unfurl'd."

It was there that the hot combat took
place between Fitz-James and Rhoderick
Dhu. Pursuing the road which skirts
the side of Ben Ledi, we soon came to
Callander and have lost the association
of Fitz-James.

Thus does the intricate cluster of



Inversnaid Falls, from Loch Lomond.

poetical associations make The Trossachs
trip an interesting one.

The Windrow.

The celebrated scientist, Camille Flam-
marion, has discovered that red light
hastens plant-growth, while blue arrests
it. The discovery is likely to be of
much use to greenhouse men in keeping
up a succession of choice fruit and
flowers.

Dates grown in Arizona and ripened
artificially will soon, it is expected, be-
come an important article of commerce
in the United States. A new process of
incubation for ripening the fruit, invent-
ed by Prof. Geo. F. Freeman, is being
used

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, writing in the
London Daily Mail, advocates a Wo-
men's Parliament for England, as a
stopper to suffragette outrages. Women
would then, he argues, obtain their
"rights," as the petitions of such a
body would be irresistible.

The farmer driving his well-greased
waggon to market, says London Times,
little thinks that he has used wool-oil
as a lubricator. Yet in many cases he
has. The Lancashire wool-comber and
washer saves the suds in which his wool
is washed, runs it into vats, where it
can be pressed under heat, and casks the
resultant oil for shipment, chiefly to
America, where it is used as axle-grease.
The cake that remains is sent to the
Continent, where it is valued as ferti-
lizer. Thus does modern industry re-
duce economy to a fine art.

It is not long since women in India
were kept in abject degradation, but the
indications of the past few years show
that their emancipation has practically
arrived. There are to-day no fewer than
fourteen women engaged in police work
in connection with the Criminal Intelli-
gence Department of the country, and
some of the Hindus are urging the
British-Indian Government to follow in
the steps of Chicago and establish
separate courts for women. Recently a
Mohammedan lady, Halimumissa Begum,
has been appointed inspectress of Mo-
hammedan girls' schools in Bengal.

(Continued on page 1383.)

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Pass on the Good Tidings.

He that heareth, let him say, Come.—
Rev. XXII., 17, R. V.

"Take my lips, and let them be,
Filled with messages from thee.

F. R. HAVERGEL.

I have read that sometimes when a
caravan is crossing the desert a man is
sent ahead and another soon after, then
another and another. These keep al-
ways within hailing distance of one an-
other, searching for a spring of water.
When one of these scouts finds the life-
giving water, he shouts "Come!" The
welcome shout is passed from one to an-
other, until the whole caravan hears
the good tidings and hurries to the
spring.

We are travelling through the wilder-
ness, and the way is not easy for any
of us. Hearts are very thirsty for sat-
isfying peace and lasting joy. The
springs of earthly happiness are eagerly
drunk, but these springs often fail, and



The Trossachs

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they never fully satisfy man's constant craving. If anyone finds a spring of living water—water that shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life—then he should eagerly pass on the good tidings. On the last page of your Bible you will find the command in our text. The Spirit of God is always whispering "Come!" to our troubled, weary hearts. The Bride of Christ—the great Christian church—has for two thousand years been calling the world to come to her Lord, and drink the water of Life. But this is not only the business of the church as a whole, it is your business and mine: "He that heareth, let him say, Come!" We who know Christ is our dearest Friend, who find by daily experience that work done for Him is sweet, and pain endured for His sake is victory, have no right to keep the news to ourselves. The truth of Christ's resurrection has been revealed to us in order that we may rejoice in His living Presence ourselves, and be witnesses of His life in the world whosoever we go.

We have heard the voice of Christ speaking in our hearts; are we letting others know that we have found the living word of God, so that they may come and listen to Him? It is possible to be so afraid of being thought "goody-goody" that the lips are sealed on the subject of religion. There is a danger of "wearing one's heart on the sleeve," of a lack of reverent reticence when speaking of holy things. But there is also the danger of going to the opposite extreme and keeping back the news from thirsty, ignorant souls that Christ is the Water of Life—that He can satisfy those who come to Him.

God seals His servants as His own, writes His name "on their foreheads" where all the world may see. Are we glorying in the fact that He is our Master, or are we ashamed of it? "When soldiers take the sovereign's fee, And swear his own to be, The royal badge on forehead bold They show to young and old, Nor may we hide for fear or shame, The persecuted Name. Only with downcast eyes we go, At thought of sin that God and angels know."

Our Master has promised that He will confess as His own, before His Father in heaven, those who confess Him before men. He also says: "Whosoever shall deny Me before men, him will I also deny before My Father which is in heaven." Those are words of solemn warning—how do they affect us? We cannot help belonging to one side or the other—to Christ or to his foes. He makes that very plain when He says: "He that is not with Me is against Me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." Therefore, if we are not plainly confessing Christ as our Master we must be denying our allegiance to Him. Christianity may be kept secret for a little while—maybe a sweet secret between the soul and God—but unless it comes out in the light and reveals itself, propagating itself in some way, it will become selfish and weak, until it dies out altogether. The church which has no missionary zeal is a weak and unworthy branch of the True Vine. The Christian who only cares about his own salvation has none of the Spirit of Christ—the spirit of love—and the Apostle warns us that "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His."

It is easy to accuse St. Peter of disloyalty and want of courage because he denied any connection with the despised Nazarene, but too often we ourselves fail in loyalty to Him. Sometimes we laugh at a joke or story which we feel to be unbecoming, and which we should openly refuse to sanction. Why? Because we are afraid of appearing over-strict. Sometimes people give up the habit of family or private prayer because they have visitors who might ridicule that sort of thing.

Do we always glory in our religion? Are we always glad to let others know that Christ is our King? Are we always loyal to our own convictions and loyal to our Master, wherever we may be? If we often play the coward ourselves, we have no right to condemn another disciple for want of courage and loyalty.

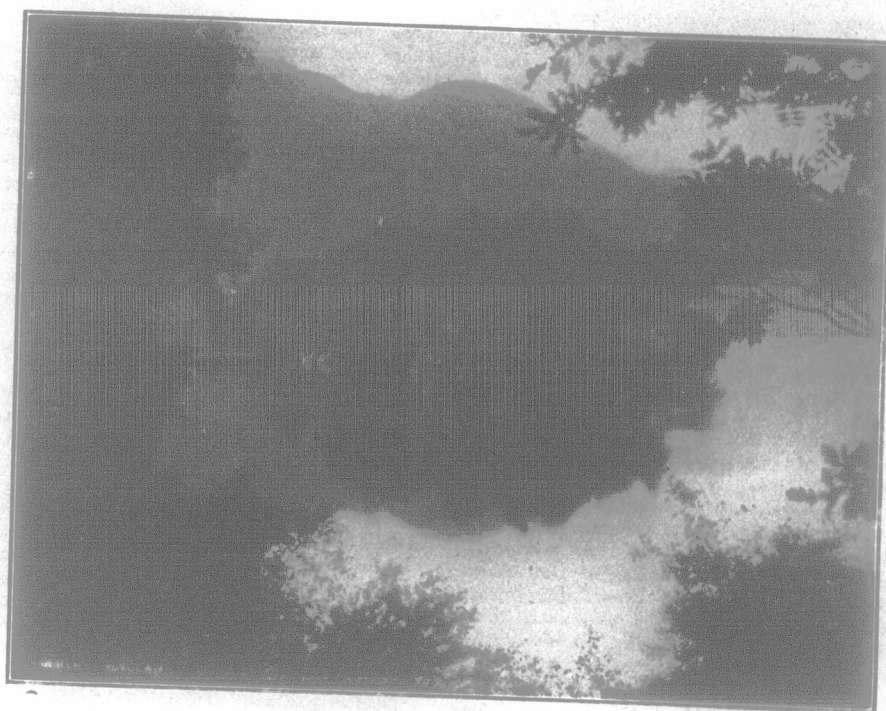
Our word for Christ, our wishes for

Him, may be poor and faltering; but let us at least see to it that all the people who know us well can have no doubt about our Christianity. Every man can be a channel of power, by keeping always in touch with Christ, and allowing His Life to pour through him to others.

But half-hearted, luke-warm disciples do more harm to the cause of Christ than any amount of outside opposition. Those who have no enthusiasm for their Master do more to make people doubt His power than any infidel. A faith which evidently does not influence those who profess it, must seem to outsiders a hollow sham and mockery—simply a fashionable pretence.

The world is very thirsty, and we have found the MAN who is "an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Have we any right to keep that life-giving knowledge to ourselves?

Yesterday a lady, whose daughter has been for years working among the women of India, told me of an Indian woman who had shown herself very eager to learn about Christ. Several visits were paid to this poor shut-in "rich" Indian. A Testament was left with her, but the husband sent it back. The missionary tried several times to make another visit, but was refused admittance. Looking up she saw at a window the sad face of the Indian woman looking hopelessly down at her. But the seed had been faithfully sown and watered by prayer. In God's good



Ellen's Isle, Loch Katrine.

time it will spring up. That thirsty one had heard the message, "Come!" I have visited many sick and sorrowful people, and only know of one way to bring them real comfort, that is to lead them to Christ, or remind them of His wise and loving care.

There is no need to force the conversation. If our eyes are turned towards our Lord, and our thoughts are set in bringing good cheer to those who need Him, the subject will probably come up naturally in conversation. There is no need to "talk religion" to everyone we meet. That sort of thing is apt to drive people away from Christianity. But if we know the secret of joy, let us give God the glory. Others are watching eagerly, and a loyal, consistent, Christian life is a mighty, though often unconscious, influence for good.

Through a little captive maid Naaman, the Syrian learned to know the true God, and probably through him many thousands found light. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alive good."

"Each word we speak has infinite effect— Each soul we pass must go to heaven or hell—"

Be earnest, earnest, earnest! Do what thou dost as if the stake were heaven!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

Mending Basket.

A Word for the School Teacher.

Dear Editor,—Often I have been on the point of writing you to say thank you for some specially good article or to tell you how we appreciate your "Ingle Nook," but something always prevented. Baby would demand my attention, or I would get too tired before everything was done or some one would drop in, and by the time I got ready again the topic was too old to start up. That was why I didn't write a scolding to "Scottie" through your columns, but I was pleased to know he got his dues, and good enough for him.

At another time I wanted to write a hearty "hand shake" to Mr. McArthur, over some good article of his, in fact I'd like to do that every time I read anything from his pen. I think every one of his articles is the best till the next one appears.

However, it remained for "Greybird" to get me started. I have just read her letter in June 5th issue, and, while I just know how she feels over some of the points mentioned, I must disagree with her concerning the "school teacher."

I believe every community has a Mrs. Greybird. She is one of those thorough-going, strong, able women who can do things right and knows she can, and

then her reputation is established, and she cares less what we think or say. She feels her own strength, but even at that stage the teacher has to feel her way wisely. There is no other woman so much in the public eye. The city and town teachers have their principals as a go-between, but the country teacher falls or stands alone, and stand she does every time (nearly), and all the more credit due her.

I believe one of the gravest faults of which we country women are guilty is that of criticising the teacher, and the worst of it is, we transmit it from mother to daughter, and from daughter to grand-daughter, and so the spirit lives in the community. It is not so much the injury we do the teacher as the injury we do our own children and the community. Every help and encouragement we give the teacher is helping to uplift the community by helping the advancement of the school, and every unkind criticism is just one more obstacle put in her way, retarding our own children's progress. It is not so much that the teacher feels in any way superior to us, but she instinctively feels this coolness on our part, and naturally enough she draws apart and leaves us to ourselves.

On the other hand the men are a bit more generous. Of course, the trustees assume a very formal air on their first meeting her, they feel that the dignity of their position requires that, but it is only skin deep, and, after the agreements are signed, as a general rule, they leave her alone, and maybe, in most cases, that is the best help they can give her. They are usually shrewd fellows, who, though perhaps unlettered, can see a thing or two, and they generally pronounce the teacher "a right smart little girl" and dismiss her at that.

Then, of course, there are our young men or rather big boys (we call them big boys till they marry and leave us). Now, my dear Mrs. Greybird, how can you or I or any of us blame any girl for wishing to have a ride? I know even to this day (and my hair is quite gray) I can't see my good man go on an errand in the evening without casting a longing, lingering look at himself and the buggy. He has learned long ago to know that look, and he has never had to repeat the query, "Don't you want to come along?" He knows I do, and often I have left my dishes, piled in bairnies, baby and all, and have gone with him to come back feeling refreshed after a day's work.

But to go back to our boys; where is the girl that wouldn't like to go with one of those manly young fellows? He may not wear kid gloves nor wear the latest "cut of clothing, but those little "schoolmarm's" see the man in him every time. It often amuses me to see them pass by some of those up-to-date fellows and take up with the unassuming, broad-shouldered chap, just because they see his true worth. That itself is a word for the "schoolmarm." Who can deny her capability of seeing what is what? Then the farmer and his son (as I said before) seldom criticize her; she is new in the place, and is usually bright and companionable, and those big boys do like to get acquainted with every new girl. Now, don't they?

I think we often misjudge the girls and call them frivolous when their seeming frivolity is only a natural desire for companionship, and, if we mothers and daughters hold aloof, and the boys don't, well,—. Often, too, a young girl who has been with her nose to the grindstone studying, suddenly finds herself free and on her own hook, and her actions may seem indiscreet to us as compared with those of our own Jennies and Marys, but we should remember Jennie and Mary are under our own discreet eye, while the little school teacher, is far from mother's guidance just now and we must not be too severe.

Another idea, prevalent in our community at least, is that a young farmer who marries a teacher is "making a mistake." Not a bit of it. A girl that can work out her way as a country teacher successfully, can do the same as a farmer's wife. She makes a good mother and a good helpmate, and I have not seen the farmer yet wedded to one of those smart little girls who isn't

doing well and quite happy, and that is what counts.

And with the very best feelings towards Mrs. Greybird, who "started the ball rolling," I will ask her to look on both sides of the topic.

ANOTHER FARMER'S WIFE.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

AGREES WITH "GREYBIRD."

Dear Editor,—I think Greybird is somewhere about right. The greater number of the teachers forget, and I think need reminding, that they are the public's servants, and that people expect obedience and humility and courtesy from them as well as from the hired man or hired girl, and more, so, for they are paid higher for their services, and the more pay the more expected. The teacher, in the majority of cases, picks out a few of the wealthy and stylish parents to the exclusion of others, whether thoughtlessly or not I cannot say, and it is time they awakened to the fact that they are servants to poor and rich alike.

Pansy, tell Mr. Man and his people that if they don't like your gate then they needn't swing on it, that is after a reasonable amount of time has elapsed in which you have tried to be agreeable. When they see you are independent they will sit up and take notice.

Yours truly,

INDEPENDENCE.

Hastings Co., Ont.

Yes, the teachers are, or should be, servants for the public's weal. So should we all for that matter, for the noblest thing in life is to "serve" for the good of the world, and the only people who are absolutely despicable are the parasites who, in one way or another, try to live selfishly without any thought of "service." What a pity that an odium has become attached to that word "servant"! It was not always so, nor should it be so now.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Playmate.

Verses by Burgess Johnson.

I barked beneath his window, "Come and play!"

I scratched so lightly at his nursery door:

I whined softly in the passageway;
He never failed to answer me before.

I've saved the willow whip his fingers peeled;

The stick he used to throw is by the pool;

The butterflies are waiting in the field
Beside the grassy path that leads to school.

It is so long since last we romped and ran;

Yet I was proud to guard his side of late.

I've called to him in every way I can;
There's nothing left to do but wait—and wait.

Have You a Dog?

Dear Beavers,—Do you love dogs? I do, so we have that in common, haven't we? And have you a dog of your own? If so, you must have some fine rambles with him. How he loves to go for a walk! How he jumps around, eyes shining, open mouth smiling, as you start off! How he dashes about, in and out among the trees and grasses, sniffing everything, exploring everywhere, and finding out, no doubt, many things that you and I know nothing of at all. Wouldn't it be odd to have as strong a sense of smell as he has?—And as strong a sense of direction? Isn't it perfectly wonderful how he can trace you out and find you, even an hour after you have gone somewhere?

I hope you talk to your dog often, for if you do he will soon learn to understand a great deal of what you say, and everything more that he understands makes him more intelligent. And I hope, too, that you keep remembering

to keep clean, cool water where he can get at it whenever he likes these hot summer days. I often feel so sorry for the poor things on the glaring city streets. There are so few places where they can get a drink, and so often they look so tired, and hot, and almost frantic with the heat. Really I think every city should have many fountains where, not only people, but also dogs, horses and birds, could drink whenever they choose.—Yes, and every country road also. Whoever digs a wayside well, does a good work.—Don't you think so?

If you are kind to your dog, you will find that you will have no friend so loving and so faithful as he. Human friends may forget you and leave you, but your dog will want to be with you always.

And now I want you to read a story about a very wise dog, written by Gabrielle Elliot, in "Our Dumb Animals." Here it is:

Out on the great American desert—a hideous expanse of waste land and scorched sands—a big, friendly dog, half Newfoundland, half St. Bernard, bravely goes his way through the blinding sand and parched vegetation with his master, Mr. Lou Wescott Beck, of Pasadena, California. Rufus is the dog's name, and he is a splendid animal, a worthy descendant of his life-saving ancestors of the Alps. Mr. Beck does a great work, but without his loyal and intelligent dog he would be almost powerless. Together they go into the desolate, dangerous regions every year, where no man could be found to assist them in their perilous enterprise.

Rufus carries two three-quart water canteens, and remedies for snake bites. The "side-winder," a vicious little rattlesnake, is one of the greatest terrors of "The Country God Forgot." The sand is as sharp as glass and the wind often blows at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, so Rufus must wear high laced shoes to protect his feet. The country is full of dangers which no one who has never seen the region can imagine, but the poisonous snakes, fierce wind-storms, scarcity of water and trackless wastes do not daunt the brave pair. Mr. Beck carries sign-boards and cans of paint, water and food for weeks, and canvas to lay down on the quagmire sands when the smooth roads that are sometimes found, suddenly break off and the wheels of the little "one-lung" machine begin to sink.

The uneven buttes and hills are full of gold, and every year ignorant men start out without provisions or compasses into the merciless sereces of the American Sahara, so that every sign means a life saved from death in ghastly form. More than once, Rufus, investigating side tracks as his master raises his boards or paints in vivid red upon a huge rock "WATER 1 MILE," has come upon the trail of some prospector and

started to follow it. By the time their help reached the lost man the vultures were already circling ominously around his head. Rufus has effected many rescues by himself, and his full canteens are as saving to life as the brandy carried by his ancestors in the snowy mountains.

In order to raise funds for his work, Mr. Beck gives occasional stereopticon lectures, and while he talks, Rufus sits eagerly beside the machine, whining with excitement when his own picture appears upon the screen. He is a familiar sight in Pasadena, riding in the little motor car beside his master. Mr. Beck's work is loyally supported by the Boy Scouts of America, and the Scouts need no such law as "a Scout is kind to animals" to make them fond of this splendid dog. Rufus has amply repaid, indeed, the kindness of the boys of the country to their pets, and against their score of bandaged paws and meaty bones he can place lives of men rescued from death in forms too horrible to conjecture.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A DOG.

My first peep into this world was to see a loft of hay, and, lying beside me, brothers and sisters and a mother.

For many days I lay and slept; later, when I grew stronger, I jumped around in the barn. Later I discovered not far from the barn a building called a house. There was a little girl who patted me and fed me bread and milk. One day a man came along and saw me, and my master sold me. I did not like leaving my mother. I was taken from the country into a village. I was named Jack.

My new home was very comfortable. There was a nice kennel to sleep in, and under a big maple tree in the yard was my plate to eat off. It was kept clean, and always set by the trees. My master owns a bank. I go with him in the afternoons, and lie on the step, and wait for the school girls and boys. Then they coax me to sing and dance. I am rewarded with a candy. I went on a visit to the school one day. The teacher seemed quite tickled to see me. All the children patted me. I went back and lay in the sun and I stretched out straight, and they all laughed.

My master has a grown-up daughter, and is a good musician. I like to lie on the velvet rug and listen to the music. I go up town with her and get the mail, and carry it home in my mouth. One day my master and I and some more men went out in an automobile, and went to the woods shooting. I put in a busy day, catching squirrels and rabbits, but when night came I was glad to get home again.

Hoping my letter is not too long.

Yours truly,

Thedford, Ont. FERN LAUGHLIN.
R. R. No. 2. (Age 13 years.)

Senior Beavers' Letter Box

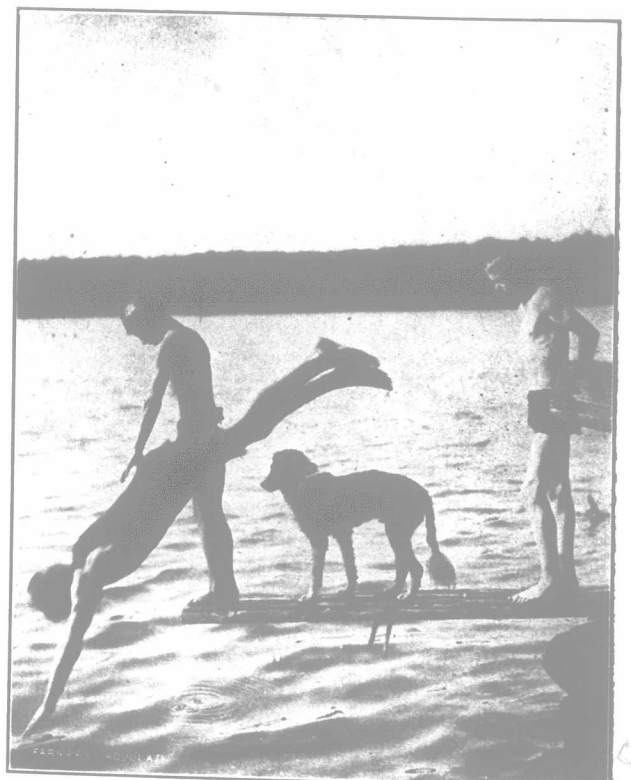
Dear Puck,—I must write and thank you for the handsome volume I received. I did not expect anything, and was very much surprised as well as pleased on receiving it. I have looked up some flowers in "Who's Who," and will be a lot wiser in botany soon. I expected I would not see my name in the paper at all, but did, for my name is very rarely seen in public, although I hope to make it some day. I have a garden this year, and in it I grow cucumbers, potatoes and flowers. I planted a parsnip, and it is just covered with blossom, and some of the seed is formed. I passed the entrance, and had lots of fun while trying. I suppose the editor will throw this piece of trash into the waste paper basket, so I will close.
DOUGLAS CLEGHORN.
R. R. N. 7, Guelph. (Age 14.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—The last letter I wrote was published, and I was very pleased. Many girls and boys when they write express how they like "The Farmer's Advocate," until, now it has become an old story, and, I suppose, Puck, when he reads the letter merely notices it, and I think if I did say how I liked "The Farmer's Advocate" you would just think an old story, and there is no more about it. Well, we certainly do like "The Farmer's Advocate" from the smallest to the largest. When "The Farmer's Advocate" does not come on Thursday, we all are sadly disappointed. Well, I don't want to take your precious time in talking about "The Farmer's Advocate," as I think you know now that it is an excellent paper; so I will stop.

What I am really writing for is to tell you about my cat, and how I attend to her. She is a very light yellow, and I call her Blossom. She is just a kitten, and so very playful. She plays hide-and-go-seek with me, and many other little games. Now I am going to tell you how I care for her. First of all she gets her meals almost always regularly. In the morning I feed her scalded milk and then fill her little dish with fresh water, and set it always in the same place where she can get it. At noon I feed her with potatoes and gravy, meat and squash if we have it for dinner. She likes squash very well, and, as I think it good for a cat, I always give it to her. Then at supper time I give her milk. She gets these meals every day whether she catches one mouse or twenty. Some folk say, "Don't feed your cat so well, and she will catch mice." Well, maybe this will make her hunt her own living, but, perhaps there are no mice to catch, then, what is the result? In the summer she sleeps in a basket filled with soft material. She does not care to stay down stairs all alone, so sometimes I bring her up in my room and



Going!



Gone!

The dog enjoys the fun as well as anyone.

Letter Box

te and thank volume I re- anything, and as well as have looked Who," and any soon. I my name in for my name olic, although y. I have a it I grow flowers. I s just cover- of the seed ntrance, and I suppose ece of trash t, so I will LEGHORN. (Age 14.)

she sleeps in the doll's bed with the doll. I also give her a daily brushing. In doing this the loose hairs are brushed away which she otherwise would swallow, which might cause serious trouble. Some folk will not allow a cat about the place, but I like a cat very much and, as mother and father do not object, I can do pretty nearly as I like with her. As so many people do not know how to care for a cat properly, I thought it might be of some help to many Beavers to write and tell how I keep my cat. There may be many things that I do not do, but my cat thrives very well and I would not trade her for a good sum. Maybe some will think me a big baby (12 years old) playing with a cat, but my Sunday school teacher, in South Delaware, gave her to me, and maybe that is a reason I like her so well.

Well, I think by this time your eyes are growing dim, so will give you a rest. WINNIFRED M. BAKER. (Age 12, Sr. IV. Class.) Komoka, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I have read "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time, but I never have written until now. I live on a farm of fifty acres. We have four horses, but I can only drive one. We used to have an old horse that we could all drive, but we sold her last fall. We missed her very much. I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Alexander; we like her fine. We all went to the woods on Arbor Day, and had a fine time. We caught a lovely big owl. We were going to stuff it and put in in the room, but we couldn't get anybody to stuff it. I have one sister but no brothers. My sister goes to high school in Forest. I liked the story of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and I only wish that Puck would put in another as good. I like to read books very much. I have read Little Lord Fauntleroy, Helen's Babies, Water Babies, Rip Van Winkle, and several others. I will close with a riddle or two.

What has four eyes and cannot see? Ans.—Mississippi. Why is a pig's tail like the letter K? Ans.—Because its the end of pork. Well, I will close, hoping this will escape the great giant by the name of waste paper basket. Camlachie, Ont. GLADYS LUNAM. (Age 12, Sr. IV. Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second attempt to become known to you. I wrote once before, but that horrible monster the w-p-b. got in before. Here are a few verses which will tell you how I appreciate "The Farmer's Advocate."

You come to our door, little paper, As sure as the weeks roll by, And many cheerful blessings For sad hearts here are found.

You dear little welcome treasure, Whom I term my carrier-dove, Your pages are full of interest, Your letters are full of love.

No wonder you are so wise, dear, For you travel in every state, And up in the British Dominion, Though no purse nor scrip do you take.

Each loving, patient Beaver, Strives truly to do her part, We each can help some other, And cheer some fainting heart.

Go forth on your mission of sunshine, We each will lend a hand, And send in new subscribers To help to double our band.

ELIZABETH WALSER. (Age 13.)

"By" and "found" do not rhyme very well, do they, Elizabeth?—But your intentions are good.

Do you know that we give lovely books to boys and girls who get absolutely new subscribers for us? If you send the subscriptions to me I will see that the books are sent to you all right.—Puck.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I live on a farm of a hundred and forty acres in the Northern part of the County of

Lambton. A hundred acres of our farm is part of an old lake, which is drained by a drain called the Cut. The part drained is excellent farming land, the other forty acres is on the high land.

There are many peach orchards near where I live. Last spring we set out eight hundred peach trees; the different kinds are Elberta, Triumph, and Yellow St. John. In the year 1914 there will be fourteen thousand peach trees bearing fruit, and a good many other young peach orchards that will be bearing fruit three or four years after. Well, I will say good-bye, wishing the Beaver Circle good success.

J. RUSSELL SITTER. Thedford, Ont. (Age 11, Sr. IV.)

The following little poem was overlooked, somehow, and only discovered to-day. However, "All's well that ends well," isn't it, Alberta. We have entered your name as number 46 on the Garden Competition list, but will you please send the name of your post-office?

Dear Puck and Beavers,— I have read your letters often, And have wondered every time, Why all of you do write in prose, And very few in rhyme.

I take piano lessons, And the violin I play, But the hardest part of it Is to practice ev'ry day.

The "competition" picture, Reminds me, you must know, Of Lucy Grey who crossed the wild, So very long ago.

I'm very fond of gardening, And if it's not too late, May I join the competition That's in the Advocate?

I could talk about Rebecca And fill the Beaver's page; But I'll leave room for the others. Alberta Heritage.

ALBERTA HERITAGE. (Sr. III., Age 10.)

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

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

Junior Beavers' Letter Box

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember, and I think it is the best paper that we get. Every time I get tired of playing I read the Beaver Circle. I think the letters are so interesting. My little sister and I go to school every day. We like our teacher fine; her name is Miss Lamont.

I had a little white kitten which my chum gave me on my birthday. She was a pretty little creature, as white as snow, with a pink ribbon around her neck, but she was killed. Well, I will close as this is my first letter to you. ELSIE BIERWORTH. Malcolm, Ont. (Age 10, Book III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been an interested reader of your Circle, so I thought that I would write. I live on a farm of three hundred acres. I go to school every day. It is a mile and a half away. We have a garden and window boxes at our school this year. I think nature study is a very interesting subject at school, as I like learning about the flowers and birds and their nests. For pets I have a dog; his name is Carlo. He is very kind, and follows me all over. We have two colts, Ruby and Mac. I often pet and feed them apples. As my letter is getting long I will close with a few riddles.

Where were doughnuts first made? Ans.—In Greece (Grease).

What did the man get that stole the Calendar? Ans.—Twelve months.

Wishing the Beaver Circle success. Embro, Ont. BLANCHE BLAIR. (Age 8, Class II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. I go to school almost every day. We all like

our teacher fine. I have six sisters and one brother. For pets I have three calves, one little dog, and I call him Jip. I had also a cat, but my brother, who is fond of trapping, caught it in his trap. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. DORA JENSEN. (Age 10, Book II.) Salmonhurst, N. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle, and I would like to crowd in some place with the Beavers and become a member, too. Well, I am going to tell you about two pure white kittens coming to our house. They came one Sunday night. We thought they were our cats, but one came around and got in the window. Then we saw that they were white. We let them in and I petted them awhile, then my father took them to the barn and fed them, and in the morning there was another just the very same. And when I saw them I saw they had streaks of blood in their heads, and they had been lashed. They have stayed with me, and I don't think they will go away.

I have a book of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, and I like it fine. It is just about the same as published in "The Farmer's Advocate." Well, my letter is getting rather long, so I will close with a few riddles. I would like some of the Beavers to correspond with me.

If a chicken saw its mother lay an orange, what would the chicken say? Ans.—See the orange marmalade.

Why does a hen lay in the day time? Ans.—Because she is a rooster in the night time.

Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week? Ans.—Because the rest are week days (weak).

MARION EDWARDS. Onondaga, Ont. (Age 11, Jr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and my father thinks he couldn't farm without it. I am the youngest of five children. Have three brothers and one sister. We all go to school. We live just half a mile from the school, and it is the prettiest half mile anywhere in the country. There are two little hills with a valley between, and a dear little brook. There are lovely maple trees on either side of the road. Hoping you will let me be one of your little Beavers, I remain your friend,

CHARLOTTE SHOWERS. (Age 8, Pt. II.)

St. Marys, Ont., R. R. No. 4.

Honor Roll:—Eva Wonnacott, Dora Robertson, Marguerite Lane, Robert Smith.

RIDDLES.

Opens like two barn doors, Squeals like a cat, Guess all your life And you can't guess that.

Ans.—Scissors. What has a thousand eyes and can't see a bit? Ans.—A screen door.—Sent by Robert Ripley.

Fashion Dept.



7906 Child's Empire Dress, 1, 2 and 4 years.

7912 Infant's Dress, Coat and Cap, One Size.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 7834 Tuckered Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

Suitable for cotton-voile, lawn, marquisette, batiste, etc.



7766 Russian Blouse. Waist, 34 to 40 bust.

Attractive when carried out in blue serge trimmed with black satin, tan whipcord with brown trimming, blue linen with white trimming and vice versa, and tan or blue ratine with brocaded color and cuffs.



7898 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.

Pretty when made of muslin trimmed with "German Val." lace, or of voile with heavier lace.



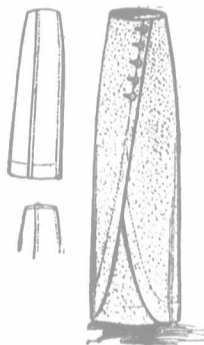
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7781 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.
7780 Four-Piece Draped Skirt,
22 to 30 waist.

Suitable for foulard trimmed with plain material; or for cotton crepe or crepe de chine, trimmed with all-over lace.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7854 Girl's Tucked Dress,
10 to 14 years.

Materials suitable for this dress are: cotton-voile, lawn, batiste and crepe de chine.



7798 Five Gored Skirt,
22 to 32 waist.



7914 Girl's Russian Dress, 10 to 14 years.



7918 Child's Under Waist and Drawers, 1, 2 and 4 years.

7892 Baby's Short Set, One Year

MATERIALS FOR LITTLE DRESSES.

Materials suitable for the pretty little dresses, 7,914, 7,922, 7,891 and 7,892, are chambray, gingham, linen, percale, pique, and galatea. May also be made with long sleeves for fall and winter wear, in which case suitable materials are serge, French flannel, etc.

ENVELOPE FROM MOUNT HEALY.
We have received an envelope addressed to our Fashion Dept., and containing ten cents, but nothing else. The post-mark on the envelope is Mount Healy. Will the sender please write?

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.
Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state issue in which design 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



7889 Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

7923 Fancy Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:—

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

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

The Ingle Nook.

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

The Grown Farmer Lad.

Last day we talked about the little farm laddie, the little "barefoot boy with face of tan," who trots off pack-a-back to school, straw hat on top of his head and "long, long thoughts," if we may believe the poet, inside of it.

But the barefoot boy must needs grow up, and much has been the speculation as to whether—if he is to be a farmer—he should stop school at once on passing the "Entrance," or whether he should still put in a few years in some sort of educational institution. Controversy has raged, also, as to whether these years should be spent at the High School or in an Agricultural College, the advocates of the former arguing that habits of study and the faculty to think for one's self are the main thing, and that it does not matter in the least where those habits are acquired, while those in favor of the Agricultural College have argued, with perhaps stronger claims to recognition, that, so far as the farmer is concerned, these habits should be acquired in study along his natural line of work.

Personally, I do not think that anyone can have too much education, and, if it were possible, I should like to see every farmer equipped with a full High School, if not University, course, with a course at an Agricultural College to finish off!! Of course, that is a very visionary idea, and not to be realized in our day. Perhaps it will come in the day of the superman, to whom Nietzsche and Sir Oliver Lodge confidently look forward. But there is no reason for not looking to a better chance for the young farmer of to-day and to-morrow than the average of those of the past have had. Continuation Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, are now within reach of the majority of farms, and, in Ontario, at least—I do not know about the other provinces—courses in agriculture are to be placed, henceforth, on the regular curriculum for study.

If prepared with no further education than that to be got at such institutions as these, the farm boy of the future, who has not wasted his time, should be not badly equipped for his life and his life-work—there is a difference between the two, as you will recognise if you will think the matter out. If, however, a course at an agricultural college can be afforded, why, all the better. The agricultural college is the farmer's university—it is the place where he can specialize in his own profession, while acquiring besides such extra breadth of vision and culture as can be gained from the courses in English, etc., which are included.

I have heard people sneer at the Agricultural College as an institution for the education of farmers, at agricultural courses in general, and at agricultural journals and all "book-farming." You, no doubt, have heard such talk also. Next time sift the matter down, and you will probably find that the sneering one is basing his conclusions wholly on the fact that he has known one or two agricultural college graduates who have been "futures" financially, or upon some one

or two experiments recommended by some agricultural journal, which he has tried and found wanting.

Now, there is nothing more narrow than to condemn anything as a whole because one or two solitary examples have not come up to the mark. Into every Agricultural College or agricultural class, as well as into every University and every High School, are bound to drift a few boys who have "no business head" whatever, and who are almost certain to make a failure, from the money standpoint, in almost anything they try. Into every such institution, also, are bound to drift a few other boys who just "put in a good time" all through each term, trusting to a six-weeks' cram at the end and "lucky papers" to squeeze through. Some of them do squeeze through. I know one young man who took his B.A. degree at Toronto University on systematic six-weeks' cram at the end of every year. He told me so. Now, does it stand to reason that such young men are really educated, or that anything they have acquired in such slap-dash fashion, can ever stick? If you are far-seeing, you never think of judging the entire benefits of a university or an agricultural college by such delinquents as these. Yet you will hear some people say: "I don't believe in the Agricultural College for farm boys. There's George H.—he never made anything by it."

Prejudice, too, accounts for some of the sneers that one hears launched against all educational institutions. Some people seem to hate anything they don't possess themselves, and so, without personal education, they decry it for others. They are just about as reasonable as the man whom I heard say one day (he was a Conservative, by the way, but I don't think his party could be very proud of him). "The Globe's no good. I never read it. I picked it up one day, but I wouldn't read it. I threw it on a chair." Admirers of "The Globe" will appreciate the joke.

The fact remains, despite these grumblers, that scientific investigation, the result of work at agricultural stations and colleges, has been at the bottom of every marked advance that agriculture has made, and that agricultural books and papers, circulating far and wide, have disseminated the knowledge gained and methods approved at these institutions. The advantages are evident. When the country was new and the earth still rich, things would grow "anyhow," and there were few weeds to combat. Nowadays, when land has become more or less "run out," and weeds from other lands are running rampant, all the scientific knowledge available is needed to bring the land and its products up to the mark. In a book, entitled, "Rural Life in Canada," I saw, the other day, two pictures. One showed two loads of grain taken from two plots of land, one of which had been previously enriched by growing clover, while the other had been indifferently cropped with other things. The one load was just twice as large as the other. Now, no untrained, unscientific farmer ever discovered that clover takes nitrogen from the air and embeds it in the soil, or that nitrogen is a necessity to plant growth. Such discoveries were made by scientific men, the famous German agricultural chemist, Hellriegel, of Bernburg, and his assistant and successor, Professor Wilfarth.

The other picture was of a field of oats grown on land which had been subjected, for some years, to strictly scientific treatment. It was a "Grand" crop—with a capital G. The footnote said 87 bushels per acre were realized from it, the world's average being—28! You did not wonder that the footnote also added, "Scientific husbandry vindicated."

But this is enough. I am sure that those of you who are open-minded, and who have looked into the matter at all carefully—the majority of you, it is to be hoped—will never think of sniffing at advanced information and advanced research work in farming. The whole world is moving ahead, with astounding rapidity. Why, then, should the honorable art of farming alone stand still? And now, just to close, may I quote you a few paragraphs from "The Independent." The article takes the stand that, eventually, all farming must be "intensive"; that is, that farmers must not depend on large acreage for their profits, but that they must learn to

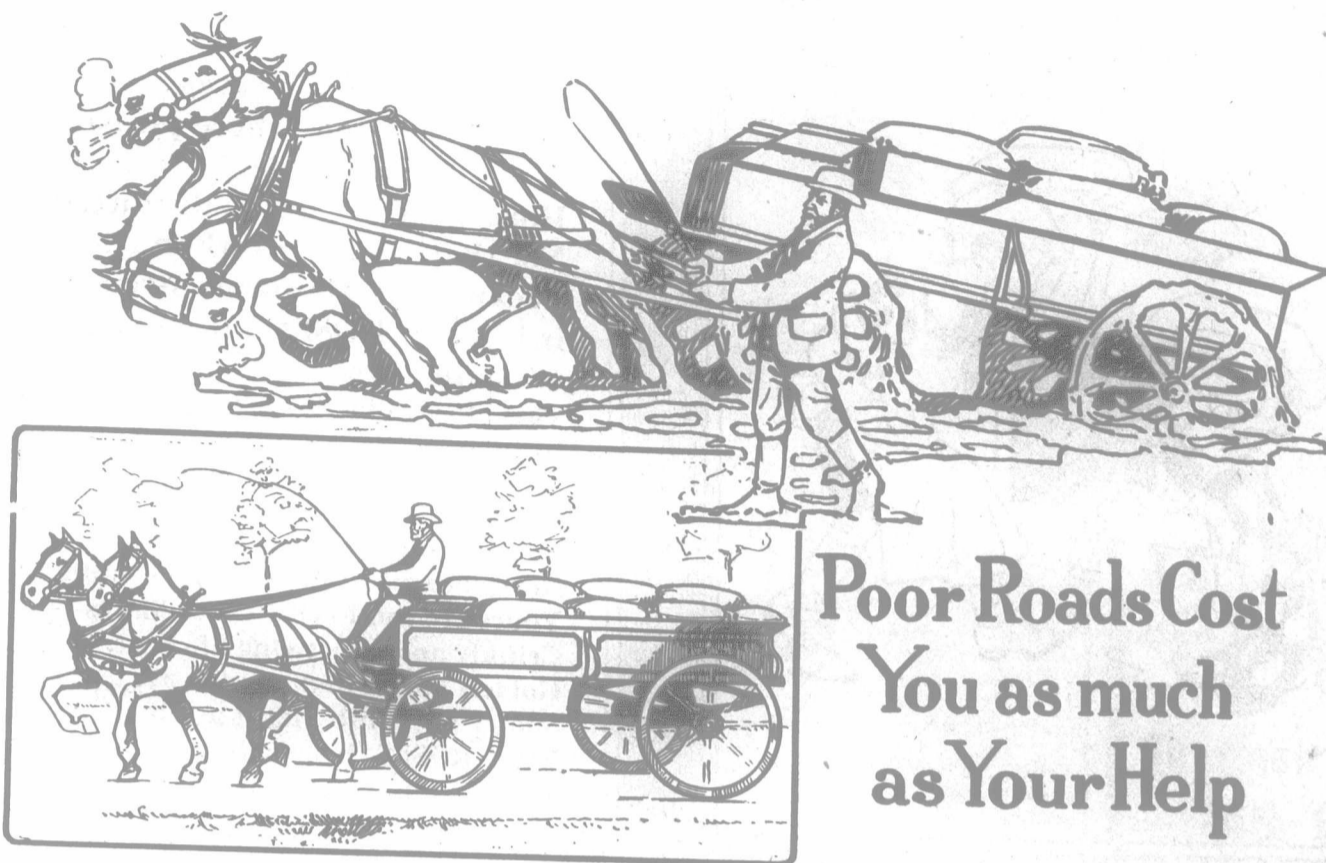
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**Poor Roads Cost
You as much
as Your Help**

SEVERAL thousand Minnesota farmers figured up the various losses they suffered in a year as a result of poor roads. They made the astonishing discovery that these losses came to a total large enough to pay for all their hired help!

The roads in this Minnesota district are not by any means the worst roads in America. They might be called good roads if compared to some that are only too well known. But they are bad enough to cause the loss of more than half a million dollars yearly to the farmers who have to use them.

READ THE STORY THESE FIGURES TELL :

Loss because of longer routes to town.....	\$ 61,994 01
Loss because of slow progress in hauling.....	75,627 64
Loss because of extra trips.....	158,607 34
Loss because of specific reasons (perishable goods spoiled, good markets missed, horses ruined, etc.).....	220,574 16
Loss because of inability to haul manure.....	91,925 00
Total loss.....	\$608,728 15

THE average loss to each farmer was found to be \$150.

He lost \$1.70 for every acre farmed. He lost 13 cents every time he carried a ton of produce over one mile of bad roads.

He lost one-tenth of his total crop. He paid as much for bad roads as he did for his hired help.

He paid enough to pay off his mortgage in three years and leave something over.

And all this **in addition** to his regular road tax, which was spent in the hopeless task of making a poor road good by repairing it.

Have you figured up what poor roads are costing you ?

Try it, and in the meantime write for information about

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grow the most possible from every square foot of land. Every trained farmer will realize that this can only be done by sufficient fertilizer and tillage. Here are the paragraphs:

"Another difficulty ahead of these boys is that the whole drift of American education has been toward doing big things. It will not be easy for them to come down to the farming of twenty or thirty acres, but that is just about where they will land. Intensive farming has the day, and it looks now as if it were going to hold the future. The big ranches have been cut up into small farms, and there are left in the West not more than half a dozen monster establishments tilling thousands of acres. The planting of huge orchards of tens of thousands of trees has not proved permanently attractive or economical. These young fellows have got to meet the speculative spirit also which has sent capitalists all through the better farming sections to buy up as many farms as possible, and run them on the tenant principle. There does not seem to be any permanent settlement of tenantry on American agriculture. These capitalists have not bought on that understanding, but with the intention of selling to any one who will become a genuine farmer. Land prices, however, have been forced up in the passage.

"The small farm, run intensively, means that the question of market must be secondary, and the building of a home and the creation of a complete home life must become the leading thought with the countryman. This means that the planting of the small homestead will be in the first place with the intent of growing food, and in all ways supplying home wants, while only the surplus is sold. The distinction is very complete, and the American people must learn to see it.

"There is the farmer who studies only

those crops that he conceives will bring a high price in market, while another farmer grows a much wider range of fruits and vegetables and cereals, not considering what they will sell for, but rather their need in his own store room or dining room. This latter farmer cuts off expenses, and aims to have a wide range of delicious table products from one end of the year to the other. If he have berries or currants or grapes beyond his household needs they are sold. His bees work for him and the honey supply is first of all for home. The man who plants for market puts all his labor on one or two crops, and has no time for those upon which home comforts depend; they must be bought, if had at all.

This principle of home building must become thoroughly understood in order to put sanity into the "back to the land" movement. Not one in twenty of those who quit town life to make a home in the country is in any way adapted to meet market demands. As a consequence, they put their capital and their force into crops that must be sold according to anticipated prices, or bankruptcy soon follows. We know of bankrupts in almost every branch of horticulture, from potatoes to apples and oranges; we do not know of a single failure where home building has been the central thought of the planter, provided he be industrious and healthy. Rid agriculture of the speculative, as it easily may be. Be satisfied with a home of comfort, and with the glorious fact that you can keep yourself almost entirely independent in matters of food and clothing. It may not be wise to carry this independence to the extent of our Connecticut forefathers, who made their own shoes, after tanning their own leather, after killing their own sheep and calves; but the country home may still have, for its main characteristic, independence.

"The professions are overcrowded; agriculture is not overcrowded. There is less and less that can be done with brainless help, mere "hands," as they were well called, since the engine has undertaken to do so much of our mechanical work. At the same time there is an increased demand for leadership combined with industry, and efficiency in the highest sense of the word. The young fellow will not be any the worse gardener for having read Virgil's "Georgics." What is wanted is a full understanding between soul and soil. To the sincere scholar Nature is always calling, "Come and read the poems that have never been translated; solve the problems that determine red-checked apples and one hundred bushels of corn to the acre."

What has all this to do with the subject with which we started out? Simply this: that the man who will do the best with a comparatively small tract of land is the one who applies the most scientific methods. You have heard of the marvellous results—have you not?—that Mr. Dietrich, of Pennsylvania, secures from his sixteen acres of land—results so wonderful that agricultural investigators from all over the world have visited him to hear exactly what his methods have been. He is a scientific, intensive farmer.

And the paragraphs quoted bring out another point—that we should think more of a perfect home than of a lot of money; that we should "live" as we go, really enjoying life, and estimating at its full value just a comfortable living. What is the use of breaking ourselves down by over-work during our best years, in the hope of having a big bank account or a mass of property when we are old? Life is too short not to get as much contentment and pleasure out of it as we can, as we go along. Is not that so? Perhaps we will not live to cool

be very old; and perhaps, if we do, we will have lost the faculty, or the opportunity, for enjoying Friends, and Nature, and Art, and Books, and Gardens, and Doing a Bit of Good Along the Way—the best things in life after all.

Work is not drudgery—overwork is. Work—enough work—is a blessing; but for its sake, as well as for ours, there must be breathing spaces, time to rest, and read, and talk, and visit. We must learn to "live"; we must not let ourselves drift into being mere machines, very likely narrow, crochety, irritable ones. Our work itself will be done all the better for a few breathing-spaces. Yes, often—Don't you think so?

JUNIA.

Canning Blueberries.

Dear Junia.—Can you give us the recipe for King George Cake, also a recipe for canning blueberries. Thanking you in advance.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Canning Blueberries.—Wash the jars well, then put them with tops and tin rims in a boiler or kettle of cold water. Let all come to a boil and boil twenty minutes, then leave on the stove until ready to fill. Meanwhile put the blueberries in a kettle, with a little water, and stew until quite soft, then add sugar to taste and boil a while longer. Take the first scaler out of the boiler and set it on a clean cloth wet in hot water. Put on the rubber ring, which should be new and dipped in boiling water; then fill up the jar immediately to overflowing with the hot fruit. Put on the hot glass top and press down, then screw down the tin rim. After a little, try the top to see if more tightening is required, in the meantime filling all the jars in the same way. When all are cool, store in a dry, dark place. If jars

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are perfectly sterilized, as explained above, filled to overflowing and new rubber rings are used, it should not be possible for fruit to spoil.

If you choose, you can first sterilize the jars, then put in the raw berries, then fill up with syrup, put on the tops loosely, then cook in a boiler of water until done, fill up to overflowing from one of the jars, and seal as before. If done this way, it is necessary (if one has not a rack) to put straw or excelsior on the bottom of the boiler and between the jars; otherwise they will break. Keep the lid on the boiler. The syrup should be made of water and sugar boiled together, and skimmed, if necessary. Make of any richness desired, a pound of sugar to a pint of water, less or more, as liked.

I have no recipe for King George cake. Perhaps some reader can supply it.

Cleaning Aluminum—Poison Ivy—Virginia Creeper.

Dear Junia.—Please let me know through your paper how to clean aluminum, also the difference between Poison Ivy and Virginia Creeper.

Here is a recipe for Layer Cake: 1 cup sweet cream, 2 eggs well beaten, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with vanilla.

Thanking you in advance, I am,
Essex Co., Ont. E. N. G.

Aluminum may be cleaned by rubbing it with soft water to which some borax and a few drops of ammonia have been added. Discolorations that resist this may be removed by boiling rhubarb in the vessel or letting the vessel stand in oxalic acid solution—1 heaping teaspoon to a gallon of water—over night. This solution is poisonous. Next morning wash the vessel with hot water. A fine polish may be given as follows: First remove the grease, if any, with powdered pumice-stone; then rub with emery paste mixed with tallow and finally with rouge mixed with oil of turpentine. For ordinary cooking utensils the polish is not necessary.

Virginia Creeper is a sturdy vine, with compound leaves, each made up of five leaflets, digitate (spreading out like a hand), each lance-oblong and sharply toothed. The leaves change to crimson in autumn. There are clusters of inconspicuous flowers in summer, succeeded by small black or bluish berries.

Poison Ivy (which, by the way, belongs to the same family as the sumach) is not as sturdily stemmed a vine as the Virginia Creeper, but climbs by rootlets over rocks, etc., or trees. The leaflets are three in number, often cut-lobed and sometimes downy beneath. This plant is often found in low grounds, but I have seen the variety radicans, which is more erect, less poisonous, with more entire leaves, growing along the stony shores of Georgian Bay. Some of the leaves were beautifully tinted with red.

Seasonable Recipes.

A Good Sandwich Filling.—Cook 1 lb. prunes until tender, then mash to a pulp. Mix with 1 cup of ground nuts and spread on buttered brown bread. If preferred, use cream cheese instead of the nuts. First butter the bread, then spread it with cheese, then with the prunes.

Cucumber Gelatine.—Put into a saucepan $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, 3 tablespoons vinegar, 3 grated cucumbers, and 1 tablespoon gelatine. Cook until the gelatine is dissolved. Season, add a few drops of spinach coloring, and strain into a mold. Garnish when firm with parsley and sliced cucumbers and serve with mayonnaise.

Cheese Cream Salad.—Whip $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick cream, and into it whip $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chicken or gelatine jelly and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. grated cheese. Season with salt and pepper and set away in small wet molds to harden. Peel large ripe tomatoes and cut in half. Sprinkle each with salt, pepper and a little vinegar. When serving place on each one of the cheese creams, and garnish with parsley.

Buttermilk Loaf.—Sift 4 cups flour, add 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, and a little salt. Sift again, then mix in 1 beaten egg and add enough buttermilk to make into a soft dough. Knead very lightly, then shape into a loaf and place in a buttered

tin. Bake in a hot, quick oven for about 35 minutes.

Lemon Pie.—Line a plate with crust, then pour in the following mixture: Beat yolks of 3 eggs, add 2 tablespoons flour, and juice and grated rind of a lemon. Beat all together, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and 1 cup sugar; beat, then add 1 cup milk. Bake in a very moderate oven. Beat whites of the eggs to a froth, add 2 tablespoons sugar, spread over the top and set in the oven to brown.

Cucumber Pickles.—Take enough small cucumbers to fill 4 one-quart jars, wash and sprinkle over them 1 cup table salt. Let them stand over night, and in the morning wash and pack in the jars. Add to each jar 1 teaspoon whole cloves, 1 teaspoon whole allspice, 1 teaspoon white mustard seed, and 2 pieces of alum as large as a pea. Fill the jars with boiling vinegar and seal. In order that the jars may not break, they should be previously heated in water and kept standing in the hot water or on a cloth wet with hot water.

Lemon Pudding.—Beat yolks of 3 eggs and mix with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and 1 tablespoon butter. Beat thoroughly and add the juice of 3 lemons, with the grated rind of one, and 2 tablespoons chopped walnuts. Fold in the whites of the 3 eggs beaten until stiff, and bake in a buttered pudding dish until it sets.—Boston Cooking School.

Chicken and Corn.—Butter a shallow baking dish and over the bottom sprinkle bread crumbs. Over this place a layer of left-over chicken scraps, chopped fine. Season with salt and pepper, then add a layer of cooked corn. Keep on repeating the layers in this way until all the scraps are used up. Pour over enough thin cream or rich milk to barely cover, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake 20 minutes. If you have peppers, green, growing in your garden, you may add a little, chopped fine, to the mixture, if you choose.

Blackberries.

Blackberry Cordial.—Cook together one peck of ripe blackberries, 1 oz. cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. allspice. When cooked to pieces, strain and add granulated sugar in the proportion of 5 lbs. sugar to 3 qts. juice. Boil 20 minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. When cold, add 1 qt. good whiskey and bottle.

Blackberry Jelly, No. 1.—After culling the berries, put them in an earthen jar and set in a kettle of boiling water; let stand until the berries are soft and juicy; drain through a jelly bag, and to each pint of juice allow 1 lb. of sugar, and boil 20 minutes.

Blackberry Jelly, No. 2.—Cook the berries done in as little water as possible, drain through a jelly bag, strain through a thin cloth, boil hard 15 minutes, then add an equal quantity of heated sugar, and boil hard 10 minutes longer.

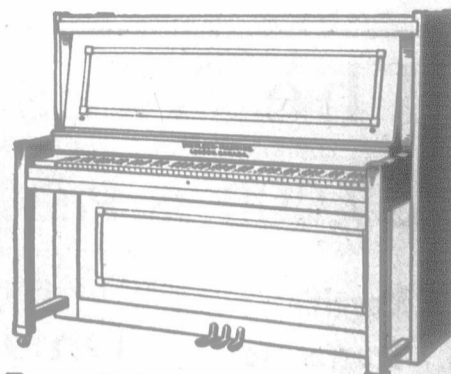
Blackberry Jam, No. 1.—Select very ripe berries, cook and mash with a potato masher, add an equal quantity of sugar, and cook slowly for a half hour. Seal while hot.

Blackberry Jam, No. 2.—To each 2 quarts of mashed blackberries, add 1 quart of fine cooked apples and 2 quarts of sugar. Boil 20 minutes; seal while hot.

Blackberry Preserves.—Into a heavy syrup drop not more than 2 quarts of berries at a time, allow them to cook rapidly for 20 minutes, remove all scum that rises, but do not stir the fruit. Dip the berries into glass jars, then cook the syrup to a jelly and fill up jars with it. Let stand until next day, then cover with a film of paraffin, which should be hard and cool before you put on the jelly glass cover.

Blackberry Pie.—Line the tins with a good crust, stir 1 tablespoonful each of flour and sugar together, and spread on the bottom crust, fill with nice ripe berries, scatter a third of a cup of sugar over them, and some bits of butter; wet the edges of crust, place the top crust on and bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

Blackberry Cobbler.—Make a crust of 1 pint of sour cream, lard or butter the size of an egg, 1 teaspoonful of soda and a little salt. Stir in flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin and line a pan. Sprinkle well mixed sugar and flour on the bottom, fill with nice ripe berries, add sugar and butter. Cover with a



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top crust that has been sliced to allow steam to escape. Serve with cream sauce.—Sel.

FOR AUTUMN TEAS AND PICNICS.

Have a picnic or two, or a few teas on the lawn, if none but the family be present between now and cold weather. The warm days will soon be gone and you will be compelled to stay in-doors. Take the good of them—while you may, and spare a few thoughts of sympathy for the thousands upon thousands toiling under roofs in city offices and shops and factories as far from green grass and blue skies and turning autumn leaves as you are from dust and shrieking whistles and rattling trolleys.

Incidentally here are a few recipes for things you may find extra nice for those delightful teas and picnics.

Chicken Salad.—Reject the skin, rough tendons and fat. Dice the meat, also take an equal quantity of cooked string beans—later in the fall celery may be used. Mix together, then mix in a little French or other salad dressing. Garnish the top with slices of cucumber.

Cooked Cream Salad Dressing.—Scald $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mild vinegar or lemon juice, let cool, stir slowly into the beaten yolks of 2 eggs with which have been mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of curry powder and mustard. Cook over the fire until nicely thickened, stirring constantly. You may add one level tablespoonful of sugar if you like. Just before using, and when quite cold, stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet or sour cream.

Sour Cream Biscuits.—Put 2 cups sour cream in a bowl and add 1 level teaspoon soda and 1 level teaspoon salt. Now put 1 cup flour in the sifter and add to it another level teaspoon soda. Work this into the cream, adding enough flour to make a soft dough. Cut into biscuits and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

Gooseberry Sandwiches.—Mix gooseberry jam with cream cheese and use as a filling for sandwiches.

John Bull Sandwiches.—Run boiled beef through a chopper, and mix with onion juice and other seasoning to taste, then with enough salad dressing to make a paste.

Pork Relish.—Fry thin slices of bacon until crisp, dip in batter made of egg, flour, and milk, with a pinch of salt, and fry again. These are quite good cold.

Bean Sandwich.—Boil beans until soft, then mash soft by putting them through a vegetable press. Mix with melted butter, onion juice, a little mustard and tomato ketchup. Spread between slices of buttered brown bread.

Parsley Sandwich.—Chop parsley fine, mix with salad dressing, and spread thinly on buttered white bread. Other good sandwich fillings are (1) Cucumbers chopped fine and mixed with dressing. (2) Boiled greens mixed with chopped hard-boiled egg and salad dressing. (3) Green tops of onions cut fine and mixed with chopped bacon. (4) Finely chopped nuts mixed with thick sweet cream and a little salt. (5) Diced banana and strawberry jam.

Jelly Jumble (a refreshing drink).—Dissolve the glassful of jelly—if of different kinds all the better—in 2 quarts boiling water. When cold, add the juice of 2 lemons and sugar to sweeten.

Oatmeal Drink.—Mix 1 tablespoon fine oatmeal to a paste with cold water and then pour over it 3 pints boiling water, stirring all the time. Boil in a saucepan until reduced to 1 quart. Let cool, then pour off the clear part. Sweeten and serve cold, with lemon if preferred. This is a good harvest-field drink.

Turkish Salad.—Peel and slice 3 large cucumbers, and place in a pan with 1 cup cold water. Cook slowly until soft. Dissolve 2 large tablespoons clear gelatine in 1 cup boiling water, add 1 teaspoon onion juice, 1 tablespoon vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and dash of red pepper. Strain, add to the cucumber mixture and pour into a wet mold to harden. Put on ice or in a cold place. When stiff, remove the center, fill with red mayonnaise, garnish with sliced cucumbers, tomatoes and lettuce leaves, and serve. To make red mayonnaise, cook tomatoes until thick, and when cold add a little regular mayonnaise.

One-Egg Mocha Cake.—Cream together 1 heaping tablespoon butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Add yolk of the egg, beaten, $\frac{1}{2}$

teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla extract, 2 squares melted chocolate, and beat; then add 1 cup flour sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder. Last of all fold in the beaten white of the egg. Divide into two buttered layer-tins and bake in a fairly hot oven. When cool, put the following filling between the layers and on top:

Filling.—Beat together 1 cup confectioners' sugar, 1 heaping tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla extract, 2 teaspoons cocoa and 2 tablespoons strong coffee.

The Scrap Bag.

MILK AND BUTTER.

"Milk and butter should be most carefully protected from heat, dust and odors. The utensils in which milk is kept should be used for nothing else and should be washed with scrupulous care. Never put molasses, vinegar or any other substance into a milk jar. Milk and butter easily absorb the odor of vegetables, cheese or fish, so that these articles should not be placed near together in the ice chest. Moreover, from the stable to the table, milk should be handled with the greatest care, or it may become the dangerous carrier of disease germs."—Boston Cooking School.

WORN WAISTS.

If some of your white waists have become worn around the neck, from wearing stiff collars, change them into low-necked waists by cutting off the worn part, scalloping around the neck, and buttonholing the scallops with blue mercerized cotton. If the sleeves are long, cut them off elbow-length and work to match.

JUICY PIES.

When baking very juicy pies, put a layer of fine breadcrumbs over the lower crust before putting in the fruit.

CAKES THAT STICK.

If a cake sticks to the pan, turn the pan upside down and lay on the bottom of it a cloth wet with cold water. After about five minutes, the cake can usually be removed quite easily.

A HAIR SHAMPOO.

A shampoo recommended for making hair fluffy is made as follows: Shave half a bar of pure white soap and boil it in 1 pint soft water until it will jelly when cooled. When cool, stir in 1 teaspoonful toilet water and 3 well-beaten eggs. Keep in a cold place until used.

QUICK BREAD.

How many housekeepers have learned that bread may be very quickly raised and without a suggestion either of becoming "sour" if two yeast cakes are used instead of one. This is especially convenient for use with luncheon rolls and hot breads for the sponge may be started at nine or half past and the rolls be light and ready for baking in time for luncheon. The same recipe may be used; simply double the amount of yeast.—Good Housekeeping.

TO CAN CORN.

Corn, like all other vegetables, may be canned so that it will keep if packed in sterilized sealers and boiled on three successive days. While boiling, have the lids loose to prevent bursting, but keep the lid of the boiler down. Tighten the lids down at once at the end of each boiling. The jars should be absolutely full.

A WISE MOTHER.

It was a wise mother who said: "Just as many white dresses as you want, my daughters, but, of course, you will iron them yourselves.—Anna Barrows, in "Good Housekeeping."

Starve the Scavengers.

Within the memory of most of us, the house-fly was commended as a domestic scavenger, says Literary Digest. He is now in bad odor, and not only the fly, but other so-called scavengers are coming under the ban of science, one by one, as bearers of disease. The latest is the cockroach, which is believed by some physicians to be a cancer-carrier. Now that we have decided not to encourage these "scavengers" any longer, it will be quite easy to rid ourselves of them, says an editorial writer in American Medicine

(New York, May), simply by ceasing to feed them, so that they will starve to death. The kitchen or cellar that contains food for cockroaches will be infested with them. The remedy is not to poison the insects, but to starve them out. We read:

"Cockroaches as carriers of cancer are receiving considerable attention in Europe. According to the Lancet of February 8, 1913, two investigators conceived the idea independently, and though the facts presented are not conclusive, they are sufficient to warrant an investigation of these dirty little scavengers. Indeed, we are now so accustomed to the idea of disease being carried by the animals which feed on the garbage and dirt we collect, or on the tissues of unclean persons, that there is nothing startling in the view that cockroaches are also biologic as well as mechanical carriers. Dr. W. Melvill-Davison, of England, has asserted that the cause of cancer is an alga, which is also found in the bowels of cockroaches of several varieties. Though the evidence is declared inconclusive, it is at least remarkable that Smith and Townsend, of our Department of Agriculture, have isolated a vegetable parasite which they believe to be the cause of plant cancer. The ease with which insects may carry the disease from plant to plant may also explain some of the facts. Now comes Professor Fibiger, of Copenhagen, who, by press reports, has found a worm in the domestic rat, the larval stage being passed in the intestines of the cockroach, and that the worm causes a cancerous tumor in the rat. He merely suggests a similar origin for human cancer. These speculations are, of course, based on the unproved hypothesis that cancer is a germ disease, though it may turn out to be dietetic or at least a metabolic toxemia. We mention them merely as a text for a short sermon on the possible dangers of all our 'vermin' or scavengers. All these animals are semidomesticated through the survival of those wild ones fittest to live on the crumbs which fall from our table. As they are house animals, their evolution has occurred in the short period since man has had houses, but in this short period they have developed the treasonable habit of carrying enemies to us, and the sentence of extermination is inevitable. The house-rat has long been under the ban, so have the house-fly, house-mosquito, house-mouse, the louse and flea. Perhaps the English sparrow, another messmate, will soon be detected in some unhygienic deviltry. The sermon is this, the evidence is overwhelming that we must live in such a clean way that we have no need for self-appointed animal scavengers like Oriental dogs, buzzards, rats, and cockroaches. There is no necessity for a crusade to kill these animals off. They will starve to death if we stop feeding them. The man who has a dirty backyard or cellar is a public enemy. That is, the sphere of public sanitary authority must be extended to our homes. A house can not be considered a castle safe from intrusion if it harbors public enemies and outlaws. The era of cleanliness is here, and woe betide him who still lives in Oriental filth and medieval carelessness."

The Children of the Forest

A TRUE STORY OF A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.
By M. Blanche Boyd.

Chapter 13.
SUNDAYS.

Only two Sundays during my ten months' sojourn had we the pleasure or privilege of having a minister preach at our school-house. He was hurt from a fall from his horse and was obliged to go to his home in Toronto, so we were left without any spiritual head. When a minister did come, the settlers generally went to find fault or sneer, as the people did of old when our Saviour preached, but none can tell when a seed may take root and bring forth fruit.

The nearest English-church clergyman was twelve miles away and was unable to come to us, as he had more than he could do to keep six churches going.

Four miles away there was a little log church (like the Northwest churches one sees in pictures) where a Presbyterian minister used to preach, and three times we drove there, but it was not safe to go alone through the woods, so I could

never go unless the family went too. Sometimes a woman used to preach, and we were never sure of hearing the minister. He seemed to be liked very much among our people, he was so quiet, gentle and kindly. Two or three times he came to call upon us, stayed to tea and had prayer with us. You who enjoy the beautiful services. Sunday after Sunday, cannot realize what it meant to be without any church at all, and unless you have experienced the longing for religious services, can you know what joy and comfort it brought to me as that minister prayed for each one of us, and prayed so simply and earnestly for us. No wonder we liked him so much. He did not let the people think him above them and come to them in a patronizing way that some people have, but only spiritually did he show his superiority. He was always sympathetic and ready to help any one in trouble, with his kindly advice. He did not tell them they were so bad and ought to be ashamed of themselves, or despise them when they did wrong, but, in a quiet unassuming way, tried to lead them right.

One Methodist minister who had labored in our district asked Mrs. McDonald after his year's work was finished if he had done any good. "Well," she replied, "I don't see as you've done any good or any harm." That was pretty hard upon the poor man. Sunday was a day on which we discussed religion freely. On one occasion Mr. McDonald said to me, "What does your church care for us? They don't care if we go to hell or not. They never send us help or send us a man to show us how to live. It was true they have sent one man, but gave him six churches to keep going, so that he hasn't even time to come to call upon us, let alone preach, and even he thinks we are beyond doing anything for, that we are too bad to have anything to do with." After the bale came, he did not speak about our church not caring anything for them.

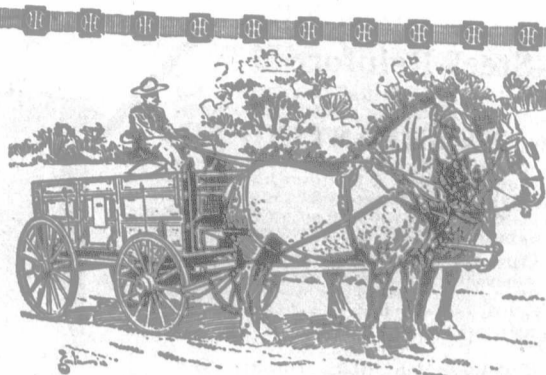
The best way to lead people to Christ is to care for their bodily comfort before attempting the spiritual, for you then act Christ-like and appeal to their gratitude, for actions speak louder than words.

"It is all very well for these ministers to talk religion to us for an hour occasionally, but how do we know whether they live up to what they preach or not. There is no Christian family here to show us how we ought to live, for nobody here professes it." There was a great deal of truth in what he said.

When some settlers were in one Sunday, Mr. McDonald turned and asked me if I were a Christian. The very name of Christian was an incentive for sneers, but I replied that I professed to be such, and tried to be one, but did not feel worthy to call myself one on account of failing so often. Mr. McDonald said that the men who had done him the most harm were professing Christians. That night they began playing "Old Maid," in which they asked me to join. I was quite willing to play on week days, but they knew I would not play games on Sundays. They then began to say, "You're a horny Christian, you're a horny Christian!" but I merely went on with my reading and took no notice of it. They never bothered me again about my religion.

Nearly all the settlers used to work all day Sunday cutting wood, cutting grain, etc., but the McDonalds always rested. We used to breakfast about seven, and it was a long, weary day. Occasionally Mr. and Mrs. McDonald would go visiting after dinner, which we had at 11 a.m. The children would then come and ask me if they might look at my "Story of the Bible," and, upon obtaining my consent, they would run up to get it, sit at the table looking at the pictures, and would listen most attentively while I told them the stories which each picture represented. Henry was particularly interested, and you could hear a pin drop while the old, old stories were re-told. When the parents returned, however, they would go off, quite ashamed to appear interested in such things. Over and over again they heard these stories, and always liked them.

If we had no service to go to, I generally spent the day reading, writing or resting. In the quiet soring evenings, when home-sickness and solemn thoughts generally come to us, I used to stand on



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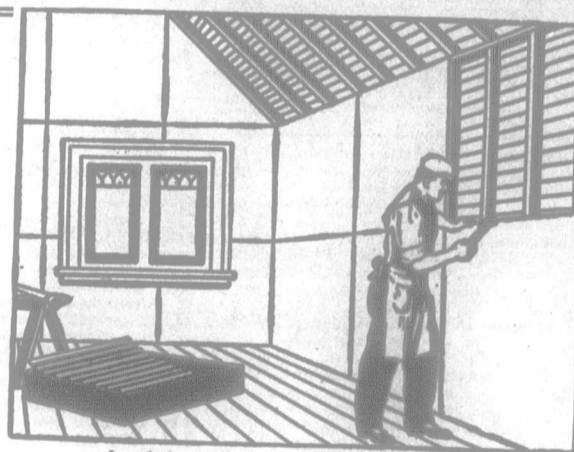
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\$3.25 Gent's heavy 18-ct. Gold-cased **Keyless Lever Hunter Watch**, improved action (John Forrest, London); 10 years' warranty; absolutely perfect timekeeper; also Double Curb Albert, same quality with handsome Compass attached; all quite indistinguishable from new; complete, sacrifice, \$3.25.

\$3.25 Keyless Watch, improved action (Allen & Co., London); exact timekeeper; 10 years' warranty; also long Watch Guard, elegant design, same quality; together, sacrifice, \$3.25.

\$3.75 Rich, dark sable brown, extra long Princess Stole, trimmed with head and tails at back and on shoulders; also large animal Muff, with heads and tails hanging; in perfectly new condition; together, great sacrifice, \$3.75.

\$3.25 Gent's fashionable **Double Albert**, pattern, heavy solid links; sacrifice, \$3.25.

\$3.75 Lady's handsome **\$16 18-ct. Gold, Diamond Ring**; perfectly matched stones; fine quality; wonderful bargain; sacrifice, \$3.75.

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\$16.50 Lady's **\$70 5-Stone Diamond and Sapphire** Half-hoop Ring, 18-ct. Gold, Government hall-marked, claw setting, containing two large round diamonds of dazzling whiteness and three beautiful sapphires of richest quality; \$16.50.

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\$7.50 Baby's **Long Clothes**, superfine quality, magnificent \$25 parcel, 82 articles, everything required; beautiful work; never worn; great sacrifice, \$7.50.

\$6.50 Valuable **Violin** (worth \$35), per-Cremona, 1721; rich mellow tone, with Bow and Case, suit professional or soloist; \$6.50.

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\$6.50 Gent's **\$20 fashionable Dark Grey Tweed Jacket Suit** by Stroud, High class Tailor; splendid quality, latest West End cut and finish, never worn; breast 39 in., waist 36 in., length 32 in.; \$6.50.

the hill overlooking the dam and think of home and all the loved ones so far away, and could picture them all walking to church and would often start as in imagination the sound of distant church bells floated on the still evening air. I could hear again the merry peal of the church bells and chimes in the old Cathedral, listen again to the beautiful chants and hymns, and wonder who filled my place in the choir, and what the clergyman's text was that night, and in imagination look down into the church to see the well-known faces of our friends and wonder if it would be my privilege to join the worshippers again. It was then that my loneliness came most forcibly upon me and I was almost able to say, "The tender light of home behind, dark heathen gloom before." It was my wish to experience what a missionary had to put up with and, to a small extent, this wish was gratified, but his endurance is for a life-time, while mine was but temporary and, while he might be thousands of miles from home, I was not more than about 330. There was no church to comfort one, no friendly hand to guide you when advice was most needed, no one to comfort you in time of trials, no companion with whom to converse on subjects nearest your heart; but, thank God, He always comes to us at this time to comfort, strengthen and guide us. It was so long before an answering letter would bring encouragement in a certain trial or sickness.

It was at this time, however, I received more spiritual strength to urge me on (for we all need encouragement, especially young inexperienced persons), as here, "near to Nature's heart" and "far from the madding crowd," we could "find sermons in stones." It was then that a "feeling of sadness and longing that is not akin to pain, and resembles sorrow only as the mist resembles rain," came over me.

The "Canadian Band" would come out in full force, assisted by the lizards and crickets, and the bass tone of the ground hogs' "cunk-cunk!" The kingfishers and robins would sing their evensong, the blackbirds keep up a noisy chatter, the crows cry "caw-caw on their way to bed," and the seagulls swoop down over the water, loath to leave it. The gentle ripple of the water gently tumbling over the rocks and pebbles, and the tinkling cow-bells, all spoke of peace and love, "though every prospect pleases and only man is vile." Then when the stars began to twinkle in the celestial vault and the shades of night had fallen like a curtain over the earth, the foxes would come out and bark and yelp like so many young puppies, to the light of the moon.

No matter how rebellious I might feel, Nature always offered such a sweet peace and contentment and strengthened me to further endeavours. It was then that I valued the poetry learned at school, and, next to hymns, my favorite was Longfellow's "Psalm of Life." It is so arousing.

"Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait."

When the flood was on and the water went roaring and rushing headlong through the dam on the rocks below, and foaming and dashing over the rapids, I took comfort in singing my favorite hymns, for nobody could hear me. There was a sample of man's work against God's. Those huge stop-logs of the dam, which men had placed to keep back the current, were unable to fulfil their mission, and man is powerless to fight against the Creator. No matter what men could do to us, God is able to over-rule their actions.

A Methodist settler, who lived about six miles away, used to come to preach and upon one occasion he was put off the platform by an Anti-Christ who got up to preach. Many will say, "Whatever did you stop to listen to him for?" but the fact was I had formed a Sunday School for the children, and men began to come, too; but when this Methodist offered his services, some young people got up and walked out, stating that if I was going to teach, they would come, but not otherwise. The poor man felt so badly about it, and so did I, as the class behaved so well and listened so attentively; but I told him that if they

came with that spirit, they would not get much good, and as he was to preach we did not know at any time when he would get us. It was so hard to tell what was right to do.

The man stood up behind my desk, took the preacher's Bible up and then banged it upon the desk. With his hat on one side, one foot over the back of my chair (we were sitting on the benches), chewing and spitting all over the floor, he delivered his lecture. He said he was sent by God to warn us of our danger; that as the Godhead was one, when Christ was crucified the Triune was destroyed. If we laughed at him, it was at God—not at him. He was ready for hell at any moment, but God had chosen him to preach. It was not his business, but he could do it better than anyone else, ought to be heard, and it would pay people to give him a large salary to preach; that he needed no education, as God had taught him. He ended by singing some songs of his own compositions.

It fairly made my blood run cold to hear such words and to think that those children heard them. There were some things I got horribly used to, but hearing God's name taken in vain and seeing these disgusting habits of drinking, chewing and spitting, I never became used to. I have a horror of hearing God's name used in vain, and it makes me shudder. Their one idea of a God is one of terror and judgment.

Mr. McDonald told me one day that he would like to be a Christian, but he was so bad that God would not want him, but I quoted several verses of Scripture to prove to him that none were too bad, and tried to comfort him. He asked me what it was to be a Christian and what the difference was between a Christian and a non-Christian. I told him my idea of a Christian was one who tried to lead a Christ-like life. By deciding for Christ one must give up a great many pleasures of this world, but received, in return, a sweet peace and trust that only Christ could give. One must expect far more trouble and sorrow but with it God gave one strength to bear it. His watchword must be, "What would Jesus do?" and should try to follow in the footsteps of his Master. Often I would read comforting passages of Scripture to them and showed them it was necessary to come to God through Christ.

On the last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. McDonald had gone visiting so, Norman begged me to go with himself and Annie for a walk around the farm, as he wished to show me the work he and his father had done during the winter. We had a very nice walk, and Norman explained many things of interest to me. On our way home we came across Henry and Johnny playing and burrowing in the sand, like young sand-martins. Norman's chief object for asking me to go for a walk was to ask me questions about the Bible stories I had read to him. The Methodist minister told me he never remembered crying since he was a tiny boy until he went up there and saw how the children were brought up. He thought it was only through the children that any good could be done. The English-church clergyman also thought so.

Chapter 14.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

One bitterly cold day in the middle of January, as I was writing home, Mrs. McDonald happened to glance out of the window and exclaimed that Cameron's house was on fire.

Remembering the fight of the summer before, I concluded that the McDonalds would not offer assistance, so snatched my cap, jacket and over-shoes, without waiting to do them up, and hurried across the road to warn the inmates of their danger, but they had just discovered it.

The husband came cursing and swearing into the house because his neighbors had not come to help him. His wife sat down in the burning house as cool as a cucumber, never lifting her little finger to help in any way. Realizing the danger, I ran to the kitchen, snatched the only two pails visible and hurried down to the creek, where, with an axe, I broke a hole in the ice and filled the pails which the settlers began to bring. At last I was compelled, exhausted and good for nothing, to go to the house.

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My hands were wet and ached to the bone with the cold, so I was obliged to carry my pails to the house and by the time I reached it, could do nothing but throw myself into a chair, powerless to move. Among the first to come to the rescue was Mr. McDonald and his family. As the water came through to the living room, upon the curtains and on the floor, the wife complained about what a horrible mess they were making of everything, and all these curtains would be spoilt and have to be washed again, which perfectly disgusted me. In an educated person, at least, one might look for gratitude, but none was apparent.

When we went home, I could not help telling Mr. McDonald how delighted I was to see him the first to offer assistance after receiving so much injury from this man. "Well," he said, "no matter how badly a man had treated me, I would never see him in danger without helping him." That was certainly a noble example of Christianity, though unprofessed. It was odd, this man would allow me to say anything I wished to him, was glad to have me praise him when he did right, and seemed to take it so much to heart when I spoke of his failings and how he ought to try to overcome them, and it brought tears to my eyes as he told me shortly before my departure for home that he had tried ever since I came to get me angry, but had never succeeded and I was the first person he had ever met who made him believe there was anything in Christianity. Little did he know how hard it was to control my temper and keep the angry words which arose to my lips from being expressed. Now, I do not say this to boast, for if any good was ever done through my influence, it was God who honoured me that much to use me to promote His glory, but I say it in order to let you see how careful we should be in our words and actions, for we never know how far our influence reaches or when the influence is accomplished. Could I have the assurance that even one of those people had been won for Christ by my endeavours, what joy it would give me, but I pray God it may be so. How my heart ached for those dear children especially, being brought up amidst such surroundings.

Among my pupils was a boy of 13 years. He had a dogged, defiant look, which plainly told that force would never rule him. Keeping him in after school one evening I urged him to try to be a better boy, as the children looked up to him and followed him. He replied, bitterly, "It is no use being good, Miss B.; all the neighbors think I'm bad. I might as well be bad. I get nothing but kicks and curses from father at home and as soon as my brother and I are sixteen, we are going to run away and leave him." Poor boy, my heart went to him in love and sympathy, and no matter how much bad was reported about him, I felt especially drawn to him, although he came to school but a short time.

There were seven children of this family who came to school. The eldest was a nice, quiet girl; the next was a frivolous, obstinate and aggravating girl who gave a great deal of trouble. It was she who sneered at her little sisters about staying with me so much and, at last, caused them to leave me altogether. I knew the children loved me still, but were afraid to show their affection on account of her. The eldest of these little ones was such a bright, merry, pretty child of eight, with beautiful violet-colored eyes and a wealth of golden brown curls. She was always the same roguish little girl waiting for mischief. The younger of six had a sad, sweet little face and was a pretty child, and had such a loving nature. Having kept her in one night for misconduct, I asked her if she knew why I kept her in. "Please ma'am," she sobbed, "because you don't love me." Taking the child in my arms, I asked her why her mother punished her, not because she didn't love her, but to make her better. As soon as the child realized the position, she threw her arms around my neck and burst into a violent fit of weeping, and it was a long time before she would be quieted. Giving me a final hug and kiss, she took my books to carry home for me and let down the bars when we reached our gate. Little did those children know how their love comforted me and how it pained me when they no longer came

running down the road to meet me or gather flowers and fruit for me or do the many, many little acts of kindness to show their affection. What would this world be without the light-hearted, loving little children!

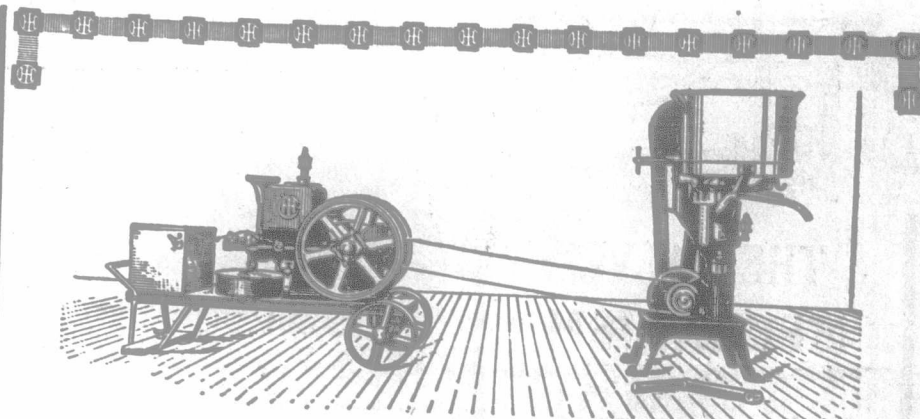
The youngest of this family who came to school was a pretty little fellow of four, who was most amusing. His first day at school was a remarkable one. He was perpetual motion. He spoke out loud whenever he wanted anything, whistled, killed flies on his class-mate's head by giving him a sudden whack, drank water out of the girls' water-bottles, pulled the little girl's hair behind him, made faces at the girls, stamped on the floor, crawled under his desk and the floor, and many other such tricks. All this was done so innocently, with not a smile on his face, and he couldn't understand why he should have to sit still all day.

At recess he used to take a little five-year-old girl by the hand to go to gather flowers for me, and they were delighted when they brought a large bouquet of dandelions for me to put on the desk, and gave me so much pleasure. The other little ones would run out, too, and gather some for me to win a smile, too, so it was no uncommon thing to have my desk covered with golden dandelions. Whenever I took these bouquets home, however, they were always thrown out of doors, and none whatever were allowed even in my room. One recess he came puffing and blowing and wanting me to go to the door to see what he had brought me, and what do you suppose it was—a big, dead ground-hog. That poor little chap had found the animal in his wanderings and, as they eat them at home, he thought it was a great treasure, and, by carrying it in his arms and dragging it along the ground by its feet, he had at last succeeded in bringing it to me. "Why, my dear child," I exclaimed, "whatever did you think it was?" "Why," he replied, his lips quivering, "I thought it was an elephant." (He might well think so, considering the size of himself in comparison to the size of the animal.)

What a happy time he had when the big girls were not there, for the children would tell me all their little joys and sorrows, the wonderful feats of big brothers or babies, and what they liked most to do themselves, and, in return, they liked me to tell all about children at home and about the people in foreign lands. They would choose a certain country, and I would tell them any stories which I knew about the people, their habits and customs.

The children were quietly studying one hot, sultry afternoon, when the sky became so black that it made it difficult to see their books; then all at once there was a terrific peal of thunder and blinding flashes of lightning, and the rain came down in torrents, for rain-falls are very frequent there. Telling them to put up their books and leave their seats, if they so desired, the frightened little ones made a rush for my desk—two climbed into my lap and the others huddled close around me, and, remembering the time when storms used to almost paralyze me with fear, I took pity upon them. We began to talk about the storm, the cause of thunder and lightning, the formation of the rain-drops and the beauty of the rainbow. How could anyone not believe in a God when such awful storms arise and man is utterly powerless, and when we saw the beauties of nature all around us? They seldom hear the name of God except when used in an oath, but they soon began to talk freely of Him, as their interest was aroused. By the time we could hear the thunder rumbling and grumbling in the distance, it showed the children were so interested in talking about the storm that they had forgotten all fear and were always speaking afterwards about the beauties and awfulness of a storm.

One little girl was very clever at spelling, but it seemed almost impossible to teach her arithmetic. She had a very puzzling question one morning which I cried to show her how to do. "Now, Mary," I asked, after slowly reading the question over, "what is the first thing you do?" "Please, ma'am, you add." "What do you add for?" "Please, ma'am, you subtract." "But why do you subtract?" "Please, ma'am, to get the answer." This went on for some time, but at last she learned



Look This Square in the Face

LET a man ask you six months after you buy an IHC outfit, "Why are you using a cream separator? Is it making money for you?" and the question will sound as sensible to you as though he had asked why you used a binder.

The outfit pictured above will give you more cream from your milk, saving from \$5 to \$15 per year for each cow you milk; separator skim milk, sweet, warm, and wholesome, will give you healthier, fatter pigs and calves, and this again means more milk and increased soil fertility. Many more things an

IHC Cream Separator Dairymaid, Bluebell or Lily

will do for you. Then the one-horse power back-gear IHC engine will be your most efficient helper. It is mounted on a portable truck, is economical, steady and reliable. It will pump water, run a washing machine, churn, sausage grinder, grindstone, and do any other farm work to which its power can be applied. Each style has four sizes. See the local agents who handle these machines, and have them demonstrate the working to you, show you the close skimming qualities, and efficiency, and go over the mechanical features with you. They will give you catalogues and full information.

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EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



Grand Trunk Railway System

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS \$10.00 to Winnipeg

VIA CHICAGO AND DULUTH

Plus half-cent per mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond Macleod, Calgary or Edmonton.

RETURNING

- \$18.00 to Winnipeg, plus half-cent per mile from points east of Macleod, Calgary or Edmonton, to Winnipeg.
 - Aug. 18—From all stations east of Kingston in Ontario.
 - Aug. 22—From all stations Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel inclusive, via Stratford, and South thereof in Ontario.
 - Aug. 25—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel via Stratford, all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto to Kingston.
 - Sept. 3—From all stations Toronto and East, and East of Orillia and Scotia Jct.
 - Sept. 5—From all stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and West thereof in Ontario.
- The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
- Full particulars at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. HORNING, D. P. A., G. T. Ry., Toronto, Ont.

Seaside Excursions

August 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19

- Low Round Trip Rates to
- NEW LONDON, CONN.
- PORTLAND, ME.
- OLD ORCHARD, ME.
- KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.
- MURRAY BAY, QUE.
- CACOUNA, QUE.
- ST. JOHN, N. B.
- HALIFAX, N. S.
- CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
- SYDNEY, N. S.

Proportionate low rates to other points. Return Limit, September 4th, 1913.

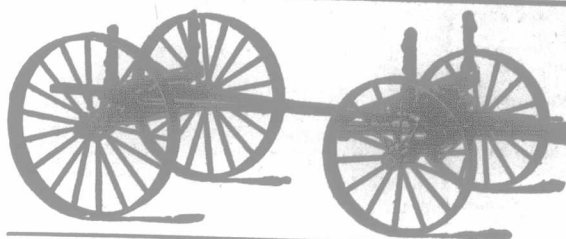
Homeseekers' Excursions

Each Tuesday until October 28th inclusive

- Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00
- Edmonton and Return - \$43.00

Low rates to other points. Return limit, two months. Pullman Tourist Sleepers leave Toronto 11:35 p.m. on above dates, running through to WINNIPEG via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth without change. Tickets are also on sale via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT.

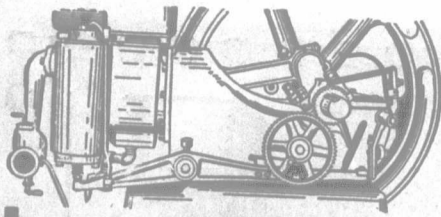


Farmers' Handy Wagon, with Electric Forged Steel Wheels, 28-inch and 34-inch diameter, 4x 1/2 inch grooved tire. Capacity 4,000 lbs. Shipped from Toronto \$37.50, freight paid. Terms, cash with order.

ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY
3 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.
Or Norman S. Knox, 47 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.
Eastern Canadian Sales Agent.

STEEL RAILS

NEW AND SECOND HAND
Cut to specification for any purpose
JOHN J. GARTSHORE,
58 West Front St. Toronto, Ont.



THE VALVE MECHANISM
Is an Important Part
of a Gasoline Engine.

The Valve Mechanism on the Massey-Harris is simple and positive. The Exhaust Valve is positively operated by a single Lever. The Inlet Valve is automatically locked to its seat on idle stroke—no complicated mechanism to get out of order.

The Inlet and Exhaust Valves are of the vertical type, of large size and are mounted in removable Valve Cages, allowing either Valve to be removed by simply taking out two screws and without affecting any adjustment whatever. The Inlet and Exhaust Valves are interchangeable.

Illustrated Circular for the asking.

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Head Office—TORONTO, CAN.

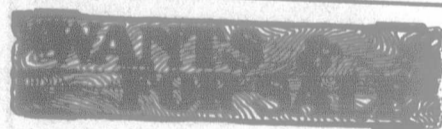
— Branches at —
Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.



— Agencies Everywhere —

"1900" Gravity Washer

sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.
1900 WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

ALL kinds of farms. Fruit farms a specialty
W. B. Calder, Grimsby, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three quarter sections, 3 miles from Melita, Man; good buildings, beautiful location on Souris River; ideal mixed farm, the farm of the future. Owner is 62 years of age, has lost his wife and only daughter; got to sell cheap and on good terms. For particulars, apply I. T. Lennox, Melita, Manitoba.

HELPFUL literature for Bible students free on application. Secy. International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg.

RANCH Manager Wanted.—Wanted an experienced dairyman as manager for large ranch in British Columbia. State age, qualifications, experience and references. B. C. Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Room 103, Empire Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—Working foreman, married, for Pure Bred Holstein dairy farm. Good milker, feeder, and general farmer. Free house, state wages, when disengaged. Jno. B. Wylie, Almonte.

WANTED—Capable girl for general housework by September 1st; \$20.00 per month. Apply Box W, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

When writing mention Advocate

how to do it. Occasionally some of the children would say they got a question, when they did not, for fear of being laughed at by the others, and be kept back. In these cases they had to stay in at recess, while they were shown how to do them, and I pointed out to them how wrong it was to do such things, and then, after recess was over, I sent them out alone for a run.

You ask me if I ever thrashed any of them. Yes, I did—three of them, but feel assured it hurt me far more than it did them. The ones who deserved the strap were too big to be affected by it. If it hurt them at all, it was merely their pride. In one case the small boy went home and said, "Mother, what do you think happened at school to-day? I got a thrashing. It is the first one I have got at this school. Why, down at the other school I used to get half a dozen a day." He was quite proud of the fact.

Norman McDona'd had repeatedly disobeyed me and the other children began doing the same, so I quietly told him to take his books and walk home. When I got home, his mother was furious with me, and the boy told her more lies in ten minutes than one would hear in ten years down here in Southern Ontario. Of course, she would not believe me, but said that if he didn't learn his lessons, I was to make him learn them, and she didn't blame him for not staying in, and if he was told to stay in, I should tell him and call him back. I told her nobody could make me believe the boy was so stupid as not to remember an hour and a half ahead.

The father, however, wished to hear my side of the story, and then told the boy that his old father was working hard at home in order to give them all the education they could get; that he, Norman, was old enough to appreciate it and ought to try his best to learn all he could while he had the chance, and if I was not going to be master of the school, I might as well leave. If he wouldn't mind me, he should stay at home and work, or do as he was told at school. The mother told the children they were not to learn any more Bible verses, but the father told them that they would never hurt them if they learned more of them. It finally ended in the child staying home to work, of which I was very sorry, and it was not long before he and his mother were as friendly as ever, when they saw plainly it was not because I did not like the boy that he received such punishment. Interfering parents worry teachers more than the children, for the teacher will seldom punish without just cause. And another thing, he cannot always punish every child the same way for the same offence, for often a look is enough for a child or a gentle reproof, while other times no cure is better than the cane. My Scotch trustee always helped me through thick and thin, and I do not know whatever I should have done were it not for him.

(To be continued.)

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Private Hawkins, of Toronto, has received messages of congratulation from the King and the Duke of Connaught congratulating him on winning the King's Prize at Bisley.

1,200 farmers from Timiskaming visited the Provincial farm at Monteith, Ont., on July 30th.

Dr. Maier, Professor of Geology in the University of Santiago, who is attending the Geologists' Congress in Toronto, says that the mineral wealth of Chili is wonderful, and that it presents a vast field for the investment of capital.

The Royal Canadian Humane Society, last week, presented Mrs. John Thornbeck, West Hill, Ont., with a medal for her bravery in capturing a mad dog.

300 Ruthenian immigrants, on July 31st, passed through Toronto, on their way to the West.

A Highway Commission, consisting of Messrs. Charles A. McGrath, C.E.; Wm. A. Maclean, C.E., and A. M. Rankin, M.P.P., has been appointed by the Ontario Government to regulate the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the Province.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Washable bank-notes, which are waterproof, yet may be perfectly cleaned, have made their appearance in Europe.

The hurricane which swept over Washington, D.C., on July 30th, ruined hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property and caused three deaths.

The Government of Great Britain has announced that Great Britain will not take part in the Pan-American Canal Exposition, at Panama, in 1915. This decision is believed to be because of objection to the tolls' regulations, which may, eventually, be submitted to the Hague tribunal.

President Wilson has definitely refused to recognize the Government of Mexico so long as President Huerta, who is held responsible for the assassination of the late President Madero, remains at its head.

Seven Provinces in China are now in revolt against Yuan Shi Kai. The revolution, so far, is, however, being conducted very indifferently, as but a very small proportion of the 150,000,000 inhabitants are greatly interested in it. The decisive conflict will likely take place near Tientsin, where the revolutionists have made a stand. In the meantime Mongolia and Thibet are slipping from the Chinese—the former into the hands of Russia, the latter into those of Great Britain.

Away with the Checkrein.

By Alice Jean Cleathor.

Away with the checkrein! By Fashion 'twas planned!
O, let it be banished by Mercy's kind hand!

Away with the checkrein! Come, join the crusade!
Let kindness and justice our motto be made!

We ask these dumb creatures to toil hour by hour,
Yet by such invention deprive them of power.

Away with the checkrein! It robs them of ease,
A painful incumbrance, producing disease!

O give them the freedom their full weight to throw
Hard into the collar with head bending low!

Away with the checkrein! Such tortures belong
Far back in the ages of darkness and wrong.


You ask for a reason why checkreins should go?
Then look at a horse that is crippled up so!

His head, held so high, seems to wear a proud guise,
But, O, what entreaty looks forth from his eyes!

O shame on such merciless custom,
Who does not denounce it must share in the blame.

Away with the checkrein! By Fashion 'twas planned!
O let it be banished by Mercy's kind hand!

—Our Dumb Animals.


Royal Greener Guns

are real "gun aristocrats" embodying every modern gun refinement, delicately and beautifully ornamented in perfect taste, a delight to the true gun connoisseur, yet capable of withstanding the hardest wear.

Every gun carries its trade mark, a "Royal Crown," artistically inlaid in gold and will shoot up to its reputation, Hammerless Greener Unique Ejecter Double Barrel price \$378.00.

Catalogue No. A3 describes 38 other grades.

Get your free copy now.

W. W. GREENER
63 and 65 Beaver Hall Hill
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Clydesdale Stallions
FOR SALE

General Graham, imp. [12102] (15694), foaled May 20th, 1908 (won 1st at Montreal Horse Show, 1911). Sire Gallant Fauntleroy [7236] (15694). Dam May Queen [24921] (16701).
Mansfield Jr. [12406], foaled May 19th, 1910. Sire Mansfield [5213], by Douglas Macpherson. imp. Dam Heather Bessie [18807], by Up-to-Date Imp.
Silver Laddie [14048], foaled July 12th, 1911. Sire Up-to-Date, imp. [2733] (10474), by Royal Gartley. Dam Lady Gray [18808], by Mansfield [5213].
The dams of the above colts have been noted prizewinners.

WILLIAM BEATTIE, Athelstan, Que.

Sweet Milk WANTED

Shippers required to send milk daily in eight-gallon cans to Toronto. Good prices. Write for particulars to:

S. PRICE & SONS, LIMITED
TORONTO.

FOR SALE
A 10-H.P. Fairbanks-Morse
Stationary Engine
Gas or Gasoline—Cheap.

R. DILLON & SON - South Oshawa, Ont.

SPECIAL PRICES ON
Percheron Mares

Matched pairs in black or gray. Single mares that can win at any show. Some a ton and over. Mares sired by horses of national reputation. All breeders and workers; have raised good colts, in foal again. See them at London Fair.

F. J. SULLIVAN, Importer and Dealer
Windsor, Ontario

Ontario Ladies' College
And Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art, Whiteby, Canada, stands for Efficient and Cultured Young Womanhood. New gymnasium, swimming pool, campus. 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.

FREE GUIDE
book, showing the correct fertilizers for all kinds of crops, and telling quantities to use, will be mailed to you on request by the makers of Harab Fertilizers. **THE HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.**

The Windrow.

In the University of Ohio it has been found that milk may be successfully sterilized by electricity.

Since the closing of the spillway gates at Gatun, about the first of July, the water from the Chagres River has been steadily filling the Gatun Lake. It is estimated that the water will have risen to operating level by about the end of October.

At Columbia University, New York City, five blind students, four men and a woman, have taken baccalaureate degrees within the past four years.

There is a railway in Alaska, the Copper River and Northwestern, which runs for nearly seven miles over the lower end of a glacier, there partly, almost wholly, covered with moraines and vegetation, although at points the ice is visible. It costs a great deal, however, to keep up the road. A close watch must be kept over it at all times, and the speed of trains going over it is very slow.

A German scientist, Prof. Gustave Jaumann, of Brunn, advances the claim that the sun cannot cool, and that the earth will exist forever, and that the human race upon it will not perish. "Its intellectual and physical evolution," he holds, "may continue indefinitely, and will doubtless surpass anything that we are at present able to conceive."

So vividly are the horrors of warfare depicted in a new book, "The Human Slaughterhouse," by William Lamszus, that the Kaiser, fearful lest Germany's spirit of militarism should be undermined, some weeks ago prohibited its sale within the Empire.

"One does not have to go back to Daniel Webster to find an era when not only drink but drunkenness was considered a decent and respectable practice. . . . The damning, destroying effect of drinking to excess is now accepted as a commonplace. The drunkard is no longer a hero. He is an object of pity like every other weakling. Of course, hard drinking still exists, and crops out now and then in some quarter. But, taking the country through, there can be no question that here, as in England, both teetotalism and temperance have made enormous gains."—New York Tribune.

The new German liner, the Imperator, the largest ship afloat, measures 919 feet in length, 98 feet in beam, and has a tonnage of 50,000. She has nine decks above the water-line, and is provided with every luxury, being indeed, a veritable floating palace. Safety is provided by an inner hull, 36 water-tight compartments, and an equipment of two motor-boats and 83 lifeboats. Over 5,000 passengers can be accommodated.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with the famous "Diary" of Samuel Pepys, will appreciate the following humorous description of the suffragettes, written by a modern imitator, who writes for the London "Truth":

"I to Bow-street this day, where, I am told, the organizers of these wild women are to be indicted for conspiracy. But all the forenoon was taken up hearing charges against the rank and file; soe 'twas after two post meridiem ere the ringleaders were brought into the dock—to wit, Mistress Pethick Lawrence and her man, Mistress Tuke, and Mistress Pankhurst, both these two looking mighty sick and jaded, soe that they had to be furnished with chays; and I cold not but feel sorry for the poor misguided old things. But the fayr Christabel was not there, and I learn have not yet been apprehended; which did disappoint me sore; she having a

shrewd, saucy wit and a readie tongue withal; soe had promised myself a pretty entertainment, and divers breezy passages betwixt wench and bench. But, Lord! To see Mistress Pankhurst weeping and clinging to the dock rail, the while she did hysterically demand legal facilities for the preparing of her defence; and mightily ill-used she was when the magistrate told her this was noe concern of his, but must arrange it herself with the prison governor. Then, she persisting, did order her, albeit with all gentillesse, to be removed, which she appeared to deem a tyrannicall outrage. Yet an she will assume the man's part, must expect the man's shrift; the poor old dear being now to learn that she cannot have it both ways."

Regarding the quest for Miss Christabel Pankhurst, on one of her disappearances, the modern Pepys waxes exceedingly facetious:—

"To the Club, where all the talk is of the elusive Christabel and distinct authentick versions I heard of her present place to hiding; to wit, that she (i) is disguised in a parlourmaid's cap and apron at a house in Frognall-gardens, Hampsted; (ii.) have crost the Channel to Dieppe in the habit of a Little Sister of the Poor, with badge, beads, and breviary all compleat; (iii.) have taken temporary advantage of a misleading Glory-Be coat and skirt and Hallelujah bonnet, and now singing Sankey's hymns at a Salvation Army mission in the borough; (iv.) have shorn her head and taken service in Harley-street as a buttons; (v.) is sopping chinns as lather-boy at a penny barber's in Wapping; (vi.) have been smuggled away to Liverpool in a poultry crate labelled, 'live ducks, with care—this side up.'"

Thought Force—Its Effects on Health.

ITS RELATION TO OUR SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN LIFE.

[A paper given by Mrs. John Stirton at a meeting of the Burgessville Branch of the Women's Institute.]

"A merry heart is a good medicine, but a broken spirit dryeth up the bones"; Prov. XVII. and 22, revised v.

"All the days of the afflicted are evil, but he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast," Prov. XV. and 15. Of course we all want to enjoy our life in this world, and help others enjoy life also. Here is a valuable tonic as described by a wise man long ago:

"A merry heart is a good medicine," and it is food as well as a medicine, for "he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast." But perhaps you may assert that a merry heart cannot be attained at will, and yet it is true, in this matter as in others, that where there is a will there is a way. Like other valuable accomplishments it requires plenty of practice to acquire cheerfulness, and with practice it becomes a habit. As the braiding together of many small wires makes the strength of the cable which is capable of sustaining immense weights; so our many thoughts and acts unite to form the strong habits of life and character.

Habits of thought are formed by repeating the same thoughts. A person who persists in thinking unhealthy thoughts can no more keep sound and healthy in body than one who violates all the physical laws of nature. It is a well-known fact that the number of deaths in an army defeated and on the retreat, is enormously greater than in an army upon a victorious march. The mental attitude of defeat and discouragement lowers the resisting powers of the individual.

There is certainly plenty of foolish philosophy, as others see it, connected with Christian science, mental healing, and other kindred movements, but thousands of people have been benefited by them. This is largely due to the emphasis they all lay upon the healthful emotions, upon the positive, the believing the bouyant and hopeful atti-



NEW 1914 PRICES

Effective August 1, 1913

- Model T Runabout . . . \$600
- Model T Touring Car . . . 650
- Model T Town Car . . . 900

With Full Equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Walkerville Ontario

Central Canada Exhibition

Ottawa, Sept. 5 to 13, 1913

FREE TRANSPORTATION

Freight paid to Ottawa from last shipping point on all live stock exhibits from Ontario and Quebec. Railways will carry these exhibits home without charge. This is the best opportunity ever offered breeders, large and small, to show animals at one of the world's great fairs.

\$20,000 IN PRIZES

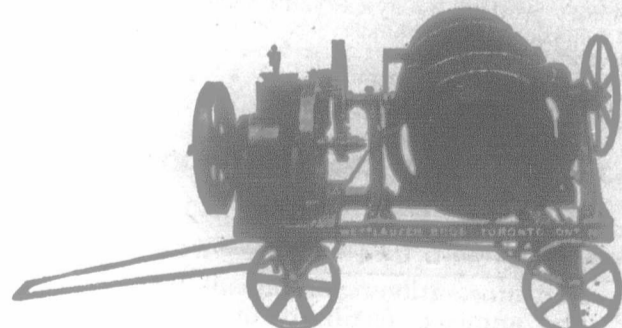
Acres of most modern pavilions filled with dazzling displays of farm implements, novel demonstration features and a splendid array of manufacturers' products. New \$100,000 Machinery Hall completed.

Two daily aeroplane flights of 10 minutes' duration, starting from the grounds. Free band concerts, unrivalled vaudeville and other magnificent attractions. Six monster night shows—Siege of Delhi.

Entries close August 29th. Lowest rates on all railways. Write for programme, prize list, etc., to

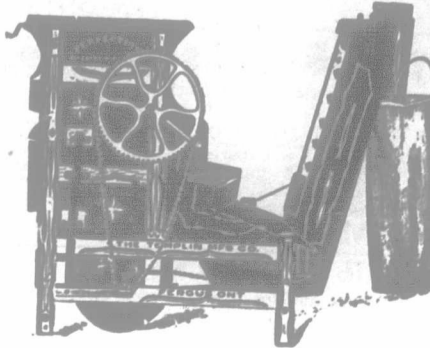
E. McMAHON, Manager, 26 Sparks St., Ottawa

This is THE FAMOUS LITTLE WETTLAUER POWER MIXER



The Wettklauer Concrete Mixer is especially adapted for all Farm Concrete Work—Brick, Block, Barn Floors, Foundations and Silo building. The Wettklauer Concrete Mixer mixes quickly and thoroughly, and Government test has proven that it makes a concrete that is absolutely impossible to make by hand. This Mixer will save you money on your own Cement work and You Can Earn Money by doing work for your neighbors. Send for catalogue to Farm Dept. W. 3.

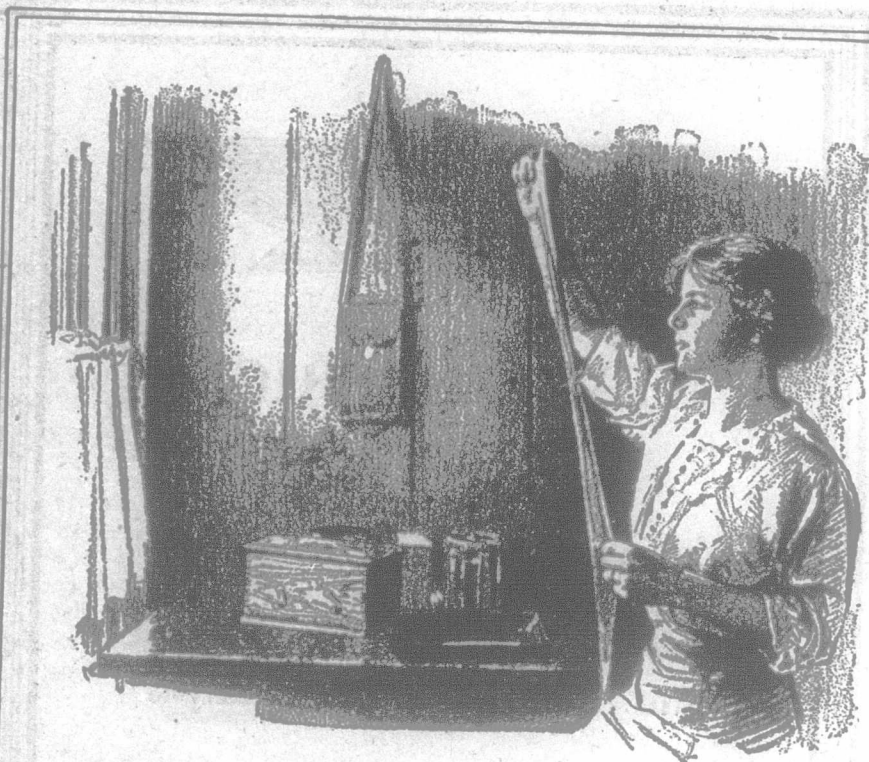
WETTLAUER BROS., 178 SPADINA AVE., TORONTO, ONTARIO.



Double Your Crop and Prices by Buying a PERFECTION Seed and Grain Separator

YOU want something better than the old fanning mill. You can test a Perfection—the mill that is different from all others—and prove its superiority for yourself. It cleans and grades all kinds of grain, thoroughly separates wheat from oats, and cannot be excelled for cleaning clovers. The grain travels double the distance over our screens than it does over others, on account of our patented device. A child can turn it. The Perfection has so many points of superiority that we cannot mention them here. The principle of its construction is described in our circular "A," which may be had by addressing:

THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., Fergus, Ont. C. T. R.



THE KODAK GIRL AT HOME

Every step in film development becomes simple, easy, understandable with a

KODAK FILM TANK

No dark-room, no tediously acquired skill—and better results than were possible by the old methods. It's an important link in the Kodak System of "Photography with the bother left out."

The Experience is in the Tank.

Our little booklet, "Tank Development," free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.

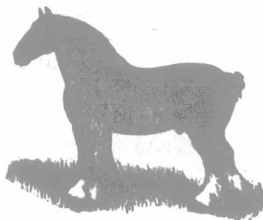
TORONTO.

I will again arrive in London during the middle of August with a very select shipment of

CLYDESDALE FILLIES

and one or two

STALLIONS



These will either be sold privately or by auction as arranged and advertised later. This shipment will rank among the best to Canada this year and has been picked up throughout Scotland by myself, and I have paid great attention to the wants of Ontario farmers namely: size combined with quality and good blood. Anyone wishing any particular kind of animal would do me a favour to drop me a line on the appearance of this ad. and I will attend to their wants on a small commission.

Ben. Finlayson

Throsk, Stirling

Scot. an.

Fertilizers For information regarding all kinds of mixed and unmixed fertilizers of the highest grade, write:

The William Davies Company, Limited

WEST TORONTO,

ONTARIO

Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stalls or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que. T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor

E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

CLYDESDALES, PONIES, BULLS Imported 3 year old Clyde fillies 2 mares 4 years old, in foal. 3 ponies broken to ride and drive, safe and quiet for women and children. Bulls consist of 4, from 12 to 15 months old. All this stock is for sale at reasonable prices. Myrtle C. P. R. and G. T. R. 36 miles East of Toronto. (Blairgowrie Farm)

JOHN MILLER, Jr. Ashburn.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.

BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

tude, toward one's self and one's trouble.

Positive and healthful emotions bring increased power. The simplest food taken when we are worried will often cause indigestion, for it is a recognized fact that depressing emotions impede the digestive functions and prevent the body from utilizing the food. Anger, worry, and fear, will each have this effect. Resting before and after eating is a splendid habit. Above all one should carry the habit of cheerfulness and good temper to each meal, casting aside worries with work, as far as possible, and putting on bright new thoughts, as the hands and face are washed.

Supposing a person has an uneasy sensation in the locality of his heart, which is due, let us say, to overeating or gas in the stomach, but he begins to think he has heart disease. He reads the advertisements in the newspaper and almanacs to learn about the symptoms. "A sense of constriction about the chest,"—Yes that's his trouble exactly; "Slight pain on deep breathing," "Palpitation of the heart after vigorous exercise,"—it is evidently a serious case. He begins to worry about it. Worry interferes with his sleep, it also interferes with his digestion. Bad sleep and bad digestion make matters worse and worse. Each aggravates the other, and all the time he keeps thinking about his heart. In the end his thinking actually affects his condition, until he succeeds in fastening on himself a serious trouble. Indigestion can be brought on the same way, and a long list of other ailments.

This is no parable, it is the record of hundreds of actual cases. But there is another side to the situation: If a state of mind can hinder a man's efficiency, it can also help it. There are people who are really out of order, whose heart or lungs are really crippled, but who make the best of it. They have learned just what they can do, and what they cannot do; they do not think about their trouble; no one would ever know that anything was wrong with them; they lead efficient lives; they accomplish more than most people in perfect health.

The great difficulty with people who worry is that they do not know how to stop it. It is useless to say, "I will not think of this thing or the other"—no one can do that successfully. The normal way, the efficient way, is to turn one's thoughts to something worth while, to fill the mind with healthy thoughts. You cannot drag a thing out of the mind, but it will go of itself if you put something better in its place. A good way to get away from your own worry or trouble, is to think how you can help some one else. If I might advise I would say join the Women's Institute, or the Ladies' Aid Society, and do your part to make them a success. Become a member of the circulating library, and you will find the reading of a majority of the books will bring uplifting thoughts and knowledge into life's daily routine. The mind needs food and exercise as well as the body. Only by good habits of thought can one's mental health be preserved.

Everything proves to us that cheerfulness upbuilds, uplifts, attracts. Be cheerful. Grumbling, whining, complaining, are just so much capital taken from your bank account of mental force, and put to a very poor use, indeed to no use at all. If you drew your money out of the bank and tossed it into the fire you would be deemed insane, yet you waste your precious God-given force just as foolishly, and lose your power of attracting by fretting over trifles,—a letter expected, a bit of dirt on the floor, an imaginary insult, and a hundred other silly false ideas. Your vital energy, your very life is thus uselessly dissipated, and you lose opportunities of success. We have no right to add to the sorrows of the world by being gloomy or discontented. We all create a certain soul-atmosphere; let us see to it that the atmosphere we are creating every day may help others to thank God, and take courage. We can all walk in the glad consciousness of sins forgiven, and in the radiance of God's wonderful love.

Nothing counts you, nothing helps you, When you leave the sun, But the love that you have given, And the love that you have won.

Perfumes.

[A paper given by Miss Annie Murray at a meeting of the Lakeside Branch of the Women's Institute.]

Perhaps toward no other one thing does a woman's heart yearn as persistently as to the dainty articles all encompassed and contained within the world of perfumes.

In Biblical times sweet scents were used for the healing of the sick. Those who were ill in body and spirit were wooed back to health and happiness through the medium of the nostrils. Many years later, the medical practitioners advised perfumes for those who were ill. Bad odors are known to affect the health. One's interior organism can be "turned" by the sniffing of something that is not agreeable. Working inversely the same effect can be produced by the use of sweet odors, and by surrounding one's self with such perfumes as are healthful and agreeable, one can sometimes take a step toward health.

The old-time camphor bottle was a relic of the days of scent. It was not particularly good, as it acted too powerfully upon the stomach. The little vial of wintergreen was much better, but best of all were the little jars of powdered sweet lavender, of thyme, of cinnamon and cloves with lemon verbena leaves powdered through all—the little jars of herbs which the belles of the South always carried with them. The colored mummies, who prepared them from recipes of their own, called them "yarbs."

The best smells of all are the outdoor odors, such of them as can be imprisoned. Until Thanksgiving the woods are full of sweet grasses, of autumn leaves that carry the scent of the trees in their glowing colors, of dried wild flowers that, while they last, will have a certain sweetness clinging to them. These scents cost nothing, and are not difficult to obtain.

In the spring when furs are packed away, layers of sachet may be put with them. Sachet is an odor of orris, with cloves mixed with it. The result is something very much like the perfume of a carnation. It will keep the moths away. In our clothes press we can put lavender, orris, and little bags in which there is absorbent cotton saturated with jasmine. Mice, vermin, bugs or any of the other things one detests, will not come near a heavy odor of perfume.

In the line of home-made perfumes, the following is a good recipe. To a quart of spirits of cologne add three grains of musk. To this add an ounce of the oil of rose geranium; and one drop of the best attar of roses. When the two-quart bottle has all these ingredients, seal it tightly and set it away for four weeks. At the end of that time bring it forth and open it, and you will find that you have a quart of the finest perfume.

Generally speaking, scent may be gathered from any strongly-scented blossom, though better results seem to be obtained in some cases than in others.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

A Shareholder.

I have been a shareholder in a cheese factory for some time. Can the directors compel me to continue giving my milk to same contrary to my own wishes?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Not unless something in your agreement with the factory binds you to send your milk to the cheese factory. Unless good reasons are held for withdrawing the milk, why not continue to market it there?


A Meadow Weed.

I am enclosing a plant of which I found a few bunches while cutting hay (second crop). Could you tell me through your paper what it is, and if it is a dangerous weed?

W. J. M.

Ans.—The plant is Brown-Eyed Susan or Cone Flower; not considered a bad weed.

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. **SUPPLIES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or Blemish.** Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2K Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Veins or Muscles, Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Always pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W.F. YOUNG, P.O. 230 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three minutes applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound. Indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Columbia Double Disc Records
DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE
Against Death by Accident or Disease
Specialties of Stallions, In-foal Mares, Track Horses, Transit, etc. Liberal policy issued by a Company operating under Federal Insurance Department's supervision.
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada
Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS
GERALD POWELL,
Commission Agent and Interpreter,
Nogent Le Retrou, France,
Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

Notice to Importers
C. CHABOUDEZ & SON
205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE.
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.
Exporters of Pedigree live stock of all descriptions. Illustrated catalogues and highest references on application. We are doing a very large business in draft horses of all breeds, but especially Percherons, and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over the world there is a shortage of wool and mutton, sheep will go higher, and we solicit orders for show flocks. Our prices on big bunches of field sheep will surprise you.

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, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Probably Lump Jaw.

We have a cow that seems to have a growth around the windpipe. It causes her to cough at times, as if she had something in her throat, and causes her to breathe heavily at times. Can you give me a cure for her?

Ans.—This is in all probability Lump Jaw. The progress of the disease is often stopped if taken in the early stages by giving iodide of potassium, one dram, three times daily in bran or a pint of water as a drench. If the animal froths at the mouth and tears run from the eyes, cease giving the drug for a week or two and then repeat it.

It is generally necessary to increase the dose by about ten grains daily to produce iodism, but always cease when this condition is well marked.

Pastures.

1. I have a field I want to seed for a sheep pasture. What grass would be best to seed it with?

2. Can a better pasture than old sod be grown on a shallow field on which the water lies in wet weather and burns during a drought?

3. Should permanent pasture seed be sown in the fall or spring?

M. E. R.

Ans.—1. A mixture of grasses containing orchard grass, timothy, meadow fescue, tall oat grass, white clover, red clover, alsike, and perhaps a little alfalfa.

2. It might be wise to plow such a field up and re-seed from time to time, sowing plenty of alsike and white dutch clover, red top, orchard grass and timothy.

3. In spring with a nurse crop.

Baling Hay.

Will you please advise me, through your paper, if mixed clover and timothy hay, also alfalfa, can be pressed and baled so that it will keep in good condition for market; also the best time to bale it, and does it deteriorate in value when baled? Any other information in connection with baling hay will be appreciated.

H. G.

Ans.—Any kind of hay or straw may be baled, but the better grades, as is the case with loose hay, bring highest prices. Buyers like timothy best, or timothy containing a small proportion of clover. It is generally baled from the barn or stack in fall, winter or spring, but may be put up any time after it is thoroughly made and dry. If properly cured and baled, it does not decrease in value in any reasonable length of time, although baled hay in car lots seldom sells as high as individual loads of loose hay on the market. Hay prices are advertised in these columns from time to time.

Fertilizer for Wheat.

Would you please tell me where I can get fertilizer that will do as well as manure for summer fallow? I have ten acres that I want to sow to wheat, but have no manure. What I would like to know is if I could buy a fertilizer that would do as well as manure. Please give all particulars as to cost, how to apply and when to apply.

H. McARTHUR.

Ans.—Whether or not artificial fertilizer will do as well as barnyard manure on your particular soil we cannot say, but several good fertilizers are advertised in these columns. You would likely need a complete fertilizer, and if you decide to use such and to mix the ingredients yourself, try 75 to 120 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 200 to 300 lbs. of acid phosphate, and 75 to 120 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre. The larger quantities may be used if the soil is poor. Broadcast all the two latter and half the nitrate of soda and work into the land just before sowing the crop; the remainder of the nitrate may be sown when the crop is nicely up or in the spring soon after growth begins. Write some of the firms advertising in this paper for particulars as to cost, etc.

Clydesdales, Imported Stallions and Fillies. Our record winning one or more winners in every class. We have new prize-winning Stallions and Fillies with breeding and quality unsurpassed—All are for sale.
JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

Clydesdales for Sale My first importation for 1918 landed in March. One dozen fillies of the highest standard will be offered at rock-bottom prices during June and July. Write for particulars and prices or phone.
G. A. BRODIE - **NEWMARKET, ONT.**

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.
CLYDESDALES Imported and Canadian bred of large size, good colour, and the best of pedigree always on hand. Pure-bred Jersey cattle of the choicest breeding, and Rhode Island Red Poultry of an excellent egg-producing strain. If you want a good start in each stock at lowest prices write me—
D. McACHERN.

CHOICE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES
Both imported and Canadian bred always on hand at **SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.** Phone Connections: Stations, Myrtle C.P.R., Ottawa C.N.E., Brooklin G.T.R.



Don't Sow Winter Wheat Like A Blind Man

OPEN your eyes to the fact that there is a better way to grow winter wheat. This way is one which, by actual scientific field tests made throughout Canada, has proven that it will produce the largest amount of the best wheat to the acre.

The splendid results achieved through this method depend mostly upon the start you make. The vitally important part of the work is done at seeding time, so start NOW to learn all about this method. Our Scientific Bureau will tell you about it, free.

Progressive farmers will apply at seeding time a fertilizer containing 2% Nitrogen, 8% Phosphoric Acid and 8% POTASH—better still a 2-8-10. Such a fertilizer insures a good stand before the commencement of winter—gives the crop a greater degree of protection from the frosts—promotes a rapid and early growth in the spring, and produces a bountiful crop of high grade wheat.

But perhaps your dealer cannot furnish you with a 10% POTASH fertilizer. If he cannot, don't take a substitute, because a substitute low grade fertilizer will NOT produce the results you want. The thing to do is to get more POTASH and add to the fertilizer your dealer can give you to increase it to a 10% POTASH fertilizer. We will tell you, free, just how to do this. It is simple, easy, and pays for itself many times over.

Or you can mix your fertilizer at home, if you wish. Our Scientific Bureau will tell you all about it.

Decide now to raise the biggest and best-paying wheat crop you ever had. Why not write NOW? We can help you! Simply use the coupon attached.

German Kali Works, Inc.
Room 1832 Temple Building
TORONTO, ONT.

We have POTASH stored ready for immediate shipment at a central distributing point near you.

German Kali Works, Inc.,
Room 1832 Temple Bldg., Toronto

Gentlemen:
Kindly send me free information concerning the proper way to raise winter wheat so as to get the largest possible profit from my crop

NAME.....
P.O. ADDRESS.....
PROVINCE.....

FREE INFORMATION COUPON



Cheese Makers !

Just Remember This—
 Windsor Cheese Salt will make money for you, by making better cheese for you.
 Windsor Cheese Salt improves both the flavor and the keeping quality.
 Windsor Cheese Salt enables you to salt the curd just right, because it dissolves slowly and evenly—stays in the curd—and because it is pure and clean and good.

Windsor Cheese Salt is cheap, because, being ALL SALT, it goes further.

Make your cheese bring you better prices by using 75C

WINDSOR
CHEESE SALT

BEAVER DAIRY SUPPLIES

See that your new Dairy Apparatus is stamped with the Beaver Crest. Beaver Dairy Supplies are recognized as the highest in quality. Send for our New Catalogue containing 200 pages of labor-saving devices and suggestions on running and equipping your Dairy.
 Address Dept. "E."

W.A. DRUMMOND & CO.
 214 KING STREET
 TORONTO - CANADA

"NINE LIVES"
 Be sure that you buy your batteries with this trademark

XCELL
DRY BATTERIES

are guaranteed to outlive and outlast all other makes. Extra lives have been given to the Black Cat. Write for Catalogue
 CANADIAN CARBON CO. - 96 KING ST. W., TORONTO 8

SHORTHORNS !
 Bulls of useful age all sold. Would appreciate your enquiry for females. Catalogue and list of young animals.

H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Oakland—50 Shorthorns—Dual Purpose. Red Baron—\$1845— is for sale. He is one of our stock bulls, three-year-old and of an excellent milking family; also a good one 20 months; both red in color; good cattle and no big prices.
JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.
 P.S.—Scotch Grey = 72692 = still heads the herd.

Wanted TO HEAR from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

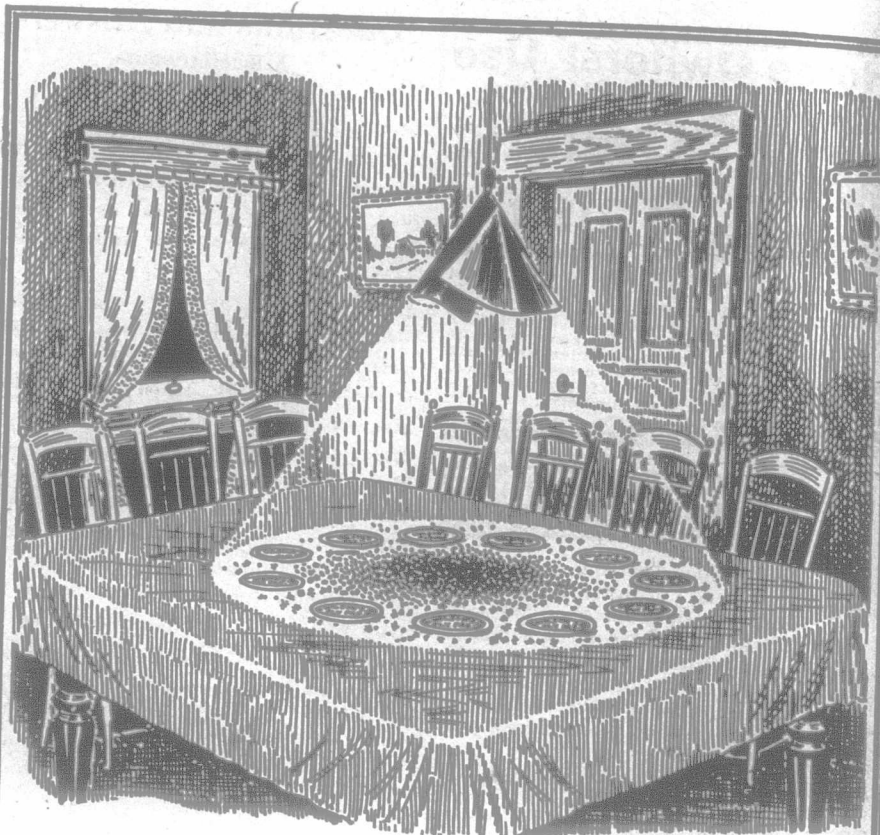
Advertise in the Advocate

Gossip.

One outstanding feature of the 1913 Central Canada Exhibition, to be held in Ottawa, from September 5th to 13th, is the free transportation of live stock exhibits from places in Ontario and Quebec. The Exhibition Association will pay freight from the last shipping point right into Ottawa. As the railways carry home exhibits remaining intact, breeders have a chance to show at this great fair at practically no transportation expense. This arrangement is made chiefly in the interest of the smaller farmers and amateur class of breeders, who require encouragement to induce them to exhibit against the established stockmen of the country. The reimbursement of freight charges up to a hundred-mile radius of Ottawa for the Dominion Exhibition, last year, brought out many new competitors, and the extension of the scheme is expected to give good results. Twenty thousand dollars is offered in prizes for live stock and farm produce. In the prize list revision, changes have been made in the distribution of premiums for horses, with some additions. New prizes are offered for grade dairy cows, and in every one of the agricultural departments there is ample evidence of the desire of the Central Canada directors to advance the farming industry. The new \$100,000 farm implement hall has been completed and will contain a splendid array of machinery.

GLENALLAN SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Strictly high class in individual excellence and bred on the most approved lines of beef and milk production, the Glenallan herd of Scotch and Booth Shorthorns take rank among the best in the Dominion. This great herd, the property of S. Dymont, of Barrie, Ont., was founded many years ago, and by a judicious selection of strictly high-class herd headers, used on a strictly high-class foundation, the results of the far-seeing policy in vogue is a herd, on the one hand, of big, thick, immensely-fleshed animals, many of them up to 1,800 lbs. and over in weight, and, on the other hand, by the infusion of a lot of pure Booth blood in the herd of cows, whose appearance and milk-producing ability make them doubly profitable for the ordinary farmer. Practically all the younger things are the get of the most successful Lavender-bred breeding bull, Count Lavender, a son of the great Missie Champion. The bull now in use is the beautifully fleshed Cinderella-bred, son of the renowned Uppermill Omega, Climax. Many high-class young things are now in the herd for sale, both in heifers and bulls. Of the latter the eldest is a remarkably mellow-fleshed roan yearling, Duchess of Gloster-bred, son of Count Lavender. Parties looking for a high-class show bull, as well as one of the richest breeding, should see the white six-months-old Missie bull, whose dam is a granddaughter of the great Whitehall Sultan, and himself got by the Jilt-bred bull, Lavender Lad. This is a superior young bull from every standpoint. Another grand show proposition is a roan six-months-old, by Count Lavender and out of a Zoe-bred dam. He is certainly a most desirable young bull. Another, with more scale and carrying a wealth of flesh, is a roan by the same sire, seven months old, out of a Miss Ramsden dam. He is a youngster of great scale and extra good lines. Still another of more interest to many breeders is a red six-months-old, by Count Lavender, and out of a Booth-bred cow. Parties wanting a choice herd header, bred on either milk or beef-producing lines, should visit the herd early and make their selection. The Shropshires in breed type, covering and all-round excellence are up to an extra high standard. Founded on specially selected imported stock, nothing has been used but the best rams procurable regardless of the price, averaging along from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars each. This year's crop of lambs are by a Cooper-bred ram, and show a remarkable uniformity in type and covering. Orders are now being booked for early fall delivery. An early order ensures an early pick of the best. Under the expert care of the farm manager, R. Moore, all the stock is in prime condition.



The above shows how **Wilson's Fly Pads** will kill all the flies in your dining-room or store at night.

By adopting this plan you have neither flies nor fly killers about during the daytime.

Wilson's Fly Pads are sold by all **Druggists and Grocers.**

Dairy Cleaning Easily Done

Old Dutch Cleanser halves the work in the dairy. The milk pans, pails, churns and cream separator are thoroughly cleaned in half the time with half the effort, if Old Dutch Cleanser is sprinkled on cloth or on the article cleaned. It leaves the milk utensils shining, clean and sweet. It quickly removes cream clots and milk stains from shelves, benches and floors. Old Dutch Cleanser does equally as well anywhere on the farm where cleaning is done.

Many Uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter Can—10c

5 Shorthorn Bulls 5—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves.
A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.
 Myrtle G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance 'phone

SHORTHORNS—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

Springhurst Shorthorns Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing breeding. **HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT.** Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Strawberry Plants.

I find the "Advocate" a great help. Please give your opinion on the following:

I received word by wire of the arrival of a shipment of strawberry plants, in the evening of the 27th of May, 1913. I reached them at the express office in about two hours, and at once examined them. I found them warm, the roots a dark brown and raggy, flimsy, though the leaves, small fruit and flowers looked all right. I at once wet them through in the boxes. I got home about 11 o'clock, unpacked them and placed them on a sand floor in my cellar, with a window open to the north and one to the south and a door to the west, and I consider well ventilated. It was after 12 o'clock when I got through unpacking all except one box, which was left outside. Three men and myself were on hand by 7 o'clock the next morning, and after trimming most of the leaves and the flowers off a few, we started planting. They, with few exceptions, dried up before noon, like new-mown hay. The roots were so dark my men thought they were old plants. We planted some of the outside box and those from the cellar. We planted till noon and quit, and took to my own plantation, and planted all over, between where the imported ones were planted. Only odd ones of mine died, and 90 or 95 per cent. of the others died. The roots of mine were not dark or brown. Two years ago I got a shipment (8,000) of plants on the 23rd of May in the evening, and treated them exactly the same way, though the ground for planting was a little wetter than this spring, but they didn't dry up like those this spring, though after planting we had a dry hot spell. Some died after a long struggle for life. I watered them several days. I had a real good crop the next year—1912.

Again, those two years ago kept us planting two days out of the cellar, and a friend of mine took some I had left a week or more in cellar, planted them, and they grew well.

Now the vital question is: Were the roots of those plants in a proper healthy condition as I describe (dark and raggy, flimsy) when I first saw them? Would the wetting and placing in the cellar on sand for seven hours injure them much, if any? The cellar is well ventilated. One thing I have learned, is that the leaves may look well though the roots are smelling, rotting, as I carried them out of the cellar in that condition.

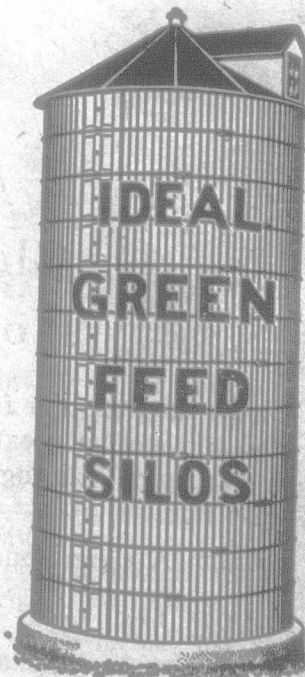
Ans.—Strawberry roots are so soft and delicate that they will not stand shipment like hard wooded plants. With extra care in packing, they may often be sent long distances, but there is always more or less loss of vitality the longer the roots are out of the earth. When packed in bunches without sufficient packing material, they usually heat readily and soon become mouldy and decayed. The condition in which you say the roots were when opened, would indicate that they had heated in the package and it is very difficult to make such plants live after they are transplanted. The treatment you gave them upon receiving them was, no doubt, the best that could be done.

Because of this difficulty in shipping strawberry plants, we think it is never advisable to purchase a large quantity of them where they have to be shipped from a distance. Our plan has always been to get no more than are necessary to give a start with the variety, and then grow our own plants from them. We have, at various times, imported plants from the United States, England and Australia, and have succeeded in getting enough to live to give us a start with the variety, but we never were able to count on a crop worth while from plants procured from a distance. Home-grown plants are always best when they are obtainable.

H. L. HUTT.

What Does a Silo Cost ?

Experienced dairy farmers claim that a good silo will pay for itself the first year. That being the case it costs nothing.



As a matter of fact, if you are keeping dairy cows or raising stock for the market, there is no investment which you could make which will pay you better returns than an Ideal Green Feed Silo.

The cost is a secondary consideration, and it is not a question of whether you can afford to erect a silo this year, but rather whether you can afford to be without one another winter.

A good silo is a necessary part of the dairy equipment of every cow owner who wants to realize a profit from his herd.

If you have no silo, a little investigation will be sure to convince you that you ought to purchase one right away.

Don't buy anything but a wood silo. Cement, or stone, or brick not only costs a great deal more than wood in the first place, but there is too much waste in the spoiled silage with anything but a wood silo. Our silo book explains why so much better results can be obtained with a wood silo in our Canadian climate than with any other kind.

The shrewdest and best posted farmers in Canada are installing

IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS

so rapidly that, although we have doubled our factory facilities in the last year, it is about all we can do to keep up with the demand.

We are the oldest and best known silo manufacturers in Canada, and thousands of our Ideal Green Feed Silos are in use on the most prosperous and best paying farms in the Dominion, and these silos have always given satisfaction.

If you have about made up your mind to build a silo this year, you want to be sure and get your order in early, so that we can make delivery before it is too late in the season.

Our Ideal Green Feed Silos are constructed from the very best material, and by reason of the special solution with which we treat the staves our silos last from two to three times longer than ordinary wood silos.

Be sure and get our free Silo Book

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. Montreal, Peterboro
Winnipeg, Vancouver

LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

SHORTHORNS

One high class imported 13-months bull calf; one junior yearling show bull; one promising 11-months bull calf; one 14-months farmer's bull. Some bargains in heifers and young cows, including a few imported heifers.

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

5 bulls from 8 to 15 months—3 roans and 2 reds. Females of all ages. 11 imported mares—4 with foals by their side, 5 three-year-olds, and 2 two-year-olds; all of the choicest breeding. Catalogue of Clydesdales mailed on application. BELL 'PHONE. **BURLINGTON JCT. STA. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.**

I STILL HAVE FOUR YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AND MORE COMING ON.

Several heifers that are bred right and that will make great cows; some of them in calf now to my great breeding sire, Superb Sultana—75413—perhaps the greatest son of the great Whitehall Sultan—55049—that was imported by me and used so long in Mr. Harding's herd. I sell nothing but high-class cattle, but the price is within the reach of all. A few Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds always on offer. Local and Long Distance Telephone.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

The spring trade is on; we are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. **B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.** Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

Please Mention The Advocate

Spring Valley Shorthorns

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.

KYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls fit for service, at reasonable prices, from good milking strain.

ROBERT NICHOL & SONS

Hagerstown Ontario

Shorthorns and Swine

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

ISRAEL GROFF - Elmira, Ontario

SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers

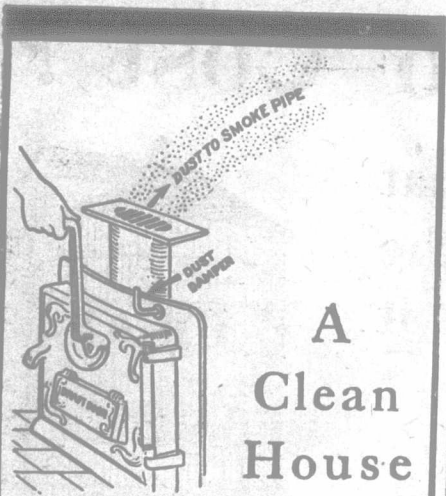
choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 = and Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.) = 55038 = (89909). **GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

TREASURE VALLEY Shorthorns

Pure Scotch, of most fashionable breeding, Scotch-topped, of heavy milking qualities. Heifers and young bulls of show-ring form, high in quality, low in price. A. G. Smillie, R.R. No. 2, Kippen. Hensall Stn., L.D. Phone.

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder"

at the head of the herd which numbers about 50 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices. **Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ont.**



A Clean House

Shake the Sunshine furnace and all the dust goes up the smoke pipe through the dust flue.

Result: A clean house.

Our local agent will tell you all about this and many other "Sunshine" advantages. Send for free booklet.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton. 341



Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

We take all that you produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 10th of each month. Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now. Write:

Mark the envelope **CITY DAIRY CO., Toronto, Ontario**

Cream Wanted

We guarantee highest Toronto prices, full weight and prompt returns. Our 15 years' experience ensures satisfaction. We furnish cream cans and pay express charges. Write:

Toronto Creamery Company, Limited Toronto, Ontario

Registered Seed Wheat for sale. Dawson Golden Chaff, grown under the rules of Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Apply to: **A. W. Scheifele, Heidelberg, Ont.**

Ayrshires Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. **H. C. HAMILL, Box Grove, Ont. Locust Hill, C.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L.D. Phone.**

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.

Veterinary.

Joint Ill.

Colt did well until five weeks old, when it became dull and lame in one hind leg and died in a few days. I opened its joints and found dark jelly-like substance all around.

Ans.—This was joint ill, which is due to a germ that gains entrance through the navel. It is seldom that it occurs in so old a colt, but it sometimes does. It is very hard to treat and requires a treatment that can be given only by a veterinarian, which is frequently unsuccessful. Prevention consists in dressing the navel as soon as possible after birth and several times daily afterwards until entirely healed with a strong antiseptic as a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to 8 ozs. of water.

Capped Elbow--Abscess in Mammas.

1. Horse has a shoe boil. If cured, will it occur again?

2. After I weaned my mare's foal last fall, an abscess formed on her mammas but it got all right. She did not conceive last year. Would you advise breeding her again?

Ans.—1. This is caused by the horse lying with the elbow pressing upon the heel of the shoe. It should be lanced freely at the lowest part to allow escape of the fluid, and then the cavity flushed out three times daily until healed with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. If a fibrous tumor forms (as is sometimes the case), it should be dissected out by a veterinarian. The trouble will recur unless the cause is removed. This can be done by removing the shoes or wearing what is called "a shoe boil" pad, which you should be able to get at any first-class harness maker's shop.

2. You say the "mammas became all right after the abscess healed; hence, there is no reason why it would not be wise to breed again.

Gossip.

SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS AND HOLSTEINS.

Another year's intelligent breeding shows a continuous improvement in the breed characteristics and quality of the Springbank flock of Oxford Down sheep and herd of Holstein cattle owned by Wm. Barnet & Sons, of Living Springs, Ont. The large number of ram and ewe lambs of this season's crop show a remarkable growth and uniformity, and certainly the Messrs. Barnet are in a particularly favorable position this year to supply the trade with flock headers of a high standard sired by their grand stock ram, Imp. Hamtonian 79th, 6858, bred by James T. Hobbs, and sired by the great Treadwell Jubilee. He is a massive thick ram, a Royal winner and a proven sire. He is three years old, and is for sale—a snap for some fortunate breeder. Mr. Barnet has been using the best Imp. rams for many years, and his large flock is one of the best. He is offering for sale shearing and ewe lambs, ram lambs, and the stock ram. Write him your wants. The stock bull in service is Lakeview Hengerveld Fayne 2nd, a son of the well-known and intensely bred Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol, and is out of Countess Chase 7-day record 19.03 lbs. In Holsteins for sale is a beautiful five-months-old bull calf sired by Sir Faforit, a richly-bred son of the great bull, Cornelius Posch, dam, Aggie Westwood, with a two-year-old record of 10.35 lbs.

PRATTS Preparations for Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep
Pratts Healing Ointment (for Man or Beast), 25c-50c.
Pratts Worm Powder, 50c.
Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure, 50c-1.00
Pratts Liniment (for Man or Beast), 25c-50c-1.00
Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Cure, 50c.
Pratts Animal Regulator, 25c to \$3.50
Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, \$1.50 gal.
Pratts Healing Powder, 25c-50c
Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure, 50c-1.00
Pratts Fly Chaser, \$1.00-60c



Swish! Biff! BANG! Another Milk Pail Gone To Grass

DON'T blame the cow when the flies are holding a convention on her hide. She can't stand still with every nerve on edge and every muscle braced to resist. Under such circumstances you are lucky to get half the usual quantity of milk, for she simply will not let it down unless she's comfortable.

Pratts "Fly Chaser"

will drive away the flies and keep them off. It is safe, sure and easy to use. Does not taint the milk or cause the hair to mat. Used on horses, cows and hogs, it prevents ill-nature and ensures perfect health during the trying summer season.

"Your Money Back If It Fails"

At your dealer's, \$1.00, 60c and 35c. PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONTO

send 10c to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you Pratts "Pointers on Cows, Hogs and Sheep"—172 pages — or "Pointers on Horses"—163 pages — both books for 20c. Use the coupon.

Coupon "B. 1"
(Mark X below)
Send me your Book on:
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Name.....
Address.....

When the Crop Is In the Barn

THERE IS MORE DANGER

More Barns Seem to be Struck Then and the Loss is Greatest Then

There is the building and the year's work. The time to consider the matter is NOW. Your crop will soon be in your barn. Talk it over with your insurance man. Figure out for yourself which is the BEST ROD.

Perhaps a "Universal" Will Help You Decide

If you don't buy "THE UNIVERSAL" we will still be friends—but we think you will.

The Copper Sheath Rod is the right construction, and "The Universal" is the only Sheath Rod with the Lock Joint. It's a big factor in the life of a Rod. Write us for literature and samples. Mention "The Advocate."

"MADE IN CANADA" BY

THE UNIVERSAL LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY Hespeler, Ontario

THE NATIONAL SILO
A Necessity for the Dairy Farmer

For Particulars, Write Us—

NATIONAL PIPE AND FOUNDRY CO'Y., LIMITED
211 McGill Street, Montreal, Quebec

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. All ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.** Telephone in house.

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 P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry**

Cures While Horses Work or Rest



CURES
Galls
Sore Shoulders
Sore Neck
Sore Back
Sore Mouth
Old Sores
Sore Teats

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE

stays right on the job, 24 hours a day, healing up those old stubborn sores that nothing else seems to help.

Won't run or melt when the animal gets hot—sweat don't affect it.

And you can work your horses right along—and know that this famous "INTERNATIONAL" remedy is healing up the sores and making new, sound flesh.

25c. and 50c.—and your money back if it fails. Sold by dealers everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
LIMITED
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Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E. G. J. CLIFF, Manager. Toronto, Ont.

MOLASSES FEEDS
For Dairy Stock and Horses

Write for FREE samples to
CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY
TORONTO



PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklet.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.
F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.

The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd

Headed by Prince Angie Mechthilde. For sale at present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 20-lbs. butter in 7 days. All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDENS, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Minster Farm offers swine of both sexes and bull calves from R.O.P. cows with records up to 14,752-lbs. milk 1 year. All records made under ordinary conditions. For extended pedigrees write: **RICHARD HONEY & SONS, Brickley, Ontario**

Going Kind.—Actor—"What is poetry of motion?"

Post—"The kind that's always going from editor to editor."—Woman's Home Companion.



FOR YOUR BATH SNAP

It imparts a delightful glow of vigorous health to the skin and leaves it smooth and soft. Keep your kiddies' knees and hands clean with SNAP. It does the work.

Your Dealer Sells Snap. 15c. a Can. Save the Coupons. Soap Company Limited, Montreal



Gossip.

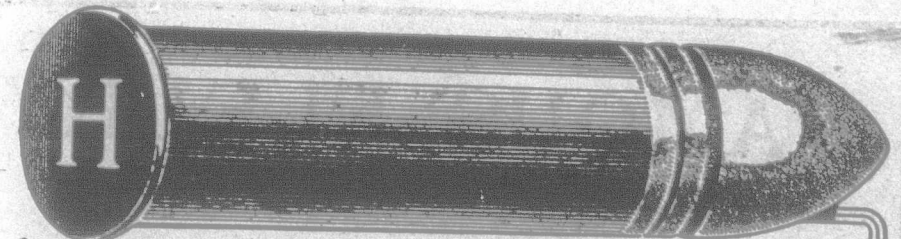
SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE.

Not many breeders of Shropshire sheep have made greater efforts, nor paid larger prices for flock leaders, than has Thos. Hall, of Spring Valley Farm, near Bradford, Ont. For very many years he has used nothing but the best imported rams he could secure, and the results, as evidenced by the high-class standard, type, covering and quality of his large flock to-day, show he made no mistake in the line of breeding followed. From this flock have come many winners, and this year's splendid crop of lambs will surely produce many more. Sired, as they are, from Cooper and Milne-bred imported rams, and with the extra quality of dams, they certainly fulfil the old adage, "Blood will tell." Mr. Hall is now booking orders for flock headers in Shearling rams and ram lambs, and also for shearing ewes and ewe lambs. Parties wanting something choice should order early.

Attention is called to the advertising of the Perfection Seed and Grain Separator, manufactured by the Templin Mfg. Co., of Fergus, Ont., which appears in this issue. The firm states that, although they had a very large supply of mills on hand last season, the demand was so great that they were soon several months behind with their orders. They were sorry to disappoint many of their customers by delay, but give great credit to the advertising results obtained from "The Farmer's Advocate." This they unhesitatingly state has given them far better results than any other medium. Farmers are beginning to realize that they must sow the very best grain they can obtain, and the Perfection Mill is so constructed that the best farmers everywhere are purchasing one of these mills. The Government Farms at Guelph and Harrow, Ont.; Truro, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., have these mills. The firm spares no expense in making the Perfection Mill. Before sowing your grain this fall or selling it, write The Templin Mfg. Co. at Fergus, Ont., who will gladly give you further information. See the ad. elsewhere in this issue.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Many of the shows in Ontario, including the Guelph Winter Show, have demonstrated that, in competition with all comers, the Maple Villa flock of J. A. Cerswell, of Bond Head, Ont., is one of the leading flocks in Ontario. Founded originally on selections of Arkell importations and bred for many years to specially selected imported rams, the flock has been brought to a high standard of excellence—a fact proven by the very many prize-winners bred both in the hands of Mr. Cerswell and in the hands of their purchasers. The breeding ewes in the flock are an exceptionally choice lot. Big in size and perfect in their covering, they present a splendid uniformity of type ideal, so characteristic of the Oxford Down—a type that has made the Oxford Downs one of the most popular breeds of sheep. This year's crop of lambs are sired by the Ridley-bred ram, Imp. Oldington Duke 6782, and the shearlings by Imp. Hamtonian 222. Mr. Cerswell assures us that, although he has had many choice crops of lambs, this year's lot show a more perceptible uniformity and perfection of covering than those of any previous year. Besides, they are a little more growthy. He is now booking orders for flock headers and can supply shearing and ram lambs—shearing and ewe lambs of a quality sure to please the most exacting. The same critical care was exercised in the selection of breeding stock in the Yorkshires, the brood sows being principally from the renowned Summerhill herd and the present stock boar the Toronto first-prize winner, Peel County Hero. It is unnecessary to make any comments on the excellence of type of the Yorkshires, as their breeding is all the proof required on those lines. Mr. Cerswell has a large herd and can supply either sex of any desired age, also can supply pairs or trios not akin. The farm can be reached from Bradford G.T.R. on the east, or Beeton, G.T.R. and C.P.R. on the west, and is connected with long-distance Bell phone.



WINCHESTER

.22 Caliber Cartridges

Different makes of cartridges look very much alike, but you don't buy cartridges for looks. What you want is efficiency. That's why you should buy Winchester Cartridges. Winchester .22 Caliber Cartridges, either black, "Lesmok" or smokeless powder, are loaded by automatic machinery. This insures uniform charges of powder and properly seated bullets, which are essential for accurate shooting. Winchester smokeless cartridges are loaded with Greaseless bullets, which are clean to handle and prevent loss of powder strength. It is easy to be a penny wise and a pound foolish in buying cartridges.

Buy The W Brand And You Will Get The Kind You Want.

Trade Mark

AVONDALE STOCK FARM

Herd bulls: Prince Hengerveld Pietje 8230 (50588), Sire, Pietje 22nd Woodcrest Lad, out of Pietje 22nd, 31.00 lbs. butter 7 days; greatest imported cow, and one of the greatest young sires of the herd, having already sired a 35-lb. 4-year-old daughter, Dana, Princess Hengerveld De Kol, 33.62 lbs. butter 7 days, highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, with 110 tested daughters. King Pontiac Artis Canada 10042 (72294). Sire, King of the Pontiacs, greatest living sire of the herd, and sired by the greatest sire of the breed, Pontiac Korndyke. Dam, Pontiac Artis, daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Record, 31.8 lbs. butter 7 days, 128 lbs. 30 days, 1,078 lbs. 90 days. Young bulls from these two great sires for sale, from cows with records up to 29 lbs. Write us, or better come and see them. Visitors always welcome. Address all correspondence to:

A. C. HARDY, Owner.

H. LORNE LOGAN, Mgr., Brockville, Ont.

SUMMER HILL HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see the well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 'Phone 2471.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit, and many more to follow. Junior sire—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (37.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs. also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale.

H. F. OSLER

Bronte, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

REMEMBER:—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow. Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.

E. H. DOLLAR, Hevelton, N. Y.

Near Prescott, Ont.

O.A.C. STOCK FOR SALE

FOUR HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES out of deep-milking cows

Animal Husbandry Department, O.A. College, Guelph

Holsteins Fine 2- and 3-years heifers, bred; also a few YORKSHIRE PIGS, ready to wean.

A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ontario.

L. D. 'PHONE FINGAL VIA ST. THOMAS.

Shropshires and Cotswolds My importation of 60 head will be home August 1st. In both breeds. I also have 50 home bred yearling rams and ewes, field rams and ewes of which I will be pleased to hear from you if interested in sheep as "No business no harm" is my motto. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Pickering Stn. G.T.R. 7 miles. Claremont Stn., C.P.P. 3 miles.

SPRING-VALLEY SHROPSHIRE

Can supply Shearling Rams and Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs, all got by Imp. sires, highest types of the breed. Thos. Hall, R.R. No. 2, Bradford.

Large White Yorkshires

Have a choice lot of sows in pigs. 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.

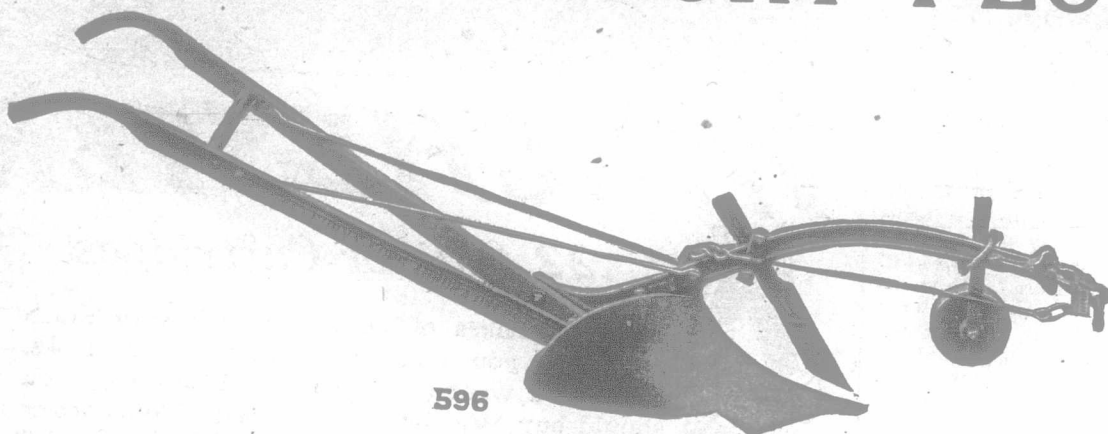
GLENALLAN SHROPSHIRE

—We have something choice of lambs, sired by a Cooper ram. Flock headers of highest quality a specialty. Shearling and Ewe lambs. Glenallan Farm, Allandale, Ont.

R. MOORE

Manager

WHY DO OTHER MANUFACTURERS TRY TO COPY THE
FAMOUS FLEURY PLOWS



Numbers
and all?

Why not get out THEIR OWN styles, patterns and numbers?
ONE REASON ONLY why not. You know WHAT that reason is.
IMITATIONS are USUALLY not very good—In PLOWS they are generally
RATHER BAD.

You are the BUYER—Don't be SOLD—Take only the
GENUINE ORIGINAL FLEURY PLOWS
ORIGINAL NO. 21—"DANDY"
NO. 13, NO. 15A—(One Horse)

J. FLEURY'S SONS - AURORA - ONTARIO
Medals and Diplomas: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris
SALES AGENTS: JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., OF WELLAND
77 Jarvis Street Toronto, Ontario

For Cooking, Butter, Cheese, Table and all
purposes.

**RICE'S
PURE SALT**

goes furthest.

North American Chemical Co., Ltd.
CLINTON ONTARIO

**Farnham Oxfords and
Hampshires**

Our present offering is a number of superior
OXFORD DOWN YEARLING AND RAM
LAMBS for flock headers, by our imported Royal
winning rams. Also ninety field rams and eighty
ewes, either by imported sires or g. sires imported.
Also fifteen yearling HAMPSHIRE ewes.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
ARKELL, ONT.
Phone Guelph 240-2.

**Springbank
Oxford Downs**

We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year.
Our offering: Shearling ewes, ewe lambs,
ram lambs and the stock ram
Imp. Hamtonian 279th.

WM. BARNET & SONS
Living Springs, Ontario. Phone

**American Shropshire
Registry Association**

with its 25 volumes of record, 4,500 member-
ships, 365,000 registrations.

It is the one for every farmer to join. Read the
reports of sheep shows, the mutton and wool mar-
ket, and judge for yourself. Even the U. S. Gov-
ernment has recognized its merits. It is the best
general-purpose sheep. For information address:
J. M. WADE, Secretary. LaFayette, Ind.

MINSTER FARM

We are sold out of Tamworths also females in
Holsteins but still have some choice bulls for sale
from 2 to 6 months, officially backed and right
good ones.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
Brighton Sta., phone.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few
boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11
months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-
producing dams. Mac Campbell & Sons,
Northwood, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns
—bred from the prize-winning
herds of England; have a choice lot of young pigs,
both sexes, pairs not akin; and also the dual-pur-
pose Shorthorns. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. CURRIE, MORRISTON, Ont.

Cloverdale Berkshires—Present
offering:
Sows bred and others ready to breed; also younger
stock of both sexes. Prices reasonable.
C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. Durham Co.

Tamworths

A fine lot of young boars and sows.
HERBERT GERMAN, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

There Is One BEST
ROOFING

and that's Galt Steel Shingles
—the most satisfactory and eco-
nomical roof you could put on
your building.

Because Galt Steel Shin-
gles will last a lifetime, and will
give you fire protection, light-
ning protection, and weather
protection as well.

Wood shingles warp and
curl, crack and rot. Slate is so
brittle that a falling brick or
stone will crack it and start a
leak. Galt Steel Shingles in-
terlock so securely that a leak
is practically impossible. They
are made of Galvanized steel,
and quickly pay for themselves
by saving the cost of repairs.
Better let us send you full par-
ticulars. We have an intensely
interesting budget of Roofing
Information here awaiting your
name and address. Write for it
TO-DAY—it's FREE.

Drop a post card to:

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd.

252 STONE ROAD, GALT, ONT.

15

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Select sows, Choice boars, ready for service; also younger stock
the get of Duke of Somerset, imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe
delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Cainsville, P.O.
Langford Station. Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS I am now offering young sows,
bred, and young boars of
Imp. blood and show ring quality; I think the best lot I ever bred. Also younger ones
of both sexes. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., L.D. Phone

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Barbed-Wire Fencing.

Is a barb-wire line fence legal? My
neighbor has such a fence which en-
dangers my stock. How should I pro-
ceed to have him change it?

Ontario. H. S.
Ans.—It depends upon township by-
law. See the township clerk.

Flower-of-an-Hour and Others.

John MacKenzie, R. R. 1, London.
The large plant that is so persistent
on the old garden site has a pale yellow
flower, whose petals remain on but an
hour; hence the name Flower-of-an-hour.
Its inflated calyx gives it the name Blad-
der Ketmia. The large seeds remain
viable in the soil for years.

The other two are petty spurge, and
larkspur. J. D.

Spreading Vervain.

The enclosed weed grows in this lo-
cality—what is it? J. H. G.

Ans.—The specimen received is not yet
in flower, but the leaves are similar to
those of the Spreading Vervain, a weedy
verbena of sandy plains and prairie soils,
known to botanists as *Verbena bracteosa*.
If this suspicion is right, the plants de-
velop into nearly flat, branching and
spreading forms, with hairy spikes bear-
ing small purplish flowers. For positive
identification, send later a plant in good
flower. J. D.

Accident to Employee.

1. I have a young man employed for
the summer. One day while he was
drawing gravel with my team, they ran
away, and, in the mix-up, the young
man's leg was broken. He was brought
to my home and taken care of for six
weeks before being able to do any work.
What I wish to know is: Do I have to
pay his wages for the time he was laid
up?

2. Do I have to pay the doctor's bill?
Ontario. G. A. M.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Not unless you have agreed to do
so.

**Highway--Nuisance--Obstructing
Road.**

1. A buys land beyond B, with no out-
let. In order to secure one he buys a
strip sufficiently wide for a highway from B
and the deed says, "Said strip to be used
as a public way, and for that purpose
only." Has A a legal right to bar out
the public by posting the road? Has
he a legal right, after having paid for
the land, to use it for any other pur-
pose?

2. The water from several streets in a
municipality runs on to private property,
and has done so for years, and damages
the private property. Can the owner
ask the municipality to take care of the
surface water or pay any damages?

3. X buys a factory site from Y and
gets in his deed a right-of-way to a cer-
tain "tannery road." Y afterwards
buys this tannery and builds a store-
house in the centre of said laid-out
highway for his own convenience. Has
X a recourse against Y or can he com-
pel the municipality to insist on Y
moving the storehouse, which seriously
interferes with the passage to and from
X's factory?

Ans.—1. No to both questions. 2.
We think so. 3. It would seem that
X's remedy is by way of action against
Y only, unless the tannery road is a
public highway, in which case his proper
course would probably be a proceeding
against the municipal corporation.

Gossip.

Volume I. of the Canadian Jersey Cat-
tle Club Record, containing pedigrees of
2,370 Jersey cattle, compiled and edited
in the office of the Canadian National
Live Stock Records, at Ottawa, has been
issued from the press, and a volume re-
ceived at this office. This volume is a
very handsome and creditable production
of over 430 pages substantially bound,
and containing excellent photogravures of
past and present officers of the club, and
of prominent prize-winning and high-pro-
ducing animals.

The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its millions of fertile acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free, and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world.

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization
Parliament Bldg., TORONTO, ONT.

CUNARD LINE

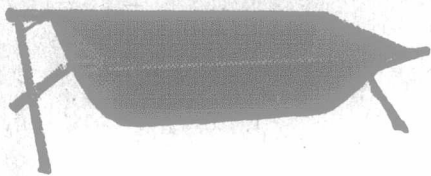
Canadian Service
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT
Special Interest to Farmers' Clubs

We secure "Help" for farmers from the country districts of the British Isles. Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get your "Help," about six weeks. No fee charged. Only regular fare on ocean and rail to pay.

You need not be without "Help" this summer or fall if you send requirements early.

Write for further particulars.
CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED
114 King Street West, Toronto

A Boon to the Country Home



CAN you think of anything more refreshing or satisfying after a hard day's work in the field than a bath? Thousands of Country homes are now enjoying this privilege through our Folding Bath Tub, and we want you to do so. This bath tub is 5ft. long, 2ft. wide, 18 inches deep (inside measurements), and weighs only 15 pounds. Each tub carries a guarantee for 5 years.

Price, delivered anywhere in Ontario \$7.50, and after a fair trial, if you are not perfectly satisfied, return at our expense, and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Folding Bath Tub Co., Ltd.
Gananoque - Ont.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd August, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over rural mail route "D" from Ilderton (Salmonville), Middlesex E. R., Ontario, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Ilderton, Salmonville, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, July 8th, 1913.

**Good Land!
Good Wheat
Good Fertilizers**

COME FROM

HOMESTEAD FERTILIZERS produce good yields of good wheat because they contain the wheat-making materials as well as the soil-quickening elements that cause the bacteria in the soil to become active in producing valuable plant food for the crop.

It is a wonderful thing to observe the bountiful results that follow even a small application of our soluble, quick-acting fertilizers. Try them this year at least on a portion of your own acreage, and we will abide by the results. They are crop-producers and soil-builders.

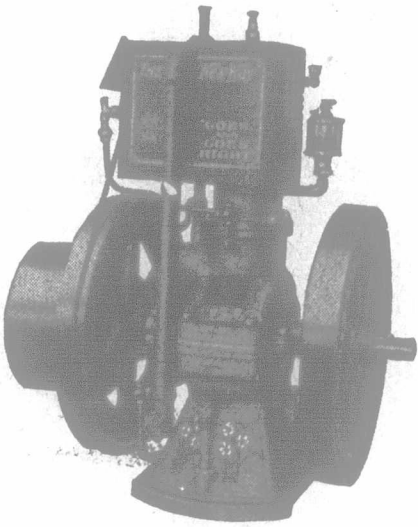
Farmers in the States are using on the average about seven million tons of fertilizer every year. Are you using your share?

Write for further information and tell your friends we want agents where we have none. Let us hear from you.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.
Dept. E, Michigan Carbon Works
Detroit, Mich.

FARMERS! STUDY THE ENGINE PROBLEM!

Learn how a poor engine eats up profits and goes to pieces in a season



You need an engine. But remember, it is not the first cost that counts. Investigate the

QUALITY AND DURABILITY AND FUEL ECONOMY

or

The New-Way

AIR COOLED ENGINE

The NEW WAY gives you more years of service with less worry and expense than any other engine in the world.

You cannot afford to take chances with a cheap, shoddy engine. Buy the NEW WAY and be a satisfied user of the best, most reliable and most up-to-date Engine made. Write for catalogue. D.C. 12.

The New-Way Motor Company

OF CANADA, LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.

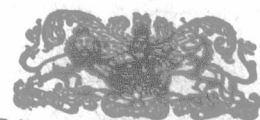


STEEL WATER TROUGHS

Are strong, rigid, clean and sanitary. Will last a lifetime. Never rust, never leak, and are frost-proof. Infinitely superior to wooden troughs, which rot, become slimy, and are disease breeders. "TWEED" Steel Troughs are provided with an outlet for drainage.

Send for illustrated catalogue of "TWEED" Steel Equipments for farmers and stockmen.
STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., LTD.
5 James Street, Tweed, Ont.

"TWEED" Steel Troughs are made of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly riveted and soldered. Finished round the top with heavy angle steel, so making them very strong and rigid. Reinforced along the sides, as shown.

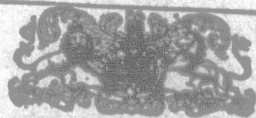


MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd August, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over rural mail route "B" from Ettrick, via Arva and Ballymote, Middlesex E. R., Ontario, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Arva, Ettrick, Ballymote, and at the office of the Post-office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 8th July, 1913.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd August, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over rural mail route from Ilderton (Bryanston), Middlesex E. R. (No. B), Ontario, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Ilderton, Bryanston, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 8th July, 1913.

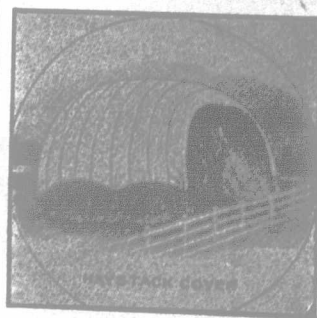


MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd August, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over rural route "A" from London (Masonville), Middlesex East Riding and London City, Ontario, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of London, Broughdale, Masonville, Fanshawe, London West, and at the office of the Post-Office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, July 8th, 1913.



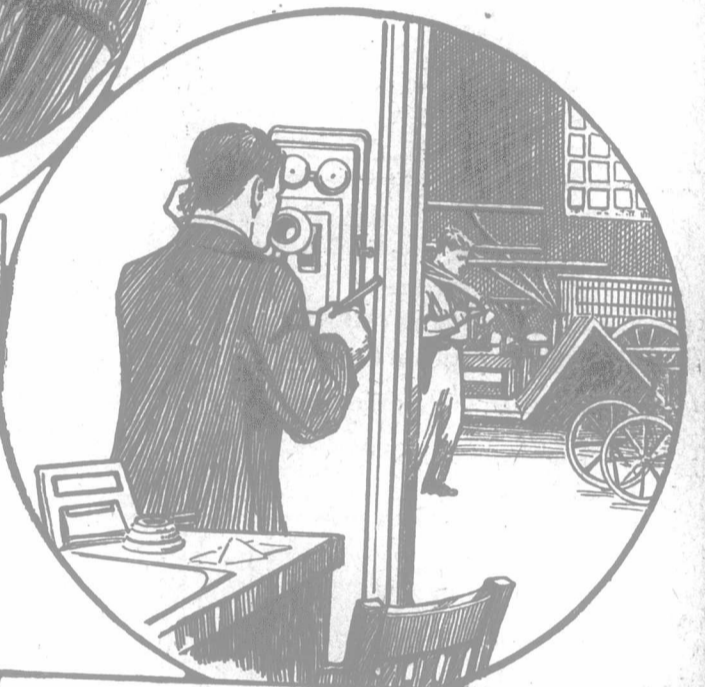
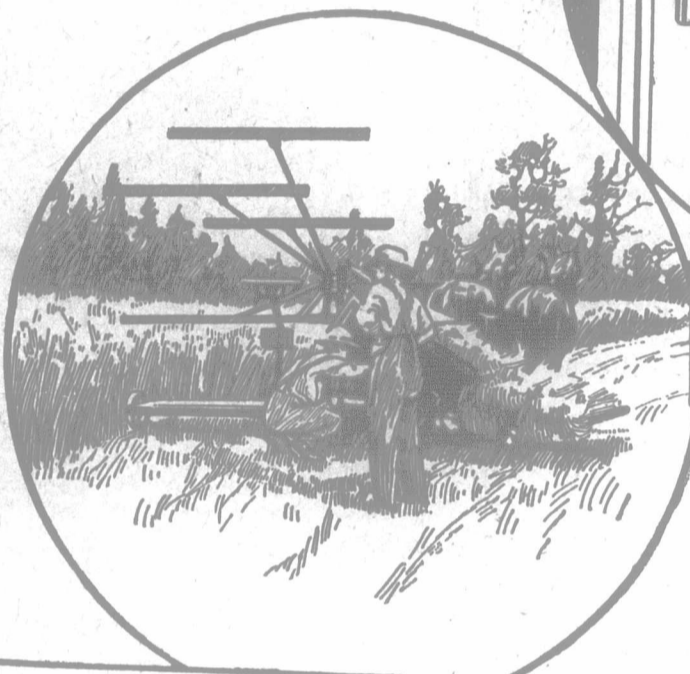
WE carry a large stock of canvas covers. Write for catalog giving low prices for all kinds of Thresher's supplies.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

Sample Gasoline Engines AT SPECIAL PRICES

1 1/2, 2 1/2 and 6 h. p. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition, and just like new, before leaving factory. Prices and further particulars on request.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



"You can send the Binder parts to-day? — That's fine? Good thing I had a Telephone—I've saved a clear day."

If this Happened to You What would You do?

When your Binder breaks at harvest time and you have to drive miles for spare parts, how much does it cost YOU in time and money?

"Yes, Mr. Brown; we'll send those parts to you right away—you will have them in a couple of hours."

The Telephone Saves

Time and Money in Every Emergency

When disease breaks out among your live stock—the Telephone brings the veterinary to save them.

When your barn or house gets on fire the telephone brings your neighbors to your help.

Don't you think it's time to get a Telephone?

We will show YOU how you and your neighbors can build, own and operate a self-paying Rural Telephone System.

Your share of the cost will only amount to about the value of 20 bushels of wheat—and for that you can have a Northern Electric Telephone right in your own home.

Our FREE BOOK tells you—in plain, simple language—how you and your friends can build every bit of the line and operate the system from start to finish. It is as easy as building a fence.

The largest telephone company in Canada—The Northern Electric and Mfg. Co., Limited—will stand back of you and guide and advise you in every step of the work until success is assured.

We made 95 per cent. of the telephones used in Canada to-day and have helped thousands of farmers to build their own telephone systems.

Better write for our 100-page book, "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines." If you don't, somebody in your district will—and you might as well be the man to start the movement.

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The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., Limited

Our Free Book is yours for the asking.

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Manufacturer of Telephone and Fire Alarm Apparatus and Distributor of Electrical Supplies for every possible need.

MONTREAL, HALIFAX, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER



Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, one copy of your 100-page bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines."

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