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Vol. L.


The Independent Desk Set-The very latest thing in Magneto Desk Telephones

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WE print the above illustration of the very latest thing in desk telephones merely as an example of the up-todateness of our telephones and equipment. We claim that our telephones are superiot in design, material and workmanship to any others on the market. We are prepared to furnish the proof by allowing you to try them on your line, free of charge. In that way you can judge their quality and efficiency before risking a cent.

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NORMAN S. KNOX
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The Farmer's Advocate

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

the leaping agricultural jourdal in theis
Published weekly by
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AS CONTIDETTILL and will not be forwarded.
 -THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
the wiliam weld company (Limited).
movement. Farm summer-homes for city dwellers are not uncommon. These farmers, so called, the permanent social, pducational and religious life of the people. Too often they are examples of oxtravagance which perturb the minds of the young people in the conmmunity and excite draams ward movement materializes the class that will have a lasting influence are those who go back the home of their children.

The Significance of Weather Forecasts.
People of the twentieth century are losing con fidence in the various phases of the moon and intelligence in man observations have been regarding natural phenomena, which have led men to form definite conclusions regarding time immemorial, and oft-times in the present era they act as a guide to people in various call meter, thermometer, hygrometer and other meteorological instruments accurate otsercations of the laws which govern the changes in atmospheric phemomena have been deduced.
It is through the service of the meteorological stations that we are informed as to what the 36 hours after the "prols"" appear. These forecompanies on land are of inestimalle value but we lowheve that farmers, especially growers of truck cropls or small fruits, could make more use have depended to a large extent the south

Weather Bureau at Washington to inform them of threatening frosts and dangerous cold waves,
The forecasts from this station reach nearly 90 , 000 addresses daily by mail. The greater part being delivered early in the day and none later as a rule, than six p.m. of the day of issue They are available to more than $5,500,000$, teiephone subscribers within one hour of the time of issue. This is entirely distinct from the distribution effected through the press associations and the daily newspapers. The information is first sent out to sub-stations and then distributed to the various centres. The rural free mail delivery system and the rural telephone lines are also be ing utilized to bring within the benefits of this ystem a large number of farming communities.
There is a meteorological office in the city o
oronto, and the farmers of Ontario could utilize


Fig. 1-Blow-out in the Sand Hills.
this service to better advantage. Forecasts appear in the daily papers, and the information which the Bureau dispenses is available at the central offices of telephone systems, so by proper connections farmers living somewhat remote from tically at first hand. However, atmospheric conditions arise that require subsequent announcements, and a more explicit interpretation
warning as applied to different localities.
warning as applied to different locali:ies
Through the system of District Representatives now established in Ontario farmers should be able to get forecasts of frost and cold waves in time to carry out what preventive measures they ford, associations get special forecasts of frosts from the Weather Bureau at Toronto, and dis tribute it to the various members. The meteor ological staff express themselves as willing to exinformation could be received at the District Rep


Fig. 2-Active Dune in the Sand Hills.
resentative's olfice it couid be dispensed from would profit by these warnings, and the numerous societies could be so organized that through their officers forecasts could be distributed to all growThe late frosts of the spring just past have shown the necessity of elficient preventative mea casts as handed serious injury to crops. The fore accurate in every detail bur stations are not aiways as instruments and records can make them as far ate of inestimable value ond it seens. The time is ripe for a linking-up of all individual
formation may: be handed to them in time to pheric condition

## Nature's Diary

I have recently vigited a piece of country near the Lake Huron shore which illustrates very well the erect of unwise treatment of land, and from the results which we see here we can draw some
lessons which may be of value in dealing with land in other parts of the country where similar conditions exist
Back from the present shore of Lake Huron, to two miles is a ridge of sand-hills from onehalf varies in width from less than halp a mile tidge over two miles, and was at one time the shore of the lake. Geologically speaking the sand-hills constituted the lake shore very recently, as the snail shells found in the sand belong to the same species which exist in the lake to-day. The higher portions of the sand-hills are old dunes which ground up by wave action. After the lake-level was lowered the sand-hills became covered with vegetation, and finally with a fine mixed forest: It may at first sight seem strange that this poor soil, a fine, white sand, should be able to support a heavy growth of timber, but we must remember that the trees not only tend to prevent evaporaof light soils, but supply humus by the decay their leaves.

This was thecondition of the country in which the first settlers found it-a rolling country covered with a forest of Sugar Maple, Beech, Paper Birch Hemlock and Pine. The Pine was the first to go, the Hemlock was cut down, barked, and the loge left to rot where they fell. Then they started to make clearings, and when they burnt off the clearings they allowed the fire to escape to the up the timber and licked up the thin layer of up the timber and licked up the thin layer of
humus in the soil. As soon as the soil was thus denuded the sand dried out-the old dunes which had keen fixed for probably thousands of years became active again, the sand shifting under the action of the wind. In some places where the from the winds from the establish itself on the cleared land. But as hardwood became more "valuable this belt of forest was cut down, the result being as shown in fig. 1, where we see a field in which the wind has
 these "blow-outs" forms active dunes, which move along, burying fields, roads and trees. In fig. 2. we soe such a dune descending on a field, and protruding from near the top of the dune is a which this dune is has pasture field, although sandy it lies in a hollow and is moist enough to support a good growth of grass. Now it is practically useless.
If all other evidence were lacking to show us that these dunes in the sand-hills have only been recently rejuvenated, the botanical evidence would be sufficient to indicate it, because there arp none of the species of plants-such as the Sand Reed,
Sand Willow, Beach Pea, Cackile, etc, -which are characteristic of active dunes in regions where they have been estallished for some lime. This absence of sand-binders makes the problem of dealing with these dunes all the harder, and the only hope of checking the advance of the dunes lies in the introduction of these plants. Such "sets" or cuttinus as seeds cannot berminate and grow in a seed-bed which is constantly shifting. The lessons 'which we can draw from the present state of this piece of country are that in regions where there are fixed dunips as much of the land as possible should be kept permanently
in timber. that the higher elevations should on in timber, that the higher elevations should on no account he cleared, for even if cleared they are should be taken to guard against the running of fires.

In fields where a good stand of red clover was that plot in such a may as to obtain a crop of seed. Generally the weather this year seems favorable for a ready and vigorous after-growth. The price of seeds warrants a farmer growing his own if he can secure a tolerably good yield. It will be necessary, of course, to keep buckhorn small seeds cannot be cleaned out satisfactorily. Prospects are that alsike will be cheap, but there is no indication at present that a diminution of the price of other grass seeds will occur. If iocal conditions are favorable the matter of producing
enough clover seed for one's own use is worthy of consideration. The aclimatization of crops to one's own community and farm is growing in

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## e's Diary

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igher elevations should on Ven if cleared they are against the running of


## THE HORSE.

Teach the colt at home, not in the show-ring.
More oat's and less whip should be the motto
Visit the colts in the back pastures occasion-

When the driver is having a cool drink
ter the horse will often enjoy one as well.
If the brood mare and her foal can spend much
of their time at pasture it will be better for
Horsemens and stockmen in general should exhibit at the fairs. It is good business for the
breed.

The noted stalliion, Baron O' Buchlyvie, died slightly over one year ago, but as each fair re-
curs his name is brought up as a sire of winning Clydesdales.

Don't allow the work horses to exist only on
pasture unless the grazing is good. In any case some grain is necessary. There is still some har

Frequent washings with soft water and soap
will cause many horses to cease scratching their will cause many horses to cease scratching their
manes and tails. This habit detracts from the manes and tals.

Make the Horse Show Strong
During a period of slow sale horsemen ar tions. From the standpoint of the horse business, this is poor policy, both for the individual ness man must show his wares before he A busi ness man must show his wares before he can make
sales, and it is just as necessary for horsemen throughout Canad to exhibit good horses of th various classers in order to keep the idea, of breed ing uppermost in the minds of people at large. The preponderance of any one breed is liable to
influence prospective breeders in the direction o that class of animal. There are many good breeds in Canada, adapted for various require
ments, and they should be well represented at county fairs and large exhibitions. Few if any horses will be brought from Europe this year, so
exhibitors' will know fairly well how keen competition will be. Canadian-bred classes are get ting stronger all the time, and there have been
instances in the West where the imported animals ave taken second places to horses bred in this classes and make the awards larger and more numerous for one class, including both imported adian horse industry is being built up on a sure adian horse industry is being built up on a sure much as possible through the exhibition of their this year, so no exhibitor should suffer a serious

## Training Young Horses

 are three or four years old before teaching them
the recuirements of man handle them from the first, and thus gradually horse and what is required. When young ani mals are to be shown at fairs it is nacessary that of the line-ups of young horses seen at the counEspecially with young colts when the judge that they walk they often stand on their hind egs or move broadside to the judge and speche entire line-up are executing different motions dividual wishes. Boys often make friends with responsibility of training them they will likely he more tractable at fair time. So long as the hoy has the upper hand the education is liable to
be all that is necessary. A little later on the
colt should be accustomed to straps and harness, but the foal should first be taught to stand or The word breaking is often used interchangepernicious or stubborm vice in the implies must be curbed or broken, while the latter indi-
cates an education which all horses must receive
before they are useful as servants of man. Train

## LIVE STOCK

## Feeds for Cattle on Grass

that the grass begins to deteriorate in qualit from the mididle of July onwards, and that cat earlier in the season although there is they did keep. This change in the quality of the herbage is felt to the greatest extent by the cow keeper, who finds that his milk yield begins to go down in spite of the fact that the cows have plenty to eat, while it is also apparent to th animals fail to make the progress that they did earlier in the summer, and even young stock do not grow quite so rapidly. Very often the deterioration in quality is also accompanied by decrease in the quantity of grass, owing to over stocking or to drouth, and although the fall in growth may be partly due to this cause, there is no doubt whatever that it is very largely due to a decrease in the feeding quality $n^{\prime \prime}$ th $n$ herbage itself. Experiments and the anaiysis of the herbage at different feriods during the summer have shown this to be the case. It was found, for bridge University for ing pasture at different periods during the sum-
mer that on Mav 8 the herbage contained 19.4 per cent. of dry matter and 4.45 per cent


A Canadian-bred Clydesdale Male.
of nitrogen, while on June 1 the same pasture er cent. of nitrogen, and on August 1 contained 38 per cent of dry matter and 2.73 per cent. o nitrogen. Now, as the nitrogen is approximate noid in the herbage, it is apparent that there was a large decrease in the amount of and a much larger decrease in the amount o albuminoid present in the dry matter of the showing in the analysis would, of course, be part of the dry matter, so that if the herbage containing 19.4 per cent. of dry matter, contained matter in the late season analysis should have hown nearly double the quantity of nitrogen i natter had not decreased. Numerous other in stances could be given showing similar decreases, such as one where the decrease in the nitrogen
between May and August was from 3.22 to 1.87 , between May and August was from 3.22 to 1.87 ,
but these mentioned are sufficient to indicate what it is that takes place. Even allowing for the fact that some of the nitrogen in the early analysis may have existed in the form of amide and not of albuminoid, it is evident that there is a considerable decrease in the amount of
albuminoid contained in the digestible portion of the grass as the season advances. This fact ives us a clue to the kind of feeding that is re when it is necessary to give concentrated feeds in order to keep the animals up to the mark either in milk production, fattening or growth: it is
the easily digested albuminoids that are chiefly the easily digested albuminoids that are chiefly ce
required when there is still a sufficient amount of grass for the animals follows that should there at the same time a shortage of grass so that the animals are not able to fili themselves easily, a feed may be required that supplies not only the deficiency in the albuminoids of the herbage consumed, but supples thi ands and carbohydrates in a digestible form to take the place of the grass which they are not able to obtain by grazing. There are, therefore, two sets of circumstances under which feeding may be necessary in the late summer, and each requires a rather different class of feed to meet the case exacty, without waste

Dealing first with the case where the cattle are obtaining 'a sufficient amount of grass, but ficiency in quality, it is evident that the most effective feed to use will be one containing a high percentage of digestible alpuminaids. and we the are four or Therent percentage of we may choose. found in earth nut or pround nut cake which contains about 46 per cent. Next to this comes decorticated cotton und soya bean cakes, both of which contair from 40 to 44 per cent. Linseed cake comes next with 10 to 23 per cent None of these feeds supply any very large quanNone of these reeds supply any very cale being the highest with about 30 per cent., and the remaining three containing about 20 per cent. The percentage of oil in these cakes may vary conciderably, and although a certain amount oil may be useful be remembered that be remembered that essential, either for the production of tening of cattle. he fact that goom pasture grass, the contains less than 1 per cent. of fat, and han half of that is digestible. It is
therefore, of no great utility seriously to onsider the question
of the percentage of il in a cake that is this kind; the ain factor is the porcentage of albumhis the feeding stuff hould be chosen provided always that relished by stock. In the second is ashortage of
grass as well as
quality, it is
some deterioration necessary to supply a considerable perydrates in the feed as well as a fair amount of albuminoid. The exact propor-
tions between these two, and the quantity of each that miay be necessary, will depend upon the amount of the shortage in the grass. If the shortage is slight, then a comparatively small quantity of a feed fairly rich in both allumin quired, but if the shortage of grass is considerable, then a considerably larger quantity of feed must be given, and it should contain a somewhat smaller percentage of albuminoids and a considerably larger percentage of carbohydrates. The best fattening propor 1 to 5 , this being about the proportion of first-class herbage at its best. Now, the average proportion in a decorticated cotton cake, reckoning the oil at its carbohydrate value is about 1 part of digestible albuminoid to 1 , parts of carbohydrates, while in an undecorticated in such feeds as cocoanut cake nd various compound cakes it is 1 to 3 o 1 to $3 \frac{1}{3}$. There are other feeds, such as maize and barley meals, in which the proportion ol albuminoids to carbohydrates is about 1 to 10 and such feeds, if available at reasonable prices, and reducing the albumincids of the various cakes that have been mentioned. Generaily speaking the kinds of feed required for the use of cattle in which there is a shortage of grass in the lat ter part of the season, are those showing from 18 to 22 per cent. of albuminoids, 40 to 50 per
of ofl. The exact proportions of these ingredients must be left to the individual discretion of the feeder, according to the shortage of the grass and the lateness of the season, remembering that the greater the shortage of grass the greater the necessity for oil supplied. while the less the shortage and the later the season the greater the importance of the albuminoids.
extra feed that to state any exact quantity of pends upon the circumstances of the cas? If it is only the deterioration in the quality of the herbof that or beginning of August it may be quite sufficient to give 1 lb , or $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~ms}$, of decorticated earth nut, decorticated cothon or sova hean cate or twice these quantittes of undecorticated cot ton cake. In the end of August or beginning September, as the deficiency of aibuminoids in the
grass will have still further increased the grass winin the first three, and by the end of september or beginning of October the quantity may be still further increased by another 1 mb . or so. Generally speaking, there is no necessity for any large quantity of cake, at any rate in the earlier part tioned supply constderable quantities of the mecessary albuminoid, but, of course, when there is also a shortage of herbage and the animals are
unabie to obtain enough to eat by arazing then unable to obtain enough to eat by grazing, then the quantity of feed required may be considerable, but will depend on the amount of the 2 Ibs . or 3 the per head-of calce containing awout 18 per cent. of albuminoids, 49 per cent. of carbohydrates, and 7 per cent. of oil may be sufficient to meet the case of a slight shortage, whereas if the shortage is considerable it may be and even supplement this with an allowance hay or green feed, but in any case some feed only a little, will be better than none when such a shortage occurs.
The great point is that if the food is suitable to the requirements of the animal a much smaller quantity is necessary to produce the derired effect than if an unsuitable feed is given. For ex ample, ir one were meeting a deterioration in
quality of herbage it would be found that 1 ib of such feed, as decorticated cotton or sova bean cake, would produce as much effect at this particular time as 3 lis., of such a feed as bran or
maize germ, whereas, were there $a$ shortage of grass fairly early in the season the bran or maize serm might be added to the cake to supply
carbohydrates with advantage. It is upon such points as these that economy in the feeding of stock at grass comes in. It is quite easy for a
dairyman to make his cows milk fairly well dairyman to make his cows milk fairly well, or for a feeder to get his bullocks to do well upon a large quantity of a somewhat unsuitable feed,
but at the same time these men might have obtained the same result with a very much smaller quantity of a feed that was suitable in every
way. No definite rules as to the exact composiion and quantity can be laid down for any par ticular case, but by bearing mind the reasons considerably to reduce the expenses ing.-Live Stock Journal.

## Prepare for the Fall Fairs.

By this time most stock intended for the large ring, only the finishing touches remain to be given. Breaders and feeders who exhibit at these
fairs need litulp urging to prepare for tne events nor do they need any information about getting their animals in shape for the fairs.' Any advice given here is not intended for them, but it is small breeder who may be thinking of trying
conclusions with his neighbors at the local conclusions
county fair.
At these fairs much of the stoc's exhibited is takign almost straight from the pasture to the
judging ring, often not even halter-bro'sen. There may be some satisfaction in winning prizes with satisfaction in winning with properly fitted animals. $\sim$ More than this, as the real value of these prize money won as in the alvertisment gained by displaying his stock to the public, it always
pays to have the stock in the best posssible shape, and it is none too early to begin preparations

In selecting stock for the exhibitions, particu-
larly where a herd or flock prize is to be competed larly where a herd or flock prize is to be competed
for oone of the first essentials is uniformity. closely to one type rather than outstanding animals of different types. Cattle intended for the
shows should now be stabled at least during the day time. Supply plenty of succulent green feed
so that the change will not be too radical.

Freshly cut grass, clover, alfalfa and rape are all cause of a scurfy skin. A good washing followed useful and at least one or more of these are by an application of sweet oil is an excellent sown corn most farms. A little later, early the exhibit of everi pasture is and mangels can be used. Where good may be turn be had near the stable the stock exercising problem. Where this cannot be done exercise must le given on the halter morning and and should be meal ration should be light at first requiring it are getting all they will clean up. Oats, bran and oil cake make a splendid mixture io start on, and may be safely fed to all classips of stock. The oil cake is particularly useful it in the show-ring. If the animal "handles soft", the oil cake should be reduced and some peas added to the ration. Grooming is an essential part of the fitting and should not be neglected. A light blanket keaps off the, flies and dust. day or two before the fair wash thoroughly with luke-warm, sofl water and soap, rinse with clean watpr and dry off. A cloth dampened with a
mixture of sweat oil and alcohol is a splendid thinglfor giving the final touches before the siow. This gives a bright, sleek, glossy appearance to the hair.

In preparing shesp for the show either openfeeding it is possible to bring the wool to a higher state of perfection, but open air feeding is the safest and sufficient finish can easily be Sheap, more the local shows by this method. She 3p, more than any other stock require a
variety of feeds. Clover, alfalfa, rave, kale cabbage and turnips are among the best of sheap feeds. These mav either be pastured or fed in the pen. Plenty of this succulent feed should be amateur shepherds make the mistake of feeding


A White-face that Won in England.
"burns" them as the old hands teim it and This takes a long time of careful feeding to get them safe sheep feeds, and a mixture composed of thnee parts of oats, two parts bran and one of oil should limit the amount of meal to one pound per hundred pounds of sheep per day., and this early shearing is advisable in the lo long Fairly breeds, but a shorter "Ilive" fleece is now wool ferred by the good judge to a longer, "dead" otherwise good flock from the shows. Two weep an or so before the show the floc' shoald be washed e thoroughly rinsed out with clean. water Choose a warm, bright morning for this, so that danger of colds. A week later the will be less
breads should shepherd should practice on sone inexperienced tended for show before he tackles the show flock. After the sheep, has bean before bezinning to trim. nearly perfect in outline as possible the fleece being canaful to leave no shear marks. Just before showing the final trimming should le given, but are not genprally' practiced at our local done, Pigs usually require less fitting for the shows
 that is crippled or that stands badly on its feet is a hopeless proposition in the show ring. Corn and harley may he fed to a considerable extent

tockman in the locality where held. The slockmen nead the fairs so that the public may become by the different the quality of the stock handled and strife let all put forth their best effort to inake the fairs a greater success than ever. Begin preparations now. Get the stock fit. will more than cou
few prizes are won.

Significance of the Argentine Beef Production.
During the last fifteen years the export of beet from Argentina has assumed such proportions that the country has become of considerable
significance to live-stock breeders the world over. It is considered, however, at the present time that the export of beef from the Argentine has reached its limits until further increases are made in the breeding stock. An interesting dis-
cussion of conditions as they exlst in the Argenussion of conditions as they exist in the Argentine appears in the United States, many points of of Agriculture of United States, many points of Canada.
The area of the Argentine Republic is in round numbers $1,138,000$ square miles. On this area there are $29,000,000$ cattle, $80,000,000$ sheep,
and $3,000,000$ hogs. Argentina ranks next to and $3,000,000$ hogs. Argentina ranks next to Australia in number of sheep, but is fourth im
number of cattle. The hog industry, however, is umber cattle. The hog industry however, is a negligible factor, for hardly enough pork is pro-
duced to meet the home demand. There are apduced to meet the home demand. There are ap-
proximately 25 cattle per square mile, very few proximately 25 cattle per square mile, very few,
of which are used for dairy purposes and an quarters From were shipped. treir fitie spas beef quarters num1901, 24,919 million mark ted. With few exceptions
increase each year until uarters were exported. nearly all the Argentine market. Chilled beef a half and two cents a clish beef, and Argentine
$\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound lower y from which this great
is situated in the tropical des; pasture is available and shelter is rarely used,
reeding and show animals. nderful fatness and bloom in was the grazing only to show market stock. When ather than grain, as the used extensively for fattenng wonderful growth in
that the increase in the with the past fifteen years in vogue are commend-
of cases herds are handed co son, and in many high prices for good bulls,

JULY 22, 1915
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
and introduce new stock. This continuity of purpose and high ideals regarding breeding on the
part of the Argentine farmer is responsible in part for the great production of beef, and the
effect of that country's exports upon the beef efect of that countr
One feature in connection with the industry is that the majority of stock used for breeding pur-
poses and improvement have come from Great Britain. Judges at the Argentine fairs are invariably from the Old Land, and it is not known that a judge from the North American continent has ever officiated at any of their fairs. Agricultural students are generally educated in England, and thected with the industry has been of bind trade relations with Europe. Breeders of America have this country in mind as a future market for pure-bred stock, but reciprocal rela-
tions must be established between the two countries through the offices of our stockmen before
any results can be attained. In conclusion the authors of the article believe warranted by the present supply of breeding animals. The Argentine beef output may be inon the maintenance of remunerative prices, and the use of alfalfa pastures, and the relative im-

## More Ewe Lambs Retained

 The report of our Toronto Market Correspon-dent in the issue of tuly 15 has considerable
 dustry. He says, sheep were fairly pientifult
but lambs were scarce and values were high. It looks as if farmers were going to raise more sheep by keeping ewe lambs." Considering the price of both mutton and wool this accied
part of stockmen is commendable indeed.
 thurn are most ingmediate. The hog market, it
is true fluctuatese considerably as more breeding stock is conser ved or disposed of, but for the last few years there has been a decrease in the sheep
population; in Ontario amounting to as much as population; in Ontario amounting to as much as
40 per cent. On account of fencing and other features connected with the keeping of sheep increases and decreases are not so marked and anyone increasing his breeding stock of sheep is not liable to suffer through a number of
breeders jumping into the business, so to speak. breeders jumping into the business, so to speak.
If the indications, as seen by our market corresIf the indicaterize in a femaies it will no doubt redound to the advantage of those who have taken the step towards
greater production of live stock. Particularly greater production of he sheep the returns are speedy and promise to

## FARM.

## Rules of the Hydro Electric Service.

 Will you kindly state the terms and conditions build Hydro-Electric LinesThe Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in rura districts handles its business on the following basis or light, make aperty owners wishing electric power an estimated price, and lodge it with the Towndefinite point, for the cost of electric power at any location of their buildings and the nature of the electricity required, whether for light or power.
Upon receipt of this petition, the Commission roceed to investigate, and their estimate, when and they submit it to the petitioners. If the and they submit it to the petitioners. If the they then sign contracts with the Township for
the necessary service and lodge them with the Township Clerk. When these are in hand, the Township Council are then in a position to sign contract with the Commission for a block of he service is installed, the Township collects from the Township. Only the parties signing the contracts are affected by this transaction.
user is the distance and quantity, made up according to the number of consumers per mile,
and the amount of h.p. per mile. (3) The Commission build the line to the armer's gate, and the Township supplies the feet from the pole on the road nearest to has to construct and pay for the line on his own has to construct and pay for the line on his own
p. W. POPE.

After-harvest Cultivation.
Two general systems of after-harvest cultiva-
tion are practiced in eastern Canada. case the soil is thoroughly stirred to a depth' of wo or three inches immediately after the crop amount of stubble determine the implements most suited to do this work. In all soils except heavy clays and coarse, gravelly soil a good, 'heavy, sharp disk harrow gives good results. On most soils two or three strokes of the disk are neces-
sary before the surface soil is tioroughly loosened. The cultive the surface soil is tioroughisy loosened. light soils and soils rich in humus the springlight soils and soils rich in humus the spring-
toothed cultivator alone sometimes gives good results. On coarse gravelly soils and heavy clays the two-furrow gang set to run as shallow as possible is the most satisfactory. This plowing
should not be more than two to three inches deep and should be followed with the cultivator and drag. This system is particularly useful on fields hhallow weeds have been allowed to seed. The the weeds without burying them so deeply that they will not germinate. The consequence is that hese seeds germinate at once and ano killed by is aing turned under later in the fall when the land is again plowed. This later plowing should be several inches dpeper than the first plowing or
disking. After this plowing no further cultivation hsking. Aiter this plowing no further cultivation greater surface exposed to the action of the frost plowing.


The Old Way.

## any bushels of good wheat have been harvested in Canada with a cradle

In the other system the land is plowed deeply mmediately after harvest. Surface cultivation is intervals the land should be put. up in narrow ridges Advocates of this system claim that land plowed deeply early in the season will absorb and retain. more moisture from the fall rains. The claim is
also made that the plant food rendered available by frequent cultivation in the top few inches soil rematins at the surface, and consequently, as in the more readily avaliable to the young plant
start. "The Farmer's Advocate" would be pleased to have the experience of lits readers regarding the relative value of the two methods previously
outlined. Does one system keep the weed in check to a gneater extent than does the other? Has there been any notieeable difference in the ability of the crops to withstand drought the n the start and early growth of the crop under the different systems? Give your fellow farmers the benefit of your experience.

Sow Wheat on Suitable Land Only
With wheat selling well over the dollar mar and with the prospect of a bumper yield from the crop now being harvested, there is little need to urge the farmers of Eastern Canada to so wheat. The greater danger will be that much and not suitable or not properly prepared wil be sown to this crop. While practically all kinds next year conditions may be such that oniy the most suitable land will yield Where such land is available wheat has many ad vantages to recommend it. With evens an aver age yield at present prices it is profitable to grow, and is a product that can always be quickly converted into cash. It fits in well with after clover or peas. It divides the work of both seeding and harvest. Seeding comes between the harvest of the spring grains and silo filling, and the crop is harvested between haying tald the pring grain harvest. On many furms the extra
straw from the wheat crop is a mattor of coin siderable importance. It is usually a good crop with which to seed grass and clover. When not seeded thus the crop is off early, giving a splendid chance to kill weeds by fail cultivation. Winter wheat does best on loamy, well-drained soils, containing plenty of humus. Only in ex ow-lying heavy land Probably the best prepara tion for wheat is the summer-fallow, but this is now regardied as too expensive. An inverted clover sod gives almost as good -results without losing a crop, as must be done with
the
sunimer-fallow. The sod'should be ploughed soon after the hay is removed. Manure may be ap-
plied before ploughing
or it may be worked in afterwards $b y$ the disk, but in this case the mansure
should be short or it will give trouble at seeding time. Some
claim good results from top-dressing the wheat during $t h e$ winter. This has the advantage of holding a covering of snow,
but unless the soil is already rich in plant food the manure is needed to give the
creod a goodstart, crapa good start, the obtained when is apseeding. Each day's ploughing should be $\mathrm{th} e$ d a y it is the soil and prevents evaporation. Surface cultivation with disk and drag should be given every week
or so until the wheat or so until
is sown.
Where a clover pea-stubble is the a pea-stubble is the tion. The pea ground hould be disked two $h$ arrow $e d$, and manure applied, the amount depending on the supply available and - the richness of the soil. About 10 tons per acre is the usual amount. This is pioughed under, not too deepoften sown on manured barley or oat stubble, but unless the soil is already fairly rich in vegetable matter the results are not likely to be satisfactory. Good drainage and a good supply of humus are the first requisites in all soils.
Only good, sound, plump seed of Only good, sound, plump seed of a good
variety should be sown. Imperial Amber, American Banner and Dawson's Golden Chaff are among the best varieties tested at the O. A. C., although many standard varieties give almolst equally good results. Where there is danger of smut, and there is danger almost all over Can-ada-the seed should be treated with formalin be-
fore being sown. The date of seeding depends on the locality, the condition of the soil and the liability to injury from the Hessian Flv. Where the fly is prevalent the seeding should be delayed as long as it safely can be. In, the northern part of the Province wheat must be sown earlier so that
it may have sufficient vitality to stand the winit may have sufficient vitality to stand the win-
ter. From September 1 to September 20 will see most of the wheat sown in Ontario

Wheat is best put in with the drill, as the way circulation became very rapid and money has soed is covered more evenly than when broadcasted. The drag should follow the drill. Where the seed-bed is not sulficiently compact the roher should be used, but in every case the drag should ascape of moisture. When seeding to timothy and clover, the timothy is sown at the same time as the wheat, but the clover is usually
Where suitable the following spring. available, it looks like good policy to sow it to wheat this fall, but it is to be hoped that the high price will not induce the seeding of any other in as great demand as wheat, and are much nore likely to give good returns, except on suit able, properly prepared land.

Individual Responsibility in Public Affairs.
During the last ten years any suggestion which was made that the country was generally in
continual "boom, or that values were unduly continual was strongly resented by the public generally, and the view advocated that the progress made was only indicative of strong growth immigration was unusually good, the growth o the country was phenomenal, capital from the outside was being brought into Canada, particularly into the West and investments, particularly in real estate, were eagerly sought after. Pur chasers, to a certain extent, at any rate, lol
sight of the fact that properties were only valuable proportionately to the revenue which they were capable of producing; and a strong tendency was exhibited to consider it more from a speculative standpoint. This attitude was not confined only to buyers and sellers, including farn prs,
business and professional men, but extentled itseli husiness and professional men, but extented itseli
to many leading corporations and to municipalities. In other words, the whole country became possensed with the idea that the real estat of a greater value than the actual fact warrantipd. In 1913 this situation began to make itself apparent to the investing public, and we then found that purchasers of real estate and or
real estate securities were becoming more conser vative. There is no doubt that the attitude of the Canadian banks, as displayed at that tinie had something to do with this condition, and the and the consequent declaration of war by the principal European powers have created a financial situation of which the present generatio have had no previous experience. Consequen bited in high financial circles. During the time that II haver the past ten years) the ever-incred to (tcual tion of money in Canada has resulted in a feeling weing aroused among the public generally that money was easy to obtain, and the same putlic
consequently spent it very easily and took little consequently spent it very easily and took littl
intereat as to where it uitimately went. In this


Such Scenes as These Make Us Proud of Canada.
rract or the passage of legissation, or it may be issuing of a license. No doubt many of your has bean guilty of any of the forms of peculan which I have indicated, have expressed very strion opinions as to the kind of punishment that should be meted out to such persons. Unfortunately however, there is too great a tendency among the persons nuady to condemn the public official for the abuse of confidence placed in him to forget that he is one of themselves, and that the same to be paid before he will exercisa his vote rerret to state that in my personal experiencel ave found frequent cases where persons who have had the right to exercise their franchise have declined to vote for either of two candidates unless they received a monetary consideration for doing so.
Until every man having the right to vote recognizes that it is his duty to vote and to perform that duty to the best of his honest ight to complain at the lack of morality in public officials. And further, so long as a man makes his chipf aim in life the getting of money, he cannot blame his neighbor if he adopts the same principle. The sooner that every man, who as the right to vote (whether it be in a Dominion, Provincial or Municipal election), recog right in the best possible interests of his country the sooner we shall have an honest ad ministration of public affairs. And this brings us to another question and that is : What are the l,est interests of the country? Does it lie in a man to always cast a vote for the candidate brought forward by his party? While very many good thinkers believe that it is in the interests stration, I think it nust be conceded that party-信 principle which must commend itself to every intelligent man, who thinks about the mattor honestly, must be that he must have the most onest man available for doing his business, in in the administration of pu an absolute essential voter, administration of pabic alairs, feelings may be, who votes for a dishonest party man as against an honest party man on the other of the fence is not true to the best interests of his country. In other words, we must first insist on known honesty and integrity existing in candidates honors.
In vi, of the fact that Canada is at the present time in the midst of the most gigantig
war which has ever occurred in the world's hiswar which has ever occurred in the world's hisof his country at heart to do the very best he can to conserve and use to the best advantage all interests both public and private. The present time must be a time of retrenchment and reform; it must be a time when the greatest care must be exercised in the ordinary expenditure and per-
manent investment of moneys. The future of this manent investment of moneys. The future of this than ever before on the method adopted by the Canadian people in dealing with the present publia scandals. Is the present state of affairs to exiat? Are the Canadian people too indifferent to prevent thetir continuance? If not, it is only sharp and among us. Dishonest men must be punished sevprely. No excuse must be accepted. The fidiotic sympathy which manifests itself among a large class of the people whenever a person charged with any serious crime is placed in the criminal dock must be eliminated. Unless the people are prepared to adopt stern measures the only other alternative and fo from bad to worse. -W. M. Crichton in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg.

## The Hessian Fly

Reports have been issued in the United States indicating some considerable loss to the wheat Fly. It is not unlikely that some damage from the fly will occur in certain sections of southwestern Ontario, and the Entomological Department, at Ottawa, has drawn attention of the farmers who grow wheat to this fact, in order
that outbreaks of this pest may be reported and that outbreaks of this pest may be reported and
every step taken to prevent injury. From late June until late September the Hes-
sian Fly is usually in the sian Fly is usually in the pupal stage. At this
stage it resembles a flax seed. The larvae of stage it resembles a flax seed. The larvae on
the first or summer generation were responsible
for this season's damage. These larvae transfor this season's damage. These larvae trans-
formed in the present "flax-seed" stage. From this peculiar condition the adult fly will emerge
in August and September according to latitude. This second generation attacks and passes the winter in voluntear wheat and in all wheat sown
before the disappearance of the adult flies, that lyefore the disapperance of the adult flies, that

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Ottawa mentions the fly-free dates in Western
Ontario to be approximately as follows : For the Counties. Essex, Kent and Lambiton, Sept. 15 to 20; between these and south of the Catharines, Sept. 20; between this line and a
Cownd, Peterborough and Belleville, Sept. 15; north of this line and the Ottawa be sown to avoid Hessian Fly injury as mate, and local co
Where Hessian Fly injury has been experienced the following recommendations should be fongowed screenings and waste from threshing the infested crop, also burn the damaged straw, and if possi-
ble the stubble. If it is imipossible to burn over the stubble disk it thoroughly immediately after harvest. Do not sow wheat on stubble if it fisked, and roll the ground to prevent the emer volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking or by pasturing. Before sowing make a good compact seed-bed by disking, harrowing and rolling. Thi been postponed to escape the fiy. Anyone in
doubt regarding infestation can send samples doubt regarding infestation can send samples
weighing up to 111 ounces in weight, free of charge, to the Fintomological Branch at Ottawa

Some Losses Which Occur in Farm Manure.

Where no proper precautions are taken to
conserve the plant food of the farm so much will be lost as to constitute a leak in revenuss of no the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayctte Ind., the writer enumerates some of the losses
that result through the leaching of manure and at the same time
Leaching may be prevented if proper precau tions are taken. This has been clearly demon
strated by the Ohio Station. As an average o three tests at that station where fattening steers were fed in stalls on good floors 61 per cent. of the nitrogen, 82.8 per cent. of the phosphoric
acid and 82.4 per cent. of the potash contained in the feed and bedding used were rerovered in was allowed to accumulate in the stalls where the animals kept it tightly compacted. In an other experiment conducted by the same station
to determine the relative efficiency of earth and concrete floors under shelter for retaining this fertilizer constituents in manure showed that the
manure from a 1,000-pound steer for six months manure from a 1,000-pound steer for six months
was worth over $\$ 2.00$ more when made on a The Director at that Station asserts that the increased value of the manure from a 1,000-pound
steer for a year was more than sufficient to pay he total cost of the concrete floor, the work eing performed by regular farm labor.
The loss sustained through the process of
eaching is greater than is indicated by the number of pounds of plant food lost, as it is the hat seeps into the soil or passes off in drainage nediately available for plant constituents are im not water soluble must go through a process of ermentation before they are made available
Steer manure exposed from January to April, peripd of about three months, at the Ohio Sta-
tion, during five different years decreased in plant ood value from $\$ 3.01$ to $\$ 1.85$, or a loss of a rom a 1,000 -pound steer for six months sus-
ained a similar loss the value of the manure would be decreased \$4.24. This loss is equivawho kept this manure produced from leaching arts ane case in which the solid and liquid manure, containing 51 per cent. of the nitrogen, 51 per cent of the
ohosphoric acid and 61 per cent. of the potash 82 days when exposed to weather conditions for xperiments the greater loss occurred from the onditions were favorable to rapid fermentation year, according to the last mentioned station ontains 117 lbs ., of nitrogen, 77 lbs ., phosphoric
acid and 89 lbs . of potash. The above amount manure exposed to weather conditions in that and early summer, where leaching could take
place readily, would lose $\$ 13.56$ in value. This
loss is equivalent to 27 cents per hundred pounds on the milk of a cow producing 5,000 pounds per had to be neplaced by commercial fertilizers. In an experiment conducted at Rothamsted from January to April suffered a boss 20.5 per cent. of organic matter and 24.4 per cent. of nitrogen. In another experiment similar heaps
were placed under cover so that no rain could were placed under cover so that no rain could
fall on them and were left for three months at Rothamsted and six months at Woking. The per cent. respectively, while the loss of nitrogen was 6.9 per cent. and 7.9 per cent. respectively.
The use of commercial fertilizers cannlot be condemned but the fonegoing data emphasizets th mportance of conserving the plant food which lis losses such as these occurred glenerally the aggre gate loss to the country would be enormou through manure and what is contained in the so every effort should be put forth to retain it and
conserve the fertilizer constituents of barn-yard
manure.
Concnete floors for feeding runs, for man be stored go a long way towards solving thi problem of conservation. If the pit is so arranged that the manure can be tramped by cattle, fer ing is prevented through sufficient bedding an water-tight foors. A crude coring will answe veniently both for the stable and for the operaounually in farm-yard mang th too serious to be overlooked and while the stoc is at pasture is a convenient time to prepare for

## Can Healthy Bean Seed be

## Procured

aboring under one obstacle which threatens undermine the enterprise and that obstacle least, is acquainted with the fungous pest call racnose. It has spread from field to field ather too common. Sistrict to district until it is alto avail and the only practicable and effective pre ventive measure is to plant seed free from infes tation. There are varieties reported to be
immune from attack but the farmers are not yet in possession of such stock for the particula in possession of such stock for the particular thing of value in the
mav yet be discovered
The nature of the spores of this fungous dis-
case is such that they spread only when dew dampness dissolves the gluey mass and liberates the seed of the malady. It is then manifestly humidity runs high. Only during the dry part umidity runs high. Only during ary par

## ated should cultivation be carried on

Seed selection is the only means kno tation in the crop may be accomplished. It is also practically limpossible to pick pure seed from fields. Although no evidence of anthracnose may present on the bean it is possible that it
existed on the pod and lies hidden in the seed tself. It would be to the advantage of producer if they would select plants from the field that show no evidence of the spots and thresh them separately. If anthacnose does not appear on the he oply effective way of selecting unaffected seed
with any certainty. The discovery of immune looked upon with appreciation for anthracnose in

## What is Your Specialty

$\qquad$ epartment of your farm operations do you receive on enhas occasion only to call upo men wha are
onsidered sucesssful farmers in their own con munities, and these parties can usually give a
definite answer. They have discovered a crop or definite answer. They have discovered a crop
class of live stock which they can produce advantage, and from directing their energies in has been attained. The man tolerably successful asually has obtained his standing through hard work and shrewd economy without specializing in
any particular branch or having a liking for any special phase of his work. The unsuccessful are too often indifferent to the ideas of their more
fortunate neighbors. No crop or class of stock
produced on the farm is considered to possess any outstanding advantages nver any other lines.
The whole routine of daily work is the same toThe whole routine of daily work is the same today as it was yesterday. There is a shade of farmer himself often assumes the Wilkins Micawber attitude and "waits for something to turn up." Agriculturaiists cannot all be classi-
fied in this way, but in the act of making the acquaintances of many individuals these peculiar the communities, markets, transportation facilities, have their effects upon people, yet if we select
twenty farmers and place them upon holdings identically the same so far as possible, at the expiration of ten years there would undoubtedly men. Sickness and misfortunes will, of course, exert considerable influence, but apart from this no little disparity' will exist in the ambitions, aspira tions and ideals of the different individuals. There is nothing peculiar or remarkable about ment peculiar to each one is what we deplore Each pan should make himself a specialist in some branch for which he has a liking, ani so
blend his other duties in connection with the lines of work common

## department will suffer.

Upon a recent tour in Halton County one
farmer admitted to the writer that his milk check for 1914 amounted to $\$ 2,500$, and for the check im which the visit was made he expected $\$ 216$. In addition to the dairy enterprise some wheat was sold, but selling milk was the main pursuit.
In Middlesex County one morning early in June over one dozen baby beeves were sold to the
drovers for $\$ 8.25$ per cwt byi makes a specialty of this class of stack. The averaged about 900 pounds each, and were from 12 to 14 months of age. In the stalls were other caives coming on that promise another transaction early in 1916. This feature is be-
coming popular in mixed farming, for labor is coming popular in mixed farming, for labor is
reduced to a minimum while the receipts are fair reduced to a minimum while the receipts are fair-
ly liberal.
Growers of alsike clover seed announce returns of $\$ 100$ per acre and over, and one farmer in the County of Victoria recently remarked hat $\$ 1,800$ had been received in one year for seed, and this was only one part of the farm inmany get lifberal returns from sheep; poultry to is remunerative as well as various kinds of farm crops and fruits. These instances are cited onily to demonstrate what we mean loy having a tight grip on one phase of the work, while other branches are secondary though not neglected. The so popular as it was a few years ago, but it is so popular as it was a rew years ago, but it is
still important to have the majority of them in
one container where they may be closely watched.

## THE DAIRY.

## Hot Weather Difficulties in Churning on the Farm.

## Notwithstanding the fact that the Creampry

 business is growing in Canada at a moderate, but afe pace, there is y yet much butter made on of it is produced ase losa owing to ays some average quality. Much good butter is also mado on frasm, by farmers' wives, who are expertbuttermakers and who turn out as fine a quality or butcer as is made in any creamery. In fact, where farm dairy butter is made by a clean woman, who understands the art of buttermaking,
the quality is of the finest. Such a person is the quality is of the finest. Such a person is deserves the reward which should come. professional worker.
Before proceeding further, allow me, Mr.
Editor to relate
arcumstance in connection with the opening word in our article which is said to have occurred in a Canadian city school.
We are sure it was not in a rural school, because 'notwithstanding' to a class and asked them to nake a sentence containing the word. All gave it up, save one small boy. 'WWell, what's your sentence?" said the teacher encouragingly. "My ing,": It is quite evident that the boy's father was not a farmer
To return. When the cows go out to grass, he change from dry to succun butter to become soft, or what some creamery" meeds to watch this point closely and at once make a change in the temperatures which are used for holding the cream and for churning This is a case where the use of a thermomete is most valuable. The but enaker who guesse peasurer, will be sure to meet with many difficul heasurer, will be sure to meet with many difficul
advisable to make changes in temperature to
radical, or go to the other extreme. Suppose th cream has been kept at 60 degrees to 65 degree . before churning which the winter time an about average house temperaturne, a drop to 50 to 55 degrees would be ample until it is seen how the cream "works"-whether or not it will ripen
properly at the lower temperature. This is quite properly at the lowe temperant "natural ripening"' is an important point where natural most farms, where butter "cultures" used to any extent

If the churning temperature has bepn 62 degrees to 64 degrees, which is a good temperawer the temperature, or cool the cream to 56 degries to 60 degrees for a couple of hours hefore churning. It is not sufficient to simply 58 degrees and then churn, if it has been standing previously at a higher temperature time for the fat globules to harden before churn ing. Both temperature and time are factors in determining the degree of firmness in butter Some butterg temperature and then churning a once will cause firm butter. This is not so Much soft, "slushy" butter is the result of this thoa.
Except cream which will not churn, nothing is quite so annoying to the buttermaker as to hav which nothing can be done except to temporarily harden it by washling in cold water, or by the addition of lumps of ice; both of which tend to bleach" the butter, but the for making firm waxy-textured butter and the temperature of the cream must be right before commencing to churn
as it is very difficult to overcome defects in as it is very difficult to overcome defects in
temperature after commencing to churn. MOTTLES, WAVES, STREAKS AND SPECKS. One of the American Experiment Station Bulletins contains this statement: "Since the
presence of mottles in butter is primarily due to an excess of buttermilk in the mas of preventin mottled butter is to free the butter-granules as completely as practicable from , the buttermil adhering to the small granules. The foregoing ound "partiallos" in butter from which all th buttermilk had been removed before salting and vorking. While it is probably true that mottle may be causect by "the action of salt brine, upo the proted buting in causes of mottling and waving of the rolor in
butter. Salt tends to deepen the natural color of butter, therefore where the salt is unevenly distributed through the mass of butter, some part re more yellow than others, causing a streaki ess which is quite in the churn, in order to avoi binging the butter lin contact with warm air on worker in the room, are more likely to have mottled butter than those who salt on a worker although churn-salting has many advantages. As
a rule it is safer to supplement churn salting and working in the churn with working on a butter worker after the salt has dissolved in the butter say half an hour or so after applying the salt. Butter which is churned into large lumps i
nore difficult to get colored pevenly, than wher the butter is in granular condition, like wheat corn grains, at the time of adding salt. This, to f- mottles, but the difficulty of even distributio the salt in such butter is also a factor
Specks in butter are more likely to occur
here the milk is set in shallow pans and allowed o become sour and thick before the cream is o lighter shade of color than the fat and equently appear as "specks" in the butter. Th
remedy is 'to skin such cream before the milk thickens, and to prevent drying of the cream not allowing a draft over the pans in which the mik is set for the cream to rise. In all cases moderately fine
uneven salting and gritty butter. There are two common defects in dairy butter
at times The chief cause of uneven salting, sometimes low, is weights. While it may be pardonable to estimate the weight of butter in a churning, which some can do with surprising accuracy, it is never required for a churning. On each and every dairy
farm, there should be a scale that will weiph to ounces, or finer. Suppose there are twelve pounds
of butter in the churn or on the worker, weighed f butter in the churn or on the worker, weighed
or estimated, then salt should be added at the
according to taste or market requirement. mild salting is desired, six ounces of salt will be sult flavor as liked then add twelve ounces or three-quarters of a pound of salt. Where a un form rate of salting is followed, there will not, be the variation
dairy butter.
One of the most objectionable faults in butte "grittiness." This is caused by the use o coarse salt, or too much salt-more than can be
dissolved by the moisture present. In these days of fine dairy salt manufacture in our own country which salt is sold at reasonable prices, no butter aaker should add coarss salt to butter. Rollin ach salt with the rolling. pin will not make the finished butter as a "brine" "-or be dissolved in water. Butter must carry a reasonable amount of moisture at the time of adding the salt, in order to dissolve it, else "gritty" butter will not be too is for this reason that butter mus vater evaporates from the butter, the salt is peft behind as a crust on the butter, or in fine articles. Many are very much troubled with thi moist by sprinkling water on the prints, or covering tubs and boxes with a brine or salt paste, made of salt and water by mixing these $t$
the consistency of thin mortar.
LACK OF TIME.

Possibly one or the chief difficulties uttermaking during the summer is lack of tim the do the work properly. On most farms, makin folk, who ano already "nearly worked to death" more work crowded into a day already full of duties. We would advise setting apart say tw allow some of the other work to go 'undone' if
necessary. Let the men get their own breakfast or one or two mornings of each week whe churning is to be done. It will do them good
and they will all the more appreciate a woman's efforts to have the meals on time. ${ }^{\text {H. H. DEAN }}$

Canadian Butter Goes to New Zealand.
There has been considerable comment in recent New Zealand and Australia into butter from would aper however that the tables are being turned, as the Dominion Dairy Commissioner has just been advised that the steamer "Makura," which sailed for New Zealand and Australia on the 7 th instant, carried approximateiy 4,000 Proxinces butter from creameries in the Prairie Provinces, and hat orders have been received by a ancouver merchants for a further shipment of
,000 boxes by the next steamer. It seems quite likely that in the very near future the output of wan and Manitoba will be more than sufficient t supply all western demands, and provide a very substantial surplus for export. The maximum im portation of butter

## POULTRY

Arstrong, vigorous, early-hatched pullets are the irst essentia in protate winter egge production. pay for their feed, even at the prosent high price
of grain.

It costs no more to put a pound of meat on
chicken than it does to put it on a steer lamb or a pix. The finished chicken sells
from
two to to four times as much per pound the others, set many farmers sell per thin cound as as
and buy ther thin stock

At this season of the year the grass becomes old and tough and a supply of tenders green feed
should be provided.
Rape is an ter feed for growing chickens, but should be to treen tene lay ing stok only y ins limited quanatitites an sit
taints the eggs and produces a dark colored yolk.

Feid the young ducks liberally and market Chem when from nine to eleven weeks old. At
ten weeks is usually the proper time as they will then soon colmence to get their adult feathers.


Notes on Summer and Fall Care of the Farm Flock
When the chickens are from one to one and
one-half pounds in weight the mother hen should be taken away from them if she has not alreauld left them. Care should be taken that not too left them.
many chickens are allowed together in one house.
or many weak, worthless chickens will result or many weak, worthless chickens will result
from the heat caused by crowding together in from the heat caused by crowding together in
close quarters. The young stock should not be close quarters. The young stock should not be allowed to remain on the ground overnight, but
should have a raised floor or plenty of litter until they are ready to take to the roosts. The
roosters should be separated from the pullets roosters should be separated from the pullets
early in the season. Those not to be kept tor early in the season. Those not to be kept for
breeding should be put on good range with breeding should be put on good range with
plenty of feed until the cool weather sets in, when they should be put into the fattening crates. The pullets should be accustomed to their permanent house before egg-laying starts, as
a change of pens usually stops egg production a change
for a time.
It generally pays better to sell the old hens
before the fall moult takes place. Although the price is not usually as high then as it is later in the season, the difference in price is scarcely enough to pay for keeping them through the should be liberally fed for the next month or two. Corn may form a larger part in their ration than barley and oats, with an occasional feed of buckwheat or corn will give good results with the females to be kent over winter. Clean, fresh water should at all times be accessible to all the
flock. Buttermilk or sour milk should also be flock. Buttermilk or sour milk sho
liberaliy supplied to the entire flock.

## HORTICULTURE.

## The Process of Budding.

## September

 of budding of budding. Many trees that are known to be grafting, but the season for budding is now at hand, and this operation may be put into use in sprring. to perform what was left undone last wuch sap is flowing the tree, yet when not too fruits, such as plums, peaches and apricots re. spond more readily to budding th $n$ orafting, but almost all fruit trees as well as shade and orna-mental trees can be propagated or worked over in this way. A young shoot should be selected, but if the
buds in the aarils of the leaves are not matured sufficiently the tops of the twigs should be pinched off. Ten days later the buds which are
to be used will have developed adequately. The stick containing these buds is known as the budstick, and usually contains from six to ten usable
buds.
off common shoe knife with the orners rounded of makes a very cheap and excellent/ budding
knife. There are many specially designed forms an ivory point or blade in the base of the handle for lifting the bark, but the rounded corner on purpose. Besides a knife is serviceable for this necessary. Cotton warp, corn husks or woollen yarn answer very well, and a tying material
called raffia is now used more widely than any called raffia is now used more widely than any
other material for budding. This material is used some times for baskets, and is made from
the leaves of a palm. When everything is ready nowork secure a number of bud-sticks, but do the knife cut underneath the bud, taking with it a very smail quantity of the wood. Sometimes it is not too thick it will not interfere with the connection. Sever. the dissected bud from
the stick with a square cut at the top and allow the bark to extend one-half inch above and half
an inch below the bud itself. an inch below the bud itself. A smooth place
is seiected on the stock of the trea, preferably on the north side, but this cannot always be reguthe location of the inserted bud be designed by should be made at the selected point, and from it or lengthwise of the branch. The bark should be loosened and raised at the same time. The bud is now inserted under the bark of the cross
cuts and is gently pushed down under the bark of the stock. In pushed down under the bar three-quarters of an inch of the leaf-stock is left. The sides and ends of the bud should come unenough to permit of all the wound is not large
that may project small part cut off again, drawing the knife cuts should be cut. The bud should then be securely tied in

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## ner and F

 are from one to one andeight the mother hen should uld be taken that not tooaty rthless chickens will resesult
rese young stock shouldid not in be n the ground overnight, bo
floor or plenty of litter untake to the roosts. Tr Those not to be keptle
put on gooid range wit put into the sets in
should be taccusteng ehoure ege-laying stards, as
envally stops egg production
better to sell the old hens
takes place. Although the
ta as high then as it is later in keeping them through the
this reason the old henss er part in their ration than
ng hens and pullets. Wheat occasional feed of buck-
good results with the俍 winter. Clean, frosh

## CULTURE.

ess of Budding.
proper period in which to
of fruit through the operation worked over last spring by
ason for vadding n may be put into use it performed when the last peaches north climates stone budding th and apricots repropagated or worked ornaaould be selected, but if the
the leaves are not mature later the buds which are
eveloped adequately. The e buds is known as the budcheap and excellent / roanded budding and designed forms
in the base of them have
the rew nife is serviceablerner on sed and a tying material daing. This material is Wen everything is ready bud-sticks, but do
With

JULY 22, 1916
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
the tying material without covering the bud that the tying material wiil not be too tight as unite in about two
require a longer time

Some Potato Fields Attacked by Soft Rot
ing the potato fields of Ontario to quite an appreciable extent on the the Ontario College, had six communications on his desk inquiring about the disease. Prof. Jones explained
the niature of the disease to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate". somewhat as follows The potato plants may be in an apparent
igorous and thrifty state when a yellowish tinge will appear on the leaves. Plants here and there
will assume a sickly appearance, and after the leaves have shown some degree of discoloration the stems gradually droop and finally rest on the
ground and shrivel up. When the leaves are turning yellow black areas may be seen on the
stem, and the adjacent tissue will be somewhat stem, and the adjacent tissue wil affected area of the stem is mestimes the stems may turn black, and the disease may progress without the

In the tubers the disease is most marked. Cervery marked line of demarkation between the disease and healithy area. Frequentiy a dark skin, and it is often darker toward the healthy On breaking the skin a whitish flutid may be pressed out of the pulp and gas bubbles may also appear. This matter quickly turns black after
exposure to the air. The diseased skin is easily exposure to the air. The diseased skin is easily
pulled away and the under-lying flesh will be watery and white, but it also soon discolors in pulp and becomes highly offensive with a putrefac-

Infestation usually takes place through the set and its contact with the small tubers which form in the tuber, but in dry storage it will not de ent, such as in a damp cellar or in a pit. Thene the fieid when the cultivator or hoe comes in contact with the diseased portion of th
later brushes against healthy plants.
Preventive measures are the only remedy.
has not yet been found that sprays or appli
tions to the growing plant will be effective. In
those fiekds which show the disease this season nothing can be done beyond destroying diseased plants, and taking care to destroy affected tuber very close inspection of the seed before planting The disease is comparatively new in the potato
growing areas of Ontario, but it has been present at the College for a number of years. Eight, ioss was experienced at the Ontario Agricultural

FARM BULLETIN.
Live Stock Awards at CalgaryTE Exhilbition.
Considering the feeling of retrenchmeent which
has come over the people at large the exhibition
at Calgary, concluided on July 7, may be termed at Calgary, concluded on at large the exhibition
a success. The Militia are still in possessioned of some of the buildings commonly used by the Exscattered to some extent. However, from the standpoint of attendance, attractions, and display
of live stock, the opening event of the western wow jircuit was satisfactory. - The live stock
placed CMyd by Alez. Galbraith, of Branidon, who
Mydesdales and Shires; J. M. Fletcher. Elgin, 11. , phacing Percherons and Belgians; W.
R. Lowes, of Edmonton, and Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, light horses; Duncan Anderson, Ottawa,
beef cattle; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, dairy cattle, Calgary has always been noted for a great
display of horse flesh. In the Province of Alberta
Percheron heve brought renown both to the Province and to the hreed. Clydesdale patrons are also energetic in nutstanding in the horse department in the matClvdesdate exhibits have always been known
for large classes of high quality. However, the for large classes of high quality. However, the
array on this occasion was hardly up to past
records in either numbers or quality. Many good
individuals of the breed were individuals of the breed were on hand, but the
high standing of previous events was not notice able on, down the line in the various classes. The
winner champion of the breed was Scotland Coronet by Scotland's Choice and exhibited by E. D. Adams,
Calgary. He stood up against very hard competition, but the outcome was not uncertain. The candidate for reserve honors was Scotland's Bulwark by Scotland Yet. This horse was exhibited by A. L. Dollar, High River, in the two-year-old class, winning honors there. In the dry-mare line with Sweet Barlae second and Maggie Fleming, last year's champion, third. The winner of
this class and champion of the females was exhibited by A. Webster, Airdrie. Sweet Barlae honors with the ribbon going to A. Ingram Calgary, and reserve to P. M. Bredt, Calgary, on
Balgreggan Queen. Reserve champion of all the females went to Bredt on Poppy.
The absence of the studs of
. C. Drewry estate was Geo. Lane and of that was afforded in the breed was put up and Wper Bros., Calgary;, E. A. Davenport, Acme
Thorne, Aldersyde.
The judge, J. M. Fletcher, of Elgin, Ill., seemed to favor the big
drafty, strong-looned type, and he was considered drafty, strong-looned type, and he was considered
by some to sacrifice quality to too great a de gree. This was considered particularly noticeable in the aged-stallion class where rlico by awarded the red ribbont. Marathoin, exhibited $1, y$
E. A. Davenport, had many chumpions E. A. Davenport, had many champions aming
the spectators, who considered that his quality and individuality merited a higher position than second place. The yearling Stallion Prince Charlie by Bijou from the stud of Upper Bros., was made
Canadian-breid champion, while Futurity from the same stables was held in reserve. Upper Bros. had the champion and reserve female in Rosine and Irene, the latter winning the Canadian-bred
championship, the reserve in this case going to championship, the reserve in this case going to
Lilly of Acme, the property of E. A. Davenport. class competition was not extra veen in this breed; in fact it was several times entirely absent he outstanding individuals of the rreed in Western Canada. The reserve champion, Ossington Boss, is an individual with somewhat less scale than the champion, yet possessing good type. The two
horses were owned by Countess Bubna, Cochrane, and Tom Rawlinson, of Innisfail, respectively. In
the females, Moulton Searchiight, also shown by Countess Bubma, swept the field, with Gay Lass shown by G. L. Warner, of Innisfail, as reserve.
The Belgian horse was' represented by only on stable, that of Solomon \&\& Cohen, of Primez Creek, Alta. It was considered, however, that no one stable has ever put up a better display of In cattle, Shorthorns were displayed by Yule $\& B$ Bowes, Calgary; H. S. Currie, Castor; P. M.
Breơt, Calgary; Geo. Sangster, De Winton, and Mrs. M. G. Bredt, Calgary, Competition, howthree mentioned exhibitors. The highest honors of the show went to Opportunity, one of Bredt's
show animais that was in the rinig last year. show animais that was in the rinig last year
His most formidable rivals were Willow Ridige
Marquis, exhibited by H. S. Currio, and Yule \& Marquis', exhibiteduby Marshall. This latter in-
Bowe's, Oak Bluf Mat Min
dividual while taking reserve position was but a dividual while taking reserve position was but a
senior calf and showed extremely well. Willow Ridge Marquis by Gainford Marquis, took first place in the junior yearlings, and is one with a
considerabie future. He is extremely smooth from his shoulders to hind quarters. In senior yearlings Currie won on Bowes' Scottish Marquis by Gainford Marquis stood in first place. The caster from the herd of Yule \& Bowes. She was shown in the senior-yearling class, and possessed a desirable conformation. Spring Valley Buck
ingham, won the aged-cow class and carried off the reserve ribbon.
Competition
Competition in Herefords existed between two
herds from Eastern Canada and the representa tions from the herds of three breeders located in the West. L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont., took a large share of the awards in the female classes,
while the honors in bulls were fairly well divided Bonnie Brae 31st, exhibited by Jas. Page Wailacetown, Ont., was shown in his old-time condition, and was still notable for his smooth-
ness and compactnees. Lord Fairfax, the Oshawa show bult, had gre for bulls, two years lase last der three, this individual was found in first place, and later with championship honors. The Canwas Alberta Don 2nd, owned by A. O. Boggs,
Daysland. Clifford had the champion female in Patra Fairfax, and the Canadian-bred female, under two years of age, in Miss Brae 31st. Western breeders. Elm Park Ringleader 7th won
the championship for I. MaComb, Huxley, and
L.ew. Hutchinson, Duhamel, had the champton
female, Isabel. Just Pride of Glencarnoch stood
first in the two-year-old bull class; Duhamel Isafirst in the two-year-old bull class; Duhamel IsaTango was first in the junior yearling line-up. ango was first in the junior yearling line-up. Hutchinson, and the two-year-old the property of . H. Richardson, Bowden
The competition in Holstein cattle was well
maintained. There were indlividuals on hand of There were individuals on hand of
considerable note in the Holstein world, yet all were from Alberta herds. Throughout every class a strong line-up was presented, which gave the judges many difficult problems to solve. In the aged-buli class two individuals of note Geo. Benington, Winterburn, and Sir Admiral
Ormsby 2nd, the property of Carlyle Bros. Calgary; both had great scale and show type. The latter was awarded the red ribbon. The two-year-old bull, Sir Fayme of Golden West, was reand openness of conformation. He won first in his class and later the championship. The two
aged winners and this individual were outstanding animals in the bull classes, yet many exceptionally typey youngsters were in evidence. Jacoba Johanna. the aged-cow winner, went to
the top both in her ciass and in the awards for championship. - She showed a great scale a wellbalanced udder and capacity for transforming feed balanced udder and capacity
into the finished prodict. This cow was from
the herd of Geo. Benington.
Four Alberta herds constituted the Ayrshire
exhibition. In numbers the breed was not up to exhimer yon quite so keen. The champion bull, Morton Mains Planet, was brought out in as good form as last year and was an outstanding, buintor champion-
ship honors. Roland Ness, De Winton was the owner of this bull. Lakeview Demitry, resembling very much the champion bull, was given the reserve.ribbon, the honor going to the same herd:
Lessnessoch Pansy 2nd was the outstanding AyrLessiessoch Pansy 2 grounds. She won the agedcow class, but was not brought out for the championship. owing to calving, and the second-prize cow, Barcheskie Lilly 12th, received the purple
ribbon over all females, and Lakeview Princess ribbon over all females, and Lakeview Princess
was made reserve. The chosen cows were owned by Roland Ness.
In Jerseys the Brampton herd of B. H. Bull \& Son, secured the major portion of the awards.
Some contended that the candidates of Jos Home contended that ilta., should have received Harper, of Westlock, Ata.y shause The latter
higher, positions in several classes. The ler character,
breeder's herd exhibited good Jersey chen but throughout they were somewhat smaller in competition featured most of the sheep classes, this being especially true in Shropshires, Southdowns, Lincolns, Cots-
wolds and Leicesters, while in Oxfords and woifolks failv rood controversy took place. In all breeds, if the numbers were not outstanding. the quality was good, such as capable of standing up well in heavy tests. P. M. Bredt was the
only exhibitor in Shropshires; Johnston Bros., of Iangdon, in Southdowns; Sam Dolson, of Norral, Langdon, in Southdowns; Sam Dosson, of Norval,
Ont., in Incolns and Cotswolds; and Herbert
Smith, of Camrose, in Leicesters.

## German or Bird Rape.

From several farms in Middlesex County, Ont., Eamples of a suspicious, Sellow-inowered plant
have been brought to "The Farmer's Advocate" and identified as Bfrd or Germani rape, which in mustard family under allied species.
Another specimen was sent to Prof. J. E. Howitt, botanist, Ontario Agricultural College, ."The the forming note upon al cover is German or Bird Rapp (Brassica campestris). This is an annual plant and quite different from pasture rape. This year a great deal of this rape paratively useless plant, though it is sometimes prown fore rape on the experimental plots nearly every year, but have never found it to persist as a weed. I should, however, advise if possible
cutting it early enough to prevent it from seeding, and tharly encughe of not having any of it appear in the crop again next year.
Samples from another farm where it had been sown with oats for fall pasture forwarded to the Seed
ing
:-
"There are two varieties of rape, annual and sown and is called summer rape; the blennial or winter rape grows up the first year, but goes to
seed the following season. The biennial is usualseed the fo but the other is occasionally mixed with t. The piants you have sent us probably represent the two varieties, the larger one the annual and the smaller one the biennial. There are
several types of summer rape, including bird rape, several types of summer rape, incluaing bird rape,
and the large plant you sent is one of them. I
do not think it necessary to cut the crop of
which you speak before it ripens, as summer rape does not usually persist more than two
years in a field under a good system of cultivation. However, if possible I think it would be wise to hand-pull the flowering rape before it forms seed. The advisability of this, of course,
depends on the prevalence of the plants in flower. If they are very abundant it might be a good if they are vary abuudant the crop for green feed or hay.

## Summer Jottings.

Have you ever noticed that no mater how sure to leave out something important? I find
that that is the chief fault with our agricultural that that is the chief fault with our agricultural
bulletans. They apparently tell everything necessary. vet when a fellow tries to follow their instructions he fails because of some rittle twist of the wrist that they neglected to mention. I repump in the orchard I had all kinds of trouble trying to apply the spray around the trunks of the trees until I saw an expert at work, and noticed that he could get almost all around the
trunk without moving from his tracks. My trunk without moving from his tracks. My
trouble was so simple that I am almost ashamed to mention it, but it had never dawned on me that the elbow in the nozzle was put there so that I could twist and turn it around the trunk
and the branches. of course the purpose of that and the branches. Of course the purpose of that
elbow should be perfectly obvious to anyone, but as a philosopher once said. $\cdot$ Nothing is so hard to see as the obvious." Those who are giving us instructions should not hesitate to tell everything, no matter how absurdly simpie it is.
Some of us are bround to miss it if they do not.

Now, when I sat down to write I had no intention of writing the above paragraph. What 1 meant to do was to lead up to a confession that
when giving some valuable information a few weeks ago I left out an importaint point. You may remember that 1 t. or the value or a wire in their place on their own side of the fence, merely putting through their heads when being
fed. Since.writing that article T have found that here is ancther point in favor of the wire fence. When a vigorous calf bunts the pail in such way as to splash the milk all over the feeder or
bunts the empty pail against a tender shin, the buits the empty pai anainst a feeder from kicking
wire fence keeps the enraged fer the calf. This is an important point, for I understand that rough treatment retards digestion
nd is iiable to make the calf shy and nervous and is liable to make the calf shy and nervous.
Of course, the call means nothing wrong by bunting exuberantly and unexpectedly wout by bunt ple have hair-trigger tempers, and unless they are restrained by a wire fence that is hard to climb
they might do the innocent calves grievous bodily they might do the innocent calves grievous bodily harm. After delivering the bunt all the calf has
to do is to back away from the wire fence and listen. Hard words break no bones, and if the
festive little creature does not come back too soon festive little creature does not come back too soon
he may escape unhurt. I hope that this new he may escape unhurt. I hope that this new
point will convince people who have never tried the method of feeding calv
to adopt it without delay

The colt-the first that has been on the farm for many years-is now about three months old,
and is daily becoming more interesting and more and is daily becoming more interesting and more
worthy of a nature study. At first he was a gangling, sprawling, little thing, but he evident-
ly was inspired by the thought expressed in a recent scientific poem

Said the iittle Eohippus,
${ }^{\text {I }}$ am going to be a horse
He is quite evidently going to be a horse and sounky one at that. His mother is very proud tion of any kind except when he gets out of
sight, but the other mare-his maiden aunt, is perfectly silly about him. If anyone goes to th eld she keeps between heels if necessary. And her affection is not mis placed. The colt appears to be more fond of her
than of his mother, except at feeding time. They often leave her altogether and go for a stronl to the other side of the pasture, and 1 orten see
them nibbling at one another with their teeth. a them nibbling at one another with their teeth, a
trick that seems to prevail among chumming horses just the same as licking does among cows.
When we take the aunt a a wav driving the col runs along the fence and nickers inconsolably,
while she antswers him in tones of undoubted affec o matter what hour we get home the chum and protector, even though his mother may The wild life on the farm is once more becom
ing interest ing. There were sandminers in both ing interesting. There were sandniners in both
the hay field anid the pasture, and judging from the the hay field and the pasture, and judging from the
amount of their whistiling I hear in the evenings
and when driving to town this district must be
full of them. Best of all the quail have come back, and 1 am inclined to think that they will
find a satisfactory shelter in the wood-lot where nind a satisfactory shelter are not yet big enough to serve as cover, but the cattle have been kept out and briar patches have grown up. The quail do a lot of whisting from the little thickets, and if I can manage to tot
around to it I shall prepare some shelters
for around to it 1 shall prepare some shelters for them to protect them through the win-
ter. I am told that the cause of the
this disappearance of the quail in this dis trict a couple of years ago was due to a gang
of pot-hunters who travelled along the sideroads of pot-hunters who erritory carefully. When they
hunting the whole found themselves warned off by "'No Trespass" sigis they seant in their dogs to dive his quarir the fields that were not forbicaen. In this way they be within the law if he took a pot shot at a dog that had been sent on his place to drive off the quaii. I know I should be tempted to take a chance
trick.

One of the most unusual things on the farm just now is a killdeer's nest in the vegetable gar den. It is only a few rods from the house, and tuce or onions or anthing of that kind. Apparently the birds deeided that the garden was the only spot where they would be safe from Sheppy, the Collie, who has the bad habit of hasing them. The chicken wire fence around the nest are safe. They have three eggs that are so near the color of the earth that visitors who are taken to see the nest find it hard to distinguish hem until they are pointed out judging by the frequency with which they are to be seen popping from cover to cover on the place 1 may have
trouble with them in the young orchard next winrouble with them in the young both quail and rabbits, and the first months of this season were dry enough to glve them a start Some years ago a city business man who had
to When I go back home the only thing I find on the farm that hasn't changed is the young cat-

## District Representatives in Conven-

 tion at GuelphThe annual conference of the District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agricul-
ture was held at the Ontario Agricultural Coilege on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week There were about 35 in attendance, all the rep resentatives except those in the New Ontario dis tion time. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Aericulture, presided and directed the proceedings with skill and energy.
The purpose of the conference was to discuss tives have in hand, to compare notes and to rive each the benefit of the 'experience of the other. Much of the time was necessarily taken up with discussion of methods of conducting different
 were delivered during the various sessions by W . B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr. G. C. Creelman, President O. A. C.: Prof. J.
B . Reynolds. Prof. W R Graham. Prof R Har. R. Reynolds; Prof. W. R. Graham; Prof. R. Har


The District Representative Convention
service. With District Representatives in 40
counties and districts, these things are needed in
shown that over 1,000 boys took a course of six weeks or more last winter, and contidence was ex1,500 next winter. The plan of holding to courses at a diferent point in the county each year is having very satisfactory results. In conan inter-county live-stock judging contest would an held at the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa. Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agricul ture, is donating a handsome silver trophy to be competed for at Guelph and a similar trophy willthe best team of three boys showing the highest number of points in the judging of different classes of live stock to be arranged. In addition there will be individual prizes for individual
ciasses of stock. The boys will be selected ciasses of stock. The boys will be selected from course, and it is expected a great deal of interest will be developed.
Out of these courses there has also grewn the:
acre-profit and feeding-hogs-for-profit competition acre-profit and feeding-hogs-for-profit competition, which are conducted on the boys home farms. It part in these competitions this summer.
Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of School Fair work. This, it was shown, is extending very rapidiy, and will soon take in
almost all the rural schools. This year upwards of 250 fairs will be held. It was also reported that the war plot idea had been taken up very
generally. Early in the season, it will be recenerally. Early in the season, it will be re called, the children were asked to grow a special
plot of potatoes, one-eighth of an acre in sizz, the product of which is to be sold and the proceeds devoted to Red Cross or other .war pur-
poses. The number of plots ranges between 150 poses. The number of plots ranges between 150
and 300 in each county taking part, and it is pected there will be a very generous aggregate of that the to bold in the would award a handsome silver medal to the boy or girl securing the highest yield in each county. It was decided to work next year. It is claimed that only. comparatively few farmers grow any early vegetables or fruits for their own use, and it'is thought that by getting the children interested in the work its
value to the farm home as well as its educational value to the farm home as well as
possibilities will be appreciated.
Prof. C'. A. Zavitz led the discussion on the alfalfa demonstration plots which the representaseed supplied by in the counties with hardy seed supplied by Prof. Zavitz. The reports had been secured. Little difference was found in the Ontario variegated and the Grimm, each proving very hardy. Planting in rows was re man, of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association discussed seed centres and registered seed work. There was also a discussion on the variety tests of corn which are being carried on in every county to determine the varieties most suitable to the
district, and thus standardize the varieties. similar experiment is being carried on with potatoes, of which it is recognized there are altogether too many alleged varieties at the present time.

In closing the conference Mr. Bailey expressed formily good work the Department for the untalso announced administrative plans for the central purchasing of supplies, such as seeds, ribbons, etc., for school fairs, tires, gasoline, etc.,
consideral

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there has also grown the the boys' home farme. It tions this summe was devoted to the dilscus-
vork. This, it was shown idly, and will soon take in Th1s year upwards
was also reportead had been taken up very
season, it will re aseason, it will be ree
ree asked to grow a spechal
veighth of an acre
 ty taking part, and it is 150 very generous aggregate of
the fall. $1 t$ was announcot would award a handsome
boy or girl securing the petition it was decided to is claimed that only a comIn interested it in the wht that ee as well a,
led the discussion on the
plots which the repreesentaf. Zavitze The reporte Cle difference a gas found catch and the wrimm, eath Seed Growers' Association and repistered seed work.
cussion on the variety worts
curarred on veriety tounty leties most suitable to the being carried on with
recognized there are altoterence Mr. Bailey expressed
he Department for the unt eing done by the men. He
int
intrative plans for the cen
 Representatives in the 40


IHE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
considerable quantities, and he thought central purchasing would give a uniformity of quality After the Conference was concluded many he Representatives declared the convention to be
the best they had ever attended. Members of the College Faculty were also favorably impressed with the nature of the meeting. There is, of
course, a gradual change in the personnel of the course, a gradual change in the personnel of the
District Representative body, upon which Dr. ment from the start ' commented very favorally a representative of "The Farmery Ad Advocate." The men now come to their conferences with
wider experiences and a fuller knowledge of the ines of work which are most potent for good in
heir respective counties. They are prepared to give information and accept suggestions, and the whole body of men discuss matters from each
other's viewpoint intelligently and without resuch discussions and meetings of these men from the counties of Ontario, for they are an influencial

## Sandy Sermonizes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": sample o' the sermons that I will be hearin' frae takin' the notion tae gae tae church wi' the auld
wumman. He's pretty weel up in years is oor wumman. He's pretty weel up in years is oor
preacher, but he keeps himsel' unco' weel posted preacher, but he keeps himsel unco weel posted has his ain ideas as tae how things should be
rin an' what the purpose o' the hale scheme o' life on airth is, an mony anither thing that he will be informin' us aboot ilka time he gets the
chance. He doesna' bother us muckle wi' sermons on doctrine an' sic like things, but he likes tae got doon tae what he calls the practical side o,
life an' tae gie us something that we can mak life an' tae gie us something that we can mak',
use o aboot seven days in the week. He doesna' gie a bawbee for talk that willna, affeet the the talkin' or the ane who is listenin'. Last Sunday he gave us a piece o' his mind alang' this line. '"I'm no' goin' tae tak a text this mornma ain job an' tell ye what I think o' it. Ye here that it's a michty poor sort $o$ ' a business tae gae into wi'oot a partnier. An' the mair
partners ye can get tae come in win ye the better. An' what's mair these partners maun be keep forty men practisin', but mair aften than not there's forty men preachin' for ilka one that
is workin' oot $a^{\text {' }}$ this guid advice in his daily is workin' oot a' this guid advice in his daily
ife. Ye may ken the Book o' Proverbs by heart,
yo a hundred generations back, but it will dae poor a sample through a threshin' machine last year's straw or last week." ${ }^{\text {n }}$, at the firs. Unless ye tak' the trouble tae act resolution or opportunity, lilka time ye mak' a will no' be changed in the least, an' ye will be better. I hae had some experience wi' men or had aye wha were strong on theory but wha wark. An' they when the time cam' tad get tae they could pit their theories intae practice that where else than where they werg at the time fine farm and o' a young chap that had a an' wha had a guid stock $0^{\prime}$ coos, pigs an' horses where mair money up his mind tae gae oot West accordin' tae his idea o' things. I met him wark ye are gane day an' I says tae him, "I hear he, "'there's mair room oot West 'an' I'm goin' there, an' what's mair I'm no' comin' back till I've madie eneuch money tae fix up this auld
farm o' mine here in a way that will suit my ideas o' what a farm ought tae be. This country is aricht but there's places where ye can mak
mair money an' dae it easier. I'm gaein' ta show the natives oot there how tae grow wheat' says he. Weel I didna' say onything mair but
thought tae masel', "we'll see whether the chang o' air will make a change o' character, an whether he'll be able tae live up tae his theories aifter expressin' them sae weel. Weell, it a' turned
oot as ye nicht hae expectit. ruined his crops an his theories at the same time, an' the last I heard o' him he was workin by the day on the railroad. He had fine ideas;
In fact he was a born preacher, but it didna; grow him ony wheat.
I kenned anither mon $o^{\prime}$ a wee bit different nature. -If he had ony ideas nobody knew it fo what some oo' oor college graduates call "practical demonstrations" for he was an unco' hard worker an whatever he went at was weel done, whether happened tae be crossin' anither mon's farm ann saw him at wark in the field he wad gae oot o his way tae avoid talkin' tae him an' so keepin him frae his bisiness. He hadna' ony desire tae tell onyone how they should dae this or that. I He set them the example for he kenned that gin they
didna' follow that, they wouldna' pay muckle didna follow that, the
see the point I hope. Dinna fill yersel' $\mathbf{o}^{\prime}$ theories an" guid advice that ye canna' get doon tae wark. Makin' guid resolutions, aifter hearin'

As I was gaein' alang hame aifter the sermon
caught up tae ma auld friend Angus Campbell: 'Weel Angus" says I "what did ye think o' the preacher the day?" "Weel" says Angus. "it Was a'richt what he said, but he doesna' seem tae 'Perhaps hp sees that a' his preachin' hasna' had the effect on us sinners that he was expectin' " But I was aye o' the apeenion" I went on that selves mair guid than onybody else. They impress themselves wi' the importance o' what they are saying by the vera effort tae impress it on pit then an breachin' o' this they are mair likelv tae "We rest o' us." says Angus •ंI think there's mair tae it than that. Meonisters especially ken that we common mortals kind $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ look up tae them as an example in a' things an' gin there's onything
that will keep a mon straight it ought tae be that. It warks maith ways. Gin we expect the warst frae a mon an he kens it, it is mair than likely tae mak' him act his warst, an' sae on the ither hand gin we let a mon ken we are takin' him for oor model o' what a mon should be, he
is gaein' tae mak' an effort tae lead us straight.' "I guess ye're mair than half richt, Angus" says " "Eae when ye hae the whole maitter boiled doon tae the facts we (will hae tae come tae the conclusion that aboot a' the guid there is in
advice an' warnin' gaes tae the mon wha is hand in' it oot tae ithers." "Therefore the moral is" says Angus "that gin ye think ye're needin ony help on the journey through life the way tae get it is tae start in an holp tho chap. "That's aboot it" say I, "It's a quare warl we're

Prof. S. B. McCready Retires. Dr. James B. Dandeno, Ph. D., Principal of appointed to succeed Prof. S. B. MoCready Director of Elementary Education in the Province of Ontario, the latter resigning to assume other duties. Dr. Dandeno was brought up on a
Wellington County farm and has three years pullic school and fourteon years' high school experience, teaching agriculture for the last three years in Bowmanville. He received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University where he specialized in agricultural subjects and hols a Pas Associate School Inspector's Certificate. He was Associato College for eight years and for four summers Instructor of Botany in the Harvard Summer
School. This summer he is teachling agriculture Instructor of Botany in the tharvard

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

Toronto.


Corn.-American, No, 2 yellow, 88 cic.,
track, lake ports; Canadian, No. ${ }_{2}$ jeltrack, lake ports; Canatian, No.
low, nominal, track, Rye.-Outside, No. 2, nominal.
 side; feed barley, boc. to 80. . ou Buckwheat.-No. 2, 74c., outside. Rolled Oats.--Per bag of 80 libs., 83.40 Flour.-Manitobe flour-Prices at Tro-
ronto were: FIrst patents, $\$ 7$, seocond ronto were: $\begin{aligned} & \text { patente, } \$ 6.50 \text {; in cotton, } 10 \mathrm{c} \text {. mores }\end{aligned}$
 cont. winter-wheat patents, ${ }^{\$ 4.75,}$
board, or Toronto freights, in bags. hay and millfeed Hay. - Baled, car lots, track, Toronto,
No. $1, \$ 19$ to $\$ 20 ;$ No. $2, \$ 17$ to $\$ 18$, Bran. - $\$ 27$ per ton, Montreal treights; Bhorst, $\$ 29$ per ton, Montreal freights.
Straw, $\rightarrow$ Bied, car lots, track, Toronto, 87.
Butter.- -Butter remained nearly stationary on ter week, creamery po th.; creamery solidis at butter at 25 c . 2 ., and
 dozen.
 $\$ 3$ per dozen sections. primes, 83.20 .
 market, and New Bruñwicks orld at
48tc. to
aoc. per bag, track, Toronto. Poultry.-Turkeys, per 1b., 17 c .; spring
ducks, 13c. per lb.; spring chickens, 20c.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA <br> $-$  . und office movtren <br> Branches throumbout enery Prosince of the Dominion of Canada

## Accounts of Farmers Invited <br> Sale Notee Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

## Opening and Closing llours of the Banks inin London : T HE patrons and customers of all the Banks in London and of the Huron \& Erie Mortgage Corporation, The Ontario Loan \& Deben ture Co., The Dominion Savings \& Investment Society and the People's Loan \& Mortgage Corporation, will please talke notice that on and after August take notice that on and after August 2nd next the hours of opening and closa.m. to 1 p.m. (the privilege being granted to open at 9.30 a.m. if desired. granted to open at $9.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. If desired. Every other. banking day $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to 3 p.m. These are the hours set by the the Banks will now be obliged to strictly adhere to. Continued efforts will be made by all concerned to give good service to the public, whose kind

per lb.; fowl, heavy, 12c. per lb.; light,
10c. per lb. (live wetght); squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, $\$ 3.60$ (dressed)

HIDES AND SKINS
City hides, flat 14c.; country hides cured, 12c. to 13c.; calf skins, hides, part kip skins, per lb., 12c.; sheep skins, 1 che, to \$2; horse hair, per $1 \mathrm{~b} .$, 38c. to 40 c .
horse hides, No. 1, harse hides, No. $1, \$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4.50$ tallow, No. 1, per lib., $5 \frac{3}{2} \mathrm{cc}$. to 7 cc .; wo.ll
washed, coarse and fine, 32 c , to 37 c washed, coarse and fine, 32c. to 37 c .;
wool, unwashed, coarse and fine, 25 c . to wool, unwashed, coarse and fin

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Strawberries still held their own the
past week, both in quantity and quality. Some extra choice ones arrived Thursday over, as one splendid shipment bore the 1915."

Raspberries are gradually nosing berries, some very fine ones coming Thursday selling ones not so good bringing
10c., and some lower than that

## plentiful, and of splendid quality, selling

 The 40 c . to 60 c . per 11 -quart basket blacks seen on the market this week wer bluberaries, ive, to tace per box, and si

 11 quarta; sweet, darkt red and bioulests


 dozen bunches; cablage, $\$ \mathrm{c}$. $\$ \mathrm{l}$ per
large crate; cauliflower, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2$ per
dozen; carrots, new, 15c. to 20 c . per dozen; carrots, new, 15c. to 20 c . , per
dozen bunches; cucumbers, 75 c . to $\$ 1$ per
11-quart basket: onions, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.10$ per 11 -quart basket; onions, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.10$ per
hamper, $\$ 1.50$ per $100-\mathrm{lb}$. sack, and 15 c . per dozen bunches; peas, 25 c . to 35 c . per 11-quart basket;; potatoes, new, $\$ 2.25$ per barrel; tomatoes, hot-house, 15 c . pe quart basket.

## Montreal.

 quality, there being practical
steers on the market at all quality offering sold at 8c. per lb., while
from this the price ranged all the way down to 6c. per lb. for the lower grades
of steers. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged generally from about 54 c . to 7 c . per h... according to quality. There wain
a moderately good demand for sheep and
lambs, the latter selling at 9 cc . to 10c., lambs, the latter selling at $9 c$. to 10 c . and sheep bringing 5k. to 6 c . per ly.
The offering of calves' was large, and prices held at the usual range of $\$ 1.50$
 each for the better. Packers bought uy
all the hogs ofiering on the market at
at 913. to 10c. per lb., weighed off cars.
Horese.Local dealers say that "er Horses.-Local dealers say that ery
iew horses are ofering, and that there
is no Pricee continued steady. Heavy drat lbs., were quoted at $\$ 250$ to $\$ 300$ ach light draft, weighing from 1,400 to
1,500
tha horses, sith to $\$ 200$, culls, $\$ 50$ to $\$ 1100$

Dressed Hogs.-There was a very good demand for dressed, hogs, as well as or for
cured meats. Hogs were fractionally
 14 c . per loge, were
$13 \mathrm{jc}$. to 13 c . per
Potatoes. .OId stock is becoming searce and as a consequence the price has ad-
vanced. Quotations were 50 . for 90 lbs., car lots, track, for Green Moun lains, with jobbing
ebove these figure
Honey and Syrup.-Maple syrup was teady, at 65c. to 70 c . for $8-\mathrm{lb}$. tins, up
to $\$ 1.20$ for 13 llb . tins. Sugar was 8 c
. to 10 c . per 1 bb . Whitc-clover comb honey
wias 14 l c . to 16 c . per 1 b ; extracted, 11 c

Eggs.-The egg market showed no are still a factor, and local consumption is fair. Straight-gathered stock was quoted at $22 \frac{1}{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$. to $23 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c.; selected, 2 j c .,
No. 1 candle was 22 c . to $22 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c}$., and
No. 2 steady No. 2 steady, at 19 c . to 20 c . per dozen,
Butter.-There has been a further tional decline in the price of creamery
and consumption is moderately Finest creamery was quoted at 28 asc.
28 atc. per 1 b ., while fine creamery 27 c. per 10 ., while fine creamery w
Dairy buter Cheese.-Cheese declined in
15gc. to 16 cc . for for finest Western colored
with white about the same figure
Finest Eastern
$\qquad$

| less. |
| :---: |
| Gr |
| oats |

Oats were rather higher, once more la
week oats being 1c. to 2 c . up.

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latter $\$ 2.60$ per bag.
Millteed. - The market for mill and th tinued unchanged. Bran was $\$ 26$ per
till on in bags; shorts, 828; middhings, 833 to $\$ 34$ per ton; mouille steady, at
o $\$ 40$ for pure, and $\$ 35$ to $\$ 37$ fo nixed, bags included.
Hay.-In some sections the crop is
ight, but on the whole it is thought he yield will be good. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was $\$ 221$
222.50 per ton; extra No, 2 was $\$ 21$ to 21.50 , and No. 2 was $\$ 20$ to $\$ 20.50$.

Hides.-Lamb skins advanced 5 sc . fur
her, but prices were otherwise steady Quality and demand were both gooi eef skins were 18c., 19c. and 20c. 1n ore 19c each. Horse hides were $\$ 1.50$ for. No , to $\$ 2.50$ each for. No. 1. Tallow was
c. per b . for refined, and $2 \ddagger \mathrm{ta}$. for

## Buffalo.

Cattle market the past week
proached the demoralized state on
medium and common grasyy grades.
the better kinds of shipping sters
choice butchering cattlep values were
clined trom a dime to fifteen cents. clined from a dime to fitteen cents. reason for weakness in the market "as
excessive receipts, both here and at western points. A few scattering s.lules on extremely toppy steers and yearlings
were made at steady prices, but the were no criterion of the general trade a hall-dollar to seventy-five cents lower and before the week was out some sales
on the little, common, thin, stockery kinds looked a full dollar under the pre ious week. Demand proved quite sati shipping steers running from $\$ 9.75{ }^{1}$ sirable, with yearlings \$9.75, and most de de butchering steers, frou $\$ 9.25$ to $\$ 9.40$. Anything real good in
flesh and showing good quality soid but the market was the slowe wanted year on the medium and common kinds and sellers are advising the holding
these back until the quarantine is irely removed and these can be utilize or stockers and feeders. Indica tinue to show strength, while the mark on the big end of the grassers which ar coming halff fat and slippery in most
cases. Receipts the past week were cases. Receipts the past week were
5,700 head, as against 4,925 for the previous week, and as against 4,800 head Quotations: Steers.-Choice to prime $\$ 9.75$ to $\$ 10$; fair to good, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.51$ plain, $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 8.75$
to $\$ 9.50$; fair to good, $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 9$; best $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8.50$; yearlings, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 975$ Cows and Heifers.-Prime weighty he 's
ers, $\$ 7.75$ to $\$ 8.50$; best handy butcher heifers, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 7.75$; common to goor $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 7.25$; best heavy fat cows, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 6.50$; medium to good, $\$ 5.50$ to
Bulls.--Best heavy, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.25$; good butchering, $\$ 6.50$ to $\$ 7$; sausage, $\$ 6$ to
$\$ 6.75$; light bulls, $\$ 5,50$ to $\$ 6$, $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7.50$.
Grass cattle quotable from fifty cent Hogs.-Heavy grades at all marketing
points were points were badly neglected last week,
and the result was that prices showed Monder range than usual. At Buffalo o grades bringing $\$ 8.10$ to $\$ 8.15$, Tuesda
packers with light hogs reaching $\$ 8.25$; Wednes
day the spread was from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 8.35$; Thursday packers got heavies down to
$\$ 7.75$ and $\$ 7.90$, with light grades
bringing $\$ 8.20$ and $\$ 8.25$, pigs made $\$ 8.35$, Yorkers landed a
$\$ 8.25$ and $\$ 8.30$, mixed grades moved from $\$ 8.15$ to $\$ 8.25$, bulk $\$ 8.20$, an
heavies sold anywhere from $\$ 7.75$ t $\$ 8.15$. Roughs the past week lande
around $\$ 6.40$ and $\$ 6.50$ and stag
mostly $\$ 5.50$ down. Receipts for the past week reached approximately 25,301 he previous week, and 25,960 head for
he same week a year ago.
the past week was very light, and trail
was unsatisfactory. On the opening in best springers brought from $\$ 10.60$ 811, and before the week was out but got toppy ones down to $\$ 8,50$ and 80
Yearlings the fore part of the up to $\$ 8$ and $\$ 8.25$, and Friday the bo in this line could not be quoted abory
$\$ 7.50$. Sheep were active, best wether
selling selling from $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7$, mixed ahheen
$\$ 6.25$ to $\$ 6.75$, and while some prin
handy ewes sold handy ewes sold Moylay as high a from $\$ 6$ down, heavy fat ewes the latter and of the week landing down to $\$ 5.25$ gregated 5,900 head, previous wealk there
were 5,178 head, and for the same a year ago 8,400 head. had a bad effect on the call traste, and The fore part a decline from day to day. brought up to $\$ 11$, and when Friday
was reached the best lots dropped down to $\$ 10.25$, and trade was slow at tinat from $\$ 8.50$ down, and the spread on the past week totaled 2,600 head, against 2,521 head for the week bolore, and 2,475 head for the same week

## Cheese Market

## ville, 15 c .

 Vatertown, N. Y., 14 \}cic.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 16 c. to $16 \frac{1}{c} \mathrm{c}$.; finest Eastern 15c. milk, fresh, fiats, and twins, colored spe 51c, 44ctc.; St. Paschal, Que., 14 9-32c.; Stir ling, 147 c c.; Campbellford, 147̄c.; Listo- quois, 13c.; Kemptville, $13 \frac{13}{2} \mathrm{c}$.; Cornwall, Alexandria, 13

Chicago

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { pigs, } \$ 7 \text { to } \$ 7.90 \text {; bulk of sales, } \$ 7.20 \\
\text { to } \$ 7.65 \text {. } \\
\text { Sheep and Lambs.-Sheep, native, } \$ 5.60
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Sheep and Lambs.-Sheep, native, } \$ 5.0 \\
\text { o } \$ 6.75 \text {; lambs, native, } \$ 6 \text { to } \$ 8.30 \text {. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Gossip.

hiss smith, of Maple Lodge, writas recently sold to the Wm. Weld Publishing Co., London, for Weldwood Farm,
fine young Shorthorn cow Gertrud fine young Shorthorn cow, Gertrude $=103850=$. This cow has already com-
pleted an excellent record in R. O. P. test, but thinking she had not done' hor best we entered her again. She freslo
ened May 1, and during the month of May gave 1,274 lbs. of milk. In Juin She gave 1,597 lbs., promising to exceed
her former record as we hoped she wouth The remainder of our cows under test and lambs have also done well this
season. The Western Fair, to be held in London, Ont., September 10 to 18,1915, , break. The prize list has been sea
creased from year to year, and this sea son, through the assistance of the Dominion Government, they are enabled to lideral list. $\$ 3,000$ to what was already
Live-stock breeders should hibiting the hibiting this year in larger numbers that
ever. Exhibitors of the past have re ported good results from showing at
London, as buyers are plentiful. The
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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It has been reported in some publica-
tions that Henry Arkell, of Teeswater,

FOUNDED 1800
week was very light, ane t-
atisfactory. On the opening in brought from $\$ 10.50$ py ones down to $\$ 8,50$ and buy
s the fore part of the mand s the fore part of the week
3 and $\$ 8.25$, and Friday the and $\$ 8.25$, and Friday the b b
$\qquad$ fat offerings went ts the past weok ags ago 8,40, and for the weame week ad effect on the call past weok ed a decline from day to day. the best lots dropped down atter part of the week tiant. as from, and the seek weal 2,521 head for the week belore,

## Cheese Markets



## Chicago.

## \$10.40; West-

t, $\$ 7.55$ to $\$ 8$; mixed,
$90 ;$ heavy, $\$ 6.80$ to $\$ 7.15$;
$\$ 7.90 ;$ bulk of sales, $\$ 7.20$
Lambs.-Sheep, native, $\$ 5.60$
ambs, native, $\$ 6$ to $\$ 8.30$.

## Gossip

Maple Lodge, writas , for Wm. Weld PublishThis cow cow, Gertrude cellent record in R. O. P. eding she had not doné hor
her again. She freshr 74 lbs. of milk. In Juie
lbs., promising to excecd ord as we hoped she would.
of our cows under test well indeed. Our sheep
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eported in some publicaExposition. The posi-

JULY 22,1915
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
1173



## Immutability

Life, o hife, thou hast immortal beauty,
Reaching from birth to death and far To halcyon redlms of eternity
Which man knows not till the last day has dawned.
Silenee of the meadows when grasses Bent $i^{\prime}$ the wind laden with scent of when the young-eyed spring will Kissing the vernal buds which soon unclose
Loveliness
sweeps er the hills, her mantle drenched $i^{\prime}$
the dews Acheron, You are the soul which earth shall never Year after year, snows clothe the gelid But Love ne'er fails to rouse anew life's

## Browsings Among the

 Books.THE WIND, THE SHADOW AND TH

From "' The Dominion
Fiona Macleo
There are dreams beyond the thrust Che spear, and there are dreams a be, as well as the more idle fantasies dreams whose gossamer is spun out the invisible threads of sorrow; or
may be, is woven out of the tragi shadows of unfulfilled vicissitude.
One who was, now is not. That '
the sting, the wonder." One who was, now is not. The scul
and the shadow have both gone away I write this in a quiet sea-haven. 'Tall diffs half enclose it, in two white curves, ike the wings of the solander when she
hollows them as she breasts the north These sun-bathed cliffs, with soft rair
green grass, against whose whit walls last year the swallows, dusky-
arrowy shuttles, slid incessantly, and breaths of stilled smoke, now seem lik me merely tall cliffs. Then, when we
were together, they were precipices which Pell into seas of dream, and at their
bases was for ever the rumor of a most It is I only, now, who do not hear :
doubtlestang pentrating music. meanings, mysteries, and beauty : there, ess of the hours, and Time itself is
es the whisper of the running wave. White walls, which could open, till with the foam-bells became a spirit with a robe green as grass, and in he Symbols: yes. To some, foolish; to
that is absolute in light,
obvious, and is unfathomabl
Last night the wind suddenly smote the sea. There had been no warning. The sun had set beneath narrow penin-
sulas of lemon and pale mauve. against the upper and pale mauve; over was a shadowy opal wilderness, with one broad strait of luminous green wherein a star trembled. At the furtive suf-
fusion of the twilight from behind the leaves, a bat, heedless of the season,
fittered through the silent reaches. when it. too, was lost in the obscurity and darkness was silence and silence darkness, the continuous wave upon the
shore was but the murmurous voice shore was but the murmurous voice of
that monotony. Three hours later a strange, confused sound was audible. A mion silence: the whole sea was uplifted, and it was as though the whirling body of
the tide was rent therefrom and flung the tide was rent therefrom and flung
upon the land./ I did not sleep, but listened to the wind and sea. My dreams and thoughts,
children of the wind, were but ministars of a mind wrought in shadow. They did "the will of beauty and regret."' for an hour thereafter the sea was in a shroud of scud and spray : I could see
nothing but this shimmering, dreadful nothing but this shimmering, dreadiul
whiteness. Why do,I write this? It is because in this past night of tempest, in this day
of calm. I have come close to one of whom I speak, and would image in this after-breath, as a sudden fragrance of
violets in an unexpected place, a last lolets in an unexpected place, a last
fragrance of memory. Yet, I would not


Pork for Dinner
Army Service Corps men found piggy wandering near the trenches and "arrest-
have written these last words to this and the old bewilderment was min book if it were not for the keen resur-
rection of my sorrow in the very haven I was in a hollow in the eastern clitr, a hollow filled with pale-blue shadow and with a faint sea-rumor clinging in
visibly to the flint bosses and facts o the sun-warmed chalk. Before me rose gradually a grass - green path, aslant solute stillness in the air. The trouble of the waters made this landward silence as peace within peace.
Out of the blue serenities, where nothug, not even the moving whiteness of a heat and glory of the day; out of that
descended. I saw the grasses shiver sprays and twigs whirled this way and open meaning. Those invisible one whom we call the hidden people-whes o many instinctively ever reducing wh great to what is small, what is of fantastic and unthinkable, call "the airies"-have passed by. There are too many who inhabit the us to know who pass, in times on fce sions like this. The children of light and darkness tread the same way. Mut o-day it was not one of those unseen and, therefore, unfamiliar kindred. For when I looked again, I saw that
the one whom I had lost moved slowly ap the path; but not alone. Behind, or close by, moved another. It was this other who turned to me. The image tooped, and lifted a palmíl of dust in he hollow of its hand. This it blew away with a little sudden breath; and I the phantom, but the soul of that which had loved. Yet my grief was for that weet perished mortality when I saw the dial spiralled graying dust was all that But for a second I had seen them to gether, so much one, so incommunicabl that was of mortal beauty passed inti the starry eyes of the comrade who had iorgotten the little infinite change. I was then, it was thus, I saw Eternity Then, as a film of blue smoke fades to the sky, what I had seen was not
and the old bewilderment was mine
again, and I knew not which was i.fe
shadow or which the shadow or which the soul, or whether it
was but the wind which had thus ceased

## Rural Sanitation

[The following article is by Dr. H. W. of the Public Health Association of Minnesota, has returned to his position as head of the Institute of Public Health, London, Ont., which is the only institu-
tion of its kind in Canada.-Ed.

Care of human belngs in rural district
oughly as
live stock.
Too orten it is assumed that merely to ing a pame as securing a perpetual guarantee against dis ease. Even physicians often regard
those who live in cities as living essan tially unhealthy tives; and those who live in the country as having necessarily ideal conditions for health. - But the tendency of city life to result by the inoreased attention to means of defeating that spread now taken in cities. This is true to such an extent as takes away very largely the balance in favor of the country due to the counchiefly natural advantages, which are tively an the fact that a comparacomparatively large area.
Rural sanitation to-day is very much heeded, if the supremacy of the country over the city in healthfulness is not to
fade away, or even be reversed. othorwise the time will come when people will go to the cities, not the country, for the sake of their health.
Already tuberculosis is more prevalent in certain rural counties than it is in the cities, bad enough as it is in the cially those of children, are as prevalent in most rural communities as in tho

The reasons for this condition are evident. The very improvements which now tend to do away with the isolation of the rural dweller; the development of social life of farming communities; the much to bring farmers and their wivea and children into more or less constant relations with other farmers and their camilles; the very approximatione, so much to be desired, and of which we are communities, carry with them the same menace to life and health to which the same things tend in the city, and male a corresponding development of ruralhealth supervision correspondingly requisite. We don't need health ompers is it was. They are longer true, if eve than elsewhere, and the need is zuntinually increasing.
When the pioneer family saw but one outsider in six mónths, the chances of contracting disease were almost nil. But the same pioneers' descendants today see dozens of people weekly to each
one that the pioneer saw in a year. is it any wonder that disease-spread is roportionately immensely greater? Procautions wholly supertluous in pioneer ays are absolutely necessary now What lines should these precautions fol avold receiving disease from other: the other, to avoid giving disease to
others. The first is the mere crude selfprotection instinct; the second is the broader-minded view which includes the first and fits more nearly with the expanded of our present rural dwellers. many ways, the intellectual life of the riation is moving, has been moving for a long time, from city to country. is the farmer who does the thinking for the nation now. It is the farmer who should think practically, and for his own
welfare, for the welfare of those he lives near and those he serves in the broadest sense. TUBERCULOSIS.
To begin with the protection of rural dwellers from disease-let us consider hat are rural dangers ? First of allthat derived from cattle for one the erived rom human consumptives the other. Corresponding with this difforence in origin is a very definite difference

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yon Phelps, in e standpoint of Christianit urious result of this war the ranity is a failure. Whethon o when it is not a remedy. can 0 me as if everything was a good idea in the future for
try Christianity and see ho y has totally failed; one aster, to ward of bloodshed, lalism is a total, ignominiin Europe, knowing well -that mïght put a stop to war
vorld what great things the rate, wauld not be deceived
sentiment ocialists in each country flew
arms. Science and learning s, for all the effirts of lonely
boratories to preserve human save the body from suffering
do in a day. Learning is Learning is
ause a dit did not prevent
barbarism from ad during the war there is a
retence of going on with it. which have stolen the
at might have been used to ad limprove mankind are
ailure, as we who believe re always known. be we wer
We eived by the legend that th
to prepare for pace was
for war; it was certain th later those who had the guns
them. tific curiosity on-the question
$y$ is already satisfied. w some Americans are insizt
we go in for increased arma
go $y$ needed for education and inachines.
not be well to give Chris
trial ? The religion of Chris od of settling quarrels that
olute good sense with pure death, mutilation, and deryone is called upon to make
ces. Would it not be fine d make some actual sacri-
war? Would it not be actually sustained insuits
damage from some others ass not fight? A faith is vill never come to this un
lanet until some nation shows professions, but by its be-
it believes in peace. Some
ve to so many nations have sulf-

JULY 22, 1916

The GUSSIA'S BETTER contention that the The German contention that the pres-
ent war as waged between Germany and
Russia is a conflict between culture and barbarism may be dismissed with the contempt which it deserves. To stigmnproduced a Tschaikovsky in music,
Verestchagin in painting, a Metchnikorn
in science, a Turgenieff and a Tolstoi in in science, a Turgenieff and a Tolstoi in
literature, is to use words without meaning. It is true that Russia, like Great
Britain, bears rule over barbarous and semi-barbarous tribes; it is also true
that among the Russian peasantry there is much illiteracy and the lower classes in other European nations.
Recosgizing
otmportant place which Russia fills and is destined to fill in world influence, the hope of the present war will rise a greater Russia-greater not so much in
extent of territory as in liberty and enlightenment.
There are grounds for believing that
this Hope will be realized.
Russia's curse has been its despotic
and reactionary government. con grow strong intellectually or spirit-
ually except in the light and air of re, ually except in the lige people have not
dom. In Russia the
been encouraged hitherto to govern themselves politically, nor to think for them-
selves religiously. In selves religiously. In the Russian
Church, even more if possible than in
the Roman Catholic, the forms of faith aro fixed and final, and acceptance of the
orthodox creed is the supreme religious test. Hence the prevailing policy of the
Church bas been to discourage rather than to promote a policy of popular
education. Politically also the emanci pation of the people has been slow.
Parliamentary institutiong have been granted grudgingly, and even conco
rights have been restricted afterwards. Now there seems to be a universal feei-
ing that fo all these respects things will be better after the war. The enthusiasm
and unanimity with which the Russian people of every race
rallied to their country's cause is nothing short of marvellous. Account for it
as we will, their conviction is that they are fighting for democracy and progress.
A Russian historian and journalist, who was imprisoned two years ago for his
revolutionary views, writes: "All Russta
regands regards the war as the people's war, and
a war of liberation. . . Victory in this civilization and a liberation of its de-
velopment from all fetters." Mr. Georgo velopment from all fetters." Mr. George
Kenamen, who has been a severe critic of in The outlooken, quotes a distinguished
liberal of Petrograd who wrote to him personally : "I do not think there can
be any doubt of the final result in the
triumph of democracy triumph of democracy all over the world,
Russia qncluded. I Itrust the Russian is not from them that salvation will
come. It must come from the people,
who are far more ready for a social re-
generation, and are better prepared it, than are the Germans-the most un-
democratic the destinies of his people largely rest,
would be touched by the devotion of his people in
this hour of trial and if he were nut determined to trust them more fully lian
he has done and to make a way for
their spiritual release and uplift. Th ose
who know the Russian people best ave most firmly convinced that they have
within them great capacities for goou. the great novelists who have interpreted
Russian life and character without perceiving, amid much perversity and human
frailty, splendid qualities of strength and
sying sympathy. They are profoundly, if too
hlindly, religious. Archbishop Platon, recently Primate of the Russian Church,
in North America, addressing a gather-
ing in New ing in New York, which included repre
gentatives sentatives of other churches, said: "My
flock is not an aristocratic part of the
Russian people, whose refinement in culture would amaze you, but the lower
claases where there is not so much cul-
ture in the accepted sense of the word, but where religious sentiment and good
qualilites of the human heart pour forth
abundantly., If one desired a satisfactory proof
the capacity of the Russian people for

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
better things he might find it in the ex
periment which has been made amon
them with regard to the sale and them with regard to the sale and use of
intoxicating liquor. As our readers are been one of the besetting sins has lony Russians, as it is of Anglo-Saxons. The
manufacture and sale of vodka-the mos common intoxicant-is a government
monopoly. For the purpose of preventing disorder during the period of mobili war measure, closed all the hundreds of
thousands of liquor shops throughout the thousands of liquor shops throughout the
Empire. The people not only submitted operated heartily with the it and co to make their experiment a success. A
well-known Russian journalist writing in clared : ." The short period of total prohibition has not only been brilliantly
successful, has not only shown us striking picture of improved social con-
ditions, but has virtually bound us to carry on the reform and make the porary measure a permanent system.
An overwhelming majority of the ants-most of them vodka drinkers-not
only regard the closing of the linuo only regard the closing of the liquor
shops with profound satisfaction look forward with fear satisfaction, but possible re-opening of them."
spatches in the daily press have told us that orders have been griven to the effect
that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the on the tremendously improved condition
of the country since the prohibitory edict was issued Some districts have been tion has taken place among the peas-
antry which, in the opinion of the Russian authorities, is likely to have an intconditions of all Russia. We close by quoting from the article
of Mr. George Kennan, to which we have already referred: "Russia is often called
the 'land of unlimited possibilitities" with the implication that the possibilities are only those of evil. The great spiritual
awakening, however, which we now see there; the patriotic coming together of and liberals to reactionists; and last, but not least, the spontaneous and universal welcoming of prohibition as
great national blessing for which everypossibilities' are of good as well as evil If the war should do nothing more than free Russia from the curse of vodka, it
would be worth all that it can possibly would be worth alt that it can possibly
cost in treasure and life; but may we not
hope, with the liherals and the tionists, that in some way, and at some near time, it will also free the country
from cruelty, oppression, and despotic
rule ?,"-The Presbyterian.

The Dollar Chiain
Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Conts; (3) Red Cross Supplies. Contributions continue to come in for way from the $\$ 30,000$ for which we aimed,-an average of only $\$ 1.00$ from Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 15.00$, therefore there must be an overwhelming majority of families Which have not as yet availed theu-
selves at all of the privilege of contributing through this channel to the reliel
of sufferers at the front. Meanwhile the war drags on, and the need does no slacken. We shall give a great deal of
money indeed before we shall equal the sacrifice of those men who are offering their chance of life and health in in the
battlefield. Let us not be selfish. If you have neglected, as yet, to seand
your little link to the Dollar Chain kindly do so as soon as you can. Your
offering will be blessed in the good that it must do.
The list for the week from July 9th to
July 16 th is as follows:

## ontributions ovér $\$ 1.00$ each:-

G. Miller, Perth, Ont., $\$ 2.00$; John M.
Miller, Milford, Ont., $\$ 5.00$; Clara Fanny Davis, Brantiord, Ont., $\$ 2.00$, $I$
G. M., South Durham, Que., $\$ 2.00$; Friend, Langton, Ontas, \$2.00; M. I. H.
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Contributions of $\$ 1.00$ each :-
Mrs. H. K. Saunders, Jarvis, Ont Mrs. H. K. K. Saunders, Jarvis, Ont ;
X' Martinson, Nort
Total amount previously acknowl eagea............ ............ ...............\$1,543.25

Kinal to July 101k... $\$ 1,565$ "The Farmer's Advocate and Hom
YOUR JAM SHOWER FOR THE Those © who have contributed fruit for
the soldiers between July 9th and Jul Mrs. Laut, London, Ont.; Miss Alexa Dodge, Wanstead, Ont.; Miss Marjorie Clara and Fanny Davis, Brantford, Ont
$\qquad$
The Red Cross asks for jam, marma-
lade, jelly, and honey. Canned fruit which is thin and juicy, is very inconvenient for the soldiers, hence is nut
wanted.
Send in pint or quart sealers, well contents and your own name and address pasted on the outside of each jarto the boys in
receive the jars.
By clubbing together in a neighbor-
hood and sending several jars packed in one box, express charges may be lessened
comewhat. Kindly toe that the is mewhat. Kindly see that the packing
ione. Boxes may be sent either by express or parcel post. Direct simply to "The Farmer's Advocate and DON'T FORGET THE SOLDIERS WHEN YOU ARE DOING UP YOUR

The Ingle Nook




Dear Ingle Nook Folk, - Not long ago,
when reading a book on education writ
ten by one of the very foremost educa
ten by one of the very foremost educa-
tionists of the world, I came upon the following passage: "Just as the crocu tions of life of a people undergo
a radical change thousands of new social forms thrust their way through the even were we to destroy them to-day,

## Now, upon wh

The paragraph had nothing whatever to do with the war-indeed the book
was written long before the struggle in Europe-and yet I venture to say that
the thought called up in you as you read it, as in me when I read it, had
to do with The War. For when, in the whole history of the world were the conditions of life for great masses of people so greatly changed as at th present time?
-British.
-British, French, Russians, Italians, Servians, Germans, Austrians, Turks, to
lesser extent the British colonies-doe not imagination stagger before the conception of the millions upon millions o
people who are to-day living under "con-
$\qquad$ a year ago ?-Millions fighting in the trenches, millions more driven off their farms; millions forced by rapid decline
of their business to seek new means fivelihood: millions forging bullets and
making shells, who never before wrought
at any arts but those of peace !

Yes. truly, conditions have changed, and tho world can never be exactly what
 can say?

From some aspects it seems that re Lrogression must surely se the result.
Here. for instance, are questions that might be asked: all this inferno in which the "'Christian" all this inferno in which the "Christiam" in future, to send to them emissaries of The war is burdening
heavy debt. How, then posterity with a ples of the immediate future progress as they would have had they not been enmeshed in the inevitable consequence of
The War. Genius is being killed every day; the most, physically fit are boing killed; the
nations are being drained of a large percentage of their best. What will be the
effect upon posterity effect upon posterity ?
These questions, it cannot be gainsald,
raise staggering doubts; but there is, perhaps, another side to the cloud :
The very contempt of "the heathen," Christian nations to preserve peace and grood-will among themselves, mat awaken us sharply to the fact that we have
never yet been Christians at all. As nations we have accepted the teachtings of Christ the stheory, but we have not lived them, and of what use is theory
without practice? We have "mooned;" we have not been actively, keenly, heart and soul awake in the religion which we have professed. Had we been so-all we spent more on teaching people the love-
to-man doctrines of Christ than on armaments. Yes, assuredly, if the war fails in all else it will succeed in awakening us to the fact that we have not enforcing upon us the conviction that ft is high time to begin. Again-the staggering debt under which
we amd poaterity must labor as as result
of this war. We-we units who make up the nations-were units who make up the nations-were growing prosper-
ous, but were we applying our prosper-
ity in the wisest way? Wes it e thing ity in the wiesst way? Wes it a thing
davoted to the publio good, or to
selfish, personal gratification? Have selfish, personal gratification? Have
we boen more anxious about the found-
ing of hoepitals and homes for poor we been more anxious about the lodind-
ing of hospitale and homes for poor
children or about owning automobille and other luxuries ourselves? Not that the wish for sudeh things is wrong in
itself, but the question rests in whether
it may not have become an obsesslon it may not have become an obseesion
with us. It is Just possible thet, such prosperity was harming us-the reel Us
that will be the only part of ue in xistence fifty or seventy-five years
hence. If the War should happean to awaiken us to a realization of that fact
-and turn us to more worthy ideale -and turn us to more worthy ideale-we Genius is being killed,-yes for this life Genius is being killed,- yes for this
lamentable reality. But, if there ony continuity of personality past the
death-gates, genius cannot be killed. It must live, and develop, and exercise its Our physically fit are being killed,-but the science of eugenics, hooted at as all
sciences are in the beginning, is finding sciences are in the beginning, is finding
a foothold. In fifty years it may not

## When all has been said, viewing the

 whole matter as impartially, as may be, silver lining, and even a glimmer of gold elong its edges. Most uf us feal that war. If we are satisfied that these shall be psychic rather than material, then we have marked a signal milestone in our addvance as a race of humans. When all hot temporal prosperity and pleesur are the real "counters" in the grea scheme of things.Already people are undergoing, more or
less, a paychical 'change. The willingneas everywhere for sell-sacrifice-men going to the trenches, women working night and day and doing without, personal things in order that sufferers may be
helped-all this is having its effect. And already, it is to be haped, claes distinc tions are being lost, are being held to
people. For, where all come to the fore
together, in a common cause, inspire by a great purpose, who that is wort greatly for little personal eminences Truly the very greatest people to-day
are those who are just working on are those who are just working on
utterly forgetful of self. -

One of the changes of the war-one lerent lipht that has come over the en mans standing as an economic tactor in the world's afaira. Not soo very long aso women mero fighting herd tor onaly ity ot opportunty-Dased on their caper ling how hard had bean the otrugglo attain the privilugee of education, the wor mot dibcorarged, even in the face tought for the right to a higher educea tion and had won it: now they wern bogripg to be recogizad just as huma boings in other linee, and they hoped to
win. $T$ They could not conceive that mon mould almays continue to ontorcea upon

 | littlo boter |
| :--- |
| orly |
| chatelel |

courree they-these women, aspirin Co be juet human beings 9 mere hooted at Thar processions, made up of doctori
 was worth while excopt bear chilidren? "Charch, Chludren and Kitchen" to them, as the German Emperor sald-and moch power in the suurch: thinge, don't let them vote? Take their money tor taxeo. make them obey the
lawe, but tor the sake of oll that is

is | lams, but for the anke of all that is |
| :--- |
| jast and right, |
| don't |
| lot them vote. | Dor't let them have a word to ayy the traming of the laws which they must obey 1, And, whatevere you do, don't pay

them
acorrding to the standards
 $\underset{\substack{\text { menis } \\ \text { manc } \\ \text { called }}}{\text { mid }}$ to ward on to work tor the public or they roceive only hail) the aelaly, treap as well done.
But the war is changing all that.
 tront. Siince the war began men havo
novere oren
protended that they could Dot ao such work; they havo simply
handed over the reins. And so women are tarming, doing ofice work. wemding catte, doing all sorts ot things without tuss or blaro of trumpets. "The frrst
London railway titation mannee entirely
 Vale Station, on the Bakerloo Tube.
Vhere aro two collect ors, two porteri Thero aro two collectors. two portirs,
two booking
elerras, and and two toditional and reliet booking elerks respectively at busy timeo. The unitorm worn ny theeso

 and a hat thate resesterea a cross ber tween n policem
scout headearer:
All doors, in short, aro, being opened the wornd in regard to them and their capacity for ousturn labor ot and kindid is
being changeded
$H$ Henectorth they
will bo bo moro wiilingly permitted to tive their




 Into any marriago except for love (and



(o have the opportunity of doing it, on Cream of Cucumber Soup. - Two
 rational hums
best impulses
As women they will never object to the
frills and femininitities that are their frills and femininicies that are their
prerogative, but they refuse to be held prerogative, but they refuse to be held
down to nothing but frills and foolishSo, strangely enough, the awful war
helping to raise woman to her ideals.

The War is all dreadiful, dreadful ! It vided that end makes for a satisfactory and lasting peace for all nations. War
is always diabolic, this one the most is always diabolic, this one the most Yet we may still hope that out of the the future, at least, may wax brighter and brighter. In the words of Keats,
"Other spirits there are standing apart Upon the forehead of the age to come;
These, these will give the world another heart,
And other pulses. Hear ye not the Of mighty
Of mighty workings ?-
Listen awhile, ye nations, and be
dumb."
piano drape. nut cake.
Dear Junia,-I have a low, old-fashioned piano cased organ and would like to put a drape on folt, or are they not using
how about fer
it now? If not what would be best? will send you a recipe for nut cake brown sugar, beaten separately, it cup milk, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup chopped nuts. Icing,-powdered sugar and butter creamed tovanilla. Drapes for pianos, etc. re seldon used, nowadays, a tiny mat of embroid-
ery or lace being used for protection if an ornament is placed on top. If, howa flat runner of shantung silk, with
fringe at the ends, or of brown linen worked across the ends in a conventional design with
I am sorr
for so long.

## COUGH DROPS. <br> drops. Can anyone send one which has

TO MAKE Salt yeast bread.
Salt Yeast Bread.-Early in the after
noon boil up 2 tablespoons sifted cor

## sugar with enough milk to make a thin

batter after boiling. Keep as warm as
you can all afternoon and night. If as warm as necessary it will be "up" in
the morning. Now' sait, 1 of sugar and $1-3$ tea-
spoon soda; add 1 pint boiling water,
and cool with cold not scald the yeast, then add the yeast not scald the yeast, then add the yeast
and beat with flour into a light batter. Put this in a warming closet or in a
kettle of water as hot as it will stand without scalding. In an hour or so it
will be light. Finally make as much batter as you wish for your final set-
ting of bread with warm water and salt ting of bread with warm water and salt
and add your yeast quite as you would a wary place. it will rise very quick-
It of beep in ly. When you mix use just as littlo
foour as you can to get it niceely into
loaves. You may let the loaves rise right in a slow oven. When light build
on a good fire, close the door and bake

## Seasonable Recipes.

$\qquad$ cabbage chopped fine with nut meats the centers with salad dressing. Take they will stand. Keep the trimmings 1or a alad dor next day. Fill the bexts
with the cabbere mixture, placo on let

tablespoon butter, 4 level tablespoons four, 1 level teaspoon salt, $\begin{gathered}\text { pepper } \\ \text { to taste, } 1 \text { teaspoon chopped parsley, }\end{gathered}$ dash of nutmeg. Peel and cut the cu-
cumbers into dice, cover with boiling water, add the salt, and cook slowly until tender. Drain and measure 2 cups of the water. Melt the butter, add the
flour and mix well. Add the cucumbers and water to this and stir a moment Add the milk and seasoning and cook until creamy. Add the chopped parsley and serve. Carrots, turnips, celery, or
squash may be made into soup in the squash ma
same way.
Fried Cucumbers.-Peel and slice the cucumbers into rather thick slices. Dip each sice into beaten egg, then in-
to cracker-dust, and fry in deep hot fat prain and serve very hot
 then stew in a very little water. Mix
with a cream sauce and serve on butparsley sprinkled over. little chopped Cucumber Puree.-Peel and slice the
cucumbers, then boil in a little water cucumbers, then boil in a little water.
press through a sieve, and add 1 pint ter creamed with one of flour. Cools of butuntil smooth, season with salt. White
pepper and a dash of sugar (if liked) and serve at once with toast on biscuits.
Huckleberry Cake.-One quart berries 3 cups flour, 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons balk
ing-powder, 1 cup butter, 1 cup milk 1 scant teaspoon each of cinnamon and grated nutmeg, 2 cups sugar.-Beat the
butter and sugar together, butter and sugar together, and add the
beaten yolks of the eggs, the milk, spices, and the whipped whites. Also add the flour, into which the bakingpowder has been sifted, and mix well.
Dredge the berries with flour carefully to the dough. Pour into add tered tins in layers about an inch thick, dust the top with sugar and bake. D Yot use the cake for 24 hours.
Yellow Tomato Preserves.-Two Dos.
ripe yellow tomatoes, 2 cups sugar, juice green ginger root Let all night and in the morning cook slowly. Tomato Conserve.-Wipe and peel
quarts ripe tomatoes and cutt in Add 6 lemons sliced thin, 2 cups Sultana raisins, and 4 lds. sugar. Bring
to a boil, let simmer 1 hour, and storg io a boil, i .
Canned Huckleberries.-Wash and drain the berries and put in a kettle with just
enough water to prevent from burning. Let simmer until soft. Put into wellsterilized jars, heaping high. No sugar
is required, but a very little salt may be Bfackberry Wine.-Use very To every quart allow 1 scant quart
clean rain water. Place the berries in a granite kettle and mash to a pulp
with a wooden masher and pour over. ILet stand over wight Strain off the juice and for every quart
allow $\ddagger$ to. sugar. Place the sugar in a jar and strain the juice over, stirring
until dissolved. Cover with a thin cloth until the juice is done working then add the beaten whites of 4 egge. Let stand until next whites of a eggs.
closely. Blueberry Muffins.-Two cups flour, 2 salt, 1 cup berries, powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup teaspoon milk, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 beaten egg.
Sift the baking-powder and salt with The flour and rub in the butter. Then egg. Mix well and add the beaten which have been well dredged with flour, distributing them evenly. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Place in } \\ \text { muffin tins }\end{array}\right)$ and bake in a rather hot oven for 20 minutes. Blackberries
may be used instead of blueberries. Canned Green Beans.-As vegetables
mature, the sugar in composition be comes changed to starch. It is almost
impossible, without the impossible, without the aid of preserva-
tives, to put up or can mature vego tables; but, with proper care, young
green vegetables may be canned without preservatives. To insure tenderness,
can only such vegetables as to be fresh-gathered. On no accownt use such as have stood much loccount
than an hour. When possible, use

Wash young and tonder string beans, and
remove the ends and strings. Keo green beans, about two inches in lengep whole. Cut butter beans into two or
three pieces, each. Pack in glass cans three pieces, each. Pack in glass cans, a steam kettle hare is boilling height of the rack apoonful of salt in Dissolve a to the ing water, and pour the quarts of boil orer overflows in the jars, filling each In overfow. Put the rubbers and lide Jars). Cover and cook from one how to one hour and a quarter. Then adiust the covers, and cook fifteen minute jarger. Tighten the covers, when the If one has
to loosen the tops and cook three time when canning any kind of vegetables.
This usually ensures that they will This
"keep.

## Ideas for Picnic and

 Camping.When you go on a picnic or camping sponsibility and as much fun as posed ble, There as anywhere else, too much impedimenta means added cares. To be Don't go to camp with an oil-stove wire bed springs, and a victrola. Leeve these things at home and trust to "pot luck' for both amusement and comfort dresses and prepare to go through the other old routine of primping as on every and really in the year. Really "camp," and can't be contented without prett frocks and dances in the evening them go to a fashionable summer resorth. born camper, in love with wild nature and ready to take a joy in oreall

For a single day's picnicking the chief
requisites are (1) a dress that will wash, (2) a good lunch basket, and (3) a jolly crowd. Perhaps that orlor
should be reversed. Other incidentalis are a pretty picknicking ground, beside a lake or river if possible, and a palt of field-glasses if one is interested in cares to identify any unusual plants that may be found. If fun only be the object these last two may, of course, be dieIn preparing the lunch-basket mako plentiful use of paraffin or butter paper,
It keeps things clean and prevents them from drying out. Sandwiches are commonly made at home before starting, but a much better plan is to carry the
bread in the loas and the filling in : jar, and make the sandwiches on tho spot. This prevents them from having at picnics. And don't take too maxy
sweet things. sweet things. Chicken, pickles, salads,
cream cheese and Boston baked beans are much more appetizing, with, of course, plenty of fresh fruit. Alwass carry the salad dressing in a separato jar, and make up the salad a short timo
before serving. Cucumbers will be mindb more crisp and fresh if carried whole and prepared when needed, while lettuce will go in very good condition if washed The paper or be bought fer a trife take up little
space, weigh almost nothing, and may space, weigh almost nothing, and may
be thrown away when used, thus saving dish-washing. There are also aluminumi tions. They are very light and fit in to one another splendidly. You will find Tea can be made on the spot., whereever a few sticks for fire and a fewr
stones for a kettle-support can be found, hence thermos bottles for hot drinks may be dispensed with. It is not generally known, however, that a thermos
bottle serves things that must be kept cold e. g. icocream. If one has not such a bot-
tle a fair substitute may be mado as fol tle a fair substitute may be mado as fol lows: Get a tight wooden bor of the
size required, and line it with adbestos paper. Put paper. Put the ice-cream in a covers
vessel, wrap well in oiled paper, then in
fannel and cover

FOUNDED 186 and tender string beans, and
ends and strings. Kee about two inches in length, butter beans into two
each. Pack in glass a a folded cloth, in glass cans, kettle salt in Dissolve a to the of salt in four quarts of boil
and pour the water slowly Put the rurs, filling each
to be sterilized (not on the over and cook from one hour s, and cook fifteen minuter nas snap-top sealers it is well
the tops and cook three times, g any kind of vegetables:
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## for Picnic and

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be dances in the evening then "camp" unless you" are,
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a book on botany if ond
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ired, and line it with adteetos
Put the te ired, and line it with a coverod
Put the ice reream in a coll
rap well in oiled papar, then fin
nd cover clesely in the box.

JULY 22, 1915

The asbbstos and flannel will

For regular camping, make-shifts to
save the worry of taking along a burden
save the worry of taking along a burden For instance, a stove that will answ nearly all purposes may be built
stones, with sheet iron on top and length or two of old stove-pipe at one
end. Toast may be made on top of this, or on a pan inverted over ho ly by using two pans of the same size,
lo
liser hot coals with ashes to prevent burn
ing, and place the pan of cakes on top.

When the under side is browned invert. | Butter will keep fairly firm in a pan |
| :--- | wet cloth is placed. sary to keep drinking water for any found usaful. It is made rather long

and pointed at the bottom, the material ased being heavy waterproof canvas,
The top is held out by a wire run
Hang the bag in the shade of a tree where the breeze will
trike it, and the water will keep fairly cool. It is well, however, to keep
some lemons or lime-juice on hand to
dd to it in case it should become less cool than desirable
Sometimes it is necessary to filter
such water as can be got. This may tee done by using a crock from which tho
bottom has been broken. Put a piece
of linen to cover the bottom, add a good layer of clean sand, and let the wate Be sure to keep plenty and tins at camps to prevent files from Beds may be made of ticking filled with hay at the camp-ground. Ham-
mocks that will occupy little space in carrfing may be made as follows: Cu
pieces of duck the ríght length, and make deep hems at each end with waxed
shoemaker's thread. Run a second stitching two or three inches from the
hem stitching, and in the first section hem stitching, and in the arsed work holes strongly with the staves will do-through the outer hem,
put clothes-line hangers through the put clothes-line hangers through the
holes and draw- together into two iron
rings, Hang the bedding out in the su
every day to keep it dry and sweet Wearing apparel may be thrown over the
ridgepole of the tent, or a pole may be put up for the purpose.
and mosquitoes out of the tent hang a
veil of netting or cheese cloth over the

Bircl-bark is always excellent for
starting a camp-fire. A little sprinkling Most farmers, it is true, cannot find
time for camping in summer, and the marjority of them, for the sake of change.
would rather take their holidays in the winter and spend them in the city. Up-
on the whole perhaps this is wise, yet
there are a few who can find time for real woods outings and who prefer to
take their "deys off" in that way. For summer, farm folk should try to have a
holiday, however short, once a year. All work and no play is really likely to
make "Jack a dull boy," and there
comes inevitably bro comes inevitably broadening of the mind
more or less, in occasionally just get
ting ting away from things and spending
little time amid new scenes and ne

An old Irish countrywoman, going to
Dublin by train, stepped into a first-
class carriage with her basket and made herself comfortable. her busket and made
train the the
train started the guard passed along, and, noticing the women and the basket,
said grufly: Prince, after making important gains about Souchez, have been again checked by General Joffre's troops, which havo
succeeded in recovering many of their lost trenches. Upon the whole, the
lines in Flanders and France, with the lines in Flanders and in the Vosges, are
exception of those in the more than ten
said not to have varied mane miles at any point since the beginning
of the war. . . In the East the German drive on Warsaw is now in full swing, assisted by General Von Maokensen. Ex-
News of the Week
 One hundred and fifty thousand coal
miners in Wales are


Lord Lansdowne, speaking recently in
the House of Lords,
only abid that there are 460,000 British troops in only about 460,000 British troops in
Francee and Belgium. There are about Dardanelles. Sixty thousañd have bee
Ding killed, 40,000 seriously wounded, and
$\mathbf{3 5 , 0 0 0}$ are prisoners.


Twenty - four German stêamers which have been in Norwegian ports since the destination unknown.

The number of Germans killed up to
July 12 th is estimated at 750,000 . The French have lost 400,000

Mr. Lloyd George continues to urge
greater output of munitions, notwith standing the fact that 89,266 munition Writain are now employed in Gre

The cruiser Koenigsberg, the last Ger-
man raider on the seas, and which has been in shelter for some time up ulio
Rufiji River in German East Alrica, has been wrecked by British river monitors.
The German submarine U-51, which tor-
pedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic in the Dardanelles, has been sunk in the Black Sea by Russian
warships.

Roumania still refuses to allow am
munition and war supplies from Austri
to pass through to Turkey
Fifty thousand women of Great Britain, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, on July 17th
paraded through the streets of London and offered their services to the country

On her arrival in New York, on July
17th, the Cunard liner Orduna, from Liverpool, with 227 passengers on board, reported that she had been attacked by
a German submarine off the Old Head of $\dot{K}$ insale on the Irish coast, on July 9th.
After firing seven shots the submarine gave up the chase. The escape, now
ever, was narrow, as one torpedo crossed
but ten' feet behind the vessel's rudder

At time of going to press, ten millions of men are reported as engaged in a miles of the German Russian front. The railway upon which Grand Duke Nicolas
deponds for supplies is seriously endangered, especially in the vicinity of

Among notable men who compose Grent Britain's new Board of Inventions, ard
Lord Fisher, as chairman; Sir Oliver Lodge, and Sir Ernest Rutherford, win-
ner of one of the Nobel prizes for suiner of one of the Nobel prizes for sij-
ence, who, a few years ago, was one of
the professors at McGill University, Montreal.

## "Sure I am, and thank you," she re plied with a smile. "And how do you feel yourent on

Say, have you forgotten that you

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
ept in North-eastern Galicia, where they
re undisturbed, the Russians continue to withdraw, but declare that this is one
of their tactics of war, intended to save their men while wearing out the enemy. Austrians have made a crossing and are now on Russian soil. . In the Dardanelles, it is reported, British troops have.
made a landing north of the Turkish The following, from The Independent
(New York), gives some idea of United (New York), gives some idea of Un
States views on the German reply President Wilson's note in regard American shipping :American note on the to the soconk
Lusitang of the and cusitania and the rights of American
citizens on the high seas is an astound ing document. It contains no hint of a
willingness to meet willingness to meet the demand of ther
Government of the United States '"reparation, so far as reparation is pos-
sible, for injuries which are without measure." It reveals no readiness to admit the soundness of the principle laid
down in the first American note, that down in the first American note, that
"American citizens are quite within their indisputable rights in. .travelling wherever their legitimate business calls
them upon the high seas and exercise
those rights in what should justified conffrdence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear
violation of universally, acknowledged in-
ternational obligations." It. shows no ternational obligations." It shows no
intention so to modify the methods and practices of German submarine warfare
that it will, as the United States has insisted that it shall, cease to "operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the
rights. . of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on ine chant ships of beligerent nationality.' On the case of the Lusitania, Germany merely reiterates, in passing, as it were,
a part of its previous defense. some small ground for gratifcation in some fact that the asserion is not re-
the
peated that the Lusitania was an arme peated that the Lusitamia was an armed
vessel. But there is deep cause for re gret and indignation that there is acknowledgment of responsibility for tho death of more than a hundred American
travellers. For the future Germany offers a set of
conditions upon compliance with whith German submarines will " permit "-the word is the German Government's--
American ships and American citizens to sail the high seas unmolested. All ships, in order to secure this in-
munity from attack on sight, must $\begin{array}{ll}\text { fly } \\ \text { be of } & \text { American flag. They } \\ \text { three classes: }\end{array}$ American ships; a certain number of
neutral ships, the number to be agreed upon with the German Government; four
"enemy passenger ships for passengar "enemy passenger ships for passenger
traffic between North America and Eagland." They shall be made recognizable by special markings. The German cov ernment shall be notified of their sailing
a reasonable time in advance. The American Government shall guaranteo
war. Gevernment
The German Government assumes that
in this manner adequate facilities for in this manner adequate facilities for
travel across the Atlantic can be afforded American citizens, and proceeds to declare its conviction that 'there would,
therefore, appear to be no compelling therefore, appear to be no compelling
necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag.' Such a proposal, addressed by one
great nation to the sovereign people great nation to the sovereign people "f
another with which it is at peace, is staggering. It sweeps aside as by an
wave of the hand every principle of international law and every custom of civilized hations that interferes with the selish purpose of a single combatant
power. There is much that it ignures; there is more that it assumes. It denies the prima facie right, undis-
puted until the entrance into maritime puted until the entrance into maritime
warfare of the German submarine, of the people of neutral nations to traverse the seas unmolested and in safety. It nends to the scrap-heap the fundamental principle that, in the exercise of the unterfere with the enemy's trade, and to cut off his supply of war materials, non-
combatant lives are not to be delibercombatant lives are not to be deliber-
ately sacrificed. ately sacrifced.
It assumes that the extreme vulner-
ability of the submarine absolves submanine from the universally accepted
responsibility of a ship of war to insure the salety of the passengers and crew of an enemy merchant vessel before sinking of contrabsames of war upon a merohant vessel justifies the sinking of the vessel without warning, and the killing thereby assumes the the rules of international law at will to suit the exigencies of its own case. And it makes the tremendous assumption
that the Imperial German Government may prescribe the conditions upon which the citizens of the United States of America are to be
upon the high seas.
The assumptions upon which Germany which she chooses to ignore are sound principles still.
For the second time in this momentous controversy Germany has sent a reply that does not answer. She must be with unmistakable irmness. The Amer ican people are unshakem in their determination and their

## Our Serial Story <br> "THE CHAPERON"

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hapter $v$
The car which stood throbbing at the door of the hotel was large and hand-
some, as if made to match my cousin, "I am just learning to drive," sald was paiticularly becoming. "I do not know much about automobiles yet; soon
I shall buy one. It is rowing I Hike I shall buy one. It is rowing I Hike
best, and skating in winter, though I best, and skating in winter, though
hove not time to amuse myself except at the end of weeks, for I am manager of my poor father's factory. But my
fiancee likes the automobile, and to fiancee likes the automoblle, and to
please her I am leamying with my friend's car.'
"That is good of you," said Phyllis "Would you that replied gravely. chaufleur? He has more experience." I left the decision to Phil, as she is
the timid one, but to my surprise she

## "Oh, you, of course."

Cousin Robert looked pleased you not afraid ?" he inquired, beaming been before am afraid, for I've nover with you than 1 shall be less afrald glanced at a weedy youth whe whe pouring oil from a long-nosed tin into something obscure.
"Will you sit in
he asked. And it wes only atter Phill had accepted the invitation that he rememanered to hope I wouldn't mind the "It muat being in the tonneau with me. added, "and you and I are cousins."
"Twice removed," I murmured; but he
as helping Phil into the car, and did
was helping Ph
It was a wild moment when we
started. But it would have looked odd to cling to the chauffeur for protection, so I did nothing; and it calined me to
see how Phyllis bore herself. She didn't even grasp the arm of the seat; ahe merely gazed up into Cousin Robert's face with a sweetly feminine look, whicb
said, "My one hope is in you, but
said, "My one hope is in you, but
trust you utterly." It was enough to
melt you utterly." It was enough to
when seen through goggles. I had an
idea that this giant was not made of
stone, and I woxdered what the fiancee
stone, and I wothdered what the fiancee
of my cousin twice removed was made
After the first thrill of starting, when
we seemed to be tearing like a talless comet through a very small portion
space not designed to hold comets, Irew happy, though far from tramaull.
tranquil in an automobile, and I don believe they do, though they may pre became a professional chauffeur, which heaven forbid. But part of the enjoy There was a savage joy in thinking every instant that you were going to be dashed to pieces, our that dash time you knew in your heart the nothing of the sort would happen
The car went splendidly, and I believe
should have guessed it was a Dutch one, even if Cousin Robert hadn't told me; it made so little noise, yet moved so masterfully, and gave an impressio might have thought out several smiles if there hadn't been quantities trams and heavy drays blundering abou or if the inhabitants of Rotterdam had not had a habit of walking in large family groups in the middle of the
street. The big horn through which Robert every now and again blew a morrived in the midst of an idea; and little curved thing (fike the hunting. horn of old pictures) into which the
chaiffeur occasionally mewed, was as disconcerting to my nerves as to those the way.
The more we saw of Rotterdam, the more extraordinary did the city appear, should refer to it merely as a port. Phyllis, in the half-fond, half-de precating way in which, when talking to strangers, we allude to that spot of not change to live at the Hague, though the diplomatic set give snears at
us and call us commercial."
"Just as Edinburgh sneers at Glas"Yow," cut in Phil Scotland on my business, and 1 know. answored Robert
good things to show strangers, if they would look; pictures, and museums, and admire Rotterdam. You should see the Boompjes at night, when the lights shine in the water. It is only a big dyke but once it was the part where the rich
people lived, and those who know about such things say the old houses are good And I should like you to see where tive with my mother and sisters. It is a pond and an island covered with you must ses it a future pass ", now. To say all this. Cousin Robert ell above the roar of traffic on the stone pavements; but by-and-by, as town changed into country, we left the stones behind and came into the strangest road
I have ever seen. It ran beside a little iver-the Schie-which looked like canal, and it was made of neat,
purplish-brown bricks, laid edge to edge. Robert. "'It's good for driving; never t gives grip to the 'pneus.' It wouldn' dor us of the Netherlands to leave "ur roads bare."
ward him to ask. "Would the bot "I 'think yes," he replied, seriously The saying is that there has been as Rotterdam and The Hague as would each the top which cathedral spire at "Dear me, and yet it's so low and nat, now," solile
"It is nothing here to some places have made with our hands, we Nether-
landers. All the streets and gardens of down and down; but we are used to
hat. We do not stop to care, but go houses, so we can get in at our doors."
 "But you would if necessary. I'
sure you'd have been like the little bo the dyke and put his coming ou "if you bring up that story I'
ask Cousin Robert van Buren to run story windows; the door-steps white as into a windmill and kill you," I shrieked her shoulder Oh yes, he really was wonderful, hi Cousin Robert
can,"' he is a spot to interest an Amer nodding deigned to fling a sop to me, on the River Mase. "Did some rools of Oude Delftshaven, cousin? But don't suppose you have

## "Indeed I have !" I shrieked at him

 "I wouldn't be a true descendant o Knickerbocker stock if I hadn't. OnJuly 22, 1620, some Pilgrim Fathers July 22, 1620 , some Pilgrim Father
(I'm not sure whether they were father then or afterwards) set sail from Oude Deliftshaven for America

I didn't think it necessary to explain absorbed this fact only the other day in reading up Holland.)
I was still more inclined to be reticent it appeared that Phil knew something of a poem on the subject by Mrs. Hemans. I could not allow my English stepsister to be botter informed than I concerning a country which I already began to regard as a sort of confiscated family We were going fast now, so fast that the tears came to my eyes as the sweetscanted breeze rushed, against my lashes. dicating a town that stood up darkly out of the green plain. "You know,
they make the famous 'Geneva' there." We had never heard of Geneva in liguid form, but it appeared that "Geneva" or "Hollands" and gin were all the same thing; and Cousin Robert seemed almost offended when I said it was nice, with head. is really an idyllic stream, lite the glamor of that azure day was upo it for me, but our first "waterway"
seemed exquisite, as we spun along magic atmosphere
There were
balconies screened pretty houses, with of roses, yellow, and pink, and white We flew by lawns like the lawns of England, and thick, dark patches of forest, meadows where a red flame of popples leaped among the wheat, and quenched their fire in the silver river of waving grain. There were other meadows, green and sunny, where cows were being milked there were bowery tea-gardens divided into snug little arbors for two, where each swain could woo his nymph unseen. oy the next-door swain and nymph,
though all couples were in sight from the river.
"Now we
Robert, long before I thought Dolit," sald could be near that ancient town. "TP Rudolph Brederode. who lends me this
car, were here, he could tell much about the history,"" my cousin went on, menas if with pride. "He is the sort of fellow who knows all the things to know never took interest in history, but William the Silent is our Hero, so even Oude Delft he was murdered." a little girl," said I. "I can recall my
father telling splendid stories about him
-as good as fairy tales. The best was about the way he earned the nickname I gazed with interest at the place where one of the greatest figures in the
history of the world had lived and A shady, lovable old town it seemed.
We drove into a pleasant street, which looked so clear and green, from the
mirror of its canal to the Gothic arch that it was like a tunnel of illuminated
beryl. The extraordinary brilliance the windows added to the jewel-like tering square of crystal, and the green
light flickered and glanced on the gual little tilted spying-mirrors in qualnt
Dutch ladies see the life of the streets, themselves unseen.
The houses were of brown or purplish brick, with curiously ornamented door-
ways, the stucco decorations running in
story windows; the door-steps white as
pearl in the green glimmer; but there was nothing striking in the way of
architecture until we swept into sight of an old Gothic building, blazing with colored
splendent.
"That's the Gemeenlandshuis van Delfsland," said Cousin Robert, with a beautiful confidence in our comprehenfore a dark, high wall, with a secretivelooking door in the midst, "Here's the Prinzenhof, where William the Silent lived, and where Balthamar Gerard killed
him."
"Oh
"
exclaimed, as he was driving "We could, but-I should not tike to make us late for dinner," Cousin Robert "Dinner? Why, it's ages before din-
"We dine at half-past five," said he. Phil and I gazed at each other with felt à suddens. Phil was pale, and I The idea of eating dinner at the hour when our souls cried for tea and toast,
was little short of ghastly. Noblesse was little short of ghastly. Noblesse I did venture meekly to suggest that is e drove faster afterwards perhaps we might spare a few minutes for the Prinzenhof
"'There are things in The Hague you "But my sisters Yon, see the pictures, and the Royal Palace and the Huis ten Bosch to-morrow; besides, I remember my mother meant to will, off dinner for us until six. so we One should be thankful for the smallest mercies; and I hoped that the craving resignation by six. What Phil, as a born Englishwoman, must have been feela pity this shock to her system had arrived on our first day, for only just
before the blow she had land seemed too enchanting: she was glad, after all, that she had come. and would like to learn the language. Luckily, Cousin Robert had remem-
bered the change in the domestic probered the change in the domestic pro-
gram before it was too late, otherwise gram before it was too late, otherwise 1 Prinzenhof, and we should have had to sneak back by ourselves to-morrow. As it was we were allowed to have our own way, practically for the first time since Robert rang a bell, and a man appeared, who let us into the courtyard, tham a palace; and among the historical oust-motes which clung to Cousin
Robert's memory was the fact that Robert's memory was the fact that the
place actually had been a monastery, sacred to St. Agatha. side canother theor fourtyard, and just inI knew it by instinct, before anybody told me; for suddenly the whole story
came back just as I heard it lather, not as I've read it in books of history. So vividly did he paint each
detail, that I used to grow hysterical my infantine way, and he was scolded by
mother for "filling the child's mind with horrors." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes, there was the stairway, with the }\end{aligned}$ pale light coming from the low window spattered with the hero's life blood hall where he had been to the dining die; there the white pillar behind which dark archway through which Gerard had hope of escape, and the thought of the I fancied I could see the prince, hand
some still, in affected, since the days of the Water rough and wide-brimmed hat, with his silk cord of the Beggars around the left
crown; and I could almost smell the with from the murderer's pistol, bought given There were the holes in the wall
made by the poisoned bullets. it all seemed, how the centuries between slipped away! Let me see, what had
the date been? I ought to remember.

Phil, what day of the month 'is Phil turned at the open door of the dining-hall, which I could see had been "July tent "
"July tenth," she answered promptly; for you can never catch Phil tripping as II you should shake her out of her fres sleep to ask.

## Then It's the anniversary of his

 death I exclaimed. "July 10, 1584 . come How strange we should have soem a pilgrimage."
## "I don't find it strange," said Cousla

Many people come every day
Having thus poured the cold water of dragged us into the dining-hall mpsene to see relics of William, and I should have been resentful, had not my eyes suddenly met other eyes loaking down will the wall. They were the eyes of William the shent when he was youngI don hem may don't know how fine that portrait may be aly arvelously real. I undergto but it is moment why little, half-deformed Anna of Saxony had beeñ so mad to marry him; I knew that, in her place, I should have overcome just as many obstacles
to make that dark, haunting face the ace of my husband
Of course I've often read that William as a dashing and extravagant, as well his young days, but never till now had I realized how singularly attractive he must have been. The face in the portrait was sad, and as thoughtful as if he had sat to the artist on the day which Philip of Spain and Franeis of F Netherlands, the day that decided his future, and gave him his name of "William the Silent. Yet in spite of its melancholy, tured face "This is a great daver did belore. to Phil, who was close behind, "not only seoing HHolland for the first time, but
I've fallen in love with William the William the I laughed as I made this announceturning to see whether In earnest; and Cousin Robert, Ifound him in ecked tion with a tall, black-haired young The maan-he wore a gray suit, and carried a straw hat in his hand-had his sean the same back in the museum fore we came in. Now he was going out, and evidently he and Cousin Robjert had recognized each other as acquaintances. As I looked, he turned, and I of the partrait that I felt myself grow heard that silly speech he For an moment his eyes and mine met portrait. Then he shook hands with Robert and was gone.
"Very odd," strolling toward us again, "the giant, Rudolph Brederode. And," he was is me, "his nickname among his friends
is Wiliam the Silent," Why ?" I asked, pretending uncon"Don't you think there is a likeness?" "Why bad at seeing likenesses," said I Phil defended me against myself. "You're always seeing the strangest re-
semblances between clouds and animals, end to wh and people, and there This. very day you thought Mr. Mall pars. like Robert Louis Stevenson, though ning loose," 1 expat's imagination's run-
explained. "Cousin Robert is talking about facts.
"Oh !", said Phil
"It's rather an ugly portrait," I went
on; "I don't suppose William of Orange "But we have two reasons for calling Brederode the Taciturn," said Robert.
"He has a way to keep still about "He has a way to keep still about
things which other people discuss. Sometimes it makes $\begin{aligned} & \text { people discuss. } \\ & \text { especially angry, but } \\ & \text { the ladies. } \\ & \text { Brederode does }\end{aligned}$

## ,

## erato satitf sai Mo <br> Mol $\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { modicic }}$

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## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Werent." } \\ \text { "The Water Beggar was brave," I re } & \begin{array}{l}\text { om long pou can offer them nice nest and kinds of induce }\end{array} \\ \text { ments, to live in a certain por }\end{array}$

 marked.cose Robert, firing up. "You will think so "Ah, now I know why the Dutch have canonized storks !" I exclaimed. And just then we arrived at the New
Church, which looked inconceivably old, and inside was like a vast prison. Bu ne, almost too fine, too much encrusted with ornament to perpetuate the memory
of William the Silent. Still, I felt thrill as I stood looking at the white Holland, and altered the man who made esting so quietly after the storms o life, with his dog at his feet-the loya little beast who saved him at Malines, and starved to death in the end, rather
than live on in a dull world empty of than live
its master.

I lingered for many minutes, remember-

## with life and power, and Phil had to

Hugo Grotius, the "miracle of Europe.'
Even Robert grew warm on the subject
af Grotius, and put him ahead of Pitt
as the youthful prodigy of the world
What had he left unaccomplished wherld he was eighteen? And what story had even been written by Dumas, or any
other, to compare with his in melodramatic interest? I didn't $\begin{aligned} & \text { know } \\ & \text { enough details of the brilliant being's }\end{aligned}$ enough details of the brilliant being's
history to argue (although I have always, the most intense yearning to argue with Cousin Robert), but I made a note
to read them up, in case I should ever to read them up, in case I should aral
be called upon to write a historical novel at short notice.
Robert discouraged Phil from buying and we spun along twice as fast in leaving the town as we had in coming, either because a Dutchman's dinner-hour is
sacred, or because this particular Dutcho man was anxious to exchange our so ciety for that of his fiancee. We flew
over the smooth klinker road at such rate that, had it been England, a police bush. Nobody seemed to mind here however; and the few horses we met had
the air of turning up their despite the physical difficulty in evoking that expression on an equine profle.
The country grew prettier. It was the sort of landscape old-fashioned artists
used to produce out of their used to produce out of their abundant
imagination, scorning to be tied down by models, dashing in anything charm-
ing or outre which they happened to think of at the moment, and jumbling together an extravagant whole too good
to be true. But there were only a few miles of it left after Delft: and we hadn't reveled in impossibly delicious farm-yyards and supernaturally bowery gardens hal long enough, when we ran
into the outskirts of The Hague-" S . into the outskirts of The Hague-" S .
Gravenhage," as I love to call it to my Until this moment, I'd been mentally wondering at it, of course it, and consciously saying that quaintness, snugcould expect of the Low Country Elegance and beauty of form we mustn't
look for: but I founa myself surrounded by it in The Hague. There were streets of tall, brown palaces, far finer than the out; the shops made me long to spring
from the car and spend every penny set apart for the tour; the Binnenhof-that
sinister theater of Dutch history-with We got into the motor-car again, pass-
ing with ing with every few yards some beautiful
old building. But one thing in Delft
disanpointed me; I saw no siorks disanpointed me; I saw no siarks, and
I expected the air to be dark with
storks.
said Robert. apologetically, "though
Berderode would know."
"Watron saint of Delft?" I asked. nearly ruined the city, hundreds of years
ago, and the parent storks wouldn' ago, and the parent storks wouldn't
leave their babies, but died covering them up with their wings? And didn't
Holland take the stork, after that, for
kind of-of motto for the whole coun-

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## 

 dunes billowing away as far as the eyecould reach. The very wildness of this
background gave a bizarre sort of charm
to the fantastic buildings which made
up the fashionable center at Schevenin$\underset{\substack{\text { up } \\ \text { gen. }}}{ }$ In the center, the Kurhaus dominate
all; hotel, restaurant, concert-room,


## $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { tur } \\ \text { be } \\ \text { tho } \\ \text { te }}}$

${ }_{8}^{\text {ska }}$

## $\stackrel{\substack{\text { gal } \\ \text { gy } \\ \text { my }}}{ }$

## $\underset{\substack{\text { and } \\ \text { ma } \\ \text { cha }}}{ }$

$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { than } \\
& \text { thand }
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

 trom the myserious hart of the torest
but the villas were
charming, scattered


.I do hone my Duture ocusin's house




| tore open the green veil of dusk, andthe air, though tingling with ozone, felt |
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$\substack{\text { sean } \\ \text { ger } \\ \text { geld }}$


 had covered galleries, and the people
draw a firm dividing line between being
moving in the big, circular place into
in the house and in the open air; and I
which we drove-the place of the
could see through the glass a halfwhich we drove-the place of the $\begin{aligned} & \text { could see through the glass a hall- } \\ & \text { Kurhaus and of the circus - were } \\ & \text { langth, lifo-size portrait, of a humorous } \\ & \text { drifting particles of the bright } \\ & \text { little brown gentleman, who was, no } \\ & \text { mosaic; tall, dark young officers (not at } \\ & \text { doubt, Cousin Cornelia's late husband, }\end{aligned}$ all typically Dutch according to pre
and Robert's father. Taking this for
conceived ideas) in areen and crimson
or bright blue uniforms; pretty girls in
oranted, it's evident that Robert gets
hishens and his blond splendor of looks



\section*{| it |
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$\qquad$
theatre, in one. Terrace below terrace
it descended and sent out into the green theatre, in one. Yerrat into the green
it descended and sent out
water of the North Sea a great pier water of the North Sea a great pier
blossoming with flags. But the most individual feature was the large and en-
ind
terprising family of "wind stoels"- dear, terprising family of "wind stoels"-dear,
cozy basket-houses for one, like green cozy basket-houses cut in half, or giant
and yellow beehives
sunbonnets crowding the beach behind sunbonnets crowding the beach behind
the bathing-machines. There one could the bathing-machines. There one could nestle, self-containe
a
shell, defy happy with a book, or the person one liked best in a twin wind-stoel opposite. Reposeful gaiety seemed at this first
glance to be the note struck by Schevenglance to be the note struck by Scheven
ingen, and the air was bouyant as
had never known air to be belore. "If you visit us in August," said
Robert, "you will hear the best. operas Robert, "you will hear the best operas,
see the best automobile races, the most see the best automobile races, the most
exciting motor-boat races-". exciting motor-boat races-
"But we shall, be on our own motorboat in August," said I.
"I do not think so. You will parhaps let your boat. We will talk to
my mother," Robert answered, as one my mother," Robert answered, as one
soothes a fractious child. Then, before
, I had breath to answer, he swept us
away from the beach, and drew up before an aggressively comfortable villa on
a terrace opening to the sea.
$\qquad$There was a garden-room with flower-
painted walls, and Japanese furniture
and silk things; and in the garden-room stood Cousin Robert's mother. The great glass doors were wide open, an
she moved slowly to the threshold Yes, she is far too large to come and
call upon a stranger; far, far too large I saw in a flash why Robert put the portant histor-hical events which helped immake Holland. If his jaw is square
enough, his gray eyes piercing enough to make his mother feel it convenient to entertain unknown guests, whatever her
plans and inclinations, there's no doubt that her personality is more than com-
manding enough to exact respect for domestic arrangements.
It would need such a giant as Robert not to be overawed by her, outside
domestic matters; and as for myself, though her pretty, smooth gray hair
parts in the middle, and her cheeks grew parts in the middle, and her cheeks grew
as pink as a baby's when she smiled as pink as a baby's when she smiled
and told me in nice English to call her "Cousin Cornelia." I knew that if she and black were white I would instantly
agree with her. which made me aware that others were
present.
I turned to the fiancee first, and with eye-glasses that pinched her girle.
and perhaps her temper as well, for
there inn't a line of her face which won't there isn't a line of her face which won't
be cross-grained when she is old. She
looked hard through her glasses at mee
and at Phil, taking stock of us both, and didn't offer to shake hands; but
Lisbeth and Lilli, adorable strawberry-and-cream girls, twins of fifteen or
sixten, put out dimpled fingers.
Cousin Cornelia asked how we liked
Holland, but without waiting Hollasin, Cornelia asked how we liked
answer, told wout waiting for us to

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MANS SOAP
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
show us our room, as there was only
just time to wash away the dust on mot oring. I was awestruck by Cousin Cornelia,
and depressed by Menela; still I Ihugred
the thourbt the the thought that we were in in luck to to see
nside of o D Dutch home not and o make the most of our experience which may not occur again. 1 never supposed it possible for the
nterior of a house to shine nterior of a house to shine for the this
does. Everything shines, even things does. Everything shines, even things
that no one expects to present a polished surface. For io present a
anybody (not Dutch) conce, does anybody (not Dutch) call upon walls to hehave as if they were mirrors? Yet
as I went up the rather steep stairs ot as I went up the rather steep stairs of
the villa van Buren I could see eeach
movement I made, each rise and fall of novement I made, each rise and fall of an eyelash repeated on a surface of bril-
and
antly varnished walnut. - What wonderful "It is not real. It is paint," said
"etty Lisbeth. "Do you not have walls
ine this ?" "ike this?", I replied. "Never, i replied. in Hollan
"Every one does in
admire them," explained Lilli. "But what a lot of work to keep them " bright."
"It is only done once a day," she
said apolagetically. "The servant, does t. when she has finished the windows."
"very day ?"
"How else would they be clean?" asked isbeth, surprised.
There was no answer to this, from a
thitch point of view, so I remerker meekly that it must take all remarked
the ser"It is what they like," said Lilli. floors and beating out the rugs, and do-
ing the brass ing the brass, so it is not so much."
"Floors and rugs and brass "o ?"'
"Of course," returned both girls to-
vether gether, as if I had hasked them about
their baths or their tooth-bthem Lisbeth opened the door of a front This is the spare foor. and advanced spautiously tho, through she, the
dusk caused by the closing of the noon," she keep them so in the after-
unshine." explained. "because of the "Yes, otherwise the room would be "We do not mind its being hot. It is and the curtains. "She thre the carpet Hinds as she spoke, but carefully the oth windows again.
Oh, mayn't we have them 'entured to to ask., "The air is lovely."
"If you like", "The "If you like," my cousin replied.
Only, if you do, the sand may blow

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"At the top? I have not seen a
window that opens at the top. We do window that opens at
not have them made so.
"How funny $\begin{array}{lll}\text { "How funny } 1 & \text { But I suppose there } \\ \text { nust be a reason }\end{array}$ must be a reason why a whole nation
should go on having windows that won't open at the top." always had them like that, so probably it is better to go on," said Lilli, after
a fow seconds' reflection, during which
he looked exceedingly ather she looked exceedingly charming. Sho
and
ais and Lisbeth made no attempt at having
figures, but their faces are perfect, and
their long tails of hair are fair and

When the twins left us to our own de
vices, I was for simply washing hand and faces; but Phil fiercely tore off her blouse, and made herself pink with the effiort of unearthing another from our
box. "What does it matter about chang
 things are as good as theirs-except Mis
van der Windt's. She's very smart-to make up for her plainness."
"That's just the point," said Phil struggling into a white, medallione blouse that fastened as intricately as
the working of a prize puzzle. "I'val
" "How do you know?" And I want our frocks to be prettier
han hers. Do change, like a pet. I'll ook you up, if you'll do me. Comie,
ou might. You would bring me So I changed. And by dint of superatural speed we were ready to leave
our green-and-pink doll's bedroom just as a Japanese gong moaned an apology Once in a "blue moon" Phil and 1 are invited by some one to dine at the
Carlton or the Savoy, or where the dinners are long and elaborate; but memories of those dinners pale be
ore the reality of this at the Villa van Chapter VI., Galley Two.
Buren, in a handsome, shut-up diningThere were hors d'oeurres, and shell fish, and soup, and another kind of fish;
and after that began a long procession ich sauces. There were so many that lost count, as Noah must when he mails as they came along, two by two; these were a little easior to keep
track of, because you could remind track or, because: "That was the one
yourself by 'saying:
done up in currant juice; that was the one with compote of cherries," wand so Phil's cauacity and mine waul exhausted comparatively early in the feast, but averybody else was eating steadily on,
so we dared not refuse a course, lest it hould be considered rude in Hollend, We did our best, straight through to a wonderful iced pudding, and manhaged a
crumb of spiced cheese; but when raw currants appeared, we had to draw the ne. The others called them "bessen," with a tork, and sprinkling them with sugar, but my blood curdled at the sight of this dreadful fruit, and my Although we sat down at six, it was
after eight when we rose, and as the windows were shut, the room was suffocating. Everybody looked flushed, and air for 'so long that we should be Cornelia. as a matter of course, led the
way into the garden-room, where lamps, shaded with rose-colored silk, had now bean lighted on two
magazine strewn tables,
The strong air of the sea blew blessed 1y upon us, seeming cold after the heat did not evem wrap a shawl about her houlders. We were out-of-doors now,

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took it for granted, and did not suffer
But indoors, what were windows for you did not keep them closed seemed a waste of good material, and therelore a tempting of Providence to or rheumatism.
It was exquisite in the garden-room. Sea and sky mingled in a haze of tender blue. All the air was blue, spangled wimps, and the shaded, lamps of othe garden-rooms, glowed /n the azure dus like burning flowers, roses, and daflodils. and talips.
We had cortee in cups small and delicate as egg-shells, and the old silves
epoons were spoons for dolls or fairies. Pobert asked it we would like to to the circus, which could not. he said be surpassed in Europe; or to a classical concert at Kurhaus: but we were ron tented in the garden-room, with the music of the sea. We talked of many things, and if Robert is deficient in a un for his ignorance. They know some thing of everything: and even the apple blossom twins could put Phyllis and me to shame, if they were not too polite on the subjects of modern musitians and
They speak French, German, and Italian, as well ns English: a smatter ing orly, when we exclaimed at their accomplishments, that it was nothing hardly anybody would learn Dutch, so the Dutch must learn the languages other nations.
As for Freule Menela (I must not call her "Miss," it seems, because "Freule is a kind of titie) she is, the clevere us understand; and the pretty creatures are proud of her, thinking little of their own beauty. Sometimes I fancied that a shade of contempt passed over her face when Robert ventured remark which showed him more accomplished as sportsman than
ticed that turned to Phil or me with any brightening of onge his attention. They talked in low, pleasant voices,
scarcely raising their tones or making a gesture; and there was always that fain suggestion of the Scotch accent, whether they spoke English or broke into Dutch. When
nelia laughed and said it was perhaps the common Celtic ancestry; and that it the Dutch heard Gaelic talked, they could recognize a few words here and there.
It was not more than an hour after
we finished our coffee, that tea was brought, with more beautiful china, and a great deal of handsome silver. What
with this potent mixure of stimulants and being in a new house, and thinking exciting thoughts of the future, I felt I shouldn't be able to sleep. Neverthe less, atter we'd said good-night, and Phil and I were undressing, I was not pleased when Cousim Cornelia knocked at the
door. I thought, to tell us we oughtn't to
go. Heaven grant me strength' to re sist." For in her quilted Japanese silk
dressing-gown she looked larger and ore formidable than ever. larger and
$\qquad$ future. As a relation she has the right to ask me things about myself, and
Phil's history is inextricably tangled up
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$ ate as you might think. Besides, it is
going to be the time of our lives. Even my stepsister feels so now, though she
was against it at first, and neither of us would give it up for anything." "I of
must come and let her offer us goon advice before it was too late; and Robert had hinted that his mother meant to dissuade us from our wlldStarr and Mr. Starr's aunt. of Mr starr's aunt.
It think you know how to take care "'And we'll have a chepero

## sured her

"So I have heard, from " have great faith in the Scotch. Yes as you have been a little too kind-
hearted, and promised this strad young man, it is necessary that some body should have an aunt. Otherwise if you two lrad been quite alone to tered. In Holland girls have liberty more than anywhere except in America The bicycle is their chaperon, for all young girls and men bicycle with us.: The motor-boat might have been your chaperon. Even if the aunt should not come, perhaps the nephew could be got rid of, and a way arrang we gro deive
wugged Cousin Cornelia. Indeed have hugged Cousin Cornalia. Indeed, I dia prised that Phil, who usually overlows with gratitude for the slightest kindness, was not more effusive over my relative's interest in our afrairs, and her
broad-minded verdict
" "She's a lamb, atter all, isn't, she q" and $I$ was ready to creep into a bed only an inch too short for me.
She may be a lamb, but she isn't
going to let us shear her, if she can help it," said Phil, looking deadly wise. "What do you mean ?
"My dear girl, with all your cleverness, you're only a baby child ebout driving sol", I shook my head, withy my hair about "Or what all her questions were leading up to ? Well, then, what do you think has made her change her mind about our motor-boating ?
solves."
and oblias round out that we're poor, your Ciged to. She supposed from what were heiresses. us on a long, and she wourd have kept dear, don't you see she's afraid of uswith him? She'll be polite and nice, but she wants us to disappear
"Good gracious !" Freule Menela van der Windt hasn't much money, but she comes of a splen
did family: she's a distant relation of did Mr Mrederode, and her people are diplomats who live at the Hague. though she's an orphan and visits about, If one of us were rich-why-oh, it's too derstand what I mean, can you put two and two together and agree with_me:" hideous amount of worldly wisdom, my Phil," I replied. "But when Y come afraid you're right. It would be fun to firt with Robert, and frightea her, "We are going away-to the motor him again," said Plit." "Besides, it's wrong to firt, even with toreigners; and now do let me say my prayer
(To be continued.)

Shots of the Embattled School-boy.
By Robert Hilldrethi, in the the
Robert Hildreth presents for our enterent that have lately come under his obserOut of the mouths of well-grown Dabes wisdom emanates. "The source of food-
supply in England is in ships." It is timely information, too, that "to germiman." From the same source-the class in civil government-we receive the re said Cousin Cornelia. You might have $\begin{gathered}\text { yoke of office. } \\ \text { "The press }\end{gathered}$ to-day is the mouth-orgah

JULY 22, 1915
other boy's description of how the
cavalry bwept over "the eyebrow of the
hill." "The Salic Law is that you must take everything with a grain of salt." Humor, the writer reminds us, posite directions"; but he decides that the school-boy howler is a greater catustrophe than that, and represents rathor impact of many ideas upon each other. Some it would be impossible completely ast answer given in these selections from ivics papers
"I don't know anything about the ("
stitution, as I was born in Kansas."
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ "The Spoils system: The place where
spoiled things and waste are kept. The board of health has largely taken the "An ex post facto law is one that
gives officers a right to go to foreign ountries and get criminals, dead or
dive, and take them back to the place where the crime was committed. It is
a law where crimes of the father descend to "his children; they are punished
Cor him." "The cause of the Revolution was that
he colonists wanted room to pasture heir cattle."
of the Civil War a high-school pupil wrote: "This war the soldiers had to his is why this is called the Civil War, because after the war the different races Q.-"What happened in 1492 ?" A.-.
"Discovery of America by the Spinach." Discovery of America by the Spinach."
Q.-"What happened in 1776 ?" A.Now a bit of ancient history: "Roundobtained the first citizens of Rome Here are some "howlers" from Harrow Rorke's Drift was a battle at sea. The White Man's Grave is the grave
where General Gordon died in. Fellahs are donkeys.
Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1588 and died in 1560. She did not have

The Black Death was terrible for the all the work that was left by the thonIt was an English schoolboy who
rote: "'The King was not allowed to rder taxis without was not allowed to

One hopeful deposes, with a trace of
secret bitterness, that "'an abstract noun is something you can't see when you are olly at announces that "the masculine o
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ to tree them parties." Small Latin and
less French appear in the following choolboy trappear in the following
$\qquad$
"Ad hostes supplices sacerdotes venc-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ in aequor-The earth being laid wa
three scorpions runs into the sea.'
$\qquad$
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Rag Time

A writer in a recent English magazine states that the characteristics of ragthe are absolutely identical with thos white heat of religious fervour." Fur ber on he threatens that England wil asylum, by into an immense lunati appeals principally to the neurotic tern

## peramen

-timeen years the Americans hav
true spirit of the American it is the
don't think the Americans are any mad der than the inhabitants of countries where the new tarantelle is just begin year is the popular, or where the las everybody" has been "doin' it."' I the Americans are mad, there's a certain amount of very satisfactory method in
it. Rag-time had paid.

To my thinking, rag-time is part of merry thoctrine frisky lamb than hang over the willow and weep, in early Victorian style, above the urn of departed hopes. Better to dance defiance to blighted love, than to die like the maid in the Blue Alsatian
Mountains (song beloved of the sent mental young lady of some twenty years ago) of broken heart, because the lover came not with the spring. The presentday young woman would have turned her lament into rag-time, and "pas de seulwith a healthy disregard for the less lover by the fountain. She fould have something better to do than to with fruitless waters of the said fountain of our daily woes are Afterter all, so mednany ridicule; the burden is lighter that car ries motley than the one which drags a

You are hall-way to overcoming your It is the man who takes himself them. seriously, who is in the greatest danger of melancholia, the miore likely to lonk pessimistic and mistaken moment rag-time man has found a certain joie vivre. There is nothing dirge-like about that. Hasn't our Sovereign been played to the opening of Parliament by ragairs. That should satisfy thal martial like to do what the "best those" who doing. Quite right, my dear Mrs. Jones, yot your Euphrosyne dance it by all What King George approves of rag-time. nicely for Miss Jones.
Billy Smith whistles it as he goes his shop; Claude Montmorency as he conBilly Smith's feet go tickety-tock when he waits for an early customer, Claude Montmorency's fingers thrum absently on the ledge of his desk, Everybody's Doin It-proper socialistic principles. A mad The rythm of the early Victorian waltz was drowsy-the "rree declamation" of beginning to realize the advantage of facing life with the veil of artificial sentiment torn from our eyes. We look for facts. Is rag-time the overture? the world. Original thinkers a little in wait for their gray hairs before they are listened to; before the stones cease to clatter about them. Rag-time is a it's a merry crank. After all, some eminent specialist has said the absolutely normal is very uninteresting !
Rag-time has a laugh in it, where the old tunes had a wail. Rag-time says, "Hi! Wake up, there. The sky is blue;
the grass is green. Come, have a rood time; make your blood circulate. It will warm your heart-strings; you will towards thinking the other chap is, too 'A little quick for you, is it? .1t's day. The early. Victorian song brought
the moisture to your eyes. I bring the sweat to your brow, and thus diminish the spleen

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shall always contain only the finest, freshest young leaves

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Why should any piano be called "Canada's Biggest Piano Values" firm making it would quickly suffer the consequences of misrepresentation If true, then the firm whose piano is indisputably the best value for If true, then the firm whose piano is indisputably the best value for
ur money, should receive your consideration. We do not hesitate to claim that we furnish in the
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Manning we use the highest grade action, hammers,
strings, etc., have unequalled facilities and employ highly skilled workmen.
We sell a piano of highest quality for $\$ 100$ less; and it is the $\$ 100$ saving that makes the Sherlock-Manning Piano
truly
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The cost of filling a silo is less than harvesting a corn crop in the ordinary way, and clears the and for fall cultivation. The harvesting can be done with lit ittle regard to weather conditions, and "there is less field loss in har vesting green crops.
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filling this fall.

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ilo up without the expense of extra help to hurry will save much by prompt action on the silo question Ask for catalogue, prices and terms, of the Idea Green Feed Silo, stating the size silo you wish or the We can give you facts and figures thai wil onger and will give you greater value than any othe

Questions and Answers. 1st-Ouestions asked by bona-fide subecribers to
The Farmer's Advocate are answered in thiis 2epart-Questions should be clearly stated and plainly witten, on one eside of the paper only, and
must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3 red - In
vetinary questions, the symptoms especalit mutatry repies cannot be given. to urgent
wise eatiscory with-When a reply by mail is required to urgent
veterinary or legai enquirtes, $\$ 1.00$ mut be veterinary
enclosed.

Miscellaneous.
Upright Cinquefoil.
I have a grass rarm and it has become somewhat infested with a weed called
upright cinquefoil. This weed blooms apright cinquefoil. week in July, and has a yellow flower. Do you think by cutting it every season so it would not be I have turned a flock of sheep on the pasture, and they nip off a great
of the after-shoots that spring up. Ans.-Upright cinquefoil is an annual. ths seeds are ripe from July to Septem-
ber. It can be kept in check by preventing it from flowering. One should appear, as it might be left. so late tha seeds would mature even after the plants are cut. If sheep are kept on the land bly, and those which grow up may out early. In this way the weed shoul prevented from spreading.

Grease in Heavy Mare.
I have a heavy mare that was troubled
with scratches most of last winter Now raw spots about the size of a cop-
There is no swellper have appeared. There Kis no swethe how to treat the same Ans.-This is probably a sequel
scratches, and is called grease. It due to a sluggish condition of the ani$f$ effete matter in the body accumulation e gotten rid of by purges and continuus and regular exercise. Grooms who
have such horses in their charge keep them working out doors as much as lus
ible, yet not necessarily at hard work They groom the animal carefully, and eed them on succulent feeds. More noderately to lightly with grain and ex rising regularly when not working. urative treatments consists in purging with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger e fed during purgation. Fashes shonld vith $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ during punces Fowler's Follow ${ }^{1}$ Arsenic twice daily for a week. Local reatment consists is applying warm
poultices of linseed meal with a litti owdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, nd then applying three times daily ention of one ounce each of acetate o arbolic acid to a pint of water

Men for the Universities Companies
 wicers, but from want of adequate mili-
ary training or for other reasons, ar unable to take commissions. There cre
other men who prefer to join the ranks imply because they realize the enormous hich results from the leadership badly-trained officer. Some of these because they are uncertain of finding the ongenial companionship of men of simities of Canada are working loyally toand to send them over-seas to reinforee
as units that famous regiment, the as units that famous regiment, the
Princess l'atricia's Canadian Light lnantry. All the men which make up for there are bank clerks, lawyers, archi-
lects, engineers, ranchers, and others and it has been found that such men pull
well together and enjoy military life to the full. The third company is now re fuiting, and the call goes forth for more
en. A recruit can be examined medically and attested in his own district, Montreal. All information can be owtained from Capt. A. S. Eve, 382 Sher-
brooke St., W., Montreal, Que, the headrooke St., W., Montreal, Que., the he

JULY 22, 1915
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
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Mixing concrete with this 1915 Model Han
Mixer saves you time, labor and money. You
get a better mix with less cement.


Ontario Beekeepers' and Factory Inspection Reports.
The annual report of the Ontario Boo keepers'
Association for 1914 has been
issued.
It is packed with useful information regarding the working of the apiary. The "Question Drawer" covers
a large variety of topics, the replies being given by practical, expert beemen.
Among the subjects dealt with at greater Among the subjects dealt with at greater
length are foul brood, the advantages or length are foul brood, the advantages or
otherwise of specializing in beekeeping? otherwise of specializing in beekerpigs
putting up a honey exhibit, growing sweet clover for honey production, and
methods of introducing queens. The report of the Secretary on apiary inspection and demonstrations in the Province
is most complete, and the discussions upon it, and also upon the other topics, upon it, and also show that the beekeepers of Ontario are live men who are well able to think and The twenty-seventh annual report the Factories Inspection Branch or Ontario Department of Agriculture
been issued. It shows that 10,059 spections of factories and shops were made during the year in 410 cilles,
towns and villages. The number of accidents repo
were fatal.
 The World's Finest Fresh Water Trip Steamers leave Port McNicoul Tueeday
Wednesdys.Thurdays and Saturdyy for
SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUV and The steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port
McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point $10.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. eaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. daily, except Priday, McNicoll on sailing days.
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pow and write ns how it affects gait, picture and write us how it affects gait,
how long lame and its age.
We absolutely guarantes Mack's Spavin Remedy to cure Spavin, Boose or Thoroughpin, Sprung Knee, shoe Boll Wind Paff, Weak, Sprained and Ruptured ness and every form of lameness. Wip Lame deposited 81,000 in bank to back up ou
guarantee. Cures while he works. No ccars, no blemish, no loss of hair. regard to my sprained horse, am pleased to state that arter using one bottle of
Mack's 11,000 spavin Remedy, my 24 -year
old horsil Your druggist will furnish, Mack's $\$ 1,000$ write us, Price 22.50 per bottle and worth Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont Distributors to Drug Trade

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Inflammation of the I.ungs, Bowels, Kidney Inflammation of the revers, Distemper, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly
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etc. Cost over $\$ 250$. Will sell for $\$ 100$.

Questions and Answers Veterinary.

Joint III.
When a week old my Clyde colt's left hind leg became swollen and sore, and it is becoming worse. J. R. McL.
Ans.-No doubt this is joint ill. When treated in the early stages by a veterinarian, who will inject a special serum, a reasonable percentage of cases recover, but under ordinary treatment it is usually fatal. Get a liniment $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ach of tinctur oil of turpentine, 2 drams gum camphor, 4 ounces extract of witch hazel, 8 ounces Bathe well with hot water three timos daily, and after bathing rub well with the liniment. Give the colt 8 grains of iodide of potassium three times daily in
a little of the dam's milk, and give the dam 1 dram of the same three cimas daily in damp food. Help the colt to nurse every hour, and keep as quiet as possible. If an abscess forms, open it and flush out the cavity three times daily with a

Lame Colt.
Colt $3 \frac{1}{2}$ weeks old became lame in hip. cannot rise without assistance. It seems Ans.-The symptoms indicate joint jll which is very hard to treat successfulty the very early stages. time the trouble may be due to a braise ounce tincture Get a liniment made of turpentine, 2 drams gum camphor, ounces extract of witch hazel, 8 ounca
alcohol, and water to make alcoho, and water to make a Din
Bathe the part well three or four time
daily with hot daily with hot water, and after bathing
rub well with the liniment 8 grains iodide the liniment. Give hir of the dam's milk three times daily, and give the dam 1 dram of the same thriay
times daily in soft food. Keep as quiet as possible and assist to nurse abo it freely and flush out three times daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbol

## Cough-Renal Calculi

1. Mare has had a cough and nasar check the symptoms by treating her, bu so soon as I cease treatment they
turn. How can I cure her permanently? 2. Last November another mare
2eloped stones in the kidneys. She w treated all winter without resu will conie all right. She urinates
quently, and suffers great pain during
the act. She has not the act. She has not been worked since
the first symptoms. I have bred h. Will this help the trouble
$\qquad$ patient develops heaves, while in other ment we have known consists in givin
every morning 1六 drams gum opium, drams solid extract of belladonna,
dram camphor, 30 grains digitalis, wi sufficient oil of tar to make plast Roll in tissue paper and administe
This may be dissolved in water a given as a drench, but it is generall
easier to give as a ball. A man sou bacomes expert in administering balls.
2. This is called renal calculi. Treat
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ out, in most cases they continue to for
and eventually cause death. It dram hydrochloric well diluted
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
unless

"-a genuine Fairbanks-Morsefull 5 horse power-and it cost $\$ 150$.
"Why Bill paid only $\$ 140$ for his Rattler.
"Yes, and he paid $\mathbf{\$ 2 5}$ for repairs. Also he will pay a lot more before he is through. It isn't the first cost; Jim, that determines what you pay for an engine, you've also got to consider the after cost. With a cheap engine this usually means paying for it two or three times. Now Tom has had his F-M Engine for seven years and his total repair bill was 9 cents -5 cents for an ignitor apring and 4 cents for two ignitor gaskets.
"Some record that, why Bill's Rattler-"
Tell Bill to scrap his Rattler. You get an F-M, Jim. Write for their booklet, Power on the Farm. It's worth reading and tells you all about it. Then come over and watch me save time and make money. Some day oull thank me for the tip. You can get the book by addressing-"

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.


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fust what the least thickness ray exuired t
stop soakage would be under that
lit

A Married Woman's Estate.
A married woman without family dies,
leaving some real-estate in her own name
i. .e, deeded to her. She also leaves
note against a brother. She leaves tw
she leaves no will. IHer husband sur
vives her. What is the legal process
disposing of the property? M. A.
Ontario.
Ans.-Her husband should take out le
ters of administration
cers of administration to the estate
cluding the note). IIe should then
lect the note and pay expenses of taining letters of admministration, al
debts, if any, of decased, using proce
of note for the purpose, and also,
necessary, proceeds of sale of real-esta,
After payment of expenses and debts,
remainder of the estate would be divid
one and equal prathe, the husband takin
one equal share
the other; the share of the brother
the atylum to be paid over to
mittee, if any, or if no committee, the
to the Inspector of Prisons and Publ
Charities. 1 there were children of th
marriage the lushand would be entith
of his wife's death, to take his estate
the curtesy-that is a life estate in t
lands in lieu of his distributive sha
nbove mentioned. If sale of the lan
should be necessary in order to the co
venient distribution of the estate.
fained, and the brother and inspector

pressure on the knees, and are liabed
occur in cattle that are not well bedded
lancing the abscesses and allowing thi
escape of the fluid, then fushing tic Cavities out well twice daily with a dive
percent. solution of carbolic acid until
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Ander the cement.
Ans. would not require a great
$\qquad$

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Questions and Answers.

Ants-Dog Law-Insects and Cow
$\qquad$
help.

1. Could you tell me what would kill
ants in
$\qquad$
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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day ane
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(some fited for show), also 15 yearling rams which (some fitted for show, also 15 yearting rams which
vill make excellent flock-headers.
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us will make excellent flock-headers. Consult
before buying
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swine Poldhd Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites Consult me before buying.
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Sows are priced very reasonably, and will sell in in thort order. We have a few young Boars fit to to
head any herd. Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ont. BERKSHIRES AND JERSEYS Berkshires from prize-winning dams, Guelph and
Toronto. Herd headed by Montain Pat, 1st aged
clase and champion at clase and champion at Toronto in Aug, and Noov.
lod at London, 1913. Young sock for ale; prices
low Ira Nichols, Box 988 , Woodstock, Ont.

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All breeding stock imp. or from inm sock All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices
reasonable. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. ${ }^{3}$
Tamworths $\begin{gathered}\text { Young sows bred for fall } \\ \text { farrow and ome choice } \\ \text { young boars. Registered. }\end{gathered}$ Before buying write for prices
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Boars and sows all ages 150 head to choose from.
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one Cly desdale colt twoyear-old bred from imp.
stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston, Ontario Chester White Swine Champion on Fairs also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock
f both sexes for sale. W. E. Wright \& Son, Glanworth, Ontario Elmfield Yorkshires A few young sows
boars and sows 2 to $31 / 2$ months from, also young
 CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES
man mane my herd has won the highest
oonors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred
D. DeCoursey, R. R. R. No. 5, Mitchers, Ont.


Questions and Answers
Miscellaneous.
Corn-flower
This weed has not been killed by sum-
mer-fallowing. mer-fallowing.
ed, and what
Ans.-This plant has several names, grain-fields of the Old Country, and is there called the Cornflower. Here it is
better known as Blue-bottle, or Bottle of-all-colors, or Bachelor's Button. Its seed under 'the last name is sold for the
flower garden; for this purpose the flower has been greatly improved over its wild Aste, as seen in the example enclosent
As it an annual, hand-pulling or any other method of preventing its seeding will eradicate it. The seed has great
vitality, so each stirring may bring near This may explain why it is continuing

Discharging Employee-Removing Mortgaged Chattels.
A employed a man named B for $\$ 5.7$ per week for one year. Near the begin
ning of his term B bought some furni ture and A backed his note. Then B
gave A a chattel mortgage on his furniture to the chattel mortgage on his furniB has not given satisfaction, Recently children are encouraged to steal egy to discharge B. What legal steps coul
to he take? If B moved away, could he
take his furniture with him to keep until his note ialls
Ontario.
Ans.-As the contract of hiring was fu
one year, it cannot be terminated befur one year, it cannot be terminated befor
the expiration of the year unless ther was an agreement that it could be so terminated. There would be an implied
term of contract that $B$ should serve $A$ faithfully, and if he committed acts in
breach of this there would be ground for breach of this there would be ground fo
dismissal accordingly. Before proceedin to dismiss the man. A should satisf
himself, not only that B has given cause for being discharged, as mentioned
but that he, A, is in a position to prov it; as he might have to defend an acti.
for damages for wrongful dismisslan to the matter of chattels. the usual session by the mortgagor, but arnaid removal. But if the mortgage in ques
tion does not contain a provision agains removal, B would be legally entitled to
move the furniture away, provided he Damage to Mail Boxes-Overseer of Highway.
$\qquad$ ning at large on the highway cattle run 2. What steps can the ratepayer tak
to have the by-law inforced? cownship there is a by-law restrainin
animals from running at large highways, and it reads: lawful, and shall be the duty of oversza of one ratepayer or resident of his roa
division, animals prohibited by this hy way division over which he is overseer overseer refuses to act. is he responsible for damage done by cattle ?
4. Or is the Council responsible?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Ontario. SubSCRIBER. 2. We would suggest that he write ut
Reeve and Council requesting the full forcement of the by-law. and intimatin
at the same time, in his letter, that his event of their failing to comply wit half of himself and all other ratepayet
to compel such enforcement of by-law tion, and responsible to it 6. The municipal corporation.
6ermission from lawfully do so withen
peromet. His permission from the Council. His it
moving it without such permission woul
be a criminal act

What Ontario Farmers Think of

## SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Mr. A. E. Wark, Wanstead, Lambton County, writes on the 23rd October, 1914:

* "I may say that this year I won a handsome trophy donated by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, our Provincial Secretary, and valued at $\$ 100$, for the best four acres of corn in the County of Lambton. On these four acres I applied $1,600 \mathrm{lbs}$. SYDNEY BASIC SLAG last March (1913), and I honestly believe it helped wonderfully. I also applied 250 lbs . per acre on 10 acres of fall wheat this fall, and it looks at present magnificent. In the contest for Mr. Hanna's trophy there were 165 competitors, the largest field competition ever carried out in Ontario.'

Agents wanted in unrepresented
The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Fire ! !
Lightning

## building

buildings. Any building you erect can
TEEL TRUSS BARNS PRESTON SHINGLES ACORN IRON charge for plans. Ask for "Bette Buildings" the best book of its kind on fire READY MADE BUILDINGS
The Metal Shingle \& Siding, Company, Limited, Preston


Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England
We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for floc

 HENRY ARKELL \& SON, Route 2, GUELPH, ONT,
$\qquad$


ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
 NDERLP Breder and Importer, CAMSVVILLE,
Canford Sation on Brantord and Hamilton Radial.
DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE
 MAC. CA
Hind
 reve
 Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns $\mathrm{s}_{\text {farars rew in in flut, service } \text { Sows due to }}^{\text {Bust and September }}$
 recently dropped; grand milk-
Long-Iistance Telephone Yorkshires and Barred P. Rocks Wm. Manning \& Sons, Woodville, Ont.

## rs Think of <br> EY LAG

L, Lambton County

I won a handsome W. J. Hanna, our ed at $\$ 100$, for the ounty of Lambton. , 600 lbs . SYDNEY 13), and I honestly I also applied of fall wheat this agnificent. In the hy there were 165 competition ever
presented
mpany, Limited COTIA
mpany, Limited, Preston

## d and Hampshire Downs

 rom the best flocks in Engilandyearing rams and ram lambe for




## SLISH BERKSHIRES




JERSEY CATTLE

NORTHWOOD, ONT






JULY 22,1915
The Spice of Life. What is the matter, said a map who was having a ride in a Iriend
antomobile, as the chauffeur got out "The engine is missing," replied his friend "Is it really -I am almost sur we had it when we started.'
"What r" exclaimed the motorist, who had run over a farmer's toe, "you wan Ave hundred dollars for a crush
"Perhaps not," orled the suffering tarmer, "and I'm no centipede either."

Miss Angeline (to Captain Brown, who has been cruising in Alaskan waters): I ompose, Captain, that in those northern
letitudes during is part of the year the sun doesn't set till quite a while after dark:
how ?" asked Pat, laying down he and wipping the sweat from his hrow and wiping the sweat from his brow. soe the Germans want a place in the sim-"
"Begorry, is that all 2" cried Pat Sure, an they can have moinel Phat shede.

Pat and Mike were crossing the river on a ferryboat, They were watching antently a big drodging barge that maa
zending its mammoth scoops under the sending its mammoth scoops under the "Pat," says Mike, "wouldn't yee loike to be a workin' over there on that mud-
digger ?" "Yis," says Pat, "but, bedigger ?" "Yis," says Pat, "but, be-
gorre, Oi'd hate to be wan of the tellers gorra, Oi'd hate to be, wan of the fellers
under the water that's nllin up thim

Shrank stopped his motor car at a desolate crossroads and yelled to a harner who lay on a cart of tertilizer: "Hey, Cornolit, is this the way to Croydoir The farmer raised himsetf from the fertitizer in astonishment. "By heck,
stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked. "I guessed
 "guess your way to Croydon:"
"Mother," she began, "what dooes trans-Atlantic mean ?", "Across the "Does 'tranis' always meons across ?" "Yes, it doos, always," and the mother added sternly, "ITf you ask me another question to-night I shall send you to three seconds. ${ }^{\text {It }}$ It was broken at last by a plaintive, small vaice which commented, "Then I suppose transparent
means a - Wa cross parent ?

It was the polite Frenchman's first
visit to a party in England, and he was vist to a party in Fangland, and he was
very anxious to do the right thing,
who very anxious to do the right thing, so
when the hostess advanced to welcome him he gallantly saluted the astonished lady with a hearty kiss. Unfortunately her husband was a witness of the oc-
currence. "How dare you, sir, take the liberty of kissing may wife, and before me, too ?" was his indignant exclemaclaimed the polite foreigner. "I do not know your English customs. Next time
I kees you first.;
"The advantage of censorship is that an army can thereby hide its mistakes.
Like the case of the general and Aunt Like the case of the general and Aunt
Jemima, you knoww The speaker was Gen. Charles B. Hall, "An old lady once died at Spa. Her nephew and heir ordered the body sent
home. But when the young man sened the colin to have one last look at the remains, he beheld, instead of his be-
loved Aunt Jemima, the corpeo eral, An full emima, the corpse of a gen-
with in form, the breast covered with military medals, 'The young a receiving in a few hours the to spa, answer :
"Give Jemima buried this morning foral. $\begin{aligned} & \text { sith funt } \\ & \text { military }\end{aligned}$ military honors, regimental band, and
twenty-one gun salute."

## Progressive Jones Says "30 Bushel Fall Wheat"

Friends, it is more profitable to produce 30 bushels of fall wheat on one acre than 40 on two. And it is a comparatively easy matter to get 30 bushels to the acre, 40 bushels is not uncommon, by enriching the soil with good fertilizer.

for fall wheat contain a large amount of phosphoric acid, which is the elemen required by wheat to produce a full and heavy ear. Besides the phosphoric acid Harab-Davies Fertilizers have the other elements that science has determined are most necessary to produce bumper wheat crops.

It will pay you, and pay you well, to increase your wheat crop. From all indication, the year 1916 will see an unprecedented demand for wheat, because there is a tremendous shortage in Europe, with the exception of Russia. And even if Russian wheat does obtain access to the European markets, and the market price decline somewhat, it will still remain high enough to pay a handsome return to Canadian wheat growers. If you have the slightest doubt about this write to your Provincial Department of Agriculture and ask their advice

Send for our circular showing the Harab-Davies Fertilizers especially com pounded for fall wheat. Prices and further particulars are obtainable from any local agent of the Ontario Fertilizers Limited, or direct from the Company.

Soma fer liggos graciinotis Ohagressive Fones
The Ontario Fertilizers LIMITED

## West Toronto, Canada



THE DICK $\underset{\text { Plow }}{\substack{\text { Lever } \\ \text { A }}}$

Wheel ttachment

## Trade Topics. Frye satlangs Whekly. Port Mavicoll to Sault ste. Marie and Fort William. <br> Comadian Pacifo Paletial Great Lako

 stoamshipg leave Port Mcrilionl, Mon days, Tuesdaye, , Wedmesdeys, Thursdiy and Saturdays, ior Sault Sto. Marlo Port Arthur, and Fort Wilram. Stomm Toaves Toronto $12.45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.Particutars from Canadian Pacifc Theket Agents,or, write M, G. Murphy, Districi Passenger Agent, Toronto.
the deal vacation route.
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"I see an Englishman who has been twenty years in the Jungle has returnec
to efvilization." "And what an inop portune moment he has pelected.'
R.M.S.P. WEST INDIES
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS By Twin-Scrow Hall Bceamers
St. John (m.e.) \& Halifax (M.s.)
Spectas Facilltee for Tourtict. © Por muitrues Polvery Rate vere, aptly Recket Compays the Ryal Mail stean picerome Buck to

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A UTENSIL FOR EVERY PURPOSE. Pan Cake Turner, Basting Spoon, Butcher Knife and Emery Steel, Serrated Edge Bread Knife and Paring Knife made of the best grade of crucible steel, with Rubberoid finish, hardwood handles with nickle plated ferule. All six articles for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER accompanied by $\$ 1.50$.

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