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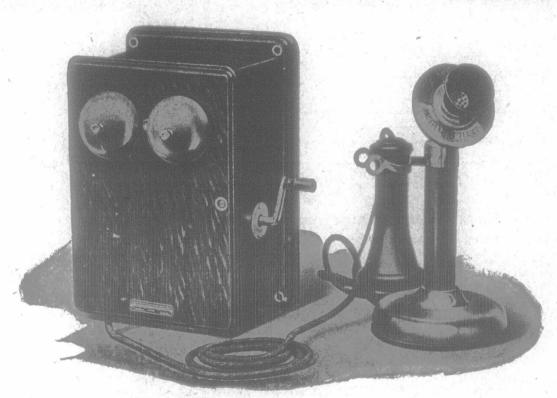
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VOL. L.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 22, 1915.

No. 1191



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WE print the above illustration of the very latest thing in desk telephones merely as an example of the up-to-dateness of our telephones and equipment. We claim that our telephones are superior in design, material and work-manship 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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W. W. CORY, C.M.G.. Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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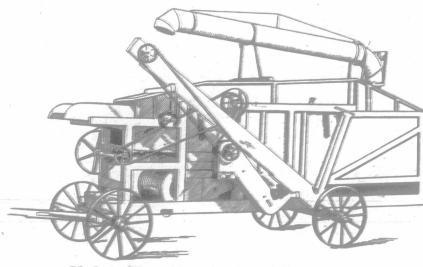
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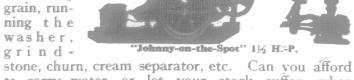
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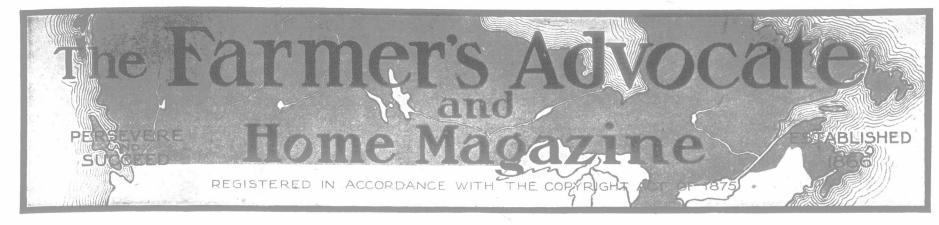
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VOL L.

EDITORIAL.

It is said that Belgium now is a land haunted, not habited.

It is not too early to select the fall wheat land and decide on its treatment.

The man with the rusty hoe usually knows considerable about injustices and hard times.

The Kaiser's men cannot learn to appreciate the kind of jack knives used by the Canucks.

The Germans admit that they themselves must take second place to the Canadians as warriors.

Is the pasture sufficient for the herd? Perhaps a little chop or meal would give profitable

Commerce is as peculiar as the weather and almost as changeable. We are now shipping butter to New Zealand.

Where mustard fields have gone to seed there is a heritage left to the next generation that will not be dissipated in a hurry.

Buying cattle for winter feeders is getting to price of beef will be next spring?

Don't neglect the corn. After the two-horse cultivator is impracticable use a single horse, and keep the weeds down and the moisture in.

will save time and prevent trouble when the rush

Uncle Bije says it is easy to make the farm in such matter. x-eve Daisy, but it will not help us out with the tax collector nor buy the baby a new gown.

Commissions to clean up matters are unnecessary in one sense, but they are preferable to real warfare. Would that Europe had been satisfied with a commission to investigate.

It is unwise to plough down weed seeds. After-harvest cultivation will germinate the seeds, and another assault with the cultivator or harrow will destroy them. Take the offensive.

In a modern epic drama Satan sends the soul of Attila to the body of the Kaiser with these "To whom I send thee as a house pre-It is evident that His Satanic Majesty is a good judge of accommodation for souls of his own likeness.

The hay crop has been light, but other departments of the farm look promising. A good harvest of farm crops will do much to bring prosperity to our door and insure the financial standing of Canada. The farmer is not generally the past winter. It has been admitted that the farmer has a right to live.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 22, 1915.

The Man and His Land.

Fertile soils and resourceful, ambitious farmers make the country what it is. If the seed fall upon rock no effort on the part of the sower can cause it to take root and yield abundantly, but where these conditions are favorable, enthusiasm and will power are translated into yields that look good to him whose sympathies go out to "the man with the hoe." Ontario cannot be surpassed as an agricultural country, but within its confines, as in all lands, are sections where a farmer's ambitions cannot be transmuted into profitable and satisfactory rewards. If the land appears light and sandy, if the crops appear yellow and show a desire for more plant food, if buildings are modest or poorly maintained it should not always be blamed upon the owner. These circumstances can often be overcome, but in many cases it is an up-hill road. Throughout all ('anada are circumscribed areas of limited extent that are not favored with the most desirable natural conditions, yet into the homes on these lands are born young men and women, and unto them is handed down the homestead with all its associations, ties and sometimes encumbrances. What is one to do when bequeathed the home, the traditions and the environments of the family? True, many could profit by an absolute change of farm and surroundings, but there is a link which is hard to sever, and that link binds many nabe somewhat of a gamble. Who knows what the turally ambitious and progressive young farmers to the soil of their fathers. Although a roving spirit is not to be cultivated it might sometimes be wise to desert the barren or stubborn fields for greener pastures. Such a move might arouse new aspirations and result in more remunerative labor on a more responsive farm. However, one Secure barrels and boxes for the fruit crop as should first understand his soil and apply the soon as the extent of the yield can be estimated. It treatment that is liable to produce the desired change, for too many are inclined to blame the land and its surroundings for any unfruitfulness, and exonerate themselves from all responsibilities

The Motor Cycle Terror.

Reports reaching "The Farmer's Advocate" indicate that the need has not yet passed for a sterner enforcement of the law governing motor vehicles on the public roads. These regulations are designed not only for the safety of pedestrians and those driving horses, but for the protection of those who drive or ride in motor conveyances. Nearly every day the newspapers are recording heart-rending accidents which should teach the lesson of care and moderation in car driving.

In Ontario Province, for example, it should be borne in mind that the speed limit for cities, towns and villages is 15 miles per hour, and on country roads 20 miles per hour except in special cases where specific portions are set apart. The drivers of motors are to slow down at 100 yards distant to seven miles per hour on approaching to meet or pass horse vehicles, and in case the driver of the latter signals with the hand the car is to be halted and if need be the motor engine stopped. In coming from the rear the driver of the automobile or other motor vehicle is to signal looked upon as a financier, but upon him depends so that the driver of the rig ahead may be the status of our country in the money markets warned in time to avoid risks of danger, espeof the world. This is not flattery or idle talk, cially so in case the buggy tops are up. Only but the words of all commercial interests during lately several cases were observed where parties narrowly escaped being run over by cars coming up silently and suddenly from the rear without much of the fad element in the back-to-the-farm

giving warnings with the horns with which machines are especially equipped for that very purpose. It is high time that motor traffic should settle into normal conditions free from the oldtime spirit of dare-devil recklessness or other stimulants. Rural car owners are now as a rule setting a good example in the sensible use of the country highways. Motor cycles are governed by the same regulations as apply to the larger machines, and are as a rule a greater terror to horses because of the infrequency of their appearance and the startling noise made in their propulsion. There is no excuse for driving them at breakneck speed as reported anywhere from 25 to 40 miles per hour along thickly-settled highways where, as has been noticed in the dusk of evening, children and pedestrians coming out of gateways or rigs from lanes are in danger of collisions which would certainly result in injury and possibly death. Such exhibitions of senseless bravado, to put it mildly, ought to be sternly repressed and an example made of those who thus imperil their own and the lives of others.

No. 1191

Why Back to the Land?

It is doubtful if the farmers of Canada would lenefit by a real back-to-the-land movement. There is sufficient of staple farm products grown on the soil of this country to feed the people so any increase in production must find an outlet through the export trade. This, of course, is not inconsiderable at the present time and in the majority of cases prices are fair. It is understood that Old Country price's govern our own to a very large extent, so any increase in such articles as wheat or live stock should not influence prices very much. On these grounds farmers do not complain that the occupation is now over-crowded but they leave the door wide open to those who wish to return to the land.

On the other hand it has been requested that farmers produce abundantly, increase the exports and thus help to balance ourselves on foreign markets. We might ask why we owe on foreign markets. If money has been borrowed, who has been benefitted by it? It appears that a large percentage of loans have been expended in urban municipalities or on construction work from which the farmer has not yet felt the benefit. The farming community have been very good indeed to respond to the appeal, for anything they have acquired in the way of monies has been through the sweat of their brow not through the benevolence of the financial departments of the various Governments they have placed in power.

The door to the farming occupation is open. There is plenty of land waiting to receive the willing hands of the worker, but they must come on their own initiative and not upon the request of other farmers. It is undoubtedly in the best interests of the manufacturing and commercial world that the farm lands of this country the ropulated with an industrious and ambitious people, and it is with the former that the majority of back-to-the-land appeals originate. When the cost of living to the urban dweller becomes too high as compared with his wage then there will be a trek farm-ward but it will be conditions in the city and rewards for labor on the farm that will regulate the movement.

There has been some exodus from the city to the country but we should not neglect to discount many of these circumstances. There has been

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),

London, Canada

movement. Farm summer-homes for city dwellers are not uncommon. These farmers, so called, during the summer months contribute nothing to the permanent social, educational and religious life of the people. Too often they are examples of extravagance which perturb the minds of the young people in the community and excite dreams of a different mode of living. When the farmward movement materializes the class that will have a lasting influence are those who go back with their all and make the farm their home and the home of their children.

The Significance of Weather Forecasts.

People of the twentieth century are losing confidence in the various phases of the moon and the signs of the almanac. From the dawning of intelligence in man observations have been made regarding natural phenomena, which have led men to form definite conclusions regarding weather. These have been handed down from time immemorial, and oft-times in the present era they act as a guide to people in various callings of life. Through the invention of the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer and other meteorological instruments accurate observations can now be made, from the study of which some of the laws which govern the changes in atmospheric phenomena have been deduced.

It is through the service of the meteorological stations that we are informed as to what the weather is liable to be in the succeeding 24 or 36 hours after the "probs" appear. These forecasts to mariners and even to transportation companies on land are of inestimable value, but we believe that farmers, especially growers of of this information than they have been doing. Growers in the sub-tropical states to 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 telephone 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 being utilized to bring within the benefits of this system a large number of farming communities.

There is a meteorological office in the city of Toronto, 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 the large centres might get this information practically at first hand. However, atmospheric conditions arise that require subsequent announcements, and a more explicit interpretation of the warning as applied to different localities. 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 deem expedient. At St. Catharines and at Brantford, associations get special forecasts of frosts from the Weather Bureau at Toronto, and distribute it to the various members. The meteorological staff express themselves as willing to extend this service to other associations. If this information could be received at the District Rep-

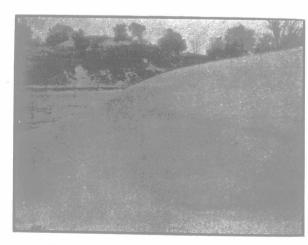


Fig. 2—Active Dune in the Sand Hills.

resentative's office it could be dispensed from there to associations and individual growers who would profit by these warnings, and the numerous societies could be so organized that through their officers forecasts could be distributed to all growers in the community.

The late frosts of the spring just past have shown the necessity of efficient preventative measures, to preclude serious injury to crops. The forecasts as handed out by our stations are not always accurate in every detail, but they are correct as far truck crops or small fruits, could make more use as instruments and records can make them. They are of inestimable value, and it seems that the time is ripe for a linking-up of all individual have depended to a large extent upon the producers and associations in order that this in-

formation may be handed to them in time to effectively fortify against dangerous atmospheric conditions.

Nature's Diary. A. B. Klugh, M.A.

I have recently visited a piece of country near the Lake Huron shore which illustrates very well the effect 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, and at a distance from it varying from one-half to two miles is a ridge of sand-hills. This ridge varies in width from less than half a mile to 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 were formed along the shore from the fine sand 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 evaporation and thus conserve moisture, the greatest need of light soils, but supply humus by the decay of their leaves.

This was the condition 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 logs 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 surrounding woods. In some places the fire licked 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 been fixed for probably thousands of years became active again, the sand shifting under the action of the wind. In some places where the land was sheltered by a belt of hardwood forest from the winds from the lake, grass was able to 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 made a "blow-out" in the sand. The sand from these "blow-outs" forms active dunes, which move along, burying fields, roads and trees. we see such a dune descending on a field, and protruding from near the top of the dune is a Maple tree which it has killed. The field upon which this dune is advancing was in 1908 a good 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 are none of the species of plants-such as the Sand Reed, and Willow Beach Pea. Cackile, etc. characteristic of active dunes in regions where they have been established for some time. 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 introduction would have to be done by means of "sets" or cuttings, as seeds cannot germinate 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 dunes as much of the land as possible should be kept permanently in timber, that the higher elevations should on no account he cleared, for even if cleared they are useless, and that the very strictest precautions should be taken to guard against the running of

In fields where a good stand of red clover was cut fairly early it may be profitable to handle that plot in such a way as to obtain a crop of 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. will be necessary, of course, to keep buckhorn and other undesirable plants out of the field as such 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 local 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.

Klugh, M.A.

ted a piece of country near which illustrates very well eatment of land, and from see here we can draw some e of value in dealing with the country where similar

sent shore of Lake Huron, m it varying from one-half ge of sand-hills. This ridge less than half a mile to was at one time the shore ally speaking the sand-hills shore very recently, as the he sand belong to the same the lake to-day. The higher hills are old dunes which shore from the fine sand ction. After the lake-level hills became covered with with a fine mixed forest. eem strange that this poor should be able to support a er, but we must remember y tend to prevent evaporamoisture, the greatest need ply humus by the decay of

ion of the country in which it—a rolling country covered Maple, Beech, Paper Birch, ne Pine was the first to go, down, barked, and the logs fell. Then they started to when they burnt off the the fire to escape to the n some places the fire licked ked up the thin layer of soon as the soil was thus d out—the old dunes which bably thousands of years the sand shifting under the In some places where the a belt of hardwood forest the lake, grass was able to cleared land. But as hardaluable this belt of forest sult being as shown in fig. eld in which the wind has the sand. The sand from ns active dunes, which move roads and trees. In fig. 2 escending on a field, and the top of the dune is a as killed. The field upon ancing was in 1908 a good sandy it lies in a hollow to support a good growth ractically useless.

e were lacking to show us e sand-hills have only been he botanical evidence would e it, because there are none s-such as the Sand Reed, ea. Cackile. etc.—which are e dunes in regions where shed for some time. This s makes the problem of es all the harder, and the the advance of the dunes on of these plants. Such e to be done by means of seeds cannot germinate and ich is constantly shifting. we can draw from the iece of country are that in e fixed dunes as much of hould be kept permanently igher elevations should on for even if cleared they are very strictest precautions ard against the running of

od stand of red clover was y be profitable to handle ay as to obtain a crop of weather this year seems and vigorous after-growth. ants a farmer growing his tolerably good yield. course, to keep buckhorn ants out of the field as such cleaned out satisfactorily. ke will be cheap, but there esent that a diminution of seeds will occur. If local e the matter of producing one's own use is worthy aclimatization of crops to and farm is growing in

THE HORSE.

Color does not make a horse.

Teach the colt at home, not in the show-ring.

More oats and less whip should be the motto.

Visit the colts in the back pastures occasionally and handle them.

When the driver is having a cool drink of water 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 both.

Horsemen and stockmen in general should exhibit at the fairs. It is good business for the

The noted stallion, Baron O' Buchlyvie, died slightly over one year ago, but as each fair recurs 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 hard work to be done.

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

Make the Horse Show Strong.

During a period of slow sale horsemen are liable to hold back their animals from exhibitions. From the standpoint of the horse business, this is poor policy, both for the individual breeds and for the industry as a whole. A business man must show his wares before he can make sales, and it is just as necessary for horsemen throughout Canada to exhibit good horses of the various classes in order to keep the idea of breeding uppermost in the minds of people at large. The preponderance of any one breed is liable to influence prospective breeders in the direction of that class of animal. There are many good breeds in Canada, adapted for various requirements, and they should be well represented at county fairs and large exhibitions. horses will be brought from Europe this year, so exhibitors will know fairly well how keen competition will be. Canadian-bred classes are getting stronger all the time, and there have been instances in the West where the imported animals have taken second places to horses bred in this Steps are being taken to unite the two classes and make the awards larger and more numerous for one class, including both imported and Canadian-bred. This indicates that the Canadian horse industry is being built up on a sure and firm basis, but it is the duty of all those interested in this development to assist it as much as possible through the exhibition of their good animals. Increased prize-lists are general this year, so no exhibitor should suffer a serious

Training Young Horses.

It is a debatable question when young horses should be trained. Many leave them until they are three or four years old before teaching them the requirements of man. There are others who handle them from the first, and thus gradually impress upon them the ways of the educated horse and what is required. When young animals are to be shown at fairs it is nocessary that some preliminary lessons be given the colt. Some of the line-ups of young horses seen at the country fairs are ridiculous in their manoeuvers. Especially with young colts when the judge wishes to see them trot, they walk; when he asks that they walk they often stand on their hind legs or move broadside to the judge and spectators. It is very unsatisfactory indeed when the entire line-up are executing different motions in a disconcerted manner, according to their individual wishes. Boys often make friends with the foals on the farm, and if they are given the responsibility of training them they will likely he more tractable at fair time. So long as the boy 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 interchangely for training. The former word implies a ably for training. pernicious or stubborn vice in the animal which must be curbed or broken, while the latter indicates an education which all horses must receive before they are useful as servants of man. Train the colt so it will not have to be broken later

LIVE STOCK.

Feeds for Cattle on Grass.

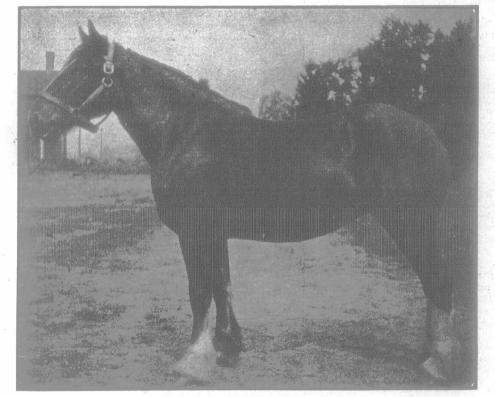
It is a fact well known to all stockkeepers that the grass begins to deteriorate in quality from the middle of July onwards, and that cattle grazing it fail to do as well as they did earlier in the season although there is plenty of keep. This change in the quality of the herbage is felt to the greatest extent by the cowkeeper, 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 the grazier who is fattening cattle at grass, for these 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 a decrease in the quantity of grass, owing to overstocking or to drouth, and although the fall in milk yield or decrease in the rate of fattening or 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 of the herbage itself. Experiments and the analysis of the herbage at different periods during the summer have shown this to be the case. It was found, for example, in a series of analyses made at Cambridge University of the herbage of a rich fattenmer that on May 8 the herbage contained 19.4 cent. The percentage of oil in these cakes may per cent. of dry matter and 4.45 per cent. vary considerably, and although a certain amount

required when there is still a sufficient amount of grass for the animals to eat, but its quality has deteriorated.. It also follows that should there be at the same time a shortage of grass so that the animals are not able to fill themselves easily, a feed may be required that supplies not only the deficiency in the albuminoids of the herbage consumed, but supplies the animals with a sufficient amount of both albuminoids 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 exactly, without waste and to the greatest advantage to the

Dealing first with the case where the cattle are obtaining a sufficient amount of grass, but where feeding is necessary to make up its deficiency in quality, it is evident that the most effective feed to use will be one containing a high percentage of digestible albuminaids, and there are four or five different feeds from which The highest percentage of we may choose. albuminoids in any obtainable vegetable feed is found in earth nut or ground nut cake which contains about 46 per cent. Next to this comes decorticated cotton and soya bean cakes, both of which contain from 40 to 44 per cent. Linseed cake comes next with 30 to 32 per cent. and undecorticated cotton cake with 20 to 23 per cent. None of these feeds supply any very large quantity of carbohydrates, the linseed and soya bean cake being the highest with about 30 per cent., ing pasture at different periods during the sum- and the remaining three containing about 20 per

of oil may be useful to the stock it must be remembered that oil in any considerable quantity is not essential, either for the production of milk or for the fattening of cattle. This is apparent from the fact that good pasture grass, the very best feed of all, contains less than 1 per cent. of fat, and quite commonly less than half of that is digestible. It is therefore, of no great utility seriously to It is consider the question of the percentage of oil in a cake that is required for feeding of this kind; the main factor is the percentage of albuminoids, and it is for this the feeding stuff should be chosen, provided always that it is tasty and relished by stock.

In the second case, in which there is a shortage of grass as well as



of nitrogen, while on June 1 the same pasture contained 21.2 per cent. of dry matter and 3.6 per cent. of nitrogen, and on August 1 contained 38 per cent of dry matter and 2.73 per cent. of nitrogen. Now, as the nitrogen is approximately proportionate to the amount of crude albuminoid in the herbage, it is apparent that there was a large decrease in the amount of albuminoid material in the herbage as a whole, and a much larger decrease in the amount of albuminoid present in the dry matter of the grass. The nitrogenous or albuminoid material 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 4.45 per cent. of nitrogen, the 38 per cent. of dry matter in the late season analysis should have shown nearly double the quantity of nitrogen if the proportion of the albuminoid or nitrogenous matter had not decreased. Numerous other instances 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, 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 This fact the grass as the season advances. gives us a clue to the kind of feeding that is required in the latter part of the grazing season, 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

it quality, deterioration some considerable to supply necessary centage of carbohydrates in the feed as well as a fair amount of albuminoid. The exact proportions between these two, and the quantity of each that may be necessary, will depend upon the amount of the shortage in the grass. shortage is slight, then a comparatively small quantity of a feed fairly rich in both albuminoids and carbohydrates may be all that is required, 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 proportion of albuminoids to carbohydrates is about 1 to 5, this being about the proportion of a 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 11 parts of carbohydrates, while in an undecorticated cotton cake and linseed cake it is about 1 to 2, and in such feeds as cocoanut cake and various compound cakes it is 1 to 3 or 1 to 31. There are other feeds, such as maize and barley meals, in which the proportion of albuminoids to carbohydrates is about 1 to 10, and such feeds, if available at reasonable prices, can be used for bringing up the carbohydrates and reducing the albumincids of the various cakes that have been mentioned. Generally speaking, the kinds of feed required for the use of cattle in which there is a shortage of grass in the latter part of the season, are those showing from 18 to 22 per cent. of albuminoids, 40 to 50 per cent. of carbohydrates, and from 5 to 7 per cent.

gredients 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 an increase in the quantity of carbohydrates and oil supplied, while the less the shortage and the later the season the greater the importance of the albuminoids.

It is difficult to state any exact quantity of extra feed that should be given, for so much depends upon the circumstances of the case. If it is only the deterioration in the quality of the herbthat has to be met, then in the latter part of July or beginning of August it may be quite sufficient to give 1 lb. or 11 lbs. of decorticated earth nut, decorticated cotton or soya bean cake, or twice these quantities of undecorticated cotton cake. In the end of August or beginning of September, as the deficiency of albuminoids in the grass will have still further increased the quantity of cake may be increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 lbs. of the first three, and by the end of September or beginning of October the quantity may be still further increased by another 1 lb. or so. Generally speaking, there is no necessity for any large quantity of cake, at any rate in the earlier part of the autumn, for rich cakes like those mentioned supply considerable quantities of the necessary albuminoid, but, of course, when there is also a shortage of herbage and the animals are 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 shortage. A comparatively small quantity-say 2 lbs. or 3 lbs. per head—of a cake containing about 18 per cent. of albuminoids, 48 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 necessary to give as much as 6 lbs. or 7 lbs. and even supplement this with an allowance of hay or green feed, but in any case some feed, if 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 desired effect than if an unsuitable feed is given. For example, if one were meeting a deterioration in the quality of herbage it would be found that 1 ib. of such feed, as decorticated cotton or soya bean cake, would produce as much effect at this particular time as 3 lbs., 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 germ 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, 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 composition and quantity can be laid down for any particular case, but by bearing in mind the reasons for the necessity of feeding it is always possible considerably to reduce the expenses of the feeding.-Live Stock Journal.

Prepare for the Fall Fairs.

By this time most stock intended for the large exhibitions will be nearly in shape to enter the ring, only the finishing touches remain to be given. Breeders and feeders who exhibit at these fairs need little urging to prepare for the 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 hoped that it may be helpful to the amateur and small breeder who may be thinking of trying conclusions with his neighbors at the local or county fair.

At these fairs much of the stock exhibited is taken almost straight from the pasture to the judging ring, often not even halter-broken. There may be some satisfaction in winning prizes with such animals but there is always much more satisfaction in winning with properly fitted animals. More than this, as the real value of these shows to the exhibitor is not so much in the prize money won as in the advertisement gained by displaying his stock to the public, it always pays to have the stock in the best possible shape, and it is none too early to begin preparations

In selecting stock for the exhibitions, particularly where a herd or flock prize is to be competed one of the first essentials is uniformity. Select animals that mate up evenly and conform 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.

The exact proportions of these in- Freshly cut grass, clover, alfalfa and rape are all useful and at least one or more of these are available on most farms. A little later, early sown corn and mangels can be used. Where good pasture is to be had near the stable the stock may be turned out at night. This solves the exercising problem. Where this cannot be done exercise must be given on the halter morning and evening. The meal ration should be light at first and should be very gradually increased until those requiring it are getting all they will clean up. Oats, bran and oil cake make a splendid mixture to start on, and may be safely fed to all classes of stock. The oil cake is particularly useful in producing that sleek, oily skin which is essential 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 keeps off the flies and dust. A day or two before the fair wash thoroughly with luke-warm, soft water and soap, rinse with clean water and dry off. A cloth dampened with a mixture of sweet oil and alcohol is a splendid thing for giving the final touches before the show. This gives a bright, sleek, glossy appearance to the hair.

In preparing sheep for the show either openair or house feeding may be adopted. With house feeding 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 obtained for the local shows by this method. Sheep, more than any other stock require a variety of feeds. Clover, alfalfa, rave, kale, cabbage and turnips are among the best of sheep feeds. These may either be pastured or fed in the Plenty of this succulent feed should be given with a limited amount of grain. Most amateur shepherds make the mistake of feeding

A White-face that Won in England. First and champion Hereford bull at the Bath and West Show.

too much grain, particularly to the lambs. This when exported "burns" them as the old hands term it, and it bered long time of careful feeding to get them started again. Oats, bran and oil cake are always safe sheep feeds, and a mixture composed of three parts of oats, two parts bran and one of oil cake makes an excellent ration. The beginner should limit the amount of meal to one pound per hundred pounds of sheep per day., and this amount should be reached very gradually. Fairly early shearing is advisable in the long wool breeds, but a shorter "live" fleece is now preferred by the good judge to a longer, "dead" fleece, so late shearing need not keep an otherwise good flock from the shows. Two weeks or so before the show the flock should be washed with soft soap and tepid soft water. This should be thoroughly rinsed out with clean water. Choose a warm, bright morning for this, so that they will dry off quickly and there will be less danger of colds. A week later the close wooled breads should be trimmed. The inexperienced shepherd should practice on some sheep not intended for show before he tackles the show flock. Always dampen the fleece before beginning to trim. After the sheep has been gone over and made as nearly perfect in outline as possible the fleece should be carded or combed and again trimmed, being caneful to leave no shear marks. before showing the final trimming should be given, Oiling and coloring the fleece is sometimes done, but are not generally practiced at our local shows.

Pigs usually require less fitting for the shows than any other class of stock. Exercise is a very important matter with the show pig, for a pig that is crippled or that stands badly on its feet is a hopeless proposition in the show ring. Corn and barley may be fed to a considerable extent when mixed with skim-milk, middlings and roots, but fed alone are too heating, often being the

cause of a scurfy skin. A good washing followed by an application of sweet oil is an excellent thing to put the show pig's skin in proper shape

The fall fairs need the exhibit of every stockman in the locality where held. The stockmen need the fairs so that the public may become acquainted with the quality of the stock handled by the different breeders. In this year of stress and strife let all put forth their best effort to make the fairs a greater success than ever. Begin preparations now. Get the stock fit. The results will more than counterbalance the cost, even if few prizes are won.

Significance of the Argentine Beef Production.

During the last fifteen years the export of beel 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 discussion of conditions as they exist in the Argentine appears in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture of United States, many points of which are of importance to live-stock men in

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 Australia in 'number of sheep, but is fourth in number of cattle. The hog industry, however, is a negligible factor, for hardly enough pork is produced to meet the home demand. There are approximately 25 cattle per square mile, very few of which are used for dairy purposes and an average of 70 sheep

per square mile, nearly all of which are used for wool pro-Compared duction. with the United States the latter country has only 19 cattle per square mile, and of these statisticians class two-fifths as milch cows. Against Argentina's 70 sheep per square mile the United States has 17. but the mutton qualities of sheep are more strongly developed in North America than they are in the Argentine. Beef exports from the Argentine Republic started in the year 1884, when 112 quarters of frozen beef were shipped. From that time it grew rather spas modically until 1899, beef quarters num-

frozen 113,984. the million It passed mark in 1904, and the two million mark in 1912. In the year 1901, 24,919 quarters of chilled beef were exported. With few exceptions there was a gradual increase each year until 1913 when 2,989,805 quarters were exported.

The destination of nearly all the Argentine beef is England, and Argentina is now the mainstay of the English beef market. Chilled beef from that country, normally sells on the English market within one and a half and two cents a pound of the price of English beef, and Argentine frozen beef from 13 to 21 cents a pound lower than Argentine chilled.

The extensive country from which this great quantity of beef comes is situated in the tropical and sub-tropical latitudes; pasture is available during the entire year and shelter is rarely used, except for high-class breeding and show animals. It is claimed that wonderful fatness and bloom are obtained by the cattle on the grazing land. Until quite recently grain was fed only to show and breeding animals. At present some grain is being used for fattening market stock. prices are remunerative farmers of the Argentine prefer to raise cattle rather than grain, as the ffects of drouth and pestilence is not felt so immediately. Alfalfa is used extensively for fatten-It is making wonderful growth in acreage, and it appears that the increase in the heef cattle industry during the past fifteen years has been co-incident with the development of alfalfa for grazing purposes. The breeding methods in vogue are commend-

able. In the majority of cases herds are handed down intact from father to son, and in many cases herds established a century ago are still in the same family. The natives of that country are not slow to pay high prices for good bulls, in order to maintain the excellence of their herds markets One f that the poses a Britain. variably known t continen Agricult England educatio bind tra

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markets of the world.

JULY 22, 1915

One feature in connection with the industry is that the majority of stock used for breeding purposes 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 the effect of the entire system of education connected with the industry has been to bird trade relations with Europe. Breeders of America have this country in mind as a future market for pure-bred stock, but reciprocal relations 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 that the Argentine beef output seems all that is warranted by the present supply of breeding animals. The Argentine beef output may be increased, the extent of the increase depending upon the maintenance of remunerative prices, and the use of alfalfa pastures, and the relative importance of grain growing.

More Ewe Lambs Retained.

The report of our Toronto Market Correspondent in the issue of July 15 has considerable significance as regards the status of the sheep industry. He says, "Sheep were fairly plentiful, 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 action on the part of stockmen is commendable indeed. things point to high prices for meat products in the next few years, and in sheep and hogs returns are most immediate. The hog market, it is true, fluctuates considerably as more breeding stock is conserved 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 40 per cent. On account of fencing and other features connected with the keeping of sheep increases and decreases are not so marked as with hogs, 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. If the indications, as seen by our market correspondent, materialize in a greater conservation of females it will no doubt redound to the advantage of those who have taken the step towards greater production of live stock. Particularly with sheep the returns are speedy and promise to be remunerative.

FARM.

Rules of the Hydro Electric Service. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you kindly state the terms and conditions upon which the Provincial Government propose to build Hydro-Electric Lines.

J. M. W.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission, in rural districts handles its business on the following

(1) The property owners wishing electric power or light, make application, or sign a petition, for an estimated price, and lodge it with the Township Council, for the cost of electric power at any definite point, indicating as far as possible, the location of their buildings and the nature of the electricity required, whether for light or power. Upon receipt of this petition, the Commission proceed to investigate, and their estimate, when complete, is forwarded to the Township Council and they submit it to the petitioners. If the petitioners are content and wish to be supplied, 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 a contract with the Commission for a block of power sufficient to serve the petitioners. When the service is installed, the Township collects from the petitioners and the Commission collects from the Township. Only the parties signing the contracts are affected by this transaction.

(2) The factor that effects the cost to the 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 farmer's gate, and the Township supplies the transformers, meters and secondary line for 120 feet from the pole on the road nearest to the customer and from that point the customer has to construct and pay for the line on his own W. W. POPE. premises.

After-harvest Cultivation.

Two general systems of after-harvest cultivation are practiced in eastern Canada. In one case the soil is thoroughly stirred to a depth of two or three inches immediately after the crop is removed. The nature of the soil and the 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 necessary before the surface soil is thoroughly loosened. The cultivator and drag should then follow. On light soils and soils rich in humus the springtoothed 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 where weeds have been allowed to seed. shallow cultivation produces a fine seed bed for the weeds without burying them so deeply that they will not germinate. The consequence is that these seeds germinate at once and any killed by being turned under later in the fall when the land is again plowed. This later plowing should be several inches deeper than the first plowing or disking. After this plowing no further cultivation should be given as land left in the furrow has a greater surface exposed to the action of the frost than if the harrow or cultivator is used after plowing.



The Old Way.

Many bushels of good wheat have been harvested in Canada with a cradle.

In the other system the land is plowed deeply the supply available and the richness of immediately after harvest. Surface cultivation is the soil. given with disk or cultivator and harrow at intervals throughout the fall. Late in the fall 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 of soil remains at the surface, and consequently, as it is more readily available to the young plant in the spring the crop makes a quicker, stronger

start. "The Farmer's Advocate" would be pleased to have the experience of its readers regarding the relative value of the two methods previously outlined. Does one system keep the weed in check to a greater extent than does the other? Has there been any noticeable difference in the ability of the crops to withstand drought the following season? Is there any marked difference in 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 mark 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 sow wheat. The greater danger will be that much land not suitable or not properly prepared will be sown to this crop. While practically all kinds of soils are this year yielding a profitable crop, next year conditions may be such that only the most suitable land will yield a paying crop. Where such land is available wheat has many advantages to recommend it. With even an average 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 he ordinary rotations, particularly when sown after clover or peas. It divides the work of both eeding and harvest. Seeding comes between the harvest of the spring grains and silo filling, and the crop is harvested between haying and the spring grain harvest. On many firms the extra straw from the wheat crop is a matter of considerable 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 fall cultivation.

Winter wheat does best on loamy, well-drained soils, containing plenty of humus. Only in exceptional seasons does it give good returns on low-lying, heavy land. Probably the best preparation for wheat is the summer-fallow, but this is now regarded as too expensive. An inverted clover sod gives almost as good results without

losing a crop, as must be done with the summer-fallow. The sod should be ploughed soon after the hay is removed. Manure may be applied before ploughing or it may be worked in afterwards by the disk, but in this case the manure should be short or it will give trouble at seeding time. Some claim good results from top-dressing the wheat during the 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 crep a good start, and best results will be obtained when the manure is applied previous to seeding. Each day's ploughing should be rolled and harrowed the day it is ploughed. This firms the soil and prevents evaporation. Sur-face cultivation with disk and drag should be given every week or so until the wheat is sown.

Where a clover sod is not available a pea-stubble is the next best proposition. The pea ground should be disked two or three times, then harrowed and manure applied, the amount depending on

About 10 tons per acre is the usual This is ploughed under, not too deepamount. ly, and surface cultivation again given. Wheat is often 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 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 almost equally good results. Where there is danger of smut, and there is danger almost all over Canada-the seed should be treated with formalin before being sown. The date of seeding depends on the locality, the condition of the soil and the liability to injury from the Hessian Fly. 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 winter. From September 1 to September 20 will see most of the wheat sown in Ontario.

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Wheat is best put in with the drill, as the seed is covered more evenly than when broad-The drag should follow the drill. Where casted. the seed-bed is not sufficiently compact the roller should be used, but in every case the drag should follow so as to form a dust-mulch to prevent the escape of moisture. When seeding to timothy and clover, the timothy is sown at the same time as the wheat, but the clover is usually put on with a hand seeder the following spring.

Where suitable land, properly prepared, 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 kind of soil. Spring grains are likely to be in as great demand as wheat, and are much more likely to give good returns, except on suitable, properly prepared land.

Individual Responsibility in Public Affairs.

During the last ten years any suggestion which was made that the country was generally in a continual "boom," or that values were unduly inflated, was strongly resented by the public generally, and the view advocated that the progress made was only indicative of strong growth of this Western country. The facts were that immigration was unusually good, the growth of 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. chasers, to a certain extent, at any rate, lost 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 farners, husiness and professional men, but extended itself to many leading corporations and to municipalities. In other words, the whole country became possessed with the idea that the real estate assets which they had under their control were of a greater value than the actual facts warranted. In 1913 this situation began to make itself apparent to the investing public, and we then found that purchasers of real estate and of real estate securities were becoming more conservative. There is no doubt that the attitude of the Canadian banks, as displayed at that time, had something to do with this condition, and the fact of the European unrest, especially in 1914, and the consequent declaration of war by the principal European powers have created a financial situation of which the present generation have had no previous experience. Consequent upon this considerable nervousness has been exhibited in high financial circles.

During the time that I have referred to (that is the past ten years) the ever-increasing circulation of money in Canada has resulted in a feeling being aroused among the public generally that money was easy to obtain, and the same public consequently spent it very easily and took little the public official for the purpose of obtaining his interest as to where it ultimately went. In this

way circulation became very rapid and money has been, in many cases, foolishly invested. A further result has been to make the public generally careless and negligent about public funds and the way in which they have been administered. There has been a notable apathy in connection with the administration of public affairs. This became so apparent in the City of Winnipeg in 1907 and 1909 that it became necessary, in order to enable the city to pass certain monetary by-laws, for it to ask the legislature to amend the statutes. Previous to this time it had been necessary for two-thirds of legally qualified electors to vote (of which three-tenths were residents) and to have a majority to pass a by-law involving the expenditure of money. The City of Winnipeg then asked leave to have the law amended so that a majority out of three-fifths of all legally qualified electors could pass such by-laws, thus abolishing the residence qualification entirely. This was caused simply by the fact that enough electors did not take sufficient interest in the monetary questions at issue to turn out and vote either one way or the other.

It is perhaps unnecessary to call the attention of your readers to the fact that it has during the last number of years been increasingly difficult to induce first-class men to become active participants in politics, whether municipal, provincial or federal. No doubt the reasons given above are partially a cause for this condition of affairs, but there are other reasons, one of which, no doubt, is that the public have found it so much easier to "'sling mud" than to exercise a proper and rigorous censorship over their affairs that no honest man cares to lay himself open to have the epithets applied to him which newspapers and the public have been in the habit of loosely applying to public men without giving proper consideration to the question of whether condemnation were properly merited. Another reason why prominent business men do not care to enter into politics is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that public men do not receive adequate compensation in public life for the labor and responsibility involved.

The general result has been that public offices have been aspired to by adventurers and by men who at the time they tendered themselves for public offices had very little or no permanent standing in the community. The result could not have been other than it has been. Irresponsible men of inferior moral education have occupied offices of all kinds, for which they had little qualification, and not being possessed of means sufficient to enable them to gratify their ambitions, they have resorted to the use of public funds either directly or indirectly.

It is probably unnecessary to say that the vast majority of cases in which men occupying public offices have been guilty of making use of public moneys has usually been by the indirect method. No doubt a great number of your readers are aware of what these methods are, but to others it may be interesting to learn that at

any rate in some instances they consist of bribing

influence in connection with the letting of a con-

tract or the passage of legislation, or it may be No doubt many of your issuing of a license. readers, upon learning that any particular man has been guilty of any of the forms of peculation which I have indicated, have expressed very strong 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 neady 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 tendency displays itself whenever a person requires to be paid before he will exercise his vote. regret to state that in my personal experience I have 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.

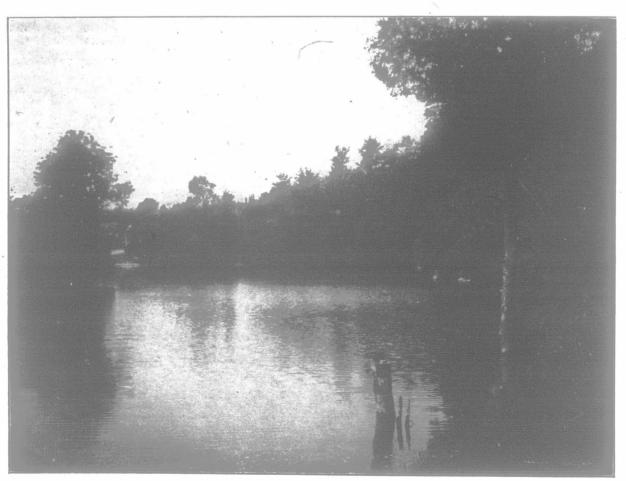
Until every man having the right to vote recognizes that it is his duty to vote and to perform that duty to the best of his honest intelligence, I cannot see that he has very much right to complain at the lack of morality in public officials. And further, so long as a man makes his chief aim in life the getting of money. he cannot blame his neighbor if he adopts the same principle. The sooner that every man, who has the right to vote (whether it be in a Dominion, Provincial or Municipal election). recognizes the fact that it is his duty to exercise such right in the best possible interests of his country, the sooner we shall have an honest administration of public affairs. And this brings us to another question and that is: What are the best 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 of the country that there should be party administration, I think it must be conceded that partyism has of late years run riot in Canada. The principle which must commend itself to every intelligent man, who thinks about the matter honestly, must be that he must have the most honest man available for doing his business, in other words, honesty must be an absolute essential the administration of public affairs, and a voter, no matter how strong his party feelings may be, who votes for a dishonest party man as against an honest party man on the other side 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 who are brought forward for political

In view of the fact that Canada is at the present time in the midst of the most gigantic war which has ever occurred in the world's history, it behooves every man who has the interest of 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 permanent investment of moneys. The future of this country is bound to depend to a larger extent than ever before on the method adopted by the Canadian people in dealing with the present public scandals. Is the present state of affairs to exist? their continuance? If not, it is only sharp and decisive action that will eradicate the foul pest among us. Dishonest men must be punished severely. No excuse must be accepted. The idiotic 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 of repression, they must be prepared to accept the only other alternative and go 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 crop through the depredations of the Hessian 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 every step taken to prevent injury.

From late June until late September the Hessian Fly is usually in the pupal stage. At this stage it resembles a flax seed. The larvae of the first or summer generation were responsible for this season's damage. These larvae transformed in the present "flax-seed" stage. this peculiar condition the adult fly will emerge in August and September according to latitude. This second generation attacks and passes the winter in volunteer wheat and in all wheat sown before the disappearance of the adult flies, that is before the fly-free period. The Department at



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Ottawa mentions the fly-free dates in Western Ontario to be approximately as follows:

For the Counties Essex, Kent and Lambton. Sept. 15 to 20; between these and south of the line through Goderich, Berlin, Hamilton and St. Catharines, Sept. 20; between this line and a line through Owen Sound, Peterborough and Belleville, Sept. 15; north of this line and the Ottawa River, Sept. 10. After these dates wheat may be sown to avoid Hessian Fly injury as much as possible. The dates are only approximuch as possible. mate, and local conditions may affect the occurence of the insect.

Where Hessian Fly injury has been experienced the following recommendations should be followed as far as possible. Destroy by burning the screenings and waste from threshing the infested crop, also burn the damaged straw, and if possible the stubble. If it is impossible to burn over the stubble disk it thoroughly immediately after harvest. Do not sow wheat on stubble if it can be avoided. Plough deeply stubble of all infested crops before August 15, whether burned or disked, and roll the ground to prevent the emergence of flies from buried "flax-seed." Destroy volunteer wheat by harrowing, disking or by pasturing. Before sowing make a good compact seed-bed by disking, harrowing and rolling. This is most important, especially where seeding has been postponed to escape the fly. Anyone in doubt regarding infestation can send samples weighing up to 11 ounces in weight, free of charge, to the Entomological Branch at Ottawa, and receive the consideration of the Department.

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 revenues of no inconsiderable amount. In a circular issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., the writer enumerates some of the losses that result through the leaching of manure and at the same time recommends practical means of

Leaching may be prevented if proper precautions are taken. This has been clearly demonstrated by the Ohio Station. As an average of 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 recovered in the manure produced. In these tests the manure was allowed to accumulate in the stalls where the animals kept it tightly compacted. In another experiment conducted by the same station to determine the relative efficiency of earth and concrete floors under shelter for retaining the fertilizer constituents in manure showed that the manure from a 1,000-pound steer for six months was worth over \$2.00 more when made on a concrete floor than when made on an earth floor. 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 the total cost of the concrete floor, the work being performed by regular farm labor.

The loss sustained through the process of number of pounds of plant food lost, as it is the water soluble and hence the most valuable portion that seeps into the soil or passes off in drainage The water soluble constituents are immediately available for plant food, while those not water soluble must go through a process of fermentation before they are made available. Steer manure exposed from January to April, a period of about three months, at the Ohio Station, during five different years decreased in plant food value from \$3.01 to \$1.85, or a loss of a \$1.16 per ton or 38.6 per cent. If the manure from a 1,000-pound steer for six months sustained a similar loss the value of the manure would be decreased \$4.24. This loss is equivalent to reducing the selling price of the steer 42 cents per cwt. In other words the feeder who kept the manure produced from leaching could sell his steers for 42 cents per cwt. less than the feeder who allowed the manure to leach.

The New Jersey Station reports another case in which the solid and liquid manure, containing no bedding, from milch cows, lost on the average 51 per cent. of the nitrogen, 51 per cent of the phosphoric acid and 61 per cent. of the potash contained when exposed to weather conditions for 82 days between February and October. In these experiments the greater loss occurred from the manure exposed during the summer months when conditions were favorable to rapid fermentation. The manure from a 1,000-pound dairy cow for a year, according to the last mentioned station contains 117 lbs., of nitrogen, 77 lbs., phosphoric acid and 89 lbs. of potash. The above amount of manure exposed to weather conditions in that State for a period of 82 days, during the spring 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 year; that is if the fertility of the farm thus lost had to be replaced by commercial fertilizers.

In an experiment conducted at Rothamsted Station, manure stored in heaps in the open yard from January to April suffered a loss 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 fall on them and were left for three months at Rothamsted and six months at Woking. The loss of dry matter was 7.5 per cent. and 26.5 per cent. respectively, while the loss of nitrogen was 6.9 per cent. and 7.9 per cent. respectively.

The use of commercial fertilizers cannot be condemned but the foregoing data emphasizes the importance of conserving the plant food which is contained in manure produced on the farm. If losses such as these occurred generally the aggregate loss to the country would be enormous. When potash is practically unavailable except through manure and what is contained in the soil every effort should be put forth to retain it and conserve the fertilizer constituents of barn-yard

Concrete floors for feeding runs, for manure pits and for all places where manure is liable to be stored go a long way towards solving this problem of conservation. If the pit is so arranged that the manure can be tramped by cattle, fermentation is reduced to a minimum while leaching is prevented through sufficient bedding and water-tight floors. A crude covering will answer for the manure pit which should be located conveniently both for the stable and for the opera-tion of drawing out. This matter concerning the losses resulting annually in farm-yard manure is too serious to be overlooked and while the stock is at pasture is a convenient time to prepare for the winter storage.

Can Healthy Bean Seed be Procured?

The bean growing industry of this country is laboring under one obstacle which threatens to undermine the enterprise and that obstacle is disease. Almost every bean grower in Ontario, at least, is acquainted with the fungous pest called anthracnose. It has spread from field to field and fram district to district until it is altogether too common. Sprays apparently are of no avail and the only practicable and effective preventive measure is to plant seed free from infes-There are varieties reported to be immune from attack but the farmers are not yet in possession of such stock for the particular kinds are yet under test. It is hoped that something of value in the way of resistent varieties may yet be discovered.

The nature of the spores of this fungous disease is such that they spread only when dew or dampness dissolves the gluey mass and liberates the seed of the malady. It is then manifestly unwise to cultivate or work in the crop when humidity runs high. Only during the dry part of the day and after all dew or rain has evaporated should cultivation be carried on.

Seed selection is the only means known to ientists at present whereby freedom from infestation in the crop may be accomplished. also practically impossible to pick pure seed from threshed beans when grown in or near infested fields. Although no evidence of anthracnose may be present on the bean it is possible that it existed on the pod and lies hidden in the seed itself. It would be to the advantage of producers 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 pod, the seed will probably be pure and this is the only effective way of selecting unaffected seed with any certainty. The discovery of immune varieties that have a commercial value will be looked upon with appreciation for anthracnose in beans is a serious pest.

What is Your Specialty?

When visiting farms one often asks of the proprietor, "what is your main line, or from what department of your farm operations do you receive the greatest revenue? In the majority of cases one has occasion only to call upon men who are considered successful farmers in their own communities, and these parties can usually give a definite answer. They have discovered a crop or class of live stock which they can produce to advantage, and from directing their energies in that direction remuneration has come and success has been attained. The man tolerably successful usually 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 over any other lines. The whole routine of daily work is the same today as it was yesterday. There is a shade of predestinarianism about the whole life, and the There is a shade of farmer himself often assumes the Wilkins Micawber attitude and "waits for something to turn up." Agriculturalists cannot all be classified in this way, but in the act of making the acquaintances of many individuals these peculiar characters will be met. The farms themselves, the communities, markets, transportation facilities, and all the conditions, both natural and artifical 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 be a difference in the surroundings of the various Sickness and misfortunes will, of course, exert considerable influence, but apart from this no little disparity will exist in the ambitions, aspirations and ideals of the different individuals. There is nothing peculiar or remarkable about these differences, but the lack of an accomplishment peculiar to each one is what we deplore. Each man should make himself a specialist in some branch for which he has a liking, and so blend his other duties in connection with the lines of work common to mixed farming so no 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 month in 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. by a farmer who makes a specialty of this class of stock. They averaged about 900 pounds each, and were from 12 to 14 months of age, In the stalls were other calves coming on that promise another transaction early in 1916. This feature is becoming popular in mixed farming, for labor is reduced to a minimum while the receipts are fairly liberal. Growers of alsike clover seed announce returns of \$100 per acre and over, and one farmer in the County of Victoria recently remarked that \$1,800 had been received in one year for seed, and this was only one part of the farm income. Hogs have their growers and advocates; many get liberal returns from sheep; poultry too is remunerative as well as various kinds of farm crops and fruits. These instances are cited only to demonstrate what we mean by having a tight grip on one phase of the work, while other branches are secondary though not neglected. The idea of putting all the eggs in one basket is not so popular as it was a few 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.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Notwithstanding the fact that the Creamery business is growing in Canada at a moderate, but there is vet much butter mad farms in this country, and, I regret to say, some of it is produced at a loss owing to its poor average quality. Much good butter is also made on farms, by farmers' wives, who are expert buttermakers and who turn out as fine a quality of butter 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 an artist in the true sense of the word and deserves the reward which should come to a professional worker.

Before proceeding further, allow me, Mr. Editor, to relate a circumstance 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 of the fact related. A teacher gave the word "notwithstanding" to a class and asked them to make a sentence containing the word. All gave it up, save one small boy. "Well, what's your sentence?" said the teacher encouragingly. "My dad wore holes in his pants, but not with standing," It is quite evident that the boy's father was not a farmer.

To return. When the cows go out to grass, the change from dry to succulent feed causes the butter to become soft, or what some creamery-men call "slushy." The skilful buttermaker needs 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 thermometer is most valuable. The buttermaker who guesses at temperatures or relies on the finger as a heat measurer, will be sure to meet with many difficulties during hot weather. However, it is not

radical, or go to the other extreme. Suppose the mild salting is desired, six ounces of salt will be cream has been kept at 60 degrees to 65 degrees F. before churning, which is a common temperature for farm cream during the winter time and about average house temperature, 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 an important point where "natural ripening" is where butter "cultures" or "starters" are not

used to any extent. If the churning temperature has been 62 degrees to 64 degrees, which is a good temperature for churning farm cream in winter, lower the temperature, or cool the cream to 56 degrees to 60 degrees for a couple of hours before churning. It is not sufficient to simply cool the cream to say 58 degrees and then churn, if it has been standing previously at a higher temperature, because in this case there has not been sufficient time for the fat globules to harden before churn-Both temperature and time are factors in determining the degree of firmness in butter. Some buttermakers think that cooling the cream to churning temperature and then churning at once will cause firm butter. This is not so. Much soft, "slushy" butter is the result of this

Except cream which will not churn, nothing is quite so annoying to the buttermaker as to have the butter come in a soft, greasy mass, with which nothing can be done except to temporarily harden it by washing in cold water, or by the addition of lumps of ice; both of which tend to 'bleach' the butter, but it is the lesser of two evils. Temperature is the key 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 temperature after commencing to churn.

MOTTLES, WAVES, STREAKS AND SPECKS.

One of the American Experiment Station "Since the Bulletins contains this statement: presence of mottles in butter is primarily due to an excess of buttermilk in the mass of buttergranules, the most effective method of preventing mottled butter is to free the butter-granules as completely as practicable from the buttermilk adhering to the small granules." The foregoing is only partially true, as other investigators have found "mottles" in butter from which all the buttermilk had been removed before salting and While it is probably true that mottles working. may be caused by "the action of salt brine, upon the proteid of the buttermilk" there are other causes of mottling and waving of the color in butter. Salt tends to deepen the natural color of butter, therefore where the salt is unevenly distributed through the mass of butter, some parts are more yellow than others, causing a streakiness which is quite objectionable in fine butter. Persons who salt in the churn, in order to avoid bringing the butter in contact with warm air on a 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 butterworker 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 is more difficult to get colored evenly, than where the butter is in granular condition, like wheat or corn grains, at the time of adding salt. This, to some extent, favors the brine-buttermilk theory of-mottles, but the difficulty of even distribution of the salt in such butter is also a factor.

"Specks" in butter are more likely to occur where the milk is set in shallow pans and allowed to become sour and thick before the cream is removed. Particles of dried cream and curd are of a lighter shade of color than the fat and consequently appear as "specks" in the butter. The remedy is to skim such cream before the milk thickens, and to prevent drying of the cream by not allowing a draft over the pans in which the milk is set for the cream to rise. In all cases it is advisable to strain the cream through a moderately fine strainer to remove curd particles before churning.

UNEVEN SALTING AND GRITTY BUTTER.

There are two common defects in dairy butter at all times. The chief cause of uneven salting, that is, sometimes high and sometimes low, is not weighing salt or butter, but guessing at 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 advisable to "guess" at the weight of salt required for a churning. On each and every dairy farm, there should be a scale that will weigh to ounces, or finer. Suppose there are twelve pounds of butter in the churn or on the worker, weighed or estimated, then salt should be added at the rate of one-half to one ounce per pound of butter,

sufficient to add. If, however, a quite pronounced salt flavor is liked then add twelve ounces or three-quarters of a pound of salt. Where a uniform rate of salting is followed, there will not be the variations in salt favor so common in farm dairy butter.

One of the most objectionable faults in butter This is caused by the use of "grittiness." depended on such as is common on most farms, 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 buttermaker should add coarse salt to butter. Rolling such salt with the rolling.pin will not make it fine enough for buttermaking. Salt should be in 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 result. It is for this reason that butter must not be too dry at the time of salting. When the water evaporates from the butter, the salt is left behind as a crust on the butter, or in fine particles. Many are very much troubled with this condition. The remedy is to keep the butter 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 to the consistency of thin mortar.

LACK OF TIME.

Possibly one of the chief difficulties in farm buttermaking during the summer is lack of time to do the work properly. On most farms, making the butter usually falls to the lot of the womenfolk, who are already "nearly worked to death" on many farms. Churning day means that much more work crowded into a day already full of duties. We would advise setting apart say two hours of the early morning for churning and allow some of the other work to go 'undone' if necessary. Let the men get their own breakfast for one or two mornings of each week when 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.

H. H. DEAN.

Canadian Butter Goes to New Zealand.

There has been considerable comment in recent years respecting the importation of butter from New Zealand and Australia into Canada. It would appear, 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 7th instant, carried approximately 4,000 boxes of butter from creameries in the Prairie Provinces, and that orders have been received by Vancouver merchants for a further shipment of 6,000 boxes by the next steamer. It seems quite likely that in the very near future the output of butter from the creameries in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be more than sufficient to supply all western demands, and provide a substantial surplus for export. The maximum importation of butter (7,989,269 pounds) was during the fiscal year 1912-13.

POULTRY.

Strong, vigorous, early-hatched pullets are the first essential in profitable winter egg production. Such birds properly housed and carefully fed will pay for their feed, even at the present high price

It costs no more to put a pound of meat on a chicken than it does to put it on a steer, a lamb or a pig. The finished chicken sells for from two to four times as much per pound as the others, yet many farmers sell thin chickens and buy other thin stock to fatten.

At this season of the year the grass becomes old and tough and a supply of tender green feed should be provided. Rape is an excellent green feed for growing chickens, but should be fed to the laying stock only in limited quantities as it taints the eggs and produces a dark colored yolk.

Feed the young ducks liberally and market them when from nine to eleven weeks old. At ten weeks is usually the proper time as they will then soon commence to get their adult feathers. Shade and grit are very necessary to the ducklings. It is sometimes necessary to mix the grit with the feed to make them take enough of it.

advisable to make changes in temperature too according to taste or market requirement. If 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 already Care should be taken that not too many chickens are allowed together in one house or many weak, worthless chickens will result from the heat caused by crowding together in 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. roosters should be separated from the pullets Those not to be kept for early in the season. 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 change of pens usually stops egg production 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 moulting season. For this reason the old hens moulting season. should be liberally fed for the next month or two Corn may form a larger part in their ration than in that of the yearling hens and pullets. Wheat, barley and oats, with an occasional feed of buck wheat or corn will give good results with the females to be kept over winter. Clean, fresh water should at all times be accessible to all the Buttermilk or sour milk should also be liberally supplied to the entire flock.

HORTICULTURE.

The Process of Budding.

From the latter part of July to the first of September is the proper period in which to propagate varieties of fruit through the operation of budding. Many trees that are known to be undesirable were not worked over last spring by grafting, but the season for budding is now at hand, and this operation may be put into use in order to perform what was left undone last spring. Budding is performed when the bark will slip easily on the tree, yet when not too much sap is flowing. In northern climates stone fruits, such as plums, peaches and apricots respond more readily to budding th n orafting, but almost all fruit trees as well as shade and ornamental trees can be propagated or worked over in this way.

A young shoot should be selected, but if the buds in the axils 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

A common shoe knife with the corners rounded

off makes a very cheap and excellent budding knife. There are many specially designed forms of knives for this purpose, and most of them have an ivory point or blade in the base of the handle for lifting the bark, but the rounded corner on the back of the shoe knife is serviceable for this purpose. Besides a shoe knife tying material is Cotton warp, corn husks or woollen yarn answer very well, and a tying material 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 to work secure a number of bud-sticks, but do With one slice of not allow them to dry out. the knife cut underneath the bud, taking with it a very small quantity of the wood. Sometimes this wood is dissected out and thrown away, but if 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. A smooth place is selected on the stock of the tree, preferably on the north side, but this cannot always be regulated, as the top of the tree must be designed by the location of the inserted bud. A cross cut should be made at the selected point, and from it a cut about 1; inches long at right angles to 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 order to handle the bud more conveniently the leaf is plucked off, but about three-quarters of an inch of the leaf-stock is left. The sides and ends of the bud should come under the bark, but if the wound is not large enough to permit of all the bud any small part that may project above the cross cuts should be cut off again, drawing the knife through the cross cut. The bud should then be securely tied in place, taking care to cover all the wound with the tyin itself. that the the stock unite in

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the tying material without covering the bud itself. This wound should receive attention so that the tying material will not be too tight as the stock of the tree grows. The buds often unite in about two weeks, but some times they require a longer time.

JULY 22, 1915

Some Potato Fields Attacked by Soft Rot.

There is a bacterial soft rot which is now affecting the potato fields of Ontario to quite an appreciable extent. On the morning of Saturday, July 17, Prof. D. H. Jones, of the Ontario Agricultural College, had six communications on his desk inquiring about the disease. Prof. Jones explained the nature of the disease to a representative of 'The Farmer's Advocate' somewhat as follows:

The potato plants may be in an apparent vigorous 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 brown or black. This dark and affected area of the stem is most noticeable near the ground. Sometimes the stems may turn black and the disease may progress without the leaves previously showing any yellow coloration.

In the tubers the disease is most marked. Certain areas may turn to a reddish brown with a very marked line of demarkation between the disease and healthy area. Frequently a dark line will mark off the disease from the normal skin, and it is often darker toward the healthy area, but it subsequently shades into a brown. On breaking the skin a whitish fluid 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 pulled away and the under-lying flesh will be watery and white, but it also soon discolors in the air turning almost black. In the later stages of this disease the flesh changes to a soft, watery pulp and becomes highly offensive with a putrefactive odor.

Infestation usually takes place through the set and its contact with the small tubers which form later on the plant. The disease is carried over in the tuber, but in dry storage it will not develop as quickly as where more moisture is present, such as in a damp cellar or in a pit. There is also a possibility of the disease spreading in the field when the cultivator or hoe comes in contact with the diseased portion of the stem, and later brushes against healthy plants.

Preventive measures are the only remedy. It has not yet been found that sprays or applications to the growing plant will be effective. In those fields which show the disease this season nothing can be done beyond destroying diseased plants, and taking care to destroy affected tubers in the fall of the year as well as conducting a very close inspection of the seed before planting the following year.

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, nine and ten years ago particularly considerable loss was experienced at the Ontario Agricultural College through an attack of this bacterial soft rot.

FARM BULLETIN.

Live Stock Awards at Calgary Exhibition.

Considering the feeling of retrenchment which has come over the people at large the exhibition at Calgary, concluded on July 7, may be termed a success. The Militia are still in possession of some of the buildings commonly used by the Exhibition Association and exhibits were necessarily scattered to some extent. However, from the standpoint of attendance, attractions, and display of live stock, the opening event of the western show circuit was satisfactory. The live stock was judged by Alex. Galbraith, of Brandon, who placed Clydesdales and Shires; J. M. Fletcher, Elgin, Ill., placing 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, and W. F. Stevens, of Edmontor, swine.

Calgary has always been noted for a great display of horse flesh. In the Province of Alberta Percherons have developed in a manner which has brought renown both to the Province and to the breed. Clydesdale patrons are also energetic in that part of Canada, and these two breeds were outstanding in the horse department in the matter of numbers and strength of classes.

Clydesdale exhibits have always been known 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 on hand, but the high standing of previous events was not noticeable on down the line in the various classes. The winner of the aged Clydesdale stallion class and 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 class, Jess of Craigwillie stood at the top of the line with Sweet Barlae second and Maggie Flem-The winner of ing, last year's champion, third. this class and champion of the females was exhibited by A. Webster, Airdrie. came in for female Canadian-bred championship 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 study of Geo. Lane and of Drewry estate was noticeable Percheron classes. The competition that was afforded in the breed was put up by Upper Bros., Calgary; E. A. Davenport, Acme; and W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde. The judge, J. M. Fletcher, of Elgin, Ill., seemed to favor the big drafty, strong-boned type, and he was considered by some to sacrifice quality to too great a de-This was considered particularly noticeable in the aged-stallion class where Illico by Etudiant, exhibited by W. B. Thorne, was awarded the red ribbon. Marathon, exhibited by E. A. Davenport, had many champions among 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-bred champion, while Futurity from the same stables was held in reserve. had the champion and reserve female in Rosine and Irene, the latter winning the Canadian-bred championship, the reserve in this case going to Lilly of Acme, the property of E. A. Davenport.

With the exception of the aged stallion Shire class competition was not extra been in this breed; in fact it was several times entirely absent. The champion stallion, Boro Forester 2nd, is one of the outstanding individuals of the breed 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 Searchlight, also shown by Countess Bubna, swept the field, with Gay Lass shown by G. L. Warner, of Innisfail, as reserve.

The Belgian horse was represented by only one

The Belgian horse was represented by only one 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 the Belgian breed in the history of the Calgary Show.

In cattle, Shorthorns were displayed by Yule &Bowes, Calgary; H. S. Currie, Castor; P. M. Bredt, Calgary; Geo. Sangster, De Winton, and Mrs. M. G. Bredt, Calgary. Competition, how-Mrs. M. G. Bredt, Calgary. ever, was more particularly between the first three mentioned exhibitors. The highest honors three mentioned exhibitors. of the show went to Opportunity, one of Bredt's show animals that was in the ring last year. His most formidable rivals were Willow Ridge Marquis, exhibited by H. S. Curria, and Yule & Bowe's, Oak Bluff Marshall. This latter individual 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 considerable future. He is extremely smooth from his shoulders to hind quarters. In senior yearlings Currie won on Bold Boy, while in the junior-calf class Yule & Bowes' Scottish Marquis by Gainford Marquis stood in first place. outstanding female individual was Duchess of Lancaster 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 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, Wallacetown, Ont., was shown in his old-time condition, and was still notable for his smoothness and compactness. Lord Fairfax, the Oshawa show bull, had grown considerably since last year. In the class for bulls, two years and under three, this individual was found in first place, and later with championship honors. The Canadian-bred champion bull under two years of age was 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.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were exhibited by four Western breeders. Elm Park Ringleader 7th won the championship for L. MaComb, Huxley, and

Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, had the champion female, Isabel. Just Pride of Glencarnoch stood first in the two-year-old bull class; Duhamel Isadore won in the senior yearlings, while Duhamel Tango was first in the junior yearling line-up. The latter two winners were the property of Lew Hutchinson, and the two-year-old the property of C. H. Richardson, Bowden.

The competition in Holstein cattle was well maintained. 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-bull class two individuals of note clashed. These were Count Tensen A., shown by 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 twoyear-old bull, Sir Fayme of Golden West, was remarkable for his extreme scale, length of rib, and 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 class and in the awards for championship. She showed a great scale, a well-balanced udder and capacity for transforming feed into the finished product. This cow was from the herd of Geo. Benington.

Four Alberta herds constituted the Ayrshire exhibition. In numbers the breed was not up to former years, and interest consequently was not quite so keen. The champion bull, Morton Mains Planet, was brought out in as good form as last year and was an outstanding bull for 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 Ayrshire female on the 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 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. Harper, of Westlock, Alta., should have received higher positions in several classes. The latter breeder's herd exhibited good Jersey character, but throughout they were somewhat smaller in size than the Ontario herd.

The lack of strenuous competition featured most of the sheep classes, this being especially true in Shropshires, Southdowns, Lincolns, Cotswolds and Leicesters, while in Oxfords and Suffolks fairly good 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 Langdon, in Southdowns; Sam Dolson, of Norval, Ont., in I incolns and Cotswolds; and Herbert Smith, of Camrose, in Leicesters.

German or Bird Rape.

From several farms in Middlesex County, Ont., samples of a suspicious, yellow-flowered plant have been brought to "The Farmer's Advocate" and identified as Bird or German rape, which in "Farm Weeds of Canada," is classified in the mustard family under allied species.

Another specimen was sent to Prof. J. E. Howitt, botanist, Ontario Agricultural College, who makes the following note upon it:

"The plant you send under separate cover is German or Bird Rape (Brassica campestris). This is an annual plant and quite different from pasture rape. This year a great deal of this rape has been sold for pasture rape. It is a comparatively useless plant, though it is sometimes grown for bird seed. We have some of it in the pasture 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 thus make sure 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 Commissioner at Ottawa, elicited the follow-

ing:

"There are two varieties of rape, annual and biennial; the former goes to seed the season it is sown and is called summer rape; the biennial or winter rape grows up the first year, but goes to seed the following season. The biennial is usually sown, but the other is occasionally mixed with it. The plants 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, 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 plan to cut the crop for green feed or hay."

Summer Jottings.

By Peter McArthur.

Have you ever noticed that no matter how careful a man may be in describing a thing he is sure to leave out something important? I find that that is the chief fault with our agricultural They apparently tell everything necesbulleting. sary, yet when a fellow tries to follow their instructions he fails because of some little twist of the wrist that they neglected to mention. I remember that when I first started to use a spray pump 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. 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 elbow should be perfectly obvious to anyone, but as a philosopher once said, '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 simple 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 I 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. may remember that I told of the value of a wire fence in feeding calves. The calves can be kept in their place on their own side of the fence, merely putting through their heads when being Since writing that article I have found that there is another point in favor of the wire fence. When a vigorous calf bunts the pail in such a way as to splash the milk all over the feeder or bunts the empty pail against a tender shin, the wire fence keeps the enraged feeder from kicking the calf. This is an important point, for I understand that rough treatment retards digestion and is liable to make the calf shy and nervous. Of course, the calf means nothing wrong by bunting exuberantly and unexpectedly, but some people 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 After delivering the bunt all the calf has to do is to back away from the wire fence and Hard words break no bones, and if the festive little creature does not come back too soon he may escape unhurt. I hope that this new point will convince people who have never tried the method of feeding calves through a wire fence 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 worthy of a nature study. At first he was a gangling, sprawling, little thing, but he evidently was inspired by the thought expressed in a recent scientific poem -

"Said the little Echtppus,
"I am going to be a horse."

He is quite evidently going to be a horse and spunky one at that. His mother is very proud a spunky one at that. of him, though she seldom makes a demonstration 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 the field she keeps between the visitor and the colt, and acts as if she would not hesitate to use her heels if necessary. And her affection is not mis-The colt appears to be more fond of her placed. than of his mother, except at feeding time. They often leave her altogether and go for a stroll to the other side of the pasture, and I often see 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 away driving the colt runs along the fence and nickers inconsolably, while she answers him in tones of undoubted affect No matter what hour we get home the colt will be waiting at the pasture gate for his chum and protector, even though his mother may be nowhere in sight.

The wild life on the farm is once more becoming interesting. There were sandpiners in both the hay field and the pasture, and judging from the amount of their whistling 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 I am inclined to think that they will find a satisfactory shelter in the wood-lot where the young trees are planted. The young trees 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 whistling from the little thickets, and if I can manage to get around to it I shall prepare some shelters for them to protect them through the winter. I am told that the cause of the disappearance of the quail in this district a couple of years ago was due to a gang of pot-hunters who travelled along the sideroads hunting the whole territory carefully. found themselves warned off by 'No Trespass' signs they sent in their dogs to drive the quail to fields that were not forbidden. In this way they made a clean sweep. I wonder if a fellow would be within the law if he took a pot shot at a dog that had been sent on his place to drive off the quail. I know I should be tempted to take a chance if I found any spike tailed dog at that

One of the most unusual things on the farm just now is a killdeer's nest in the vegetable gar-It is only a few rods from the house, and the bird is disturbed whenever we go to get lettuce or onions or anything of that kind. parently the birds decided that the garden was the only spot where they would be safe from Sheppy, the Collie, who has the bad habit of chasing them. The chicken wire fence around the chasing them. The chicken wire fence around the garden keeps him out and the birds with their 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 We also have them until they are pointed out. rabbits visiting the garden, and judging by the frequency with which they are to be seen popping from cover to cover on the place I may have trouble with them in the young orchard next winter. They say that dry seasons are favorable for both quail and rabbits, and the first months of this season were dry enough to give them a start.

Some years ago a city business man who had been brought up in the country said to me, "When I go back home the only thing I find on the farm that hasn't changed is the young cattle."

District Representatives in Convention at Guelph.

The annual conference of the District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture was held at the Ontario Agricultural College on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. There were about 35 in attendance, all the representatives except those in the New Ontario districts, who hold a separate conference at exhibition time. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, presided and directed the proceedings with skill and energy.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss the various lines of work—which the Representatives have in hand, to compare notes and to give each the benefit of the experience of the other. Much of the time was necessarily taken up with a discussion—of methods of conducting different lines of work with a view to systematizing and securing uniformity.—Incidentally brief addresses 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. Harcourt—and other members of the college faculty.

court, and other members of the college faculty.

In the discussion on short courses it was

shown that over 1,000 boys took a course of six weeks or more last winter, and confidence was expressed that the number could be increased to 1.500 next winter. The plan of holding the courses at a different point in the county each year is having very satisfactory results. In connection with these courses it was announced that an inter-county live-stock judging contest would be held at the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa. Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, is donating a handsome silver trophy to be competed for at Guelph and a similar trophy will be offered at Ottawa. This will be awarded to be offered at Ottawa. This will be awarded to the best team of three boys showing the highest number of points in the judging of different classes of live stock to be arranged. tion there will be individual prizes for individual classes of stock. The boys will be selected from among those who have taken the six weeks' short course, and it is expected a great deal of interest will be developed.

Out of these courses there has also grown the acre-profit and feeding-hogs-for-profit competition, which are conducted on the boys' home farms. It was reported there were about 600 boys taking part in these competitions this summer.

Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of School Fair work. This, it was shown, is extending very rapidly, 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 recalled, the children were asked to grow a special plot of potatoes, one-eighth of an acre in size, the product of which is to be sold and the proceeds devoted to Red Cross or other war pur-The number of plots ranges between 150 and 300 in each county taking part, and it is expected there will be a very generous aggregate of potatoes to be sold in the fall. It was announced that the Department would award a handsome silver medal to the boy or girl securing the highest yield in each county. It was decided to include a garden competition in the school fair work next year. It is claimed that only a 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 possibilities will be appreciated.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz led the discussion on the alfalfa demonstration plots which the representatives are conducting in the counties with hardy seed supplied by Prof. Zavitz. The reports showed that in almost every case a good catch had been secured. Little difference was found in the Ontario variegated and the Grimm, each proving very hardy. Planting in rows was reported on very favorably by many. L. H. Newman, 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

In closing the conference Mr. Bailey expressed the appreciation of the Department for the uniformily good work being done by the men. He also announced administrative plans for the central purchasing of supplies, such as seeds, ribbons, etc., for school fairs, tires, gasoline, etc., for automobiles of which there are now 30 in the service. With District Representatives in 40 counties and districts, these things are needed in



The District Representative Convention.

This illustration shows the Representatives, a few of the College Faculty and officials of the Department of Agriculture during one of their sessions at Guelph. Ont.

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JULY 2

the Repre College with the course, a District Creelman ment fron a repres The men wider exp their res give info whole bo other's serve. such disc the count factor in

Editor " It's a sample o' oor auld wumman. preacher, on a' the has his rin an' v life on a will be i on doctri get doon life an' t use o' ab gie a ba actions o the talk Sunday line. "I line. "I in'' say ma ain j ken my here that tae gae partners better. workers. keep fort not there is working

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to Monday comprising 1,323 shee British ar ly of c Trade was to \$8.80: butchers' \$8.35; go \$7 to \$7.5 \$4 to \$7; \$6.50 to \$ ers, \$70 t Sheep, \$3. Hogs, \$9 off cars.

REVIEW (
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City and the

Cattle Hogs .. Sheep . Calves Horses

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considerable quantities, and he thought central purchasing would give a uniformity of quality and an economy of price not otherwise possible.

After the Conference was concluded many of the 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 District Representative body, upon which Dr. Creelman, who has been interested in the movement from the start, commented very favorably to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate." The men now come to their conferences with wider experiences and a fuller knowledge of the lines of work which are most potent for good in their 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 re-Considerable importance is attached to such discussions and meetings of these men from the counties of Ontario, for they are an influencial factor in the rural life of the province.

Sandy Sermonizes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It's a lang time noo since I hae given ye a sample o' the sermons that I will be hearin' frae oor auld meenister on Sundays when I will be takin' the notion tae gae tae church wi' the auld wumman. He's pretty weel up in years is oor preacher, but he keeps himsel' unco' weel posted on a' the doings o' the warld in general, an' he 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 another 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 get doon tae what he calls the practical side o' 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' affect the actions o' somebody, either the ane who is daein' 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 mornin'' says he, "I'm juist gaein' tae talk aboot ma ain job an' tell ye what I think o' it. Ye ken my job is preachin' an' I want tae say richt here that it's a michty poor sort o' a business tae gae into wi'oot a partner. An' the mair partners ye can get tae come in wi' ye the better. An' what's mair these partners maun be workers. Ae' mon can dae eneuch preachin' tae keep forty men practisin', but mair aften than

ye na mair guid than rinnin' last year's straw through a threshin' machine. Ye'll hae naething for yer pains. Unless ye tak' the trouble tae act at the first opportunity, tika time ye mak' a resolution or get some guid advice yer character will no' be changed in the least, an' ye will be juist the same mon as ye were, neither worse nor better. I hae had some experience wi' men o' this kind wha were strong on theory but wha had aye fa' doon when the time cam' tae get tae wark. An' they a' seemed to hae the idea that they could pit their theories intae practice somewhere else than where they were at the time. I'm minded o' a young chap that had a fine farm an' a guid stock o' coos, pigs an' horses an' wha had made up his mind tae gae oot West where mair money could be had for less wark, accordin' tae his idea o' things. I met him on the road one day an' I says tae him, "I hear ye are gaein' tae leave us Donald." "Aye" says he, "there's mair room oot West an' I'm goin' there, an' what's mair I'm no' comin' back till I've made 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 a'richt but there's places where ye can mak' mair money an' dae it easier. I'm gaein' tae show the natives oot there how tae grow wheat' says he. Weel I didna' say onything mair but I thought tae masel', "we'll see whether the change 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. Weel, it a' turned oot as ye micht hae expectit. Dry weather ruined his crops an' his theories at the same Dry weather

grow him ony wheat. I kenned anither mon o' a wee bit different nature. -If he had ony ideas nobody knew it for he never expressed them. But he was great on what some o' oor college graduates call "practical demonstrations' for he was an unco hard worker an' whatever he went at was weel done, whether it was buildin' a barn or milkin' a coo. Gin he happened tae be crossin' anither mon's farm an' 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 business. He hadna' ony desire tae tell onyone how they should dae this or that. He set them the example for he kenned that gin they didna' follow that, they wouldna' pay muckle attention tae his words.

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'

"Sae noo ma friends" says the preacher, "'ye see the point I hope. Dinna fill yersel' sae full

for a hundred generations back, but it will dae poor a sample o' humanity as ye were yesterday

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 pit ower muckle importance on his ain callin'." 'Perhaps he sees that a' his preachin' hasna' had the effect on us sinners that he was expectin' an' he is comin' at us frae a new quarter" says "But I was aye o' the apeenion" I went on that meenisters an' schule-teachers did themselves mair guid than onybody else. They impress themselves wi' the importance o' what they are saying by the vera effort tae impress it on ithers, an' because o' this they are mair likely tae pit their preachin' intae practice than are some the rest o' us.

"Weel" says Angus "I think there's mair tae it than that. Meenisters especially ken that we common mortals kind o' 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 baith 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 "sae when ye hae the whole maitter boiled doon tae the facts we will hae tae come tae the conclusion that about 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' help the ither chap."
"That's aboot it" say I, "It's a quare warl we're livin' in an' no mistak'. SANDY FRASER.

Prof. S. B. McCready Retires.

Dr. James B. Dandeno, Ph. D., Principal of the Bowmanville, Ont., High School has been appointed to succeed Prof. S. B. McCready 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 public school and fourteen 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 holds a Public School Inspector's Certificate. He was Associate Professor of Botany in the Michigan Agricultural

is workin' oot a' this guid advice in his daily tae wark. Makin' guid resolutions after hearin' life. Ye may ken the Book o' Proverbs by heart, or ye may hae read a' the wise sayings o' men or ye may hae re Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, July 17, to Monday, July 19, numbered 240 cars, comprising 2,658 cattle, 2,266 hogs, 1,323 sheep and lambs, 221 calves, and nerican horses en route to the British army in France. Cattle generally of common and medium quality. Trade was slow. Export steers, \$8.50 to \$8.80; export cows, \$7 to \$7.25; butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.90 to \$8.35; good, \$7.50 to \$7.85; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$6 to \$6.50; cows, \$4 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7.50; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7; stockers, \$5.50 to \$6; milkers, \$70 to \$90; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$7; lambs, \$7 to \$10.50. Hogs, \$9 fed and watered, and \$9.25 off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past

	City,	Union.	Total.
Cars	25	783	. 808
Cattle	145	7,301	7,446
Hogs	569	12,202	12,771
Sheep	485	2,568	3.053
Calves	37	830	867
Horses	00	4 707	4.070

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City,	Union.	Total.
Cars	18	326	344
Cattle	360	3,661	4,021
Hogs	68	8,186	8,254
Sheep	358	2,111	2,469
Calves	23	906	929
Horses	17	38	55

the two markets for the past week show an increase of 464 cars, 3,425 cattle, 4,517 hogs, 584 sheep and lambs, and 4,824 horses, and a decrease of 62 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto for the past week were larger than for some weeks past, especially for cattle. Trade in cattle, especially the best grades, was quite active, and firm, at steady values. There were many outside buyers, especially for the best butcher and export classes, prices for these being firm all week. There were too many unfinished grass cattle that should have been left from a month to six weeks longer before being marketed. These sold from 25c. to 50c. lower, and if they keep coming will be as much again lower. Only a limited number of stockers and feeders changed hands, and these at unchanged values. There was a good demand for milkers and springers, and prices for these remained very tirm, but no higher. Veal calves, sheep and lambs, all sold readily, at firm values. The lamb values fluctuated according to receipts, but the bulk sold from ten to twelve cents per pound during the week. Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal, and values remained about steady all week up to Thursday, when values declined 15 cents per cwt.

Export Cattle.-Choice heavy export steers sold from \$8.75 to \$9.10, about three loads bringing the latter figure. Export cows sold at \$7.25 to \$7.60.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers sold from \$8.40 to \$8.65; good steers and heifers, \$8.15 to \$8.40; medium, \$7.75 to \$8; inferior light steers and heifers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; choice cows, \$7.15 to \$7.40; good cows, \$6.50 to \$7; ports.

The combined receipts of live stock at | medium cows, \$6 to \$6.40; canners and | cutters, \$8.75 to \$5.00; bulls, at \$5 to \$7.50.

> Stockers and Feeders.-Choice steers, 750 to 900 lbs., \$7 to \$7.25; medium, 600 to 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, \$5.25 to \$6.50.

> Milkers and Springers.-Good to choice milkers and forward springers sold at \$80 to \$100 each, and a few extra quality at \$105 and \$110; medium to good, \$60 to \$75; common to medium, \$50 to \$60.

> Veal Calves.-Choice calves, \$9 to \$10.50, and an odd calf, new-milk-fed, at \$11; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$7.75; common, \$6 to \$7; grass calves, \$5 to \$6.

> Sheep and Lambs.-Light sheep and yearling lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; heavy sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$10 to \$12; cull lambs, \$7.50 to \$9.

> Hogs.-Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.50; fed and watered, \$9.25; sows, \$2, and stags \$4 less than these prices. On Thursday a drop of 15 cents took place.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

There was little doing in the horse market. Robert Graham bought less than 100 at the city cattle market. Prices were unchanged. Artillery horses, \$190 to \$200; cavalry horses, \$175 to \$200.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.-Ontario, No. 2 winter, \$1.15 to \$1.18, outside. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.44 to \$1.441; No. 2 northern. \$1.411 to \$1.42, track, bay points. Oats.-Ontario, No. 2 white, 50c., outside; No. 3, 58c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 641c.; No. 8, nominal, lake

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 884c., track, lake ports; Canadian, No. 2 yel-

low, nominal, track, Toronto. Rye.-Outside, No. 2, nominal.

Barley.-For malting, 70c. to 78c., outside; feed barley, 65c. to 66c., outside. Buckwheat.-No. 2, 74c., outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40. Flour.-Manitoba flour - Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7; second patents, \$6.50; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$6.80; Ontario, 90 - percent. winter - wheat patents, \$4.75, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.-Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$19 to \$20; No. 2, \$17 to \$18, track, Toronto.

Bran.-\$27 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$29 per ton, Montreal freights. Straw.-Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.-Butter remained nearly stationary on the wholesales during the past week, creamery pound squares selling at 28c. to 30c. per lb.; creamery solids at 27c. to 28c. per lb., and separator dairy

butter at 25c. to 26c. per lb. Eggs.-New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 28c. to 24c. per

dozen. Cheese.-New, large, 16ic.; twins, 17c. Honey.-Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to

\$3 per dozen sections. Beans.-Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.40; primes, \$3.20.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes are off the market, and New Brunswicks sold at 48ic. to 50c. per bag, track, Toronto. Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 17c.; spring

ducks, 13c. per lb.; spring chickens, 20c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

> Accounts of Farmers Invited
> Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

Opening and Closing Hours of the Banks in London:

THE patrons and customers of all the Banks in London and of the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation, The Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., The Dominion Savings & Investment Society and the People's Loan & Mortgage Corporation, will please take notice that on and after August 2nd next the hours of opening and closing will be as follows: Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (the privilege being granted to open at 9.30 a.m. if desired. Every other banking day 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. These are the hours set by the Canadian Bankers' Association, which 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 co-operation is requested in the matter.

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

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, part cured, 12c. to 13c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c.; kip skins, per lb., 12c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 50c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.; wool, washed, coarse and fine, 32c. to 37c.; wool, unwashed, coarse and fine, 25c. to 27c.; rejections, washed, 26c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Strawberries still held their own the past week, both in quantity and quality. Some extra choice ones arrived Thursday last, but they evidently will soon be over, as one splendid shipment bore the inscription, "Goodbye strawberries for 1915."

Raspberries are gradually nosing forward, and will soon supersede the strawberries, some very fine ones coming in Thursday selling at 13c. per box, the ones not so good bringing 12c., 11c., 10c., and some lower than that.

Cherries, that is the sour variety, are plentiful, and of splendid quality, selling at 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket. The sweet variety are scarce, and the blacks seen on the market this week were of poor quality.

Apples, new, \$1.35 to \$1.50 per hamper; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bunch; blueberries, 12c. to 14c. per box, and \$1 to \$1.40 per 11-quart basket; currants, red, 4c. to 6c. per box, and 30c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; black, 75c. per 6 quarts, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11 quarts; cherries, sour, 40c. to 60c. per 11 quarts; sweet, dark red and blacks, 75c. to \$1 per 6 quarts, and \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 11 quarts; cantaloupes, California 45's \$4 to \$4.50 per case; Georgia flats, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per case; gooseberries, medium size, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; large, 75c. to \$1 per 11-quart basket; lemons, new, \$4 to \$4.50 per box; oranges, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per box; peaches, Georgia, \$2 to \$2.25 per 6-basket crates; pears, \$2.50 per box; plums, \$1.25 to \$2 per box; raspberries, 10c. to 13c. per box; strawberries, 5c to 7c. per box; watermelons, 30c., 40c. and 50c. each; beans, wax, 65c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; green, 50c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket; beets, 20c. per dozen bunches; cabbage, 75c. to \$1 per large crate; cauliflower, \$1 to \$2 per dozen; carrots, new, 15c. to 20c. per dozen bunches; cucumbers, 75c. to \$1 per 11-quart basket; onions, \$1 to \$1.10 per hamper, \$1.50 per 100-lb. sack, and 15c. per dozen bunches; peas, 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, new, \$2.25 per barrel; tomatoes, hot-house, 15c. per lb.; outside grown, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock .- Supplies of cattle on the local market were exceedingly light. The weather during the past week was warmer than in any similar period during the season, and this had an adverse effect on the cattle trade. Demand was light, as is generally the case in July. The bulk of the stock offering was poor quality, there being practically no choice steers on the market at all. The best 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 51c. to 7c. per lb., according to quality. There was a moderately good demand for sheep and lambs, the latter selling at 9c. to 10c., and sheep bringing 51c. to 6c. per lb. The offering of calves was large, and prices held at the usual range of \$1.50 to \$5 for ordinary stock, and up to \$10 each for the better. Packers bought up all the hogs offering on the market at 9ic. to 10c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Local dealers say that very few horses are offering, and that there is no commercial demand for them. Prices continued steady. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$250 to \$300 aach; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$175 to \$200; culls, \$50 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and driving horses, \$300 to \$400.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a very good demand for dressed hogs, as well as for cured meats. Hogs were fractionally higher. Abattoir dressed, fresh - killed Ontario hogs were quoted at 14c. to 14tc. per lb., with Manitoba stock at 13tc. to 13tc. per lb.

Potatoes.—Old stock is becoming scarce, and as a consequence the price has advanced. Quotations were 50c. for 90 lbs., car lots, track, for Green Mountains, with jobbing prices 10c. to 15c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup was steady, at 65c. to 70c. for 8-lb. tins, up to \$1.20 for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 14\frac{1}{2}c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—The egg market showed no change of consequence. Export orders are still a factor, and local consumption is fair. Straight-gathered stock was quoted at 22½c. to 23½c.; selected, 25c., No. 1 candled was 22c. to 22½c., and No. 2 steady, at 19c. to 20c. per dozen. Butter.—There has been a further fractional decline in the price of creamery, and consumption is moderately large. Finest creamery was quoted at 28½c. to 28½c. per lb., while fine creamery was 27½c. to 28c., and seconds 27c. to 27½c. Dairy butter was 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—Cheese declined in price, and quotations were about 1c. down, at 15½c. to 16c. for finest Western colored, with white about the same figure. Finest Eastern was 14½c. to 15c. for white or colored, with undergrades 1c. less.

Grain.—The markets for wheat and oats were rather higher, once more last week oats being 1c. to 2c. up. Canadian Western were 63c. to 63½c. for No. 3 Western and for extra No. 1 feed; 62c. to 62½c. for No. 1 feed; No. 2 feed was 61c. to 61½c. American No. 3 yellow corn was 84½c. to 85c., ex store, and Argentine, 83½c. Beans were steady, at \$3.25 for 1½-lb. pickers; \$3.05 for 3-lb., and \$2.95 for 5-lb. Cheaper stock was \$2.80 in car lots.

Flour.—The market for Manitoba flour held steady last week, but Ontario brands experienced a further decline. Quotations were \$7.10 per barrel for Manitoba first patents; \$6.60 for seconds, and \$6.40 for strong bakers' in bags. Ontario patents were quoted around \$6.10, and straight rollers \$5.40

per 11-quart basket; green, 50c. to 65c. to \$5.80 per barrel in wood, and the

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed continued unchanged. Bran was \$26 per ton in bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$38 to \$34 per ton; mouille steady, at \$38 to \$40 for pure, and \$35 to \$37 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—In some sections the crop is light, but on the whole it is thought the yield will be good. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$22 to \$22.50 per ton; extra No. 2 was \$21 to \$21.50, and No. 2 was \$20 to \$20.50.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced 5c. further, but prices were otherwise steady. Quality and demand were both good. Beef skins were 18c., 19c. and 20c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Calf skins were 19c. per lb. Lamb skins were 50c. each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2½c. for crude.

Buffalo.

Cattle market the past week approached the demoralized state on the medium and common grassy grades. On the better kinds of shipping steers and choice butchering cattle, values were declined from a dime to fifteen cents. The reason for weakness in the market was excessive receipts, both here and at western points. A few scattering sales on extremely toppy steers and yearlings were made at steady prices, but the were no criterion of the general trade. The less-desirable grassy cattle sold fully a half-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 previous week. Demand proved quite satisfactory for the real fat grades, best shipping steers running from \$9.75 to \$10, with yearlings \$9.75, and most desirable, handy, butchering steers, from \$9.25 to \$9.40. Anything real good in flesh and showing good quality sold readily, and more of these were wanted, but the market was the slowest of the year on the medium and common kinds, and sellers are advising the holding of these back until the quarantine is entirely removed and these can be utilized for stockers and feeders. Indications are that the choice kinds will continue to show strength, while the market will continue weak, and possibly lower on the big end of the grassers which are coming half-fat and slippery in most cases. Receipts the past week were 5,700 head, as against 4,925 for the previous week, and as against 4,800 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.75 to \$10; fair to good, \$9 to \$9.50; plain, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; best handy, \$8.75 to \$9.25; common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$9.75. Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty helfers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good,

heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, fair to best, \$4 to \$4.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7; sausage, \$6 to \$6.75; light bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; oxen, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Grass cattle quotable from fifty cents to a dollar under given quotations. Hogs.-Heavy grades at all marketing points were badly neglected last week, and the result was that prices showed a wider range than usual. At Buffalo on Monday heavies sold at \$8, with other grades bringing \$8.10 to \$8.15; Tuesday packers kinds moved at \$8 and \$8.10, with light hogs reaching \$8.25; Wednesday 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, and Friday pigs made \$8.35, Yorkers landed at \$8.25 and \$8.30, mixed grades moved from \$8.15 to \$8.25, bulk \$8.20, and heavies sold anywhere from \$7.75 to \$8.15. Roughs the past week landed around \$6.40 and \$6.50, and stags mostly \$5.50 down. Receipts for the past week reached approximately 25,300 head, as compared with 25,077 head for the previous week, and 28,960 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Demand for lambs office address should have been Guelph.

the past week was very light, and trade was unsatisfactory. On the opening day best springers brought from \$10.50 to \$11, and before the week was out buyers got toppy ones down to \$8,50 and \$8 Yearlings the fore part of the week sold up to \$8 and \$8.25, and Friday the best in this line could not be quoted above \$7.50. Sheep were active, best wethers selling from \$6.75 to \$7, mixed sheep \$6.25 to \$6.75, and while some prime handy ewes sold Monday as high as \$6.50, most of the ewe offerings went from \$6 down, heavy fat ewes the latter part of the week landing down to \$5 and \$5.25. Receipts the past week aggregated 5,900 head, previous week there were 5,178 head, and for the same week a year ago 8,400 head.

Calves.—Jewish holidays the past week had a bad effect on the calf trade, and prices showed a decline from day to day. The fore part of the week best veals brought up to \$11, and when Friday was reached the best lots dropped down to \$10.25, and trade was slow at that. Culls the latter part of the week went from \$8.50 down, and the spread on grassers was from \$4.50 to \$6. Supply the past week totaled 2,600 head, as against 2,521 head for the week before, and 2,475 head for the same week a year ago.

Cheese Markets.

Cowansville, Que., bid 14 5-16c.; Believille, 15c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 14c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 16c. to 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; finest Easterns, 15c. to 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; New York, State whole milk, fresh, fiats, and twins, colored specials, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; to 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; white, 15c. to 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; colored average fancy, 15c.; white, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Campbellford, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Eistowel, 13c.; Napanee, colored, 13 9-16c., 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Perth, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Picton, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Foquois, 13c.; Kemptville, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Conwall, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. and 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; Victoriaville, Que., 12c.; Alexandria, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.60 to \$10.40; Western steers, \$7.15 to \$8.85; cows and heifers, \$3.20 to \$9.25; calves, \$7 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.55 to \$8; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.90; heavy, \$6.80 to \$7.95; pigs, \$7 to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$7.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.00 to \$6.75; lambs, native, \$6 to \$8.30.

Gossip.

Miss Smith, of Maple Lodge, writes thus to "The Farmer's Advocate": "We recently sold to the Wm. Weld Publishing Co., London, for Weldwood Farm, a fine young Shorthorn cow, Gertrude =103850=. This cow has already completed an excellent record in R. O. P. but thinking she had not best we entered her again. She fresh ened May 1, and during the month of May gave 1,274 lbs. of milk. In June she gave 1,597 lbs., promising to exceed her former record as we hoped she would. The remainder of our cows under test are doing very well indeed. Our sheep and lambs have also done well this

The Western Fair, to be held in London, Ont., September 10 to 18, 1915, is the forty-eighth annual event without a The prize list has been inbreak. creased from year to year, and this season, through the assistance of the Dominion Government, they are enabled to add over \$3,000 to what was already liberal list. Live-stock breeders should avail themselves of the privilege of cxhibiting this year in larger numbers than ever. Exhibitors of the past have reported good results' from showing at London, as buyers are plentiful. attractions offered this year are above the average, and the new steel grandstand is in course of erection, and will be completed in good time. This will minister to the comfort and convenience of spectators. If any information is required, write the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

It has been reported in some publications that Henry Arkell, of Teeswater, Ont., had been asked to judge at the Panama Pacific Exposition. The postoffice address should have been Guelph.

JULY 2

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Cheese Markets.

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Chicago.

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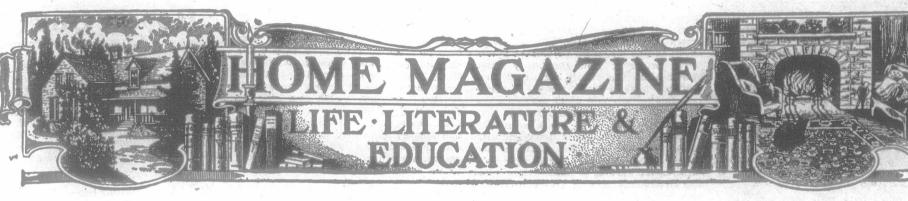
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JULY 22, 1915



"If this world followed you-Followed to the letter-Would it be a nobler world, All deceit and falsehood hurled From it all together; Malice, selfishness and lust Banished from beneath the crust Covering human hearts from view-Tell me, if it follow you, Would the world be better ?"

Immutability.

-George Klingle.

Life, O life, thou hast immortal beauty, Reaching from birth to death and far beyond

To halcyon realms of eternity Which man knows not till the last day has dawned.

Silence of the meadows when grasses sway, Bent i' the wind laden with scent of

rose, Or when the young-eyed spring will swiftly stray,

Kissing the vernal buds which soon unclose; Loyeliness of dawn and kind night, who

sweeps O'er the hills, her mantle drenched i'

the dews Of Acheron, dewing the blooms which sleep;

You are the soul which earth shall never lose. Year after year, snows clothe the gelid

earth. But Love ne'er fails to rouse anew life's

-Arthur S. Bourinot.

Browsings Among the

Books.

THE WIND, THE SHADOW AND THE SOUL.

From "The Dominion of Dreams," by Fiona Macleod.

There are dreams beyond the thrust of the spear, and there are dreams and dreams; of what has been or what is to be, as well as the more idle fantasies of sleep. And this, perhaps, is of those dreams whose gossamer is spun out of the invisible threads of sorrow; or it may be, is woven out of the tragic shadows of unfulfilled vicissitude. It is of little moment.

One who was, now is not. That "is the sting, the wonder."

One who was, now is not. The scul and the shadow have both gone away upon the wind.

I write this in a quiet sea-haven. Tall cliffs half enclose it, in two white curves, like the wings of the solander when she hollows them as she breasts the north

These sun-bathed cliffs, with soft bair of green grass, against whose white walls last year the swallows, duskyarrowy shuttles, slid incessantly, and where tufts of sea-lavender hung like breaths of stilled smoke, now seem to me merely tall cliffs. Then, when we were together, they were precipices which fell into seas of dream, and at their bases was for ever the rumor of a most ancient. strange, and penetrating music. It is I only, now, who do not hear: doubtless, in those ears, it fashions new meanings, mysteries, and beauty: there, where the music deepens beyond the chime of the hours, and Time itself is less than the whisper of the running wave. White walls, which could open, and where the sea-song became a spirit, still with the foam-bells on her hair, but with a robe green as grass, and in her hand a white flower.

Symbols: yes. To some, foolish; to others clear as the noon, the clearness obvious, and is unfathomable.

Last night the wind suddenly smote the sea. There had been no warning. The sun had set beneath narrow peninsulas of lemon and pale mauve; over against the upper roseate glow, the east was a shadowy opal wilderness, with one broad strait of luminous green wherein a star trembled. At the furtive suffusion of the twilight from behind the leaves, a bat, heedless of the season, flittered through the silent reaches; and 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 of that monotony. Three hours later a strange, confused sound was audible. At midnight there was a sudden congregation of voices; a myriad scream tore the silence; the whole sea was uplifted, and it was as though the whirling body of 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 ministers of a mind wrought in shadow. They dld "the will of beauty and regret."

At dawn the tempest was over. But for an hour thereafter the sea was in a shroud of scud and spray: I could see nothing but this shimmering, dreadful 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 fragrance of memory. Yet, I would not

that is absolute in light, that is so descended. I saw the grasses shiver along the green path. A few broken sprays and twigs whirled this way and that. In my own land this has one open meaning. Those invisible ones whom we call the hidden people-whom so many instinctively ever reducing what is great to what is small, what is of mystery and tragic wonder to what is fantastic and unthinkable, call "the fairies"-have passed by.

There are too many who inhabit the world that from our eyes is hidden, for us to know who pass, in times, on occasions like this. The children of light and darkness tread the same way. But to-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 up the path; but not alone. Behind, or close by, moved another. It was this other who turned to me. The image stooped, and lifted a palmful of dust in the hollow of its hand. This it blew away with a little sudden breath; and I saw that it was not the shadow, nor the phantom, but the soul of that which I had loved. Yet my grief was for that sweet perished mortality when I saw the eddy-spiralled graying dust was all that remained.

But for a second I had seen them together, so much one, so incommunicably alien. In that moment of farewell, all that was of mortal beauty passed into the starry eyes of the comrade who had forgotten the little infinite change. It was then, it was thus, I saw Eternity. That is why I write.

Then, as a film of blue smoke fades into the sky, what I had seen was not; oughly as has the care of other rural live stock.

Too often it is assumed that merely to live in the country is the same as securing a perpetual guarantee against disease. Even physicians often regard those who live in cities as living essentially unhealthy lives; and those who live in the country as having necessarily ideal conditions for health.

But the tendency of city life to result in spread of infections has been offset by the increased 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 country's natural advantages, which are chiefly due to the fact that a comparatively small population is spread over a comparatively large area.

Rural sanitation to-day is very much needed, if the supremacy of the country over the city in healthfulness is not to fade away, or even be reversed. Otherwise 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 latter. Other infectious diseases, especially those of children, are as prevalent in most rural communities as in the

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 "get-together" spirit which has done so much to bring farmers and their wives and children into more or less constant relations with other farmers and their families; the very approximations, so much to be desired, and of which we are all so proud, to the social life of larger communities, carry with them the same menace to life and health to which the same things tend in the city, and make a corresponding development of ruralhealth supervision correspondingly requisite. "We don't need health officers in the country" is no longer true, if ever it was. They are more needed there now than elsewhere, and the need is 3untinually increasing.

When the pioneer family saw but one outsider in six months, 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 proportionately immensely greater? Precautions wholly superfluous in pioneer days are absolutely necessary now. What lines should these precautions follow? There are two main lines-one, to avoid receiving disease from othersthe 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 life, higher ideals and wider outlook of our present rural dwellers. In many ways, the intellectual life of the nation is moving, has been moving for a long time, from city to country. It 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



Pork for Dinner.

Army Service Corps men found piggy wandering near the trenches and "arrested" him.-Underwood & Underwood.

have written these last words to this and the old bewilderment was mine book if it were not for the keen resur- again, and I knew not which was the rection of my sorrow in the very haven of to-day's noontide.

I was in a hollow in the eastern cliff, a hollow filled with pale-blue shadow, and with a faint sea-rumor clinging invisibly to the flint bosses and facts of the sun-warmed chalk. Before me rose gradually a grass-green path, aslant upon the upward slope. There was absolute stillness in the air. The trouble of the waters made this landward silence as peace within peace.

Out of the blue serenities, where nothing, not even the moving whiteness of a vanishing wing, was visible; out of the heat and glory of the day; out of that which is beyond—an eddy of wind swiftly was but the wind which had thus ceased

shadow or which the soul, or whether it

Rural Sanitation.

By H. W. Hill.

[The following article is by Dr. H. W. Hill, who, after a year spent as Director 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 institution of its kind in Canada.—Ed.]

Care of human beings in rural districts has not been developed at all as thor-

TUBERCULOSIS.

To begin with the protection of rural dwellers from disease-let us consider what are rural dangers? First of alltuberculosis. There are two chief kinds, that derived from cattle for one; that derived from human consumptives for the other. Corresponding with this difference in origin is a very definite difference

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to: Name

Post Office.....

County

Province

Number of pattern.... Age (if child or misses' pattern).....

Measurement-Waist, Bust,

Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8719-A Man's Negligee Shirt, 34 to 46 breast.



8715A Three or Four-Piece Sports for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8712 Gown with Dropped Shoulders, 34 to 42 bust.



8722 Girl's Dress with Flounced Skirt, Io to 14 years,



8719 Girl's Apron, 8 to 14 years.



8723-A Boy's Sports Shirt, 10 to 16 years.

The Windrow.

The Overseas Club is going to sow dians lie buried in Flanders and Northern France.

Sold 120 times, a small pig worth 30 shillings, realized 130 pounds for the Red Cross Society's funds at Haverhill,

What is believed to be the biggest hole caused by a shell in the history of warfare was made by a German "Jack Johnson" in soft ground near the entrance to the railway station at Ypres. According to Corporal Hatcher, of the military mounted police, who is visiting his home at Guildford on leave. It was 66 feet wide and 45 feet deep.

On an area of 15,000 square miles Switzerland produces yearly \$8,000,000 worth of goats and goat products. Spain, Italy and Greece are heavy producers of goats and goat products.

France, Belgium and Germany are heavy producers, and are noted for the high-milking qualities of their stock.

In Great Britain the British Goat Soment) yearly publishes a stud register out to be our own?

giving the names and owners of pedigree stud goats selected by the committee, and recommended for stock purposes,

In Bavaria the country is noted for its larger number of centenarians. This fact is attributed by doctors to the daily use of Yoghurt, a product of goat's milk.

Goat's milk being very digestible and rich, is recommended by doctors for the use of babies and invalids.

The goat is immune from the dreaded disease tuberculosis, or the white plague, so common among cattle and people.

With millions of acres of the finest brush land in the world lying idle in the mountains, with the babies in the cities clamoring for proper food, the Pacific Northwest, and in fact the whole United States, offers opportunities for the milkgoat industry, the possibilities of which can hardly be estimated .- Our Dumb Animals.—Canada, too?

. . . . CHRISTIANITY NOT A FAILURE.

William Lyon Phelps, in the North American Review.

From the standpoint of Christianity there is no such thing as a foreign war. Every war is a civil war.

It is a curious result of this war that many persons are wondering whether or not Christianity is a failure. Without stopping to inquire how a remedy can be a failure when it is not given a trial. it looks to me as if everything was a failure except Christianity; and that it might be a good idea in the future for America to try Christianity and see how it works.

Diplomacy has totally failed; one of the chief purposes of diplomacy is to avert disaster, to ward off bloodshed, and we are witnessing the worst war in history, Socialism is a total, ignominious, laughable failure; before the war the Socialists in Europe, knowing well-that if they all united, regardless of boundary lines, they might put a stop to war, told the world what great things they would do for the cause of peace; how they, at any rate, would not be deceived by any false sentiment about a country's But at the first outbreak of the war the Socialists in each country flew eagerly to arms. Science and learning are failures, for all the efforts of lonely men in laboratories to preserve human life and to save the body from suffering are negated in a day. Learning is a failure because it did not prevent the tide of barbarism from controlling Europe; and during the war there is not even the pretence of going on with it.

Armaments which have stolen the money that might have been used to elevate and improve mankind are a colossal failure, as we who believe in peace have always known. We were never deceived by the legend that the surest way to prepare for peace was to get ready for war; it was certain that sooner or later those who had the guns would use them. It is to be hoped that their scientific curiosity on the question of efficiency is already satisfied.

Even now some Americans are insisting that we go in for increased armamaple seeds over the spots where Cana- ments and a great navy; that we should take money needed for education and internal improvements and spend it on fighting machines.

Would it not be well to give Christianity a trial? The religion of Christ is as reasonable as it is noble. It is the only method of settling quarrels that combines absolute good sense with pure ethics. In time of war, for the purpose of inflicting death, mutilation, and destruction on those whom we call our brothers, everyone is called upon to make heroic sacrifices. Would it not be fine in the future if the United States of America should make some actual sacrifices to prevent war? Would it not be splendid if we actually sustained insults and material damage from some other country and did not fight? A faith is no good unless one is willing to suffer for it.

Peace will never come to this uncivilized planet until some nation shows, not by its professions, but by its behaviour, that it believes in peace. Some nation will have to suffer in the cause of peace as so many nations have suffered in the evil cause of war. Will it ciety (under supervision of the govern- not be fine if that nation should turn

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RUSSIA'S BETTER DAY.

The German contention that the present war as waged between Germany and Russia is a conflict between culture and barbarism may be dismissed with the contempt which it deserves. To stigmatize as barbarous a nation which has produced a Tschaikovsky in music, a Verestchagin in painting, a Metchnikoff 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 ignorance—as indeed there is among the lower classes of other European nations. Recognizing the important place which Russia fills and is destined to fill in world influence, the hope of all lovers of humanity is that out 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. No people can grow strong intellectually or spiritually except in the light and air of freedom. In Russia the people have not been encouraged hitherto to govern themselves politically, nor to think for themselves religiously. In the Russian Church, even more if possible than in the Roman Catholic, the forms of faith ar, fixed and final, and acceptance of the orthodox creed is the supreme religious test. Hence the prevailing policy of the Church has been to discourage rather than to promote a policy of popular education. Politically also the emanci-Parliamentary institutions have been granted grudgingly, and even conceded rights have been restricted afterwards.

Now there seems to be a universal feeling that in all these respects things will be better after the war. The enthusiasm and unanimity with which the Russian people of every race and class have 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 Russia regards the war as the people's war, and a war of liberation. . . . Victory in this war is a guarantee of the advance of civilization and a liberation of its development from all fetters." Mr. George Kennan, who has been a severe critic of Russian governmental methods, writing in The Outlook, 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 all over the world, Russia included. I trust the Russian bureaucracy as little as you do, but it is not from them that salvation will come. It must come from the people, who are far more ready for a social regeneration, and are better prepared for it, than are the Germans-the most undemocratic nation in the world."

The Czar of Russia, in whose hands the destinies of his people largely rest, would be less than human if he were not touched by the devotion of his people in this hour of trial and if he were not determined to trust them more fully than he has done and to make a way for their spiritual release and uplift. These who know the Russian people best are most firmly convinced that they have within them great capacities for good. Indeed, no one can read the works of the great novelists who have interpreted Russian life and character without perceiving, amid much perversity and human frailty, splendid qualities of strength and sympathy. They are profoundly, if too blindly, religious. Archbishop Platon, recently Primate of the Russian Church, in North America, addressing a gathering in New York, which included representatives of other churches, said: flock is not an aristocratic part of the Russian people, whose refinement in culture would amaze you, but the lower classes where there is not so much culture in the accepted sense of the word, but where religious sentiment and good qualities of the human heart pour forth abundantly."

If one desired a satisfactory proof of the capacity of the Russian people for July 16th is as follows:

better things he might find it in the experiment which has been made among them with regard to the sale and use of intoxicating liquor. As our readers are no doubt aware, drunkenness has long been one of the besetting sins of the Russians, as it is of Anglo-Saxons. The manufacture and sale of vodka-the most common intoxicant — is a government monopoly. For the purpose of preventing disorder during the period of mobilization the Government, as a temporary war measure, closed all the hundreds of thousands of liquor shops throughout the Empire. The people not only submitted to the decree, but welcomed it and cooperated heartily with the Government to make their experiment a success. A well-known Russian journalist writing in a Petrograd newspaper not long ago, declared: "The short period of total prohibition has not only been brilliantly successful, has not only shown us a striking picture of improved social conditions, but has virtually bound us to carry on the reform and make the temporary measure a permanent system. . . An overwhelming majority of the peasants-most of them vodka drinkers-not only regard the closing of the liquor shops with profound satisfaction, but look forward with fear and dread to the possible re-opening of them."

Since that article was written, despatches in the daily press have told us that orders have been given to the effect that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the war. The orders are based principally on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the prohibitory edict was issued. Some districts have been practically transformed, and a regeneration has taken place among the peaspation of the people has been slow. - antry which, in the opinion of the Russian authorities, is likely to have an iniportant effect on the social and economic conditions 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 possibilities' 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 discordant elements; the new feeling of brotherhood which links Jews to Slavs and liberals to reactionists; and last, but not least, the spontaneous and universal welcoming of prohibition as a great national blessing for which everybody is ready, show that the 'unlimited possibilities' 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 cost in treasure and life; but may we not hope, with the liberals and the revolutionists, 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 Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Contributions continue to come in for the Dollar Chain, but we are still a long way from the \$30,000 for which we aimed,—an average of only \$1.00 from each family that subscribes for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Many readers have sent anywhere from \$2.00 to \$15.00, therefore there must be an overwhelming majority of families which have not as yet availed themselves at all of the privilege of contributing through this channel to the relief of sufferers at the front. Meanwhile the war drags on, and the need does not 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 the battlefield. Let us not be selfish.

If you have neglected, as yet, to send 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

Contributions over \$1.00 each :-

G. Miller, Perth, Ont., \$2.00; John M. Miller, Milford, Ont., \$5.00; Clara and Fanny Davis, Brantford, Ont., \$2.00; L. G. M., South Durham, Que., \$2.00; A Friend, Langton, Ont, \$2.00; M. I. H., Gibraltar, Ont., \$2.00; A Friend, Winterbourn, Ont., \$2.00.

Contributions of \$1.00 each :-

Mrs. H. K. Saunders, Jarvis, Ont; "X"; Friends (Blyth postmark); Mrs. A. Martinson, Northwood, Ont.; W. B. P., Bridgetown, Ont.

Total amount previously acknowledged.....\$1,543.25

Total to July 16th.....\$1,565.25

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

YOUR JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Those who have contributed fruit for the soldiers between July 9th and July 16th are:

Mrs. Laut, London, Ont.; Miss Alexa Dodge, Wanstead, Ont.; Miss Marjorie Dodge, Wanstead, Ont., and the Misses Clara and Fanny Davis, Brantford, Ont., who sent six jars.

The Red Cross asks for jam, marmalade, jelly, and honey. Canned fruit, which is thin and juicy, is very inconvenient for the soldiers, hence is not

Send in pint or quart sealers, well packed and prepaid, with the name of contents and your own name and address pasted on the outside of each jarthis merely as a little matter of interest to the boys in the trenches who shall receive the jars.

By clubbing together in a neighborhood and sending several jars packed in one box, express charges may be lessened somewhat. Kindly see that the packing well done. Boxes may be sent either by express or parcel post. Direct simply to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

DON'T FORGET THE SOLDIERS WHEN YOU ARE DOING UP YOUR

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,-Not long ago, when reading a book on education written by one of the very foremost educationists of the world. I came upon the following passage: "Just as the crocus forces its way through the snow as soon as its time comes, so when the conditions of life of a people undergo a radical change thousands of new social forms thrust their way through the thick cake of custom and tradition, and, even were we to destroy them to-day, we should find their numbers doubled to-morrow."

Now, upon what speculation does that set you going?

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 the present time?

-British, French, Russians, Italians, Servians, Germans, Austrians, Turks, to a lesser extent the British colonies-does not imagination stagger before the conception of the millions upon millions of people who are to-day living under "conditions" entirely different from those of 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 of livelihood; millions forging bullets and making shells, who never before wrought at any arts but those of peace!

Yes, truly, conditions have changed, and the world can never be exactly what it was before. It cannot be the same. But just what the difference will be who can say?

From some aspects it seems that retrogression must surely be the result. Here, for instance, are questions that might be asked:

What are "the heathen" thinking of all this inferno in which the "Christian" nations are taking part? Of what use, in future, to send to them emissaries of the Christian religion?

The war is burdening posterity with a heavy debt. How, then, can the peoples 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 being killed; the nations are being drained of a large percentage of their best. What will be the effect upon posterity?

These questions, it cannot be gainsaid, raise staggering doubts; but there is, perhaps, another side to the cloud:

The very contempt of "the heathen," the very failure of the so-called Christian nations to preserve peace and good-will among themselves, may awaken us sharply to the fact that we have never yet been Christians at all. As nations we have accepted the teachings of Christ in theory, 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 Christians everywhere-we would have spent more on teaching people the loveto-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 hitherto been really Christian, and in enforcing upon us the conviction that it is high time to begin.

Again—the staggering debt under which we and posterity must labor as a result of this war. We-we units who make up the nations—were growing prosperous, but were we applying our prosperity in the wisest way? Was it a thing devoted to the public good, or to selfish, personal gratification? Have we been more anxious about the founding of hospitals and homes for poor children or about owning automobiles and other luxuries ourselves? Not that the wish for such things is wrong in itself, but the question rests in whether it may not have become an obsession with us. It is just possible that, such prosperity was harming us the real Us that will be the only part of us in existence fifty or seventy-five years hence. If the War should happen to awaken us to a realization of that fact -and turn us to more worthy ideals-we may yet know that it was not wasted.

Genius is being killed,-yes for this life, a lamentable reality. But, if there is any 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 a foothold. In fifty years it may not seem as much of a chimera as to-day.

When all has been said, viewing the whole matter as impartially, as may be, the cloud appears to have, after all, a silver lining, and even a glimmer of gold along its edges. Most of us feel that great changes will come because of the war. If we are satisfied that these shall be psychic rather than material, then we have marked a signal milestone in our advance as a race of humans. When all has been said Eternal Men and Women, not temporal prosperity and pleasure. are the real "counters" in the great scheme of things.

Already people are undergoing, more or less, a psychical change. The willingness everywhere for self-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 hoped, class distinctions are being lost, are being held to by only the smallest and most petty of

For, where all come to the fore together, in a common cause, inspired by a great purpose, who that is worth while can be wrapped up in self, caring greatly for little personal eminences? Truly the very greatest people to-day are those who are just working on, utterly forgetful of self.

....

One of the changes of the war-one almost smiles to think of it-is the different light that has come over the entire question of woman's work and woman's standing as an economic factor in the world's affairs. Not so very long ago women were fighting hard for equality of opportunity-based on their capabilities-in the world's work. Remembering how hard had been the struggle to attain the privileges of education, they were not discouraged, even in the face of very little encouragement. They had fought for the right to a higher education and had won it: now they were begging to be recognized just as human beings in other lines, and they hoped to They could not conceive that men would always continue to enforce upon them restrictions woven about them long ago, in the time when men were little better than savages, and women only chattels.

Of course they-these women, aspiring to be just human beings-were hooted at. Their processions, made up of doctors, lawyers, teachers, business women, women of wealth, working women-were jeered at. What could women do that was worth while except bear children? "Church, Children and Kitchen" for them, as the German Emperor said-and take care that they do not have too. much power in the church. Above all things, don't let them vote? Take their money for taxes, make them obey the laws, but for the sake of all that is just and right, don't let them vote! Don't let them have a word to say about how the money is to be spent or the framing of the laws which they must obey !-And, whatever you do, don't pay them according to the standards of men's salaries. If they do quite as much work as a man-or more-when called upon to work for the public or to ward off starvation, see to it that they receive only half the salary. Keep up the pretense that their work is not as well done.

But the war is changing all that. Everywhere women are quietly filling men's positions that men may go to the Since the war began men have never even pretended that they could not do such work; they have simply handed over the reins. And so women are farming, doing office work, tending cattle, doing all sorts of things without fuss or blare of trumpets. "The first London railway station manned entirely by girls," says an item of English news, 'has just been opened. It is Maida Vale Station, on the Bakerloo Tube. collectors, two porters, There are two two booking clerks, and two additional women who are to act as relief collector and relief booking clerks respectively at busy times. The uniform worn by these quite, serious-minded young women is as unassuming as the girls themselves. It consists of navy blue skirt and jacket, with modest white facings on the collar, and a hat that resembles a cross between a policeman's helmet and a girl scout headgear."

All doors, in short, are being opened to women, and the whole attitude of the world in regard to them and their capacity for useful labor of all kinds is being changed. Henceforth they will be more willingly permitted to live their own lives, as God fitted them. Men will remember how they agonized to smooth away some of the awful suffering of war, and will be generous.

Nor will the women themselves be in any wise spoiled. Such a thing as real sex-antagenism never existed. True women do not want to oust men from anything. They do not want to get out of having children,-the best women want to have just as many as they can educate and start well in life, no more. They do not want, however, to be forced into any marriage except for love (and is any other really marriage at all?) simply for the sake of a living. They want to have the chance of developing mentally-for the mental life is the only real life. And, if provided with a special talent for any kind of work, they want

to have the opportunity of doing it, on the same terms as men would do it, They want to be, in short, just simple, rational human beings, following their best impulses.

As women they will never object to the frills and femininities that are their prerogative, but they refuse to be held down to nothing but frills and foolish-

So, strangely enough, the awful war is helping to raise woman to her ideals.

The War is all dreadful, dreadful! It cannot come to an end too soon, provided that end makes for a satisfactory and lasting peace for all nations. War is always diabolic, this one the most so of all.

Yet we may still hope that out of the darkness may come a ray of light, that the future, at least, may wax brighter and brighter. In the words of Keats,

Upon the forehead of the age to come; These, these will give the world another heart.

"Other spirits there are standing apart

And other pulses. Hear ye not the hum

Of mighty workings ?-Listen awhile, ye nations, and be dumb."

JUNIA.

PIANO DRAPE. NUT CAKE.

Dear Junia,-I have a low, old-fashioned piano cased organ and would like to put a drape on it. I was wondering how about felt, or are they not using it now? If not what would be best? Will send you a recipe for a nut cake:

Three eggs beaten separately, 11 cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons bakingpowder, 1 cup chopped nuts. Icing,-Powdered sugar and butter creamed together, then add a little milk and vanilla.

Halidmand Co., Ont. ANXIOUS.

Drapes for pianos, etc., are seldom used, nowadays, a tiny mat of embroidery or lace being used for protection if an ornament is placed on top. If, however, a drape is used, it should be simply a flat runner of shantung silk, with fringe at the ends, or of brown linen worked across the ends in a conventional design with silk.

I am sorry your letter was overlooked for so long.

COUGH DROPS.

"G. D.," wishes a recipe for cough drops. Can anyone send one which has been found to be effective?

TO MAKE SALT YEAST BREAD.

Salt Yeast Bread.-Early in the afternoon boil up 2 tablespoons sifted cornmeal, a pinch of salt and a pinch of ugar 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 take a teaspoon of salt, 1 of sugar and 1-3 teaspoon soda; add 1 pint boiling water, and cool with cold water until it will 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 setting of bread with warm water and salt and add your yeast quite as you would for any other kind of bread. Keep in the flour and rub in the butter. a warm place. It will rise very quick-When you mix use just as little flour as you can to get it nicely 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 half an hour or more.

Seasonable Recipes.

Stuffed Beets.—Have ready young beets; boiled and skinned, the heart leaves of a head of lettuce, and a little cabbage chopped fine with nut meats and mixed with salad dressing. Take the centers out and trim the beets so they will stand. Keep the trimmings for a salad for next day. Fill the beets with the cabbage mixture, place on lettuce leaves and serve.

medium cucumbers, 3 cups milk, 1 level tablespoon butter, 4 level tablespoons flour, 1 level teaspoon salt, pepper to taste, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, dash of nutmeg. Peel and cut the cucumbers 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

Fried Cucumbers.-Peel and slice the cucumbers into rather thick slices. Dip each slice into beaten egg, then into cracker-dust, and fry in deep hot fat. Drain and serve very hot.

Creamed Cucumbers.-Peel and slice, then stew in a very little water. Mix with a cream sauce and serve on buttered toast, with a little chopped parsley sprinkled over.

Cucumber Puree.-Peel and slice the cucumbers, then boil in a little water. Press through a sieve, and add 1 pint rich milk and a large tablespoon of butter creamed with one of flour. until 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 baking-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, 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 and add carefully to the dough. Pour into buttered tins in layers about an inch thick, dust the top with sugar and bake. Do not use the cake for 24 hours.

Yellow Tomato Preserves .- Two lbs. ripe yellow tomatoes, 2 cups sugar, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, 2 tablespoons green ginger root. Let all stand over night and in the morning cook slowly. Seal as usual.

Tomato Conserve.—Wipe and peel 4 quarts ripe tomatoes and cut in pieces. Add 6 lemons sliced thin, 2 cups Sultana raisins, and 4 lbs. sugar. Bring to a boil, let simmer 1 hour, and store in tumblers.

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 added. Sweeten when used.

Brackberry Wine.—Use very ripe berries. To every quart allow 1 scant quart Place the berries in clean rain water. a granite kettle and mash to a pulp with a wooden masher. Boil the water and pour over. Let stand over night. Strain off the juice and for every quart allow 1 lb. 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 eggs. Let stand until next day, then cover closely. Bottle in 2 months.

Blueberry Muffins.-Two cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup berries, ½ cup butter, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 beaten egg. Sift the baking-powder and salt with add the milk, the sugar and the beaten egg. Mix well and add the berries, which have been well dredged with flour, distributing them evenly. Place in muffin tins 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 becomes changed to starch. It is almost impossible, without the aid of preservatives, to put up or can mature vegetables; but, with proper care, young green vegetables may be canned without preservatives. To insure tenderness, can only such vegetables as are known to be fresh-gathered. On no account use such as have stood much longer than an hour. When possible, use a 'canner,' as it simplifies the process.

Cream of Cucumber Soup. - Two Wash young and tender string beans, and remove the ends and strings. Keep green beans, about two inches in length, whole. Cut butter beans into two or three pieces, each. Pack in glass cans, and set on a folded cloth, on a rack, in a steam kettle or canner, in which there is boiling water nearly to the height of the rack. Dissolve a tablespoonful of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and pour the water slowly over the beans in the jars, filling each to overflow. Put the rubbers and lide in the kettle to be sterilized (not on the jars). Cover and cook from one hour to one hour and a quarter. Then adjust the covers, and cook fifteen minutes longer. Tighten the covers, when the jars are cold.

> If one has snap-top sealers it is well to loosen the tops and cook three times. when canning any kind of vegetables. This usually ensures that they will "keep."

Ideas for Picnic and Camping.

When you go on a picnic or camping, go with the idea of having as little reponsibility and as much fun as possible. There as anywhere else, too much impedimenta means added cares. To be care-free do away with the impedimenta. Don't go to camp with an oil-stove, wire bed springs, and a victrola. Leave these things at home and trust to "potluck" for both amusement and comfort. And don't take along all your fancy dresses and prepare to go through the same old routine of primping as on every other day in the year. Really "camp," and really rest. If you don't need rest and can't be contented without pretty frocks and dances in the evening then go to a fashionable summer resort. Don't try to "camp" unless you are a born camper, in love with wild nature and ready to take a joy in really roughing it.

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 order should be reversed. Other incidentals are a pretty picknicking ground, beside a lake or river if possible, and a pair of field-glasses if one is interested in birds, and a book on botany if one cares to identify any unusual plants that may be found. If fun only be the object these last two may, of course, be dispensed with.

In preparing the lunch-basket make 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 loaf and the filling in a jar, and make the sandwiches on the spot. This prevents them from having the usual untidy, soggy look so common at picnics. And don't take too many sweet things. Chicken, pickles, salads, cream cheese and Boston baked beans are much more appetizing, with, of course, plenty of fresh fruit. Always carry the salad dressing in a separate jar, and make up the salad a short time before serving. Cucumbers will be much more crisp and fresh if carried whole and prepared when needed, while lettuce will go in very good condition if washed and put into a paper bag while still

The paper or wooden plates which may be bought for a trifle take up little space, weigh almost nothing, and may be thrown away when used, thus saving dish-washing. There are also aluminum cups made on purpose for outing expeditions. They are very light and fit into one another splendidly. You will find it a great convenience to own a few.

Tea can be made on the spot, where ever a few sticks for fire and a few 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 excellently for carrying things that must be kept cold e. g. ice-cream. If one has not such a bottle a fair substitute may be made as follows: Get a tight wooden box of the size required, and line it with asbestos paper. Put the ice-cream in a covered vessel, wrap well in oiled paper, then in flannel and cover closely in the box.

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The asbestos and flannel will help to News of the Week cept in North-eastern Galicia, where they are undisturbed, the Russians continue submarine from the universally accepted keep out the heat of the sun.

JULY 22, 1915

For regular camping, make-shifts to of luggage-may be many.

For instance, a stove that will answer nearly all purposes may be built of stones, with sheet iron on top and a length or two of old stove-pipe at one Toast may be made on top of this, or on a pan inverted over hot coals. Biscuits may be baked very nicely by using two pans of the same size, the upper one inverted for a lid. Cover hot coals with ashes to prevent burning, and place the pan of cakes on top. When the under side is browned invert.

Butter will keep fairly firm in a pan beneath an inverted flower-pot over which a wet cloth is placed. If it is necessary to keep drinking water for any length of time in the camp a bag such as men on the desert often use may be found useful. It is made rather long and pointed at the bottom, the material used being heavy waterproof canvas. The top is held out by a wire run through the hem. Hang the bag in the shade of a tree where the breeze will strike it, and the water will keep fairly It is well, however, to keep cool. some lemons or lime-juice on hand to add 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 be 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 water filter through into a pan.

Be sure to keep plenty of covered jars and tins at camps to prevent flies from alighting upon the food. Wire covers will also be found useful.

Beds may be made of ticking filled with hay at the camp-ground. Hammocks that will occupy little space in carrying may be made as follows: Cut pieces of duck the right 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 so formed work holes strongly with the thread. Run slats of wood-barrel staves will do-through the outer hem, put clothes-line hangers through the holes and draw together into two iron rings, hammock-fashion.

Hang the bedding out in the sun every day to keep it dry and sweet. Wearing apparel may be thrown over the ridge-pole of the tent, or a pole may be put up for the purpose. To keep flies and mosquitoes out of the tent hang a veil of netting or cheese cloth over the

Birch-bark is always excellent for starting a camp-fire. A little sprinkling of sugar will also be found helpful.

Most farmers, it is true, cannot find time for camping in summer, and the majority of them, for the sake of change, would rather take their holidays in the winter and spend them in the city. Upon 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 "days off" in that way. For them the above hints have been written.

At all events, whether in winter or 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 broadening of the mind, more or less, in occasionally just getting away from things and spending a little time amid new scenes and new conditions.

An old Irish countrywoman, going to Dublin by train, stepped into a firstclass carriage with her basket and made herself comfortable. Just before the train started the guard passed along, and, noticing the women and the basket, said gruffly :

"Are you first class, my good wowoman ?"

"Sure I am, and thank you," she replied with a smile. "And how do you feel yourself?"

"Say, have you forgotten that you owe me a hundred francs?"

"No, not yet; give me time."

Ontario, was buried at Bracebridge on July 16th.

One hundred and fifty thousand coal miners in Wales are on strike.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking recently in the House of Lords, said that there are only about 460,000 British troops in France and Belgium. There are about 120,000, including the Australians, in the Dardanelles. Sixty thousand have been killed, 40,000 seriously wounded, and 35,000 are prisoners.

It is reported that Russia is sending troops to the Dardanelles.

Twenty - four German steamers which have been in Norwegian ports since the outbreak of the war, departed recently, destination unknown.

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

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Mr. Lloyd George continues to urge a greater output of munitions, notwithstanding the fact that 89,266 munitionworkers are now employed in Great

The cruiser Koenigsberg, the last German raider on the seas, and which has been in shelter for some time up the Rufiji River in German East Africa, has been wrecked by British river monitors.

The German submarine U-51, which torpedoed the British battleships Triumph and Majestic in the Dardanelles, has been sunk in the Black Sea by Russian warships.

Roumania still refuses to allow ammunition and war supplies from Austria 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 in any way in which they could be used.

On her arrival in New York, on July 17th, the Cunard liner Orduna, from Liverpeol, with 227 passengers on board, reported that she had been attacked by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast, on July 9th. After firing seven shots the submarine gave up the chase. The escape, nowever, 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 gigantic campaign, covering four hundred miles of the German Russian front. The railway upon which Grand Duke Nicolas depends for supplies is seriously endangered, especially in the vicinity of

. . . .

Among notable men who compose Great Britain's new Board of Inventions, are Lord Fisher, as chairman; Sir Oliver Lodge, and Sir Ernest Rutherford, winner of one of the Nobel prizes for science, who, a few years ago, was one of the professors at McGill University,

The troops of the German Crown Prince, after making important gains about Souchez, have been again checked by General Joffre's troops, which have succeeded in recovering many of their lost trenches. Upon the whole, the lines in Flanders and France, with the exception of those in the Vosges, are said not to have varied more than ten miles at any point since the beginning of the war. . . In the East the German drive on Warsaw is now in full swing, under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, assisted by General Von Mackensen. Ex-

to withdraw, but declare that this is one of their tactics of war, intended to save Mr. Aubrey White, C. M. G., Deputy their men while wearing out the enemy. save the worry of taking along a burden Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Along part of the Dniester River the 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 army. If true, this news is important. ** * * *

> The following, from The Independent (New York), gives some idea of United States views on the German reply to President Wilson's note in regard to American shipping :-

> The German reply to the second American note on the sinking of the Lusitania and the rights of American citizens on the high seas is an astounding document. It contains no hint of a willingness to meet the demand of the Government of the United States for "reparation, so far as reparation is possible, 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 "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 be the welljustified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged in-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 merchant ships of beligerent nationality."

> On the case of the Lusitania, Germany merely reiterates, in passing, as it were, a part of its previous defense. There is some small ground for gratification in the fact that the asserion is not repeated that the Lusitania was an armed vessel. But there is deep cause for regret and indignation that there is no acknowledgment of responsibility for the death of more than a hundred American travellers.

For the future Germany offers a set of conditions upon compliance with which 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 immunity from attack on sight, must fly the American flag. They may be of three classes: bona fide American ships; a certain number of neutral ships, the number to be agreed upon with the German Government; four 'enemy passenger ships for passenger traffic between North America and Eugland." They shall be made recognizable ernment shall be notified of their sailing a reasonable time in advance. The American Government shall guarantee that these vessels carry no contraband

The German Government assumes that 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 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 of another with which it is at peace, is staggering. It sweeps aside as by a wave of the hand every principle of international law and every custom of civilized nations that interferes with the selush purpose of a single combatant There is much that it ignores; power. there is more that it assumes.

It denies the prima facie right, undisputed 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 sends to the scrap-heap the fundamental principle that, in the exercise of the unquestioned right of the belligerent to interfere with the enemy's trade, and to cut off his supply of war materials, noncombatant lives are not to be deliberately sacrificed.

It assumes that the extreme vulner-

submarine from the universally accepted responsibility of a ship of war to insure the safety of the passengers and crew of an enemy merchant vessel before sinking It assumes that the mere presence of contraband of war upon a merchant vessel justifies the sinking of the vessel without warning, and the killing thereby of the non-combatants on board. It assumes that a single nation may change 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 "permitted" to travel upon the high seas.

The assumptions upon which Germany builds her case are false. The principles 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 told so again, courteously, briefly, and with unmistakable firmness. The American people are unshaken in their determination that the rights of American citizens on the sea shall be maintained and their free exercise and enjoyment safeguarded.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON"

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

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Chapter V.

The car which stood throbbing at the door of the hotel was large and handsome, as if made to match my cousin, and it was painted flame color.

"I am just learning to drive," said Robert, who wore a motoring-cap which was particularly becoming. "I do not know much about automobiles yet; soon I shall buy one. It is rowing I like best, and skating in winter, though I have 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 please her I am leavning with my friend's car."

"That is good of you," said Phyllis. "Yes, it is;" he replied gravely. "Would you that I drive or the

chauffeur? He has more experience." I left the decision to Phil, as she is the timid one, but to my surprise she

answered-

"Oh, you, of course."

"Are Cousin Robert looked pleased. you not afraid?" he inquired, beaming. "Ye-es. I am afraid, for I've never But I shall be less a with you than with him." And she glanced at a weedy youth who was pouring oil from a long-nosed tin into something obscure.

"Will you sit in front by my side?" he asked. And it was only after Phil had accepted the invitation that he remembered to hope I wouldn't mind the chauffeur being in the tonneau with me. "It must have been one of you," added, "and you and I are cousins."

"Twice removed," I murmured; but he was helping Phil into the car, and did not hear.

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 calmed me to see how Phyllis bore herself. She didn't even grasp the arm of the seat; she merely gazed up into Cousin Robert's face with a sweetly feminine look, which said, "My one hope is in you, but I trust you utterly." It was enough to melt the heart of a stone giant, even when seen through goggles. I had an idea that this giant was not made of stone, and I wondered what the fiancee of my cousin twice removed was made

After the first thrill of starting, when we seemed to be tearing like a tailless comet through a very small portion of space not designed to hold comets, I grew happy, though far from tranquil. I can't imagine people ever feeling really

The car went splendidly, and I believe I 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 impression of so much reserve power. Indeed, I might have thought out several nice smiles if there hadn't been quantities of trams and heavy drays blundering about. or if the inhabitants of Rotterdam had not had a habit of walking in large family groups in the middle of the The big horn through which street. Robert every now and again blew a mournful blast, was confusing when it arrived in the midst of an idea; and a little curved thing (fike the huntinghorn of old pictures) into which the chauffeur occasionally mewed, was as disconcerting to my nerves as to those of the pedestrians . who hopped out of the way.

The more we saw of Rotterdam, the more extraordinary did the city appear, and more did I wonder that people should refer to it merely as a port.

"It is not a bad town," Robert said to Phyllis, in the half-fond, half-deprecating way in which, when talking to strangers, we allude to that spot of earth we happen to inhabit. "I would not change to live at the Hague, though the diplomatic set give sneers at us and call us commercial."

"Just as Edinburgh sneers at Glas-

gow," cut in Phil.

"Yes, like that. I have been much to Scotland on my business, and I know," answered Robert. "But we have many good things to show strangers, if they would look; pictures, and museums, and old streets; but it is not fashionable to 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 I live with my mother and sisters. It is an old house, too, in a big garden, with a pond and an island covered with flowers. But we do not pass now, so you must see it a future day."

To say all this, Cousin Robert had to yell 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 river-the Schie-which looked like a canal, and it was made of neat. purplish-brown bricks, laid edge to edge "Klinker, we call it," said Cousin

"It's good for driving; never Robert. much dust or mud; and when you motor it gives grip to the 'pneus.' It wouldn't do for us of the Netherlands to leave our roads bare."

"Why, what would happen?" I bent toward him to ask. "Would the bottom of Holland drop out?"

"I think yes," he replied, seriously. "The saying is that there has been as much of sand laid on the road between Rotterdam and The Hague as would reach the top of the cathedral spire at Amsterdam, which you will see one day."

"Dear me, and vet it's so low and flat, now," soliloquized Phil. "Lower

"It is nothing here to some places. We work hard to save the country we have made with our hands, we Netherlanders. All the streets and gardens of Rotterdam, and other towns too, sink down and down; but we are used to that. We do not stop to care, but go to work adding more steps up to the houses, so we can get in at our doors." "I think you are wonderful," said Phyllis.

"I have not done very much myself," modestly replied Cousin Robert.

"But you would if necessary. sure you'd have been like the little boy who saw the trickle of water coming out of the dyke, and put his thumb-' "Phil, if you bring up that story I'll ask Cousin Robert van Buren to run into a windmill and kill you," I shricked over her shoulder.

"But I, would not do that," said he. Oh yes, he really was wonderful, my Cousin Robert.

"There is a spot to interest an American," he deigned to fling a sop to me, nodding vaguely upward at some roofs on the River Maas. "Did you ever hear of Oude Delftshaven, cousin? But I don't suppose you have.

"Indeed I have !" I shrieked at him. "I wouldn't be a true descendant of Knickerbocker stock if I hadn't. July 22, 1620, some Pilgrim Fathers (I'm not sure whether they were fathers then or afterwards) set sail from Oude Delftshaven for America."

(I didn't think it necessary to explain that, Knickerbocker as I was, I had absorbed this fact only the other day in 'reading up' Holland.)

I was still more inclined to be reticent as to the newness of my knowledge when it appeared that Phil knew something of a poem on the subject by Mrs. Hemans. I could not allow my English stepsister to be better informed than I concerning a country which I already began to regard as a sort of confiscated family estate that ought to have been mine.

We were going fast now, so fast that the tears came to my eyes as the sweetscented breeze rushed against my lashes.

"There's Schiedam," said Robert, indicating 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 liquid 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 hot water and sugar, for a cold in the head.

I don't know whether the little Schie is really an idyllic stream, or whether the glamor of that azure day was upon it for me, but our first "waterway" seemed exquisite, as we spun along through country of wide horizons and magic atmosphere.

There were pretty houses, with balcomies screened with roses-cataracts of roses, yellow, and pink, and white. We flew by lawns like the lawns of England, and thick, dark patches of forest, where the sun rained gold. There were 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 into blue pails lined with scarlet; and there were bowery tea-gardens divided into snug little arbors for two, where each swain could woo his nymph unseen by the next-door swain and nymph, though all couples were in sight from the river.

"Now we're coming to Delft," said Robert, long before I thought that we could be near that ancient town. Rudolph Brederode, who lends me car, were here, he could tell much about the history," my cousin went on, mentioning his friend for the second time, as if with pride. "He is the sort of fellow who knows all the things to know, though he is a great sportsman, too. I never took interest in history, but William the Silent is our Hero, so even I know of him and Delft. It was at Oude Delft he was murdered."

"He was one of my heroes when I was 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 of William the Silent."

I gazed with interest at the place where one of the greatest figures in the history of the world had lived and died. 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 of its close arbor of fragrant lime-trees, that it was like a tunnel of illuminated beryl. The extraordinary brilliance of the windows added to the jewel-like effect. Each pane was a separate glittering square of crystal, and the green light flickered and glanced on the quaint little tilted spying-mirrors in which Dutch ladies see the life of the streets, themselves unseen.

The houses were of brown or purplish brick, with curiously ornamented doorways, the stucco decorations running in wavy lines up to the level of the first 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 coat-of-arms, ancient and resplendent.

"That's the Gemeenlandshuis van Delfsland," said Cousin Robert, with a beautiful confidence in our comprehension; and then, slowing down the car before a dark, high wall, with a secretivelooking door in the midst, "Here's the Prinzenhof, where William the Silent lived, and where Balthagar Gerard killed

"Oh." I exclaimed, as he was driving on, "can't we stop—can't we go in?" "We could, but-I should not like to make us late for dinner," Cousin Robert

"Dinner? Why, it's ages before dinner, and—"

demurred.

"We dine at half-past five," said he. Phil and I gazed at each other with lifted eyebrows. Phil was pale, and I felt a sudden constriction of the throat. The idea of eating dinner at the hour when our souls cried for tea and toast, was little short of ghastly. Noblesse obliged us to conceal our loathing, but I did venture meekly to suggest that if we drove faster afterwards perhaps we might spare a few minutes for the Prin-

"There are things in The Hague you will want to stop for, too," said Robert. "But my sisters and I can bring you to see the pictures, and the Royal Palace and the Huis ten Bosch to-morrow: besides, I remember my mother meant to put off dinner for us until six, so we will, maybe, not be too late."

One should be thankful for the smallest mercies; and I hoped that the craving for tea might have subsided into callous resignation by six. What Phil, as a born Englishwoman, must have been feeling, I could easily conceive; and it was a pity this shock to her system had arrived on our first day, for only just before the blow she had said that Holland seemed too enchanting: she was glad, after all, that she had come, and would like to learn the language.

Luckily, Cousin Robert had remembered the change in the domestic program before it was too late, otherwise I am sure he would have denied us the 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 we came to Holland.

Robert rang a bell, and a man appeared, who let us into the courtyard, more like the courtyard of a monastery than a palace; and among the historical dust-motes which clung to Cousin Robert's memory was the fact that the place actually had been a monastery, sacred to St. Agatha.

We crossed the courtyard, and just inside another door found ourselves on the scene of the great tragedy.

I knew it by instinct, before anybody told me; for suddenly the whole story came back just as I heard it from my father, not as I've read it in books of history. So vividly did he paint each detail, that I used to grow hysterical in my infantine way, and he was scolded by mother for "filling the child's mind with horrors."

Yes, there was the stairway, with the pale light coming from the low window: there was the white wall which had been spattered with the hero's life blood; there was the open door to the dininghall where he had been carried back to die; there the white pillar behind which the murderer crouched, and there the dark archway through which Gerard had run, his heart beating thickly with the hope of escape, and the thought of the horse waiting beyond the ramparts and the moat.

I fancied I could see the prince, handsome still, in the fashion of dress he affected, since the days of the Water Beggars' fame. A stately figure in his rough and wide-brimmed hat, with the silk cord of the Beggars around the left crown; and I could almost smell the smoke from the murderer's pistol, bought with the money William's generosity had given There were the holes in the wall made by the poisoned bullets. How real 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 this?" I demanded with a start.

Phil turned at the open door of the dining-hall, which I could see had been made into a museum.

"July tenth," she answered promptly: for you can never catch Phil tripping as to a date, or a day of the week, even If you should shake her out of her first sleep to ask.

"Then it's the anniversary of his death !" I exclaimed. "July 10, 1584, it was. How strange we should have come on the very day! It made it seem a pilgrimage."

"I don't find it strange," said Cousin Robert. "Many people come every day of the year."

Having thus poured the cold water of common sense on my sentiment, he dragged us into the dining-hall museum to see relics of William, and I should have been resentful, had not my eyes suddenly met other eyes looking down from the wall. They were the eyes of William the Silent when he was youngpainted eyes, yet they spoke to me.

I don't know how fine that portrait may be as a work of art, but it is marvelously real. I understood in a moment why little, half-deformed Anna of Saxony had been 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 face of my husband. Of course I've often read that William

of Orange was a handsome man, as well as a dashing and extravagant gallant in 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 he heard the dreadful secret of the fate which Philip of Spain and Francis of France were plotting for the Netherlands, the day that decided his future, and gave him his name of "William the Silent." Yet in spite of its melancholy, almost sternness, it won me as no pictured face of a man ever did before.

"This is a great day for me," I said to Phil, who was close behind; "not only seeing Holland for the first time, but I've fallen in love with William the

I laughed as I made this announcement, though I was half in earnest; and turning to see whether I had shocked Cousin Robert, I found him in conversation with a tall, black-haired young man, near the door.

The man-he wore a gray suit, and carried a straw hat in his hand-had his back to me, and I remembered having seen the same back in the museum before we came in. Now he was going out, and evidently he and Cousin Robert had recognized each other as acquaintances. As I looked, he turned, and I saw his face. It was so like the face. of the portrait that I felt myself grow red. How I did hope he hadn't overheard that silly speech !

For a moment his eyes and mine met as mine had met the eyes of the portrait. Then he shook hands with Robert and was gone.

"Very odd," said my cousin the giant, strolling toward us again, "that was Rudolph Brederode. And," he glanced at me, "his nickname among his friends is William the Silent."

"Why?" I asked, pretending unconsciousness.

"Don't you think there is a likeness?" 'I'm bad at seeing likenesses," said I. 'Why, Nell, I don't think you are,' Phil defended me against myself. You're always seeing the strangest resemblances between clouds and animals, and plants and people, and there's no end to what you find on wall papers. This very day you thought Mr. Starr like Robert Louis Stevenson, though

"That's when-my imagination's running loose," A 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 was like it one bit."

"But we have two reasons for calling Brederode the Taciturn," said Robert. "He has a way to keep still about things which other people discuss. Sometimes it makes men angry, but especially the ladies. Brederode does not care what others think, he descends Su

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"The Water Beggar was brave," I remarked.

"Rudolph is brave," retorted Cousin Robert, firing up. "You will think so to-morrow.'

"What is he going to do?" I asked. 'Something to startle Holland?'

"Holland has seen him do it before, but you have not. You will see him ride better than any one else in the jumping contests at the Concours Hippique at Scheveningen. It will be a fine show; but Brederode and his horses will be the best. My mother has a box. She will take you."

"But I thought you were going to take us to The Hague and the Huis ten Bosch ?'

"That will be in the early morning. Perhaps my sisters will go; and after we have finished the pictures at The Hague, we will meet my mother and my fiancee, Freule Menela van der Windt, at the race grounds about two, and the show will not be over till seven, so dinner will be late."

"You Dutch are a strong race," I murmured.

"Brederode says he always comes here when he's anywhere in the neighborhood, for a look at the Prinzenhof on the tenth of July," Robert went on. "Odd, is it not?"

"No more odd than that we should have been here," said I. But I said this in a low voice; and it's only a man who is in love with a girl who hears her when she mutters.

"He asked how the automobile was going, and I mentioned one or two things that bothered me, so he has gone out to talk to the chauffeur," Cousin Robert continued, unable to turn his thoughts from his Admirable Crichton. 'Don't you think you've seen enough? It is late; and when I told Brederode I was showing Delft to my American cousin and an English friend, he said I must take you to the New Church, the tomb of William, and of Hugo Grotius. He wanted you to go to the Old Church too, and see the place where van Tromp lies, but we shall not have time. Besides, it would not please Miss Rivers.'

"Why not?" asked Phyllis, large-eyed. "You are English, and the English do not like to remember that Holland, through van Tromp, swept them off the

"Oh, I remember, he stuck up a broom on the mast," cut in Phil. "But it was long ago."

"How is it that the tombs of William and Grotius can be in a new church?" I reflected aloud.

"It is newer than the other, for it way founded in thirteen hundred and something," said Cousin Robert: "I suppose you ought to see it, even if dinner should be late. For, as Brederode says, 'Delft is the heart of Holland, and the New Church is the core of that to Until this moment, I'd been mentally heart.' It is for us what your Westminster Abbey is to you, Miss Rivers." We went out from the old convent palace with its arched windows and narrow doors into the gold and green light of the Delft afternoon.. In the street outside the courtyard stood the automobile, and the chauffeur was polishing something on it (people in Holland seem always to be polishing something, if they are obliged to stand still for a moment), but Mr. Rudulph Brederode, alias William the Silent, had vanished, and I was glad.

We got into the motor-car again, passing with every few yards some beautiful old building. But one thing in Delft disappointed me; I saw no sicrks, and I expected the air to be dark with storks.

"I don't think there are any now," said Robert, apologetically, "though Berderode would know."

"Isn't it true that the stork's the patron saint of Delft?" I asked. 'Wasn't it here you had the fire which nearly ruined the city, hundreds of years 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 a kind of-of motto for the whole country because it was so brave and faithful ?''

"Yes," Robert admitted, "Delft is not tired of storks, but storks are tired of

on long poles, and all kinds of inducements, to live in a certain place, but unless they choose, you cannot make them do anything."

"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. But the tomb of black and white marble was fine, almost too fine, too much encrusted with ornament to perpetuate the memory of William the Silent. Still, I felt a thrill as I stood looking at the white, recumbent figure of the man who made Holland, and altered the face of Europe, resting so quietly after the storms of life, with his dog at his feet-the loyal little beast who saved him at Malines, and starved to death in the end, rather than live on in a dull world empty of its master.

I lingered for many minutes, remembering the eyes of the portrait, so warm with life and power, and Phil had to come and lead me away to the tomb of Hugo Grotius, the "miracle of Europe." Even Robert grew warm on the subject of Grotius, and put him ahead of Pitt. as the youthful prodigy of the world. What had he left unaccomplished when he was eighteen? And what story had even been written by Dumas, or any other, to compare with his in melo-dramatic interest? I didn't know 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 be called upon to write a historical novel at short notice.

Robert discouraged Phil from buying the ware of Delft on its native heath, 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 Dutchman was anxious to exchange our society for that of his flancee. We flew over the smooth klinker road at such a rate that, had it been England, a policeman would have sprung from every bush. Nobody seemed to mind here, however; and the few horses we met had the air of turning up their noses at us, despite the physical difficulty in evoking that expression on an equine profile.

The country grew prettier. It was the sort of landscape old-fashioned artists used to produce out of their abundant imagination, scorning to be tied down by models, dashing in anything charming 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-wards and supernaturally bowery gardens half long enough, when we ran into the outskirts of The Hague-"S. Gravenhage," as I love to call it to myself.

patronizing Holland, admiring it, and wondering at it, of course, but halfconsciously saying that quaintness, snugness, and historical interest were all we could expect of the Low Country. Elegance and beauty of form we mustn't look for: but I found myself surrounded by it in The Hague. There were streets of tall, brown palaces, far finer than the royal dwelling which Robert pointed 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 its strangely grouped towers and palaces, and its huge squares, made me feel an insignificant insect with no right to opinions of any kind; and as I gazed up at the dark, medieval buildings, vague visions of Cornelis and John de Witt in their torture, of van Oldenbarneveld, and fair Adelaide de Poelgust stabbed and bleeding, flitted fearfully through my brain. I wanted to get out and look for the stone where Adelaide had fallen to die (how well I remembered that story, told in twilight and firelight by my father!), and only the set of Robert's shoulders deterred me. What was a romantic fragment of history, compared to the certainty that the roast would be overdone?

But when we swept into the green-gold dusk of the forest, I forgot such trivialities as buildings made by man. Suddenly we were in a different world, TREASURE RANGE

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an old, old world, with magic that lurked in each dusky vista, breathed from the perfume of leaf and fern, and whispered in the music of the trees. as if we had strayed upon the road that leads to fairyland.

"Fancy seeing fairyland from the motor-car!" I said to myself. "I never thought to go in such a fashion, though I've been sure that one day or another I would find the way there through such a forest as this."

I felt that, if I walked here alone, I might see something more mysterious than alder-trees, than giant beeches, and ancient oaks; than glints of flowerstrewn waters shining out of shadow in green darkness deep and cool; than rustic bridges twined with creepers, or kiosks glimmering at the end of long, straight alleys. I should have seen processions of dim figures; chanting Druids and their victims; wild, fierce warriors, and blue-eyed women, their white arms and the gold of their long hair shining through the mist of centuries.

But then. I was in the motor-car: and though Robert, in a different and more sketchy costume, would have been a gallant Batavian warrior, there would be a certain indecorousness in permitting my fancy to make the necessary changes. I had to content myself, therefore, with things as they were; with the tenf-tenf of the automobile instead of the wild wailing of white-robed Druids, and with the coming and going of modern carriages under the shadowy branches, instead of strange chariots of bygone kings.

After all, we did not find fairyland but merely villa-land, when we flashed out from the mysterious heart of the forest; but the villas were charming, scattered in the woods, ringed with flowery lawns, and not one without a huge verandah like a garden-room, fitted up with so many cushioned sofas, easy-chairs, and little tables, that it was clear the family life was lived there.

"I do hope my Dutch cousin's house at Scheveningen is as pretty as these,"

I said to myself. "It would be delicious to visit in a garden-room"; but presently we slipped out of the shade into sunlight, and were in a town of brick streets, huge hotels, with flags all a-flutter in a spanking, salt-smelling breeze, gay little shops and houses such as grow up by the sea. It was Scheveningen.

I blinked in the blaze of sunlight which tore open the green veil of dusk, and the air, though tingling with ozone, felt hot after the depths of the forest.

Not a flower, not a garden was to be seen, yet Scheveningen was a flowergarden of color in itself. Where the color came from you could scarcely say, yet it struck at your eyes from all directions. Flags flamed, roofs were red as green; or else they were vivid yellow. The hotels were of quaint design, with a suggestion of the Oriental; the Shops had covered galleries, and the people moving in the big, circular place into which we drove-the place of the Kurhaus and of the circus - were drifting particles of the bright mosaic; tall, dark young officers (not at all typically Dutch according to preconceived ideas) in green and crimson or bright blue uniforms; pretty girls in white with rose-trimmed or scarlet hats: nursemaids in the costume of some remote province, the sunlight setting their gold head-ornaments on fire; tiny children in blue sailor-suits, or with a little red fez on a yellow head; old, whitehaired gentlemen holding on unsuitable top-hats as they walked against the wind; white-aproned waiters flitting about restaurant verandahs, carrying pink ices, or baskets of fruit like jewels. It was a gay scene, but Robert said

it was nothing to the "high season," which began on the first of August, and brought throngs of fashionable people from all over Europe. As for the tophats at which I laughed he defended them stoutly, saying they were as much de rigueur at The Hague as in London, and he could see nothing comic in wearing them at the seaside.

Still we had had no glimpse of the sea; but Robert turned the car, and driving between two gigantic hotels, ran down to a beach with sands of gleaming gold, and a background of wind-blown

dunes billowing away as far as the eye could 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-

In the center, the Kurhaus dominated all; hotel, restaurant, concert-room theatre, in one. Terrace below terrace it descended and sent out into the green water of the North Sea a great pier blossoming with flags. But the most individual feature was the large and enterprising family of "wind stoels"-dear, cozy basket-houses for one, like green and yellow beehives cut in half, or giant sunbonnets crowding the beach behind the bathing-machines. There one could nestle, self-contained as a hermit-crab in a shell, defying east wind or baking sun, 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 Scheveningen, and the air was bouyant as I had never known air to be before.

"If you visit us in August," said Robert, "you will hear the best operas, see the best automobile races, the most exciting motor-boat races-'

"But we shall be on our own motorboat in August," said I.

"I do not think so. You will perhaps let your boat. We will talk to 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.

Chapter VI.

There was a garden-room with flowerpainted walls, and Japanese furniture and silk things; and in the garden-room stood Cousin Robert's mother. great glass doors were wide open, and she moved slowly to the threshold to

Yes, she is far too large to come and call upon a stranger; far, far too large for the motor-boat.

I saw in a flash why Robert put the family dinner-hour before the most important historical events which helped to make 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 commanding 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 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. There are plass garden-room and a drawing-room behind. They were closed, because the Dutch (I am already learning) like to draw a firm dividing line between being in the house and in the open air; and I could see through the glass a halflength, life-size portrait of a humorous little brown gentleman, who was, no doubt, Cousin Cornelia's late husband, and Robert's father. Taking this for granted, it's evident that Robert gets his inches and his blond splendor of looks from his mother. There was so much of Cousin Cornelia in her black and white spotted muslin, that at first 1 was conscious of her presence alone. Its was only her rich voice (like Devonshire cream, all in soft lumps when the English words were difficult) introducing "Freule Menela van der Windt, and your two cousins, Lisbeth and Lilli," which made me aware that others were present.

I turned to the fiancee first, and found her a dark, thin, near-sighted girl, with eye-glasses that pinched her nose, and perhaps her temper as well, for 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 me and at Phil, taking stock of us both, and didn't offer to shake hands; but Lisbeth and Lilli, adorable strawberryand-cream girls, twins of fifteen or sixteen, put out dimpled fingers.

Cousin Cornelia asked how we liked Holland, but without waiting for us to answer, told off Lisbeth and Lilli to SHIRT

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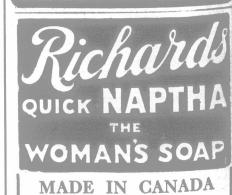
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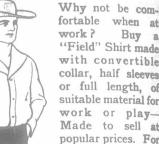
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to loan (First Mortgage) on improved prio farms, at lowest current rates. MASSEY & CO. NION BANK BLD'G, TORONTO



ADE IN CANADA

show us our room, as there was only just time to wash away the dust of

I was awestruck by Cousin Cornelia, and depressed by Menela; still I hugged the thought that we were in luck to see inside of a Dutch home, and determined to make the most of our experience, which may not occur again.

I never supposed it possible for the interior of a house to shine as this does. Everything shines, even things that no one expects to present a polished surface. For instance, does anybody (not Dutch) call upon walls to behave as if they were mirrors? Yet as I went up the rather steep stairs of the Villa van Buren I could see each movement I made, each rise and fall of an eyelash repeated on a surface of brilliantly varnished walnut.

"What wonderful wood!" I exclaimed. "It is not real. It is paint," said pretty Lisbeth. "Do you not have walls like this?"

Never," I replied.

Every one does in Holland. We admire them," explained Lilli.

But what a lot of work to keep them so bright."

'It is only done once a day," she said apologetically. "The servant does it when she has finished the windows." What-all the windows in the houseevery day?"

"How else would they be clean?" asked Lisbeth, surprised.

There was no answer to this, from a Dutch point of view, so I remarked meekly that it must take all the servant's time.

"It is what they like," said Lilli. But we have another woman for the floors and beating out the rugs, and doing the brass, so it is not so much." "Floors and rugs and brass every day,

"Of course," returned both girls together, as if I had asked them about their baths or their tooth-brushes. "Of

Lisbeth opened the door of a front room on the second floor.

"This is the spare room," said she, and advanced cautiously through the dusk caused by the closing of the shutters. "We keep them so in the afternoon," she explained, "because of the sunshine."

"Yes, otherwise the room would be

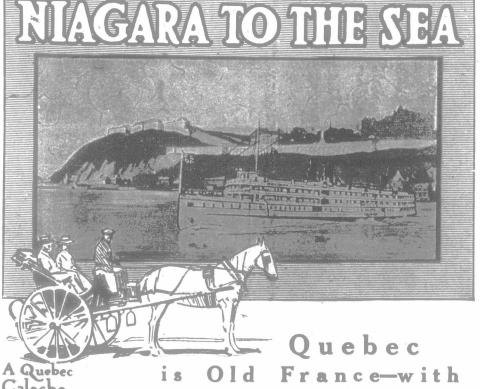
hot, I suppose ?" "We do not mind its being hot. It is because the sun would fade the carpet and the curtains. "She threw open the blinds as she spoke, but carefully shut both windows again.

"Oh, mayn't we have them open?" I ventured to ask. "The air is lovely."
"If you like," my cousin replied. "Only, if you do, the sand may blow

Kille (Melinya

Orini English

"Just at the top then."



All the charm of quaint old-world travel-haunts is reproduced in this city that stands guard over Canada. Yet Quebec is individual—distinctive—its "atmosphere" is all its own—its quaintness is of a quality that holds the interest even more surely than the Europe that was America's "Mecca" of travel. So you can come to this grand old town, with a certainty of enjoying a holiday quite as fascinating as any you ever had Our book tells all you'll want to knowtells all about our famous Niagara-to-the-Sea trip, and about our delightful Summer Hotels at Murray Lay and Tadousac. Send 6c. in stamps to cover cost

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"How funny! But I suppose there must be a reason why a whole nation should go on having windows that won't open at the top."

"I do not know, except that we have always had them like that, so probably it is better to go on," said Lilli, after a few seconds' reflection, during which she looked exceedingly charming. and Lisbeth made no attempt at having figures, but their faces are perfect, and their long tails of hair are fair and glossy as the silk of American corn.

When the twins left us to our own devices, I was for simply washing hands and faces; but Phil fiercely tore off her blouse, and made herself pink with the effort of unearthing another from our

'What does it matter about changing?" I asked. "There's no time, and they don't expect it. Besides, things are as good as theirs-except Miss van der Windt's. She's very smart-tomake up for her plainness."

"That's just the point," said Phil, struggling into a white, medallioned blouse that fastened as intricately as the working of a prize puzzle.

taken such a dislike to her, and she to

"How do you know?"

"I can't tell how. But I do know. And I want our frocks to be prettier than hers. Do change, like a pet. I'll hook you up, if you'll do me. you might. You would bring me abroad."

"Oh, all right!" So I changed. And by dint of supernatural speed we were ready to leave our green-and-pink doll's bedroom just as a Japanese gong moaned an apology for supplying us with dinner instead of

Once in a "blue moon" Phil and I are invited by some one to dine at the Carlton or the Savoy, or at houses where the dinners are long and elaborate; but memories of those dinners pale before the reality of this at the Villa van Chapter VI., Galley Two.

Buren, in a handsome, shut-up dining-

There were hors d'oeuvres, and shell fish, and soup, and another kind of fish; and after that began a long procession of meat and birds, cooked in delicious, rich sauces. There were so many that I lost count, as Noah must when he stood at the ark door to receive the animals as they came along, two by two; but these were a little easier to keep track of, because you could remind yourself by saying: "That was the one done up in currant juice; that was the one with compote of cherries," and so on; which, of course, Noah couldn't.

Phil's cauacity and mine was exhausted comparatively early in the feast, but everybody else was eating steadily on, so we dared not refuse a course, lest it should be considered rude in Holland. We did our best, straight through to a wonderful iced pudding, and managed a crumb of spiced cheese; but when raw currants appeared, we had to draw the line. The others called them "bessen," pulling the red beads off their stems with a fork, and sprinkling them with sugar, but my blood curdled at the sight of this dreadful fruit, and my mouth crinkled up inside.

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 dared not hope, after excluding the air for so long that we should be allowed a breath of it later. But Cousin Cornelia. as a matter of course, led the way into the garden-room, where lamps, shaded with rose-colored silk, had now been lighted on two of the . book-andmagazine strewn tables.

The strong air of the sea blew blessedly upon us, seeming cold after the heat of the dining-room, but Cousin Cornelia did not even wrap a shawl about her shoulders. We were out-of-doors now, "I've and it was right to have air, so you

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took it for granted, and did not suffer. But indoors, what were windows for if you did not keep them closed? It seemed a waste of good material, and therefore a tempting of Providence to take revenge by sending you bronchitis 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 with the lights of the pier; and our lamps, and the shaded, lamps of other garden-rooms, glowed In the azure dusk like burning flowers, roses, and daffodils, and tulips.

We had coffee in cups small and delicate as egg-shells, and the old silver spoons were spoons for dolls or fairies.

Robert asked if we would like to go to the circus, which could not, he said, be surpassed in Europe; or to a classical concert at Kurhaus: but we were contented in the garden-room, with the music of the sea. We talked of many things, and if Robert is deficient in a knowledge of history, the others make up for his ignorance. They know something of everything; and even the appleblossom twins could put Phyllis and me to shame, if they were not too polite, on the subjects of modern musicians and

They speak French, German, and Italian, as well as English: a smattering of Spanish too; yet they said modestly, when we exclaimed at their accomplishments, that it was nothing; hardly anybody would learn Dutch, so the Dutch must learn the languages of

As for Freule Menela (I must not call her "Miss," it seems, because "Freule" is a kind of title) she is the cleverest of all, as the sweet twins tried to make 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 a remark which showed him more accomplished as sportsman than scholar; but, if she noticed that he turned to Phil or me with any brightening of interest, she at once took pains to engage his attention.

They talked in low, pleasant voices, scarcely raising their tones or making a gesture: and there was always that faint suggestion of the Scotch accent, whether they spoke English or broke into Dutch. When I remarked upon it, Cousin Cornelia laughed and said it was perhaps the common Celtic ancestry; and that if 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 mixture of stimulants, and being in a new house, and thinking exciting thoughts of the future. I felt I shouldn't be able to sleep. Nevertheless, after we'd said good-night, and Phil and I were undressing, I was not pleased when Cousin Cornelia knocked at the

"She has come about the motor-boat," I thought, "to tell us we oughtn't to go. Heaven grant me strength to resist." For in her quilted Japanese silk dressing-gown she looked larger and more formidable than ever.

Not a word did she say about the motor-boat at first. It was our past which seemed to interest her, not our future. As a relation she has the right to ask me things about myself, and Phil's history is inextricably tangled up

She wanted to know where we lived in London, and how: also on what, though she didn't put it as crudely as that. I was frank, and told her about my serial stories and Phil's typing.

"I suppose you think we're mad to break up our work and go on a motorboat tour in Holland, as if we were millionaires, when really we're poor girls," I said, before she had time to reprove us. "But we have each about a hundred and twenty pounds a year, whatever happens, so it isn't as desperate 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 don't think you should give it up," said Cousin Cornelia. You might have knocked me down with a feather-quite a small one: for in her note she had said we

must come and let her offer us good advice before it was too late; and Robert had hinted that his mother meant to dissuade us from our wildgoose chase-in the company of Mr. Starr and Mr. Starr's aunt.

"I think you know how to take care of yourselves, she went on.

"And we'll have a chaperon," Phil as-

"So I have heard, from my son. have great faith in the Scotch. as you have been a little too kindhearted, and promised this strange young man, it is necessary that some body should have an aunt. Otherwise, if you two had been quite alone together, it would not so much have mattered. 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 arranged, rather than give up your tour."

We were delighted, and I could have hugged Cousin Cornelia. Indeed, I did thank her warmly, and was rather surprised that Phil, who usually overflows with gratitude for the slightest kindness, was not more effusive over my relative's interest in our affairs, and her broad-minded verdict.

"She's a lamb, after all, isn't she?" I asked, when the large lady had gone, 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 about some things. Don't you see what's she's driving at?"

I shook my head, with my hair about my face.

"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 ?"

"She saw we could take care of our-

"She has found out that we're poor, and obliged to. She supposed from what your Cousin Robert told her, that we were heiresses; and she would have kept us on a long visit if-oh, you silly old

dear, don't you see she's afraid of us-with him? She'll be polite and nice, but she wants us to disappear." "Good gracious!" "Pretty Lilli told me this evening that Freule Menela van der Windt hasn't

much money, but she comes of a splendid family: she's a distant relation of that Mr. Brederode, 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 horrid to go on. Now, maybe, you understand what I mean, can you put two and two together and agree with me. "For a saint you sometimes develop a

hideous amount of worldly wisdom, my Phil," I replied. "But when I come to think Cousin Cornelia over, I'm afraid you're right. It would be fun to flirt with Robert, and frighten her, wouldn't it?"

"We are going away-to the motorboat-to-morrow, and we shall never see "Besides, it's him again," said Phil. wrong to flirt, even with foreigners; and now do let me say my prayers.

(To be continued.)

Shots of the Embattled School-boy.

By Robert Hildreth, in the Evening Ledger, Philadelphia.

Robert Hildreth presents for our entertainment a few relics of mental conflict that have lately come under his observation:

Out of the mouths of well-grown babes wisdom emanates. "The source of foodsupply in England is in ships." It is timely information, too, that "to germinate is to become a naturalized Ger-From the same source—the class man.' in civil government-we receive the reminder that "the President takes the yoke of office."

"The press to-day is the mouth-organ of the people."

Which, in phraseology, suggests an-

JULY

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other boy's description of how the cavalry swept over "the eyebrow of the

"The Salic Law is that you must take everything with a grain of salt."

"Humor," the writer reminds us, "is a collision of two ideas marching in opposite directions"; but he decides that the school-boy howler is a greater catastrophe than that, and represents rather a chaotic upheaval caused by the violent impact of many ideas upon each other. Some it would be impossible completely to unscramble. A good example is the last answer given in these selections from Civics papers:

"I don't know anything about the Constitution, as I was born in Kansas."

"The minority is composed of the

"The Spoils system: The place where spoiled things and waste are kept. The board of health has largely taken the place of this."

"An ex post facto law is one that gives officers a right to go to foreign countries and get criminals, dead or alive, 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

"The cause of the Revolution was that the colonists wanted room to pasture their cattle."

Of the Civil War a high-school pupil wrote: "This war the soldiers had to deal with vicious characters, and I think this is why this is called the Civil War, because after the war the different races of people were more civilized."

Q.-"What happened in 1492?" A.--"Discovery of America by the Spinach." Q.-"What happened in 1776?" A.-"Decoration of independence."

Now a bit of ancient history: "Romylus obtained the first citizens of Rome by opening a lunatic asylum."

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.

and died in 1560. She did not have a

The Black Death was terrible for the laborers, because they were forced to do all the work that was left by the thousands that died.

It was an English schoolboy who wrote: "The King was not allowed to order taxis without the consent of Par-

One hopeful deposes, with a trace of secret bitterness, that "an abstract noun is something you can't see when you are looking at it," while another disrespectfully announces that "the masculine of

Hi Horsecollar-according to O. Henry -translated the opening words of the well-known Commentaries of Cæsar, or rather the well-known opening words of Cæsar's Commentaries, as follows: "It will take all of our gall to devise means to tree them parties." Small Latin and less French appear in the following schoolboy translation:

"Il pleut a verse-He cries at poetry." "Le cœur purifie — The disinfected yard."

"Ad hostes supplices sacerdotes venetheir surplices."

"Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in aequor-The earth being laid waste by

three scorpions runs into the sea." "Celeri saucius malus Africo-Celery

sauce is bad for an African." The difficulties of mathematics are reflected in the definitions given of mathematical terms:

"Algebra was the wife of Euclid."

"Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking time; make your blood circulate.

"Geometry teaches us how to bisex angels."

"The line opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle is called the hippopotamus."

"Parallel lines are the same distance all the way, and cannot meet unless you

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Rag Time.

By Peter Lorimer.

A writer in a recent English magazine states that the characteristics of ragtime are absolutely identical with those of the hymns sung by the negroes in the "white heat of religious fervour." Further on he threatens that England will be converted into an immense lunatic asylum, by the rage for rag-time which appeals principally to the neurotic tem-

For fifteen years the Americans have rag-timed furiously. Perhaps it is the true spirit of the American hustle, and I don't think the Americans are any madder than the inhabitants of countries where the new tarantelle is just beginning to be popular, or where the last year is the excess of time during which 'everybody' has been "doin it." If 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 the new doctrine that it is better to be merry than sad, better to exercise like a 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 sentimental 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 seuled" to a more satisfactory experience. with a healthy disregard for the faithless lover by the fountain. She would have something better to do than to rival the waters of the said fountain with fruitless tears. After all, so many of our daily woes are better turned into ridicule; the burden is lighter that carries motley than the one which drags a

You are half-way to overcoming your troubles when you can laugh at them. It is the man who takes himself too seriously, who is in the greatest danger Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1588, of melancholia, the more likely to look down the mouth of a revolver in a pessimistic and mistaken moment. rag-time man has found a certain joie de vivre. There is nothing dirge-like about that. Hasn't our Sovereign been played to the opening of Parliament by ragtime tunes in lieu of the usual martial airs. That should satisfy those who like to do what the "best people" are doing. Quite right, my dear Mrs. Jones, let your Euphrosyne dance it by all means. The king approves of rag-time. What King George countenances will do nicely for Miss Jones.

Billy Smith whistles it as he goes to his shop; Claude Montmorency as he condescends to his high stool in the bank. Billy 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 world, my masters, is it?

The rythm of the early Victorian waltz was drowsy-the "free declamation" of the rag-time is wide awake. We are beginning to realize the advantage of facing life with the veil of artificial sentiment torn from our eyes. We look for Is rag-time the overture? facts. runt-The priests came to the enemy in Originality is being recognized a little in the world. Original thinkers need not wait for their gray hairs before they are listened to; before the stones cease to clatter about them. Rag-time is a crank in the musical world-allowed; but 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 good will warm your heart-strings; you will feel a fine fellow, and that's a long way towards thinking the other chap is, too,

"A little quick for you, is it? .lt's better to wear out than to rust out, any day. The early Victorian song brought the moisture to your eyes. I bring the sweat to your brow, and thus diminish the spleen and loose the vapours !"-Australasian.

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shall always contain only the finest, freshest young leaves. . . Black, Mixed and Green

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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 "Canada's Biggest

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all kinds of stock eat it up clean. When silage is fed, stalks, leaves and all are eaten. When dry fodder is fed, only a small part of the fodder can be eaten by the stock.

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The cost of filling a silo is less than harvesting a corn crop in the ordinary way, and clears the land for fall cultivation. The harvesting can be done with litlittle regard to weather conditions, and there is less field loss in harvesting green crops.

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silo up without the expense of extra help to hurry the work through. You gain nothing by delaying and will save much by prompt action on the silo question.

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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Flax as a Farm Crop.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Much of the low-lying land in Western Ontario is suitable for the production of flax. The fact that much of this area is in the hands of Belgians, either in a free or leased condition, together with the fact that Belgians are famous ilax growers, makes it likely that this coop will become an important feature of established rotations. Marshy land which lies towards some of the rivers and lakes is suitable owing to the moisture content, and there are whole farms turned into pastures in many of which the grass is of scant growth owing to the tramping of cattle and other reasons. Flax is a superior crop to put

Farmers are beginning to learn the truth about flax as a soil exhauster. They are losing their prejudice against it. The facts, as presented by government investigations, were alone apparently insufficient to convince them. It is being explained why it did look as if flax used up the soil richness. The explanation is this:

such lands in shape.

Ploughs—Wikinson
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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

oats, or corn, timothy, clover, or roots, Its rootlets penetrate at most but two or three inches into the soil. The nourishment for the plant is therefore secured from the upper few inches of soil, while in the case of a cut crop of grain there is always more immediate return to the upper soil of some plant-food values in the form of stubble, clover, etc. Again, the common grain crops with which flax has had to compete in the farmer's reckoning, are usually sown as nurse crops for clover or grass, which enrich the soil greatly before a new test crop is put in again. Flax, on the other hand, has to stand alone, and is misunderstood more than the other crops because the farmer usually has been concerned only with renting his land at so much per acre to the mill man, or with selling his flax in the sheaf at so much per ton. He has never had to study fibre-flax culture in all its phases. refer now to the Canadian farmer. The present shortage of fine fibre for

Flax has a shallow and small root system as compared with wheat.

The present shortage of fine fibre for spinning is making us get up steam in the flax business here in Canada. As high as \$14 an acre has been paid for flax land in Western Ontario this season. Agreements have been signed for flax in the sheaf—seed on—at as high as \$14.50 a ton. The demand for flax from Canada is becoming so insistent that next season the acreage will undoubtedly be much increased over the 4,000 acres sown to flax this season. Wherever there is a mill within ten or twelve miles the opportunity awaits the farmer.

On clay land fall plowing is demanded by flax men. After corn it is not so essential, but discing, harrowing and packing in the spring is sometimes accepted.

To grow flax successfully thorough tillage and a solid seed-bed are very important. Sod in a dry year is likely to dry out before the seed has got a start. It should be fall plowed. Clay land, unless well drained, is liable to become too dry for successful flax. Flax requires a good deal of moisture, either in the form of rain or as obtained on lowlying land. Light sandy loam ordinarily is not suitable. Where chosen, spring plowing will be satisfactory.

Two kinds of flax - seed are used in Canada for fibre production. These are blue blossom and white blossom. White blossom is a recent introduction from Holland. It has an advantage and a disadvantage when compared to blue blossom. The white matures later, yields twice as much seed, grows several inches longer, but, so far as is yet known, is coarser in fibre than the blue blossom. It appears due to become grown extensively in Canada, New seed must be obtained at least every third year, according to the best practice here Careful winnowing is necessary in casting out weed seeds such as mustard. Early planting is the best, as flax needs the early moisture, and is good to stand frost, except when the plants have become unusually tender from quick growth during an early hot spell, but that rarely happens. Middle-time sowing is the worst because of dry spells that are likely to occur at a critical stage in the growth of the plants. Weeding is important while the plants are about six inches high. You need not fear to tramp through the crop with a spudder in hand, as flax stands such ordinary tramping without injury.

Pulling begins about July 20, or when the first few leaves near the roots of the plant have dried up. When everything is said about harvesting flax, hand-pulling is still the best method. That may be changed, because different men have had considerable success in developing pulling machines. I shall not say more about these here, except a word about cut flax. When the crop is short and inferior it will be all right to cut it with a harvesting binder. Cut flax is worth \$2 to \$3 a ton less than pulled flax. It is not used for first-class fibre.

Flax is quick money when the farmer rents his land. He has merely to till it, sow the crop and haul in the straw. The seed is furnished by the mill factor, and the weeding and harvesting are done by him.

JAS. A. McCRACKEN.

Perth Co., Ont.

JULY

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well toge the full. cruiting, men. A ally and and tran Montreal. tained fro brooke S quarters as a shallow and small m as compared with wheat. orn, timothy, clover, or roots, s penetrate at most but two ches into the soil. The nour r the plant is therefore secured apper few inches of soil, while e of a cut crop of grain there more immediate return to the of some plant-food values in of stubble, clover, etc. Again, on grain crops with which flax to compete in the farmer's are usually sown as nurse clover or grass, which enrich reatly before a new test crop again. Flax, on the other to stand alone, and is mismore than the other crops e farmer usually has been cony with renting his land at so acre to the mill man, or with flax in the sheaf at so much

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JAS. A. McCRACKEN. o., Ont.

Ouestions and Answers.

JULY 22, 1915

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate are answered in this department free.
2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Upright Cinquefoil.

I have a grass farm and the soil is of a deep loamy nature. It has become somewhat infested with a weed called upright cinquefoil. This weed blooms about the second week in July, and has a yellow flower. Do you think by cutting it every season so it would not be allowed to seed that it would disappear? I have turned a flock of sheep on the pasture, and they nip off a great many of the after-shoots that spring up. A. D. M.

Ans.-Upright cinquefoil is an annual. Its seeds are ripe from July to Septem-It can be kept in check by preventing it from flowering. One should be careful to cut plants before flowers appear, as it might be left so late that seeds would mature even after the plants are cut. If sheep are kept on the land they will keep the weed down considerably, and those which grow up may be cut early. In this way the weed should be 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 copper have appeared. There is no swelling, but some discharge. Kindly inform me how to treat the same? Ans.—This is probably a sequel to scratches, and is called grease. It is due to a sluggish condition of the animal's system, and to the accumulation of effete matter in the body, which must. be gotten rid of by purges and continuous and regular exercise. Grooms who have such horses in their charge keep them working out doors as much as pos-

sible, yet not necessarily at hard work. They groom the animal carefully, and feed them on succulent feeds. More specific treatment consists in feeding moderately to lightly with grain and exercising regularly when not working. Curative treatments consists in purging with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, given as a ball. Bran mashes should be fed during purgation. Follow up with 11 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists is applying warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times daily a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water.

Men for the Universities Companies.

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the great war, who are willing to go as officers, but from want of adequate military training or for other reasons, are unable to take commissions. There are other men who prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibilities of the wastage of life which results from the leadership of a badly-trained officer. Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and tastes. The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise company after company, and to send them over-seas to reinforce as units that famous regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. All the men which make up these companies are not University men. for there are bank clerks, lawyers, architects, 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 recruiting, and the call goes forth for more men. A recruit can be examined "medically and attested in his own district, and transportation will be provided to Montreal. All information can be obtained from Capt. A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke St., W., Montreal, Que., the headquarters of the successive companies.

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Makes possible the greatest shooting satisfaction. This is due to its positive operation in every make of rifle and is the result of the extreme care exercised in every detail of manufacture. Insist on having Dominion .22 Cartridges-they mean more "bull's-eyes."

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Ontario Beekeepers' and Factory Inspection Reports.

The annual report of the Ontario Beckeepers' 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 length are foul brood, the advantages or otherwise of specializing in beekeeping, 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, show that the beekeepers of Ontario are live men who are well able to think and speak for themselves.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Factories Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has been issued. It shows that 10,059 inspections of factories and shops were made during the year in 410 cities, towns and villages. The number of accidents reported are 1,270, of which 52

The World's Finest Fresh Water Trip

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or your horse's lameness free. Simply mark where swelling or lameness occurs on above picture and write us how it affects gait, how long lame and its age.

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the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins
thick pastern joints,
cures lameness in
tendons, most power-ful absorb-

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Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young stallions of superior quality; Certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from corns will be a day Corne and some heifers bred from the superior will be a day Corne and some stalling and some heifers bred from the superior will be a day of the superior will be a superior will be cows milking up to 52 lbs. a day. Come and see them. PETER CHRISTIE & SON, Manchester P.O., Ont. Port Perry: Station

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who will give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

Silo Curbs for Sale—Complete outfit for building concrete silos, including curbs, hoist, circular platforms, block and tackle, etc. Cost over \$250. Will self for \$100.

W. A. INGLEHART, Oakville, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Joint Ill.

When a week old my Clyde colt's left hind leg became swollen and sore, and it is becoming worse.

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 made of ounce each of tincture of iodine and oil of turpentine, 2 drams gum camphor, 4 ounces extract of witch hazel, 8 ounces alcohol, and water to make a pint. Bathe well with hot water three times 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 cimes 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 four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid.

Lame Colt.

Colt 31 weeks old became lame in hip. It gradually got worse, until now it cannot rise without assistance. It seems somewhat swollen and sore in the hip.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate joint ill, which is very hard to treat successfully unless attended to by a veterinarian in the very early stages. At the same time the trouble may be due to a bruise or sprain. Get a liniment made of 1 ounce tincture of iodine, 1 ounce oil of turpentine, 2 drams gum camphor, 2 ounces extract of witch hazel, 8 ounces alcohol, and water to make a pint. Bathe the part well three or four times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with the liniment. Give him 8 grains iodide of potassium in a little of the dam's milk three times daily, and give the dam 1 dram of the same throa times daily in soft food. Keep as quiet as possible and assist to nurse about every hour. If an abscess forms open it freely and flush out three times daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic

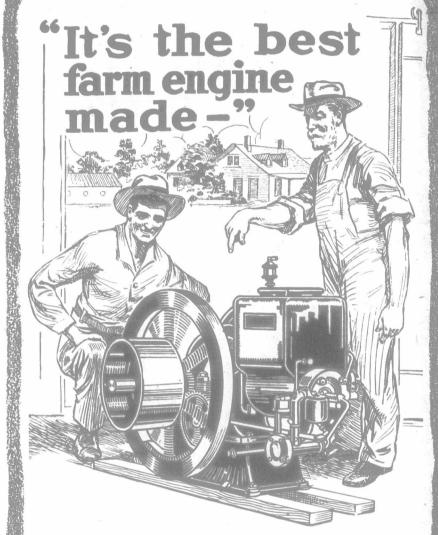
Cough—Renal Calculi.

1. Mare has had a cough and nasal discharge for more than a year. I can check the symptoms by treating her, but so soon as I cease treatment they return. How can I cure her permanently? If not cured will she develop heaves?

2. Last November another mare developed stones in the kidneys. She was treated all winter without results. She is now on pasture, and I am told she will come all right. She urinates frequently, and suffers great pain during the act. She has not been worked since the first symptoms. I have bred her. Will this help the trouble? A. G.

Ans.-1. Chronic coughs are very hard to treat successfully. In some cases the patient develops heaves, while in others he does not. The most successful treatment we have known consists in giving every morning 11 drams gum opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, 30 grains digitalis, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer. This may be dissolved in water and given as a drench, but it is generally easier to give as a ball. A man soon becomes expert in administering balls.

2. This is called renal calculi. Treatment is seldom or never successful. In some cases all the calculi may pass, and then there will be no further trouble. but in most cases they continue to form, and eventually cause death. It is claimed that the administration of one dram hydrochloric well diluted with water twice daily will dissolve them, but this has not been our experience. When the stones reach the bladder they can in many cases be removed by a spoonbilled forceps, or by an operation. There is no reason why she should not bread unless the trouble causes death, but breeding will have no effect upon the



"-a genuine Fairbanks-Morsefull 5 horse power—and it cost \$150."

"Why Bill paid only \$140 for his Rattler."

"Yes, and he paid \$25 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 spring 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 you'll thank me for the tip. You can get the book by addressing—"

36 F-M. Bldg., any branch.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse **Company Limited**

MONTREAL OTTAWA ST. JOHN QUEBEC HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON VANCOUVER

DEPARTMENTAL HOUSE FOR WINNIPEG

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Three, four and five years of age, prizewinners and champions at Ottawa and Guelph, up to 2,100 lbs. in weight, with the highest quality and choicest breeding. When buying a stallion get the best, we have them; also several big, well bred, tried and proven sires from 7 to 12 years of age, cheap. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

CLYDESDALES

Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from. I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.

Long-Distance Telephone



ALBERT MITTLEFEHLDT, Port Davison, T. H. & B. R. R. WELLANDPORT, ONTARIO

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R. R. NO



Morse it cost \$150."

for his Rattler."

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Bill's Rattler—''

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DEPARTMENTAL

HOUSE FOR

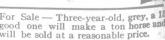
MECHANICAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Clydesdales

nd champions at Ottawa and quality and choicest breeding. m; also several big, well bred, rs of age, cheap.

LUMBUS, ONTARIO

nadian-bred. With over from. I can supply, in r Canadian-bred, brood lions and colts. Let me



For Sale — Three-year-old, grey, a 15 good one will make a ton horse and will be sold at a reasonable price. R. R. WELLANDPORT, ONTARIO

"Manana THIS is a favorite and I fatal word much in use among the Mexicans: it means "To-morrow."

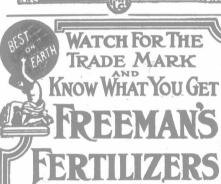
If one asks a Mexican to close a deal, he smiles and says, "Manana, Senor." This habit has made the nation poor.

"To-morrow I will give you an application for a \$10,000 policy," said a contractor to a life agent a few days ago.

That "To-morrow" cost his wife \$10,000, for she was a widow before the day dawned on which her husband intended to apply. If he had only said "To-day!"

No life on which other lives depend should be left uninsured for one hour. If in good health you can secure an ideal policy in THE MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA WATERLOO, ONTARIO Secure a Mutual Life Policy TO-DAY



A SPECIAL FORMULA FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT.

Do not buy a "A Pig in a Poke." Send for booklet showing just what Fertilizer you should use and the exact composition of it. Your cepy will be sent for a post card.

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Cure the lamen have the punch without scarring the horse

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser
describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes,
and gives you the information you ought to
have before ordering or buying any kind of a
remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists

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BISSELL SILO

'Summer Feed all Winter Long"

Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected preservatives that prevent

decay.

The BISSELL SILO has strong, rigid walls, air-tight doors, hoops of heavy steel. Sold by dealers, or address us direct. Get free folder. Write Dept. W.

T. E. BISSELL CO. Limited Elora, Ontario

Angus Cattle Stock of both sexeswith good breeding and individual quality.

R. R. NO. 1, HILLSBURG, ONT.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Tenant Removing Straw.

A has been renting a farm from B. B sold the farm. A has been living ou B's farm, and has fed all his stock and put the manure on the farm and kept it up well. A's farm joins B's. The farm is sold, and A gives up possession in November.

1. Can A take the straw? There was about one load when A came on the place. When A rented farm there was nothing said about straw.

Ontario. A READER.

Ans.—A can take the straw obtained from his own crops.

Heating a Home.

As I am building a new house and want it well heated, I should like readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to give their experiences with heating with either hot water or warm air. Some claim warm air is such a dry heat that it dries the furniture out. As hot water is so much more expensive to install, a person is inclined to install warm air if the heating is satisfactory. Perhaps some of your readers have changed from one kind of heating to another, and they can give their views on which kind they find most satisfactory. As this is a question which relates to farm homes, it could well be discussed through "The Farmer's Advocate." W. W. M.

Rib-grass and Catch-fly. Are the enclosed plants injurious to stock? What are their names?

T. W. A. Ans.-Number One, bearing chaffy heads of flowers on long stalks is a narrowleaved plantain known as Rib - grass or English Plantain. In Europe it is sometimes sown as a forage plant, but in this country it is regarded as a weed, especially in clover intended for seed. Number Two, the Sleepy Catchfly, is a useless weed, but it is seldom abundant enough to be troublesome. It is characterized by its numerous ovoid seedpods, and still better by the glutinous portion of the internodes of the stem. These sticky sections of its stem give it its name. Grazing animals are not likely to be injured by it.

Gossip.

Stockmen generally will be interested to know that very thorough and extraordinary precautions are being taken by the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, to thoroughly disinfect all sheds and buildings to be occupied by live stock during the coming fair, August 28 to September 13. A large force of men are engaged in the work of immunizing every inch of space, and after this is complete, inspection will be carried out by the Federal and Provincial Governments independent of each other, and it will be a very elusive germ indeed that will be able to dodge this combined attack.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association at Ottawa announce a considerable increase in the premiums in the Horse Department. The total money to be awarded will amount to about \$10,000. Additions have been made to the prize list for Heavy Draft Clydesdale Stallions, imported or Canadian-bred. Also in the open class of Heavy Draft (any breed) the totals rise from \$114 for last year to \$210, and will run to sixth place instead of fourth. These two instances are indicative only of what has been done to the entire prize list for

SHARPENING HIMSELF.

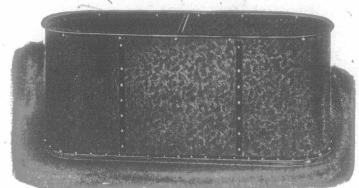
When the train stopped at the little Southern station the tourist from the north sauntered out and gazed curiously at a lean animal with scraggy bristles, which was rubbing itself against a scrub oak.

"What do you call that?" he asked curiously of a native.

"Razorback hawg, suh." "What is he doing rubbing himself against that tree?"

"He's stropping hisself, suh, just stropping hisself."

KEEP MILK COOL



An absolute necessity and economy. You can best keep the milk cool with a

WAYNE STEEL TANK

Do not buy wooden tanks or build concrete ones until you have investigated the Wayne Steel Tank. The Wayne Tank is moderate in price and has twice the life of a wooden tank and many advantages over cement. If your dealer does not handle the Wayne, let us hear from you direct. We guarantee quick delivery.

WAYNE OIL TANK & PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

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serves two purposes at one cost.

It is made of kiln-dried, bevel-edged laths imbedded in a heavy sheet of Asphalt-Mastic, surfaced on the other side with tough sulphite fibre board. The Asphalt-Mastic makes an absolutely wind and damp-proof sheathing, while the bevel-edged laths provide most effective dovetailed "keys" for stucco or plaster.

One look at Bishopric Stucco Board will show you its practical value. Write for sample and full information about Bishopric Products and Permatite Roofing to

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The Auld Herd

Our Herd consists of the following families: Orange Blossoms, Wimple, Jilt, Roan Lady, Kilblean Beauty, Missie, Broadhooks, Rosebud, Secret, Victoria, Cecilia, and is headed by Sylvian Power Burnbrae Sultan

Bandsman Commander Our address has been changed to

Broadhooks Ringleader

A. F. & G. AULD, R. R. No. 2, GUELPH, ONT.



Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief =60865= heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy helicra. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario





SHORTHORNS of breeding style and quality. Present offering: some extra fine young bulls from good dams and heavy milkers, and we have Heifers about all sold. Geo. Gier & Son, R. R. No. 1 Waldemar, Ontaric

Janefield Dairy Shorthorns—R.O.P. cows and dairy test winners combined lbs. and giving over 10,000 lbs. milk per year. Whole herd test over 4% butter-fat. Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fair dairy test winners. Cows in calf to Darlington Major (Imp.) 91279 (114994) and Braemar Victor 98751. Both purely-bred dairy bulls. Young cows and heifers for sale. W J. BEATY, Janefield, 1 mile from Guelph, Guelph P.O.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns old, from good milking dams. formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and scale. You are invited to inspect this G. T. R. and C. P. R. F. W. EWING, ELORA, R. R. No. 1

Northlynd R. O. P. Shorthorns and Jerseys
For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clair =84578 = a Clara-bred son of Waverley. Several
of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records is our specialty.
G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW P. O., ONTARIO, WESTON STATION.

Blairgowrie Shorthorns

Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for and bulls all fashionable bred.

Having bought out two Shorthorn herds puts me in a position to have cattle suitable in breeding and ages for Ashburn, Ont. C. P. R. and Ont. C. T. R.

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable. G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, Ontario

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"

Climax B Wilkinson REGISTERED

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Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine -it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.







SHORTHORNS

Present offering:-20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good J. T. GIBSON, - I DENFIELD, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpariel Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO 'Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Oakland-61 Shorthorns

For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS Present offering 3 choice roan bulls fit for service. High-class herd headers, and females in calf. Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 1 L.-D. Phone. Erin Sta., C.P.R.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Females, breeding milkers for over 40 years, reds and roans, best type, quality and size cows milking up to 50 lbs. per day. Prices easy.

Thomas Graham R. R. 3, Port Perry, Ont

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

ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Ouestions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Swollen Knees in Cattle.

In February I had a fourteen-monthsold bull shipped to me by train. I put him in a box stall with a cement floor In a week or ten days I noticed one of his knees swollen, and thinking he had bruised it on the cement I laid a wood floor, but after some time the other knee became swollen, and has remained so. He is very stiff when he walks. Can you recommend any treatment to remove the swelling and stiffness?

Ans.-These enlargements are probably serous abscesses, caused by lying with pressure on the knees, and are liable to occur in cattle that are not well bedded. If this be the case application will do no good. Treatment consists in lancing the abscesses and allowing the escape of the fluid, then flushing the cavities out well twice daily with a fiveper-cent, solution of carbolic acid until healed. Keep in a well-bedded box stall. It will be wise to get a veterinarian to operate, as there is danger of lancing too deeply and injuring the joints.

Cement Floor in Horse Stable.

I am building a stable in a barn over a cow-byre. As I intend putting in a cement floor, which will be well supported, I would like to know what is the least thickness of cement which would stop all soakage from the horses from passing through into the cow stable. There will be a floor of two-inch plank under the cement.

Ans.—It would not require a great thickness of cement to prevent soakage. However, if the body of the floor be too thin it will not stand a jar, and cracks will probably occur. As suggested, supports should be numerous and the plank floor should be firm. We would suggest a thickness of concrete amounting to about three inches, mixed in the proportion of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and four of coarse gravel or fine stone. This should be overlayed with half an inch of mixture made up in the proportion of one part of cement to one and a half of sand. It will be necessary to ridge the floor to prevent slipping, and after this is done a wash of cement and water might be applied. Probably with reinforcing such as strong chicken-wire, a thinner layer of concrete would suffice, but one must consider the jars and concussions which are liable to occur. Probably with a thinner layer of concrete and a little thicker layer of the strong mixture, that of cement and sand, the combined thickness could be decreased. We could not say exactly just what the least thickness required to stop soakage would be under that con-

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 a note against a brother. She leaves two brothers, one of whom is in an asylum. She leaves no will. Her husband survives her. What is the legal process in disposing of the property?

Ontario. M. A. Ans.-Her husband should take out letters of administration to the estate (including the note). He should then collect the note and pay expenses of obtaining letters of administration, also debts, if any, of deceased, using proceeds of note for the purpose, and also, if necessary, proceeds of sale of real-estate After payment of expenses and debts, the remainder of the estate would be divided into two equal parts, the husband taking one and the brothers (in equal shares) the other: the share of the brother in the asylum to be paid over to his conmittee, if any, or if no committee, then to the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities. If there were children of the marriage the husband would be entitled to elect, at any time within six months of his wife's death, to take his estate by the curtesy-that is a life estate in the lands in lieu of his distributive share above mentioned. If sale of the land should be necessary in order to the convenient distribution of the estate, an Order of Court would have to be obtained, and the brother and inspector would both be entitled to notice of the application for same.



Complete water facilities in house and barn

No need to tell you how much hard work that would save you and what it would mean to the family in comfort and convenience, to say nothing of its value as fire protection

You can enjoy ample water supply at good pressure by installing the system best suited to your requirements. We make several styles and sizes of outfits for all purposes, to operate by hand, windmill, gasoline or electric power. You can put in an

Water Supply System **EMPIRE**

at comparatively little cost, considering that the installation will last a lifetime. EMPIRE systems are made specially easy to operate, strong, dependable and durable, Our pumps will furnish air and water at the same time, water alone or air alone. A simple connection to kitchen stove gives you running hot water whenever desired, WRITE FOR FOLDER TO-DAY.

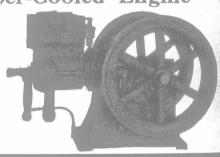
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That's what one farmer called the EMPIRE Hopper-Cooled Gasoline Engine. Less parts than many makes hitherto considered marvels of simplicity. Strongly built of selected materials by men experienced in combating gasoline-engine troubles. The

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is an infallible starter in all kinds of weather. It delivers its rated power and more; is a smooth runner; stays in order and KEEPS COOL. Fitted with make-and-break type governor, jump-spark ignition and gravity, sightfeed oilers. Fuel supply located in base. Fully guaranteed—over 10,000 in use to-day. Write for booklet.

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Four young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Priced from \$125.00 up.

WILL A. DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT. Brooklin, G.T.R. and C.N.R.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

Toronto last fall. Visit our farm, see Right Sort and our this years show herd 12 head all by him.

MITCHELL BROS.,

JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15 months bull, Grandam Imp. he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes a son where 12 head all by him.

BURLINGTON, P. O. ONT.

Farm ½ mile from Burlington Jet.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong, thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

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Shorthorns and Clydesdales—We have five young bulls of serviceable and dales, we have eight imported mares with foals. We can spare some of these and will sell them worth the money or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies.

Station: Burlington Jct., G. T. B. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington



GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Weddles Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up. WM. SMITH & SON,

H. SMITH, -

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12 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your waste You know the Harry Smith Standard.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT. ' Greenburn Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles



Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have L.-D. 'Phone A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English If you want a thick, even fleshed purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk; remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see A. J. HOWDEN, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

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The Offers bul Mechthild butter; R years. Al nearest da Walburn

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need to tell you how much hard that would save you and what it d mean to the family in comfort convenience, to say nothing of its as fire protection.

u can enjoy ample water supply at pressure by installing the system suited to your requirements. We several styles and sizes of outfits all purposes, to operate by hand, mill, gasoline or electric power, can put in an

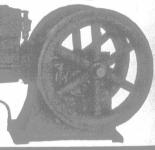
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installation will last a lifetime. te, strong, dependable and durable, e time, water alone or air alone, uning hot water whenever desired.

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Cooled Gasoline Engine. Less parts plicity. Strongly built of selected engine troubles. The

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ble age for sale. 00 up.

BROOKLIN, ONT. C.N.R.

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 18 months bull, Grandam Imp. he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of hisget won 14 prizes this years show herd 12 head all by him. LINGTON, P. O. ONT.

Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct.

The Freight Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surrove them. Many of them of a kind to a, thick and smooth with good heads and on the market than you are asked for what you want. OUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

have five young bulls of serviceable ago we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydes-spare some of these and will sell them males in exchange. We also have a two-Station: Burlington Jct., G. T. B. PREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington

ORTHORNS

of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding an Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Primeers from calves up.

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Y P.O., ONT.

rs for sale. Write your wants. h Standard.

rthorns. The oldest estab. herd in Cansale 10 young bulls from 10 to 18 months to head the best pure bred herds and oldest esteers. All at very reasonable prices. Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. Greenburn Stn., C.N.R., 4 miles.

Herd headed by Nero of Chary
(imp.) and Sunnyside Marqui
For sale:—a number of young
Missie Marquis; with calves at foot
0. 2. SCOTLAND, ONTARIO
Long-Distance Telephone

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have four choice fillies, all from imported stock W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

h If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or urely supply your wants. Come and see .R. COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

ELORA, ONTARIO



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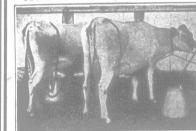
and save money. Divide the cost by the time they last. "Wear-Ever" aluminum utensils give enduring satisfaction. Replace utensils that wear out

with utensils that "Wear-Ever" Write for Booklet, "The Wear-Ever Kitchen" which tells how to improve your cooking. WANTED. Men to demonstrate and sell "Wear-can furnish security will be considered."



Northern Aluminum Co., Limited Dept. 75, Toronto, Ontario, Send me, prepaid, sample 1-quart wine-measure "Wear-Ever" stewpan, for which I enclose 20c in stamps—money to be refunded if I'm not satisfied. Name.....





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We want more individual shipers and more men to gather cream

Write for our proposition.

Silverwoods Limited LONDON, ONTARIO



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

THE FAIRVIEW HOLSTEIN HERD offers ready-for-service sons of Homestead Colantha Prince—3 nearest dams average over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; also daughters from one week to two years old. Prices right.

FRED ABBOTT, MOSSLEY, ONT., R.R. No. 1

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS For Sale. One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont. Manchester, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell 'Phone

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Ants-Dog Law-Insects and Cow Troubles.

I have been reading with pleasure this helpful paper, and now I am coming for help.

1. Could you tell me what would kill ants in a house? They seem to appear wherever there are eatables.

2. What will cure a cow which gives bloody milk when she is almost milked out ?

3. There is a worm troubling our onions.

4. Is it against the law for a man to shoot a dog that is trespassing on his farm where sheep are grazing? Kindly tell me the law

5. There seems to be some insect on our cows that make them run the fields with their tails over their backs. I

never knew them to act like this before. 6. What will keep a range from rusting when not in use in the summer sea-

Ans.-1. On page 1106, in the issue of July 8, several remedies are given to

exterminate ants. 2. Bloody milk is due to a rupture of the small blood vessels of the udder. In many cases it is congenital, but the trouble is enhanced by rough treatment. Bathe the quarter often and long with cold water, and give one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily until the trouble ceases. If any indications of constipation appear, give a pint of raw linseed oil. The fact that this trouble is sometimes hereditary would lead one to suggest that the animal be disposed of, as the trouble is likely to recur in this cow and in her offsprings.

3. The worm is probably the onion maggot. This was discussed in our issue of June 17, on page 992. Carbolicacid emulsion is recommended, but it is now probably too late to effect a cure. The flies, or parents of this worm, lay their eggs on or near the plants, and the young larvæ eat their way in. The flies are repelled by anything in a powdery form, such as ashes or slaked lime. Another year it would be wise to prevent infestation by sprinkling ashes or air-slaked lime in close proximity to the plants when they come above ground.

4. The following sections of an Ontario Act to protect sheep, reads as follows:

(a) "Any person may kill any dog which he sees pursuing, worrying, or wounding any sheep."

(b) "The owner or occupant of a farm or his servant, who finds a dog without lawful permission in an enclosed field on such farm, giving tongue and terrifving any sheep on such farm may kill such dog.

"Any person may kill any dog which he finds straying, between sunset and sunrise, on any farm whereon sheep are kept."

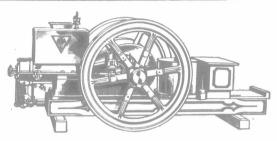
(d) "No dog so straying which belongs to or is kept or harbored by the occupant of any premises next adjoining such farm or next adjoining that part of any highway or lane which abuts thereon, nor any dog so straying, either when securely muzzled or when accompanied by or being within reasonable call or control of its owner, or of any person having the charge or care thereof, shall be so killed unless there is reason to believe that such dog if not killed is likely to pursue, worry, wound, or terrify sheep on such farm."

5. This is probably the warble fly, which stings the cattle and causes them very much inconvenience during the hot summer days. It has been recommended that the cattle be smeared on the backs with some repellent, but sufficient shade

is a better protection. 6. Kerosene oil will remove rust from the range, and after this keep it well rubbed with some oil, such as linseed oil.

George Ade once introduced a speaker at a banquet thus: "Two towns in Indiana lay claim to the honor of being Mr. Blank's birthplace. (A pause, during which Mr. Blank tried to look modest.) Warsaw asserts that he was born in Kokomo, and Kokomo insists that the honor rightfully belongs to

No tinkering. worry or bother with the Alpha. It plugs right



along like a steady and well-broken horse

Anybody can run an Alpha Gas Engine. Your wife can run it; your boy can run it; the hired man can run it.

There is nothing mysterious or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine

Not only does the Alpha work well, but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular.

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

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

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Maple Grove Holsteins HOLSTEIN BULLS If you are in need of a bull to improve your dairy herd, and want one that you can feel proud of, then get a son of the great King Lyons Hengerveld.—You can buy him right.

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

R. M. HOLTBY H. Bollert, R.R. No. 1, Tavistock R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ontario

King Segis Walker whose dam, granddam and great granddam have records over 30 lbs., the greatest producing and transmitting family of the breed. I have for Sale some of his Sons combining the blood of Pont. Korndyke, King Segis and King Walker, the greatest trio of bulls obtainable. King Segis Walker's oldest daughter with her first calf has just completed a record of 24 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Send for Pedigree and Photo.

A. A. FAREWELL.

R. R. No. 2,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs, butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

D. C. FLATT & SON

HAMILTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone

AKEVIEW STOCK FARM, Breeders of High-Class Holsteins Bronte, Ont.

E. F. OSLER, Prop. Offer for sale some choice young stock of both sexes. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

HOLSTEINS

At Hamilton Farms

For Sale:—cows and heifers in calf to our great herd sires Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, son of King of the Pontiacs and King Isabella Walker, son of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid bull calves

F. HAMILTON, :: St. Catharines, Ont.

Sunny Hill Holsteins

Present offering: two choice bull calves from tested dams four and five months old, sired by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. 158 A. R. O. daughters.

Both calves are good individuals. Price \$75 each for quick sale. HESPELER, ONT.

Stonehouse Ayrshires
Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

Are a combination of show-yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. We here or 'phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

Hillhouse Ayrshires Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Special prices during May on heifers rising two years, many of them granddaughters of ex-champion cow, "Primrose of Tangle-wyld." Before buying, come and F. H. HARRIS Mt. Floin Oxford Co., wyld." Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices. F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Oxford Contario.

Humeshaugh Ayrshires

We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best imported and home-bred females, which we offer at good value for quick sale. Alex. Hume, & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. No. 3



Glenhurst Ayrshires For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60-lb, cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs, a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls I to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.

James Benning. Williams

Brampton Jerseys

We are busy. Sales were fiever more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

FENCING FOR SALE

300 yards Chestnut Fencing, 3 ft. 6 high, wired 5 ins. apart, in 20-yard sections; 100 heavy chestnut support stakes, suitable for temporary cattle and sheep fencing. Apply: ORDER DEPT

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Oxford Down Sheep

"The Champion Oxford Flock of America"
Winners at Chicago International, Toronto,
London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon,
Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Fairs. Present
offering:—75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes
(some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which
will make excellent flock-headers. Consult us
before buying. PETER ARKELL & SONS,
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ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special By champion rams, fitted show individuals and flocks.

Robt. McEwen, .:: Byron, Ontario

SHEEP AND SWINE — Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep; in swine Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites Consult me before buying.

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IMPROVED Yorkshires

FOR SALE

Young sows old enough to be bred, also young pig recently weaned. out of choice stock, all will be registered.

WELDWOOD FARM FARMER'S ADVOCATE London, Ontario



IMPROVED YORKSHIRES We are offering a few extra choice Brood Sows in pig, due between May 1st and June 15th. These Sows are priced very reasonably, and will sell in short order. We have a few young Boars fit 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 class and champion at Toronto in Aug. and Nov. and at London, 1913. Young stock for sale; prices low Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

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

Tamworths
Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered. Before buying write for prices
JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Morriston TAMWORTHS & SHORTHORNS Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Boars and sows all ages 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns both sexes, good milking strain, one Clydesdale colt two-year-old bred from imp. stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston, Ontario

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM Chester White Swine Champion herd at Toronto and London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale.

W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario

Elmfield Yorkshires A few young sows bred, also young boars and sows 2 to 3½ months from choice ing stock. Can supply pairs not akin. G. B Muma, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont. 'Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo; C.P.R. Ayr.

CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.

D. DeCoursey, R. R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ont.

Tamworths Buy your hogs now, as they will be very scarce this fall and sows four to five months old; prices reasonable. Herbert German, St. George, Ontario

Ouestions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Corn-flower.

This weed has not been killed by summer-fallowing. How should it be treated, and what is it?

Ans.—This plant has several names. It is the well-known blue flower of the grain-fields of the Old Country, and is there called the Cornflower. Here it is better known as Blue-bottle, or Bottleof-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 state, as seen in the example enclosed. As it is 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 the surface a new lot of viable seed. This may explain why it is continuing in the summer-fallowed field.

Discharging Employee—Removing Mortgaged Chattels.

A employed a man named B for \$5.75 per week for one year. Near the beginning of his term B bought some furniture and A backed his note. Then B gave A a chattel mortgage on his furniture to the full value of note. Recently B has not given satisfaction, and his children are encouraged to steal eggs from A by their parents. A would like to discharge B. What legal steps could he take? If B moved away, could he take his furniture with him to keep until his note falls due?

Ans.—As the contract of hiring was for one year, it cannot be terminated before the expiration of the year unless there 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 dismissal accordingly. Before proceeding to dismiss the man. A should satisfy himself, not only that B has given such cause for being discharged, as mentioned, but that he, A, is in a position to prove it; as he might have to defend an action for damages for wrongful dismissal. to the matter of chattels, the usual form of mortgage provides for continued possession by the mortgagor, but against removal. But if the mortgage in question does not contain a provision against removal, B would be legally entitled to move the furniture away, provided he did not take same out of the province.

Damage to Mail Boxes-Overseer of Highway.

1. Who is responsible for damage done to mail-boxes by horses and cattle running at large on the highway?

2. What steps can the ratepayer take to have the by-law inforced? In our township "there is a by-law restraining animals from running at large on the highways, and it reads: "It shall be lawful, and shall be the duty of overseer of highways to impound, on the request of one ratepayer or resident of his road division, animals prohibited by this bylaw found running at large on the highway division over which he is overseer.' 3. After notice being given, if the

overseer refuses to act. is he responsible for damage done by cattle? 4. Or is the Council responsible?

5. Or who is responsible for the enforcement of the by-law? 6. Can an overseer remove dirt off the road for his own use? What is the law

as regards removing dirt? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER Ans.-1. The owner of the animals.

2. We would suggest that he write the Reeve and Council requesting the full enforcement of the by-law, and intimating at the same time, in his letter, that in the event of their failing to comply with his request, he will bring an action against the township corporation, on behalf of himself and all other ratepayers,

to compel such enforcement of by-law. 3. He is the servant of the corporation, and responsible to it.

4. The corporation represented by them is.

5. The municipal corporation. 6. He cannot lawfufly do so without permission from the Council. His removing it without such permission would be a criminal act, and punishable as

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 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 districts. Apply to

The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Fire!!! Lightning

Protect your crops, your cattle-and your buildings. Any building you erect can be made better if you get our expert help. No charge for plans. Ask for "Better Buildings" the best book of its kind on fireproof farm buildings.

STEEL TRUSS BARNS PRESTON SHINGLES ACORN IRON 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 flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering one hundred Oxford range rams and 80 yearling ewes and ewe lambs. All registered, prices reasonable. HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2, GUELPH, ONT, Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph, Long-distance phone in house.



DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.

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NORTHWOOD, ONT.



Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due to others bred and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and championship stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milks strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.

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JULY :

"What who was automobi "The eng friend. we had

> "What had run ave hund Nonsense "Perhaj farmer,

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military h twenty-oneers Think of

Lambton County,

I won a handsome W. J. Hanna, our ed at \$100, for the County of Lambton. ,600 lbs. SYDNEY (13), and I honestly 7. I also applied of fall wheat this agnificent. In the by there were 165 competition ever

presented

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bred from winners and champions for lf and young bulls, high in quality and

NORTHWOOD, ONT.

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Long-Distance Telephone

P. Rocks

Bred and raised in CANADA at the home of the & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

tion The Farmer's Advocate.

JULY 22, 1915 The Spice of Life.

"What is the matter," said a man who was having a ride in a friend's automobile, as the chauffeur got out.
"The engine is missing," replied his "Is it really—I am almost sure we had it when we started."

"What?" exclaimed the motorist, who had run over a farmer's toe, "you want ave hundred dollars for a crushed foot? Nonsense ! I'm no millionaire."

"Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer, "and I'm no centipede either."

Miss Angeline (to Captain Brown, who has been cruising in Alaskan waters): I suppose, Captain, that in those northern latitudes during a part of the year the sun doesn't set till quite a while after dark."

"Phat is all this war about, anyhow?" asked Pat, laying down his pick and wiping the sweat from his brow.
"Well, Pat," said his Reverence, "you ee the Germans want a place in the

"Begorry, is that all?" cried Pat. "Sure, an' they can have moine! Phat Oi'm lookin' fer is a place in th'

Pat and Mike were crossing the river on a ferryboat. They were watching intently a big dredging barge that was sending its mammoth scoops under the water and bringing up tons of mud. "Pat," says Mike, "wouldn't yez loike to be a workin' over there on that mud-digger?" "Yis," says Pat, "but, begorra, Oi'd hate to be wan of the fellers under the water that's fillin' up thim

Shronk stopped his motor car at a desolate crossroads and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer: "Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydon?' The farmer raised himself from the fer-tilizer in astonishment. "By heck, stranger, how did you know my was Cornsilk?" he asked. "I guessed the motorist. "Then, by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, 'guess your way to Croydon."

"Mother," she began, "what does trans-Atlantic mean ?" "Across the ocean," replied her mother. "Does 'trans' always mean across?" "Yes, it does, always," and the mother added sternly, "If you ask me another question to-night I shall send you to The second silence lasted quite three seconds. It was broken at last by a plaintive, small voice which commented, "Then I suppose transparent means a cross parent !"

It was the polite Frenchman's first visit to a party in England, and he was 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 occurrence. "How dare you, sir, take the liberty of kissing my wife, and before me, too?" was his indignant exclamation. "One thousand pardons?" exclaimed 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 Jemima, you know."

The speaker was Gen. Charles B. Hall, of Portland. He continued:

"An old lady once died at Spa. Her nephew and heir ordered the body sent home. But when the young man opened the coffin to have one last look at the remains, he beheld, instead of his beloved Aunt Jemima, the corpse of a general, in full uniform, the breast covered with military medals.

"The young man wired at once to Spa, Teceiving in a few hours the following

"Give general quiet funeral. Jemima buried this morning with full military honors, regimental band, and twenty-one-gun salute."

Progressive Jones Says:

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 element 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 compounded for fall wheat. Prices and further particulars are obtainable from any local agent of the

Ontario Fertilizers Limited, or direct from Yours for bigger quain coops the Company.

Progressive Jones

LIMITED

West Toronto, Canada





will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.

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For 1 No. 1 Melotte Cream Separator, new Sale: 1 price \$50.00 cash. For Sale: 1 Cut-ting Box (Bamford & Son, England) with Dust Extractor and Blower Attachments, cost \$300.00, will sell for \$125.00. Apply:

Trade Topics.

FIVE SAILINGS WEEKLY. Port McNicoll to Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William.

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes steamships leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and Fort William. Steamship Express making direct connection leaves Toronto 12.45 p. m.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

THE IDEAL VACATION ROUTE.

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point Au Baril, French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River, Muskoka Lakes, Kawartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario resorts, etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature, consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent,

"I see an Englishman who has been twenty years in the jungle has returned to civilization." "And what an inop-W. K. COLVILLE & SON, to civilization." "And what an portune moment he has selected."



Mention Advocate.





That is the reason we offer you these valuable rewards for whatever service you will take the time to render us. Your recommendation of

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

to a neighbor farmer will produce the desired result, and we guarantee to amply repay you for such efforts. We send out no premium that we cannot recommend.

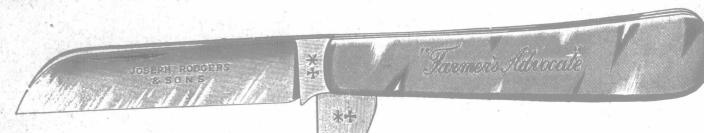
Get This Handsome 21 - Piece China Tea Set

of extra fine quality China, beautifully decorated, an ornament to any table. This set may be obtained by sending in THREE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS, together with \$4,50.

Complete Kitchen Equipment

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.

Sanitary Kitchen Set Best quality steel, five pieces consisting of Roasting Fork, Paring Knife, Carving Knive, Serrated Bread Knife and Meat Saw with rack which can be hung on the wall. ONE NEW SUBCRIBER accompanied by \$1.50.



Knives of Highest Quality

Every Man and Boy Should Have One

Farmer's Advocate Knives, manufactured by Joseph Rodgers,
Sheffield, England.

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