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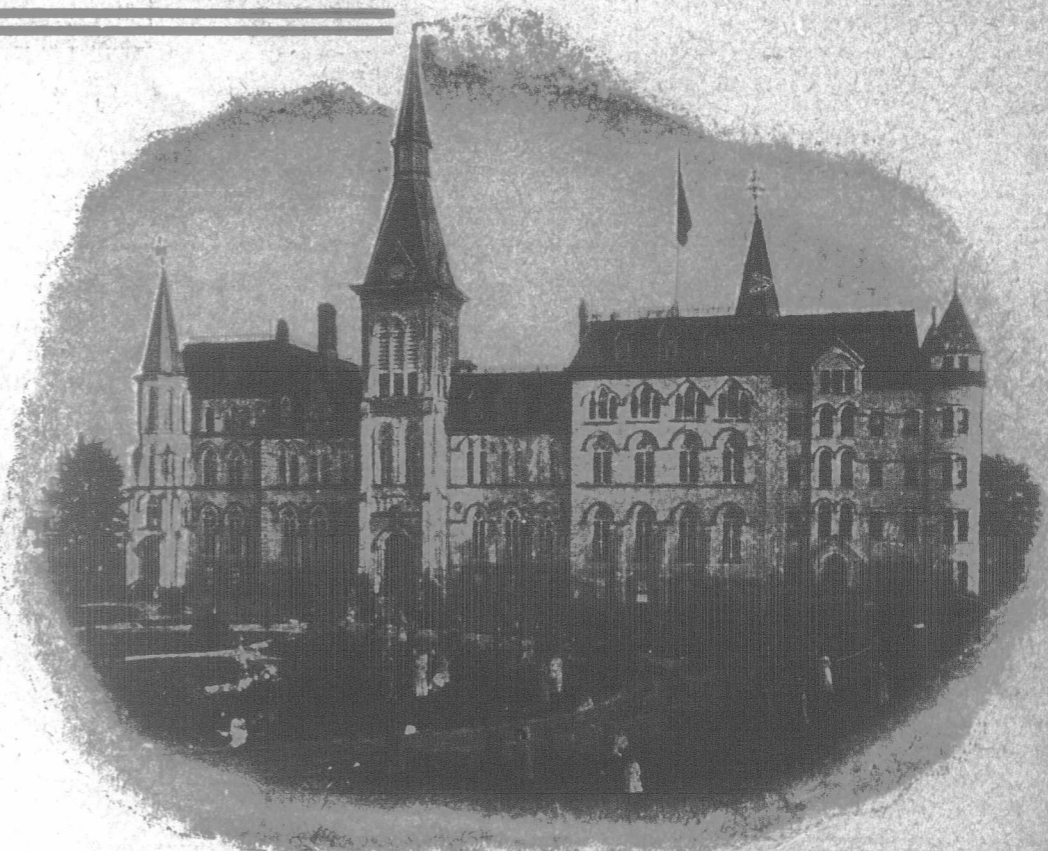
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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 29, 1915.

No. 1192

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“A residential
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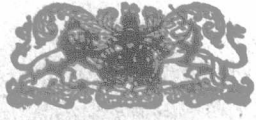
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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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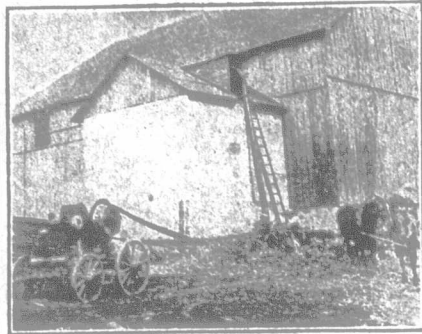
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Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14ct. gold nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (10s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England.

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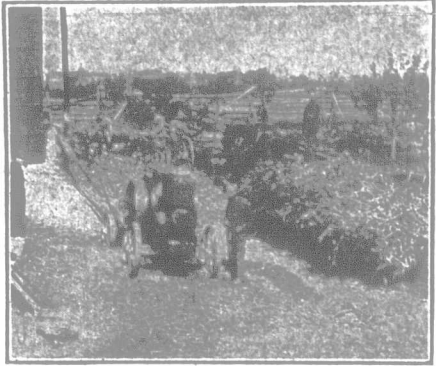
Darby Bros' Outfit heartily recommend the Gilson Engine or Cutting-box to the man who wants full value for his money. Yours truly, DARBY BROS., Rockwood.

Dear Sirs,—It gives me pleasure to inform you that the N-13 Papec Cutter with two knives that I bought from you has given me perfect satisfaction. I filled my own silo, 12'x32' (having a hip roof, which gives practically 6' more capacity), in 12 hours, and I filled another silo for a neighbor, 14'x28' in 18 hours. The cutter was run with a 12 h.-p. gasoline engine, which handled it with ease. It took four teams to keep the corn to the cutter. It is beyond all my expectations, and surprised the whole community. I recommend it to all prospective buyers.

W. F. CLARK, Wabash.

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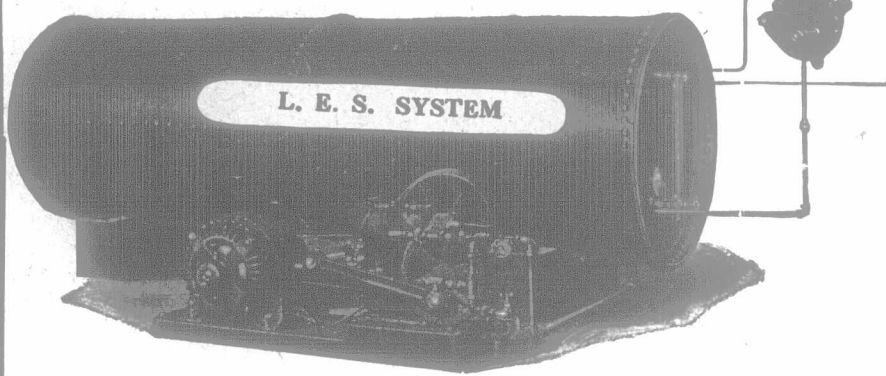
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Rockwell Diggers. 30 or 28 ins. Elevator, 22 or 20 ins. wide. Thorough separation without injury to the crop. Best two wheel farm truck. Right adjustment of plow, shifts in gear from the seat. Can be backed, turns short into next row. We guarantee our diggers to do the work claimed for them. Ask your dealer about them and write for booklet.

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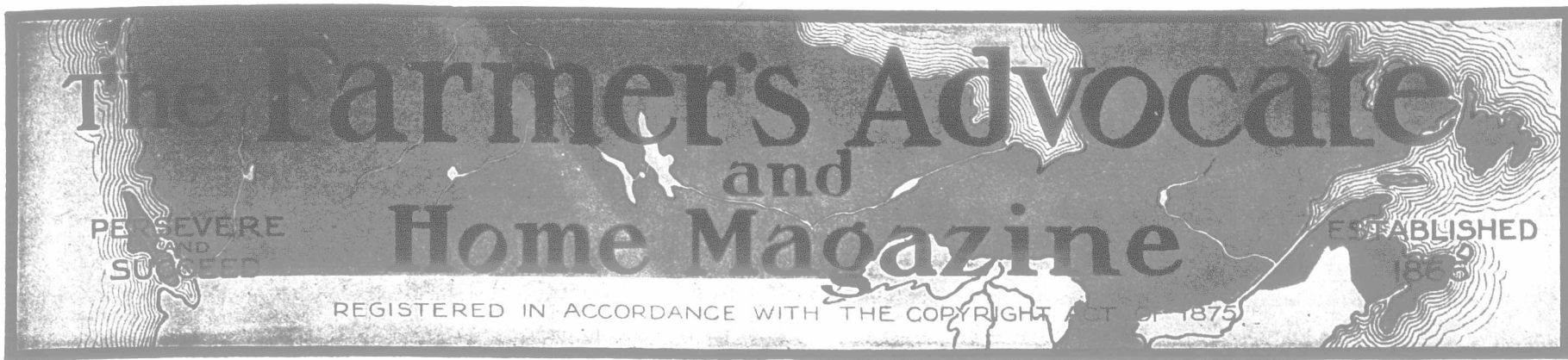
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VOL. L

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 29, 1915.

No. 1192

EDITORIAL.

Visit the fair and exhibit if possible.

The still waters of country life run deep.

Take good care of the straw; it is valuable.

Oil up the implements for after-harvest cultivation.

"Now that we are in it we will see it through."

One weed which goes to seed is a guarantee of many in its place next year.

Uncle Bije says the weeds in his parish have not gone off on a summer holiday.

Will this autumn see a new or additional silo on the farm. It will be a good investment.

Will Europe ever acquire the American idea that war is useless and a diabolical mistake?

As an old Spanish proverb sensibly avers, "the best thing to do when it is raining is to let it rain."

There is hope for the people when political party leaders begin to vie with each other in house-cleaning.

Make a good seed-bed for the fall wheat and fertilize it liberally. Much depends upon the start it gets in 1915.

Our report of the Royal Show at Nottingham indicates that the ways of the thorough-going Englishman are still unshaken.

Canada has passed through its period of childlike extravagance, and has now settled down as a prodigal youth who has come back home.

The factory patron who has to be prosecuted for watering milk during a season like this is giving some of the war-contract grafters a run for first place.

The unemployment agitation is starting early in the season, and in the minds of urban municipal officers there are only two places for the idle man; the trenches or the farm.

In consequence of much rain, hay has not been harvested in as good condition in many districts as one would like. However, we should consider the beneficial effects upon other crops and offer up no complaints.

The laboring man is entitled to some of the profits which accrue from war orders. The capitalists of Wales did not hesitate to endanger the realm but fortunately the differences are settled and harmony is restored.

July and August weather demonstrates the advantages of convenient shade on the farm both for man and beast. Locate positions where trees would be most serviceable and least in the way and plant some in the fall or spring.

A Lesson From the Fields.

"The white field, the green field, the field all yellow gold," once wrote Robert Elliott, a Canadian bard of the farm, in a Christmas "Farmer's Advocate." Successive surveys of the season's maturing crops remind us that nature takes her time and does not make a short cut from the seed bag to the stook and threshing floor. There is no feverish hurry about the plant under normal conditions, neither is there laziness. However else we may abuse them the Canadian thistle and Charlock are not sluggards and they soon outmatch the sleeper on the farm. By making the conditions of soil and surroundings extremely favorable we may promote rapid growth and maturity. With a costly hot-house process we may gather a few tomatoes in May, but even here there are deficiencies to be reckoned with, for we shall miss the satisfying piquancy of flavor and the substance of fruits ripened in contact with the open air and sun. The hurried product is far from being all gain. If exception be made for occasional spurts in haying and harvest, it is a matter of common observation that the men who are doing things most nearly right are not continually hot foot in a race with time. Mishaps and disaster attend the undue strain of haste on the farm as elsewhere. Every newspaper that one picks up tells the dread tragedy of haste for money or for pleasure, for place or for power. Those there are, who would swell their hoardings rapidly by niggardiness, forgetful of the wisdom that there is that which scattereth and yet increaseth, and a withholding that tends to poverty. In arrogant haste Kaiserism strikes for dominance and the world swims in a welter of waste and blood. Instead of being the maker of the Fatherland Wilhelm seems doomed to go down to posterity as its destroyer. As in the field and garden so in the affairs of men there is a Divine orderliness abroad which cannot long be ignorantly or defiantly disregarded without discomfort and loss.

An Innovation in Fall Fairs.

There has of late years been an effort on the part of all fair associations to make their events as educative and as popular as possible. We understand this year many fake and undesirable features that have been classified as attractions will be eliminated, in order to bring more prominently before the public the economic and social value of the more stable exhibits of their exhibitions. In the United States an effort has been made to reach more people through the medium of the fair, and some have thrown their gates open to all who will come in. In the State of Kansas this year the show at Topeka will be free and the County of Shawnee is taxing its residents to make their fair open to all. This is at least an innovation as regards fairs.

It is still a question whether the educative qualities of the fair will be enhanced by the elimination of an entrance fee, but many believe that a greater number will be benefited, and thus the municipality suffers no injustice when taxed to finance the undertaking. Human nature should not be forgotten by associations when considering this matter. What one gets for nothing is seldom valued very highly, and it is doubtful if the fair visitor would appreciate and study the exhibits with the same interest if he or she had not invested twenty-five cents at the gate. Few rural dwellers we believe remain at home on account of the financial requirement imposed upon

them by the gate-keeper. Too often they consider the loss of the day on the farm is not compensated by the enjoyment and ideas received at the fair, and too often farmers do not attend in a receptive mood. Criticisms are often heard from spectators that they have better live stock, fruit, farm produce and other exhibited articles at home. If such be true they should exhibit or keep their opinion to themselves, for they have not done their duty in making the exhibition a success.

Some consideration should be placed upon the quality of the attendance when success or failure of an event is being discussed. One who sees and studies will incorporate more new ideas into his work than will five who follow the crowd. Free fairs may alter the phase of education through the medium of such institutions but that remains to be seen. In the meantime directors should direct and be "on the job" to have exhibits in their proper places, and have the fair ready when the gates are opened. Fake and frivolous side-shows should be dispensed with so the patrons may spend a day that will be remembered throughout the year as enjoyable and profitable to them.

Who Will Feed the Idle Man?

No economist, philanthropist, or social worker has yet successfully solved the problem of unemployment. The farmers of Canada for a decade have suffered from the condition of the labor market which directed the laborers towards the town or city to earn some of the money which had been borrowed on the credit of the country to add conveniences and beautiful, aesthetic scenery to the already advantageous environment of the urbanite. To overcome this unsatisfactory condition in the country, larger and more efficient machinery has been purchased, and now one man will do the work in many lines that formerly required two. Furthermore, the rural household has become accustomed to the ways of living unto itself without strangers in the home, and who can blame them if they are loath to give up that acquired satisfaction of living in private and in the sanctity of their own family? In many cases production would be increased through the services of an extra man, but not in every case would it be a profitable increase, nor would it always compensate for the privileges the farmer and his family must relinquish. The pulse of the farmer was taken in this regard last winter and early in the spring of 1915. It was found to beat very slowly indeed; so dull was it, in fact, that governing physicians despaired of any improvement whatsoever.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Union of Municipalities met recently in Niagara Falls and each member vied with his neighbor in the endeavor to shift the responsibility for the "man out of work" from off the shoulder of the municipality. However, they agreed fairly well on one point, namely, that the unemployed should get out of town.

One suggestion that is worthy of consideration may be sifted from the many resolutions. It reads thus:

"That inasmuch as it is the opinion of this body that the final solution of the unemployment in Canada must come through placing the idle agriculturist on the land, to this end we would strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to select suitable agricultural districts throughout the Dominion, where conditions are favorable for

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables, not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

settlement, settlers to be allotted not more than 40 acres each, and to receive from the Government by way of a loan sufficient money to purchase stock and such implements as are required and to assist settlers until such time as they can become self-sustaining, such advances to be a charge against the land, and to be payable in installments covering a period of years."

This is virtually a settlement of "little landers" such as have accomplished much in some districts, but the objectionable feature is the bonus which the Government must advance, in many cases, with absolutely no security. This class of worker or "non-worker" who would probably take advantage of such a privilege would not be able to invest much capital in the venture, and after the Government had established him and he resulted in a failure and the proportion of such would no doubt be large, the depreciated implements and perhaps dead live stock would be the only assessable property as well as the land which already belonged to the State. All such recommendations are very crude and immature, and indicate the touch of the man inexperienced in rural work and leadership. Soup kitchens and city-provided lodgings are objectionable in the extreme, but the advice of our city fathers in their efforts to repopulate the country is rather lopsided.

The land, no doubt, will receive many of the people now out of work, and a successful solution of the labor problem will be brought about by a more extensive cultivation of the soil. Not only that land which lies far from town and remote from the city, but many sub-divisions idle, unproductive and unsightly will be made to yield bread for the populace instead of unearned increment for the speculator. Rural and urban leaders should combine in an effort to alleviate the stress which will probably be felt severely this coming winter. It is a broad and many-sided question which men of only one mind and one vision cannot bring to a satisfactory issue.

Boyhood Chores.

By Peter McArthur.

Because the bean rows are not far apart and the weeds are thick, the boy who is cultivating needs another boy to ride the horse and keep it from stepping on the beans. When the necessity was pointed out to me I gave orders accordingly, and gave the matter no further thought until I happened to go out to the bean field. But as soon as I saw a hot, harassed, scowling, scolding boy perched precariously on top of the driver and digging his heels into her ribs in his attempts to make her obey the orders he was getting from the boy between the cultivator handles my heart went out in sympathy. The years rolled from me and I could understand the boy's feelings without asking him to explain why he was so mad and discontented. If I am not mistaken, I once rode more miles between corn rows on the top of a horse that was high in bone and low in tallow than I ever expect to ride in an automobile. And in those days the fields were stumpy and the rows crooked, and the horses were sprawling brutes that didn't seem able to step anywhere except on hills of corn, and the mosquitoes got at a fellow's bare legs when he had both hands busy and couldn't slap them, and

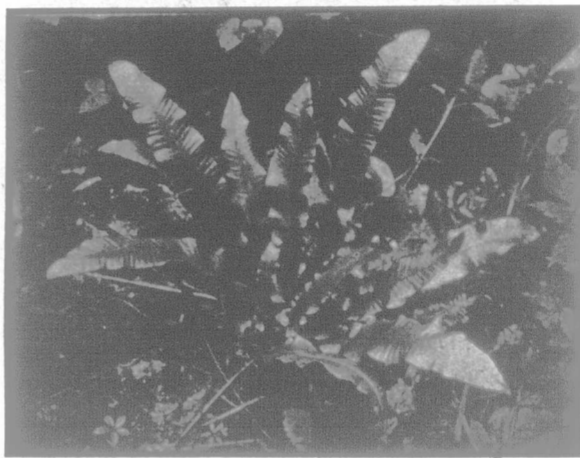


Fig. 1—Hart's-tongue Fern.

the days were longer than they are now. Besides, there were worse jobs than riding the horse for the cultivating. They had a kind of hay-rake that could only be worked by having a boy ride the horse while the man who was doing the raking held the handles and made the thing tumble over so as to release the hay at the windrow. Every time the rake tumbled the horse was relieved of his load and jumped forward in a way that jolted the boy from the cradle to the grave. Cultivating corn in the old days was a picnic compared with raking hay, and raking hay was a joy ride compared with pulling peas. When peas were being pulled the horse had to be backed every time we got a bunch, so that the rake could be pulled out and lifted over without shelling the peas. Between driving, backing, starting and stopping the rider of the horse became hot, chafed, tired and enraged to the point of tears, and every day the sun stood still miraculously so that dinner-time and stopping time never seemed to come. As I looked back I felt that the boy who was riding the plump driver in a nice,

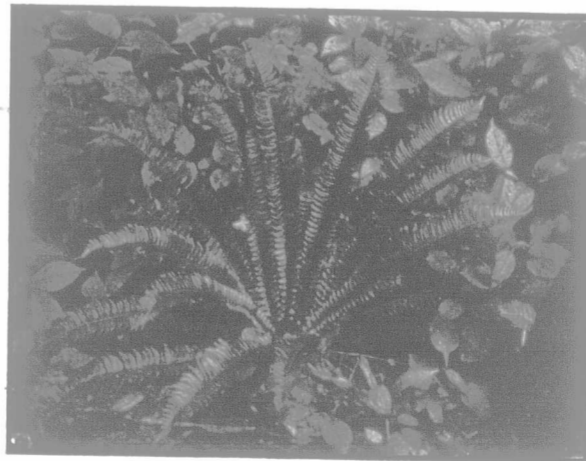


Fig. 2—Holly Fern.

smooth field was really having a good time compared with times that I knew about.

Boys on the modern farm probably work just as hard as the old-time boys, and perhaps some of them dislike the work just as much—though I hope not—but in most cases the work is entirely different. Spudding thistles out of the growing crops was once a standard job for the small boy, but I do not think I have seen a spud in many years, and I am sure that it is many years since I have seen one used. The introduction of self-binders did much to slacken the war against

thistles. In the days when grain was bound by hand a great deal of it had to be bound while the dew was on it because the thistles were so bad. On farms where there were small boys an attempt was usually made to keep the thistles in check by having them chiseled out with a spud before the grain headed out. But when the self-binders came and made it possible to bind thistles just as easily as clean grain the boys were emancipated, and the farmers who wanted to fight the weeds did it by summer-fallowing or by the clean cultivation of hoed crops. The spud is altogether too slow for modern methods of farming, though if the truth were known I would not be surprised to find that many a man now high in the public life of our country made "up his mind to leave the farm while spudding thistles in an oat field."

Another job of old-time importance disappeared with the rail fences. Before there were wire fences and handy gates on the farms it was quite customary for boys or even girls to spend many of those terribly long days we used to have, in watching gaps while the crops were being hauled in. When the farmer was working in the fields all day he did not seem to mind letting down the fence and putting it up every time he went to the field or returned, but when hauling in time came around the gap had to be left open so that the work could be done with a rush, and someone had to watch it so as to keep the cows or sheep or pigs out of the grain. And the cattle they had then were different from the kind we have now. Our modern cows, sheep and pigs are mostly fat and lazy and look as if they were posing to have their picture taken for "The Farmer's Advocate," but the old-time "critters" were lean, greedy, sneaky brutes that could not be trusted for a minute. Even when they were at the farthest corner of the field and as far away from the gap as they could get it was never safe to make a run to the house to "get a piece," for just as soon as a fellow's back was turned they would make a run for the gap and get into mischief. But all this is ancient history. I doubt if even the farms where there are rail fences are without gates, and it is many years since I saw a boy "minding a gap."

Another job that still survives to some extent but used to be more familiar is that of herding cattle. Every once in a while we see a large field, half of which is left to hay while the other half is sown to grain. After the hay has been cut it is not unusual to turn in the cattle to pasture on the stubble and along the fences, and then someone must herd them away from the grain. Once in a while I see a boy at this job, and I am reminded of times when I had to do the same lonesome chore myself, but my memory of herding is mostly pleasant, for I had learned to read before I had to do it and with a book in my hand the time did not hang too heavily. And the reading I did at such times still comes back to me associated with the fields and cattle. During the past few months part of an old Scotch song that I read while herding in one of the fields comes back constantly as I think of the war. Its peculiar pathos struck me as a boy and I committed it to memory without efforts, and now it comes back with a poignant significance. I am not sure that I can quote the Scotch correctly for I have not seen the song in print since those boyhood days, but this is the way memory gives it back to me:

"At een i' the gloamin'
Nae yonkers are roamin'
Mang steeks wi' the lassies at bogle to play.
But ilk ane sits dreary
Lamenting her dearie—
The flowers of the forest are a' wede away."

The news of St. Julien and Langemarck may thrill us with pride, for the heroism shown was the heroism of Canadian boys, but when we reflect on the price that is being paid for the lustre they have shed on Canada,—the land which our fathers conquered from the forest—we all realize, and some with tears, that "The flowers of the forest are a' wede away."

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The birds are now mostly silent, except for a few persistent singers, such as the Red-eyed Vireo and the Wood Pewee. Bird music is now largely replaced by insect music. Most of the insect music is made by the members of the order Orthoptera that order to which belong the Grasshoppers, Locusts, Crickets and Katydid. The sounds made by these insects cannot really be called singing, since no vocal apparatus produces it, but is termed stridulation, that is a noise produced by the rapid rubbing together of two roughened surfaces. Various parts of the insects' anatomy are used in producing these sounds, usually two wing-covers, or a leg and a wing-cover.

A very rare Fern in North America is the

Hart's-tongue Fern is a whole of places where it occurs—Winnipeg, the portage which lie ago it is in region in but field known re of that p

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Hart's-tongue, (*Scolopendrium vulgare*). In the whole of the United States there are but two places where this species grows. In Canada we have three localities in which the Hart's-tongue occurs—Woodstock, N. B.; Durham, Ont., and in the portions of the Counties of Grey and Bruce which lie along Georgian Bay. Until ten years ago it was only known to grow in the latter region in the immediate vicinity of Owen Sound, but field work which I did in 1905 extended its known range by many miles both east and west of that point.

The Hart's-tongue is an interesting species because of the shape of the fronds (see Fig. 1), which are undivided and in this respect decidedly "un-fern-like." The sori, or fruit spots, are also rather peculiar as they are arranged in straight lines running from the mid-rib outward. This Fern is found only in limestone areas, growing in the woods in crevices of the rock. It may at first seem strange that the specific name of a species which is so rare on this continent should be "vulgare," but it is one of the commonest of English Ferns—hence the name.

Another Fern which is found in the same localities as the Hart's-tongue is the Holly Fern—a very handsome species, as may be seen from Fig. 2. The name Holly Fern is very appropriate for two reasons—the teeth of the pinnae ("leaves") are tipped with sharp bristles and the species is evergreen.

On the surface of ponds and other still waters we often at this season find minute floating green plants. These little plants are usually abundant, lie close together and cover quite extensive areas. They are known by the common names of Duckweed and Duck's-meat, and they are flowering plants of extremely simple organization. One very common species, (*Lemna minor*) consists of two tiny fronds, with a single rootlet hanging down into the water, while a second common form (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*) is slightly larger and has numerous rootlets. They produce flowers which consist of a single naked stamen or pistil, and while reproduction takes place to a certain extent by fruit from these flowers it is mainly carried on by vegetative growth. This growth takes the form of lateral branching, the branches being but slightly connected by slender stalks and soon separating. In the autumn these disconnected branches fall to the bottom of the pond, but rise and again increase in size the following season.

In another species which is fairly common, though not as abundant in Canada as either of the preceding, is *Lemna trisulca*, in which the fronds are shaped somewhat like a tennis racket. In this species the fronds usually remain connected so as to form a chain-like series. These minute plants are more closely allied to the Arums, of which the commonly cultivated Callily is a type, than to any other group of plants.

THE HORSE.

Alsike Poisoning.

During the autumn cases of alsike poisoning are frequently reported. They often cause horse owners considerable anxiety but if detected in time the outcome is seldom serious. In order to recognize cases of alsike poisoning the following symptoms may assist in diagnosing such cases.

On the skin are inflamed areas, appearing first as more or less vesicular swellings, varying from one-half inch to five or six inches or more, in diameter. The hair over the affected areas stands erect, and has a dull appearance, indicating loss of vitality. Later the skin becomes hard and puffed out, as the result of the formation of puss underneath. Finally the deadened skin is cast off, leaving a deep, raw, angry-looking ulcer, which eventually heals, with the formation of a conspicuous scar, covered with more or less white hair. These changes in the skin may occur on any part of the animal, but especially on the limbs, body and croup. The eye symptoms consist of a marked conjunctivitis, with swelling of the eyelids, sensitiveness to light, and a watery discharge from one or both eyes. The mucous membranes of the mouth become inflamed, ulcers form, and the animal slobbers and refuses to eat. The advanced cases are frequently accompanied by emaciation. The tongue is usually affected, and the inflammation may extend throughout the entire digestive tract. The functions of the liver may be disturbed, and a yellowish coloration of the tissues follows. In such cases symptoms of colic are not uncommon, and the respiratory tract may become involved, and pneumonia develop.

Cases taken in time seldom prove fatal. They should be removed at once from such pasture and the wounds subjected to an ordinary antiseptic treatment, such as a frequent washing with a 5 per cent. solution of some coal-tar disinfectant and the application to the ulcers on the skin of drying powders consisting of boric and tannic acids in equal amounts.

Reducing the Cost of Horse Labor.

The cost of keeping a farm work horse for a year varies to a considerable extent, depending on the size of the horse, the amount of work performed and the price of feeds. Yet in every case the cost of horse labor constitutes a considerable item of expense in the operation of a farm. During the year 1913 it cost \$122.50 each to feed the horses kept at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These horses, 14 heavy drafters and 4 drivers, are kept stabled practically all the time. In 1914, on a large Ontario farm where a strict account of feed was kept, the cost of feeding thirty work horses, figured out to an average of \$117.79. These figures are for feed alone. On the ordinary farm where the horses are turned out to pasture when idle, the cost can be reduced to a very considerable extent. To this feed cost must be added the cost of shoeing, interest on capital, depreciation in value, and the labor of feeding, grooming etc.

In considering ways and means by which the cost of horse labor may be reduced the feed cost of each horse must be lowered, the capital invested and annual depreciation must be diminished and the earning capacity of each horse must be increased.

In Canada oats are considered, and rightly so, the best concentrate for horses. On all farms this grain constitutes the bulk of the ration fed; on many farms it is the only grain used for horse feeding, no matter what the price may be. In other countries where oats cannot be so successfully grown, experiments have been made

One of her lines of production is not impaired so long as she will breed.

A few good judges and good trainers have been able to reduce their labor cost by buying unbroken colts, breaking them, using them for a couple of years and then selling again. A man must be specially qualified in order to make a success of this. There is always considerable danger of young horses developing unsoundness or becoming blemished during the first few years of work.

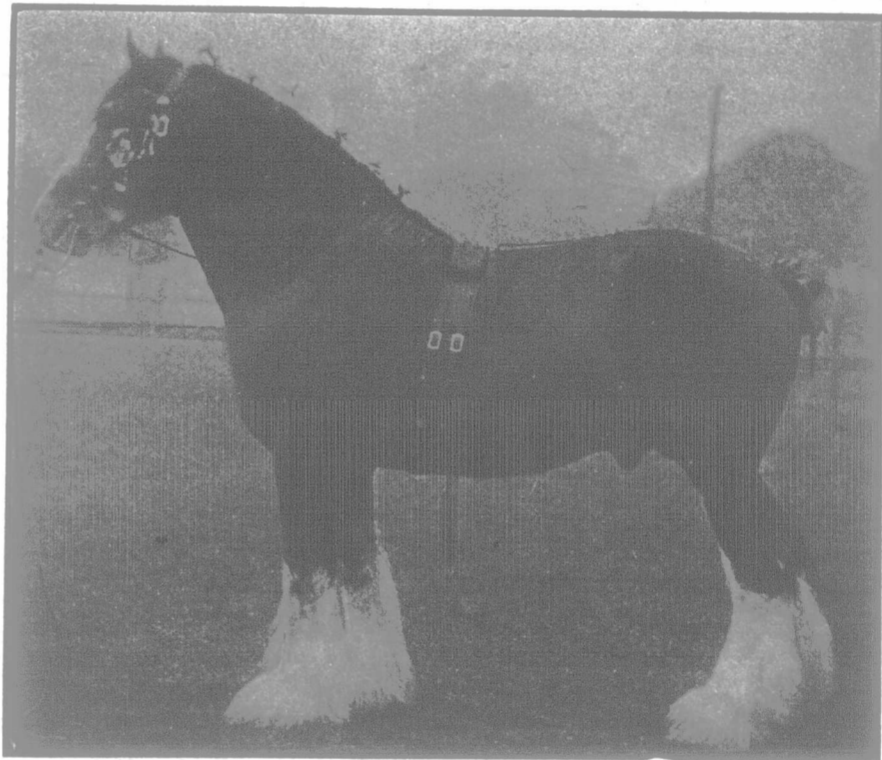
LIVE STOCK.

England's Royal Show a Great Success.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It says something for the virility of English farming and live stock breeding that in a time like the present the Royal Agricultural Society's Show can be held—as it was at Nottingham from June 29 to July 3—and can be made into an all-round success, so far as assembling entries of the best quality and getting together thousands of sightseers, are conjointly concerned. It was a great show, because of the tip top quality stock submitted. Those exhibitors not yet in the front rank, who in peace times would send their entries more as a sporting venture, kept their money and their animals at home. Never were there such dairy Shorthorns, never such a brilliant array of beef breeds; hardly ever such a

fine lot of Shire horses, and certainly never such a great lot of breeding stock in the Hunter horse section. This latter fact may appear strange to Canadian readers, but we in England put great store on, and much treasure in our hunters bred by the aid of the thoroughbred race horse. For the horse section £2,253 were offered and that drew 500 entries; Shires totalling 110 head. Clydesdales 53, breeding Hunters 109, and so on. The cattle section had £2,530 offered on its behalf, and 185 Shorthorns of the beef breed came into the ring; 101 dairy Shorthorns; 50 Lincoln Red Shorthorns 70 Herefords; 87 Jerseys; 53 Holsteins; and 64 Guernseys. There were 862 head of cattle all told. Sheep were offered £1,793 in prize money and drew 575 entries, including 66 Southdowns; 54 Shropshires; 68 Kents; 69 Lincolns; 33 Hampshire Downs and 30



Bury King's Champion.

Champion Shire stallion at the Royal Show, 1915.

and good results obtained with many other concentrates. Equally good results have been obtained with a ration composed of half oats and half corn, or dried brewer's grains, or a mixture of these with bran and oil meal, as when the whole ration was composed of oats. Usually feed nutrients can be purchased more cheaply in these other feeds than in oats, and where many horses are kept it will often pay to sell some oats and buy other feeds, even for the horses. As a general thing not much can be saved by reducing the capital invested in horses unless the number can also be reduced. A horse is usually valued according to the amount of work he can perform. Occasionally a serviceably-sound horse can be bought at a bargain, and to those who are willing to consider a horse a machine for work only, a saving in capital invested, and in the amount of annual depreciation, may be effected by using this class of horses.

The earning capacity of a horse may be increased by so arranging the work of the farm that the horse may be worked as continuously as possible. As much hauling should be done in the winter season as it is possible to do. More horses are injured by spells of idleness than by continued use. With a gelding the earning capacity is limited altogether by the work he can perform, but with a mare the case is entirely different. A good mare properly handled should do about three-quarters as much work as a gelding of the same quality, and at the same time raise a foal which should sell for \$75 to \$100 when a year old. Such a mare will cost about \$20 or \$25 per year more than the gelding, for stallion fees, insurance, veterinary attention, etc. Capital invested will be slightly more, but this is partially offset by a smaller annual decrease in value, as an aged brood mare will always outsell the gelding.

Suffolks. There were Lonks (A Lancashire breed) and Derbyshire Gritstone sheep and others you have never heard of. For £783 offered in pigs, 360 porcines weighed in, Large Whites aggregating 111 entries; Large Blacks 77; Middle-sized Whites 40, and Lincolnshire Curly Coated ones 40.

A CANDID CRITICISM.

Taking the cattle classes one might pay some attention to the dairy Shorthorns, into which type so much good money is at the moment invested—as a gilt-edged security say some. In "The Farmer's Advocate" recently I told of the record price of 950 guineas given by R. L. Mond, for the dairy Shorthorn heifer, Barrington Duchess 53rd. It is now only too obvious, that she was thought good enough to win at the Royal and everywhere else. That was why the price soared so high when she was sold at the Rothschild dispersal a little time ago—when solid and substantial men cheered like lads on the achievement of a record price. She turned out at Nottingham in the heifers in milk, wherein 33 others, a peerless collection, were arrayed against her. Still, she had to give way and filled only second place to J. Moffat's heifer, Primrose Dairy-maid, a roan bred in the hills of Westmorland, that area of England where every farmer knows a dairy cow by instinct. Primrose Dairy-maid's udder is a perfect one. She has full quarters and her teats are neat and beautifully set. Her shape is perfection, and her fall is well laid on. She gave 30½ pounds of milk in the show, which was four pounds more than the record-breaker. There was a rush to buy Primrose Dairy-maid after her victory, and Lord Lucas, a young Parliamentarian who has been at the Board of Agriculture offices and knows what is what, got her at a good price. Of the loser it must be said she has all

the requisite dairy qualities and the promise of much milk writ all over her. It was passing strange, surely, that the dam of the heifer which beat the record-priced one, should herself win in old cows and also help herself to the female milking Shorthorn championship. This was Lord Lucas' Primrose Gift, which in the ring gave 43½ pounds of milk. She was the centre of much admiration, for she walks with gaiety despite her tremendous bag. There were 34 entries in this class, and they gave the judges a tie-up. From fourteen cows in milk, calved in 1911, the judges selected for the first position R. W. Hobbs & Sons' Rose 53rd; a red, very straight along the top, wearing a sweet head, neat in quarters, and square in well-set bag, with true set of teats. She gave 32 lbs. of milk. The premier young dairy-bred bull was a red and white, by name, Babraham Nimmo, from the herd of C. R. W. Adeane. He is very level, straight, well ribbed, and neat in the quarters. He walks with gaiety. The leader in the group of Shorthorn bulls calved in 1913 was E. S. Godsell's Salmon's Premier, a roan by Salmon's Dairy Duke, out of Puddington Pippin. He is an evenly-developed, gay bull, entered by Godsell, of Stroud Gloucestershire. As I have stated, the champion prize of £10 for the best cow or heifer went to Lord Lucas for Primrose Gift and her lovely daughter, Moffat's winning heifer, was reserve. Hobbs & Sons won outright the 50-guinea cup offered by the English Dairy Shorthorn Association for the best group of one bull and two females. These Hobbs' are hard to beat in family classes.

BEEF SHORTHORNS.

Beef Shorthorns made up into gigantic classes of quality like sorts. In heifers, calved between January 1 and March 31, 1913, His Majesty the King had an outstanding winner in Windsor Gem, neat all over. A fine lot came out in heifers calved between January 1 and March 31, 1914, Lady Grantly won with Frost Flower, which had the better laid on flesh. One of the best classes was that for aged bulls, and the ultimate winner, W. Richardson's Basing 39th, is a roan of substance and with a wealth of flesh, a grand head and horns, standing firmly on his legs. In bulls calved between January 1 and March 31, 1913, the Earl of Rosebery won with a neat and compact roan, Elegance. There were twenty-nine in bulls calved between April 1 and December 31, 1913. Capt. Clive Behrens' thick-fleshed masculine-looking red, Swinton Sardonyx, beat R. J. Balston's level roan, Bilsington Archer. In bulls calved between January 1 and March 31, 1915, Earl Manvers' Edcote Martial Law had difficulty in winning from W. T. Garne & Sons' Aldworth Duke.

The young bull class was the largest in the beef section. Two bulls of a very different type fought for first and a third judge was called in to decide. The bulls were the small, neat roan Dewiap's Royal Sovereign, the property of R. J. Balston, and the growthy bull Count Tarves, sent by J. H. Dean & Sons. They were placed in that order. Prizes for the best group of three or four bulls bred by exhibitor brought in a ring full of good animals. First fell to Capt. Behrens' Swinton Saint, Swinton Sardonyx, Scimitar, and Swinton Bravo. Second prize fell to Earl Manvers' group, Royal Sovereign, Caesar Augustus, Pierrepoint Hope and Lion. His Majesty the King received the highest award in females when Windsor Gem obtained the championship. C. F. Raphael's Lady of the Snows, second to Windsor Gem in her class, was reserve champion. No bull seriously challenged W. Richardson's Basing 39th's claim to the male championship. He received the winning rosette, with Lord Rosebery's Elegance reserve. Champion bull in Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns was F. B. Wilkinson's Somercotes Polar Star, and champion female A. P. Brandt's Tothby Ruby.

A TREMENDOUS HEREFORD.

A tremendous Hereford bull won the male championship in that section. This was Stewart Robinson's Gainsborough, which scaled just under 3,024 pounds and measured 9 feet 7 inches from the girth. He was bred by A. P. Turner, the old-time Hereford expert now retired from the game. Sired by Lord Lieutenant, out of Godiva by Clarence, he has not been seen in the show-yard since he won as a yearling at Newport four years ago. He was born on February 2, 1910. About the hind legs he is perfect, and is wonderfully short from the knees down. Without a doubt he is a very fine type of Hereford bull. Moreover, he was not in a pampered state, for his owner has made every use of him this year. Gainsborough is undoubtedly one of the heaviest bulls bred at home in recent years. About twenty years ago another Hereford named Maidstone, belonging to the uncle of P. E. Bradstock, of Yarkhill, Herefordshire, is said to have beaten this weight—weighing 27½ cwt., whilst an old print shows a Hereford named Cotmore, bred by the late Mr. Jefferies, of the Sheriffs, with a recorded weight of 35 cwt., but this is disputed.

The three-year in milk heifers were led by Miss Vera, which it will be remembered, swept the "deck" last year. Her new owners are E.

Smith and R. J. Moore. She displays good breeding character and a magnificent top-line. In a nice lot of two-year-old heifers, Clive Iris 3rd, bred and shown by Frank Bibby, led. She is rather on the small side, but very smooth and striking. She was made into the female champion.

In Aberdeen-Angus cattle quite a lot of Scots sent stock over the Border on a great adventure, there being no Highland Show this year. In senior bulls J. J. Cridlan, the English expert, won with his statuesque four-year-old Everard 2nd of Maisemore by Rubelate, out of Evergreen 13th by the old champion, Wizard of Maisemore. Everard 2nd is a bull of immense thickness, and carries great wealth of flesh on short legs.

Best of the cows was J. Ernest Kerr's Pride of Madeira by Elect, out of a Prince of the Wassail mother. She led at the Cupar, Highland, as a yearling and this is her first appearance since then. Cridlan's aged bull carried off the Breed Society's gold medal, Kerr's yearling heifer, by name Juanisca Erica, had the medal as "best animal of the opposite sex."

In Ayrshire cows in milk there was keen competition. Alec. Cross was first with Knockdon London Lassie 7th, a home-bred by Carston St. Thomas; she has grand teats, plenty of room for her feed, well-sprung ribs and big milk veins. In cows in calf James Howie won with the Auchencloigh Stately Maid by Rising Star.

In Galloways Sir Robert Jardine's champion of last year, Alexa of Castlemilk, led a pretty class of cows. Graham won in yearlings with Lavender 11th. Championship fell to the winning cow.

Mrs. R. C. Bainbridge again won the Guernsey bull championship with Raymonds Joe. The champion Guernsey cow was J. F. Remnant's Treacle 3rd, her runner-up being Mrs. Jervoice's Hericard Godolphin Phyllis.



Basing 39th.

Champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Show, 1915.

Imported stock led the way in Holstein-Friesian two-year-old males, Miss Guest's Inwood Ideal securing a popular win. He is a level, thick animal, full of quality. They also won in yearling bulls, Hugh Brown's Calton Vic Bram being an easy winner.

THE HEAVY HORSES.

Both championships in the Shire horse section fell to young animals—as my story will show.

In two-year-old stallions John Rowell's Peterborough winner, Bury King's Champion by King Cole VII., dam Rickford Forest Queen by Dodford Spark, won. He is a great colt in every sense, big in body and limb, with muscular arms and thighs, and a lot of silky hair. He has quality as well as weight, and he moves freely. He was made male champion. Three-year-old stallions were headed by F. E. Muntz's King's Warrior by King of Tandridge, a weighty colt on short legs, with a fine fore-end. In yearling colts A. H. Clark's Moulton Future King led. By Moulton Victor King (also a Royal winner), he is big, carries himself well, and stands squarely on a good set of feet and limbs.

Yearling Shire fillies saw 17 of the best in opposition. J. H. Appleby's flat-boned Bradgate Pearl by Bradgate Majestic defeated Pendley Royal Princess, the London winner, owned by J. G. Williams, both being big fillies. In three-year-olds the London-cup winner and first-prize winner at Shrewsbury in 1914 was present in Sir Arthur Nicholson's Roycroft Forest Queen by Ratcliffe Forest King. She has feet, joints, bones, size; in fact, everything that a Shire should have, and it is doubtful whether a better all-round filly has ever been exhibited at a Royal Show. She was declared the female champion.

J. G. Williams won in the mare class with the Bristol Royal champion, Halstead Duchess VII. by Redlynch Forest King, a great mare, now five

years old. The winning colt foal was Egerton Orme's Ash Champion by Childwick Champion. With a correct set of joints, a fair amount of bone, and smartness on parade, he is a taking colt. J. G. Williams scored in filly foals with one by Mimm's Champion.

To English eyes there were some funny looking coloring among the Clydesdales, which breed, however, came out in great numbers. In yearling colts Wm. Dunlop won with Dunure Independence, by Baron of Buchlyvie. In two-year-old stallions Dunlop led with Dunure Kaleidoscope, bred by Sir John Gilmour, and got by Baron of Buchlyvie. Three-year-old stallions were well represented. The late Robert Brydon was first with Philippine, bred by J. G. Phillips, and got by Bonnie Buchlyvie, a son of the £9,500 Baron of Buchlyvie. In yearling fillies, James Fleming won with Balcairn Primrose, his high-priced get of Dunure Footprint, bred by W. M. Ritchie. In two-year-old fillies James Kilpatrick won with Craigie Sylvia. She is a big, level filly, with true close movement. In three-year-old fillies Andrew Brooks led with Lady Betty of Apukwa. In a select class of mares, Wm. Dunlop was first with Dunure Chosen by Baron of Buchlyvie. The male championship was awarded to Dunure Kaleidoscope, and female championship went to Lady Betty.

Breeding Hackneys only numbered thirty-two. A quartette came out in senior stallions. First was best, and that was Walter Briggs' King Augustus, a chestnut son of King of the East from Welcome Home, who was by Copper King. He was also declared the male champion of the section. Head of the three-year-old fillies was Walter Briggs' Albin Lady Borwick, a chestnut daughter of Beckingham Squire from the Agility mare Lady Millie. Best of the two brood mares was H. Hinrichsen's great Lady Beckingham, still the statuesque mare she ever was.

A WONDERFUL SHOW OF SHEEP.

All the best breeding flocks sent specimens for the numerous sheep classes. In yearling Hampshire Down rams J. H. Ismay led with a beautiful quality sort, with an ideal touch and excellent flesh, as well as masculine character. J. H. Ismay won championship with a beautiful pen of ewe lambs.

In old Southdown rams the final issue lay between the two-shear ram that won first and champion for J. R. West at the Bath and West, a ram of good scale, wealth of flesh and nice character, and one sent by Sir J. Coiman. The latter won first and championship. No one could take exception to the quality of this sheep.

In three yearling rams H. M. the King won handsomely, and his sheep were wealthy in flesh, close to the ground, with capital backs and well-covered heads. Colman also won the female championship.

In yearling Shropshire rams F. Bibby led. There was much to admire in this grand sheep, which had excellent fleece, which its shepherd has made the fullest use of, and has a beautiful skin and good flesh. In ewe lambs R. E. Birch won on a pen beautifully grown, with a wealth of flesh and character.

In two-shear Lincoln rams C. Nicholson took first and third with two rams bred by late Henry Dudding. The winner was Riby Perfect Hero, and he was declared male champion. In the ewe lamb class there were ten entries. R. and W. Wright led with well-grown sorts. Messrs. Dean won first and third in yearling ewes in full fleece. These sheep (especially the first-prize pen) were particularly well brought out. Their fleeces were most valuable to indicate the wealth and length of the staple of the wool grown by the Lincoln breed.

In Suffolk old rams first and second honors went to a pair of beautiful animals in respect to touch, wealth and quality of flesh, owned by Mr. H. E. Smith.

In Dorset Downs Sir E. A. Hambro sent forward a pair of beautiful rams, which came to hand well.

In Cotswolds, the Shorthorn breeding experts, W. T. Garne & Sons had the game to themselves. The Yorkshire enthusiast, John Cramswick, led in yearling Leicester rams with a beautiful sheep. In the ram lamb class George Harrison led with a beautiful pen, wonderfully well fleshed, boasting good heads and even fleeces.

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THE PIG AWARDS.

The champion male in Large Blacks was Thos. Warne's home-bred Trevisquite Goliath. Suddourne Jewel, bred by her exhibitor, Kenneth M. Clark, had no compeer as a sow, and her length of carcass, massiveness of flesh, combined with quality of bone, hair, and flesh, were at once noticeable. The Liverpool Alderman, R. E. W. Stephenson won in aged Large White boars with Stamford Roger 3rd, who got the male gold medal. The sow bauble fell to Sir Gilbert Greenwell's Worsley Lady 7th, now a splendid specimen of a Large White sow, she is long and deep in carcass, and with well-developed hams.

G. F. Edwards' old Berkshire boar Little John, continued his successful career by winning first and championship. His long carcass, massive flesh, and well-developed hams fully entitled him to his high position. In aged sows L. Currie's Minley Peaceful won. She is long and deep in frame, of the best quality, and a true Berkshire. Best of the Middle Whites were Leopold Paget's stock and D. W. Phillips won well in Tamworths. The best Lincoln curly coated porcines were sent by F. Donald. G. T. BURROWS.

One Man's Results with Calves.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

We are very proud of our six calves this summer, believing it safe to say they are the best in the section. They were sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn. Four were fed three quarts each of whole milk night and morning as soon as they would take that quantity until they were about six weeks old. For the first week or so they got about a quart of skim-milk at noon. By the time the factory opened they were reduced to no milk and two quarts of feed night and morning. The younger two were fed whole milk for the first few days, then two quarts with one of feed until three weeks old, then one quart with two of feed until six weeks old, and then two quarts of feed night and morning. We also kept salt, good hay and clean water before them constantly. When their pasture was fit we put them in it. The feed was made by scalding two large, single handfuls of oil cake and shorts mixed in equal quantities with one quart of water, then adding one quart of cold water to cool it. If this is mixed with boiling water and allowed to stand until the milking is done before cooling it will be as thick as porridge and seems to do the calves more good than when scalded and fed immediately. We used to boil or scald the oil cake in a big pot on the stove, but it was more trouble, harder work, and was no better. We might also state that we do not tie the calves to feed them. Their fence is made of boards and we leave two far enough apart for the calves' heads to go through. Then we nail short boards on vertically, making several holes for their heads. We find this method of feeding easier and quicker than any other we have ever tried. We are going to drop their feed now and give them chop instead, and after a while they will go back to the pasture till stabling time comes again.

These calves are much bigger and better than the last-year calves, although they are from the same sire and dam and have been fed the same. I have been told that progeny would be like, or breed back to, a sire which had been mated with the dam in previous years. We believe it, as last year the calves were not much better than those from a scrub sire, and the years previous to last year the cows had been bred to a common mongrel. This year the blood is beginning to show up. However, our yearlings are growing much better now than those they are running with, which are from scrub sires and were fed more whole milk than ours were. One of our own was from a scrub sire, and it would make one smile to see the difference between it and the grades. It is real thin, smaller and light, while the others are in good flesh, larger and about twice as heavy. HOWARD A. CLARK.

Northumberland County, Ont.

A Live Stock Shipping Dispute.

Before the Dominion Railway Commission at Toronto some days ago the Toronto Live Stock Exchange and the Live Stock Shippers' Association of Ontario protested against the charge of \$2.50 for the cleaning and disinfecting of cattle cars which the railway companies desire to impose. The live stock men argued that when the rates were fixed for live stock they were supposed to include such expenses. The railway companies declared that the matter of cleaning the cars had been overlooked and, that this item, combined with the cost of switching cars to cleansing points was a serious matter. The actual cost of cleansing cars was stated to be 50 cents, while representatives of the stock men said that in Montreal no charge was made. The Railway board ruled that the rate proposed by the companies was out of all proportion to the cost of the work and reduced the rate to 75 cents per car. Both or either side concerned in this matter may appeal against the decision of the Railway Commission if they so desire.

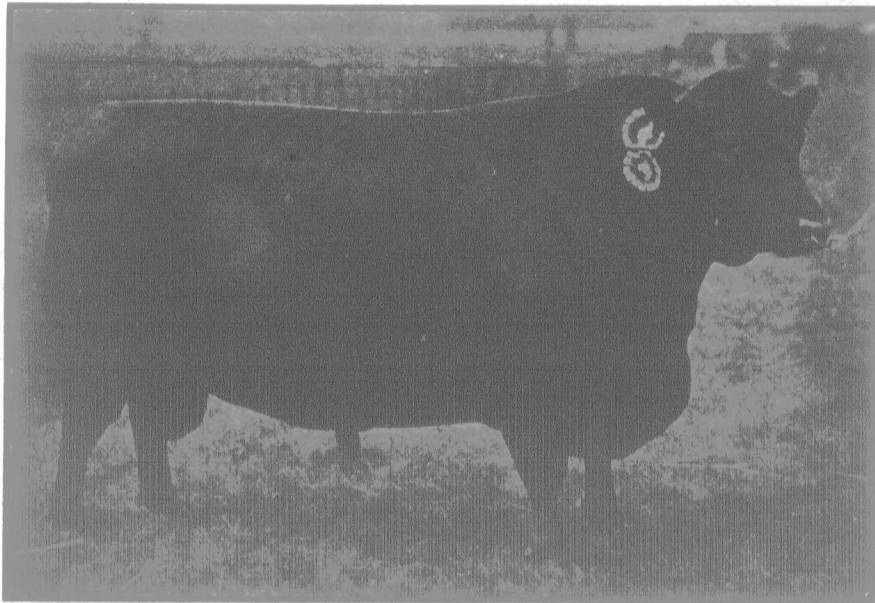
Digestive Diseases of the Ox—II.

TYMPANITES, HOVEN, BLOWN, BLOATING.

This condition, known by many names, consists in distension of the rumen with gas. The most fruitful cause is green feed of any kind, especially when the animal is not accustomed to it. It frequently occurs from the voracity with which cattle that have been kept on dry feed all winter consume fresh provender. Hence it is more prevalent in the spring than in other seasons. It results from feeding too freely on any kind of green feed, especially that upon which dew or rain is present, and more especially when frosted, hence it is not uncommon in the fall when cattle are allowed to consume, clover, rape, turnip tops et cetera when frosted. Any feed that ferments readily, if taken in sufficient quantities to temporarily check digestion, will readily form gases and cause bloating. It is often present during choking, the mechanical impediment being the cause and preventing the escape of gas through the oesophagus. Sudden changes of diet of any kind may cause the trouble, or insufficient secretion of saliva may have the same effect. While some of the above mentioned causes precede an attack it is not unusual to notice a well-marked case for which no well-marked cause can be traced. Such cases are doubtless due to some unsuspected and not well understood temporary derangement of the digestive glands and muscles

the state of distension. It is wise to administer it in some vehicle to prevent irritation. The best vehicle is raw linseed oil, about 1 to 1½ pints, when oil is not on hand melted butter or lard or whole milk answers the purpose well, but the turpentine will not mix with water, at the same time when other vehicles are not readily obtainable it may be given in water if the bottle be almost constantly shaken. Hyposulphite of soda in 1 oz. dose mixed with about a pint of warm water also gives good results. Carbonate of ammonia in 4 to 6 dram doses also acts well, as also does bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) in 1 to 1½ oz. doses, but none of the drugs mentioned give as good results as oil of turpentine. In addition to administering the dose it is good practice to put a hay rope, piece of a fork handle or something about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter into the mouth and fasten it there. This tends to cause a working of the jaws and facilitates the escape of gas through the oesophagus. If the desired results be not obtained in an hour the dose may be repeated. In cases where bloating is extreme there is danger of death resulting quickly from rupture of the organs already mentioned or from suffocation. In such cases there is not time for medicines given by the mouth to act. Relief must be prompt, the gas must be removed by mechanical means. In some cases the passing of a rubber tube down the oesophagus to the stomach will give immediate relief. The mouth must be

kept open by an ordinary gag, a mouth speculum, a small clevice or other device; the tube (about 5 or 6 feet of an ordinary half-inch garden hose does well) is oiled and carefully passed until the end enters the rumen. If that part of the rumen be not blocked with its semi-solid contents, the gas will immediately escape, but if it is the gas will not escape. In such cases an opening must be made on the left side between the last rib and the point of the hip, through the skin, muscles and wall of the rumen. The hair should be clipped off and the seat of operation, the instruments and the hands of the operator disinfected with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or zenoleum or other coal tar antiseptic.



Everard 2nd of Malsemore.

Champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the Royal.

of the rumen. Any condition that causes torpidity of the rumen may cause tympanites, even though no change of feed or consumption of feed of a dangerous nature has taken place. Torpidity of the rumen occurs in debilitating diseases—in fact, in most disorders of the ox, also from the introduction of excessively cold material, as frosted fodder.

SYMPTOMS.—The patient commences to exhibit signs of uneasiness, lying down and rising frequently and kicking at the belly. Rumination is suspended and feed refused. There is general depression, protrusion of the muzzle, projection and congestion of the eyes, increased flow of saliva, and generally moaning during expiration. The back is arched and there is more or less well-marked swelling on the left side, more pronounced in the space between the point of the hip and the last rib. If this part be pressed with the finger it will yield, but at once regain the former condition when pressure is relieved. If tapped with the fingers a resonant or drum-like sound will be heard, hence the name "tympanites." Distension of the rumen causes forward pressure upon the diaphragm, (the division between the abdominal and lung cavities) hence it lessens the space of the lung cavity and causes difficulty in respiration in proportion to the extent of the bloating. In many cases forcible ejection of faeces per rectum will be noticed. In most cases eructations of gases of a special odor will be noticed. The bowels soon cease to act, and breathing becomes more difficult as tympany increases. The brain frequently becomes involved to a certain extent, the patient becomes blind, staggers and falls. Death may occur quickly from rupture of the rumen, rupture of the diaphragm, suffocation or absorption of gases.

Treatment must be directed to remove or neutralize the gases that are present and prevent the formation of others. It will depend upon the severity of the disease and extent of the distension of the rumen, when bloating is not excessive the administration of any drug that will neutralize the gases may and should be effective. For this purpose probably oil of turpentine (commonly called spirits of turpentine) is the best simple remedy. This is given in 2 to 4 fluid-ounce doses, according to the size of the patient and

An instrument called a trocar and canula is the proper one to use. It consists in a metal tube with a sharp-pointed metal rod running through it. An incision is made through the skin with a knife, the instrument forced through the wall of the rumen and then the rod is withdrawn leaving the tube in to allow escape of gas. When this instrument cannot be procured quickly an opening may be made with a knife and the lips held apart with the fingers. Unless the opening be quite large no after treatment is required other than keeping the wound clean and dressing with an antiseptic. When the proper instrument is used, after treatment of any kind is seldom required. In all cases it is good practice, after bloating has disappeared, to administer a laxative of about 1 pound Epsom salts or 1½ pints raw linseed oil and feed lightly for a few days.

WHIP.

Co-operative Marketing of Wool in Quebec.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the extension work of the Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College the sheep industry of the province is being made a prominent feature. It is believed that the possibilities for sheep in Quebec are great, and that there is a splendid opportunity and urgent need for work on behalf of the sheep interests. Through the assistance of the Federal Grant the Department has been able to arrange and conduct a number of lines of work, one of which has been the organization of local Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Associations. Through these much greater interest is being stimulated in sheep, and flock improvement is being encouraged in every way possible. Some of the more important channels of effort are in encouraging and facilitating the exchange and introduction of pure-bred rams, in establishing pure-bred and high-grade flocks, in marketing of lambs, and in marketing of wool.

A. MacMillan, a member of the Animal Husbandry Department, has been placed in immediate charge of the sheep work, and through his efforts and the local College Demonstrator Mr. King, the

first association was organized in Pontiac County, and as reported previously a start was made in marketing wool co-operatively last year. The association marketed about twelve thousand pounds of wool. The wool was graded and sold direct to manufacturers for cash, at an advance of from five to seven cents a pound, or a net gain of 20 to 30 per cent. to the farmers.

During the past winter plans were made to organize a number of associations so that this year might see a start of similar work made in various parts of the province. It might be mentioned here that to insure that such associations be organized successfully and the wool marketed through them to advantage, a great deal of thorough preliminary work is necessary. In this the local College Demonstrator or Representative has a good field for work, but he must have had first-hand knowledge of sheep and a little experience in wool preparation for market before he can undertake this work and command the respect of sheep men.

With the assistance of Macdonald Demonstrators a large number of lectures and demonstrations in the proper methods of shearing, tying fleeces, docking and castrating lambs, etc., were given in the various districts. As many farmers as possible were induced to join the associations, and be supplied with wool sacks together with instructions for preparing their wool for market. Associations were formed in eight districts, and arrangements made for grading and marketing wool on definite dates at certain important points within the districts. The accompanying table indicates the various grades for the districts, and the total quantities of wool marketed together with returns made:

the farmer an advance of from 20 to 30 per cent. The fleeces ranged in weight from 7.06 lbs. average in one association to 8.3 lbs. for another association, and prices per fleece ranged from \$2.13 to \$2.50. It will be noted in the report that in the case of Pontiac Association, the only one of two years' standing, the increase in wool marketed as compared with the first year's output was over three hundred and sixty per cent.

Canadian manufacturers paid these prices to the associations when they were buying wool ordinarily at much lower prices, partly because the associations had a large quantity of wool to sell at certain points where it could be inspected, partly because the manufacturers needed it and had to pay for it to get it, but also because they were getting wool well put up, and good value for their money.

Macdonald College, Que. H. BARTON.

Market Policy Commissioners.

A. P. Westervelt, of Clarkson, Ont., and Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, have been appointed Commissioners under Hon. Martin Burrell's new market policy, an explanation of which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 8, 1915. Stockmen will remember Mr. Westervelt as one time Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and Secretary of the Guelph Winter Fair. It is understood that he will organize an intelligence system for the promoting of the live-stock industry. Mr. Pepper is a well-known horseman, and has acted throughout Canada in the capacity of judge on many occasions. He will give special attention to the problems of marketing and transportation.

the surest lines of live stock feeding. In every year there has been a good spread between the buying price in the fall and the selling price in spring. In the months of September, October and November many lambs are marketed with a consequent lowering in the price. The following table shows the highest and lowest quotations as well as the average for the month, for best lambs in these three months for the past four years.

Year	Month	Highest	Lowest	Average
1911	September	\$6.25	\$5.60	\$5.90
	October	6.00	5.50	5.70
	November	5.70	5.35	5.50
1912	September	7.25	6.60	6.86
	October	6.60	6.10	6.31
	November	6.75	6.25	6.48
1913	September	8.25	6.75	7.41
	October	7.85	6.75	7.14
	November	8.20	7.50	7.82
1914	September	8.60	8.00	8.36
	October	8.10	7.65	7.87
	November	8.25	7.70	7.95

The lowest price occurred in November in 1911 and in October during each of the last three years. The next table gives the price of lambs during the months of March and April of each year following:

Year	Month	Highest	Lowest	Average
1912	March	\$ 8.40	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.01
	April	9.00	8.50	8.81
1913	March	10.50	9.50	9.95
	April	9.50	9.00	9.25
1914	March	9.75	9.75	9.75
	April	9.75	9.50	9.69
1915	March	11.50	10.00	10.72
	April	12.00	11.00	11.60

Highest prices were obtained in March in each year, except in 1915 when lambs sold for 50 cents per hundred more in April than in March.

Had lambs been bought when cheapest in the fall and sold when dearest in the spring the spread in price per hundred would have been as follows: 1911-12, \$3.65; 1912-13, \$4.40; 1913-14, \$3.00; 1914-15, \$4.35. Of course, no one can expect to hit the market so accurately as this, but if the average price for the three fall months and the average selling price in March and April following is taken the results would be as follows:

Year	Average buying price in fall	Average selling price following spring	Spread
1911	\$5.70	\$ 8.41	\$2.71
1912	6.55	9.60	3.05
1913	7.46	9.72	2.26
1914	8.06	11.16	3.10
		Average spread	2.78

In each and every year there has been a fairly satisfactory spread between the buying and selling price. More than this, the final selling price,—the price received for each pound put on during the fattening process, has, in each year, been greater with lambs than with cattle.

Several experiments, comparing the cost of 100 pounds gain with steers and lambs, are reported in "Henry's Feeds and Feeding." Only a few of those which include feeds found on the average Canadian farm are selected.

Feed Required for 100 Pounds Gain.

	Concentrates	Alfalfa Hay	Corn Silage
Steers	815 lbs.	402 lbs.	
Lambs	454 lbs.	411 lbs.	
Steers	Concentrates 902 lbs.	Hay 215 lbs.	Corn Silage 808 lbs.
Lambs	463 lbs.	367 lbs.	327 lbs.
Steers	Concentrates 617 lbs.	Hay 622 lbs.	Roots 2,394 lbs.
Lambs	319 lbs.	413 lbs.	2,277 lbs.

In a number of experiments where cost of 100 lbs. of gain is calculated the average with steers is \$7.80 and with lambs \$6.35, or 22 per cent. more for the steers than for the lambs.

If a pound of gain can be put on lambs for four-fifths what it costs to put it on steers; if the spread between buying and selling price is greater and the final selling price is higher, it would seem that more farmers might profitably engage in this business.

The best results can only be expected when the proper kind of lambs are used for fattening. Only light ewes and wethers should be put in to fatten. Lambs weighing from 90 to 110 lbs. when finished in the spring are the most suitable. Heavier lambs are not nearly so acceptable and usually sell about three-quarter cents per pound less than those about the weights previously mentioned.

WEIGHTS OF WOOL.

Association.	Lbs. fine, medium combing.	Lbs. medium combing.	Lbs. low, medium combing.	Lbs. lustre combing.	Lbs. black and gray.	Lbs. rejections.	Lbs. other grades.	
Pontiac.....	277	25,138	11,531	2,436	660	709	2,906	
Compton.....	100	5,362	4,330	2,663	105	289		
Stanstead.....	163	6,234	1,629	1,031	85	194		
Richmond.....	72	3,776	1,931	3,489	180	435	147	
District of Beauharnois.....		1,763	2,338	3,525	199	469	306	
District of Bedford.....		2,337	1,588	2,460	60	257		
Argenteuil.....		3,445	1,362	1,364	126	75		
Sherbrooke.....	146	3,221	1,817	605	23	233		
Totals.....	758	51,876	26,526	17,573	1,438	2,661	3,359	
Total pounds of wool marketed.....							104,192	
Total value.....							\$31,689.20	

STATEMENT.

Number of Members and Fleeces.

Association.	No. of members.	No. of fleeces.	Av. weight per fleece.	Av. price per fleece.	Total amount received for wool.	Av. price per lbs. wool.
Pontiac.....	413	6,182	7.06	\$2.15	\$13,348.30	30.57c.
Compton.....	150	1,806	7.1	2.15	3,890.27	30.27c.
Stanstead.....	83	1,222	8.1	2.50	3,060.90	30.80c.
Richmond.....	75	1,360	7.33	2.23	3,022.07	30.12c.
District of Beauharnois.....	79	1,029	8.3	2.48	2,549.23	29.63c.
District of Bedford.....	55	815	8.1	2.46	2,045.65	30.52c.
Argenteuil.....	67	910	7.0	2.13	1,938.01	30.63c.
Sherbrooke.....	53	812	7.4	2.26	1,834.77	30.35c.
Totals.....	975	14,136	7.37	\$2.29	\$31,689.20	30.36c.

The results show that 51 per cent. of the wool graded medium combing, 27 per cent. low medium combing, 17 per cent. lustre combing, 3 per cent. black and gray, and 20 per cent. rejection. The low percentage of rejections and high percentage of medium combing is a clear indication of the value of Quebec wool when properly prepared for market. The wool was marketed in good condition, unwashed, put up in attractive shape, and was described by manufacturers as being of high quality, probably unequalled in Canada and quite the equal of similar grades of imported wool. This fact is substantiated by the prices manufacturers were willing to pay for such wool when marketed in quantities to make it worth their special attention.

Medium combing realized 31 to 31½ cents per pound; low medium combing realized 30 cents per pound; lustre combing realized 30 cents per pound; black and gray realized 25 to 26 cents per pound; rejections realized 25 cents per pound. All f. o. b. point of shipment.

The above prices range from five to ten cents above the prevailing local prices, thereby netting

Fattening Lambs.

The business of buying stock in the fall and fattening it is more or less of a gamble. There is always a great element of chance in it, for no one can foretell what the selling price will be six months hence. This is particularly true of cattle, as was well illustrated last winter. Feeding cattle bought early last fall for over eight cents per pound, were sold in many cases six months later when finished for very little more than seven cents. Although feeders are not so high in price now as they were a year ago they are still dear, and many farmers are hesitating about taking another chance on them, and are considering the advisability of marketing their feed through some other line of live stock. In looking over the market reports for the past few years it is evident that while it may not always have been the most profitable line, fattening lambs has been one of

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FARM.

Our Scottish Letter.

No one in the British Empire needs to be told that we are living in strenuous times. All around there are indications of the strenuousness, and he or she is a singularly fortunate person who is not poorer in some respect or other because of the war. Canadians have nobly acquitted themselves in the gigantic struggle now being waged; so also have the Australians in the Dardanelles, and the Indians have shown their loyalty to the Empire, which in the main has ruled India wisely and beneficially for nearly two centuries, in many a hard fight. How strenuous the conflict is becomes increasingly evident as time goes on. The eleventh month of the conflict is now entered on—more than a quarter of a million of British soldiers who entered on the battle in France and Flanders have from one cause and another passed out of the fighting line, and in the Dardanelles a heavy toll has also been levied. Where unto all this is to tend we know not; we do know that being into it we must see it through; there is nothing for us now but to set our teeth and command victory. Many men notable in agriculture have paid heavy toll. The Seaforths, largely recruited in Ross-shire, have suffered severely and prominent farmers in Eastern Ross have given their lives for the cause. Major Thomas Wilkinson Outhbert has been decorated with the D. S. O., mentioned in despatches, and promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment in which he has so nobly served. He is one of the best known leaders of agriculture in the North of Scotland—factor on the Ardross estate of Dyson Perrins, and the pluckiest little man one could meet. In stature he is a regular "Bobs," with the gameness which ensures the Victoria Cross as a fitting decoration should occasion offer. A very notable fighting family is that of the late W. H. Lumsden, of Balmedie, Aberdeen, himself one of the very pluckiest men I have ever known. He left five sons, and all of them entered the army. Three have already fallen, the last of them being the eldest, Major Harry Tailour Lumsden who was in the Flight Corps and a magnificent soldier in every way. He was killed in a flight accident at Brooklands a fortnight ago, and his loss is a great disaster. An East Lothian farmer who served with the Yeomanry in the South African War, William Gemmill, Guendykes, Gullam, has been mentioned in despatches and decorated D. S. O. He is a Sergeant and no doubt will go higher. Taking them all in all Scottish Farmers are giving a very fine account of themselves in the fighting line.

Two very notable men have recently passed away. The older of the two, William Hunter, Macknibeg, Campbeltown, was in his ninety-eighth year, the last survivor of a large family all of whom attained to great ages, but none to his. He was a native of West Kilbride parish in Ayrshire, but had spent all his active years as a farmer in Kintyre, where he occupied Macknibeg on the Duke of Argyll's estate, as well as several sheep farms. Mr. Hunter was a man of marvelous vitality. He took an active share in the work of the Kintyre Show of 1914 at Campbeltown, and was out and about the day upon which he died. A notable fact in his career was his connection with the English tournament in which he rode in 1837. He would then be 20 years of age. Mr. Hunter was a successful farmer, reflecting credit on the Shire of his birth.

The other notable man to whom reference must be made is Robert Brydon, The Dene, Seaham Harbor, Durham, who died with startling suddenness on Monday morning when dressing previous to leaving for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Nottingham. Mr. Brydon was in his 71st year. He was a native of Lauderdale, where his father was a well-known flockmaster, and he went to Durham when a young man to act as assistant to Charles Hunting, a veterinary surgeon, with a very large practice in and around Sunderland. In process of time Mr. Brydon was appointed Land Agent on the estates of the late Marquis of Londonderry. He held office under at least three bearers of that title, and for more than forty years was a leading spirit in everything connected with agriculture in the County of Durham. He founded the famous Seaham Harbor stud of Clydesdales, a Hackney and Pony stud also on the Seaham farms, a Shetland pony stud on Bressay in the Shetland Islands, and an Aberdeen-Angus herd on another of the Seaham farms. Mr. Brydon was a man of ceaseless activity. He was constantly doing something, and to him belongs the credit of inaugurating the system of veterinary inspection for horses at northern shows. To encourage this movement he presented the 100 guineas Brydon Challenge Shield to the Glasgow Agricultural Society, and made it a condition that only horses which had passed a veterinary examination should compete for it. Mr. Brydon was one of the most honorable and public-spirited men we have ever known. He did with all his might

whatever he undertook; he undertook many things, but was especially identified with the breeding of Clydesdale horses and Shetland ponies. It may be said without contradiction that almost all the best Shetland ponies in existence to-day are descended from Bressay stock. Mr. Brydon will be greatly missed in the County of Durham in which for many years he was the most prominent agriculturist. As a gentleman and sportsman he was without a superior among all the men whom we have ever known.

Fears of a meat famine have not altogether been allayed, and both beef, mutton and pork are selling at prices unheard of by this generation. Some of the oldest salesmen have never known prices of fat stock so high as they are at the present time. This week a few of fat Blackface ewes from A. Smart's flock at Dalbog, Ldgett, in Kincardineshire, were sold at Perth (F & Co's.) market for 90s. apiece. This is a record price, but records are being made daily in the same connection. In Glasgow from 200 to 300 of the smaller butchers have closed their places of business for at least the summer months. Everywhere there are evidences that the call for a War Loan of close upon £1,000,000,000 has called a halt in expenditure and extravagance. Between a demand for more men, and still more men, more munitions and still more munitions, more food supplies and still more food supplies, the fact is being brought home to the inhabitants of these islands that this nation of Great Britain is at war. Let it be understood that the lesson was badly needed. A strange apathy prevailed during the winter, and an absurd idea prevailed in many places that April

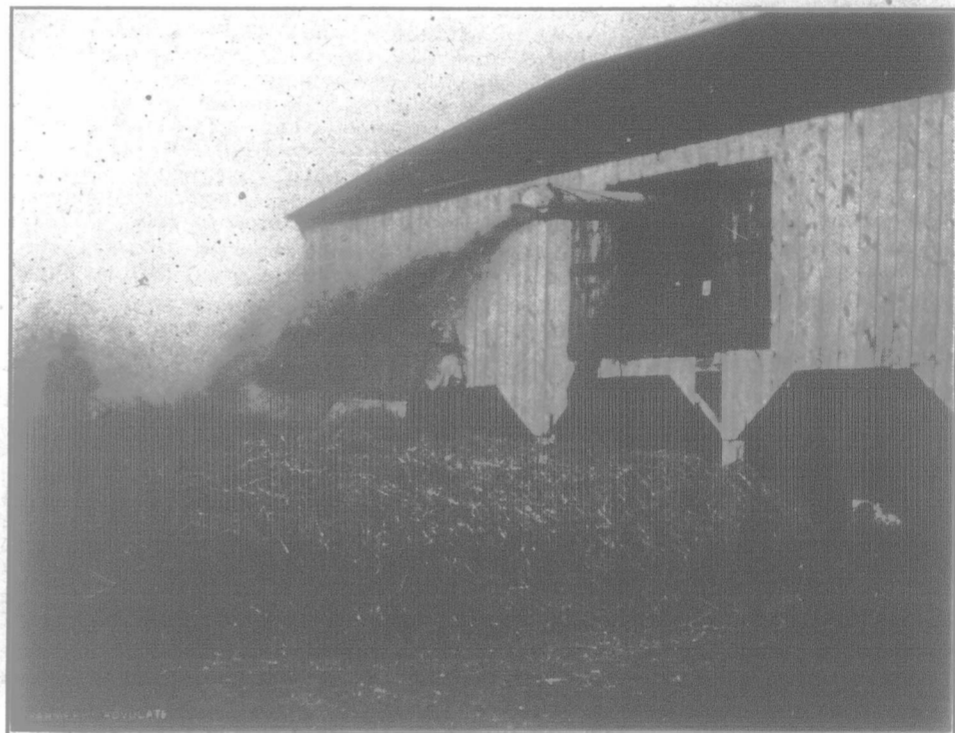
depth, width, with gaiety and style, renders him invincible. We have never, that we can remember, seen a bull of greater substance, with such smoothness of flesh and fine style in walking. Reserve to him stood a very smooth two-year-old named Elegance, and bred and owned by the Earl of Rosebery, K. G., at his place called Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard, Bucks. Elegance deserves his name. He is of genuine merit throughout, with a finely turned body and gaiety of action. Plenty people would have endeavored to trade for this bull, but apparently he is not in the market. Meantime, the champion female was His Majesty the King's beautiful roan two-year-old Windsor Gem, without any question the best female of the breed seen in the yard. An ordinary sale of dairy Shorthorns took place at Lord Rothschild's place near to Tring, Herts, early in the month of June. Ninety-six cows and heifers made an average of £184 0s. 9d., and 179 lots of all ages made the splendid average of £104 9s. 1d. The highest price was 950 guineas for a three-year-old heifer which subsequently won second place at the Royal, Nottingham. The calf out of this heifer made 160 guineas. Another three-year-old heifer, a red, made 650 guineas, and a two-year-old made 320 guineas. The Tring sale was one of the most successful dispersions conducted by Messrs. Thornton & Co., London, for many years. It was a tribute to the value of Milk Records. The majority of the highest-priced animals were sold on their records, and the time may again come round when the individual animal will count for less in respect of values than their authentic milk record. It is said that in the days of the boom in Bates' cattle a sale was conducted in Willis' Rooms, London, at which no animal was

presented, and the stock were sold on their pedigrees alone. But there is a big difference between selling or buying on a pedigree, or selling or buying on recorded authentic results in production. The latter is sound policy and no one who follows it will run risk of losing much money.

The Clydesdale horse breeding world is poorer by the death of Hiawatha 10067, in some respects, the most remarkable Clydesdale on record. He had champion honors at the Glasgow Stallion Show on four occasions, winning the Cawdor Cup each time, and he was also champion at the H. and A. S. Show at Edinburgh in 1899. He was

23 years of age. Among his sons the most notable show stallions were Marcellus and Hiawatha Godolpin, both of which won the Cawdor Cup, and Labori which won the Brydon Shield; his most notable breeding son is Mr. Gray's Apuwka, and the best female he ever sired was Stephen Mitchell's superb beauty Boquhan Lady Peggy. He was a great success as a breeding horse when mated with Baron's Pride mares. The produce of this cross have been among the best Clydesdales of the past decade.

SCOTLAND YET.



Take Good Care of the Straw.

would see the beginning of the end. It is now July, and we are only girding ourselves for the struggle. A bill has been passed giving strong powers to the two Boards of Agriculture in Great Britain and the Department of Agriculture in Ireland to deal with any wastage of cattle life that may prevail in this country. That there is such wastage can hardly be gainsaid. Our methods of dealing with calves are in some respects most reprehensible, and it really cannot be pled that there is no necessity for this measure. The fact that the Authorities are now vested with powers to put a stop to the slaughter of immature animals will in itself do much to check the wastage that goes on.

An interesting set of figures has recently been published showing the relative numbers of the different breeds of cattle in Great Britain. We were quite prepared to find that there was quite a large majority in this reckoning in favor of Shorthorns. No one, however, could have guessed that the numbers of Shorthorns would be more than equal to the numbers of all the other cattle breeds put together. The total is 6,904,774, and of these Shorthorns number 4,413,040. Next to the Shorthorns come the Devons with 454,694, not much more than one-tenth of the numbers of the Shorthorns alone. Aberdeen-Angus numbered 193,960, not such a large total, but this breed is constantly on the move and it is adding new recruits daily. Nothing so far can beat the Shorthorn for any purpose, and the entries at the Royal Show bore this out. Cattle entries numbered 862 all told, and of these 286 were Shorthorns, leaving the balance of 576 to be divided between all the other breeds. The male champion of the breed was the great five-year-old bull Basing 39th, owned by Wm. Richardson, Laverock Bridge, Kendal, one of the most magnificent bulls ever exhibited. His substance,

Eradication of Quack Grass and Opinion of Sweet Clover.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From time to time articles have appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" as to the best means of getting rid of quack grass, considered by many to be almost impossible to eradicate. The writer recalls an instance on his father's farm where a ten-acre field had become badly infested with it, so much so that it was turned into pasture for a number of years, after which the writer himself took a hold of it to try to clean it if possible. Accordingly it was ploughed the fall previous, rather shallow if anything to expose the roots as much as possible to the action of the frost. It was not touched the following spring until all the other seeding was finished; then the teams were turned into it when quite dry, for it is a decided mistake to try to work quack grass out of ground if it is a wet season. After a thorough cross-ploughing in hot weather in June, the field was thoroughly worked up with spring-tooth cultivators, which brought the roots of the quack grass well up on top of the ground, where we left it in bunches on the field. We gathered these up

live stock feeding. In every a good spread between the fall and the selling price in months of September, October lambs are marketed with a in the price. The following best and lowest quotations as for the month, for best lambs for the past four years.

Highest	Lowest	Average
\$6.25	\$5.60	\$5.90
6.00	5.50	5.70
5.70	5.35	5.50
7.25	6.60	6.86
6.60	6.10	6.31
6.75	6.25	6.48
8.25	6.75	7.14
7.85	6.75	7.41
8.20	7.50	7.82
8.60	8.00	8.36
8.10	7.65	7.87
8.25	7.70	7.95

occurred in November in 1911 ring each of the last three able gives the price of lambs of March and April of each

Highest	Lowest	Average
\$ 8.40	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.01
9.00	8.50	8.81
10.50	9.50	9.95
9.50	9.00	9.25
9.75	9.75	9.75
9.75	9.50	9.69
11.50	10.00	10.72
12.00	11.00	11.60

re obtained in March in each when lambs sold for 50 cents April than in March.

bought when cheapest in the dearest in the spring the hundred would have been as \$3.65; 1912-13, \$4.40; 14-15, \$4.35. Of course, no at the market so accurately average price for the three fall erage selling price in March is taken the results would be

Average selling price following spring	Spread
\$ 8.41	\$2.71
9.60	3.05
9.72	2.26
11.16	3.10
Average spread	2.78

year there has been a fairly between the buying and sell- in this, the final selling price, or each pound put on during ss, has, in each year, been than with cattle.

ts, comparing the cost of 100 eers and lambs, are reported and feeding." Only a few of feeds found on the average elected.

for 100 Pounds Gain.	
Concentrates	Alfalfa Hay
115 lbs.	402 lbs.
154 lbs.	411 lbs.

Hay		Corn Silage	
215 lbs.	808 lbs.	367 lbs.	327 lbs.

Hay		Roots	
622 lbs.	2,394 lbs.	413 lbs.	2,277 lbs.

periments where cost of 100 ated the average with steers lambs \$6.35, or 22 per cent. than for the lambs.

in can be put on lambs for posts to put it on steers; if buying and selling price is l selling price is higher, it re farmers might profitably ss.

can only be expected when lambs are used for fattening. ewethers should be put in to ching from 90 to 110 lbs. spring are the most suitable. ot nearly so acceptable and re-quarter cents per pound e the weights previously men-

later, pitched them into a large pile and left them to rot, and after a couple of years they could be used as compost for the dressing. After several cultivations and gathering of roots the field was in pretty good shape, and was then seeded to buckwheat at the rate of one bushel to the acre. We had a splendid crop of clean buckwheat, which more than paid us for the labor expended on the field, and the satisfaction of a good clean field besides.

Inquiries have frequently been made in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding sweet clover, commonly known as Indian clover, as it is claimed the Indian tribes are fond of it for their horses, as it is a very persistent clover and will thrive where other clovers fail to do so. The writer recalls an instance of a field which lay close to the river bank, which had become badly infested with it, the seed having been carried there and deposited by high water in the spring floods. I can safely claim that after that field became polluted with it that no good was ever gotten out of the field ever after, as those clover roots took such a hold in the ground it was impossible to pull or destroy them with the plough, and the stalk grew so rank and coarse that cattle would not touch it. The Indians are said to have to resort to fire in the spring of the year to burn off the old stalk in order to ensure a new growth of feed for their stock. Now, my advice to all such as have any notion of trying this noxious clover to let it severely alone.

Russell County, Ont. WM. LENEY.

Cost of Producing Hay.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Hay is one of the most profitable farm crops, because of the fact that in proportion to its value the cost of production is less than that of most other crops. The cost of production depends considerably upon the labor-saving implements used, and in making the estimate of cost which follows I have not taken into account the use of a hay-loader, which would reduce the cost to some extent. It will be noticed also that I have made no charge for rent of land, as I consider the value of the pasture after the hay is removed balances the charge for rent.

One of my fields contained five acres and I have estimated the cost of producing the crop as follows:

ITEMS OF COST.

Seed, for five acres, 10 lbs. per acre at \$15.00 per bushel.....	\$12.50
Sowing, 1 man, 2 hours at 20c.....	.40
Rolling meadow, 3 hours with team at 40c.....	1.20
Mowing 5 acres, at 50c. per acre.....	2.50
Tedding, 2½ hours at 40c.....	1.00
Raking, 2½ hours at 40c.....	1.00
Coiling, 2 men, 7½ hours each at 20c.....	3.00
Hauling, 2 men and team, 2 days at \$6.....	12.00
Depreciation in value of implements used.....	2.00
Total	\$35.60

This would be \$1.78 per ton for a 20-ton crop, or \$2.86 for 10-ton crop.

In 1913 when the crop was extremely heavy, twenty loads of about one ton each were taken from the field, making the cost per ton \$1.78. With an average crop of two tons per acre the cost would be reduced by \$1.00 for coiling and \$6.00 for hauling, making the cost of production \$28.60, or \$2.86 per ton. In the 20-ton crop there was a mixture of blue grass with the clover, which adds largely to the weight of hay, and also to quality, though we consider much of it not good for the land, and we aim to keep it in check as much as possible.

In a season like the present, when nearly all the hay has been wet by rains, more work has been required to get the hay in condition to put in the barn, thus adding something to the cost.

Norfolk County, Ont. J. AUSTIN.

A Letter From Leeds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking over "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 15, I noticed an article entitled "A Raid in the Oat Fields." I have also inspected my crop which is mostly oats as I sowed 108 bushels. It was fully 10 per cent. smutted in 1914, but last spring I took particular pains to treat for smut and I only see an occasional stem affected this year. There is practically nothing to speak of in my crop. All crops are looking fine in this locality except hay which is a light crop, caused more from frost in May than from drouth. Occasional local showers keep crops in fine condition. Prices are good for all farm produce. The farmers of Leeds County have nothing to find fault with and should be happy.

Leeds County, Ont. D. F. A.

Ontario County Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some time ago most everyone was complaining about the drouth, but the tables have turned and it seems the extra supply of water stored in the heavens has been turned loose. It is certainly a most unsatisfactory haying time, much of it as yet is standing. Hay taken on the whole appears to be an average crop, and the red clover fields that were cut early have an excellent growth. Many are looking forward to a nice crop of seed. Alsike is almost unknown. This county seems well favored for this crop, but there will be little for the threshers this year, and probably it is as well as the export demand is cut off.

Fall wheat is looking nice and is filling fine. Those who were patriotic enough to grow this crop will benefit financially, according to present prospects. The writer's opinion is that wheat will be somewhat low in price after harvest and will advance later on, and we do not see as it will be unpatriotic to hold for a while, for if we sell it will undoubtedly fall into the hands of a few speculators who will sell to best advantage to themselves later on. All grain appears to be an average crop or better, except some fields of oats that are badly affected with smut. When oats can be so easily treated for this disease it is a wonder the seed is so neglected.

The new seeds are excellent, a more even catch was never known. A little sweet clover is tried in some parts, and in some cases the plants are eighteen inches high. It will be a hard matter to get these oats fit in time to thresh. The corn and root crop is looking very good; each year sees the number of silos increasing. Very soon few barns will be without a silo. Quite a number of new barns have been erected. Steel siding and roofing is steadily increasing in favor, but the present high price of galvanized metal will no doubt deter the use to some extent. The steel frame also is giving much satisfaction. What a change there has been in barn construction during the last 30 or even 15 years when we compare the old structures with the modern ones.

The army worm is reported to be again on its destructive rampage, but no serious harm is at present feared.

The mortality in colts this year has been very high, the cause is not known, although joint-ill has claimed its share. One of the local veterinarians claims to have secured excellent results from using an antitoxin if taken in time, and no ill effects follow subsequent to its use, that is the colt makes a satisfactory recovery.

Our county is not behind in sending its quota of men to the front, and many a home is mourning some dear one fallen for his country.

Ontario Co., Ont. H. W.

THE DAIRY.

Light on the Milk Problem.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Two rather remarkable pamphlets have recently come to the writer's notice, with reference to the milk problem. One is prepared by Dr. North, for the New York Milk Committee and the other by Prof. Rosenau of Harvard University, which is printed and distributed by an Insurance Co. "for the use of its policyholders." We can understand a milk committee being interested in the milk supply of a large city, but that a Life Insurance Company should take up the question for the benefit of policyholders is a "new one" to us and will, I think, be news to most of "The Advocate" readers. And yet, on reflection, it is doubtless economy for a Life Insurance Company to endeavor to save life and to guard against dangers from food in any form. This is cheaper and better than having to pay losses on lives of policy-owners.

The pamphlet by the New York Committee is called, "Safeguarding Nature's Most Valuable Food, Milk." The opening paragraph deals with "the food value of milk." The author gives a brief table of relative values for milk and seven common foods. He concludes: "It can be seen from the above tabulation that when the consumer pays eight or nine cents for a quart of milk he is getting an amount of food for which he would have to pay an average price of 22 cents if his money were spent on beef, chicken, oysters, eggs or pork. Milk at 8 or 9 cents a quart is, therefore, a real bargain."

He next refers to the fact that in the States, and the same may be said for Canada, "The milk industry is one of the giant industries. It is close to the pocketbook of practically every farmer and close to the health of every consumer."

Clean milk comes next. He points out that, "A little calf can run into any cow stable and take its dinner from a cow and run out again

with certified milk in its little stomach. . . . The dairy farmer can imitate the calf by using a milking pail with a small mouth which prevents dust and dirt in the barn from dropping into the milk during milking time. A small-mouthed pail to keep out dirt; plenty of boiling water to keep pails and cans sterile; a tank of ice water to keep milk cold; these three things alone will produce wonderfully clean milk on any dairy farm."

The section on clean milk concludes: "The clean dairy farmer should receive more money for his product than the dirty dairy farmer. Milk dealers in several cities have already established clean milk stations in the country where payment to the producer is based on the cleanliness of the milk. . . . Clean milk is winning its fight and dirty milk is losing ground every day. Clean people buy clean milk."

The author commends "clarification" of milk because it adds to the safety of raw milk by removing blood, pus, waste tissue and large numbers of bacteria. However, he recommends pasteurization at "such a temperature and for such a length of time as will destroy the worst bacteria with the least damage to the milk itself." He thinks 145 degrees F. for 30 minutes is the best, in practice. Five reasons are given for pasteurizing milk which may be briefly summarized by saying it prevents infant deaths and the spread of disease germs. This statement is made: "No epidemic of disease has ever been traced to pasteurized milk. The objections raised to pasteurization that it is a substitute for cleanliness and affects adversely the digestibility and food value of milk, are met by saying, the Health Office should prevent the first; and experiments with infants in New York at 55 municipal milk depots where 18,000 are fed daily in summer and 16,000 in winter, disprove this second assertion about pasteurization of milk spoiling it for infants. "For three years all of this milk has been pasteurized. Records have shown that the babies have gained weight, have kept well, have shown no signs of rickets or scurvy and in every way give evidence that pasteurized milk is not inferior in food value or digestibility to raw milk. The death rate among infants during this period has been reduced from 125 per 1,000, to 94 per 1,000 births which places New York City in the lead of any large city of the World in the reduction of infant mortality."

Pasteurization in the milk bottle is recommended as the ideal method. Where the dealer does not pasteurize, it should be done at home in a "double-boiler." The pasteurization of milk at home gives a guarantee to any householder that no disease can enter the family through the milk supply.

Certified milk is referred to as ideal milk in the way of cleanliness but cannot furnish a guarantee against disease germs. After pointing out that various diseases may be transmitted through certified raw milk, he states: "The result is that public confidence in any raw milk, no matter how clean, has been shaken and the leading milk authorities now believe that even the best raw milk is unsafe and should be pasteurized." He also points out that "Certified milk is too expensive. . . . Every quart carries a heavy tax of from 5 to 10 cents above the normal price."

The advice given for buying milk is: "Three matters are of chief importance to be considered. These are safety, decency and price. Safety comes first and is more important than decency or price." The pamphlet concludes, advising Municipal Milk Control, by establishing a Milk Laboratory in every city, then pasteurizing and compulsory bottling of milk under sanitary conditions, and finally grading the milk before pasteurization into three grades, A, B and C, with bacterial standards for each grade. A valuable summary of the important points covered is given on the last page.

"MILK"

A very attractive cover on the pamphlet "Milk" by the Life Insurance Company shows a cow in a pasture field and over her is erected a stone arch of which pasteurization is the key-stone. The other stones making up the arch are "Healthy Cows," "Clean Barns," "Clean Pails," "Prompt Cooling," "Protection Against Flies," "Protection Against Dust," "Clean Hands," "Healthy Milkers," "Sterile Cans," "Sterile Bottles," "Prompt Shipment," "Care in Home," "Clean Dairies," "Official Inspection." The foundation stones are, "Care," "Clean," "Cold," "Covered," or what may be called the four C's in clean milk production.

The subject is dealt with in the form of a series of questions. On the first page is an illustration of a child's tombstone on which the name is obliterated but underneath are the words: "Died by the Disgrace of Impure Milk."

In answer to the question, "Did Nature Intend

in its little stomach. . . . The imitate the calf by using a small mouth which prevents the barn from dropping into the time. A small-mouthed pall plenty of boiling water to keep a tank of ice water to keep these three things alone will clean milk on any dairy

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deal with in the form of a On the first page is an d's tombstone on which the d but underneath are the he Disgrace of Impure Milk." question, "Did Nature Intend

us to Use Cow's Milk?" The writer says, "No."

"What is the advantage of nature's plan?" "In nature's plan the milk is taken directly at its source while pure, fresh, sweet, clean and wholesome. Milk was never intended to see the light of day. Nature's plan keeps out dirt, germs, flies and fevers."

After pointing out the high food value of clean milk and that it is one of the cheapest foods on the market, the danger of tainting milk by absorbing flavors and odors is pointed out, also the danger of milk decomposing quickly unless pasteurized and kept cold.

"How should milk be cared for in the home?" "Milk should not be allowed to stand out of doors but should be taken in as soon as it is delivered. In the home, milk should be kept cold, clean and covered. If part of the milk in a bottle is used, do not replace the paper stopper, but invert a clean tumbler over the neck of the bottle and at once replace in the ice-chest. Have a special place in the coldest part of the ice-chest for the milk bottles. The best way is to have the milk bottle touching the ice."

The dangers of "dip" milk and of milk put in a bottle which has not been properly sterilized, are referred to; also, the advantages of bottle milk, which are, "cleanliness and protection from dirt, flies, fingers and germs." Licensing all milk dealers is strongly recommended, as the author considers this more important than licensing "plumbers, undertakers or trained nurses."

Nursing children by human mothers wherever possible is strongly endorsed, as the human milk contains anti-toxins which guard the child against infectious diseases. These anti-toxins are not found in cow's milk used for the human. While he agrees that it would be very difficult to get along without cow's or goat's milk, he points out that the milk from these two animals differs radically in composition from that of human milk and suggests modification for children.

In answer to the question, "Is a very rich milk good for the baby?" He says, "No, it is harmful. Too much fat causes indigestion and a sort of self-poisoning, leading to diarrhoea and summer complaint."

"Is it possible to modify cow's milk so as to resemble mother's milk?" "Yes, to resemble it, but never to be just as good." It is impossible to change cow's milk into mother's milk. By diluting cow's milk and adding sugar we can make a mixture that is something like mother's milk, but always lacking important substances." "Can this deficiency be made up?" "In part, by giving barley-water and orange juice."

We are told that "bitter" milk is apt to be dangerous, because it may contain ptomaines or bacteria which produce these poisons. "The opacity of milk covers a multitude of sins," hence he advises the use of a "Dirt Test" or what is sometimes called a "Sediment Test" by which a pint or quart of milk is filtered through a cotton disk and the dirt collected where it can be seen.

While milk contains millions of bacteria in every spoonful, "they are not necessarily harmful. Mere numbers need not frighten us. It is the kind of bacteria rather than the number that concerns us. Many of the bacteria in milk are our friends, not our enemies."

"Clean milk, kept cold and properly protected, shows very little change in three or even five or ten days,"—this in answer to the question, "How long will clean milk keep?" With care, cleanliness and the use of ice, a satisfactory grade of milk may be sent to market by any farmer."

In answer to the question, "How is milk classified?" We read, "There are only two classes of milk—good milk and bad milk. There is a tendency to classify all milk as raw milk or pasteurized."

"Does pasteurization improve milk?" "Pasteurization neither improves nor harms the milk itself."

"Is pure milk better than purified milk?" "It is; but it is so difficult to get pure milk that our only real safety lies in pasteurization."

"What is the solution of the milk problem?" "Inspection and pasteurization. We need inspection to keep milk clean; we need pasteurization to render milk safe."

These booklets on the milk problem are worth the careful study of all those interested in the question of pure milk. They are written by well-known and recognized dairy authorities and are published, we believe for philanthropic purposes, not to make money.

O. A. C. H. H. DEAN.

Provide plenty of clean, fresh water for the calves during hot weather. The calves getting milk require water in addition to their other drink, and it is surprising what a quantity they will utilize.

POULTRY.

Preparation Essential for Good Winter Results With Poultry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Along in December and January people having poultry begin to complain of not being able to get eggs while the prices are so high. There may be a good many causes for this. Low vitality, owing to poor parent stock, may have an immense bearing on the possibilities and the fixed traits from the past few generations must doubtless have their effect. The hatching and growing of the birds will have a marked influence and unless these conditions have been fairly good it is unreasonable to expect good results. Even having conditions favorable many lose considerable because when the change of season comes they have not prepared the pullets and hens by getting them into winter quarters and seeing that they are absolutely comfortable and ready to make a business of supplying the best of fresh eggs when the price is high.

It is absolutely necessary that all the flock be sturdy and vigorous. Every non-producer makes it that much harder for the good layers to show a profit and they should be removed wherever detected if the best results are to be had. In many flocks will be found a few very good producers, some fair ones and a lot very low in their showing. These eat up all the profit from the others and consequently should be disposed of as soon as possible.

The earlier the pullets can be placed in their winter quarters after September 1 the better. This gives them plenty of time to get used to their surroundings and they finish off in the environment under which they are to produce the eggs. By this we do not mean that they should be closed up in stuffy houses and treated as though they did not have their own winter coats with which to withstand the cold. On the contrary the cool house is much better for them and with lots of fresh air in them they keep dry much easier which is very much more necessary for good results. If we have handled them right they have been brought up first in brood coops with free top ventilation and afterwards colony coops much on the same plan and open on the South side. The transition to the open front laying house will be quite natural and cause practically no disturbance to their progress provided no other new changes occur.

At this time it is wise to see that no repairs are left unattended, such as broken windows etc. for the birds with the cold fall nights will be very susceptible to colds from drafts and if they get at all off color at that time little chance is there of securing many eggs before the winter is well over. Every precaution should therefore be taken to see that all necessary house repairs should be done early and no risks run in the securing of eggs owing to a little delay along this line.

Nice clean litter must be provided and lots of it so that the birds will keep clean and have to work hard for all the grain they get. Everything in the way of nests, dropping boards, dust boxes, grit boxes, water tins etc. should be arranged as they are to be all winter. This prevents any irritableness caused by disturbing the birds by in any way changing conditions. Provided that they get lots of sunshine on the floor, that there are no drafts in the house, with good feed and water, they should be happy and when a hen is happy and well it will if it has the right hereditary qualities produce plenty of eggs.

Something that may be done at this time rarely thought of is to consider the improvement of the soil in the runs. As late as the ground can be dug up it may be sprinkled with air-slacked lime, turned over and wheat, rye or anything of this kind that will stand the winter be sown providing excellent early green feed for the birds as soon as conditions will enable the seed to germinate and grow. If suitable green feed has not been grown on the place it should be secured now as farmers usually have supplies of such product useless as market truck that would simply be thrown away that may be secured for practically nothing. Later when the need for it arises nothing is available but the good products for which the price is high. There is such a variety of products that may be used for this purpose that there is no excuse for not supplying the birds with good green feed all the year. This may not always be supplied green but boiled vegetables furnish the elements desired and on cold winter days when mixed with other feeds we think it is equally well relished especially if they may be alternated with fresh green products. Cabbage, mangels, sugar beets, and like products supply the fresh green not to mention the valuable addition of sprouted oats. All sorts of vegetables may be boiled and have an added relish during the winter season. Where these are

not available cut clover and alfalfa steamed give first class results and can be relied on almost entirely if necessary for green feed.

In the same way it is generally possible to get in a better variety and class of grain feeds at lower cost if arrangement is made soon after the harvest. Everyone is getting their barns and store-houses pretty well filled up and often just at that time a little extra supply can be secured to advantage. When we have the best possible grain of considerable variety, plenty of clean juicy vegetables and a nice clean house, plenty of fresh air and sunshine with well grown vigorous stock forced to work to the limit scratching for their food there is not the slightest doubt that early and all-winter eggs will be secured. Nothing responds to right treatment like a hen. She just seems to have her string of eggs latent within her waiting for the man who will supply the proper food and environment to cause the egg-producing organs to become active and when brought to that condition in a steady natural way will produce a long succession of clean well shaped and high quality eggs producing her share when the price is high and the other birds less fortunate are waiting for the warm days of spring.

Welland Co., Ont. A. P. MARSHALL.

Laying Contest on the Pacific Coast.

In the Fourth International Egg Laying Contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, B. C., D. Gibbard of British Columbia is leading with a pen of Barred Rocks, with a total of 1,018 eggs from October 10, 1914, to July 9, 1915. The nearest pen approaching this in the weight varieties are White Wyandottes owned by G. D. Adams of B. C. They have a record of 936 eggs during the same period. Rhode Island Reds come next with a record of 906. In each pen there are 6 birds. In the non-weight varieties a pen of White Leghorns have a record of 993 which places them second in the entire contest. These are owned by L. M. Ross, also of B. C. The majority of the non-weights are White Leghorns. There is one pen of Anconas and one of Silver Campines.

The remaining months of the contest may be termed the period of uncertainty. From now on the pens that escape the molt and can manage to lay a goodly number of eggs stand a good chance of considerably improving their position. A single comb Rhode Island Red has the reputation of laying the largest egg of any in the contest. The egg is single-yolked and of good shape and shell texture. It weighs nearly three ounces.

Crude Carbolic for Poultry Vermin.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The article in your issue of July 15, on cleaning up poultry houses at this season is timely and to the point as vermin not only cause the death of many young chicks and impair the vitality of older birds. They also find their way into other stabling and become a nuisance on cattle and other stock. I have found a very effective treatment to spray the interior of such compartments thoroughly with a solution of crude carbolic acid in water in the proportion of one of the former to from 21 to 25 pints of water. My plan has been to put the acid in a vessel first and then pour in say a gallon of hot water to facilitate the dilution adding the cold water necessary next. Sometimes a dash of kerosene oil is added. If this treatment is followed in a day or so by a coat of lime whitewash the job will be complete. I have sometimes mixed a little crude carbolic acid in the whitewash also. Being poisonous, mixture containing the acid should not be left standing about in open vessels.

LEG HORN.

HORTICULTURE.

Prepare for the Fruit Harvest.

The season is approaching when the rush of harvesting and marketing the apple crop will cause no small amount of haste and worry. In some districts the crop will be light while in others the trees are heavily laden. In any case preparation should be made. There are barrels and boxes to procure, baskets and ladders to be obtained and adequate arrangement made for handling and housing the product.

Secretaries of associations can do much at this time by getting in touch with prospective buyers. Purchasers of last year's crop should first be canvassed for if an organization of fruit-growers is to be a success they must hold their customers through prompt shipments, honest packs, service and value for the money. If this

was done in 1914 no secretary should be ashamed to ask for a continuance of the buyer's patronage and what business there is will probably flow into the same channels that have previously brought satisfactory shipments of fruit. There are always new fields to be explored and when the crop is ready to harvest the man who is responsible for the sales should have a knowledge of the market and know where to place the product.

One important factor in the pack of an association is the packing foreman and his gang. Together they may put an association on its feet or disgrace it in the eyes of the buying public. It is poor economy indeed to employ men who have had no experience at packing fruit and no working knowledge of the Fruit Marks Act. The foreman who can handle his men and turn out a satisfactory brand is not too common and arrangements should soon be made to select the personnel of the packing gang if it is not already done.

There is usually a rush for barrels and boxes when harvesting begins and a scarcity of these requisites will mean a loss to the grower. The manufacturers of barrels must have unlimited space for storage if they are to meet all the demand with only the picking season in which to dispense them. Almost every grower has a shed or loft which will hold many barrels and they should be ordered as soon as a fairly accurate estimate of the extent of the crop can be made.

Profits in the Pear Orchard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The history of the pear shows that there are a good many districts that are entirely unsuitable for pear growing from a commercial viewpoint. I think it would be well for persons starting out to look for profit in such an orchard to-day, to see how pears have succeeded in their districts. After we have found out from observation of this nature that pear growing is likely to be successful in our locality, we have to look for a suitable location, and that very largely resolves itself into a question of looking up a location just such as we would seek for an apple orchard.

It has been claimed that the pear is properly a clay or clay-loam fruit. I must say that some of the finest trees, and I think altogether the finest fruit that has come under my notice, has, generally speaking, been upon sandy land or sandy-loam. The pear will do well on any well-drained soil, either with natural or artificial drainage, that is, where other conditions are favorable. The drainage is a very important matter, I think, probably more so than we generally ascribe to the pear. From the fact that it is desirable to plant the pears pretty deep, probably to plant our standard pears about six inches deeper than we do in the nursery, we require to have a pretty good depth of soil.

If we have decided to plant a pear orchard, and have a suitable place to put it, the next question will be the varieties for commercial use. I think it is desirable to keep the list of varieties pretty well within a circumscribed limit unless the person is going into the business on a very extensive scale, and intends to very largely handle the crop with the hired help he has about him on the farm. In my judgment a person might start out in the season early for home markets with Wilder, Gifford and Lawson, three summer varieties of pears, of moderate and saleable size, and acceptable for the home markets. Then we come to the Bartlett, which has, all through the history of the pear in Ontario, been described and known as a hardy pear, but which does not do well in the northern districts on account of the hard frosts. It is the greatest pear of its season, and the best pear we grow, while it covers a fairly long period. The Bartlett may be picked pretty green, and under proper conditions will ripen and sell to advantage. Again, it may be picked at what we call the proper time for picking and will keep a good while, or it may be left on the trees for two weeks longer for particular home markets, and with very little loss. The loss from drop is fully made up in the gain in appearance and in the size of the pears. If I were confining myself to a strictly commercial orchard I would have left out these first three varieties and mentioned the Bartlett at once.

My next choice would be the Duchess, followed by the Bosc. We want some pears of later ripening than the Duchess, but the question as to what they will be is not, to my mind, very clearly established. The Diel, I think, is a pear that has been neglected. Now, I would strongly impress upon any intending pear grower, in the cultivation of these, to grow varieties that are large and attractive in appearance. There is no question about it, quality does not count with size and appearance on the market, no matter where the market is. We want to grow a fairly large and attractive-looking pear. It does not count in the market in Toronto. I think if you will ask the average housewife in that city how she selects her apples when she goes to the grocer or to the market, she will tell you that she buys the red apples. However, size will outweigh attractiveness and appearance. There are

a large number of very large pears which have not been grown as far as my knowledge goes in a large way; for instance, the Pitmaston and the Souvenir.

Then we come to some varieties that are not quite so large, but are better known. The Winter Nelis is a small pear, but on the British market the name is almost as important as the size and appearance, because the Britisher, no matter where he has been situated, if he has become accustomed to a variety of fruit, will buy it under that name, and it will take him a long time to switch to a better variety of some other name. The Comice and Nelis are names that are well known on the British market. If these pears will do well in a locality, I think it would be wise to plant them to a limited extent, but I would advise growers who are planting pear orchards for profit to go very largely on Bartlett and Duchess. The Duchess is a blight resister, but in my experience does not do as well as a standard. I have never known Sheldon to do well enough to recommend it. We have Sheldon trees and there are a good many of them in our neighborhood. In my own orchard there are about fifteen trees, which are twenty years of age. They have not blighted. They have been rather long in coming into bearing, and have dropped their fruit very early. I would not pass by the Sheldon for any other variety I have ever had for a desert pear. In my opinion it is very much superior to the Seckel, which is considered to be the standard of excellence for dessert purposes, but I would never recommend the Sheldon as a commercial pear.

Getting down to the question of figures, when you come to the profit of a pear orchard you deduct the value of the land. I have put the value of the land at \$300 an acre, and, of course, some people say that it is a lot of money, but supposing you buy a farm of one-hundred acres and you go all over the place and pick out the best five or ten-acre field there is in it and devote it to any crop, you have taken the cream out of your land, so probably \$300 would not be too high to pay for the land on which to locate such an orchard. Then you want to put a good many trees on that land, that is, you want to have it occupied to the extent that it will bear good crops, mature them well, and have them a proper size, I would recommend moderately close planting and hard pruning. One must meet interest charges on that \$300 to the extent of \$15 a year, also the cost of the trees and the planting will run up to \$100, and that means \$5.00 a year in interest to add as an annual expense. Then you have the cultivation and pruning, which I have put at the very low figure of \$7.00 per acre. Next we have the uncertainty of the lives of the pear trees to contend with—renewals must be made. There will also be defective trees, so I think the annual expense will amount to \$10.00 per acre. The crop must be picked, packed and marketed, and this will cost about \$15.00 per acre. That will run your annual cost up to about \$52 per acre. Now, as an offset to that one has the crop, and planting we will say 10 by 12 feet you will get in the neighborhood of 350 dwarf pear trees to the acre, or 16 by 16 feet you would get about 140 or 150 standard trees per acre. Taking an average crop from these trees we might count on from 200 to 250 bushels by keeping the orchard up to a high standard, and we could get on an average up to \$100 or a little more per acre. From that we must deduct the annual expense of from \$50 to \$55, which would leave a net profit in the neighborhood of \$50 per acre.

Bruce County, Ontario.

R. DALE.

Season for Pruning Raspberries.

During visits to raspberry plantations this summer we have on several occasions noticed the effects of winter injury which could probably have been avoided by a different system of pruning. There are two seasons for pruning the young canes. Some advocate doing it during the summer or in the early fall while others claim that it is unsafe and unwise to do it at this time and prefer the late winter or early spring before growth starts. In some plantations seen last spring winter injury or freezing back was quite marked and we believe that had the canes been left untouched until spring the injury would not have been so severe. The advocates of summer pruning claim for their practice that the canes are kept shorter and thus more out of the way at picking time and that lateral or side shoots will be forced out making a more bushy cane capable of producing a greater number of berries.

The advantages claimed for the spring pruning are: that the risk of a heavy freezing back or winter injury is to a large extent avoided; that the tender laterals will not be forced quite so much and will not run the chance of being injured and furthermore a smaller number of laterals or side shoots will result in more fruit of first-class quality as it will be larger and nearer perfect.

The freezing back is the greatest risk. The tip of the plant is, of course, the tender part. If it is cut off in the summer or fall, winter

weather is liable to injure the upper part of the cane and cause a further decrease in its length as well as a weakening of the whole cane. If it be left until spring the injured part may be cut off and the plant will be as long or longer than when pruned the previous year. Not being pruned during the growing season no excessive number of laterals will be encouraged and the fruit produced on a smaller number will consequently be larger and better.

An Ottawa bulletin gives the results of an experiment conducted to determine the proper time to prune raspberry canes. The figures indicate that the rows which were not pruned during the summer or autumn gave better results than those subjected to summer pruning.

There are advocates of the two seasons for doing this work but in the colder parts where the winters are usually severe it appears from the results of investigation and from the advice of good growers that it is safer practice to prune during the late winter or early spring months.

FARM BULLETIN.

Canada as Regards Grain and Live Stock.

Never in recent years has the grain crop looked so promising with such a liberal area as it does at time of writing. The weather was cold and backward in the Eastern Provinces but in spite of this unfavorable circumstance grain is coming on. Ontario is producing a good yield of fall wheat and many are the fields that promise a very good crop indeed. Hay has not been up to normal but the yield of grain and straw will counter-balance this to some extent. Perhaps corn is as backward as any crop to be seen today; it will not thrive in cool weather. The Census and Statistics Office make the following report upon conditions as they appeared at the beginning of the month. "Expressed numerically the condition of the principal grain crops continues to be excellent. To wheat, rye, barley and oats are all assigned points exceeding 90 p.c. of a standard of 100 as representing a full crop. Assuming that conditions up to the time of harvest be fairly normal the indications at the end of June are for yields per acre in excess of the average of the six years 1908 to 1914 by 16.6 p.c. for fall wheat, 5.5 p.c. for spring wheat; 8.3 p.c. for all wheat; 7.5 p.c. for rye; 3.7 p.c. for barley and 3.6 p.c. for oats. Not since the present Canadian crop reporting system was instituted in 1908 have the grain crops at the end of June presented so favourable an appearance, and this fact, coupled with the large increases in the areas sown causes the outlook to be highly promising."

This production of grain and fodder must increase the amount of flour as well as the meat, dairy and poultry products of Canada.

As regards live stock the country as a whole stands somewhat as it did last year. A more accurate idea of the stock population may be gleaned from the following report. "It is estimated from the report of correspondents that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada at June 30 were as follows:—horses, 2,996,099; milch cows, 2,666,846; other cattle 3,399,155; all cattle 6,066,001; sheep, 2,038,662; swine, 3,111,900. As compared with 1914 these figures represent increases of 48,361 horses, 35,624 other cattle and 29,184 all cattle, but decreases of 6,440 milch cows 19,883 sheep and 329,361 swine."

A Visit to a Thousand-Acre Farm.

When one speaks of a farm in Ontario a block of land containing 100 acres "more or less" is usually implied. Furthermore, it will be assumed that fences will divide that area into quarters or fifths or sixths in order that rotation may be carried on, and stock may be pastured on different fields as the years go by. The writer wishes to dissipate, only temporarily, however, that conception in the minds of readers and describe the 1,000-acre farm of R. J. Fleming in the County of Ontario. Here, in an orthodox farming district several holdings have been combined into "Meadowbrook Farm," and in the brief period of a few months the landscape, so far as these individual farms are concerned, has been transfigured into golden wheat, oats corn and peas. If the production of wheat is as influential a factor financially at this time as "those higher up" would have us believe, there is an excellent crop growing on this place of what David Lloyd-George would call "silver bullets."

As recently as August of 1914 these lands were taken over by the present owner. Formerly hay was largely grown and the pastures were extensive. The plow-shares soon began to shine, and furrow after furrow was turned, until much of the old sod was broken up and made ready for the seed which this summer has grown into an abundant harvest. Heading the request for more wheat and still more wheat; feeling also

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BULLETIN.

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that the product might be required this season
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 ever would be again, 114 acres were prepared
 and seeded to fall wheat last autumn. Of all the
 good crops now on the place the wheat is per-
 haps the most gratifying; not because other fields
 may not be as remunerative but on account of
 the risk entailed, and the feeling that there lies
 in every kernel of wheat the promise of bread to
 supply a great empire's needs when the people
 are being sorely tried. If has been a good sea-
 son for fall wheat; the winter was favorable and
 the fields, now thickly populated with shocks, are
 an expression of nature's kind oversight in this
 regard. However, there is a difference in fields
 according to the condition of the soil and the
 treatment it received. The writer heard several
 neighbors in that district refer to the crop on
 "Meadowbrook Farm" and well they might, for
 through a system of thorough cultivation and
 fertilization, combined with favorable climatic
 conditions the soil has been induced to bring
 forth a yield of 40 bushels per acre, and more
 in some fields, with an abundance of straw.

Other grains are grown on the same extensive
 scale and with comparable results. Of oats, 115
 acres were seen, some of which would almost
 obscure from sight a man of ordinary size. The
 acreage of hay being small, 49 acres of peas and
 oats were sown to fill the mows with fodder, and
 the two have grown together in a friendly man-
 ner. In addition to this there were 52 acres of
 spring wheat, 104 acres of peas, 8 acres of rye,
 85 acres of corn, 23 acres of mangels, 10 acres
 of turnips, 5 acres of carrots and 35 acres of
 potatoes. Added to this are approximately 80
 acres of hay land, and 20 acres seeded to alfalfa
 during the month of July 1915. This makes a
 grand total of 700 acres being tilled to produce
 crops that may be sold directly to the consumer
 or to be manufactured into foodstuffs through
 the good offices of the dairy cow and the
 fattening bullock.

That such an area of land may be tilled
 economically it is necessary to use large imple-
 ments and have as extensive fields as possible.
 This is exactly the practice on the farm in ques-
 tion. Four-horse teams were plowing in the fields
 and significant piles of rails in out-of-way places
 bore mute evidence to the fact that many fences
 had been rooted up, making the fields larger and
 eliminating the harbors for vermin and weeds.
 Mr. Fleming is enthusiastic over the transforma-
 tion. In all, about 6 miles of fences have been
 removed and 9 acres of land have been brought
 under the plow. Comparatively this area is of
 little consequence, but the removal of the fences
 is of considerable economic importance in the
 management of the farm and in the war against
 weeds, insects and all kinds of pests.

With considerable capital invested and with
 much at stake "chance-farming" would soon end
 in disaster, but such is not the case on this On-
 tario-country ranch. "Meadowbrook" is farmed
 "according to Hoyle," and no more details than
 possible are entrusted to Providence. O. A. C. No.
 72 oats constitute the bulk of the oat crop, be-
 cause they are considered one of the best if not
 the best variety. This seed was treated for
 smut before it was sown, and the effect is that
 practically no damage has been sustained from
 this fungous disease so often reported this year,
 and which will decrease the yield by one-quarter
 or one-third in many fields. The potatoes

of a mile long, with every tree in line, and
 whether they be viewed diagonally or at right
 angles the same unimpeachable accuracy is ap-
 parent. This condition has not interfered with
 their development for they have made rapid
 growth, and if they continue to thrive there will
 soon be an immense orchard of Spys, Baldwins,
 McIntosh Reds and Snows.

On a new farm such as this one would not ex-
 pect to find any one avenue, fully developed,
 through which the entire product of the soil
 would be disposed of. Pure-bred dairy cattle
 and horses are of course maintained, but there
 will probably be other lines opened up whereby
 the bulk of the fodder and
 grain will be manufactured
 and marketed in the form
 of the finished article.

Generally speaking, this is
 being done at the present
 time, for cream is being
 sold in the city, and last
 spring 81 fat cattle were
 sold, 76 of which were of
 export quality, and it is
 believed that they were
 shipped to France. The
 modus operandi for
 the future will depend up-
 on circumstances, but in
 the meantime the basic
 principles of agriculture as
 seen by Mr. Fleming will
 be adhered to. This will
 mean thorough cultiva-
 tion, freeing the land
 from weeds and restoring
 fertility to the soil
 through the use of clover,
 and the feeding of live
 stock on the place. This
 is Mr. Fleming's creed, but
 to it he would add that
 Nature will clothe
 the land with vege-



Standing at Ease.
 One of the teams plowing on "Meadowbrook Farm."

planted were first treated for scab while war
 was being waged against "bugs" and blight with
 Paris green and Bordeaux mixture on the day of
 our visit to the place. These incidents are only
 indicative of the thoroughness and attention to
 details, which is the doctrine Mr. Fleming
 preaches to his men. These attributes have been
 acquired through the experiences of a life-time in
 business, and they are being put to practical use
 on the soil as they would be in the operation of
 a more commercialized enterprise.

In addition to all the crops which have been
 enumerated 2,800 apple trees were set on the
 place, and they were not sown broadcast by any
 means. The rows are approximately seven-eighths

tation of some kind, and if the man will not do
 his part to make that garment a crop of some
 value the mantle will be weeds. These things
 are within the reach of most farmers, namely to
 cultivate, fertilize and have a clean farm, yet the
 man who would be above the average must adopt
 some principles unknown to others and grasp op-
 portunities beyond the reach of the masses.
 These opportunities may be proximity to a ship-
 ping point, command of a special market or many
 devious ways of transmuting the farm crop into
 money. During his leisure hours Mr. Fleming
 has his mind and eye upon such problems as
 these as well as on the splendid crops on
 "Meadowbrook Farm."

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards,
 West Toronto, from Saturday, July 24,
 to Monday, July 26, numbered 251 cars,
 comprising 1,983 cattle, 393 hogs, 441
 sheep and lambs, 122 calves, and 1,921
 American horses in transit to the British
 army in France. Cattle trade was slow,
 at unchanged values. Butchers' steers
 and heifers, \$5.75 to \$8.65; cows, \$3.75
 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5 to \$7.50; stockers
 and feeders, \$4.50 to \$7.25; milkers, \$5
 to \$10; calves, \$4.50 to \$10. Sheep,
 \$3.50 to \$7; lambs, \$8 to \$10.50. Hogs,
 \$9 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	16	457	473
Cattle	129	4,017	4,146
Hogs	147	8,201	8,348
Sheep	835	3,217	4,052
Calves	90	786	876
Horses	87	2,608	2,695

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	28	305	333
Cattle	610	3,440	4,050
Hogs	154	7,705	7,859
Sheep	397	3,309	3,706
Calves	132	963	1,095
Horses	67	45	112

The combined receipts of live stock at
 the two markets for the past week show
 an increase of 140 carloads, 96 cattle,
 489 hogs, 346 sheep and lambs, and
 2,583 horses; but a decrease of 219

calves, compared with the corresponding
 week of 1914.

Deliveries of stock at Toronto for the
 past week were moderately liberal in nearly
 all the different classes. The percentage
 of finished fat cattle was smaller than
 at any time this year thus far, while on
 the other hand there were more un-
 finished cattle than could be taken care
 of at the prices asked, and the decline
 in prices for these at the close of the
 previous week became more accentuated,
 as will be seen by values quoted in the
 different classes. More choice, finished
 cattle could have been disposed of. The
 top price for a straight load of choice
 cattle was 30 cents per cwt. lower than
 for the previous week, and the common,
 unfinished classes, were fully 50 cents per
 cwt. lower. Stockers and feeders were
 lower in values, with the exception of
 a few steers weighing from 900 to 1,000
 lbs. each, such as the American buyers
 require. Milkers and springers remained
 firm, at values given in our last report.
 Sheep, lambs, and calf values fluctuated
 according to large or light receipts.
 Hog values declined materially, as will
 be seen by values quoted.

Export Cattle.—Choice loads of steers
 were scarce, and sold at \$8.50 to \$8.80;
 export cows, \$7.25 to \$7.40, but few
 reached the latter price.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice butchers'
 steers and heifers sold at \$8 to \$8.25
 for loads; good, \$7.50 to \$7.85; medium,
 \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$6.65 to \$7; in-
 ferior, light steers and heifers, \$5.75 to
 \$6.25; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7;
 good cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium
 cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners and cot-
 ters, \$3.50 to \$5; bulls of choice qual-
 ity, \$6.75 to \$7.50; bologna bulls, \$5 to
 \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 700 to
 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.25; medium quality,
 same weights, \$6 to \$6.25; common
 stockers ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.75

Milkers and Springers.—Values for these
 were practically unchanged, as demands
 from Quebec in the East to British
 Columbia in the West, keep the market
 strong. Choice milkers and springers
 sold at \$80 to \$100; good at \$70 to
 \$80; common and medium at \$50 to \$65,
 and inferior at \$40 to \$45.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$9
 to \$10; good at \$7.75 to \$9; medium at
 \$6.75 to \$7.50; common at \$6 to \$6.50,
 and grassers at \$4 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, light, sold
 at \$6 to \$7; heavy sheep, \$3 to \$4.50;
 yearlings, \$7 to \$7.50; lambs, \$9 to
 \$10.25 for the bulk.

Hogs.—The bulk of the hogs sold dur-
 ing the week at \$9 weighed off cars, and
 \$8.75 fed and watered, with sows at \$2
 and stags at \$4 per cwt. less than these
 values.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.20,
 outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1
 northern, \$1.42 to \$1.42½; No. 2 north-
 ern, \$1.39½ to \$1.40; No. 3 northern,
 nominal.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 60c.;
 No. 3 white, 59c., outside; Canadian
 Western oats, No. 2, 66c., track, lake
 ports.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal.
 Buckwheat.—Nominal.
 Barley.—Ontario, good malting, nomi-
 nal; feed barley, 67c. to 68c.; outside.
 American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 83½c.,
 track, lake ports.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal.
 Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3 49
 to \$3.50.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent.
 patents, \$4.75, seaboard. Manitoba,
 flour—Prices at Toronto were: First
 patents, \$7; second patents, \$6.50, in
 jute; strong bakers', \$6.30, in jute; in
 cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7, track,
 Toronto.

Bran.—\$27 in bags, delivered, Montreal
 freight; shorts, \$29 delivered, Montreal
 freight; middlings, \$30 delivered, Mont-
 real freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices remained stationary, but
 there was an easier feeling. Creamery
 pound squares, 28c. to 30c.; creamery
 solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy,
 25c. to 26c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained station-
 ary, selling at 23c. and 24c. per dozen,
 wholesale.

Cheese.—New, large, 16c. per lb.; twins,
 16½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per
 pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50
 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$3.25 per bushel; hand-
 picked, \$3.40 per bushel.

Potatoes.—New Brunswick, 47½c. to
 50c. per bag, track, Toronto.

New Potatoes.—\$2 to \$2.10 per barrel,
 wholesale.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Spring
 chickens, 20c. per lb.; spring ducks,
 13c. per lb.; hens, heavy, 12c.; light,
 10c.; turkeys, 17c. per lb.; squabs, no
 demand.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 14c.; country hides,
 cured, 16c. to 17c.; country hides, best
 cured, 14c. to 15c.; calf skins, per lb.,
 15c.; kip skins, per lb., 13c.; sheep skins,
 \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 34c. to
 37c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50;
 combings, washed, per lb., 38c.; wool,
 wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool,

1864 1915

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unwashed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Strawberries continued to come in freely during the past week, the price during the early part ranging from 5c. to 7c. per box, but rallying somewhat Thursday, when they sold at 7c. to 9c. per box.

Raspberries also declined during the first part of last week, selling at 9c. to 13c. per box, but advanced again Thursday, selling at 10c. to 15c. per box.

Cherries went upward in price as the demand was much better, and the sour variety sold at 35c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket, some choice ones bringing 60c. to 75c. The sweet varieties have been rather scarce, and not of very good quality, and brought \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket.

Cabbage has been almost unsalable, bushel hampers selling as low as 8c. and 10c. each, while crates containing three dozen sold at 30c. each.

Beans came in in such suddenly large quantities the price declined from 75c. to 85c. per 11-quart basket (the price quoted in our last report) to 15c. to 20c. per 11-quart basket last Wednesday. However, they rallied slightly Thursday, selling at 20c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket.

Canadian peaches are beginning to come in, but they are not a very good brand, being the early white ones. One shipment, which was of choice quality for this species, bringing 50c. to 75c. per six-quart basket.

The first thimbleberries came in during the past week and sold at 17c. per box.

Apples (imported) new, \$1.35 to \$1.50 per hamper, and 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; blueberries, 12c. per box, and 65c. to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket; currants, red, 25c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; black, \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-quart basket, a few at \$1.50; cherries, sour, 35c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket, choice, 60c. per 11-quart basket; black, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket; cantaloupes, 75c. per 11-quart basket; gooseberries, small fruit, 30c. per 11-quart basket; large, 50c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; lemons, new Verdelli, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per case; oranges, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; peaches, 50c. per 6-quart basket; imported, \$2 to \$2.25 per 6-basket crate; plums, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box; strawberries, 7c. to 9c. per box; raspberries, 10 to 15c. per box; beans, wax, 20c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket; beets, 20c. per dozen bunches; cabbage, 30c. per large crate; cauliflower, \$1 to \$2 per dozen;

carrots, 20c. per dozen bunches; cucumbers, hot-house, 75c. to \$1 per 11-quart basket; out-door, 75c. to \$1 per 11-quart basket; onions, new, 85c. to \$1 per hamper, 15c. per dozen bunches; lettuce, leaf, 15c. per dozen; head, 30c. to 40c. per dozen; peas, 25c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, old, 60c. per bag; new, \$2 to \$2.10 per barrel; tomatoes, hot-house, No. 1, 15c. per lb.; outside-grown, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings of cattle on the local market have been on the light side of late, the weather being warm and partly unfavorable. Offerings have been barely sufficient to supply demand, and as a consequence the trend of prices has been upwards. Very few really choice steers were on the market, but good to fine stock sold at 8 1/4c. to 8 3/4c. per lb., with fair to good at 7 1/4c. to 8c., and medium at 6 1/4c. to 7 1/4c. Common sold as low as 6c. per lb. Choice butchers' cows and bulls were also scarce, and prices ranged from 4 1/4c. to 6 1/4c. per lb., covering all grades. Supplies of sheep and lambs have lately shown an increase, and as a consequence prices have eased off. A good trade was done in lambs, at \$8 to \$9 each, while sheep sold at 4 1/4c. to 5 1/4c. per lb. Arrivals of calves have not been so free of late, and prices range from \$3 to \$5 for ordinary, and up to \$15 each for the best. The market for hogs declined fractionally, and selected lots sold at 9 1/4c. to 9 3/4c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market was unusually dull. Demand was almost nil, and very few horses were offered. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; 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 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was rather easier, in sympathy with the market for live stock. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed Ontario hogs were quoted at 13 1/4c. to 14c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Considerable quantities of imported new potatoes are here, and as a consequence the old stock is less saleable. Quotations were still 50c. for 90 lbs., car lots, track, for Green Mountains, with jobbing prices 10c. to 15c. above these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Neither maple syrup nor honey were in very good demand. Syrup was 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 1/4c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Eggs.—The quality of the eggs offered was not the best. Receipts were rather light and prices were firmer. Selected was 26c.; No. 1 candled was 23c., and No. 2 steady, at 20 1/4c. per dozen.

Butter.—The market for creamery showed a fractional decline, and the quality was not quite so good as formerly. Finest creamery was quoted at 27 1/4c. to 27 3/4c. per lb., while fine creamery was 27c. to 27 1/4c., and seconds 26 1/4c. to 26 3/4c. Dairy butter was 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—Cheese has had a tumble from its recent high level, and is now selling nearer normal levels. Finest Western colored was 12 1/4c. to 12 3/4c., with white at 1/4c. less. Finest Eastern was 12 1/4c. to 13c. for white or colored, with under-grades about 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 64 1/4c. for No. 3 and for extra No. 1 feed; 53 1/4c. for No. 1 feed; No. 2 feed was 61 1/4c. Manitoba barley was 81c. per bushel, and No. 4 was 76c., and sample 73c. Beans were steady, at \$3.25 for 1 1/2-lb. pickers; \$3.05 for 3-lb., and \$2.95 for 5-lb. Cheaper stock was \$2.80 in car lots.

Flour.—The flour market was not very active, but prices were practically unchanged. Quotations were \$7.10 per bushel for Manitoba first patents; \$6.60 for seconds, and \$6.40 for strong bakers' in bags. Ontario patents were quoted around \$6.25, and straight rollers \$5.50 to \$5.80 per barrel in wood, and the latter \$2.70 per bag.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed continued unchanged. Bran was \$26 per ton in bags; middlings, \$33 to \$34 per ton; mouille steady, at \$35 to \$40 for pure, and \$35 to \$37 for mixed, bags included.

Hay.—Stocks were light, and prices fractionally higher than the previous week. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, extra track, was \$22.50 to \$23 per ton; extra No. 2 was \$21.50 to \$22, and No. 2 was \$20.50 to \$21.

Hides.—The hide market was active, and prices advanced 1c. per lb. all the way round. Beef skins were 19c., 20c., and 21c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 20c. per lb. Lamb skins were 60c. each. Horse hides were \$1.50 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined and 2 1/4c. for crude.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Trade continued had all of the past week on the medium and common kinds of grassy cattle. On anything real good, in quality and finish, whether grassy or dryed, market was very satisfactory. Grass cattle were about steady in prices, but a light, common, trashy kind of stuff sold very slowly, and some light grades, running from \$4.75 to \$5.75 were almost unsalable. Shippers are being advised to hold back this inferior kind of cattle until such time as the quarantine is entirely removed and the stocker and feeder trade can be resumed. Several loads of Canadians the past week, some pretty good steers among them, as well as some desirable cows and heifers. Best heavy cows and heifers mixed showed a range of from \$8 to \$8.15, being grassy but very desirable. Canadian steers sold from \$8.75 to \$9.75. Grass, shipping steers showed a range of from \$9.50 to \$9.75, but these were very desirable, even though they had not been on grain feed. Yearlings sold from \$9.50 to \$9.75 and looked high at the price, but they were baby heaves, weighing light and very straight and well finished. Best handy weight steers were selling from \$9.25 to \$9.40. Best heavy fat cows mostly \$7 to \$7.50, although some fancy ones were bringing higher prices. Bulls were selling high and were ready sale. Indications are that real well-finished steers will continue to bring high prices, but that little if any improvement may be looked for in the medium and common grass stuff, as runs have contained more than were needed of these grades. Receipts the past week were 3,525 head, as against

5,705 head the previous week, and 6,850 for the corresponding period last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, \$9.75 to \$10; fair to good, \$9 to \$9.50; plain, \$8.50 to \$8.75. Butcher 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 heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; best handy butcher 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 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 50 cents to a dollar under given quotations).

Hogs.—Monday's and Tuesday's market of the past week at Buffalo was too high compared with other points, and the next three days, under fairly liberal receipts, values were considerably lower. On the opening day of the week pigs reached \$8.50, best yorkers sold at \$8.35 and \$8.40, good mixed grades landed mostly at \$8.25 and heavies sold around \$8.15. Tuesday's market was steady; Wednesday prices were declined fifteen to twenty cents, and Thursday's trade was steady to five cents and in some cases a dime lower than Wednesday. Friday, with 55 cars offered, prices were still lower. Heavies sold down to \$7.70, bulk of the mixed grades moved at \$8, and sorted yorkers, lights and pigs brought \$8.10. Roughs \$6.25 to \$6.50, some on the packing order \$6.75, and stags \$5.50 down. Receipts the past week figured approximately 31,500 head, as compared with 25,124 head for the previous week, and 25,120 head for the same period a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts the past week were light, grand total being around 4,850 head, being against 5,847 head for the week before, and 7,600 head for the same week a year ago. Light receipts put sellers in position to dictate terms on lambs and prices showed improvement as the week advanced. Monday top lambs sold at \$8.25 and \$8.50, with culls \$6.50 down, and before the end of the week was reached top lambs sold up to \$9 and \$9.25, and the throw-outs landed as big as \$7. Top yearlings were quotable around \$7 and \$7.25, best wether sheep \$6.50 and 6.60, mixed sheep \$6 to \$6.25, and ewes \$4.50 to \$5.50, as to weight, few prime handy ewes selling as high as \$6.

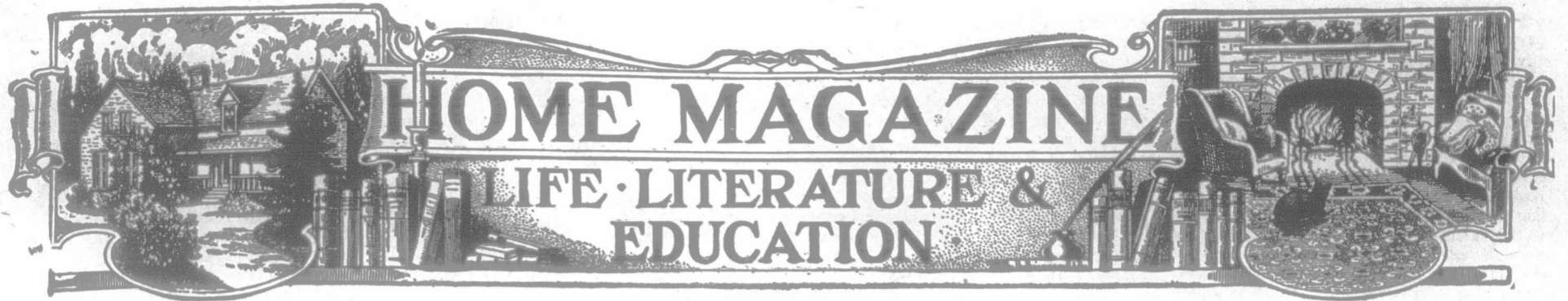
Calves.—Approximately 2,100 head were marketed this week, being against 2,438 head for the previous week, and 2,325 head for the same week a year ago. Monday and Tuesday top veals sold at \$10 and \$10.25; Wednesday they sold up to \$10.50; Thursday's top was \$11, and Friday best lots reached \$11.50 and \$11.75. Culls mostly \$9 down, heavy fat calves \$6 to \$8, and grassers \$4.50 to \$6.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, 14 1/4c. and 14 3/4c.; Har- riston, 15 1/4c.; Cowansville, Que., bid 11 1/4c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11 1/4c.; Belle- ville, 13 1/4c., 13 11-16c., 13 3/4c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 15c.; finest Easterns, 14c.; New York, State whole milk fresh flats and twins, colored specials, 15c.; white, 14 1/4c.; colored average fancy, 14 1/4c. to 14 3/4c.; white, 14c. to 14 1/4c.; Kingston, white, 13c.; colored, 13 1/4c.; Vankleek Hill, white, 13 1/4c.; colored, 13 5-16c.; Brockville, 13 1/4c.; colored, 13 1/4c.; Utica, N. Y., 13 1/4c.; St. Paschal, Que., 12 1-16c.; Lindsay, 13c.; Picton, 13 1/4c.; Alexandria, 13 1/4c.; Napanee, half colored, 13 9-16c.; white, 13 1/4c. to 13 3/4c.; Perth, white, 13 1/4c.; colored, 13 1/4c.; Pro- quois, 13 1/4c.; Cornwall, 13 9-16c.; Mont- Joli, Que., 12 1-16c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.40 to \$10.35; west- ern steers, \$7 to \$8.20; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$9.25; calves, \$7 to \$10.50. Hogs.—Light, \$7.40 to \$6.85; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.70; heavy, \$6.45 to \$7.40; rough, \$6.45 to \$6.65; pigs, \$6.75 to \$7.65; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$7.35. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.70 to \$6.75; lambs, native, \$6 to \$8.20.



How the World Wags.

Everything matters more than we think it does, and, at the same time, nothing matters so much as we think it does. The merest spark may set all Europe in a blaze, but though all Europe be set in a blaze twenty times over, the world will wag itself right again.—Samuel Butler.

The Blossom.

Only a little shrivelled seed—
It might be flower or grass or weed;
Only a box of earth on the edge.
Of a narrow, dusty, window ledge;
Only a few scant summer showers;
Only a few clear, shining hours—
That was all. Yet God could make
Out of these for a sick child's sake,
A blossom-wonder as fair and sweet
As ever broke at an angel's feet.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Our Rural Schoolhouses.

"ARE THEY IDEAL?"
By L. McBrien.

Few subjects are at present of more interest than the subject of education. Ideals are being changed to suit different existing conditions, and men and women also are endeavoring to find an ideal school-house and surroundings. A child is at the school age just at the time of most rapid physical development, and needs wise and careful protection, both physically and morally. This is, to a certain extent, in the hands of the teacher, but the beautifying of the school buildings and grounds is the work of the school board and ratepayers, and either reflects great credit to them or otherwise.

Have you ever noticed in driving through some sections, where the farm buildings are large and attractive and everything up-to-date, that the school-house and grounds seem to be a thing apart, and do not correspond with the other buildings at all? This is true in nine cases out of ten in our rural districts. Of course, the building may be of brick and the playground large, but is the school-house painted, and are the grounds well covered with grass? Does the architecture of the building vary from the chalk-box type? So many of our school buildings can be said to resemble nothing more closely than a chalk-box, with windows inserted at regular intervals, a belfry on one peak, a chimney on the other. Why is this a fact? It cannot be that our school boards do not know of any other style of building, because not one of them would think of constructing a house for his own use along the same lines. It must be, as in many other things of today, that men are afraid to divert from the beaten track their fathers wore, or else their time and attention are too much occupied with their own affairs. But the time is bound to come when we are going to have good school buildings, constructed along pleasing and sanitary lines, designed by a capable architect. No wise man of to-day builds a dwelling-house without plans and specifications from an able architect; then why should our schools be stuck up, hither or miss, as it were? Do they not require as careful planning as a dwelling-house? School architecture is a branch in itself, and many architects are devoting their whole time to the designing and construction of school buildings.

In building a school-house in a new section the first thing to consider is the site. It is preferable to locate it as near the center of the section as possible, but often it is impossible to secure a good building site with the necessary features,—an area of well-fertilized farm

land, as clear of weeds as can be obtained, with shade trees along the roadside, a fine view of the surrounding country, good drainage, abundance of fresh, pure water, and a suitable garden plot. These are essential things in locating the ideal school site of to-day. In the case of an older school, where it is desired to improve the buildings and grounds, much can be done, at very little time and expense, by using discretion, a coat of paint on the exterior of the school-house and fence, and some vines and shade trees planted around the grounds, also around the outbuildings, which are generally an eye-sore.

fresh air to the cellar. Hot water could also be had in the winter by installing a small tank and placing a coil in the furnace.

In constructing the interior, dust must be reduced to a minimum, and to gain this end we must have well-laid hardwood floors, flat mouldings for doors and windows, all the corners rounded, a smooth wainscoting to at least four feet high, and a coved ceiling. If the floors are oiled they are more easily cleaned, and, right here, let me say that there is only about one school-house in a hundred that is properly cleaned. We would certainly consider a housewife who only

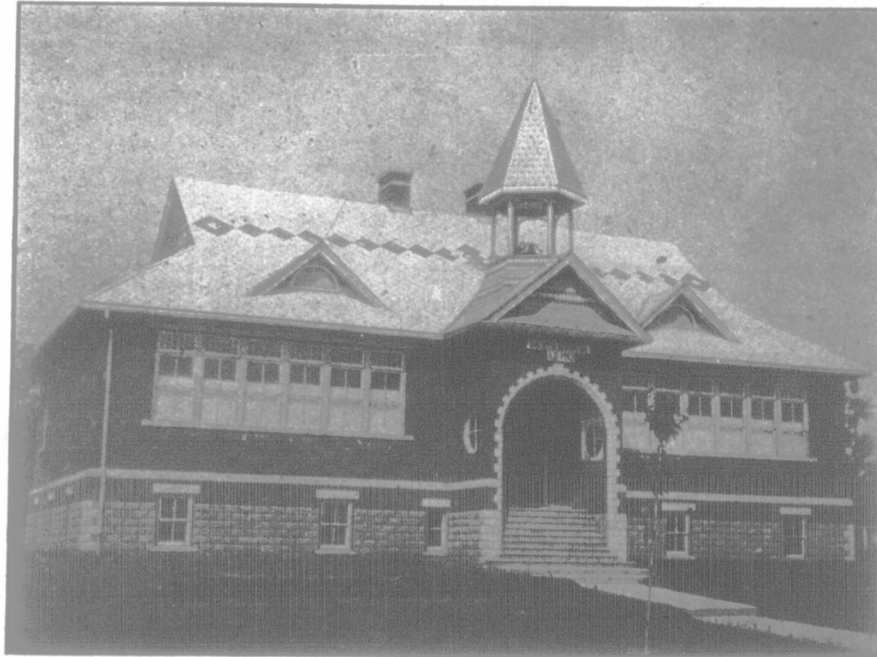
studying. If the windows are to help in ventilating, then they must be on pulleys and open at both top and bottom, so as to allow the bad air to flow out at the top, while the cold air coming in from the bottom forces the hot air upwards, thus keeping up a circulation of fresh air. If they are to be the only ventilators, then they must run up as close to the ceiling as possible, so that no stratum of bad air will remain at the top of the room. With a coved ceiling this is made quite possible, without detracting from the appearance of the exterior.

In the decoration of the school-room much care should be exercised in choosing the coloring. A good color scheme must be used, as gaudy colors distract a child's interest, besides being very harmful to the eyes. Imagine a slate-gray wainscoting, bright-green walls, and a sky-blue ceiling. This sounds absurd, but there are school trustees who have suggested such colors. Then add seats and desks a bright-red shade, and you will have a color scheme worthy of comment. The gray woodwork is all right if the wainscoting has to be painted, as when soft-wood is used. The side wall may be wood-green and the ceiling a pale green or cream. This scheme would neither distract nor annoy the teacher or children. A school-room done in brown is attractive, gives the room a homey look, and makes a good background for pictures. Have dark-green window shades, as they make the room cool in summer. Good pictures are becoming more common, and in obtaining them, where the trustees deem it a needless expense, the teacher and pupils often resort to the plan of having a concert and buying pictures with the proceeds. Sepia tones are fine, and most of the good pictures can now be obtained in them. Pictures tend to relieve the bare look which so many school-rooms have. A good library is as necessary in the school as in the home, and thanks to our Government's school grants for the library fund, we are going ahead along this line.

The seating of the pupils has been a problem for some years, but now that adjustable desks and seats are made more nearly perfect, seats can be obtained to suit all pupils.

An emergency cupboard and conveniences for cleanliness, such as basins, towels, etc., are great aids in teaching children to keep themselves clean, and are also a great help to the teacher in case of an accident.

A good school, well built, well kept, and finished in good taste, with pleasant surroundings, a well-kept lawn, shade trees, vines, and flowers, is an educational force in itself that cannot be estimated in the lives of the children who are fortunate enough to spend some years within its walls.



A Pleasant Schoolhouse, Little Britain, Victoria Co., Ont.

Now for the building: Many one-story schools are built without a cellar, but now that wood is becoming so scarce, the old box stove is fast becoming a thing of the past, and a furnace is almost a necessity, as it is the most practicable way to heat with coal. A hot-air heating system can be installed at a very moderate cost, and will keep a school-room very comfortable. A small coal heater is an unsuccessful proposition, as a number of school boards have found to their sorrow. Therefore, if there is to be a furnace, there must needs be a cellar, with both interior and exterior exits, while toilet-rooms may be placed in it to good advantage, thus doing away with the unsightly and unsanitary outbuildings. Large windows and proper ventilating flues are required to admit light and

swept her kitchen once a week and cleaned the floor once in a year, a very slovenly housekeeper; then why should the school-room receive this treatment? A school-room is used as much in one day as most homes are in a week, and imagine the accumulation of dust and dirt in our homes in a week if they were never cleaned! To be kept properly, every school-room should have a thorough cleaning at least once a week. By thorough, I mean the floor scrubbed, windows cleaned, walls brushed down, etc. There are not many school sections which cannot afford it, either. But how many do? We have sanitary inspectors for our factories, and which is more important, canned meat or our children?

In lighting and ventilating a school-room, care must be taken so that a pupil will not be facing a window when



"So many of our school-houses resemble nothing more closely than a chalk-box, with windows inserted at regular intervals."

A Guide for the School Library.

By Clayton Duff.

Teachers, trustees, and others who have been distracted by the difficulties of selecting books for the school library on the small apportionment which is usually at their disposal for this purpose, may now cast aside all their more fragmentary book lists, guides and instructions. The Department of Education has recently come to their assistance with the most thorough and helpful work imaginable, a new "Catalogue of Books Recommended for Public and Separate School Libraries." We have nothing but admiration for the way in which this book has been compiled, and its excellence gives it an influence and value far beyond the sphere of the school library. It should prove an invaluable aid to

and the previous week, and 6,650 corresponding period last year, as:

g Steers.—Choice to prime, \$10; fair to good, \$9 to \$9.50; \$8.50 to \$8.75. Butchering choice heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.50; good, \$8.50 to \$9; best handy, \$9.25; common to good, \$7.50 yearlings; \$9 to \$9.75. Cows—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.75; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.75; common to good, \$6.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; \$4.50 to \$5; canners, fair to good \$4.25. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$7; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7; \$6 to \$6.75; light bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; \$6.75 to \$7.50. (Grass cattle from 50 cents to a dollar in quotations).

Monday's and Tuesday's market last week at Buffalo was compared with other points, and three days, under fairly liberal values were considerably lower. Opening day of the week pigs \$8.50, best yorkers sold at \$8.35 to \$9, good mixed grades landed at \$8.25 and heavies sold at \$8.15. Tuesday's market was Wednesday prices were declined twenty cents, and Thursday's steady to five cents and in some dime lower than Wednesday. With 55 cars offered, prices were lower. Heavies sold down to \$7.50 of the mixed grades moved and sorted yorkers, lights and \$8.10. Roughs \$6.25 to \$6.75, good mixed grades landed \$5.50 down. Receipts for week figured approximately 31,500 compared with 25,124 head for previous week, and 25,120 head for period a year ago.

and Lambs.—Receipts the past week light, grand total being 8,500 head, being against 5,847 the week before, and 7,800 the same week a year ago. Receipts put sellers in position to arms on lambs and prices showed improvement as the week advanced. Top lambs sold at \$8.25 and culls \$6.50 down, and before of the week was reached top up to \$9 and \$9.25, and the best landed as big as \$7. Top were quotable around \$7 and best wether sheep \$6.50 and best sheep \$6 to \$6.25, and ewes \$5.50, as to weight, few primes selling as high as \$6. Approximately 2,100 head marketed this week, being against 1,800 for the previous week, and 1,800 for the same week a year ago. Monday and Tuesday top veals \$10 and \$10.25; Wednesday they \$10.50; Thursday's top was \$11.75. Culls mostly \$9 heavy fat calves \$6 to \$8, and \$4.50 to \$6.

Cheese Markets.

Alford, 14 1/2c. and 14c.; Harford, 14c.; Cowansville, Que., 14c.; Hyacinthe, Que., 11c.; Bellefleur, 13 1/2c.; 13c.; Montreal, Easterns, 15c.; finest Easterns, York, State whole milk fresh twins, colored specials, 15c.; 14c.; colored average fancy, 14c.; white, 14c. to 14 1/2c.; white, 13c.; colored, 13c.; Hill, white, 13c.; colored, Brockville, 13c.; colored, Ica, N. Y., 13c.; St. Paschal, 1-16c.; Lindsay, 13c.; Picton, Alexandria, 13 1/2c.; Napanee, half 3 9-16c.; white, 13 1/2c. to 13c.; white, 13 1/2c.; colored, 13c.; iron, 13c.; Cornwall, 13 9-16c.; Montreal, 12 1-16c.

Chicago.

Beeves, \$6.40 to \$10.35; west, \$7 to \$8.20; cows and heifers, \$9.25; calves, \$7 to \$10.50. Light, \$7.40 to \$6.85; mixed, \$7.70; heavy, \$6.45 to \$7.40; \$6.45 to \$6.65; pigs, \$6.75 to \$6.75 to \$7.35. and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.70 lambs, native, \$6 to \$8.20.

buyers of books for the children's departments of Public Libraries, to Sunday schools in buying their library books, to parents, or, in short, to anyone who is in need of suggestion or counsel in choosing books for boys and girls. The volume is excellently printed and neatly bound in red cloth, and its contents are arranged and indexed in a way that makes them thoroughly convenient and helpful. The only criticism that occurs to us is that the list of Canadian poetry is not as up-to-date as the general standard of the Catalogue would lead one to expect. Prefaced by Robert Louis Stevenson's charming poem, "The Land of Story-Books," the Catalogue opens with admirable instructions on the cataloging and classification of the library books with an explanation of the card system. There are suggestions on the best method of buying books, their care, repairs and binding, and also the departmental regulations relating to library grants for schools. The Catalogue proper is divided into four sections, listing separately the books which are recommended for first, second, third and fourth forms, respectively. The books for each form are sub-divided according to subject, as History, Biography, Travel and Description, Useful and Fine Arts, Civics, Agriculture and Gardening, Nature Books, Works of Reference, Poetry, Fiction for Girls, Fiction for Boys, and many others. Most of these subdivisions are followed by footnotes suggesting one or two volumes which would be most advisable to select as a beginning, and many of the volumes are further described in special notes. This is a valuable feature. For instance, it adds greatly to our interest in "Red Cloud," a story of the great Canadian prairie, by Sir W. F. Butler, to learn that it is highly recommended by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, or to know that "Castle Blair," by Flora Shaw, is the story of a jolly group of boys and girls in their bachelor uncle's home in Ireland, and was highly praised by Ruskin. With each book listed in the Catalogue is given the publisher's name and the retail price, so that no other assistance is needed in calculating the cost of the books, and at the end of the general catalogue is added a selected list suggested for the first fifty dollars to be expended. Other standard lists of recommended books for children such as those compiled by the great public libraries are referred to in another department, as well as books of counsel and discussion on children's reading and the art of story-telling. In Part Five is found a very extensive list of standard book sets and series issued by well-known publishers, such as "Everyman's Library," "Canterbury Poets," "Chronicles of Canada," and many others, indicating those that are thought to be especially suitable for school libraries. Among other helpful things in this section is the list of books for boys recently recommended by the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America. To cap the service which this most excellent publication provides for its readers is a list of pamphlets, books, and other material which may be obtained free of charge from the different departments of the Government, many Canadian cities, railway and steamship companies and manufacturing concerns, including the valuable bulletins and reports issued by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, etc. Besides their value in the school-work, these publications might be made especially useful in the rural-school libraries which can vastly extend their service to the community if they are constituted as reference libraries for the benefit of the people in the surrounding country.

Copies of the Department's new Catalogue are now being distributed to the schools. Teachers wanting extra copies will be charged fifty cents a copy. Anyone else wishing to consult the book would no doubt be allowed access to it by the teacher, or might secure a copy from the Department at the price mentioned. It is worth the money.

The Department of Education has issued several other manuals to public schools which are of exceptional merit. "School Ground Improvement" is a handsome and helpful book, written by Prof. Hutt, containing much practical advice and helpful suggestion on the making and care of lawns, planting and

growing of trees, flowers, vines, and shrubbery. The value of the book is enhanced by the many excellent photographic illustrations of improved school-grounds in Ontario contrasted with pictures of neglected grounds and the admirable series of model plans for school-grounds of different sizes, should be of great assistance to sections undertaking such improvements. "Plans for Rural School Buildings" is still more comprehensive, containing three dozen plans for school-houses of one, two and three rooms. In each case the floor plan and an elevation of the building is given, and very often a perspective drawing of the structure as well, while an estimate of the cost of each is provided. Plans are also included of the other necessary school buildings, and diagrams and sketches illustrate many of the details, such as stairways, heating systems, porches, brick-work, gates and fences.



Lord Brooke.

Commander of the Canadian forces which have been fighting so desperately in Europe.—Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

An excellent feature is the series of color sketches suggesting suitable and harmonious color schemes for decorating the interior of the school. A complete description is given of a ventilating system which can be installed in connection with the ordinary school stove, and this should be very useful to small schools which are not heated by a furnace. The book also includes the departmental regulations regarding water supply, desks, blackboards, air-space, and many other matters and model forms of contract and specifications are given for the guidance of school boards in the erection of school buildings. If this book were studied in every school section there would be a vast improvement in the appearance and appointments of country schools, and it could not fail to have an influence on our homes as well, for the underlying principles of sanitation, convenience and good taste are the same for the private dwelling as for the public institution.

A more recent publication than the two foregoing booklets is the manual on pictures for the school. It reproduces from the bulletin on School Buildings the instructions and illustrations on harmonious color schemes for the school walls, and offers suggestions on the choice of pictures and on the framing and hanging of them when bought. An extended list is given of great paintings, the reproductions of which are recommended for the schools, the different processes of reproduction are explained, with advice as to which processes are likely to be most faithful to the original, and then a list is given of representative art firms and dealers from which such pictures may be purchased. Among the illustrations to the manual are several showing the beautiful interior of the Rosedale Public School, Toronto, and the mural paintings on the walls, by J. W. Beatty. The little old red school-house of other days is growing up into a public service institution which brings the resources of art and nature, as well as of books, to enrich and expand the life of the people.

Some Schoolboy "Howlers"

"Horse-power is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour."

"Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away."

"A vacuum is a large empty place where the Pope lives."

"To kill a butterfly you pinch its borax."

"A ruminating animal is one that chews its cubs."

"Etymology is a man who catches butterflies and stuffs them."

"The earth is an absolute spheroid."

"The zodiac is the Zoo of the sky, where lions, goats, and other animals go after they are dead." (Herein the makings of a literary man are apparent—"the Zoo of the sky" is an excellent phrase, is it not?)

"A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian."

"May Day commemorates the landing of the Mayflower."

"The Boxers were Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and Bill Johnson." ("Were" is correct.)

"A renegade is a man who kills a king."

"In India a man out of one cask may not marry a woman out of another cask."

"The Pharisees were people who liked to show off their goodness by praying in synonyms." (Is there a hidden meaning here?)

"Modern conveniences: Incubators and fireless telegraphy."

"B. Sc. stands for Boy Scout."

"A lie is an aversion to the truth." (Ah, an epigram!)

"The German Emperor has been called the Geyser." (Worse than that.)

"The salaries of teachers are paid from the dog tax."

"The Eustachian tube is so you can hear yourself talk."

"One great modern work of irrigation is the Panama Canal."

"The Rhine is bordered by wooded mountains."

"The Pyramids are a range of mountains between France and Spain."

"A working drawing must be a drawing picturing a person at work."

"Shakespeare founded 'As You Like It' on a book previously written by Sir Oliver Lodge."

"Henry VIII. was very fat, besides being a Non-conformist."

"Andrew Jackson was called 'Old Hickory' because when he was a boy he was a little tough."

"Benjamin Franklin is the founder of electricity."

"Franklin produced electricity by rubbing cats backwards."

"George Washington was a land savory."

"Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the invisible Armada." (English.)

"Tennyson wrote 'In Memorandum.'"

"Tennyson also wrote a poem called 'Grave's Energy.'"

"Queen Elizabeth rode a white horse from Kenilworth through Coventry with nothing on, and Raleigh offered her his cloak."

"Ben Johnson is one of the three highest mountains of Scotland."

"George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his geni."

"Thomas Becket used to wash the feet of leopards."

"Henry I. died of eating Palfreys."

"Caesar was a king and went high up on a mountain."

"Lincoln had a woman make him a suit of homespun from rails which he had split. They were hickory rails, hence hickory shirts."

"I will do human nature the justice to say that we are all prone to make other people do their duty."—Sidney Smith.

"Fortune befriends brave spirits."—Virgil.

Your Birth Month and its Influence.

Does the month in which one is born really have an influence on the character and disposition and success and happiness in life? There are those who are inclined to scoff at the idea; but it is only necessary to read the writings of those who have made a special study of the subject, and to compare their statements with one's own life and that of their friends and relatives to become convinced that there is much to be learned from those who claim to be experts in regard to foretelling the future by basing their calculations on the date upon which one was born.

Probably no man has made a closer study of the subject than "Chiero," a palmist and clairvoyant, who most truly remarks in his book, "When Were You Born?" that "those people who have some means at their command to learn their own characters and the dispositions of others must certainly be thrice armed in the battle of life, and consequently more successful than those who know nothing of such things."

"Chiero" says he has seen many wicked and broken lives where, had people possessed a slight knowledge of their own dispositions, they might have been saved, and this knowledge he endeavors to give in his book.

JANUARY'S INFLUENCE.

Persons born in January, according to "Chiero," have strong mental force, but they are, as a rule, generally misunderstood by others. They are thinkers, reasoners, and should aim for some form of public life, for they generally do best in such careers.

They have strange ideas of love, duty and social positions, and for this reason they are often considered odd, and do not fit in easily with their neighbors. But they have warm hearts toward suffering and as a rule give largely to charities.

This is also a characteristic of persons born in February. While excellent in business and finance, as a general rule, they are more successful for others, and make more money for others than for themselves. They are usually high-strung, oversensitive and, while not demonstrative in affections, feel very deeply.

Those born in March have rather peculiar temperaments. They are inclined to brood and become melancholy and worry about what their future position in life may be. "This state of mind is, I think," said "Chiero," "largely due to their dislike and dread of being dependent on others more than from any love of money." Many artists, musicians and literary people are born in March, but they must receive encouragement to make the best of themselves.

STRONG WILL POWER.

The main characteristic of those born in April are strong will power and great obstinacy of purpose. They are born fighters; they have also the greatest ability as organizers on a large scale, such as in the formation of big schemes or as the heads of big businesses. But they have their disadvantage in life, for as a rule they are unhappy in their marriages. They rarely meet members of the opposite sex who understand them.

Sincerity is the keynote of persons born in May. If they love they are generous to the last degree and will consider no sacrifice too great for the person they care for. If they are enemies they will fight with the most determined obstinacy to the death. But they always fight in the open, for they hate trickiness, double-dealing or deceit. At the same time neither men nor women born in May should marry early, their first marriage being usually a mistake.

Of all it appears those born in June are the most difficult to understand. In temperament they are hot and cold almost at the same moment. They make clever actors, lawyers, lecturers and a certain class of public speakers—all those who play a changing role in life's drama; but if endowed with unusually strong will power, and if they can force themselves to stick to one thing, then they generally make brilliant successes of whatever they undertake in any sphere of life.

THE RESTLESS ONES.

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THE RESTLESS ONES.

Persons born in July usually are restless in disposition and have a constant longing for travel and change. They are always making homes and rarely keeping them. Inclined to speculate and make money quickly in all gambles, they generally lose, whereas in business they are, as a rule, most successful. With their employer they never shirk work or the putting forward of his interests.

Great soldiers, leaders in finance, and public men often are born in August. The main characteristics of people whose birth month this is are sympathy and generosity, although somewhat impetuous and quick-tempered. They make enemies through their frankness and straightforwardness, and have a tendency to get terribly deceived, and in the end become bitter, severe and overcritical.

Those born in September usually make good literary critics, being quick to see the weak points, while at the same time they are rapid readers and endowed with wonderful memories. In the execution of almost anything they set their minds on they generally succeed.

A varied career is usually the portion of persons born in October. They often are successful as speculators or gamblers, but have little regard for money. Large numbers of them seem to drift naturally into the study of the law, and in it they generally make a name as lawyers, barristers, or judges. In marriages, however, they are seldom happy, for in affection they appear to weigh matters too much.

Curious are the characteristics of those born in November, for up to 20 years of age they usually are extremely pugnacious, virtuous, and religious, but once their nature is aroused, they are often found to swing in the opposite direction. They have great magnetic powers, and in danger and in sudden crises are cool and determined. Many of the best surgeons have been born in November.

In December the great workers are born, who never seem to tire until they wear themselves out. They have enterprise in business, but never feel themselves confined to any one line. For this reason one often finds the men of this period change from clergymen to stock brokers, or from professors to followers of trade. As a rule, from their intense concentration and will power they are successful in whatever they do, and they should always be allowed a free hand in choosing their vocation.

How Nature Punishes the Parasite.

A naturalist, observing the difficulty a butterfly has in breaking from its chrysalis, determined in the kindness of his heart—they are not all calloused, those men of science—gently to cut away certain impediments, so that it would be the more easily free itself. The result: Instead of emerging strong and large and beautiful, it was a frail thing indeed, without strength in its body or beauty in its wings. The very struggle of which the scientist's mistaken kindness had relieved it had contained and conditioned the source of its beauty and virility. Again: Ducklings helped from their shells differ from those which have to fight their way out, in being stunted weaklings—if they are not still born, or die soon after the too solicitous hand has helped them out of the shell stage of their development.

Biology divulges many forms of life which will not take the trouble to find their own food, but prefer to borrow or steal it from the more industrious. This is oftentimes an acquired habit, and a most grievous, bad one, for which Nature invariably exacts a dreadful penalty. The dodder begins life with excellent intentions, strikes its root deep in the soil, and means evidently to be really independent. But after a brief period of dignified self-support, it comes to fix sucking disks into the stems and branches of adjacent plants, until finally it does nothing at all for its self-support, and instead draws all its supplies ready made from the sap (the life-blood) of its host. Having thus become a parasite, needing no organs of nutrition

of its own, Nature takes them away, and thus the adult dodder presents the miserable, degraded spectacle of a plant without a root, a twig, or a leaf, and with a stem so frail as inadequately to bear its weight. In the mistletoe the parasitic habit has been hereditary through so many generations that the young forms begin at once an ignoble and dependent existence; the berries, which contain the seeds of the future plants, are developed to minister especially to this degeneration; for they glue themselves to the branches of neighboring oak and apple trees.

The ordinary crab should excite warmest admiration; and he has a "business end" to him which commands respect. He leads a rough and perilous life; jagged rocks are his habitat, and amongst these he is dashed about by every wave, while on every side his piscine enemies attack him. As a defence against such

the stern law of evolution—that an unused organ must atrophy—the hermit has not only lost all power in certain parts, but also those parts themselves. Instead of the thick, chitinous shell of the self-respecting crab, the hermit can show only a thin and delicate membrane; this half-naked and woebegone hobo of the seas presents certain of its limbs as rudimentary, or so small and wasted as to be but pitiful apologies for limbs. The only compensation for all this degeneracy is that such additional tall development as will permit it to hold on to its extemporized retreat has been required.

Almost every animal is a living poor-house, harboring countless lazzaroni, supplying them gratis, not only with a permanent home, but with all the necessities, and indeed also all the luxuries of life. The animal is thus an unwilling host, to its own prodigious discom-



The Ubiquitous Boy Scout.

Owing to the scarcity of men in the St. Alban's District, England, boy scouts are assisting at work in the field.—Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

environment he has developed, by the aid of sympathetic Nature (kind always to those who would help themselves), a strong and serviceable coat of mail. But not so that poor and needy relation, the hermit crab. The latter's progenitors long ago hit on the dubiously wise idea of reutilising the plenteous, well-built habitations that had been evacuated by other molluscs. The result of this house-free, purloining policy is that generation after generation this kind of crab, dwelling in its appropriated shell, has ceased to bother or concern itself about questions of safety. Wherefore Nature (as stern as she is just) has written this sin against evolution, this semi-parasitism, most plainly upon the hermit's organization, for the reading of all, to its shame. This apology for a crab has suffered in its anatomy precisely in proportion as it has borrowed or filched from its environment; it is now no more a lusty, perfect, commendable crab; its body has sadly deteriorated; several vital organs are partially or wholly atrophied; its sphere of life has become deplorably limited. Having by a cheap and unworthy expedient secured safety, it has in consequence fatally compromised its independence. Not now needing to construct its own coat of mail, a vital inducement to a life of dignified and vigilant exercise of its own powers is correspondingly withdrawn. A number of functions have struck work; consequently the whole organization has become enfeebled. By

fort. It is a questionable philosophy of David Harum's that "a moderate amount of fleas is good for a dog; it keeps him from broodin' on bein' a dog." The flea gets too much the better of the bargain.

Nature abounds in such examples as these of parasitism and semi-parasitism. And deductions are obvious:—Effort is quite as essential for human well-being as for that of any animal. In the universal scheme the genus homo is conditioned as to the life processes precisely as is every other creature in the cosmos. Man is perversely foolish to imagine the universe to be anthropocentric, and that he can afford to flaunt the "eternal verities." In the hands of Nature he is as helpless as any other sentient thing. Her laws of heredity, of environment, and of function govern him as inexorably as they do the dodder and the hermit crab. While vitiating their own stamina, the indolent and the selfish inflict a most grievous phlebotomy upon the virile and the self-respecting portions of their race. The charity which helps the individual to help himself is altogether laudable. But indiscriminate charity is a cruel wrong, both to the recipient and to the community. And is not this true also of paternalism? When will the body politic come to appreciate that what its government bestows upon one portion of its citizens must inevitably—there can be no other source—be abstracted (in the form of taxes) from the remainder of the people?—Sel.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

God's Little Children.

He said unto His disciples, It is impossible but that occasions of stumbling should come: but woe unto him, through whom they come! It were well for him if a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were thrown into the sea, rather than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble. Take heed to yourselves.—S. Luke xvii.: 1, 2.

God has given His little children into the hands of men and women to be trained for His service. Great is the reward of those who fulfil this duty wisely, prayerfully, and patiently. What of those who make it hard for the children to serve God? For answer, look at our text—a stern warning from the Friend of little children!

Fathers and mothers, do you realize your responsibility? The happiness and holiness of your children, and of their children too, depends largely on you. You are anxious to give them a good start in life, with a good education to enable them to work their way up in this world. What about the next world—are you as anxious to fit them for that?

If it is true that no man can sin without injuring others, much more certain is it that little children will consciously and unconsciously imitate their parents and others about them. If the father thinks it a clever thing to gain money by unfair dealing, his children will probably grow up with very low ideals of honesty. If the mother's chief ambition is to outshine her neighbors in dress, or other things, the children will almost certainly catch her point of view. If she falls into the habit of speaking crossly or complainingly, the children will often mimic the very tones of her voice.

If you drive hard bargains, and are not particular about giving a customer the full value of his money, it is surprising that the children, who listen eagerly to your triumphant account of the "good bargain" you have made, grow up with the fixed conviction that it is a fine thing to get as much as possible for themselves, with no thought of the feelings or rights of others? How will you like it if this fixed idea—which you have planted and encouraged—grows until the sharp boy becomes a cheat, a swindler, or a burglar? It will be his sin, certainly, but what if he got his first push down the wrong road by watching your way of doing business! One who causes a child of God to stumble may escape man's punishment, yet he is doing a very daring thing. Look at the warning of our text.

If the father is rude in speech or manner at home, it is not surprising if the children are rough, quarrelsome, and almost unbearable. If the mother is slatternly in dress and untidy in her habits, the children usually follow suit. If you are careless about going regu-



A New Job for Rugby Boys.

Schoolboys at Rugby School, England, are preparing to do farm work to replace men who have gone to the front. Each boy is paid 2d. an hour, and has to provide his own food and drink.—Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

larly to church, the children will soon find excuses to absent themselves. Boys soon show their determination to lounge about on Sunday, —as father does," and they are not so likely to take a "well-earned rest" as to get into mischief.

Children are easily moulded, for good or evil, while they are young; but they are not like plasticine. Habits once formed are very hard to alter. You root out noxious weeds in your fields, do not allow them to grow unchecked in the rich soil of your children's hearts. You cultivate your land and plant good seed. Now is the time to plant in the children eager desires after "the good, the true, and the beautiful."

Now is the time to hold up noble and heroic lives for them to admire and copy. Now is the time to plant the habit of reading books which will uplift instead of debasing their plastic minds. Do you speak and act—yes, and think—as in God's sight? Do you make it plain to everybody that you are trying to serve God faithfully, or are you living for this world only, caring little or nothing about the next?

Some households seem to be practically heathen from Monday morning to Saturday night. God is forgotten the whole week through, and only remembered half-heartedly on Sunday. Is it any wonder if children brought up in such an atmosphere lose all practical belief in Him? In homes where there is no family prayer, and where private prayer is careless, hurried, or often neglected altogether; where the thought of God and the homage which is His due are crowded out as being of no consequence, compared with this world, of necessity the children imbibe the opinion that He is not to be considered in anything. At least, that would be the almost certain result, were it not that the children belong to God and He is watching over them. Though He has put such mighty power in the hands of parents—and will hold parents responsible for their use or misuse of that power—yet He sometimes takes the work entirely out of the hands which have been careless and neglectful. Sometimes He repairs the ruin parents have wrought—yet the children have a hard fight when their parents have thrown stumbling-blocks in their upward path.

James Hudson Taylor was dedicated to God in his infancy. When a little fellow of five he used to say: "When I am a man I mean to be a missionary and go to China." The father would take his children to his room every day. There they knelt beside him while, with his arm around them, he prayed earnestly for each. He arranged for every one to have some time each day "alone with God." When J. H. Taylor was eighteen he shared a room with his cousin. At that time he wrote to his sister: "I go into the warehouse, stable, or anywhere, to be alone with God. And some most precious moments I have." Was it any wonder that he accomplished such wonderful things for Christ in China? The prophet Isaiah reminds us that those who are to gain spiritual knowledge should be taught in earliest childhood. (Isa. 28, 9.) "Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little." The teaching must be patient and loving. No one can become learned in a month. Keble says:

"Ye elder brethren think on this!
Think on the mighty bliss,
Should He, the Friend of babes, one day,
The words of blessing say:—
'My seal upon My lambs ye knew,
And I will honor you';—
And think upon the eternal loss
If on their foreheads ye deface the glorious Cross."

DORA FARNCOMB.

A Country Woman.

"A Country Woman" has again sent me a donation of \$2.00 for someone in need. I will divide this sum between two crippled and lonely women. With thanks—
HOPE.

The Throne to Be.

"I saw a great white throne, and Him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them."—Rev. 20: 11.

The Book of Revelation is a world-epic, a universe-drama. It sets forth in metaphor and imagery the chief concerns of human life and destiny. The present war-tragedy is part of the drama. All things are shown as passing before the sight and in the hearing of St. John the Divine, by the words, "I saw," "I looked," "I heard," which abound in this book.

Every great man is a seer. He sees beyond the present. He reads the signs of the hour and glances into futurity. "Where there is no vision the people perish."

The Seer of the Apocalypse saw a great "white throne"—the throne to be,—the throne of universal Peace and Power. "White" is symbolic of peace, light, and purity; "throne," a symbol of power. As the great white throne of the material sun in the center of creation governs his sphere in the serenity and majesty of silence; so, "after the tribulation of these days" shall the throne of the Supreme be established—the source and center of Peace. Under the effulgence of the solar throne the stars vanish, and all meaner things are naught by comparison; infinitely more shall evil powers withdraw under the light and blessedness of Peace.

True greatness and goodness dwell in peace and silence, as do the thinking mind and the happy heart. War, with its tumult and carnage, is concomitant with misery; peace, with happiness; and happiness is the final goal of man. The throne of peace must be set up, not only in the heaven,—not only in high place in the earth: a throne of peace must be set in each individual man and woman. To this end let us labor, let us pray.

Henry Ward Beecher wrote: "Far out from the center of creative power among the elements of nature there is wild turbulence and immense energies grapple in conflict; as the universe rises circle above circle, each successive sphere loses something of strife and develops some tendency to harmony. In that innermost circle, where the God dwells in very person, peace eternally reigns. The energy which creates, the universal will which governs, the inconceivable intellect that watches and thinks of all the realm, have their highest expression in a perfect peace. . . . Whatever disturbance rages in His remote creation He dwells in eternal peace, waiting for the consummation of all things."

War paralyzes all things, checks and blocks all true progress in commerce, art, science, and religion. It savors of bare and bald materialism, and engenders the baser sentiments. It holds nothing but horror, want and misery. Universal war would bring universal ruin. Universal peace would make a paradise of earth. Let every man and woman of Christendom rise to true human dignity, and war shall forever cease. Could the aggressor in war realize its utter futility to serve true interest, it would soon become intolerably abhorrent.

Under the all-searching, all-dissolving light of the "great white throne"—shortly to be revealed to the world—the War-spirit shall appear in its naked hideousness, and shall depart, with its implements and weapons, to plutonian shades of nothingness. The realities and glories of earth and heaven shall remain, undimmed, untarnished, the possession of regenerate man. He shall have "no need of the sun nor the moon," for the light that breaks from the "throne" and the glory of Him that sits upon it shall be his light.

If at creation's dawn the "morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy," much more shall the anthem swell with universal Peace. Science reveals a unity and harmony of things. All nature is linked and bound together in close affinity. It remains for man to unify and harmonize himself.

When man shall have attained this unification—this exaltation, this beatification—he shall, like St. John the Divine, behold with his mental eye the throne above all thrones—the throne of Peace. He shall walk in new fields of delight; he shall rise to new altitudes of being; he shall drink of new fountains of life. The hand that smote shall smite no more; hate shall be turned to love, and instead of sorrow there shall be joy. The swift-winged messengers of Jehovah

shall hail from star to star, with glad acclaim, man's higher birth and new-found paradise. W. J. WAY.
Kent Co., Ont.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Bruce of Rannoch.

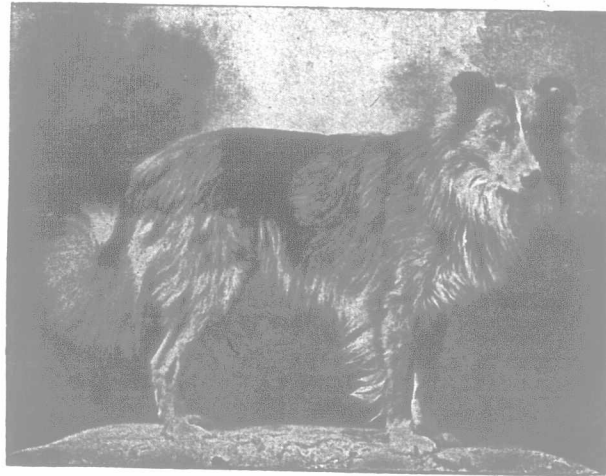
In bonnie old Scotland, far over the sea,
Lived the shepherd MacGregor, a collie had he,
A collie as fine as a collie could be,
Called Bruce—from the braes o' Rannoch.

Now Mac lived alone, on the hill, in a shack,
A hoary old hermit with bent form and back,
And Mac loved the collie—the collie loved Mac,
This dog from the braes o' Rannoch.

In times long ago, in days o' the clan,
Each chieftain was watched by his sturdy henchman,
But no better guard did MacGregor want than
Bruce—from the braes o' Rannoch.

At dawn o' the day, mid the bluebell and thistle,
When Bruce saw the shepherd, his thick coat would bristle
With joy, as he heard the good morning whistle,
This collie from auld Rannoch.

And at dusk o' day, mid the heather and pine
That surrounded their shack, would he happily whine
As Mac smoked his pipe and sang Auld Lang Syne,
This Bruce—from the braes o' Rannoch.



Bruce of Rannoch.

And oft to his dog would Mac tell the story
Of Wallace, the Campbells, and past Scottish glory,
Then on the bagpipes he'd play Annie Laurie
To his dog from the braes o' Rannoch.

Now, one day, alone, to the town went old Mac,
With Bruce left in charge o' the sheep and the shack;
And darkness came on, yet he did not come back
To his collie from auld Rannoch.

Now thieves came around to steal from the pack
The best o' the sheep, in the absence o' Mac;
But they reckoned not with the dog in the shack,
With Bruce—from the braes o' Rannoch.

The battle was short that took place in the shack,
The thieves were surprised at the sudden attack
Of Bruce, and were foiled in their plan to ransack
By this dog from the braes o' Rannoch.

Now Bruce vowed the robbers must penalty pay,
And kept them at bay to their utter dismay,
Till MacGregor returned at a late hour that day
To his dog from the braes o' Rannoch.

A jury of shepherds convicted the thieves,
As a warning to them and their lawless colleagues;
Thus was caused the defeat o' their sinful intrigues
By Bruce—from the braes o' Rannoch.

"He's a bonnie Scotch dog, with a fine pedigree,
Of canine perfection a sample is he."
Thus finished the Scotchman his story to me
Of MacGregor, and Bruce—from Rannoch.

Essays on "About a Dog"

All of the essays on the above subject were very good, and most of them good enough to publish. We thought, the best, however, were written by the following, to whom books will be sent as souvenirs: Robbie Cochrane, R. 3, Ayr, Ont.; Hugh Metcalf, Clayton Road, Almonte, Ont.; Lillian Franklin, R. 3, Cape Rich, Ont.; Willie Thompson, R. 2, Belmont, Ont.; Ray Levere, R. 1, Mount, Ont.; Elena Anderson, R. 3, Exeter, Ont.; Morley Hewins, R. 2, Campbellville, Ont.; Eva Currah, R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.; Doris I. Spence, City Buildings, Peterboro, Ont.; Clara McEwen, R. 3, Glenfield, Ont.; Lila McIntyre, Powassan, Ont.

The Honor Roll is a long one: Dorothy Schwalm, Mildmay, Ont.; Maisie Willis, Cannington, Ont.; May Jeffrey, Port Elgin, Ont.; Tillie Holmes, Walford Station, Ont.; Archie G. Rand, Fern Glen, Ont.; Ray Trussley, Wellesley, Ont.; Viola Reid, Blytheswood, Ont.; Faye Bancroft Mt. Brydges, Ont.; Lillian Henderson, Glencoe, Ont.; Elsie Newby, Rockville, Ont.; Edward Costello, West-worth Co., Ont.; Ruth Rouse, Hawkestone, Ont.; Dean Edmiston, Princeton, Ont.; Myrtle Zavits, Alvinston, Ont.; Margaret Young, Scarboro Junction, Ont.; Cecile Campbell, Ravenna, Ont.; Edna Brunton, Marvelville, Ont.; Mildred Gifford, Dunnville, Ont.; Ida Thompson, Belgrave, Ont.; Harry Cords, Elmwood, Ont.; Jean Rennie, Mongolia, Ont.; Fred Dunn, South Indian, Ont.; Cecil Gallagher, Everett, Ont.; Clayton Johnson, Kerwood, Ont.; Mary Brodhagen, Brodhagen, Ont.; Ruby McIvor, Southampton, Ont.; Lillie McEwen, Denfield, Ont.; Mamie Pridham, Russeldale, Ont.; Reta Tapsell, Belmont, Ont.; Veronica Carroll, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Anna Sinnott, Smith's Falls, Ont.

A Game for Holiday Time.

You will notice that all the post offices of Beavers who took part in the competition are given above. May we suggest that you will find it an interesting game to get a good map of Ontario, or a postal guide, and find out just where each of these Beavers lives? Try it some fine day, out in the shade of a tree.

Some of the Essays.

MY DOG.

By Robbie Cochrane, Ayr, Ont. (age 10).
I wonder who the boy or girl is that hasn't a pet dog or a liking for one? I will tell you some things about my dog. I had a nice yellow collie dog; we called her Flossie. One morning in January when the men came in from the barn they said that Flossie was the mother of five little pups. One was a cream, and there were two blacks and two brown ones. What a proud and pleased-looking dog Flossie was as she sat there watching her babies tumble and roll around!

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...n, Glencoe, Ont.; Elsie Newby,
...t., Ont.; Edward Costello, West-
...o., Ont.; Ruth Rouse, Hawke-
...nt.; Dean Edmiston, Princeton,
...Ont.; Myrtle Zavitz,
...Alvinston, Ont.; Margaret
...Young, Scarboro Junction,
...Ont.; Cecile Camp-
...bell, Ravenna, Ont.; Edna
...Brunton, Marvillville,
...Ont.; Mildred Gifford,
...Dunnville, Ont.; Ida
...Thompson, Belgrave,
...Ont.; Harry Cords, Elm-
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...Mongolia, Ont.; Fred
...Dunn, South Indian,
...Ont.; Cecil Gallagher,
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MY DOG.
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...around!

As time went on we had to part with the mother and the four pups, but we kept the cream pup for ourselves as a farm helper, and a more honest and reliable farm-hand you couldn't wish for.

When only a pup he was taught to drive the calves around the yard and made to stay behind them like a gentleman. When he could do this well enough he was allowed to go to the field for the cows and to see them safely back again. Now he does this himself. Ask him to go for the cows, and without a whimper away he goes to the field for them. Not only is he a help in bringing the cows, but also in watching them when in the yard that they don't get into mischief. He will stand at the door watching as a sentinel.

After the stables are cleaned up and the roots are ready to cut, he is the biggest toad in the puddle. I suppose you wonder why? Well, because he cuts them. I will try to explain how he does it.

Father made a wheel. It is in the style of a drum. It has wire netting over the sides, with one hole in it where Pete goes in and out. There's a chain fastened from the root-cutter on to the wheel. When the roots are ready to be thrown into the cutter, we say: "Jump in, Pete!" In he gets and starts to run. This turns the wheel, and as the chain goes round it turns the knives of the cutter. In this way he cuts all our roots, and has for a number of years. When we want him to stop we call out, "That's enough, Pete!" and he slackens up and waits till the opening comes round, then he jumps out and comes running up to us expecting to be patted and told he is a good dog. One thing he likes to do after he has the roots cut is to get into the wheel-barrow and have a ride. There he sits like an honored gentleman until you let the barrow down, when he will jump out.

He was never what you could call a mischievous dog, and was always ready for fun, but he never carried things away or tore them. Every night when I come home from school, as soon as he sees me he comes running up to me wagging his tail and curling up his nose. We say he is laughing.

Pete is now nine years old. He takes great pleasure in killing woodchucks. He will wait until they move away from the hole, then make a rush for the hole, and then for them; he generally makes a sure aim. If they are sitting up he walks along quietly and slowly, and the nearer he gets the more slowly he goes until a few yards away, then he makes a bound, knocks them over with his hind feet, grabs them, and gives them a good shaking. He is very frightened of a thunderstorm. When one comes up he likes to be with the rest of us, and is very afraid of the gun, and likes to get out of sight when he sees any of the men with one.

When we pump water into the trough for the cattle, after they are through drinking, he will get in and lie down and drink water. In this way he gets a bath and a drink too. He likes bones to chew. Any big one he gets he will carry away and bury until he feels hungry. He is also fond of buttermilk and potatoes.

"SAVED BY A DOG."
By Hugh Metcalf, Almont, Ont.
Mr. Gemmill and boarders and family had a narrow escape from fire one night a few years ago. Mr. Gemmill runs a hotel known as the Davis House. There used to be, between the C. P. R. station and the Davis House, a block known as Macadam's Block. This was totally destroyed by fire one night a few years ago. It was between one and two o'clock in the morning when the fire started. One man is supposed to have seen another fellow starting it, but he never thought of anything at the time.

Mr. Gemmill had a hound which he always kept in the hotel. After the fire had started and crept considerably near, it was seen by the dog, who evidently must have been awake. The dog, seeming to know what was going to happen, began barking at a furious rate. Mrs. Gemmill heard him barking and awakened her husband. She said, "Somebody must be prowling around, or something is surely wrong about the place." He was too tired and waited a while longer. The dog's cries got even more

furious, and he made short races up the stairs. Mrs. Gemmill insisted upon Mr. Gemmill's getting up at once to see to the matter.

He got up, and just got about half-way down stairs when he saw the reflection on the walls, and looking out was thunder-struck at the dazzling sight. He turned and fled upstairs, shouting at the top of his voice, "Get up, or you will all be burned alive!"

He had a good cause for shouting this, because, at this hour of the morning all would be sound asleep.

All sprang up, and Mr. Gemmill, accompanied by some more men, climbed up ladders on to the roof with pails of water and dashed them on. The heat was so intense that it dried the water almost immediately. The shingles bent up with the awful heat which they were enduring. They caught fire in more than one place, but they were managed to be extinguished by water.

This hound, by his dog-intelligence, knowing the critical conditions, had awakened Mrs. Gemmill by his never-ending barking. He never gave up hope till he got them to come to him. By means of this dog both Mr. Gemmill and family, and all the boarders practically, had been saved from what might have meant an awful death.

JACK'S OWN STORY.

By Willie Thompson, Belmont, Ont.
I was born with four other little curly-haired puppies, and in about nine days I opened my eyes, so my mother told me. I romped about with my brothers and sisters when I could run. After a while I grew larger, and was taken away in a dark box to another place, where the owner tied me up and fed me on bread and milk. I was let loose when I got used to him and my surroundings. As I was wandering around the place a few days later I saw some clothes on the line wriggling, and as the children had taught me to catch hold of rags they would wriggle, I naturally caught hold of them and pulled several off the line. For doing this I was tied up for a few days. The day I was let loose I was on the back door when the men came in for dinner, and one of them left his shoes on the step. I was ready for fun and began shaking at one of the boots when my teeth, which were sharp, went through the leather and put a big hole in the boot. The man caught me at supper-time and gave me a whipping. He also started calling me Jack, and soon everybody called me Jack.

One day when I was in the house I saw the cat lying down by the stove and I walked up to look at her, when she sprang up and hit me on the nose with her claw, and after that I always watched her, and never got too close to her. One day my master took me to bring the cows up. I started to chase them, when I got a kick in the ribs which made me howl. But I learned to watch them, and soon could bring them up to the gate alone. One summer in haying I caught a mouse and went under the wagon to eat it when in some way the wheel ran over my leg when the horses started and broke it. My master bandaged it, but it took a long time to get better. One day after my leg was better my master said "Sick 'em" to me, and to be obedient I started to chase the horses he pointed to, when one of them which was shod kicked me on the jaw and knocked a piece of bone out and two teeth.

I was always afraid of thunder because it is so loud and long. I always creep in the barn when a storm comes up and wait until it is over.

I always dislike rigs rattling on the road, and always chase them. I am always being struck at by the drivers with their whips.

One of my master's neighbors has an auto which makes so much noise I used to chase it, but one day I got in front of it, and was rolled under it like a barrel, but was not hurt, and I do not chase it now. As this was my last adventure, I will close until I have some more.

A TRUE STORY OF A DOG.
By Lillian Franklin, Cape Rich, Ont.
This dog I am am going to write about is a large Mastiff owning the

name of "Turk." Turk was a very faithful and intelligent dog belonging to a friend of my grandfather by the name of Mr. Prideau. Turk was his master's true and sole companion. He was a beautiful specimen of a well-bred dog, and very remarkable for size and strength. Turk had been brought up from puppyhood in Mr. Prideau's home, and was loved by all the family. Mr. Prideau never went out without Turk at his heels. The other dogs would snarl and bark at him, but he, knowing his manners better, would not condescend to notice their low signs of attention. At night he slept outside his master's bedroom door, and no sentry could be as alert as Turk in this night-watch.

One night Mr. Prideau was having a dinner-party, and the party was discussing dogs. Mr. Prideau, like other gentlemen who own beautiful dogs, was boasting about Turk and what he could do, but the expression upon the party's faces made him suspect that they did not believe him, so he called Turk to him and said, "Turk, take this guinea to Mr. Cardwell, No. 39 Nelson street, and bring me back a receipt." The dog wagged his tail to show he was pleased, and, although it was a very miserable night, began a journey of one and one-half miles. The guests of the party all waited anxiously for his return. They waited for one and one-half hours, but no dog returned. They then began to make bets whether he would succeed or not, some for him and some against him, and one said he, having so much money, might have gone where some dogs were having a feast out of the rain. Such jokes passed, making much enjoyment. But the master was anxious about the absence of his dog. After the breaking up of the party and the house was again quiet, there came a scratching, followed by a whine of a dog at the door. This was Turk, all covered with mud, and soaking wet. He had not reached his destination, therefore he returned with the guinea. He had only failed once, and this was the once.

The next day Turk and his master were taking a walk and went in the same direction as Turk had gone the night before, and as they were passing a butcher's shop out jumped a brindle dog by the name of Tiger who flew at Turk. Mr. Prideau called to the butcher to call off his dog or Turk would kill him, and with a growl like a lion Turk flew at his antagonist, and seizing it by the throat brought Tiger upon his back on the sidewalk. Mr. Prideau tried in vain to call off his dog but could not succeed, and the butcher would have hit Turk with a whip had not Mr. Prideau interfered. He said it was Tiger who began it, and by this time Turk had dragged Tiger, off the sidewalk, and, giving him a few more good shakes, left him in the gutter dead, and the butcher recognized Turk, and said, "Why, that is the very dog that passed here last night and Tiger nearly finished him up. He acted very cowardly, and would not even offer to fight, and my dog nearly ate him up, and left him looking more like a doormat than a dog. Here he comes out as fresh as paint to-day and kills off my dog as if he had been a biggish cat." Then Mr. Prideau stated that Turk did not care to fight when he was upon a message of trust, and the butcher said that he had never seen such a curious adventure with dogs.

AN INTERESTING DOG.

By Morley Hewins (age 11), Campbellville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—In taking a place among the competitors in writing a true story about a dog, I am going to tell about my big, black collie, Ned, because he is far more interesting than any other dog I know.

In the winter-time, after there has been a light fall of snow and the roads are tracked well, my little brother and I have lots of fun driving around with him. On school-days he takes me to school and then runs off home, but is always back by four o'clock to bring me home again. One day our teacher said we might have nature study on a dog if Ned could be persuaded to come into the school and have patience while we examined him, so the next day when the nine-o'clock bell ran, Ned followed me into school and sat beside me in my

seat, and looked very wise and learned. Indeed, he had a more studious appearance than most of the scholars, who seemed to take it all as quite a joke.

When our class was called, Ned obediently sat on the platform and let us look at his feet, his ears, tongue, and teeth. Our teacher then wanted us to see how he would prick up his ears when he heard a noise, and sent one of the boys out to knock on the door, but Ned did more than prick up his ears; he jumped up and started to bark.

Once when the snow was real deep and drifted over the fences in many places, and had a hard crust, we would ride right across the fields. In going over a fence one time, at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, the sleigh ran against a projecting rail and I rolled off. Ned turned around and looked at me. I could almost fancy he was laughing at me in his own way, and his questioning look very plainly asked, "What's the matter?"

Not only in winter, but all the year round, Ned is an invaluable companion and playmate, but as my letter is already rather long, I must close with best wishes to the Circleites.

The Windrow.

The Jews are looking forward to occupying the Holy Land after the War, when, it is expected, the Turks will have to relinquish their hold on it.

Sub-Lieut. Ince and Sub-Lieut. Homer Smith, both of Toronto, are proceeding at once to England, as Canada's first aviators to take part in the Empire's cause in the Great War.

As the decline in the birth rate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began, measures are being urged to help solve the problem, such as a tax on bachelors and the prolonging of their military service, while decreasing that of the fathers of families, and a diminution in the taxes on the heads of families.

Among the men of genius killed in the war is the "wonderful young artist and sculptor," Gaudier-Brzeska, who was recently shot through the head in Northern France. He was born in France, of Polish-French parents, but had lived for years in England, and was serving with British troops.

It is safe to say that if one-quarter of the aid given by Federal Governments to manufacturing industries had been given to aid settlement on the land, the economic development of the country would have proceeded upon saner lines, and there would have been more real and less apparent prosperity. The time is here for all public men and bodies to urge the bestowal upon agriculture of a greater attention, and something of that kind of assistance to greater production which so far has been the monopoly of the manufacturing interests.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

By a decision signed at the General Headquarters, Gen. Joffre declares that, in the interest of the hygiene and discipline of the troops, the quantity of alcohol, and drinks containing alcohol, will be limited to the daily regulation ration. It is forbidden to all military men to accept or buy for themselves any additional alcoholic drink. It is equally forbidden to any French shopkeeper to sell to any soldier of any grade alcoholic drinks in the zone of the British Army. Gen. Joffre in explanation, says that the "prolonged stationing of troops has brought about an increase in the consumption of alcohol in the localities occupied by them. The result might be pernicious to the men, from a point of view of discipline, as well as health. Military authority, following the lead given by Parliament, and relying on the power which a state of siege gives it, is obliged to put an end to this state of affairs. This authority appeals to the patriotism of the inhabitants to aid in every way to combat the sale of alcohol. Everyone must understand that every-

thing which contributes to diminish the material strength of our armies in the presence of the enemy constitutes a veritable national crime."—World Wide.

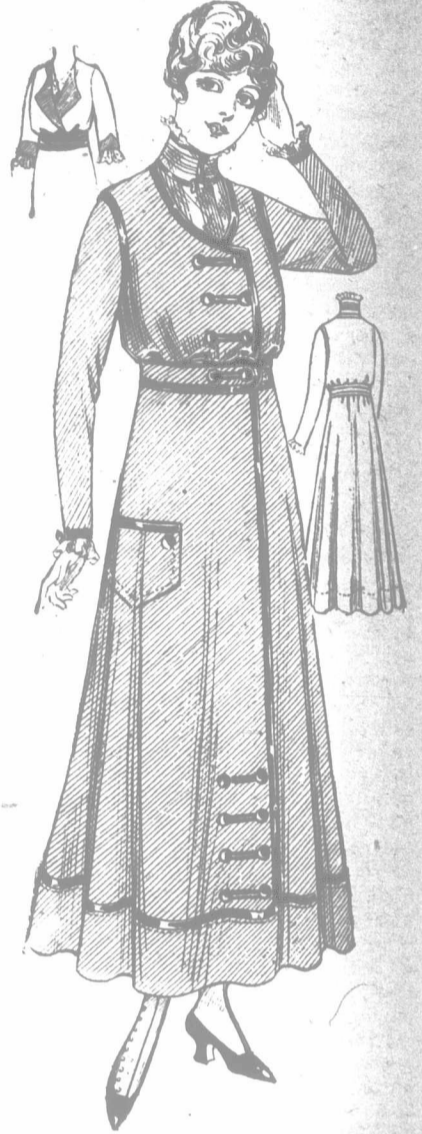
 A fortnight or so ago the first submarine boat was reduced to scrap iron in the United States. This was the "Holland," named from her inventor, John P. Holland. She was launched nineteen years ago, and was "shaped like a sweet potato, 54 feet long and slightly over 10 feet in diameter at the broadest part. When cruising about, one-eighth of her hulk was above the surface, and she drew about eight feet of water. The Holland was driven by a screw, which derived its power from a gasoline engine when running on the surface, and when submerged a motor and storage battery propelled the screw. One charge of the battery enabled the boat to run 75 miles under water, and when submerged her speed was four or five knots. The Holland sported a conning tower, a telescopic tube twenty inches in diameter and capable of being raised from a height of eight inches to one of thirty. The opening to the boat was through the top of this tube, which was closed by a water-tight door. Through this extended tube the pilot made his observations."



8713 Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years.



8714 Empire Negligee, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



8725 Gown with Three-Piece Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.

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.



8723 Blouse with or without Over-Bodice, 34 to 42 bust.



8728 Child's One-Piece Dress, 2 to 6 years.



8709 Blouse with Frills, 34 to 42 bust.



8720 Yoke Gown with Three-Piece Skirt 34 to 42 waist.



8717 Yoke Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8715 Infant's Set, One Size.

Patient.—"Doctor, when I bend my body forward, stretch out my arms horizontally and impart to them a circular motion, I always feel such a pain in my shoulder."
 Doctor.—"But what need is there for you to perform such ridiculous antics?"
 Patient.—"Do you know any other way, doctor, of putting on your overcoat?"

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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.

Greta Way, Thedford, Ont., writes, in sending her contribution, "We cannot do too much to help when we think of all that has been suffered for us in this terrible war. We can only hope, pray and work till it is over."

May we add that true hope and prayer will be expressed in doing and giving "Faith without works is dead."

The list of contributions for the week from July 16th to July 23rd is as follows:

Amounts over \$1.00:

"Toronto," \$2.00; "Helper," Oro Station, Ont., \$2.00; "Unknown," \$5.00. A Countrywoman, \$5.00; T.D. Forest, Ont., \$2.00; Mrs. Gavin Barbour, Crosshill, Ont., \$5.00; Mrs. E. McCallum, Kingston, Ont., \$2.00.

Amounts of \$1.00 each:

Mrs. Jno. McMurray, Thamesford, Ont.; Mrs. J. H. Clemens, Ravenswood, Ont.; Greta Way, Thedford, Ont.; W. S. Johnston, Vinemount, Ont.; Josias Hopkins, Mindemoya, Ont.; J. C. Harper, Harper's Corners, Ont.; Harry Eveleigh, Whiteside, Ont.

Miscellaneous contributions: Carrie Anderson, Exter, Ont., 50 cents. Total from Jan. 30th to July 16th.....\$1,565.25

Total to July 23rd.....\$1,595.75

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

YOUR JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for:—Jam, honey, jelly, marmalade.

Kindly send, well packed in wooden boxes, and prepaid, by express or parcel post. Address as for "Dollar Chain" above.

The jam shower, so far, is progressing very slowly, but the fruit season is just beginning, so we will hope for a continuous response.

Those who have contributed from July 16th to July 23rd are: Mrs. Fisher, Glanworth, Ont.; Mrs. Bennett, London, Ont.; Mrs. J. Weld, London, Ont.; Miss Belle Wickett, Meldrum Bay, Ont.; Mr. G. Porte, London, Ont.; (honey).

TO WRAP RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

Miss Jean Gunn, of the Toronto General Hospital, who is in charge of the Sterilization Department of the Canadian Red Cross, has issued the following instructions with regard to surgical dressings. A great deal of unnecessary work has been caused by the fact that most of the dressings received have been improperly wrapped. It is hoped that these instructions will be carried out to the letter by all Red Cross workers.

(1) All surgical dressings should be made according to the Red Cross booklet of instructions, which will be sent on request.

(2) All boxes or outside wrappings must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender.

(3) No dressing should be sent unwrapped.

(4) Pads, whether large or small, should be wrapped in bundles of one dozen.

(a) Compresses should be wrapped in bundles of two dozen. Any compress smaller than 6 inches by 4 inches, when folded, is quite useless.

(b) Gauze sponges or gauze wipes should be put in bags 12 inches by 8 inches, made of good quality of old linen and tied, securely at the top with a piece of tape.

(5) Wrappings for dressings should be made from old linen of good quality, and should be large enough to hold the dressings securely. Absolutely no pins of any kind should be used to secure wrappings. Wrappers should also not be sewn. Dressings should be cut perfectly square and folded in the form of an envelope.

(6) Each bundle should have the con-

tents plainly marked on the outside of the wrapper.

(7) All surgical dressings must be made of hospital gauze and of good quality absorbent and non-absorbent cotton. Butter cloth, cheese cloth, old linen, cotton batting or cotton waste are not satisfactory, and all dressings made of these materials are discarded.

If the above instructions are not clearly understood, further information will gladly be given by the Red Cross Society, 77 King Street, East, Toronto.

Fighting at Ypres.

From an American college man serving as lieutenant in the British army in Belgium, the New York Tribune prints this letter picturing Ypres:

A lieutenant came out from England a few days ago to join his regiment. He found that it didn't exist; only one corporal and seventeen men were left. Yesterday I saw 150 men walking back from the trenches, having been relieved; they were all that was left of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, once, with drafts, over 2,000 strong. Many of my friends have been "done in," and familiar names or faces turn up every day in the casualty lists, various reports, or in the never ceasing stream of wounded pouring toward the rear.

More than 25,000 shells are estimated to have fallen in Ypres in less than the last month. Some are shrapnel, some incendiary, some gas bombs and many high explosives of all sizes, but one gets accustomed to all these and the constant din, the complete destruction and sudden and horrible death all around, and pays little attention to most of them. It is a kind of fatalism. Perhaps, however, it is only comparative, for there is no one who can ignore or pretend to regard with indifference the 17-inch howitzers.

When one of these shells lands it does not smash up or toss away chunks of houses or do the sort of damage one expects. The area in which the explosion takes place completely disappears in hell's own clouds of black smoke, fine dust and flying wreckage. It flings large chunks of town high in the air and spreads them broadcast. The concussion shakes everything for miles, and huge, white-hot fragments of the shell scream through the air for more than a thousand yards from the center. One cannot see a foot through the dense, black, acrid smoke, which burns the eyes and throat and is almost suffocating, and which lifts slowly and drifts away like a pall over the town. For many minutes afterward the air is full of a fine dust, and great pieces of wreckage, shattered beams, bricks, tiles and stone rain about the neighborhood.

On one famous night, when over 2,000 shells were dropped inside the town. The 17-inchers broke regularly every eight or twelve minutes, to the second. One alone, striking on a massive old casement under the ramparts, killed outright thirty-eight persons and nine horses, although there were only a few civilians in that section, no troops and no concentration.

I and one other lieutenant with me are living like a pair of wild beasts, cooking our own food (as we cannot raise an orderly), not having had our clothes off but once in over a month; isolated, for the town is absolutely evacuated, having long since lost the government motor assigned to us, our orderlies, most of our kit, and all our respectability and connection with civilization.

We have had many thrills; a few charges; the night the French-African troops broke and came pouring back in utter disorder with the Germans after them—when we thought all was lost and we were cut off, and only the splendid work of the Canadians saved the situation; a night that we rescued some abandoned motor ambulances and transports; other nights when we chased spies signaling from church towers, in a weird silver light from the German fuses or star-shells, and got identifications of new German units on our front by robbing the German dead between the trenches of their identity disks and pay books.

To-day has been a reaction, sitting tight in this dead, abandoned town, flat-

tened out by shells, burned over, pillaged and looted from end to end, unguarded, the haunt only of a few savage scavenger dogs and an occasional ghoul, who risks being shot to prowl about in the semi-light. The stench is most horrible—the typical smells of this war, but mingled with a few others and aggravated by the never-to-be-forgotten stench of Ypres—foul, reeking moats and backwaters full of dead things; the characteristic smell of burnt houses, of wood, brick and mortar; the stench of swollen horses long dead—there are scores all over and around the town—the fine dust that never settles, hanging over all like the ghost of the town of which it was once an integral part; and the acrid smoke from the shells, which never lifts.

The stench, the lack of air and the constant, ear-splitting din make one's head ache, but the infrequent silences are ghostly and infinitely worse. The town is blocked with wreckage and closed to transport, and the never ending ambulance columns and files of lightly wounded pass circuitously around.

I may catch a motor cyclist dispatch rider to-morrow on the Vlamestinghe Road and give him this, or something else may catch me first. One has, out here, feelings that vary from the uppermost heights of enthusiasm and thrill and vigor to the depths of depression. To-night I am feeling a little deprest.

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.]

On Ghosts—and the Trianon Ghosts.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—We don't very often touch upon ghosts in the Ingle Nook, do we? As a rule we are very practical folk, threshing out practical subjects—or attempting to—and condescending very often to discussion of things so very much of the flesh, as puddings and pies.

But I'm going to give you ghost stories to-day—and that makes me smile, remembering, as I do, a time, and that not so very long ago, when I myself should have "hooted" at anyone who expressed the slightest belief in what is called the "supernatural." I am not quite so cock-sure about the matter now. Indeed, I find that the older I grow the less cock-sure I am about most things,—so many of my pet theories and beliefs have had to go by the board, and so many new and more marvellous things have come to take their place. But I do know this, that every year the world, and existence in general, becomes more interesting, and more wonderful; its POSSIBILITIES seem to be extending so—as must appear from the look-out points of the years.

Thus it is that, instead of looking with scorn, I am learning to look with interest and expectation upon things that have been called "supernatural," for at last I have come to believe, as one must come to believe who keeps at all in touch with things, that, in the words of the greatest immortal among bards,

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Were it not so we must pride ourselves that we have reached the pinnacle of all that is to be known in the Universe, and surely that would be a great absurdity. We know a great deal, it is true, but it is only reasonable to conclude that as yet we are mere infants in the face of the awful, illimitable scheme of things. Indeed, the very fact of the tremendous advance that we have made as a race of human beings is promise enough of perhaps still greater strides that we shall take in the years to come.

Do you recognize the vastness of that progress in the centuries behind us? If not, just compare—say—our Marconi, with the cave man, the earliest of the human race of which, from geological

proof, we have any knowledge.—Marconi comes to me in preference to others, I think, because of the wonderfulness of his great invention, and the high development of mental faculty necessary to think it out; also because of the fact of the immensity of its value to men. I cannot conceive of any truly great man who is not a benefactor to humanity;—can you?

Well,—to our comparison:

Upon the one hand you have the cave man: low and receding of brow, strongly developed in jaw, a creature huddling in caves because he is not intelligent enough to build himself a house; subsisting upon fruits and roots that he gathers as he needs, and upon the flesh of animals that he kills with the rudest of stone implements; expressing himself by cries and inarticulate gutturals. His only wants are those of the body; he is subject to fierce tempers, and is in abject fear of storms; and floods, and torrents. He is the slave of nature, not her master. His mind is an undeveloped thing, less developed really than that of the three-years' child of to-day. He has no knowledge of anything outside of his own crude experience, knows nothing of soul. He is, in short, a beast but once removed.—But impressions are coming to him, and he is beginning to grope. In that lies his salvation.

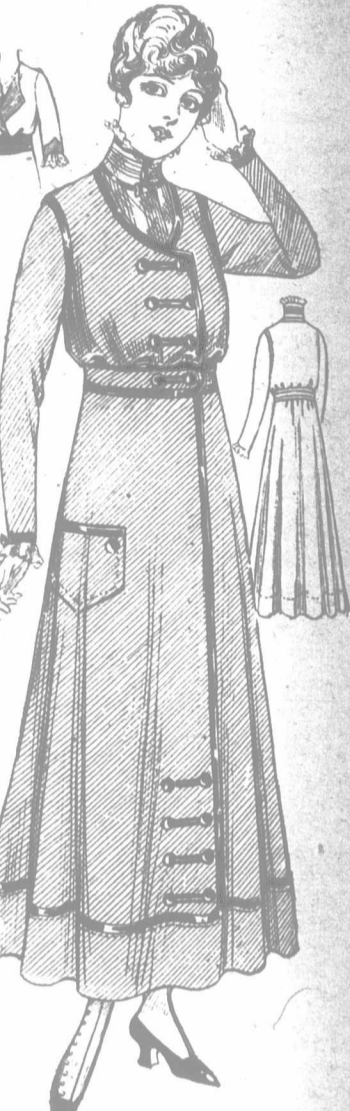
Upon the other hand—Marconi, highly organized, delicate of feature, soulful of eye—an heir of the ages,—nay mere, a promise of the ages,—thinking out, in the silence of his study, an application of the mysterious force of electricity that shall revolutionize the out-goings and in-comings of the world. Henceforth the ship on fire, the ship a-leak in mid-ocean, is no longer hopeless. For across the viewless air, for two thousand miles if need be, go the wonderful currents that speak words to other vessels and to ports along the shore. "S. O. S. I (Save our souls!) Ship a-fire!" goes the message, and soon, from every quarter, vessels are speeding under full steam to the point where human souls are agonizing in the suspense of waiting for rescue—human souls that shall henceforth bless the name of Marconi, the harnesser of nature who has made this thing possible.

—Yes, Marconi,—truly, product of the ages, promise of the ages!

Man is no longer the slave of nature. He has learned to know and to use her forces, and, to some extent, has become her master. In her realm, he has, doubtless, much more to learn, much more to bend to his will, yet I do not think that it is at all unreasonable to predict that among the great discoveries of the future, the most startling will be along, not physical, but mental and psychical lines. Many of the signs of the times point in that direction.

We are just beginning, vaguely, to catch glimpses of the wonders of the human mind, its strange activities, its sub-conscious states,—and its possibilities. We are just in the infancy of knowing something of the strange forces of hypnotism and telepathy. In the far East, among the Hindus and others, occult powers have been developed which, so far, utterly defy any explanation on the part of the investigating Western mind.—But everywhere men of science are turning more and more to research upon these subjects, and it is to be trusted that eventually they will meet with success. At least we do not dare to laugh at their efforts. One hundred years ago a daring dreamer who made bold to prophesy that men should fly through the air, ride in horseless wagons, talk with audible voice over two thousand miles, and send messages around the world invisibly through the air, would have been jeered at as a madman and a fanatic. To-day we show our mental progress by the very fact that we are slow to jeer at the new. We have become more discreet. We hesitate to say that "anything" cannot happen. And so Sir Oliver Lodge and the British Psychological Research Society are not laughed at even when they try to establish, upon other evidence than that of faith alone, the continuity of existence and of personality past the doors of death.

They claim to have had some very slight success, too, although, as I have



Gown with Three-Piece Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.



Yoke Gown with Three-Piece Skirt 34 to 42 waist.

—"Doctor, when I bend my forward, stretch out my arms horizontal and impart to them a circular motion, I always feel such a pain in my neck."
—"But what need is there for you to perform such ridiculous antics?"
—"Do you know any other doctor, of putting on your over-

not read Sir Oliver's last book, "Continuity," I can say nothing of that here.

.....

At all events, whatever may be established in future, it is likely to be these men of science who will establish it. Other people are too likely to jump at conclusions, whether to refute or accept; they are likely to have neither the time, nor the patience, nor the facilities for carrying on the long and tedious series of experiments necessary in coming to any definite conclusion. To those of us who are not scientists, it is true, may come isolated experiences,—to the very, very few of us,—but from these we can scarcely argue. The best we can do is to put them at the disposal of those who can burrow beneath the surface, and, mayhap, tell us whether the strange things which have come to us have been due to physical conditions, or to the trickery of the sub-conscious, or to some cause from without which may one day become clear.

In short, there seems reason to believe that at some future day there will cease to be anything of the "supernatural." Everything will have become "natural,"—explained on natural grounds. The continuity of things will have become clear, the meaning of the Universe will not be so great a mystery, and the reason for the existence of man, with all the struggles and sorrows and small triumphs of his little while here, will have been to some degree explained.

It is because of recognizing all this, that I dare, at last, to hold an open mind in regard to these things, and to listen without ridicule where I cannot prove. And so I dare to tell you the following stories. . . . But, once for all, I may say that I don't like the word "ghost." Ghosts are things that people are afraid of. If the spirits of our dear ones ever do return to us, because of their love for us, why should we be afraid of them? Their personality must still exist else they would not want to come. After all, perhaps the veil between is much thinner than we think,—a comforting supposition surely during these days when so many whom we know and love are being hurled from out of this life on the battlefields of Europe.

—And now for our stories:

During the past fortnight I have been staying with a friend in whose honesty and reliability I have every confidence. She simply could not lie, hence the things that have happened to her must be explained on other grounds.

At the time of the South African war she had two brothers at the front. She herself, as a trained nurse, was in a cottage hospital in England. One night, shortly after midnight, she left a room in which two men were dying, and sat down for a moment in a little adjoining hall to which access was gained by two glass doors that met. The night was absolutely still, with a full moon shining brightly, but as she sat there the doors, without any apparent reason, swung open and then closed again. Somewhat startled she went down stairs towards a room in which consumptives were lying, and in which, she knew, she should find someone awake. Hearing the sound of coughing as she neared the room, she turned aside into a kitchen and prepared some hot milk as a relief. Having slightly overheated the preparation, she placed the glasses on a tray and stepped to an open window to let it cool a little. As she stood there, looking out on the moonlit lawn, she was suddenly aware of a figure, that seemed wrapped in mist, drawing nearer to her. Spell-bound she watched it, and the longer she looked the closer it seemed to come, until she knew it was the form of a man. Suddenly reaction came; she drew the window down with a bang and fled into the room where the consumptives were, too nervous to return for the milk until one of the patients, who was able to be about, accompanied her.

The next morning she told the doctors and nurses about her experience, and within a day or so received word that one of her brothers in South Africa had been killed.

I give you the story just as she told it to me.

.....

*My second story is copied verbatim from a book, "Adventures in the Psy-

chical," by H. Addington Bruce, the American writer who has made such a study of the American child-prodigies in education,—young Seidel, Wetner, and Winnifred Stoner. He has often been in Canada, and mentions parts of Ontario frequently in this book.

The portion which I have chosen to quote to you, however, concerns France. I thought you might be interested after reading about Marie Antoinette in our July 15th issue.

THE TRIANON GHOST.

The same conclusion (that they had witnessed a genuine psychical manifestation) was forced upon two ladies, Miss Elizabeth Morison and Miss Frances Lamont, in connection with a visit paid by them to another famous haunted house, the Petit Trianon at Versailles, the favorite summer home of that unfortunate Queen, Marie Antoinette, whose ghost, as well as those of her attendants, has long been alleged to be visible at times in and around it. Miss Morison and Miss Lamont had been sight-seeing in the royal palace, but tiring of this had set off, in the early afternoon, to walk to the Trianon. Neither of them knew just where it was located, but taking the general direction indicated on Baedeker's map, they finally came to a broad drive, which, had they only known it, would have led them directly to their destination. As it was, they crossed the drive and went up a narrow lane through a thick wood to a point where three paths diverged. Here they began to have a series of experiences which, comparatively insignificant in themselves, had a sequel so amazing that it would be incredible were it not that the veracity of both ladies has been established beyond question.

Ahead of them, on the middle path, they saw two men clad in curious, old-fashioned costumes of long, greenish coats, knee breeches, and small, three-cornered hats. Taking them for gardeners, they asked to be shown the way, and were told to go straight ahead. This brought them to a little clearing that had in it a light garden kiosk, circular, and like a bandstand, near which a man was seated. As they approached, he turned his head and stared at them, and his expression was so repellent that they felt greatly frightened. The next instant, coming from they knew not where, and breathless as if from running, a second man appeared, and, speaking in French of a peculiar accent, ordered them brusquely to turn to the right, saying that the Trianon lay in that direction. Just as they reached it, they were again intercepted, this time by a young man who stepped out of a rear door, banged it behind him, and with a somewhat insolent air guided them to the main entrance of the palace.

While they were hurrying thither, Miss Morison noticed a lady, seated below a terrace, holding out a paper as though reading at arm's length. She glanced up as they passed, and Miss Morison, observing with surprise the peculiar cut of her gown, saw that she had a pretty "though not young" face.

"I looked straight at her," she adds in the published statement she has made regarding their adventure, "but some indescribable feeling made me turn away, disturbed at her being there."

Afterwards this indescribable feeling was accounted for when Miss Morison identified in a rare portrait of Marie Antoinette the lady she had seen seated below the terrace!

Still more remarkable, subsequent visits to the Trianon brought to both ladies the startling knowledge that the actual surroundings of the place and the place itself differ vastly from what they saw that afternoon. The woods they entered are not there, and have not been there in the memory of man; the paths they trod have long been effaced; there is no kiosk, nor does anybody live, except Miss Morison and Miss Lamont, remember having seen one in the Trianon grounds; on the very spot where Miss Morison saw the lady in the peculiar dress a large bush is growing; and the rear door, out of which stepped the young man who guided them around to the front, opens from an old chapel that has been in a ruinous condition for many years, the door itself being "bolted, barred, and cobwebbed," and unused since the time of Marie Antoinette.

On the other hand, their personal researches in the archives of France have brought to light so many confirmatory facts that both Miss Morison and Miss Lamont are firmly persuaded that the Trianon, its environment, and its people, were once exactly as they appeared to them; and that in very truth they saw the place as it looked, not at the time they first visited it, but in the closing years of the French Monarchy, more than a century before.

.....

I have given you the story, for what it is worth, in the words of Mr. Bruce, who, in turn, got his information from the book, "An Adventure," written by the ladies, and published by The Macmillan Co., of London, Eng., and from a review in "The Spectator," in which the good faith of the writers is vouched for. It is, at least interesting, especially in view of events now transpiring in and about the Trianon palace.

Perhaps some of you may have interesting personal experiences to record. If so, we shall be pleased to hear from you.

JUNIA.

SCALE ON PLANTS—HELPFUL HINTS

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—For some time I have wanted to write a few lines to thank all who so kindly answered questions which I have asked from time to time. And now I would like to know if anyone can inform me how to get rid of that scale which comes on plants. I have tried the kerosene emulsion, but it does no good. I have had three Ottawa orange plants killed with it, and now it is on my Wonder lemon. I enclose a few hints.

If your feet become calloused and sore on the soles, place a bit of sticking-plaster on each callous. The soreness will wear away after a short time.

To prevent knots in cotton while sewing, always thread your needle before cutting the length of cotton from the spool. This will prevent both knots and twisting.

I also wanted information on the use of carbide for plants, as I read somewhere that the residue which is left of the carbide from acetylene lamps is good. How do you use it, and how much? Can anyone tell me?

Could anyone tell me where I could get the words of the song, "Remember—Or Forget"? And what is there in Campbell's Tomato Soup to give it that lovely flavor? P. Q.

BRIAR ROSE.

Eben Rexford gives the following method for eradicating scale:

"Lemon or fir-oil will rout scale (also mealy bug) more effectively than anything else I have tried. Directions for the preparation of the wash accompany the oils. Apply with a soft rag or a brush stiff enough to remove the insect after the application has done its work. Use this bath frequently."

I should think that the oils mentioned might be bought from any dealer in plants and plant supplies.

We do not find calcium carbide outstandingly recommended as a fertilizer in any of our books on fertilizers. You can find nothing better than weak liquid manure, strained and applied at regular intervals.

I am afraid the soup flavoring is a trade secret.

Seasonable Recipes.

Currant Pie.—Sweeten $\frac{1}{2}$ pint crushed ripe currants and stir into the pulp the yolks of 2 eggs beaten with a heaping teaspoon of flour, and if the currants are not juicy, a tablespoonful of water. Bake in a deep pie-plate lined with pastry, and then cover the tops with the well-beaten whites of the 2 eggs mixed with 2 tablespoons sugar. Brown slightly in a hot oven.

To Keep Green Beans.—Green beans may be canned in snap-down sealers, as described a short time ago in these columns. They may also be kept as follows: Put a layer in a deep crock, then put on a layer of salt, and so on until the crock is full. Cover closely, and when the beans are to be used, soak over night or longer, changing the water and washing well before boiling.

Cucumber Cups.—Meat for garnishing a salad, or plates of nice or fish. Peel the cucumbers and cut into two-inch

rounds, with a small, very sharp knife, cutting each section round and round, as one pares an apple, into long, thin strips. Form this strip into a little cup and fill with mayonnaise.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Peel, quarter and seed the cucumbers if the seeds are large enough to trouble with. Fry an onion in a tablespoonful of butter, and when lightly browned add the cucumbers, browning them on both sides. Take the cucumbers out and stir 1 tablespoon flour into the browned butter, rubbing smooth. Add a cupful of chicken or veal stock, or sweet milk, heat, and season nicely. Add the cucumbers and simmer nearly half an hour. Serve on buttered toast.

Cucumbers with Brown Sauce.—Peel 4 large cucumbers, halve lengthwise, then cut crosswise and remove the seeds. Season with pepper and salt. Roll in flour and fry in a hot pan until brown. Remove to a saucepan, and pour over some brown stock or gravy thickened with brown flour. Add 2 minced sweet peppers, if you can get them, and simmer 20 minutes. Serve on toast.

Gooseberry Meringue.—Mix together 1 cup breadcrumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, yolk of 1 egg, and a pint of milk. Beat it a little and bake in a pudding dish. When it is set cover with stewed gooseberries. Beat up the white of the egg, add 1 teaspoonful castor sugar and again beat until stiff. Spread over the fruit and brown in the oven. Serve cold.

Blackberry Nectar.—Pour 1 quart pure apple vinegar over 3 quarts blackberries, and let stand for 24 hours. Strain through a flannel bag. Measure the juice and add 1 lb. sugar for each pint of juice. Boil briskly for 20 minutes, and bottle hot. Cork tightly, and when using add 1 tablespoonful to a glass of iced water.

Chocolate Frappe (very nourishing).—Boil 3 tablespoons grated chocolate in a very little water, then add 4 cups milk. Finally, add a pinch of salt, and thicken slightly with 1 tablespoon cornstarch blended in a little water. Let cool. When ready to serve, fill a tall glass half full of finely-crushed ice and pour in the chocolate. Sweeten to taste, cover with whipped cream, and serve.

Canning Beets.—Use young beets, about an inch and a half across. Cook and skim as usual. Put in sterilized jars and cover with boiling water to which a little vinegar and sugar have been added, or, if preferred, simply put on boiling salted water. Cook in a boiler of water for one hour, then snap down the tops.

Raisin Rice Pudding.—Wash $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice and put in a baking dish. Add 1 cup raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, dash of salt, a grating of nutmeg, and 1 quart milk. Cook in a slow oven about two hours, stirring from time to time. Add a little more milk or thin cream, if needed. The cooking should be very slow and the pudding should be very moist. Serve hot or cold.

Plain White Cake.—Beat $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter to a cream, then beat in 1 cup sugar, then $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk and 2 cups sifted flour, sifted again with 3 level teaspoons baking powder. Lastly, beat in whites of 3 eggs, beaten dry, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in a loaf, in layers, or in small patty-tins. When baked in small cakes, currants or nut-meats may be added.

Sour Cream Dressing.—One-half pint sour cream, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 scant tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon mixed mustard. Beat the cream with an egg-beater until light. Mix the other ingredients together and add gradually to the cream, beating all the time. This dressing may be changed to suit different vegetables. Having the beaten cream for a foundation the seasoning may be anything desired. For instance, the mustard and lemon may be omitted and mushroom or tomato catsup used instead. Or thick, sweet cream, may be used instead of sour.

Keeping Foods in Hot Weather.

Very often, in July and August, "summer complaint" appears, and is usually laid at the door of eating fruit. Thoroughly ripe fruit, however, seldom creates ailments, if eaten in moderation. The real cause is usually food in which bacterial changes have begun, or, in

s, with a small, very sharp knife, cutting each section round and round, as if peeling an apple, into long, thin strips. Form this strip into a little ball and fill with mayonnaise.

Cucumbers.—Peel, quarter and slice the cucumbers if the seeds are large to trouble with. Fry an onion in a tablespoonful of butter, and when browned add the cucumbers, cooking them on both sides. Take the cucumbers out and stir 1 tablespoonful into the browned butter, rubbing it in. Add a cupful of chicken or turkey stock, or sweet milk, heat, and serve nicely. Add the cucumbers and serve nearly half an hour. Serve on buttered toast.

Cucumbers with Brown Sauce.—Peel 4 cucumbers, halve lengthwise, then slice crosswise and remove the seeds. Season with pepper and salt. Roll in flour and fry in a hot pan until browned. Pour over a saucepan, and pour over the brown stock or gravy thickened with brown flour. Add 2 minced sweet peppers, if you can get them, and simmer 10 minutes. Serve on toast.

Cherry Meringue.—Mix together 1 cup breadcrumbs, ½ cup sugar, yolk of 1 egg and a pint of milk. Beat it a little and bake in a pudding dish. When set cover with stewed gooseberries. Dip the white of the egg, add 1 tablespoonful castor sugar and again beat stiff. Spread over the fruit and bake in the oven. Serve cold.

Cherry Nectar.—Pour 1 quart pure vinegar over 3 quarts blackberries. Let stand for 24 hours. Strain through a flannel bag. Measure the liquid and add 1 lb. sugar for each pint. Boil briskly for 20 minutes, until quite hot. Cork tightly, and when cold add 1 tablespoonful to a glass of water.

Chocolate Frappe (very nourishing).—Put 4 tablespoons grated chocolate in a little water, then add 4 cups milk. Add a pinch of salt, and thicken with 1 tablespoonful cornstarch in a little water. Let cool. Ready to serve, fill a tall glass with finely-crushed ice and pour in chocolate. Sweeten to taste, cover with whipped cream, and serve.

Boiling Beets.—Use young beets, about 1 ½ and a half across. Cook and serve usual. Put in sterilized jars covered with boiling water to which a little vinegar and sugar have been added, preferred, simply put on boiling water. Cook in a boiler of water for 1 hour, then snap down the tops. **Rice Pudding.**—Wash ½ cup rice in a baking dish. Add 1 cup sugar, dash of salt, a dash of nutmeg, and 1 quart milk. Bake in a slow oven about two hours, from time to time. Add a little milk or thin cream, if needed. Cooking should be very slow and the pudding should be very moist. Serve cold.

White Cake.—Beat ½ cup butter cream, then beat in 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk and 2 cups sifted flour. Add 3 level teaspoons baking powder. Lastly, beat in whites of 2 eggs, beaten dry, and 1 teaspoon cream of tartar. Bake in a loaf, in layers, or in small patty-tins. When baked in cakes, currants or nut-meats may be added.

Cream Dressing.—One-half pint cream, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 1 scant tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon mustard. Mix the cream with an egg-beater until thick. Mix the other ingredients together and add gradually to the cream, all the time. This dressing may be used to suit different vegetables. The beaten cream for a foundation may be anything desired. For instance, the mustard and salt may be omitted and mushroom catsup used instead. Or thick cream may be used instead of

Preparing Foods in Hot Weather.

Often, in July and August, "summer complaint" appears, and is usually the door of eating fruit. Thoracic disease, however, seldom creeps in, if eaten in moderation. The cause is usually food in which changes have begun, or, in

popular parlance, food which has begun to "spoil." In hot weather, bacteria, yeasts and moulds increase with marvelous rapidity in all "perishable" substances, and when their work has set in, ptomaine poisoning and other digestive disorders may be the consequence.

The best way to avoid danger is to refuse absolutely to eat any food that is not perfectly fresh, for in food that has been kept for any length of time—particularly fish, meat, cooked vegetables, etc.—bacterial changes may have begun even though no sign be present, either to taste or smell.

But, since it is sometimes impossible to have perfectly fresh foods at all times, it is quite necessary to understand what to do as a "next best," that is, to know how to "keep" perishable articles in the best way.

An ice-box, kept perfectly clean and well supplied with ice, is, of course, a help. Yeasts, for instance, which cause fermentation in stewed fruits, grow best at a temperature of from 70 to 90 degrees F.; therefore food that is to resist their action must be kept well below 70 degrees.

Dampness and dark, on the other hand, united with a high temperature, are prolific causes of moulds, therefore foods liable to mould should be kept in a place as light, dry, and cool as possible.

Bacteria, also,—the worst workers of damage in the food chest—prefer darkness rather than light, and are particularly fond of a certain degree of warmth. Extremes do not please them. They do not reproduce in an atmosphere that approaches freezing point, while on the other hand boiling is sure death to the most of them. For these reasons even very putrescible food, such as meat and milk, may be kept for a time in a good ice-box, or, on the contrary, may be prolonged in a good condition by heating—say, kept at a temperature of 150 to 160 degrees F. for half an hour.

If, then, you have a good ice-box, keep it scrupulously clean and trust to it for a reasonable time. If you have no such box, heat any food that must be kept over and put it in sterilized jars.

When preparing foods that are to be eaten raw, care should be taken that the water used in washing them is pure and fresh, otherwise germs may be transmitted from it. Care should be taken, also, to rinse all vessels used in preparing food with boiling water. Cracks or seams in vessels carelessly washed may harbor all sorts of lurking enemies.

Above all things the dish-cloth should be kept absolutely clean and pure. Wash it with soap and water after each using and hang it out in the sun,—sunshine, you know, is one of the best bacteria-killers in existence. Once a day scald it thoroughly. A badly-kept dish-cloth may be responsible for many evils—not to mention the disgustingness of it!

In closing, may we quote an interesting paragraph recently clipped from an American magazine which seems to show that linoleum is the ideal covering for kitchen floors:

"Bacteria Killed by Linoleum.—That the ordinary floor-covering, linoleum, made of linseed-oil and cork, has the valuable property of destroying bacteria which fall on it will be news to most housewives.

"In testing for germs it is often found that such substances as stone, wood, porcelain, glass, etc., are sterile. A number of years ago Privy Councilor L. Fischer made the observation that on certain building materials disease germs quickly die. L. Bitter has shown that the very resistant staphylococcus perishes within one day on the surface of linoleum. As far back as 1901, Jacobowitz proved that the germ-killing effects of the much-acclaimed 'disinfecting wall-paints' was due to the chemical effect of linseed oil used as a binding medium. Since the essential constituents of linoleum are cork and a large quantity of linseed oil, its disinfecting capacity is not to be wondered at. But in the case of the disinfecting wall-paints the sterilizing power wears off in a few months because the linseed oil dries, while linoleum has a lasting effect. Hence linoleum operates to kill the majority of the microorganisms brought in on the shoes. Frequent moistening accelerates this disinfecting property. Hence all disease germs which do not form spores

quickly die on a linoleum covering which is wiped off daily with a damp cloth. According to F. Fritz this bactericidal power is due to certain chemical groups in the oil, especially linoxyn."

News of the Week

Ontario is to contribute 500 machine guns for the front.

Sir Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of Queen's University, died last week at Halifax.

Ontario's first hydro-radial line, from London to Port Stanley, was formally opened on July 22nd.

Alberta has "gone dry" by a majority of about 15,000.

Canada is making shells to the amount of \$152,000,000 for the Allies.

Hon. Louis Beaubien, a former member of the Canadian House of Commons, and an ex-Minister of Agriculture in the Province of Quebec, died recently at his home in Outremont.

Two new scientific devices are being worked out for the British Admiralty. One will render battleships immune from torpedoes.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand persons have perished in recent floods in China.

One thousand excursionists were drowned by the overturning of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago River on July 25th.

The United States steamer Leelawana was torpedoed by a German "sub" off the coast of Scotland on July 26.

The text of the American note on submarine warfare was presented at Berlin on July 23rd by Ambassador Gerard. It distinctly intimates that the United States will regard as deliberately unfriendly any repetition by the commanders of German vessels of acts prohibiting freedom of the seas to American vessels and passengers.

The German forces under General Von Hindenburg are, at time of going to press, within 22 miles of the city of Warsaw, but are being stubbornly resisted at the Bug River. In the meantime General Von Mackensen is still battering away at the defences of Lublin. At Ivangorod the advance of the Austrians has been checked. . . . Along the British lines in the West there has been a comparative lull, but the French have won a notable victory in the Vosges by the taking of a strong German defensive position at La Fontenelle. . . . During July 23rd and 24th German submarines became especially active, succeeding in sinking the French ship Danae, the Russian ship Rubiona, and four British trawlers in the North Sea. The object seems to be to prevent the shipping of war material to Russia by way of Archangel.

A servant girl one day went to her mistress in tears, and asked permission to go home for a few days—she had a telegram telling that her mother was ill.

"Of course, go," said the mistress; "only, Maggie, do not stay longer than is necessary. We need you."

Maggie promised to return as soon as possible, and hurried away. A week passed without a word from her; then came a note by post—"Dear Miss B., I will be back next week, an' please kepe my place for me; mother is dying as fast as she can. To oblidg, Maggie."

The Twa Hairsts.

They're shearin' thrang the day in the field behind Duncryne.
An' the scythes are glintin' bonnie in the sun;
An' they're lauchin' and daffin', as I did myself langsyne,
But I'm sair forfochen noo, an' nearly done.

I was young an' swanky then, never thocht o' care or pain,
As I skelpit doon the rig the first o' a'!
Oh, it a' comes back ance mair, as I'm lyin' here my lane:
The hairst-rig, an' the strath so far awa'.

Last nicht I heard them singin', for the stocks were a' put in,
An' the gowden grain was stackit safe and soun';
I doo't I had been dreamin', yet I'll see and hear them sune.
For my days has gaen His ain appointed roun'.

Yet though I mayna see them in the field behind Duncryne,
Nor wark among the ripe an' yellow corn;
There's anither hairst preparin'; Guid Lord, Thou kenn'st I'm thine;
An' Thou't take me hame Thysel' that bonnie tork me!

An' then I'll meet the callans, an' the wife I lo'ed so weel;
We'll hae many things to speak o' when we meet;
An' the best o't a' will be, when I at His feet shall kneel;
I'm so happy that wi' joy I maist could greet.

There'll be shearers that I ken, and bawnsters I hae met,
A' awaitin' me, an' praisin' aye His name!
Ye see, He'll ken I'm comin', so He'll open wide the yett,
An' He'll bid His pair auld shearer welcome hame.

Thunder and Lightning.

No doubt it is all very fine, theoretically, to let nature run our thunderstorms, but in practice you would manage better yourself. Nobody knows just what nature is at, and nobody can guess. But while she has neither conscience nor principles nor ordinary sense, she at least has habits. Consequently, the scientists, insurance men, and Weather Bureaus of various highly intelligent nations, our own included, been able to keep tabs on her pranks and find out her tastes. For instance:

She hits cows oftener than people, barns oftener than houses, country dwellings oftener than city dwellings, trees at the edge of a wood oftener than those in the thick of it, oaks oftener than maples, and human beings outdoors oftener than human beings indoors.

Knowing this much we can arrange a fairly scientific course of conduct for the thunder-scared.

Run for a house—not a barn. . . . Once inside a house, stay there. Its actual count, it is fourteen times as safe as outdoors. And observe just one precaution indoors. As lightning can come down a chimney, keep away from the open fire-place. Beyond this, do about as you like.

If you feel safer in a feather bed, hop in, by all means; but feathers won't stop a thunderbolt. It rips solid masonry. Nor will scissors tempt it. It is in too much haste. It comes with a splash. Once inside, it bounces around without the smallest interest in "paths of least resistance." Try how you will, you can't find the "safest part of the house." But while no part of the house is "the safest place," the house is, and you are there already.

Outdoors, it is another tale, for there you may be crazy enough to seek shelter under trees. Don't misunderstand me when I tell which trees are most dangerous—all are dangerous, none safe—and my only object is to drop a hint to people who are about to pitch a tent in the woods and who, consequently, risk being caught out at night and unable

to run for their lives. With the proportion of hits indicated, the list follows:

Oaks, 54; poplars, 24; elms, 14; walnuts, 11; firs, 10; willows, 7; pines, 6; ashes, 6; pears, 4; cherries, 4; apples, 2; birches, 1, with the maple enjoying a comparatively untarnished reputation. Beware of oaks. They are deadly. Their deadliness increases toward the fringe of the forest. Next to going up in a balloon during a thunderstorm, camping close to an oak is the prize masterpiece of lunacy.

Perhaps all this harping on statistics seems futile. Knowing that you are ten times as likely to be shot dead as killed by lightning has its consoling side, of course; and yet, if struck, aren't you completely and irremediably done for? Statistics say not. Out of 212 people hit, 74 got well.

At some pains I have dug up the record of a most instructive case. It was hard to find, because so few people are hit. I went first to my physician, who is not only a professor but connected with a great hospital, and inquired about such cases. Although past fifty, he had never seen a lightning victim. So I was forced to search libraries. This is what I found:

Lightning struck a house containing several people. Those who ran out counted noses and saw that one was missing. They rushed back, and lo! there lay a girl of twenty, who had been struck and thrown from her chair and flung across another. The bolt had hit just above her left eye and gone down her body, leaving burns. She had caught it, full force, from head to foot.

One of the men, a medical student, describes her condition. She was unconscious, motionless, purple in the face, and without perceptible pulse, or audible heartbeat. She seemed to have stopped breathing. One eye was shut, the other open.

They carried her to the porch, loosened her clothing about the neck and chest, and plied her arms to produce artificial breathing. After about five minutes, she stirred a little, the dark color left her face, and the pulse could be felt, though weak, rapid and irregular. After two minutes more, she turned cold.

They took her in, laid her on a bed, and kept hot compresses on her chest to encourage circulation. After something like three-quarters of an hour, consciousness began to return.

She stayed in bed two weeks, then sat up a little each day, and at the end of the fourth week rode home, thirteen miles, completely recovered, except that the sight of the left eye was somewhat impaired.

Moral: should someone be struck don't conclude offhand that the case is hopeless. Call a doctor, quick. While he is coming, do as the medical student did. Two eminent physicians comment on his report in the scientific volume I unearthed, and approve unreservedly. Nor was the girl's an altogether exceptional case. Lightning victims have recovered after being unconscious an entire hour.

Naturally, you would rather not get struck, and the story I have just told is a bit appalling because the catastrophe occurred inside a house, whereas the house is the safest place. Then why not protect the house? Aren't there lightning rods?

Alas, yes! And lightning rods riskier than none. That is why you hear that "only country people have lightning rods now." City folks "know better."

Well, the city folks have the right of it—for city folks. Lightning rarely strikes in cities. But city folks have the wrong of it when they laugh at country folks. In the country, where lightning strikes houses five times as often, the rod is either a menace or a fairly reliable protection. That depends on the kind of rod and how you put it up. Insurance men believe in lightning rods, and the National Fire Protection Association gets out a pamphlet showing—or attempting to show—the way to construct one. Don't read it. Get an expert. Have the neighbors club together. Then write to your insurance agent. He will send a man who understands lightning rods, and you can trust that man. Otherwise, look out!—Sel.



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"THE CHAPERON".

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Chapter VII.

Next morning, when I waked up, and cautiously drew my watch from under the pillow, not to disturb Phyllis, it was only six o'clock, and there was Phil gazing at me, with eyes large and bright in the green dusk that filtered through the olive curtains.

"I've been awake for ages," said she. "What are you thinking about?"

"The motor-boat. Queer—but I can't help it."

"Neither can I. Can you go to sleep again?"

"No. Can you?"

"Not I. Let's get up, and creep out of doors. What fun to go down to the beach and take a bath!"

"Nell! In our nighties?"

"Silly! We'll hire things—and bathing-machines."

After mature deliberation Phil decided not to risk being taken for a thief by the van Buren family; but I could not abandon the idea, and fifteen minutes later I was softly unlocking the front door, to steal alone into the pearly, new-born day. Oh, the wonder of it—the wonder of each new day, if one only stopped to think; but the wonder of this above all others!

Already there were a few people about, hurrying beachward; and when I reached the level of the firm, yellow sand, there were the red-trousered men of the bathing-machines, in full activity, getting their horses into the traces, while dogs raced wildly over sand-hillocks, and children played with bright, sea-washed shells the waves had flung them.

Two or three of the bath-machines were in use, some were engaged for persons not yet arrived, and I thought myself lucky in securing one drawn by the handsomest horse of all. The others were dull, base-looking creatures compared to him; indeed, he was far too fine for a mere bathing-machine, and had a lovely cushiony back like the animals on which beautiful ladies pirouet in circuses. I longed to try it myself when my shoes and stockings were off.

Just as I had got into the prickly blue serge costume provided by the "management," I heard the sound of stirring military music, played not far away by a brass band, and something queer happened at the same moment. The machine began to rock as if there were an earthquake, to dart forward, to retreat, and at last to galloping ahead at a speed to suggest that in a sudden fit of hallucination it had persuaded itself it was a motor-car.

"That horse!" I gasped, and swaying first against one wall, then against the other, scarcely able to keep me feet, I tore the door open and peeped out. If I had not been frightened I should have laughed, for it was plain to see from the expression of that cushiony back, that the animal was merely pretending to be afraid of the music, in a kittenish wish for a little early morning fun. But he was also pretending in quite a life-like manner to run away, and the thought occurred to me that the consequences might be as awkward for the occupant of the machine as if the jest were earnest.

"Whoa, whoa," cried a voice in pursuit, and splash! went the beast into the surf. He was playing that he was a sea-horse, now, enjoying it selfishly without a thought of poor me in the horrid, tottery little box that would be knocked over by a big wave, maybe, in another instant, in a welter of sand and salt water, under a merry horse's hoofs. I clung to the door with one hand, and the frame with the other, swinging back and forth on the threshold, with abnormally large iron shoes flying up and down in the wet green foreground, and the whole North Sea towering over me in the middle distance—oh, but a very near middle distance!

I wavered in mind as well as body. If I don't jump out—now, this minute—I might be caught and pinned like a mouse in a trap, under the water. If I did jump, the horse would kick me, and the wheels of the machine would go

over me, and I should be battered as well as drowned before anybody could in the world, and the waves looked as tall as transparent green skyscrapers.

"One, two; at three I'll jump." I was saying resolutely, between chattering teeth, when a head came toward me in the sea. It came on top of a wave, fish me out. I did feel horribly alone and like the dear little cut-off cherubs in old-fashioned prayer-books, it seemed to have no body, yet I recognized it, and felt half inclined to bow (salutation, O Caesar, from one about to die!) only it would have seemed ridiculous to bow to a mere passing head, when one was on the eve of being swept away by the North Sea. Phyllis might have done it. I gave a short shriek, and then it appeared that the head had full control of the wave, for it stopped and let the wave rush by, to show that it had a tall, brown, dripping body, sketchily clad in the kind of thing that men dare to call a bathing-suit.

It did not seem strange at the time that William the Silent should be shot from a wave as if by a catapult, and still less strange that without a word he should seize my horse by the head and stop him. It seemed the sort of thing that ought to happen to foreigners travelling in Holland, if in need of succor.

"Oh, thank you so much!" I heard myself saying, just as if he had on a frock-coat and top-hat, and had stopped a hansom cab for me in Bond Street.

"Not at all," I heard him reply, in the same London-in-the-season tone. Then suddenly I thought of Stanley in the desert saying, "Dr. Livingstone, I believe?" and my bare feet, and his dripping hair, and the whole scene struck me so quaintly that I laughed out aloud; whereupon he smiled a wet, brown smile, showing white teeth.

"I'm not having hysterics," I spluttered, with my mouth full of spray. "It's only—only—" and the spray choked me with its salt.

"Of course," said William the Silent, grave again, and so like the portrait that I felt I must be a historical character, acting with him in an incident forgotten or expurgated by Motley. "I'm so glad I came. I saw you from further out, and thought something was wrong. But it's all right now."

"Yes, thank you," I said meekly. "Why, you're an Englishman, aren't you?"

"Dutch to the backbone," he answered, and then, suddenly conscious, perhaps, that the (might one call it "feature"?) he had mentioned, was too much exposed to be discussed thus lightly, he changed the subject.

"Here's your man," he said quickly, and forthwith fell to scolding in vehement Dutch the unfortunate wretch who had waded to the rescue. The horse, made sadder if not wiser by blows from his master, allowed himself to be backed for a certain distance, until it was safe for me to descend and take my postponed bath. I had but time to bow and murmur more inane thanks, to receive another bow and polite murmur in return (both murmurs being drowned by the sea) when the retrograde movement of the bathing-machine parted me and my living life-preserver. He stood in the water looking after us long enough to see that there would be no further incidents, then took a header into the waves again.

I'm not sure that my adventure did not add spice to the salt of my bath. Anyhow, it was glorious, and I ran back to the villa at last tingling with joy of life, in time to be let in by a maid who was cleaning the door-steps. It was half-past seven, and breakfast was at eight. I had to make haste with my toilet, but luckily there are few tasks which can't be accompanied by a running fire of chat (that is, if one is a woman) so I had told everything to Phyllis by the time I had begun fastening the white serge frock in which I was to go to The Hague and the Concours Hippique. Just when the Japanese gong sent forth its melancholy wail, so we hurried down, and I forgot to tell Phyllis not to mention the incident. I didn't think it the kind of incident which would be approved by the van Buren family, and on second thoughts I didn't approve of it myself.

Hardly were we comfortably seated at the table, however, when Phil told Robert what a part his friend had

played in my adventure. I could not stop her, and when I was called upon for details, gave them rather than seem to be secretive.

"We must be thankful that Brederode was taking his dip early," said Robert. "I will tell him this afternoon that we are very grateful for what he did."

I blushed consciously. "Oh, must you?" I asked. "Somehow, I've an idea he'll think it stupid of me to have mentioned it. Besides, maybe it wasn't your friend. Perhaps it was some one who looks like him. The—dress was so different, and I had hardly seen Mr. Brederode—"

"Jonkheer Brederode," corrected Freule Menela, softly.

I broke out laughing. "Jonkheer! Oh, do forgive me, but it sounds so funny. I really never could call a person Jonkheer, and take him seriously."

"You will have to call him Jonkheer when I bring him to the box, after he has finished his part in the Concours Hippique," said Robert. "There is no one who looks like Rudolph Brederode, so it must have been he. You can see this afternoon."

"But I don't want to see," I objected, crossly, for I felt I could not solemnly and adequately thank the young man before my listening relatives, for popping out of the sea in his microscopic costume, and coming to the rescue of me in mine. I had squeaked and curled up my toes, and been altogether ridiculous; and I knew we should at best burst out laughing in each other's faces—which would astonish the van Buren family.

"Whoever he was, I thanked him three times this morning, and that's enough," I went on. "He wasn't risking his life, you know, and really and truly, I'd rather not meet him formally, if you don't mind."

"Very well," said Cousin Robert, looking offended, and turning his attention to breakfast.

It was, when I came to notice it, the oddest breakfast imaginable, yet it had a tempting air. There was a tiny glass vase of flowers at each person's place, and the middle of the table was occupied by a china hen sitting on her nest. The eggs which she protected were hard-boiled; and ranged around the nest were platters of every kind of cold smoked meat, and cold smoked fish, dreamed of in the philosophy of cooks. There was also cold ham; and there were crisp, rich little rusks, and gingerbread in Japanese tin boxes, to eat with honey in an open glass dish, and there was coffee fit for gods and goddesses. Even Phil drank it, though she was offered tea, excusing her treachery by saying that she found her tastes were changing to suit the climate of Holland—a dangerous theory, since who can tell to what wild lengths it may lead?

When we had finished, the coffee-tray was taken from its place in front of Cousin Cornelia, and another tray, bearing two large china bowls of hot water, a dish with soap, a toy mop with a carved wood handle, and two towels, was substituted for it.

"I wash the fine china and the coffee-spoons myself, after breakfast," explained Cousin Cornelia, slipping off her rings, and beginning her pretty task. "The best of servants are not as careful as their mistresses, and it is a custom in Holland."

"But you didn't wash the coffee and tea-cups last night after dinner," I reminded her.

"No," she replied, "I never do that." "But isn't the china as valuable, and isn't there as much danger of its being broken?"

She looked puzzled, almost distressed. "Yes, that is true," she admitted, "but—it is not a custom. I don't know why, but it never has been."

Her housewifely pleasure was spoiled for the moment, and I wished that I hadn't spoken.

After all, Lisbeth and Lilli were not to go with us to The Hague. This was the morning for opening the curio cabinets in the drawing-room, and washing the contents, and the girls were expected to help their mother. As the glass doors are never opened, unless that some guest may carefully handle a gold snuff-box, a miniature, or a bit of old Delft, the things could scarcely need washing; but the rule is to have them out once a month, and it would be a crime to break it. This Freule Menela explained in a low voice, and with the

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t in a low voice, and with the

suspicion of a smile, as if she wished
the two girls from London to under-
stand that she was able to see the
humorous side of these things.

"Your cousins are old-fashioned," she
went on. "though dear people; I've
known them since I was a child, and am
fond of them for their own sakes as well
as Robert's. You must not think that
everybody in our country dines at five.
For instance, if you visited in my set at
The Hague, you would find things more
as they are in France. When Robert
and I are married I shall manage the
house."

We listened civilly, but liked her none
the better for her disavowal of van
Buren ways.

"Horrid, snobbish, disloyal little
wretch," said Phil, afterwards, quite
viciously. "Your cousin's a hundred
times too good and too good-looking for
her; but she doesn't know that. She
fancies herself superior, and thinks she's
condescending to ally herself with the
family. I do believe she's marrying
your cousin for his money, and if she
could get a chance to do better accord-
ing to her ideas, she'd throw him
over."

"It isn't likely she'll ever have an-
other chance of any sort," said I:
"Robert won't get rid of his bargain
easily."

"She's going with us this morning,
and makes a favor of it," went on Phil.
"She says she's tired of death of the
pictures; but I'm sure ten wild horses
wouldn't keep her at home."

Be that as it may, the power of
twenty wild horses in motor form
rushed her away in our society and that
of her fiancé.

In the beautiful forest, which I was
happy in seeing again, we threaded in-
tricate, dark avenues, and came at last
(as if we had been a whole party of
tourist princes in the tale of the
"Sleeping Beauty") to the House in the
Wood.

The romance of the place grew in my
eyes, because a princess built it to place
her husband, and because the husband
was that son of William the Silent who
best carried on his father's plans for
Holland's greatness. I'm afraid I cared
more about it for the sake of Princess
Amalia and Frederic Henry of Orange,
than for the sake of the Peace Con-
ference, because the Conference was
modern; and it was of the princess I
thought as we passed through room
after room of the charming old house,
hidden in the very heart of the forest.
Had she commanded the exquisite Chinese
embroideries, the wonderful decorations
from China and Japan, and the lovely
old China? I wouldn't ask, for if she
had had nothing to do with that part,
I didn't wish to know.

In the octagonal Orange Salon where
the twenty-six powers met to make
peace, and where the walls and cupola
are a riot of paintings in praise of
Frederic Henry and his relations, we
strained our necks to see the pictures,

and our brains to recall who the people
were and what they had done; but even
the portrait of Motley, which we'd just
passed, and the knowledge that he
wrote in this very house did not always
prod our memories.

Robert would not let us stay long at
the House in the Wood. He took us
to see the site of the Palace of Peace,
which Mr. Carnegie's money and a little
of other's people will build, and then
flashed us on to The Hague in time to
reach the Mauritshuis as it opened.

Robert didn't pretend to know much
about the pictures, though he was
patriotically proud of them, as among
the best to be found, if you searched
the world. But the fiancée was in her
element. "Tired to death" of these
splendid things she might be, in her
small soul, but she was determined to
impress us with her artistic knowledge.

"I know exactly where all the best
pictures are," she said, motioning away
the official guides, "and I will take you
to them."

She had a practical energetic air, and
her black eyes were sharp behind her
pince-nez. I felt I could not be intro-
duced by her to the glorious company of
great men, and basely I slipped away
from the party, leaving Phil to follow
with outward humility and inward re-
bellion—a martyr to politeness.

Oh, how glad I was to be left alone
with the pictures, with nobody to tell
me anything about them! I flew back
to buy a catalogue, and then, carefully
dodging my friends, whose backs I spied
from time to time, I gave myself up to
happiness.

I didn't want to see the Madonnas
and nymphs and goddesses, and Italian

scenes, which a certain school consci-
entiously produced, because in their day
it was the fashion. I wanted only the
characteristically Dutch artists, the men
who loved their dear Hollow Land, put-
ting her beyond all, glorifying her, and
painting what they knew with their
hearts as well as eyes—the daily life of
home; the rich brown dusk of humble
rooms; the sea, the sky, the gentle, flat
landscape, the pleasant domestic ani-
mals.

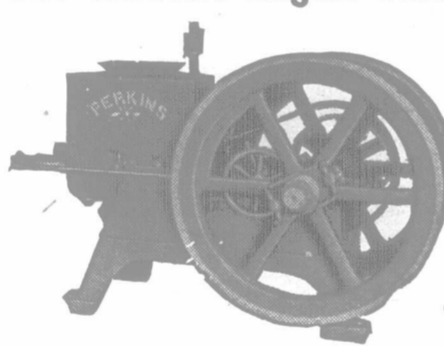
My acquaintance with Dutch art was



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Richard's QUICK NAPHTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

MADE IN CANADA

go back to England! I know well that I can tell nothing worth telling; and yet, even in this short time, I feel that I understand more about Holland and the Hollanders than I could have come to understand, except through their pictures—more even than Motley could have told me.

I said to myself as I went away from the galleries, that Dutch painting would stand for me henceforth as an epitome of the Dutch people. No one but the Dutch could have painted pictures like theirs—so quaint, so painstaking, and at the same time so splendid. Their love of rich brown shadow and amber light was learned in the dim little rooms of their own homes, and of inns where the brass and pewter gleamed in the mellow dusk of raftered kitchens, and piles of fruit and vegetables fell like jewels, from paniers such as Gerard Douw took three days to paint on a scale of three inches.

We had a hasty luncheon at a nice hotel with an air of Parisian gaiety about it, and sped away in the motor to the Horse Show, which was to be held in a park between the Hague and Scheveningen. It was advertised on every wall and hoarding, even on lamp-posts, and Freule Menela (gorgeous in a Paris frock and tilted hat) prophesied that, as the Queen and Prince Consort were honoring the occasion, we should see the loveliest women, handsomest men, and prettiest dresses, as well as the best horses that Holland could produce.

"When I say Holland, I mean The Hague; it is the same thing," she added, with a conceited toss of the chin; and I thought she deserved shaking for her sly dig at Robert of Rotterdam, than whom there can be no handsomer young man in the Netherlands.

Cousin Cornelia in filmy gray, and the twins radiant as fresh-plucked roses in their white frocks and Leghorn hats, had arrived, and were in one of the many long, open loggias close to the red-and-gold pavillion which was ready for the Royalties.

Over the pavillion, with its gilded crown and crest, floated the orange flag as well as the tricolor of Holland; everywhere flags were waving and red bunting glowing, and there was far more effect of color than at an English race-meeting. Every box, every seat, was full; pretty hats nodded like flowers in a huge parterre swept by a breeze; smart-looking men with women in trailing white walked about the lawns; and Robert and Menela pointed out the celebrities—ambassadors and ambassadors' wives, politicians, popular actresses, celebrated journalists, men of title or wealth who owned horses and gave their lives to sport.

All the men of the haut mond were in frock-coats and tall hats, and most of them looked English. There were few of the type which I preconceived as Dutch, yet I saw faces in the crowd which Rembrandt or Reubens might have used as models; thin, dark faces; hard, shrewd chins, with long noses and pointed chins; good-natured round faces, with wide-open gray eyes; important, conceited faces like the burgomasters in ancient portraits.

"Not a type has changed," I said to myself. "These people of to-day are the same people who suffered torture smiling, who were silent on the rack, who drove the Spaniards out of their land, and swept the English from the seas."

This was my mood when a stir among the throng heralded the coming of the Queen, and I applauded as patriotically as a Dutchwoman the young daughter of the brave house of Orange and Nassau.

She had a fine procession, and made an effective entrance through the wide gates that swung apart to let in her outriders in their green livery, and the royal coaches, with powdered coachmen and footmen in blazing red and gold. A charming young woman she looked, too, in her blowing white cloud of chiffon and lace, and ostrich-plumes. While she circled round the drive with her suite, I heard the Dutch National Hymn for the first time, and also a soft and plaintive air which is the Queen's own—a kind of "entrance music" which follows her about through life, like the music for a leading actress on the stage.

When the Queen in her white dress, the stout, bland Prince Consort in his blue uniform, and the ladies of the Court

were settled under the crimson curtains of the pavillion, officers who were competing in the Horse Show—Hollanders in green and cerise, and plain blue; Belgians in blue and red; two or three Danes in delicious azure—were brought up with much ceremony to be introduced.

"There goes Rudolph Brederode," said Robert a light of friendly admiration kindling in his eyes for a tall, slim figure in black coat and riding-breeches. "See, her Majesty is wishing him good luck. He—" But my cousin glanced at me, and remembering my base ingratitude, decided that I deserved no further information about his hero, who ought to be my hero too.

I pretended not to hear, and watched the show of beautiful horses and carriages. They went round and round the great grassy ring, each driver (and some of them were English) taking off their top-hats in front of the Royal Pavillion.

There was a good deal of this kind of entertainment, but the best part of the show was saved for the last, when all the glittering carriages had disappeared from the course. Then came the jumping competition, in which the finest riders, officers and civilians, were to prove what they and their horses could do.

The crowd had wearied of the long driving contests, but as the Dutch soldiers ran out across the grass to take their places beside the hedges, hurdles, water-jumps, and obstacles, there was a general brisling up.

Then began the real excitement of the afternoon. People greeted their favorites with applause, and Cousin Robert's hero had the largest share. He made a splendid figure on his delicately-shaped roan, a creature all verve and muscle like his master, graceful as a cat, and shining in the sun with the rich effulgence of a chestnut fresh from the burr.

I couldn't help a jumping of the pulses when the bell rang, and the good-looking young men in their grand horses cantered into the ring. Rudolph Brederode was the last, and his horse came in on its hind legs, pawing and prancing with sheer joy of life and its own beauty; yet what a different beast from that other who had also pirouetted to the sound of music in the morning! I wondered if William the Silent thought—but of course he didn't.

One by one the horses started, urged on or held back by their riders. All rode well, but not one got round the course without a fault—a jump short at a ditch; a hind hoof that brushed a hedge; the ring of an iron shoe on a burdle; or a wooden brick sent flying from the top row on a high wall; not one, until Rudolph Brederode's turn came.

At the last moment, a pat of his hand on his horse's satin shoulder quieted the creature's nerves. Instantly it was calm, and coming down from fun to business, started off at the daintiest of canters, which broke at exactly the right second into a noble bound. Without a visible effort the adorable beast rose for each obstacle, floating across hedges and walls as if it had been borne by the wings of Pegasus. The last, widest water-jump was taken with one long, flying leap; and then, doffing his hat low to the Royal Box, the conqueror rode away in a storm of applause.

"It's always like that. Brederode never fails in anything he undertakes," said Robert, as happy as if he, and not his friend, had been the victor. "I'm off to congratulate him now."

Two minutes later I saw the hero among the crowd, his head towering above most heads; then I lost sight of him, and turned again to watch the course, for the riding was not nearly finished yet. But with the triumph of the great Water Beggar's descendant, the best was over. No one else did as well as he, or had as fine a horse, and I found myself looking for him and Robert. Maybe Robert would bring him to the box in spite of all. It was a pity the others should be cheated of a word with him—which even the twins seemed to hope for—just because Robert had to punish me.

But he did not come, nor did Robert until after the Royalties had gone, and Cousin Cornelia was ready to go too.

(To be continued.)

We Want Your Samples

of **FALL WHEAT** and **FALL RYE**

also **FLAX** and new crop **ALSIKE CLOVER**

Highest prices paid. State quantity, origin of Fall Wheat and price f.o.b. your station.

Sample Bags mailed on application.

Rennie's Seeds

TORONTO

Farmers' Attention!

The **HENDERSON FARMERS' LIME CO.**, of Beachville, announce that they have now made definite arrangements to sell their highest grade **CARBONATE OF LIME** through the agents of the Ontario Fertilizers, Ltd., of Toronto. Send your name and address for interesting booklet and information regarding crop results obtained this season.

ADDRESS:
The Henderson Farmers' Lime Co.
Box 488, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

APRACTICAL Canadian farmer, married, wishes position working a farm on shares. Apply Box R, Farmer's Advocate, London.

FOR SALE—Magnet Cream Separator in perfect working order \$12.00; also Eaton outdoor Brooder used one season \$4.00; leaving farm. M. Roche, Oakville, Ontario.

WANTED—Agents to sell full line of nursery stock. Downham Bros., Strathroy, Ont.

WANTED—Quiet Shetland Pony with or without outfit; state age, height, color and price. Jacob. Z. Iutzi, Baden.

100 ACRES in London Township; in high state of cultivation; clay loam, clean, well drained, splendid crops, good buildings. Rural Mail, Telephone, convenient to church and school. Possession fall or spring; price, Eight Thousand; Apply Box C, Farmer's Advocate.

Clydesdale Mares Eight pure-bred Clydesdalemares and fillies for sale—bargains. **SIDNEY AKER**, R. R. No. 2, St. Williams, Ont.

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We meet any competition for **GOOD QUALITY CREAM**. We have the experience, the capital and the market connection in the largest city in the Province. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied. Charges paid. References: Any shipper or any banker. It will be worth your while to ship us.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
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197 acres thirty-five miles from Toronto, seven roomed frame house, bank barn, drive house, poultry house, and piggery, close to school. Convenient to Railway and village. Ten acres hardwood bush, spring creek, no encumbrance. Four Thousand dollars.

John Fisher & Co., Lumsden Bldg., Toronto.

Dogs for Sale—Airedale Terriers—The best all-round dog bred today. Just the dog needed on your farm. Airedales will fill all requirements, stand all weather and eat all foods. One black-and-tan bitch, Rackley Gypsy, C.K.C., 13062. Sale price \$25. One puppy dog, by Watland's Marksman, C.K.C.S., 14814, whelped April 12th, 1915—\$15. Four puppy bitches, by same sire—\$10. Full pedigree supplied with all dogs. These pups will make grand dogs by the fall, and are just at the right age now to train. For all information, address:

P. R. HILBORN, Preston, Ont.

For Sale: One of the FARMS

Best

In Oxford County, known as the Davis Stock Farm, on the 15th line of East Zorra, four miles north-east of Woodstock, Ont. Rural mail at the door. Bell telephone in the house. It comprises two hundred acres, a good brick house on each hundred, one of which is new with all modern conveniences. There are also suitable barns and out-buildings, with good fences; thirteen acres hard-wood bush and good orchard. Terms and price reasonable. Will sell as one farm or separately, with or without crop, implements and stock. For further particulars **APPLY AT FARM** or to **M.S. Davis, Rural Mail No. 11, Woodstock, Ont.**

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Want Your Samples
FALL WHEAT and FALL RYE
FLAX and new crop ALSIKE CLOVER
 Highest prices paid.
 State quantity, origin of
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Farmers' Attention!
ANDERSON FARMERS' LIME
 of Beaville, announce that
 have now made definite arrange-
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 the agents of the Ontario Fertil-
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 Clydesdales for sale—bargains. **SIDNEY AKER,**
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 cream. We have the experience, the capital
 and the market connection in the largest city in
 Ontario. Prompt remittance. Cans supplied
 free. References. Any shipment or any
 quantity. It will be worth your while to ship us.
ONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
 Toronto, Ontario

ARIO COUNTY FARM
FOR SALE
 thirty-five miles from Toronto, seven
 frame house, bank barn, drive house,
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 venient to Railway and village. Ten acres hard-
 wood, spring creek, no encumbrance. Four
 dollars.
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Sale: One of the FARMS
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 of which is new with all modern con-
 veniences; with good fences; thirteen acres hard-
 wood and good orchard. Terms and price
 will be as one farm or separately.
 without crop, implements and stock.
APPLY AT FARM or to
is, Rural Mail No. 11, Woodstock, Ont.

Where People Eat Grass.

Those who sneer at the poor immi-
 grants from southern Italy and Sicily
 and urge that they be barred out of
 America may be more charitable and
 more ready to open the gates when they
 read of the sad conditions of poverty
 and even semi-starvation that afflict the
 people there. It is partly to provide a
 better land for them that Italy has
 acquired Tripoli. Food is so scarce with
 them, we are told, that many of the
 poorer classes actually have to go out
 into the fields and eat green things
 which in this country would be con-
 sidered none too good for live-stock, and
 their environment has sunk to such a
 low ebb that generation after generation
 grow up with scarcely any sense of
 morality. Our authority for this is Dr.
 Booker T. Washington, who recently
 spent two weeks in southern Europe
 studying economic and social conditions
 in the regions thousands of our immi-
 grants come from, and who describes
 what he saw in a book entitled, "The
 Man Farthest Down." Dr. Washington
 saw Sicily at a glance, but his glances
 took in a good deal. That swarms of
 poor Sicilians should flock to this coun-
 try every year is not surprising when
 we read a few paragraphs from the
 noted educator's book:

Outside of these little villages, in which
 the farm laborers live, the country was
 perfectly bare. One can ride for miles
 through this thickly populated country
 without seeing a house or a building of
 any kind outside of the villages.

In Sicily less than 10 per cent. of the
 farming class live in the open country.
 This results in an enormous waste of
 time and energy. The farm laborer has
 to walk many miles to and from his
 labor. A large part of the year he
 spends far away from his home. Dur-
 ing this time he camps out in the field
 in some of the flimsy little straw-thatch-
 ed shelters that one sees scattered over
 the country, or perhaps he finds himself
 a nest in the rocks or a hole in the
 ground. During this time he lives, so
 to speak, on the country. If he is a
 herdsman, he has his cows' or goats'
 milk to drink. Otherwise his food con-
 sists of a piece of black bread and per-
 haps a bit of soup of green herbs of
 some kind or other.

I have frequently seen men who had
 done a hard day's work sit down to a
 meal which consisted of black bread and
 a bit of tomato or other raw vegetable.
 In the more remote regions these peas-
 ant people frequently live for days or
 months, I learned, on almost any sort
 of green thing they find in the fields,
 frequently eating it raw, just like the
 cattle.

When they were asked how it was
 possible to eat such stuff, they replied
 that it was good. "It tasted sweet,"
 they said.

I heard, while I was in Sicily, of the
 case of a woman who, after her husband
 had been sent to prison, supported her-
 self from the milk she obtained from a
 herd of goats, which she pastured on
 steep slopes of the mountains. Her earn-
 ings amounted to not more than twelve
 or fourteen cents a day, and, as this
 was not sufficient for bread for herself
 and her four children, she picked up dur-
 ing the day all sorts of green stuff that
 she found growing upon the rocks, and
 carried it home in her apron at night to
 fill the hungry mouths that were await-
 ing her return. Persons who have had
 an opportunity to carefully study the
 conditions of this country say it is in-
 credible what sorts of things these poor
 people in the interior of Sicily will put
 into their stomachs.

One of the principal articles of diet in
 certain seasons of the year is the fruit
 of a cactus called the Indian fig, which
 grows wild in all parts of the island.
 One sees it everywhere, either by the
 roadside, where it is used for hedges, or
 clinging to the steep cliffs on the moun-
 tainside. The fruit, which is about the
 size and shape of a very large plum, is
 contained in a thick leathery skin, which
 is stripped off and fed to the cattle. The
 fruit within is soft and mushy and has
 a rather sickening, sweetish taste,
 which, however, is greatly relished by
 the country people.

One day, in passing through one of the
 suburbs of Catania, I stooped in front of
 a little stone and stucco building which
 I thought at first was a wayside shrine
 or chapel. But it turned out to be a

one-room house. This house had a
 piece of carpet hung as a curtain in
 front of the broad doorway. In front
 of this curtain there was a rude table
 made of rough boards; on this table was
 piled a quantity of the Indian figs I
 have described and some bottles of some-
 thing or other that looked like what we
 in America call "pop."

Two very good-looking young women
 were tending this little shop. I stooped
 and talked with them and bought some
 of the cactus fruit. I found it sold five
 pieces for a cent. They told me that
 from the sale of this fruit they made
 about seventeen cents a day, and upon
 this sum they and their father, who was
 an invalid, were compelled to support
 themselves. There were a few goats
 and chickens and two pigs wandering
 about the place, and I learned that one
 of the economics of the household con-
 sisted in feeding the pigs and goats up-
 on the shells or husks of the Indian figs
 that were eaten and thrown upon the
 ground.

As near as I could learn from all that
 I heard and read, the condition of the
 agricultural population in Sicily has
 been growing steadily worse for half a
 century at least.

Persons who have made a special
 study of the physical condition of these
 people declare that this part of the
 population shows marked signs of
 physical and mental deterioration, due,
 they say, to the lack of sufficient food.
 For example, in respect to stature and
 weight the Sicilians are nearly 2 per
 cent. behind the population in northern
 Italy.—Literary Digest.

The Old Man's Comforts.

By Southey.

"You are old, Father William," the
 young man cried;
 "The few locks which are left you are
 gray;
 You are hale, Father William,—a hearty
 old man;
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father
 William replied,
 "I remembered that youth would fly
 fast,
 And abused not my health and my vigor
 at first,
 That I never might need them at last."

"You are old, Father William," the
 young man cried,
 "And pleasures with youth pass away;
 And yet you lament not the days that
 are gone;
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father
 William replied,
 "I remembered that youth could not
 last;
 I thought of the future, whatever I did,
 That I might never grieve for the past."

"You are old, Father William," the
 young man replied,
 "And life must be hastening away;
 You are cheerful, and love to converse
 upon death;
 Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"I am cheerful, young man," Father
 William replied;
 "Let the cause thy attention engage;
 In the days of my youth, I remembered
 my God,
 And He hath not forgotten my age."

Mrs. Atkins, dissatisfied with the num-
 ber of times one man came to see her
 cook, spoke to her about it, "When I
 engaged you, Martha," she said, "You
 told me you had no man friends. Now
 whenever I come into the kitchen I find
 the same man here."
 "Bress you, ma'am," smiled Martha,
 "dat niggah ain't no fren' ob mine."
 "No friend? Then who is he?"
 "He's ma husband."

The excellence of the Creator's work is
 officially established, as evidenced by the
 following from a motion-picture screen:
 "As God made it. Approved by the
 Ohio State Board of Censors."

Too Critical.—"Doesn't that girl over
 there look like Helen Brown?"
 "I don't call that dress brown."

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ALBERT COLLEGE

Specializes in Commercial Subjects, Music, Art and Elocution.

Fifty-eight years of successful teaching under the co-educational system has proved its value upon the minds and morals of the young men and women passing through our hands.

Albert College is located on the outskirts of Belleville—an ideal spot for the invigorating, outdoor life necessary to all students.

Send a postal to-day for illustrated, descriptive calendar and terms.

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St. Lawrence Sugar

HAVE YOUR JELLIES EVER REFUSED TO SET?

Though only best fruit is used, and every precaution taken in cooking and placing in jars, jellies sometimes unaccountably refuse to set.

Many cooks don't know that the SUGAR may be the cause, as if it contains organic matter, fermentation sets in and jelly will not set. Be on the safe side—Buy **ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR**

For years it has given absolute satisfaction. Over 99.99 per cent pure and refined from cane sugar, exclusively, St. Lawrence Sugar protects against these failures

Buy in Refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weight.

2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons and 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags and your choice of fine, medium, or coarse grains. Sold by most good grocers.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, Limited, MONTREAL.

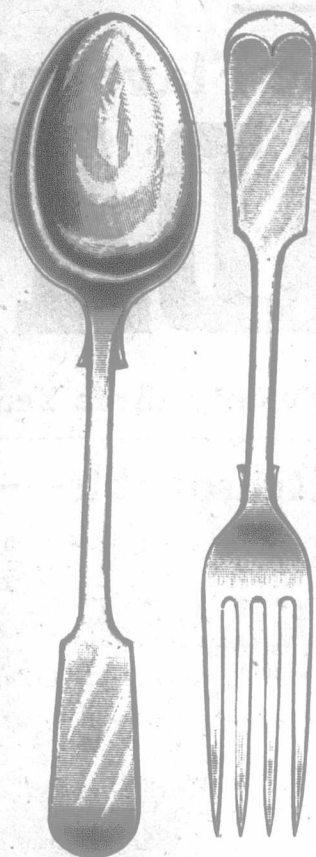
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 Perfect surroundings. Full courses in Literature, Music, Fine Art, Elocution, Commercial and Household Science. Splendid organization. Rates moderate. Write to Principal for calendar.
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 Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.
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 at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for our **FREE BOOK** describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.
SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
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MAPPIN & WEBB'S WORLD-FAMOUS "PLATURNA" SPOONS & FORKS



FIDDLE PATTERN

MANUFACTURED at our own great works in Sheffield, England, where we have the most up-to-date machinery in the world for the production of spoons and forks.

Specially made for every-day use and to stand the hardest wear. Ideal for country houses, bungalows, picnics, etc. Absolutely the best value ever offered.

In two patterns—Fiddle and Old English.

Table Spoons per 1/2 dozen	\$1.25
Table Forks per 1/2 dozen	1.25
Dessert Spoons per 1/2 dozen	.95
Dessert Forks, per 1/2 dozen	.95
Tea Spoons (breakfast size) per 1/2 dozen	.60
Parcel of 6 of each	4.50
Parcel of 12 of each	8.50

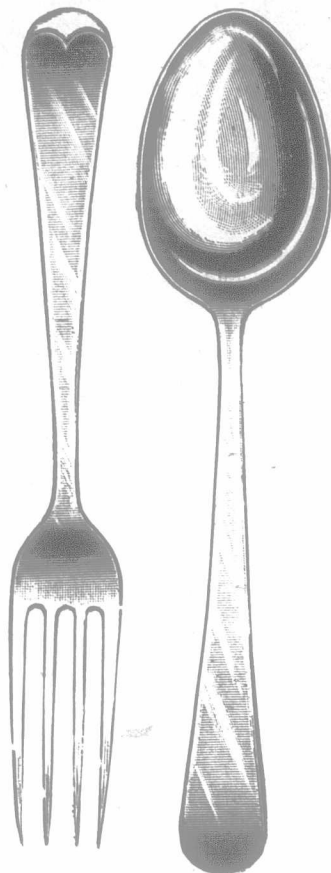
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Send for our profusely illustrated Catalogue, now in course of compilation. IT IS FREE.

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MONTREAL



OLD ENGLISH PATTERN

Country Fair Improvements.

Does the country fair give value to the district or municipality for the money expended? Some fairs in some districts apparently do. In others, perhaps the value received may not be as great as it might be according to the amount of money expended. It seems to me that many of the agricultural fairs are not conducted as strictly as agricultural fairs should be, but are more of a gathering for the purpose of horse and pony racing, baseball and football matches. I do not mean to say that this is the fault of the Agricultural Society. Far from it. It is the fault of the people. Agricultural societies, on the whole, would gladly eliminate much of that sort of thing for that especial day if they could, but since they find that they are financially short unless there are these sort of amusements, they find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. Thus they must run the fair to suit the people and their fancies, therefore, the blame lies entirely on the people who will not patronize a fair unless there are sports and attractions.

An ideal agricultural fair would be better without anything along this line, but the people of to-day and yesterday are not satisfied with that part which agriculture provides. I do not think that the full value of an agricultural fair can be fully exacted from the present generation, and it probably will not be for some time to come. Therefore, it would seem that the greater amount of money expended on such fairs should be used for the benefit of encouraging and benefiting the younger folk and children. That the prizes in these cases should be good and more numerous, which would serve to encourage them to keep a greater interest in growing, preparing, and looking after whatever line or lines they might care to prepare for exhibition.

It is necessary to get young people interested, and the best and greatest step towards agricultural welfare is to keep them interested. This might be done in a good many ways. For example, competitions in small plots of various grains, vegetables and grasses, etc., grown and competed for on the farm; competitions in feeding and fitting up colts, young stock, pigs and poultry. These, with the products of the various plots, could be shown and exhibited for prizes at the annual fair. There are lots of competitions both for the boys and girls which could be held at the annual fair. These

Be Sure the Grocer Sends *Redpath* EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR with the fruit you order for preserving. Tell him, too, that you want it in the Packages originated for *Redpath* Sugar — 2 or 5 lb. Sealed Cartons or 10, 20, 50 or 100 lb. Cloth Bags. Then you will be sure to get the GENUINE REDPATH—Canada's favorite sugar for three generations—the sugar to whose preserving purity you can safely trust good fruit.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 135

Free Land For the Settler in New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to: J. MACDONELL, Minister of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT. HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

sort of things would also create an interest with the parents. Such methods, if properly handled, would, I think, bring out more value for money expended than is brought out of the usual country fair where the older people are always provided with the big end of the stick.—Drag Harrow, in The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg.

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.

Tile Drains and Lawful Fences.

Would you kindly answer the following questions through the columns of your valuable paper:

1. What size main drain would I require to carry the water from 100 acres of land? Also, please give me size of the main drain to take water from 75 acres.
2. Would 150 rods be too long a stretch where all four-inch tile is used?
3. How high should a line fence be to be a lawful one?
4. Is a man justified in putting a barbed wire on top of his line fence, or could he be held responsible for any damage which might occur to his neighbor's stock if they were injured on such fence?

Ans.—1. The size of the tile required to drain any field depends directly upon the fall or the grade of the ditch. With a fall of two inches in 100 feet a 12-inch tile would drain 74 acres. That is, it would carry off the water from the most heavy precipitation before it had time to injure the land. With a fall of four inches in 100 feet a 12-inch tile would drain 107 acres, or a fall of three inches in 100 feet would drain about 81 acres with a 12-inch tile.

2. It is probable that a four-inch tile would carry the water from land which would drain into it from each side to the extent of 150 rods, provided it did not run through any swale or receive any waters which had accumulated near it coming from a distance of more than 50 feet on each side of the drain.

3 and 4. See your local township clerk. The Municipal Act empowers municipal councils to deal with matters pertaining to fencing.

Gossip.

John Miller, of Claremont, Ont., in writing to "The Farmer's Advocate," makes the following comment: "I have sold all the young bulls I have fit for service." I am now offering Shropshire and Cotswold sheep again. I have made the following sales of young bulls: To Robt. Hanbridge & Son, Peterborough, Ont., one extra good roan bull; to Wm. Keppy, Spence, Ont., one good eleven-months roan calf; to J. R. Lane, Kintou, Ont., a good, red, ten-months-old calf; to Jas. White, Pickering, Ont., a good, strong, red-and-white calf to use on grade cows; to C. & G. O. Staples, Franklin, Ont., an extra good, white bull, sixteen months old. This is the sixth bull Mr. Staples has bought at "Thistle Ha." To David Evans, Beaverton, Ont., a very good roan bull of the Duchess of Gloster family; to Geo. H. Bagshaw, Pefferlaw, Ont., a good red bull of the Louisa family; to J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont., an extra good red calf of the Lavender family; to Fred. Gostick, Claremont, Ont., a good red calf, ten months old; to the Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont., a good, dark-roan calf, twelve months old; to Paul M. Predt, for Saskatchewan Government, an extra good red bull, sixteen months old. Quite a number of these have been sold through my advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate."

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4. See your local township The Municipal Act empowers al councils to deal with matters ng to fencing.

Gossip.

Miller, of Claremont, Ont., in to "The Farmer's Advocate," the following comment: "I have the young bulls I have fit for I am now offering Shropshire swold sheep again. I have made owing sales of young bulls: To Cambridge & Son, Peterborough, e extra good roan bull; to Wm. Spence, Ont., one good eleven- roan calf; to J. R. Lane, Kin- ont., a good, red, ten-months-old Jas. White, Pickering, Ont., a strong, red-and-white calf to use e cows; to C. & G. O. Staples, Ont., an extra good, white teen months old. This is the ll Mr. Staples has bought at Ha." To David Evans, Beaver- , a very good roan bull of the of Gloster family; to Geo. H. Pefferlaw, Ont., a good red the Louisa family; to J. D. & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont., an od red calf of the Lavender fam- Red. Gostick, Claremont, Ont., red calf, ten months old; to the e Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont., e dark-roan calf, twelve months Paul M. Predt, for Saskatchewan ent, an extra good red bull, six- nths old. Quite a number of ve been sold through my adver- in "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Hen-House Floor.

In looking over the Weldwood hen- house plan published several weeks ago, I did not notice what kind of floor was used, and if on a cement foundation or not.

Ans.—The hen-house at Weldwood was built upon a stone foundation, but it has a cement floor about four inches thick. It was filled up on the inside so the floor itself and the banking on the outside eliminate all possibilities of a draft underneath.

Can One Determine Sex?

1. Is there any way (a perfectly natural way) by which one can always be sure of breeding heifer calves or bull calves, either one or the other as desired?

2. If so, where could I get this information?

3. If a person found out a way, what would it be worth to him?

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Nothing, even approaching reliability, has ever been discovered by which breeders can determine sex. It is a problem that has interested scientists since the beginning of time, and no progress has as yet been made.

Filling Silo on Top of Old Silage.

1. My silo is about one-third full of corn silage. Would it be all right to fill it up as it is, or would it be advisable to empty it?

2. Will the silage keep all right if the old is left in?

Ans.—1 and 2.—It is the general practice to fill silos on top of the old silage if any happens to be left over. If the silo is not being used and there is some stale silage on top, clean it out down to clean, fresh silage, and fill as usual. Old silage in good condition will keep for years. Be careful not to allow any old or decomposed silage to remain on top of that in the silo when beginning to fill again.

Parasites in Horse's Ear.

My driving horse, three years old, has something wrong with the inside of his ears. He will not let me touch them. It is a very hard matter to get the horse on. Next the skin it has a little appearance of ringworm, and above that there are little white pimples very close together, just as though some insect had laid its eggs there. The pimples are about the size of an ant's egg. The pimples are worst in the creases.

1. Can you tell me what the trouble is?

2. What is the remedy?

Ans.—1 and 2. The trouble is a parasitic one, dermatocoptis, and is easily eradicated by touching the affected parts with tincture of iodine, using a camel's-hair pencil. It may be necessary to repeat the application in three days.

Weak Colt—Ducks Dying.

1. I have a fine, big, healthy, heavy colt. After it was about a week old it seemed to lose the use of its hind legs, but later I find the trouble is in its back. It cannot get up itself. We have to help it up every time; it seems to be very weak in its hind parts; its navel discharges matter, and don't seem to heal up as it should. The colt is nearing two months old, and seems to be growing well, and looks well and fat. Would you please tell me what to do?

2. I have some ducks, and after eating heartily they got on their backs and threw their heads about till they died. What is the cause of them dying off like that?

Ans.—1. The symptoms given would indicate joint-ill at first, but since the colt has lived for two months, and has grown well, it seems altogether improbable that joint-ill is the trouble. Apparently the colt has received some injury to his back, which will be outgrown if the animal be allowed to remain quiet. We would also advise feeding five grains of iodide of potassium in a little of its mother's milk three times daily. Cleanse the navel with a disinfectant, and touch it with tincture of iodine on a feather or hair pencil.

2. Without further particulars it is impossible to say what is wrong with the ducks. Sometimes a lack of shade or

insufficient grit cause symptoms such as described in this query. We believe, however, that the trouble arises out of digestive derangements, and can be remedied only by dieting and proper surroundings. Do not feed too heavily for a while. Give them mashes composed of corn meal, bran, green feed such as cooked vegetables, with a little beef meal. Make it convenient for them to secure sufficient grit, and provide plenty of shade.

Veterinary.

Stiff Joints.

Colt was all right when born. It is now four weeks old, and for two weeks it has not been right. It is dumpy, and stiff in all its joints. It walks on its toes, the right hind foot the worst.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate rheumatic trouble. Keep dry and comfortable, bathe the joints well with hot water three times daily, and after bathing rub well with hot camphorated oil. Give three grains salicylic acid in a little of the dam's milk three times daily.

Mammitis.

Ever since my cow calved three months ago she has had a bad teat. The milk is always clotted and dark. The quarter is now dry, except that a very little matter can be pressed out of the teat.

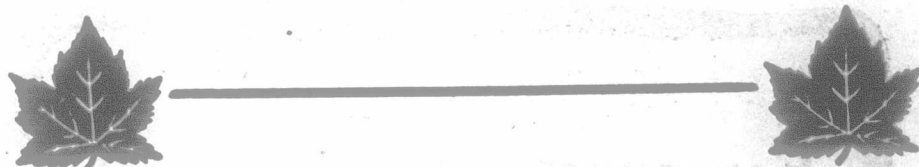
Ans.—She had inflammation of the quarter, which resulted in the formation of pus and cessation of secretion of milk. The inflammation has subsided, but the quarter will not again become active during this period of lactation, and if bred again will probably again give trouble. The better treatment will be to press the matter out daily so long as any forms, and not breed her again.

Grain Acreages in Canada.

The following information regarding the acreage of grain crops in Canada is published in the Census and Statistics Monthly, and shows a liberal increase over former years:

Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,662,500 acres, or 14.8 per cent., than the area sown for 1914, and more by 2,602,100 acres, or 25 per cent., than the area harvested in 1914, the area sown for last year having been reduced by 939,600 acres, the estimated aggregate of total failures through the winter-killing of fall wheat (211,500 acres) and through drought affecting spring wheat (728,100 acres). Not only is the wheat area this year, under the double stimulus of patriotic impulse and high prices, 25 per cent. in excess of last year's harvested area, but it is also the largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. As previously reported, the area to be harvested of fall-sown wheat is 1,208,700 acres, the balance of 11,687,300 acres having been sown this spring. Whilst every Province shows an increase in the wheat area, it is the three North-west Provinces which preponderate in the national effort to produce more wheat. The total area sown to wheat in these Provinces is 11,659,700 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 2,324,300 acres, or 25 per cent. In Manitoba the area is 3,166,900 acres, an increase of 21 per cent.; in Saskatchewan it is 6,642,100 acres, an increase of 24 per cent., and in Alberta it is 1,850,700 acres, an increase of 35 per cent. Rather more than half of the total wheat area of Canada is in the single Province of Saskatchewan.

Oats are estimated to occupy a total area in Canada of 11,427,000 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 1,365,500 acres, or 13 per cent.; barley, 1,518,400 acres, as compared with 1,495,600 acres last year; rye, 106,440 acres, against 111,280 acres; peas, 189,470 acres, compared with 205,950 acres; mixed grains, 453,025 acres, against 463,300 acres; hay and clover, 7,788,400 acres, against 7,997,000 acres, and alfalfa, 94,480 acres, against 90,385 acres.



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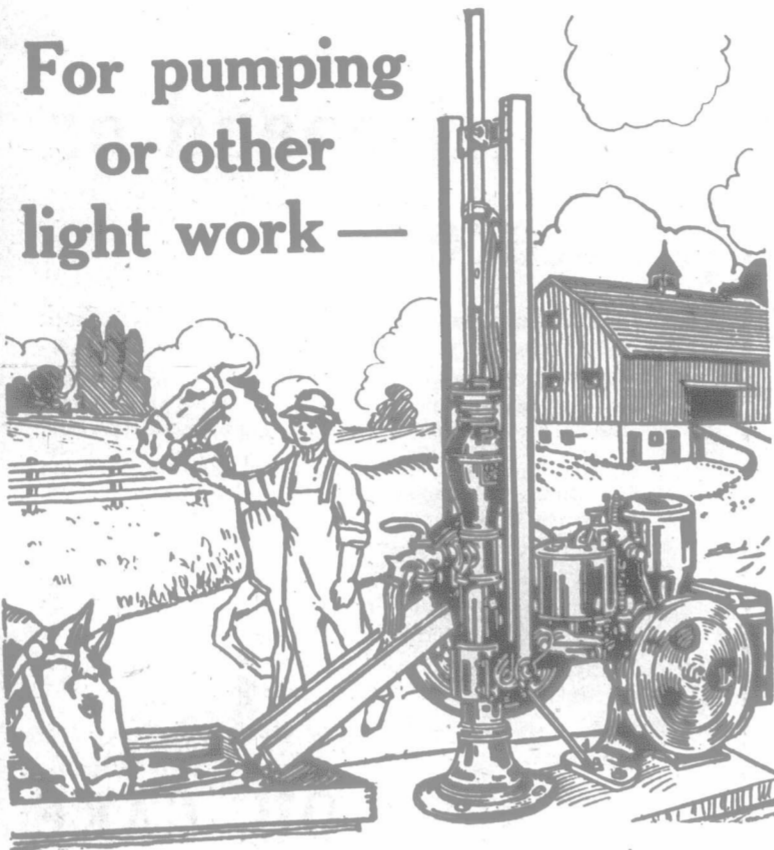
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Raising Colt on Milk.

Heavy colt lost its mother at two weeks old. Could you tell me, through your columns, how to raise it. Would we feed whole milk or skimmed milk, and what should we mix in it?

J. G. C.

Ans.—Sweet, unskimmed milk, fresh if possible, diluted with about one-sixth its volume of warm water, and slightly sweetened with sugar, very closely resembles the consistency of mare's milk, and will be best suitable for raising a colt by hand.

Collecting Coupons.

1. In regard to bonds that are issued bearing six-per-cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year, and the company refusing to pay the coupons that were due July 1, 1915, can they be collected?

2. What steps would you advise one to take to collect them?

Quebec.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes,—assuming of course that the bonds are valid and that the company is solvent.

2. Hand the bonds and coupons to a lawyer for collection.

A Lump on Driver.

I have a light driver, two years old, which has a lump on its hip. It seemed to start in two small lumps; now it has run together, making a lump about six inches long and about two inches of a raise. It is not sore. Horse does not limp. It is between the four points of the hip. The lump seems firm and solid. Kindly tell me how to treat it.

J. A. M.

Ans.—The trouble in all probability is a deep-seated serous abscess, due to a blow or bruise. It will not likely do any harm, but to get rid of it, it will have to be opened and emptied of the watery fluid and cleansed with a solution of some coal-tar disinfectant and water. We would advise having your veterinarian operate, if you desire to have the lump removed.

Seeding Alfalfa on Fall Wheat.

1. Can a field be seeded with alfalfa that is sown with wheat this fall? If so, when is it sown, this fall or next spring?

2. Would it be better to sow it with barley next spring?

C. A.

Ans.—Alfalfa can either be seeded on wheat in the spring or with barley. In the case of seeding with fall wheat, it is well to select a time in the spring when the land is fairly friable. The seed may then be sown and harrowed with a light, levelling harrow, without causing any injury to the grain crop. This practice is not so general, however, as to sow with barley. One bushel of barley makes a nurse crop that is fairly reliable. At "Weldwood" last summer we secured an excellent stand of alfalfa by sowing during the first part of July without any nurse crop at all. It will depend considerably upon the season, but some expert alfalfa growers have obtained good stands by seeding on wheat ground in the spring.

Field Bindweed.

Enclosed find sample of a weed, the seed of which I either got in a load of manure from town last summer, or in a small quantity of millet seed. All I know about it is that I have a very small patch of it, and that is all I want. I have been working the ground ever since spring. I dug it out with the spade about eighteen days ago, and again yesterday.

C. F. K.

Ans.—This is field bindweed, one of the hardest weeds to eradicate that is mentioned in the list of noxious weeds. This weed was mentioned in our issue of June 3, page 917. Frequent hoed crops in short rotations are advised for fields infested with this plant. Spring cultivation of the land, followed by a crop of rape in drills, also serves to check it. In a small patch, one should dig it out whenever a plant appears above ground. By persistently keeping it cut off and dug out it can be kept in check, and perhaps eradicated from a very small area. It spreads by rootstocks as well as by seed, so the roots should be dug out where possible.

Drilling for Water.

Will you kindly answer, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," if, after drilling 164 feet through limestone rock for water, whether it would be of any use to drill further, or would it be advisable to put in a charge of dynamite? When about 150 feet down we struck shell rock for about ten feet, and then solid rock again. We should like to know if any of your readers have had a similar experience, and would more than appreciate it if anyone could help us to find water.

W. A. C.

Ans.—The depth that one should drill for water depends considerably upon the locality. In some districts sufficient water lies at a great depth; in other places it is near the surface. We shall be glad to publish information received from our readers who have had experience in securing or failing to secure a supply of water in this way.

Wild Barley or Squirrel-tail Grass.

Please identify the weed enclosed. Is it very hard to eradicate, and is it very harmful? We have a small patch of it at our old barn, and are anxious to know more about it through "The Farmer's Advocate."

J. A. S.

Ans.—This is known as wild barley or skunk grass, sometimes known as squirrel-tail grass. By many authorities it is considered a perennial plant, not flowering the first year, but forming tufts eight to twelve inches high. The time of flowering is during July. The seeds are ripe from July to August. This grass is more seriously considered by stockmen of Western Canada, as it is a source of much injury to horses, cattle and sheep. The barbed seeds cause irritation in the mouths of animals. They also work down beside the teeth, producing inflammation and swelling. They have been known as well to work into the wool around the eyes of sheep, then into the tissues surrounding the eye, causing much discomfort. The weed gives most trouble in waste places where it ripens its seed, which is spread abroad in every direction by wind and water. Short rotations, including hoed crops, will do away with this plant, but where it appears in pastures and uncultivated places it should be cut before the flower has reached such a state of development that seeds are liable to mature. It is quite common in some localities, but where the land is practically all cultivated it should not be come serious.

Gasoline Engines.

1. Would you tell me which is the better gasoline engine, a two-cycle or a four-cycle, and if one is better than the other, why?

2. Which will develop a given horsepower on the least fuel?

3. Which will last the longest?

4. Which is the least liable to get out of order?

5. Which is best, jump spark or make-and-break ignition?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. For most purposes, except small marine power, the four-cycle engine is considered the better. It is from three to four times as heavy as the two-cycle of the same power, and hence will last longer, because it can be run at a much slower rate than a two-cycle. The four-cycle gets a power stroke every second revolution, but the two-cycle gets a power stroke every revolution. From this one might expect that the two-cycle would give more power on the same fuel, but the opposite is the case. The four-cycle runs on 15-per-cent. less fuel according to some estimates, the reason being that the fuel mixture in the two-cycle is not as pure as in the four-cycle, because in the two-cycle two operations have to take place in one stroke, namely, ejecting the burned-up fuel and sucking in a new charge of fuel. Some of the used-up gas remains in the cylinder each time, and this being mixed with a new charge gives a weaker explosion than in the four-cycle. The two-cycle being much the lighter, can be moved about more readily than the four-cycle.

3 and 4. There is less mechanism about a two-cycle than a four-cycle, and so it is not so likely to get out of order.

5. Jump spark is considered better than the make-and-break.

W. H. D.

Drilling for Water.

You kindly answer, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," whether it would be advisable to put in a charge of dynamite to drill further, or would it be better to put in a charge of dynamite? When about 150 feet down the rock shell rock for about ten feet, and then solid rock again. We should like to know if any of your readers have had similar experience, and would be glad to appreciate it if anyone could help to find water.

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The depth that one should drill for water depends considerably upon the nature of the soil. In some districts sufficient water lies at a great depth; in other districts it is near the surface. We shall be glad to publish information received from our readers who have had experience in securing or failing to secure a supply of water in this way.

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Gasoline Engines.

Could you tell me which is the best gasoline engine, a two-cycle or a four-cycle, and if one is better than the other? Which will develop a given horse-power at the least fuel? Which will last the longest? Which is the least liable to get out of order? Which is best, jump spark or make-and-break ignition?

A SUBSCRIBER.

1 and 2. For most purposes, especially marine power, the four-cycle engine is considered the better. It is three to four times as heavy as the two-cycle engine of the same power, and hence it runs longer, because it can be run at a slower rate than a two-cycle engine. The four-cycle gets a power stroke every two revolutions, but the two-cycle gets a power stroke every revolution. From this it might be expected that the two-cycle engine would give more power on the same fuel, but the opposite is the case. The four-cycle runs on 15-per-cent. less fuel according to some estimates, the reason being that the fuel mixture in the two-cycle engine is not as pure as in the four-cycle engine because in the two-cycle engine the burnt-up gas remains in the cylinder, and this being mixed with the fresh charge gives a weaker explosion than the four-cycle. The two-cycle engine, being lighter, can be moved more readily than the four-cycle.

3 and 4. There is less mechanism in a two-cycle than a four-cycle, and it is not so likely to get out of order. Jump spark is considered better than make-and-break.

W. H. D.

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Is there in all the world any other vocation demanding as much diversity of knowledge, skill, and application, as does that of mixed farming? To conduct the average farm intelligently, let me say, with only a moderate measure of merit, a man must be chemist, veterinarian, geologist, botanist, horticulturist, apiculturist, cerealist, and what not, as well as tiller of the soil. He must know as much about milk and its by-products; about eggs and poultry; about feeding and feed values; about drainage, and stabling, and ventilation; about accounting, and transportation, and markets; about current events and the condition of the world generally; about a thousand and one other equally important considerations, as he does about sowing and harvesting. In short, he must be endowed with more talents and possess more qualifications than can ever be united in a single human being. He must know more and work harder than his vocation can justly recompense. He must endure longer than is compatible with human resistance, and give from himself more than he receives. Hence the perennially fraudulent and unprofitable promises of mixed farming; hence its unchangeable half-bankruptcy; hence its eternal discouragement; hence the decadence of country life and the exodus citywards.

Nature is magnificent throughout chiefly because of her exquisitely adjusted balance and poetic justice; marvelous because that throughout her realm reason rules supreme; masterful because that throughout all her struggles the battle is always to the strong. That portion of nature, that vitalizing energy, which is the man or woman, is neither more nor less whether it must feed the furtherance of a single idea or be dissipated in a thousand tasks. Therefore, in Nature's inexorable economics, in her inflexible philosophy, in her ceaseless and merciless competition for existence and power, the specialist, the single-purpose man, the man with all his combative forces and competitive faculties trained and marshalled to the conquest of just certain contingencies and well-defined difficulties, will as surely outwin and out succeed the general-purpose man as the thoroughbred in a race will outwin the general-purpose farm chunk.

Nature is neither prodigal nor penurious, neither profuse nor petty, neither lavish nor mean. The greatest minds are great in just certain particulars, and the meanest men have their own special and valuable talents. We talk of Fortune's favorites, but there is in nature neither favoritism nor fraud; for the law of compensation, which is Nature's primal rule of action, ordains that each individual shall obtain gifts to the amount of an average value. That is, the greater the gift towards any specialty the lesser will be the aptitude for all other lines of endeavor. If, therefore, you have a positive talent, say for horticulture, the indications are as positive that you haven't any as a breeder of fine stock. Do not flatter yourself in believing that you are the exception to the rule; that you have a mind so meritorious, and a body so all-resistant that you can manage profitably against the myriad demands of mixed farming; that you are a miraculous prodigy in a world's sovereignty of practical common-sense.

The specialization of Nature is well exemplified in the distinct and definite duties devolving on the different members of the body. Each member has its own position and disposition. Think you that the hand could possess its present delicacy and cunning were it hand and foot combined? Could the eye render as effective service were it mouth and ear as well as organ of vision? Why then believe that a man can be most efficient as a good, all-around man? Why indeed, when the living proofs are all around us that the best all-around men are lamentable failures nine-tenths of the way around. This, I maintain, is all the difference between the successful and non-successful man; the one has learnt to do one or two things superlatively well, and the other has learnt to do a thousand unsatisfactorily; the one follows Nature-wise ways along the lines of least resistance, and the other either ignores

(Continued on next page.)

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Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSITIS FOR ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic ointment for man-kind. For Bolls, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocelitis. Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at drugists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.

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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

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE OXFORD SHEEP

For Sale—Good young show bulls and females, also a few Oxford rams. Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ontario G.T.R. and C.P.R.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

For Sale, from the imported sire "PRADAMERE".

Apply:— A DINSMORE, Manager "Grape Grange Farm" - Clarksburg, Ont.

Glengore Angus—We have two choice old; also two choice bull calves, 8 months old, for quick sale. For particulars, write

GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.
Phone No. 384 Erin.

Angus Cattle For Sale—Nice young stock of both sexes with good breeding and individual quality.

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"Manana"

THIS is a favorite and 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, Senior." 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**

105

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You can double your profits by storing up good green feed in a

BISSELL SILO

"Summer Feed all Winter Long"

Scientifically built to keep silage fresh, sweet and good to the last. Built of selected timber treated with wood 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.

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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.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS

For Sale—"Lynnore Duke," age 1 year and 9 months—from imported stock—highly bred.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

For Sale—Boars and sows, 9 months, 4 months and 3 months, from choice imported English Stock.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
F. Wallace Cockshutt - Brantford

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.

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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

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1915 SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

We have sold all the bulls advertised. Have a fine lot of lambs that will soon be ready for sale, all of the usual Maple Lodge quality.

(MISS) C. SMITH - Clandeboye, R.R. 1
Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm

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, Fort Perry, Ont

Silo Curbs

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

W. A. INGLEHART, Oakville, Ont.

those ways or works in contradiction to them all; the one recognizes that Nature is a specialist to the most infinitesimal degree, and the other refuses to admit Nature's primal supremacy in any particular. "Here," says Nature, "you cannot have a saddler, driver, dray and cart horse all in the one animal, for the qualities that enhance his value for the one purpose depreciate him for the other." The general-purpose farmer, however, maintains to the contrary, and sacrilegiously mixes all breeds to fabricate the general-purpose failure. Essentially, one man is as good as the other, but one is on the straight road of specialization with a certain and well-understood goal in view, while the other is loitering in all the by-paths of agricultural life.

Have you ever remarked what little real fatigue accrues from doing that which really delights you; that which you can do deftly, expeditiously, and exceedingly well; that to which you can give your whole heart and concentrated attention? Yes, and how much of that kind of work you can do! How the results accumulate by leaps and bounds! Ah, that work has life; it has knowledge and suitability; it has concentrated energy and a certain purpose; it has character and individual distinction. That work is not yourself divided into a thousand insignificant, unattractive and unrecognizable fragments. It is yourself in concrete expression; yourself in a visible reward of toil and effort; yourself known to yourself and others as inseparable from that special accomplishment.

We have all heard it said that man is no stronger than the weakest point of his character. Is it true? Not unless man works through that weak point only. But if man searches his soul for all that it promises of excellence and strength, and resolves to specialize through that strong and excelling spirit, then is he not as weak as his greatest deficiency, but rather as strong, as promisingly potential, as the possibilities of his greatest power. The weakest link in the chain becomes unimportant in its weakness if the stress and strain of the day's work is continuously diverted to worthier parts. Do we impose the heaviest burden on the child? Do we expect the most brilliant thought from the weak-minded? Do we demand the largest labor from the crippled and infirm? Why then argue that the surest and most efficient of our individual attributes should not always be exercised in preference to those of lesser quality; that from the garden of our souls the most valuable plants should not always bear fruit in preference to the harmful weed and undeveloped seedling? I believe it to be the first duty of every man, woman, and youth of reasonable age, to discover wherein lies his greatest fancy and efficiency, and to work as much as possible in that saving direction; for thus, and thus only, will the individual obtain and give satisfaction during life, and achieve distinction. Have not the greatest inventions, those that did most to simplify labor and cheapen its execution, come from the specialists, from those whose life were bound to a certain accomplishment? What does the world hold of any consequence but that has been achieved by the devotee! What names, past or present, are of note but those of the specialist, those of the men and women who were faithful to an ideal, who did waste themselves by diffusing their energy over the whole realm of creation. Ah, to work along the saving way for which we are undoubtedly predestined! That is Life! To me the unpardonable sin is waste, sheer idleness, heartbreaking, unnatural, unredeemable waste. It is the throwing away of a precious life against the rock of inefficiency and inaptitude. It is the ignorance and gainsaying of God-given gifts. To fling into the fire the loaf for which another is starving. Can any sin be greater? Yes. It is that of throwing away the talents that would enable you to produce, not only that loaf or its equivalent, but countless others also.

As regards waste, have you ever computed the value of time lost in turning from one task to another; of the countless steps; of the long explanations and directions; of the efforts to detach your

Continued on next page.

Sydney Basic Slag

The Ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat and Grass Lands Economical and Effective

If we have no agent in your district, we will send you a ton for \$20, delivered free at Ontario stations. Cash with order.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

Leave your name and address, and we will send you a pamphlet in which prominent Ontario farmers tell the results obtained from the use of **BASIC SLAG.**

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

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

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 in either sex, and our this year's show herd 12 head all by him.

MITCHELL BROS., - BURLINGTON, P. O. ONT.
JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

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.

ROBERT MILLER, - STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kibean Beautys, sired by Broadhocks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well-bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

WM. SMITH & SON, - COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

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 a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman—\$7809 =. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

L.-D. Phone A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English

If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding 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.

J. A. WATT, - ELORA, ONTARIO

Blairgowrie Shorthorns

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

John Miller, Ashburn, Ont. G. T. R.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

We have five young bulls of serviceable age that we will sell at moderate prices. In Clydesdales 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.R. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons), FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by Nero of Cluny sale; A number of young bulls and heifers, also young cows sired by Missie Marquis, with calves at foot.

F. W. SMITH & SON, R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ontario
Long-distance Telephone

JULY 29

A Safe V

In which you for carrying ers and drom —that's wha lastin' Silo cause it can' over, and can

and vitri moisture steel be to resist

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"The S never be cost it th ent and to your own

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10 AMERICAN SEPA

A SILE PRO guaranteed, a n mounting, perfect for STEEL. Skin making heavy ABSOLUTE.

The bowl is made of Difer which illustrate machines. Ship y from W TORONTO JOHN, N. B. daly is large our handsome AMERICAN 80X 3200"

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When And wh cream? We v pers an for us. Write Silver L

Maple

If you are dairy herd, proud of th Lyons Hen

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One yearli Duplicate of King old, on sired h dyk

R. M. HO

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Offers bull Mechthilde, butter; R. C. years. All c nearest dams dams averag Walburn R

Lake

The herd is h Seafoam (Imp sale from Re and home-br

Geo. Domin D. McArth

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richly-bred y over cow, imp Write me. D. A.

Key Slag

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ORTHORNS

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BROOKLIN, ONT.
C.N.R.

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
this year show herd 12 head all by him.
LINGTON, P. O. ONT.
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

The Freight

orthorn bulls at a price that will
ove them. Many of them of a kind to
thick and smooth with good heads and
in the market than you are asked for
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UFFVILLE, ONTARIO

ORTHORNS

of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding
in Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime.
s from calves up.

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

ulls of serviceable age all sold; have
me good ones a year old in September,
and an offering females of all ages. Have
ur choice fillies, all from imported stock.
W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

If you want a thick, even fleshed
heifer for either show or breeding
ellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or
ely supply your wants. Come and see.
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.
LORA, ONTARIO

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

ve five young bulls of serviceable age
will sell at moderate prices. In Clydes-
de some of these, and will sell them
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Station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R.
REEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington.

—Herd headed by Nero of Cluny
S (imp.) and Sunnyside Marquis. For
young cows sired by Missie Marquis.
R. R. No. 2, Scotland, Ontario

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In which you place your silage for carrying stock through winters and droughts, at big profits—that's what the Natco Everlasting Silo is. It's safe because it can't decay, can't blow over, and can't burn.



Build a Natco. It preserves ensilage perfectly in all parts and once up, always up. Its hollow vitrified clay tile are impervious to air, moisture and frost, and its reinforcement of steel bands laid in the mortar gives strength to resist all wind and silage pressures. The **Natco Everlasting Silo** "The Silo That Lasts for Generations" never needs painting or adjusting, and the first cost is the only cost. Quickly erected, convenient and attractive—the most valuable addition to your farm buildings. Write for list Natco owners in your province and Catalog 4

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15 95 Upward ON TRIAL AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for 15. Skims warm or cold milk; sakes heavy or light cream. ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL. The best is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. 40X 5200th Bainbridge, N. Y.



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Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream? We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us. Write for our proposition.

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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.

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HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.

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The Maples Holstein Herd Offers bull calves from sisters of Calamity Snow Mechtildie, 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.

Lakeside Ayrshires

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchinbrain Seafoam (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor Dominion Express Building, Montreal D. McArthur, Manager, Philipsburg, Que.

High-Class Ayrshires If you are richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire. Write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, Quebec.

mind from a certain action and readjust it to another. All that is lost energy. All that is invaluable power frittered away between the endless chores that lie in the path of success. All that is achieving potentiality what specialization would save for the triumphant issue of the main purpose.

Have you never been delighted to get at the one kind of work, say, plowing or harvesting, and to keep at it, without let or hindrance, until you could show a good day's accomplishment? Ah, it is not the long, steady, satisfactory pull that tires you. It is the ceaseless stops, and jerks, and turns about. It is the discouragement of wearing out without doing aught of importance. It is the feeling of ever walking in a circle; of ever climbing a treadmill, of ever running in a race to which there is no goal. "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," runs the old proverb, but the question is, can you do one task well while your mind is occupied with the details and difficulties of another altogether different; or if your abilities have not been educated to the special needs of any particular task; or if the energy of your mind and body is, perforce, as scattered as the seed that you sow broadcast? In short, is it possible to excel without specialization, that is without concentration of purpose and vitality? I believe not. Take, for instance, the awful war of to-day as an illustration of the case in point, where a decade's concentration of purpose, a decade's consecration of resources, a decade's inculcation of pertinent principles and training, has enabled Germany, with all the odds against her of which we know full well, to terrorize the world. Yea, and will enable the terror to persist and progress, until we, the allies against colossal injustice and predatory insolence; against dishonor, inhumanity and perfidious piratism, concentrate and inculcate to a parallel importance.

I know full well that in advocating speciality in farming I am altogether unorthodox; that in exhorting the farmer to concentrate his efforts to only one or two lines, I am preaching contrariwise to schedule and precedent; that in insisting that the goal of achievement is soonest reached by the straight road of specialization than through the zig-zag one of mixed farming, I am throwing myself at right angles to the line of expedience adopted ex officio, towards the farming fraternity by the whole agricultural impendimenta of the Dominion; but I know as well that the man who arrives, who achieves, who wins fame or fortune, is not the general-purpose man. I know full well that the strongest plea in favor of diversified farming is its supposed safety from complete failure; but I know as well, that were I to plead that likewise, a doctor must concurrently be lawyer, carpenter, coal-heaver, street-cleaner, and what not, for fear of intermittent success in any one line, I should simply be regarded as ridiculous. Personally, I believe that the only safety of mixed farming lies in the fact that the followers thereof always remain too low in the scale of achievement for their non-success to be dignified by the name of failure. In other words, "He who lies on the ground cannot fall." We must concede that in the scale of the social and industrial calendar of the human race, each upward, evolutionary step has been indubitably impressed by the progress of the division of labor into ever more distinct and definite spheres. That farming, more than any other art, has escaped this natural, and indispensably profitable process of selection, suitability, and training, is but a testimony to the regarded civilization of the farm as well as an irrefutable argument in proof of the truism, "That the farmer has always worked too hard and thought too little." Add also that it is unimpeachably the paramount cause of the all too general country dissatisfaction and discouragement, and we surely have sufficient reason to maintain that diversified farming should obtain only with the man who has sons and daughters fully capable of each conducting a branch thereof.

There is no doubt that with a right division of farm labor there would come the simplification of all the farm's most vexing problems. For instance, it would make co-operation and organization indefinitely more feasible. Witness the

Continued on next page.

Buy this Silo Now

It will pay for itself before spring

YOU can much better afford to buy an Ideal Green Feed Silo than to do without one. Erect a silo now and it will reduce the cost of feeding your stock and increase your profits enough to pay for itself before next spring.

Silage is the best milk producing feed you can use. It is also the greatest profit producing feed for beef cattle and sheep. All stock thrive on silage. Stock which receive it go through the winter in a much better condition than those kept on dry feed.

Men who have had a great deal of experience in feeding stock often have different opinions regarding the value of various feeds; but when they come to silage they are unanimous in classing it as the best for producing milk, beef and mutton. You can make no wiser move than to erect a silo.

Silo-filling time will soon be here, and you ought not to delay placing your order for an Ideal Green Feed Silo. Nowhere can you buy a more reliable and serviceable silo, and no matter how much more you pay, you cannot get a silo that will preserve your feed better or give you more satisfactory service than an Ideal.

Get your order in now so that you will have ample time to erect the silo without extra expense. Prices and complete information sent on request.

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RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, 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.

A. A. FAREWELL, 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

R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. Long-distance Phone

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 King Walker. If you want a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, write us. We have some splendid bull calves F. HAMILTON, St. Catharines, Ont.

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

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

Constitution That Counts in any animal; our herd sires are noted for stamping that in their get and they are breaking the records. Choice young stock for sale. M. L. Haley, M. H. Haley, Springford

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS

Offers for sale a splendid bull calf, born Jan. 31st, 1915, whose dam gave 60 lbs. milk a day as a Jr. two-year-old, and whose sire is a grandson of Count Lakeview Rattler. This calf is evenly marked, straight and well developed.

GRIESBACH BROS., L.-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

City View Ayrshires

Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything. JAMES BEGG & SON, IR. R. NO. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Brampton Jerseys

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

DON JERSEYS

With 84 head to select from we can spare 5 mature cows, 2 yearling heifers in calf, sired by Fontaine Boyle and bred to Eminent Royal Fern, 4 yearling heifers not bred, and 4 yearling bulls besides a number of 6 months heifers. We never offered a better lot. D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden, R.R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.




TRADE MARK
Wilkinson Climax B
REGISTERED
Ensilage and Straw Cutter

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.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED
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Toronto, Canada



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:

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
HIDES, WOOL, &c.
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ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM
Angus, Southdowns, Collies
Special By champion rams, fitted show individuals and flocks.
Robt. McEwen, :: Byron, Ontario

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.

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.

Morrison TAMWORTHIS & 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, Morrison, Ontario

Pine Yorkshires Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Poland China and Chester White Swine—Choice stock of any age, either sex, both breeds. Order early. Prices easy.
GEO. G. GOULD, Essex, Ont. R. R. No. 4.

Berkshires and Jerseys—Berkshires from prize-winning dams, Guelph and Toronto. Herd headed by Mountain 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.

splendid associations of the divers specialists, breeders, grain-growers, poultrymen, etc., of the Dominion. Then also specialization would do a great deal to solve the help question, for whereas now an inexperienced man is inexperienced to a thousand tasks, he would, under the new regime, be under disqualification only as to one or two. In that way farm life would lose its present terrors for the uninitiated, and the more advanced in knowledge, would, for the reason of being more efficient and productive of profitable results, settle down contentedly under the, then possible, beneficiary system of limited working hours.

And on the foregoing advantages, as well as on many others not here enumerated, would be consequent a renewal of country life in its entirety. The line of population so long drawn out citywards, would turn again to the farm: for success and prosperity would make for contentment, and contentment for satisfaction and stability. With achievement and distinction as well-perceived ideals, our youth would fire with enthusiasm and ambition; and the church, the school, the club, the whole social and industrial fabric of the country would become inspired.

MRS. W. E. HOPKINS,
Carleton Co., Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Telling Age of Pigs—Statute Labor.

1. Is it possible to tell the age of a pig by the tusks? If so, what age would a Tamworth boar be when tusks appeared?
2. How many sows should a boar fifteen months old be able to serve?
3. When a man is performing his statute labor, does his time count from when he gets to his division or from when he starts work? H. L. T.

Ans.—The appearance of the tusks depends somewhat on the development as well as on the age of the boar, consequently, so far as we are aware, the tusks are not accepted as proof of a boar's age.

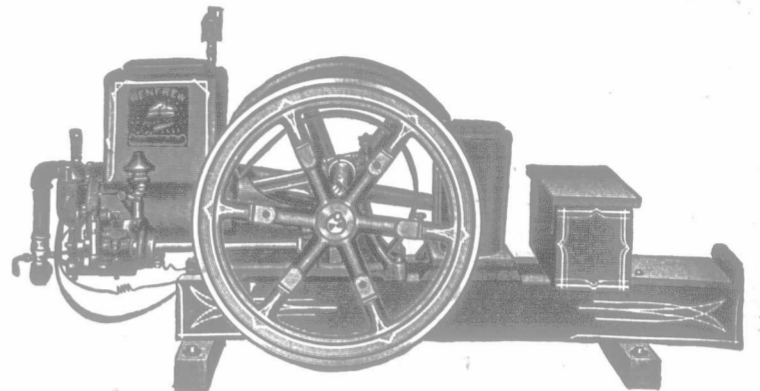
2. If the boar is to be kept for future use in the herd, he should be limited to twenty sows for the remainder of the year. Only one service should be allowed to each sow. If possible, not more than four sows should be bred in any one week. A vigorous, mature boar, may safely be bred to from fifty to seventy sows per year. The greatest danger is in over use in certain seasons of the year.

3. In performing statute labor, time is counted from the time a man reports on his division ready to start work.

Weed with Thick, Creeping Rootstocks.

I am sending a sample of a weed, and I should like to know what it is, and if it is a bad weed. Last year there was only one plant, and it never seeded. I pulled it twice, but it broke both times about five inches in the ground. This year shoots came up six or eight feet around the old root, and they all seemed to originate from the root which remained in the ground last year. The plants are scattered, perhaps fifteen altogether coming up around the old root. In the first place there was only one plant in the field. The field was seeded to sweet clover, and I suppose it came from the clover seed. R. S. A.

Ans.—This weed was perennial ground cherry. This is a perennial weed with creeping rootstocks. It is especially common on dry, sandy soil. Once it becomes established it is a difficult weed to deal with, though it does not appear to spread very rapidly. If there are only a few scattered plants of this weed in the field I should advise digging them out root and all, taking care to get every piece of the root. It will not be possible to accomplish this at one digging, and the patch will require to be dug over several times during the season in order to get out all the roots. If this weed should become abundant in a field, thorough cultivation, followed by a well-cared-for hoed crop, should eradicate it. J. E. H.



STILL FARTHER AHEAD

Ever since the RENFREW STANDARD was put on the market it has led the gasoline engine field in up-to-dateness. This year the

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

has a feature every farmer will appreciate. It is an absolutely dual ignition system, consisting of a High Tension (built-in) Magneto of the best quality, in addition to the original battery and coil equipment. Each one will operate independently of the other, so that you will never get "tied up" if batteries become weak or a misadjustment occurs in the magneto. You can start the engine on either system and operate on either system. This improvement, along with the many other leading features, puts the RENFREW STANDARD still further in the lead. Write for catalogue giving complete description.

Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited
Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

SAFETY for CROPS

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

Put a solid roof of metal on your barns. The Preston Safe-Lock Shingles hold tight on four sides, give sure protection from weather, fire and lightning. All questions about Metal Farm Buildings are answered in our book, "Better Buildings." Farmers should write for FREE copy.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., 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 stock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring to 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.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st of August. Prices very reasonable.
JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
Claremont, C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering, G.T.R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

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.
MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS 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. August and September, championship stock. Several extra choice young hells and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO Long-Distance Telephone

BERKSHIRES---Woodburn Stock Farms
We are offering for immediate sale: 25 choice boars ready for service, 25 young sows bred. These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd.
E. BRIEN & Sons, Proprietors RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE, ONTARIO
Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS Of both sexes and of breeding ages.
RICHARDSON BROS., Myrtle, Oshawa or COLUMBUS, ONTARIO
Brooklin, R.R. Station

BERKSHIRES My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

JULY 29

No Experiment—

Has Stood The Test Of Years

We own our own timber limits.

Why not buy direct from producer.

Write for Free Circulars.

The Mfg Hamilton

WEST INDIA

GRAN Summer of O

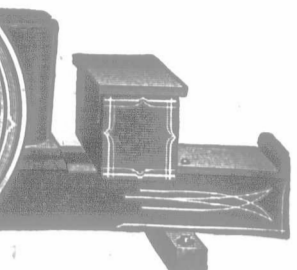
2.05 a. m. da Sunday for Magnetawan 10.15 a. m. d Lake of Bays 12.01 p. m. Lakes, Lake o

STEAL Arrive

Each Monday connecting with Sault Ste. Ma Duluth, and for Winnipeg Coaches, Par Buffet cars be Further p

AN E

Please men



ER AHEAD

STANDARD was put on the engine field in year the

Standard Ranking

It is an absolutely dual ignition Magneto of the best quality, oil equipment. Each one will never get "tied up" if occurs in the magneto. You operate on either system. This leading features, puts the lead.

Company, Limited
FREW, ONTARIO
HERE IN CANADA

er CROPS

of metal on your barns. safe-Lock Shingles hold tight give sure protection from and lightning. All questions farm Buildings are answered "Better Buildings." Farmers FREE copy.

CO., LIMITED, PRESTON

rd and Hampshire Downs

from the best flocks in England of yearling rams and ram lambs for stock themselves have retired from the show ring so offering one hundred Oxford range ram lambs. All registered, prices reasonable.

Route 2, GUELPH, ONT.
C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph, phone in house.

Yearling rams and yearling ewes, supported 3-shear ewes, an extra good lot of rams of both breeds from England

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
Greenburn, C.N.R., 4 miles.

Jersey CATTLE

bred from winners and champions for calf and young bulls, high in quality and price.

NORTHWOOD, ONT.
Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow in July, August and September, ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milk- prices.

urn Stock Farms

ready for service, 25 young sows bred, prize-winning herd.

RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

GLISH BERKSHIRES

with the stock boar. Suddon Torredor, we satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

Importer, CAINSVILLE, ONTARIO
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HIRE PIGS

Of both sexes and of breeding ages.

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Berkshires for many years have won the prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Cleres and Sallys, the best strain of the both sexes any age.

1, STRATFORD, ONTARIO
ation, G.T.R.

SILO

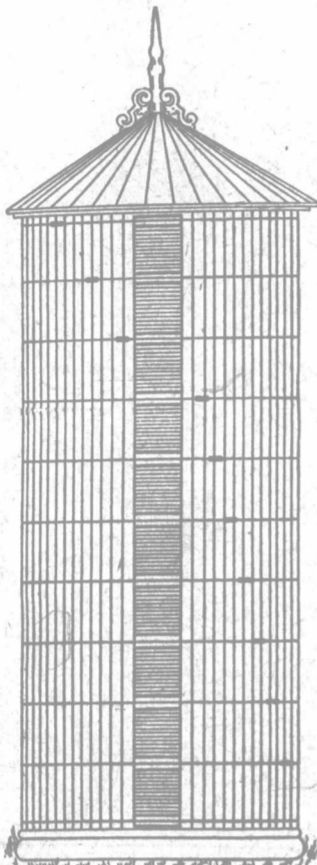
No Experiment—

Has Stood The Test Of Years

We own our own timber limits.

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Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton :: Ontario

R.M.S.P.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
— BY —
TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS FROM
St. John (N.B.) AND
Halifax (N.S.)
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS
For Illustrated Folders, Rates, etc., apply to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; or in HALIFAX (N.S.) to PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Summer Service to the Highlands of Ontario from Toronto

2.05 a. m. daily for Muskoka Lakes, daily except Sunday for Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, Maganetawan River and Timagami Lake points.
10.15 a. m. daily except Sunday for Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays and Maganetawan River points.
12.01 p. m. daily except Sunday for Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Algonquin Park.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS
Leaves London - 12.23 p. m.
Arrives Sarnia Wharf, 4.30 p. m.
Each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with N. N. Co.'s palatial steamships for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, and at Fort William with G.T.P. Railway for Winnipeg and points in Western Canada. Coaches, Parlor-Library-Cafe and Parlor-Library- Buffet cars between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf. Further particulars on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

AN EVEN BALANCE
It takes 300 lbs. of BRAN to supply as much PROTEIN as is contained in 100 lbs. of
"GOOD LUCK" BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL
For Prices and Feeding Directions write to
CRAMPSEY & KELLY
TORONTO ONTARIO
SOLE IMPORTERS OF COTTON SEED MEAL IN CANADA

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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 Pickeral 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, Toronto.

THE BUSINESS MAN ON HIS WESTERN TRIP

Cannot afford to leave out the cities that handle the crop, Fort William and Port Arthur. Take the Canadian Pacific route to Winnipeg, the way the business travels. Daily service, observation and dining cars, electric-tight equipment. Double track more than half the distance. Comfort, scenery, and one management all the way. Diabetic blend meals, the scientific combination of food for travellers. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

Gossip.

The farm advertised in this issue by M. S. Davis, R. R. No. 3, Woodstock, Ont., should merit the attention of all prospective farm buyers. On this farm are two good brick houses, and good barns and outbuildings. Good fences, thirteen acres of hardwood bush, and a good orchard, are other desirable features of this splendid Oxford County farm. Pure-bred stock-raising has always been the prominent business of the farm, so it is in a high state of cultivation and fertility. Stock, implements and crop will be sold with the place if the purchaser so desires.

A new feature of the 1915 International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago is the feeding contest for boys sixteen years and under. The Union Stock Yard & Transit Co. offer prizes ranging from \$50 for the first prize down to \$10 for fifth prize in each of the following classes: Best steer or heifer under thirty months; best pen of five lambs of any mutton breed; best pen of five barrows under twelve months. All animals must be fed from August 1 to the time of the Exposition by boys sixteen years old or under. Notice of intention to enter one or more of these contests should be mailed at the beginning of the feeding period to B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, who will furnish regular entry blanks. No entrance fee is charged.

Persistent rumors have been abroad that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition-making plants, and the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., was specifically named as a plant which had been particularly wanted by the enemy. The Vice-President and General-Manager of this company have emphatically denied any such offers or negotiations, and it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in this concern.

Relief.—"When I sing I get tears in my eyes. What can I do for this?"
"Stuff cotton in your ears."—Chicago Tribune.

Impersonal.—"An optimist, my son, is a person who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him."—Puck.

CottonSeedCake

Rich in Protein
BEST VALUE ON THE MARKET FOR DAIRYMEN
All those who have fed this cake are highly pleased
Write us for prices
THE CHATHAM PACKING CO., Limited
CHATHAM, ONTARIO
Cake sold by us is direct from manufacturer. Prices therefore reasonable.

Threshermen, Read This!
Best 2-inch Wire-lined Suction Hose in 15-, 20- and 25-ft. lengths. Our price, 37c. per ft.
Write for our Illustrated Catalogue
"Engineer's Bargains"
Also General Supplies for Farmers.
Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

Steel Rails for Bridges and Reinforcement Cut any Length

JNO. J. GARTSHORE
58 Front Street, West - Toronto

\$19 Per Set Delivered to Nearest Railroad Station in Ontario
28-inch and 32-inch diameter, 4-inch by 1/2-inch axle, grooved or plain, made to fit any tire. Write for Catalogue.
NORMAN S. KNOX
47 Wellington St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Have you good SEEDS to sell? Do you require good SEEDS for your farm or garden?
If so, visit or write us.
Geo. Keith & Sons
Seed Merchants Since 1846.
124 King St., E. Toronto
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

SAVE YOUR MONEY & SAVE YOUR COWS

Mail the coupon Below and we will tell you how

YOU SAVE YOUR MONEY when you don't milk by hand; when you cut out the waste of the careless milker, and the loss through the unhygienic condition of the open pail. The **EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER** is the greatest labor saver on the farm, with it two men can milk as many cows in a given time as seven can by hand.

YOU SAVE YOUR COW by giving her teats in milking a gentle and regular massage which keeps them in healthy condition. This is frequently not done in hand milking and consequently the cow is irritated and exhausted, and as a milk producer injured.

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

--- works by vacuum and atmospheric pressure so that its massage of the teats is always even and gentle and the milk yield is often increased. Even nervous cows stand quiet and injury to the udder is impossible. The Empire costs less to install and operate than other mechanical milkers because it needs only one pump and pipe line.

The Empire Mechanical Milker is in successful operation at the Central Experimental Station at Ottawa and at many smaller dairies.

If you have Cows fill out the Coupon.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO
WINNIPEG

COUPON
Name _____
Address _____
Without obligation to send Empire Mechanical Milker. I have _____ cows.

Gossip.

A model dairy farm for the purposes of demonstrating rotation and the value of alfalfa and corn for ensilage will be one of the features of the Ontario Government dairy exhibit at the National Exhibition, Toronto. Geo. A. Putnam plans to locate the model farm in the southwest wing of the building, and nearby will be another innovation, an exhibit showing the value of concentrated foods. He expects to have an unusually large and representative showing of Ontario dairy products, and intends making the exhibit as practical and instructive as possible. In this way he will have the assistance of several Government officials who will be engaged in making a number of demonstrations, including the sediment test, cow testing, care and testing of milk and cream. The Niagara Fall of Milk will again be a feature, the flow showing the production of milk in the Province, and the proportions into which the total is divided for cheese and butter making, city consumption, etc. It has again been decided to distribute samples of Cheddar cheese, and to demonstrate in a practical way the relative food value of dairy products. The great success of the Quebec contingent in the butter section a year ago has stimulated the spirit of emulation among the people of the adjoining Province, and this year there has been a large increase in the number of requests for entry forms from the dairy schools all over Quebec.

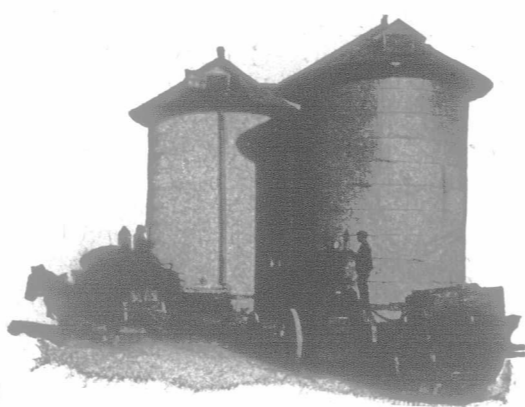
The Partnership.

By Earl H. Emmons.
Come here, you mangy little cur; what seems to trouble you?
You look at me so wistfully, what would you have me do?
Why, dog, you have a broken leg, and yet you do not yelp;
You hold it up to me as if you knew that I would help.
You've trusted me and just for that I will not pass you by.
And misery likes company, besides, so you and I
Will stick together, little dog, and each will do his part;
I'll help to mend your broken leg; you cheer my broken heart.
You see, the one I loved so well, alas, no more loves me;
A test there came to try her faith, and that faith failed; you see?
But you chose me of all the throng and trusted me, so you
And I will stick together, little dog, that's what we'll do.

MASSEY-HARRIS

HIGH-GRADE

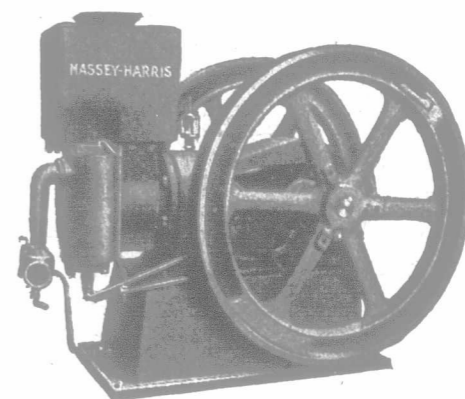
FARM IMPLEMENTS



Winter Pasture

FILL your Silo with Ensilage cut with a MASSEY-HARRIS ENSILAGE CUTTER, thus providing juicy, succulent feed for your cattle. They will relish this "Winter Pasture," and will show the results in better growth or increased milk production.

Our "BLIZZARD" Ensilage Cutter is the popular style for Silo filling on a big scale, but when only a small amount is to be cut our smaller size with Elevating Carrier gives good results. With either style the corn may be cut in various lengths to suit different requirements.



Massey-Harris Gasoline Engines

Stationary or Portable, 1½ to 20 h.-p.

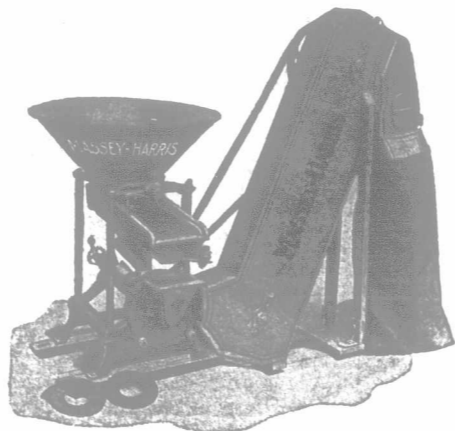
THESE Engines represent the very best type of Gasoline Engine construction. They have been developed to their high state of efficiency by those whose life work has been the designing and building of Gasoline Engines.

Their high efficiency, coupled with their economy of operation and durability, combine to make Massey-Harris Engines, without exception, the most reliable and satisfactory on the market to-day.

Massey-Harris Grinders

Two Styles—Five Sizes—6½ to 10½-in. Burrs

SCIENTIFIC design—substantial construction.
 Patent quick-relief lever.
 Safety break pin.
 Positive adjustment for grinding fine or coarse.
 Improved device for raising and lowering feed spout.
 Burrs are especially hard.
 Perfectly balanced and bearings are well babbitted, ensuring smooth and easy running.

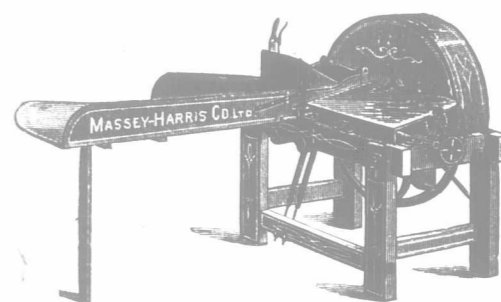


No. 1 Grinder with Bagger Attachment.

Massey-Harris Feed Cutting Machinery

MASSEY-HARRIS Cutters are substantially built, having hardwood frames securely bolted together; all working parts are carefully fitted and run smoothly; roller bearings are used where our experience has shown them to be practicable; ample adjustments are provided for cutting feed to suit various requirements.

A complete line of Feed Cutters—one just suited to your requirements. Ask the Massey-Harris agent to tell you about them. There are cutters large and cutters small, cutters to be run by hand and cutters for power—straw cutters, ensilage cutters, root cutters and pulpers.



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