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FARMERS' ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

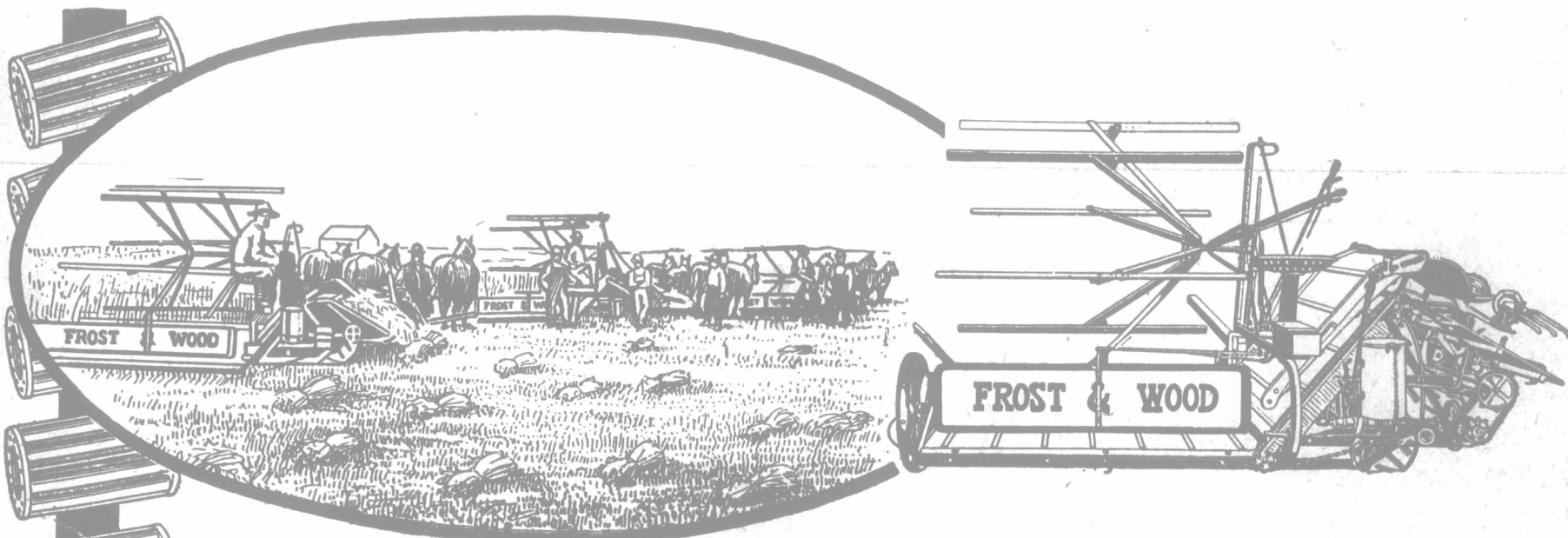
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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VOL. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 4, 1912.

No. 1032



Always Ready for Hard Work

Long Hours or Lodged Grain Do Not Bother This Binder

The Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder was built purposely to stand up and work satisfactorily under the heaviest and most trying conditions to be met with in Canada. Long hours in the field may tire you, but the No. 3 is always ready for more work. Lodged Grain—Short Grain—Long Grain—the No. 3 cuts and ties it all into tight, compact bundles. In buying a Binder you want to be assured of three things—a machine that will cut all your crop; that is able to elevate and bind it into sheaves without crowding on the deck or missing at the Knotter; and one that is easily handled and light in draft, yet capable of standing hard work. You'll find these in all

Frost & Wood Binders

The Cutter bar is so arranged that the guards get down under the most tangled grain and save it all. The Reel is easy to operate—back, forward, up, down—so you can instantly shift it to suit varying conditions. That means clean work.

Elevators have ample capacity for handling the heaviest and lightest crop, and Frost & Wood Knotters have yet to be equalled for sure and positive work. Run the Binder as fast and as long as you like—you'll find it always ready to tie the next sheaf.

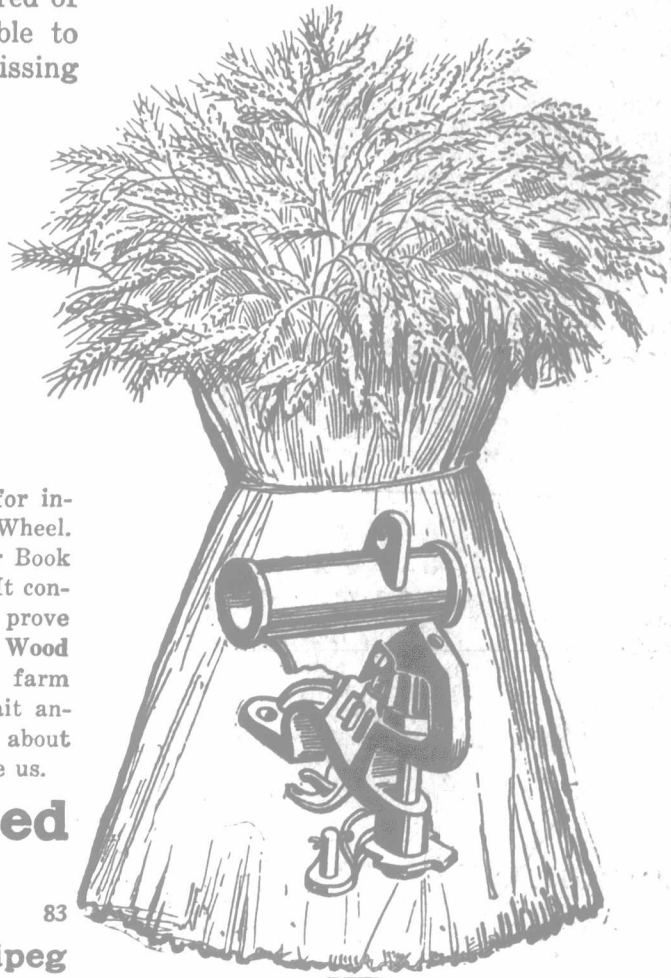
Are Light Draft Machines

Carefully-fitted Roller Bearings are put in every part where they will make things run easier. These Bearings on Frost & Wood machines are made to last and do their work. They won't fall apart and clog as do some others. They are there to make the Binder draw light, and they do it. The No. 3 is certainly easy on horses. There are features other than the presence of many Roller

Bearings that account for this—for instance the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel. You should get our special Binder Book describing the machine in detail. It contains much information that will prove interesting to you. A Frost & Wood Binder will do the work on your farm as you want it done, so don't wait another day to get more information about it. Ask our nearest agent or write us.

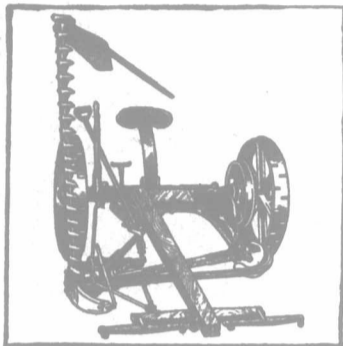
The Frost & Wood Co., Limited
Smith's Falls, Montreal and St. John, N. B.

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by
Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, Brantford and Winnipeg



Dain Hay Tools Cut the Cost of Hay-making by One-half.

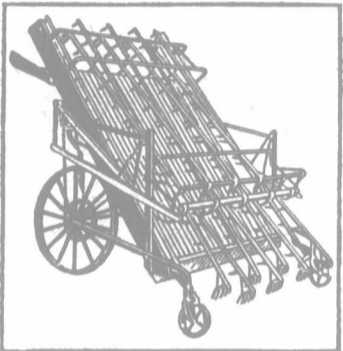
THERE'S money in Hay—if it does not cost too much to make it. The Dain Implements cut the cost of Hay-making to the lowest possible margin, because they are perfect in every detail. More than that they are built to endure—the farmers owning them declare that they are *practically indestructible*. It will *pay you well* to know all there is to know about *Dain Hay-making Helpers* before investing a dollar in any hay-making implement.



Here's the *Dain Vertical Lift Mower*—a machine that you couldn't smash under any sort of service. Before leaving our factories every *Dain mower is subjected to a tremendous test*—a test that would make a scrap iron of any ordinary implement. There's *no lost motion* about the Dain—the moment the horses move the knife begins cutting. The machine is built with surplus strength in every part, and so perfectly balanced that the draft is easy. Yet, we so build the Dain Mower that—in the rare event of an accident—an inexpensive part effects prompt repairs.

The *Dain All Steel Side Delivery Rake* is in a class by itself. Its triple set of teeth, turning slowly, put the hay in shape for curing without injuring leaves or stalks. It delivers the hay gently into a loose, fluffy, continuous windrow, so that the air and sun penetrate—it cures quickly and retains its full nutriment. Simply constructed and almost *break-proof*.

The *Dain Steel Frame Roller Bearing Loader* has always been considered the best and easiest loading machine on the market. Besides the many exclusive *features* which have made the Dain famous *our new Loader is equipped with four sets of Roller Bearings, which decrease the draft to a minimum*. But, get the details, they'll please you, and it will pay you to have them.



Study the *Dain Line* before you outfit yourself with hay-making implements. *You'll have better machinery and more money in the bank if you do so*. Dain Implements are built to endure and to reduce friction—they are specially designed for simplicity, strength and money-making service.

N. B.—Write to-day and ask us to forward you complete details of any or all of the DAIN *money-saving and money-making* implements. Besides the implements mentioned, we manufacture the Success Roller Bearing Manure Spreader, Hay Presses, Ensilage Cutters, etc.; and

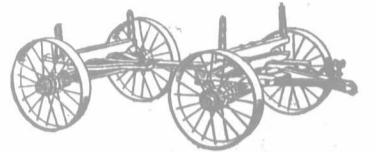
"EVERY DAIN IS THE LEADER OF ITS KIND."

MANUFACTURED BY

DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

For sale exclusively in Eastern Canada by JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. OF WELLAND, LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.

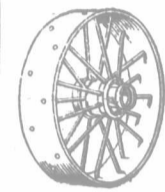
Or Western Agents: JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LIMITED,
Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Regina.



Buy a Wagon You Can Depend On!

For convenience, strength and durability—get a T-A Handy Farm Wagon. Designed especially for farm work, will give *everlasting* service under the roughest usage to which a wagon can be put. And besides—it is easy on horses.

T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels & Handy Farm Wagons



Carefully and strongly built, of the highest grade material, these T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels will carry 25 to 50 per cent. heavier loads without the least danger of breaking down or getting stuck.

We will be pleased to send you descriptive catalogue. Write for it.

Tudhope-Anderson Co'y, Ltd.
Orillia, Ontario



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



Tenders for Quarantine Accommodation

Tenders are invited for the construction of Quarantine Buildings upon the Quarantine Grounds at Windsor, Ontario.

Particulars may be obtained either from Inspector F. A. Jones, Windsor, or from the Acting Veterinary Director General, Ottawa.

Tenders must be addressed to the undersigned, forwarded by registered mail, and marked plainly on the outside covering, "Tender for Windsor Quarantine Station."

Tenders must reach Ottawa not later than noon on Monday, July 8th, 1912, and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for ten per cent. of the amount of the tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers publishing this advertisement without authority will not be paid.

A. L. JARVIS,

Assistant Deputy Minister, and Secretary of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture.
—23836. Ottawa, 5th June, 1912.



Build Silos, Dwellings, or any class of building from **Concrete Block**. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.,
Dept. B. London, Ont.

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGBERTON R. CASE, Registered Patent Attorney, DEPT. E. TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

"Go North Young Man!"

WHY?

Because there are millions of acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario in some cases free, and in others at 50 cents per acre, excelling in richness any other part of Canada, blessing and waiting to bless the strong, willing settler, especially the man of some capital.

For information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc., write to

H. A. Macdonnell
Director of Colonization
TORONTO, ONTARIO

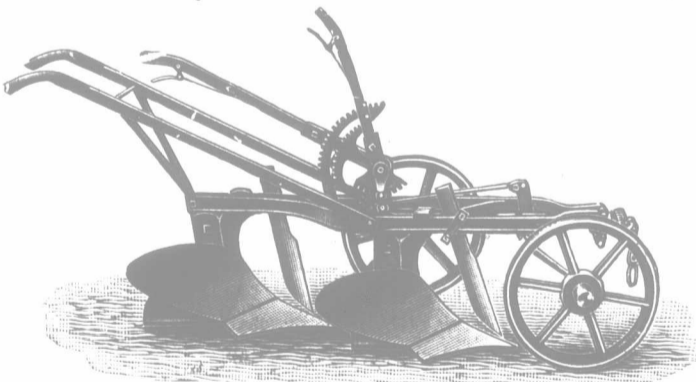
HON. JAS. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture

FARMS FOR SALE

Choice stock, grain and fruit farms for sale. We specialize in high-class properties, and aim at offering good value only. We have a special department devoted to listing and selling Ontario farms. Write for list.

UNION TRUST CO., LTD.
Real-estate Department
201 Temple Building, Toronto

What We Manufacture



Gang Plows, 3 sizes. Single Walking Plows, 4 sizes. Double and Single Riding Plows. Tinkler Plow Wheels. Drain Plows. Skimmers. Rolling Cutters, etc.

A one-cent stamp brings you our illustrated catalogue and prices, which will interest you.

Address:

WM. DICK,

BOLTON, ONTARIO

A FARMER'S POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS

Complete with Line Shaft, Truck, Pump Jack and interchangeable Pulleys capable of 60 changes of speed.

An engine that carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt tightener and hangers. The Gilson 60 Speed Engine is a complete power plant in itself! You can haul engine anywhere, attach it and get just the speed desired—the only engine of its kind made. Gives 100 per cent service. Runs the whole farm. Goes like sixty—sells like sixty—has sixty speeds. 14 H. P., also 3 H. P. and 6 H. P. Engines up to 27 H. P.

WRITE TODAY. Write at once for illustrated, descriptive literature with full information. Agents wanted.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd. 61 York Street
Guelph, Ontario **"60 SPEED" ENGINE**



BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IDEA BACK OF ECONOMY BOILERS

PLEASE HOT WATER BOILER

is to give the fullest degree of comfort and warmth with the least expense of fuel and labor, together with freedom from repairs and everlasting life.

ECONOMY BOILERS fill all these requirements exactly—and more.

The waterways are correctly proportioned for free, rapid circulation.

Fire and flue surfaces are backed by water and so arranged that heat rays will touch upon every inch of their area.

They have deep corrugated fire-pots with overhanging fire surfaces.

The fire and ashpit doors are large, simplifying the adding of fresh fuel and the removal of ashes.

Our books "The Question of Heating," or "Boiler Information" sent free on request.

"ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE."

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY.

TORONTO, ONT.

ECONOMY BOILERS EARN THEIR NAME

PAYS FOR ITSELF BY THE COAL IT SAVES

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floor, and their construction, and contains suggestions about silos, site, exposures, appearance, design, drainage and inside equipment. Besides, you will find in this book a number of practical barn plans and other information that may point the way to your saving many a dollar. We have designed many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in this country and this book is based on our long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction. The book contains in concise, clear and condensed form, information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you intend to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter carrier? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send to-day.

BEATTY BROS. BOX A FERGUS, ONTARIO

"Good as Gold"

ARE THE POLICIES OF THE

London Life Insurance Company

Head Office: LONDON, CANADA

Past Profit Results are Unexcelled. Present Policy Contracts give most Liberal Guarantees.

A Purely Canadian Company

"By any test it ranks with the strongest financial institutions on the North American Continent."—*New York Spectator.*

Ask for pamphlet "Reasons Why"

Are you anxious to save time and money on the work you are doing on your farm at present, and to get larger crops from your farm or orchard? If so, let us send you, FREE OF CHARGE, our pamphlets on the use of

Stumping Powders

USED FOR

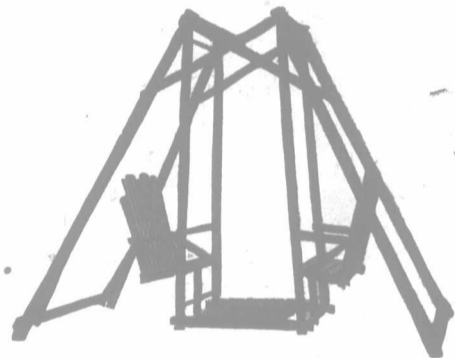
Removing Stumps and Boulders
Digging Wells and Ditches
Planting and Cultivating Orchards
Breaking Hard Pan, Shale or Clay Subsoils
Etc., etc., etc.

Figure yourself what clearing your farm is costing now, or what you are losing in crops through not clearing. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED
Montreal, P. Q.

A REAL SUMMER NEED

The Stratford Lawn Swing



Just the thing for your Lawn or Garden. It is fine for the youngsters and a source of enjoyment for the grown-ups too. It is inexpensive and is built solid and strong.

Write us for Booklet "A" which tells all about this and other Summer and Out Door Furniture.

THE STRATFORD MFG. CO.
Stratford, Ont. Limited



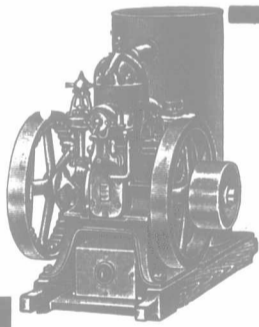
Canadian Airmotors

Provide Power FREE for Pumping Water

"The wheel that runs when all others stand still." Strongest, easiest-running windmill made. Self-regulating. Gives steady power and greatest service.

Write for FREE book full of important facts about windmills. Address nearest office.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
TORONTO 103
Winnipeg, Calgary



This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give as more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

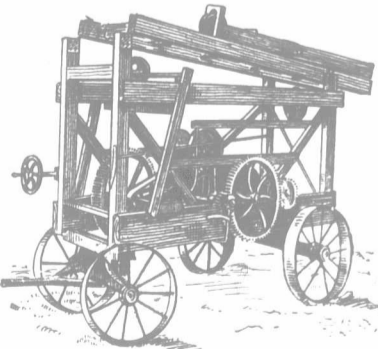
The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts: nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

3 to 15 horse power We Pay Duty and Freight **Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett Street**
DETROIT MICH.

Dick's Standard Well Drilling Machine



THE Noiseless Well Drilling Machine is the term usually applied to the **Standard** when compared to other makes, with their incessant rattle and clang. They are compactly constructed and their mechanism is built of iron and steel—not wood.

"Boys"—This is a money maker. Drop a card to-day for full particulars.

The Dick Well Drilling Machine Co.
BOLTON, ONT., CANADA
Quebec Agents: Bournival & Co., 333 Notre Dame St. East, Montreal

Mr. Farmer, Listen!
YOU CAN GET A

Wilson Gold Medal Scale

Freight paid by Wilson to your nearest station for less than wholesale prices. 100 styles Hay and Cattle Scales. Easy terms to pay if you

WRITE TO-DAY.

C. WILSON & SON,
79 Esplanade St. E.

Toronto, Can.



When writing mention this paper

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1899

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The Best and Most Profitable of All Summer Farm Investments

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator is the best and most profitable of all farm investments at any time—and even more so in summer than at any other time.

The waste of butter-fat without a cream separator is usually greatest during the summer months, and the quality of cream or butter produced without a separator the most inferior.

Moreover, the bulk of milk in most dairies is greatest at this season, so that the loss in quantity and quality of product counts greatest. It must count more than ever this year with the extremely high prices prevailing for cream and butter of good quality.

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator not only enables the production of more and better cream and butter than is possible by any gravity setting process but as well by any other separator.

Then there is the great saving of time and labor accomplished by the separator in the handling of the milk and cream, which counts far more in summer than at any other time, and alone makes the separator a profitable investment.

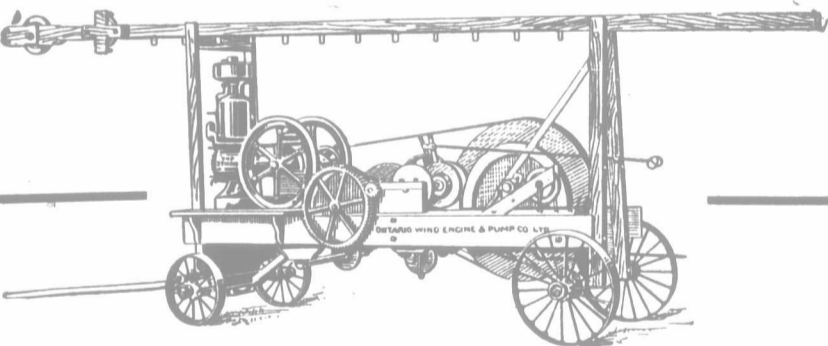
In this respect again the DE LAVAL excels all other separators by its greater capacity, easier running, greater simplicity, easier cleaning and greater sanitation.

All of these considerations are points which every DE LAVAL agent will be GLAD to DEMONSTRATE and PROVE to the satisfaction of any prospective buyer of a cream separator.

Why not look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, and if you don't know him, write us directly, as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.,

173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL 14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG



One Man Can Operate This Well-Drilling Machine

Three right-hand levers complete every operation. Drills deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. The right man with a little cash can quickly pay for the machine and earn \$75 to \$100 a week drilling wells. Write our office nearest you to-day for full particulars.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

We supply Well Casing and General Deep Well Supplies of all kinds. Write for prices.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN!

Keep your stock in comfort by using the old reliable

Dr. Williams' Fly & Insect Destroyer

If not using you are losing. Manufactured by

BAKER & BOUCK, Morrisburg, Ontario

FRED. G. WEBBER, Woodstock, Ontario

Sales Agent for Western Ontario



Our New Perfection Broiler

Is pleasing many women. It enables the housewife to broil as well on the New Perfection Stove as over a coal fire.

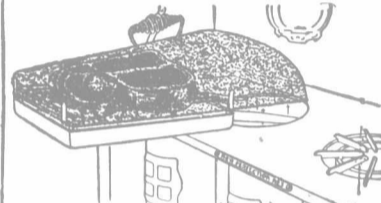
*It uses all the heat.
It cooks evenly.
It broils both sides at once.
It doesn't smoke.*

And of course you are familiar with the

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

It is such a convenience all the year round. It will bake, broil, roast and toast just as well as a regular coal range.

Ask to see the New Perfection Stove at your dealers. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. It has long, enameled, turquoise-blue chimneys. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Winnipeg, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and
Queen City Division, Toronto

Reliable help for the farmer

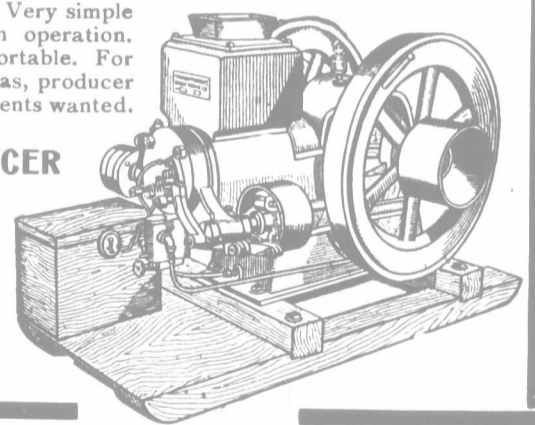
Farm labor is scarce. Wages are high. All the more need for a **BARRIE ENGINE**. Soon pays for itself in time and labor saved. Grinds grain, shells seed corn, pumps water, cuts straw, threshes beans, saws wood, drives churns, separators and washing machines. Does many other things, too.

BARRIE ENGINES WORK LONG

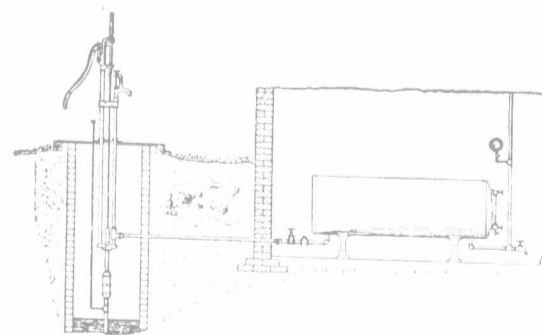
hours without getting tired. Very simple in construction. Reliable in operation. 3 to 100 h.-p. Stationary or portable. For gasoline, distillate, natural gas, producer gas. Write for catalogue. Agents wanted.

**The CANADA PRODUCER
& GAS ENGINE CO., Ltd.**
Barrie, Ontario, Canada

Distributors:
James Rae, Medicine Hat;
Canada Machinery Agency,
Montreal; McCusker Imp.
Co., Regina



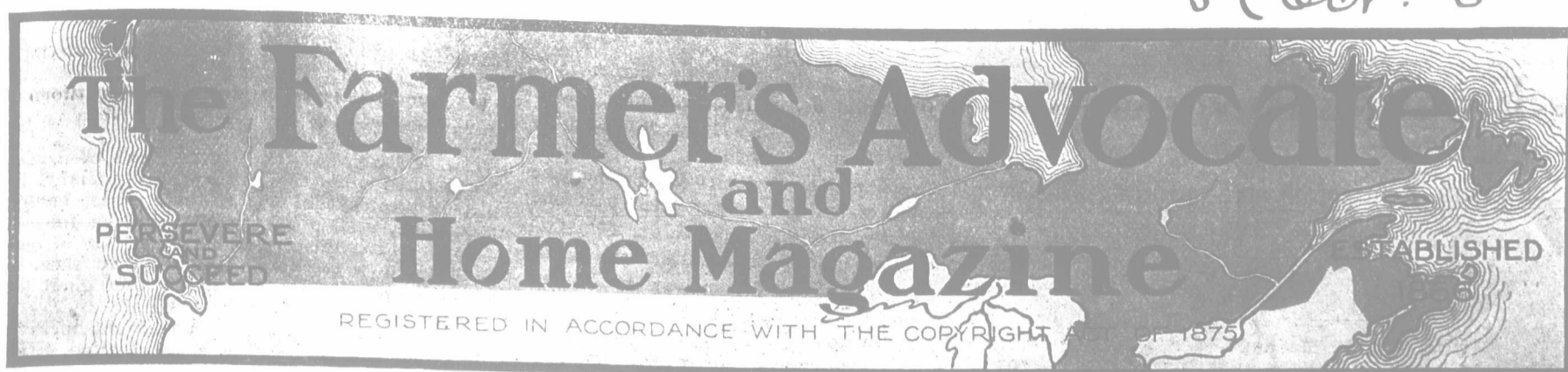
Heller-Aller Pneumatic Water Supply System



solves the problem and makes it possible to have running water anywhere in the house, stable or yard, for all domestic purposes, and for fire protection. The cost is so low that almost every country resident can afford to install it. Operated by windmill, electric motor, gasoline engine or by hand power. Write for information.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO., WINDSOR, ONTARIO

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Missing { Sept. 26
Oct. 3

Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 4, 1912.

No. 1032

EDITORIAL.

A great year for docks.

Thoroughness is the secret in the fight with weeds.

Nothing so much agrees with weeds or insects as to be let alone. Keep the cultivator going.

We must resort to other agencies than drouth or drowning, if we expect to subdue wild mustard or ox-eye daisy.

From the way mustard is spreading over the land, a visitor to the country would never guess it could be controlled with such a cheap and effective treatment as bluestone spraying.

For rural Ontario it will be the beginning of a better day when passing the High School Entrance Examination ceases to be the crowning achievement of the public-school course. A change is long overdue.

Before the beginning of the last week in June, cheesemakers were reporting that the milk flow had passed its maximum for the season. Extra feeding means extra cost in production, and the need for a stiffening in the price of all milk products.

American politics are being purged by disturbance. It is a wholesome condition and a favorable sign. Tranquillity is the opportunity of privilege and the danger of public interests. It is always encouraging to see old parties smashed, even though the formation of new ones is inevitable. New parties bring new policies, new purpose and new zeal. Moreover, in aligning themselves with one or another, men are forced to think, and independent thought and action is the salvation of responsible government.

Lord Kitchener, in his first report as Consul-General of Egypt, makes it clear that agriculture is the basic industry of that historic domain, and he is statesman enough to deplore the bookish character of the education imparted in their institutions of learning, by which the most useful faculties of the student are left undeveloped. He discerns the need for manual exercises that will train the eye to accuracy, the hand to skill, and the mind to a sense of the importance of truthfulness in the performance of work. He favors the half-time system of schooling—one-half in the dress-room, and one-half in field labor.

It is astonishing how old ideas and old forms of expression persist. The other day we looked over a new book in a public library, called "The Farmer's Boy Who Became a Bishop." Now, we have no words to say but those of esteem for the high calling of the ministry, but we do protest against the perennial conception of the author, which he crystallizes in these words, "Not content with his lot as a farmer's boy, he wanted to get an education and become a great man." Education is part and parcel of manhood, and there is no place quite so good to acquire it as on the farm, and there are few occupations where education is more necessary than that of the farmer. Nor is it necessary to leave the farm to be great.

Know How Before Learning Why.

The most interested and progressive of our rural population show a desire to know why certain practices are necessary to produce certain results, and it is well that such a desire exists. It is not enough to know how to cultivate. Greater satisfaction comes when we know why it is necessary, but we must not be led away by the latter until the former has been pretty thoroughly instilled into us. It is possible for a practical man, one who knows how and has learned how by years of practical experience, to grow good crops; to produce pork, beef, mutton, milk and poultry at a profit, without knowing all the theoretic connected therewith; without knowing all the intricate points connected with breeding, involving cell divisions, maturation, etc.; without knowing the proportion of the ten or twelve essential elements to plant growth best suited to maximum production and how they are dissolved by the different agencies and made ready for the use of the plant. It is well for all to know these things, but, for greatest success in the learning why it is necessary to know how.

Every year sees a number of people engaged in work other than agriculture become tired of their employment, and they seek to smooth their ruffled feelings, drown all their troubles and get rich quick by going farming. Now, there is no better calling—health, wealth and happiness all considered—than farming, but the average individual must see the money coming in if he is going to be happy in his work. To learn farming, some think, requires nothing but book-learning or a course of lectures on the particular subject in which one is interested. Books and lectures, as practical as they can be made, will never cover the elementary work made familiar to the student only by actual contact with the problems of the soil. Those who seek to know the ins and outs of agriculture, and who know little or nothing about the practical work connected with it, are at a great disadvantage. The agricultural student who has had practical experience in all phases of farm work is in a position to grasp and thoroughly understand and appreciate the education which he gets in college, or from Institute lectures, or from bulletins and books. His practical knowledge is the corner-stone, yes, the complete foundation of his education; and if he lacks that, unless he has a very considerable amount of ballast in the form of good common (rather uncommon) sense, his scientific and theoretical training is likely to fill him so full of airy ambition that he rises above the plane of sound judgment and principles, and his theories burst like bubbles over-distended.

A case in point, where practical experience proved its value was recently cited in these columns by "Scotland Yet." Three sons of a Scottish farmer named Malcolm received their diplomas from the West of Scotland Agricultural College, the two elder standing first and second in their class, and the third, a much younger lad, being well up towards the top. How did they accomplish this? They are sons of a good practical farmer, and knew by experience on their father's farm at home "how" to do things. The technical and scientific training at college was received by fertile brains ready to know "why," and to make the best use of it after gaining the knowledge. There is no place to learn agriculture like the farm, where the every-day problems must be met as they come. After becoming thoroughly

familiar with the practical, there is nothing better for the agriculturist than to study the reason for doing things; in other words, finds out the "why" of it. Reading may be and should be done in connection with the practical work, and after this has been mastered, a college course, a short course or a full course, is better appreciated, better understood, and the student gets far more out of it. College-training alone will not, as a general thing, make good farmers, but practical experience, rounded out, completed and topped off by a college training, should make the very best kind of a business farmer.

Patronize Canadian Records.

There is at the present time an organized effort in progress on the part of the Dominion Government and the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, toward the revival of the sheep industry in Canada. Many of our sheep-breeders, individually and collectively are putting their shoulders to the wheel, and are endeavoring to get the discouraged or indifferent breeders to take better care of their flocks, increase their numbers and improve their methods of breeding. A campaign of education is also in progress to help those already breeding sheep, and also to aid any who have had no experience with this class of stock to begin right, and continue to breed, with a view toward improvement.

There is a matter in connection with the registration of sheep which has been considered in the minds of Canadian breeders for some time. One which is of interest to all, as it is ultimately connected with our Canadian National Records, which it should be the aim of every breeder to foster and aid in every way possible. It is this: "Shall we or shall we not record our sheep wholly in our own Canadian National Records?" Opinions are still divided, and many breeders adhere to the idea that recording in the American flock-books is an aid in shipping to the United States. Other breeders, operating on an equally large scale, put forth identically the same arguments in favor of recording in our Canadian records. A fair discussion of all seems to favor the latter opinion.

Here is what the present conditions are: The United States Customs law requires that all pure-bred animals be recorded in the Canadian records before they can obtain free entry into the United States. Thus, if Canadian-bred sheep are not recorded at home, duty must be paid in shipping them to the United States. An animal which will trace in all its lines to a pure-bred recorded animal in the country of the breed's origin is recognized as pure-bred by the United States authorities. Some breeders claim that it is cheaper to pay the duty than to register here. This can scarcely be the case, as at least most of the animals registered here and sold to the United States, would, under existing regulations, be admitted free, and the registration fee is only 50c., whereas the duty is 75c. for a lamb, and \$1.50 for a mature sheep. Whether or not sheep are registered in the United States, should depend altogether upon the purchaser. When Canadian breeders import stock from the Old Land, they expect to record them in Canada themselves. They never ask the man from whom they make the purchase to record them here. Just so the American buyer; if he wishes to record his animal in the United States he should do so, or, if the Canadian seller chooses, he may make the bargain with his buyer to record them over there, as well as here. This is simply

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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a matter of business between the buyer and seller. And as the American Government makes the condition for free entry that the animal must be recorded in the Canadian Records, the seller has a strong argument that nothing further is demanded from him in the regulations.

True, many of our breeders are life members of American Associations, but their shares of stock are transferable, and may be sold to other breeders. Some breeders of individual breeds are under the impression that the American Association with which they are associated is the only association solely interested in that particular breed. It is true that all breeds are registered at the one place in Canada, but it is a National Record Office, equally interested in the furtherance of all breeds.

Some American associations were rather clever in making Canadian breeders officers of their associations. Naturally, this draws patronage, but is it a sound reason for deserting our own records?

American associations also make small donations to our exhibitions, and are receiving patronage on that account. Here is an interesting point. It should be a well-known fact to all sheep-breeders in Canada that the profits accruing from registrations made in our own Canadian records, over and above the small amount necessary for clerical work in the offices, are available as grants to exhibitions in each Province of the Dominion, in proportion to the number of registrations made by the Province during the year, to encourage the breeding of a better class of sheep. It follows, then, that the more sheep there are recorded here, the greater will be the grants to our shows. This should more than counterbalance the argument put forth for the American registration.

We believe our Canadian Record Office is run on as strictly straight lines as any other record office. Every pedigree put through is done so only after the applications have been accurately and definitely made. Transfer certifi-

cates must be filled in when sales are made. All this is as it should be. If records are worth keeping at all, they are surely worth keeping right.

Here is the present condition: A large number of yearlings and lambs will be registered this fall. Where will the recording be done, in our own Canadian records, or in the various American associations? Breeders know their own conditions best, but it does seem as though, in view of the fact that all profits on Canadian registrations are to be divided Provincially, according to the number of registrations made, and likewise among the different breeds for the encouragement of sheep-breeding, it would be wise to have such registration recorded on the National record books at Ottawa. We do not wish to dogmatize. The subject is left open for discussion, and breeders are invited to use these columns to bring forth their arguments. Every sheep-breeder should have confidence in our own records. Registration is simply a matter of keeping the sheep recorded, and a record, to be a true record, must be accurate. If our own are equally as accurate as others, and they are, why not patronize them? The bulk of the trade is now not with other countries, but largely within our own, owing to the stimulus which is being given to the industry in this country. Weigh the matter carefully, and decide to record at home.

Why not grow a plant that will help itself to moisture and fertility despite dry weather and the adverse conditions of the hillside? Alfalfa will do the business.

HORSES.

The English Derby was this year won by a gray mare. It is 91 years since a gray horse has won this classical event at Epsom, Gustavus being the name of the gray winner in 1821.

Fit the harness to the horse as carefully as you would have your tailor fit your best suit of clothes. The horse's comfort and appearance are worthy of this amount of interest.

Do not trust the horse too far. It is always better to be on the safe side and tie the animal securely, rather than leave him standing loose. The quiet horse is often the one which does the damage, and a good horseman will not run avoidable risks.

Horse-breeding is not so easily carried on as the breeding of other kinds of farm stock. The pitfalls are more numerous, misfits come frequently, and the word "luck" is used more often among horsemen than it is by cattle, sheep or pig breeders. Some of the bad luck in horse-breeding may, however, be put down to carelessness or mismanagement, rather than to misfortune; therefore, those who wish to succeed should "start right and keep going." Of course, the start must be with good parents on both sides. And the mated mare should not be allowed to lie with the geldings, or in the fields adjoining them, as they are apt to tease and cause mares to break service—a fact not always realized.—[Live-stock Journal.

The Stallion Enrollment Board.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature, a Stallion Enrollment Act was passed, and, in pursuance of this Act, an Enrollment Board to take charge has been appointed, consisting of John Bright, Myrtle Station; Peter White, Pembroke; Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron; F. C. Grenside, V. S., Guelph, and A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. The Government are to be commended upon their choice of men for this Board, they being a very representative selection, and the entire Province is well covered, taking in Ontario County in the centre, Renfrew in the east, Middlesex in the south west, and Wellington in the north and west center, with Toronto also represented. Each and every one of the men named are worthy of the position, being directly interested or engaged in live-stock breeding in the Province.

Mr. Bright is a former president of the Guelph Winter Fair and of the Clydesdale Association of Canada. Both institutions progressed well under his guidance. He is also a noted breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, and is a practical, up-to-date farmer whose influence will be felt.

Mr. White is at present president of the East-

ern Ontario Live-stock Association and of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He is a well-known breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and a noted lawyer, and will prove a valuable man on the Board.

Col. McEwen has for several years been actively connected with the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, is president of the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, and is at present working for sheep interests in the Eastern Provinces. He is one of the best-known breeders of Southdown sheep and Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Ontario, is a good judge of stock and a shrewd business man.

Dr. Grenside is best known to light-horse men throughout the country and the United States. He is recognized as one of the best light-horse judges in America, officiating in this capacity at many of the largest exhibitions. Some years ago he was connected with the Ontario Agricultural College as veterinary instructor, but he left Canada and resided some years in the United States. Returning a few years ago, he took up practice in Guelph, where he is head of the Cartage Co., and has direct supervision over a large number of horses. A horseman through and through, he cannot be other than a valuable man on the Board.

Mr. Westervelt, director of the Live-stock Branch for Ontario, is too well known to stockmen to need introduction. His work in the live-stock interests of our Province has been above reproach. He is untiring in his efforts, and much of the success of the Winter Fair at Guelph is due to him. His is a fitting name with which to round off the Board, in the selection of which the Government could not have done better.

The Board will meet in the near future to organize and proceed to carry out the Act, which comes in force on August 1st.

For administrative purposes, the Province will be divided into districts, and inspectors appointed where inspection is desired. Hereafter, no one shall stand, travel or offer for use any stallion until he has been enrolled and a certificate procured. As outlined in the May 30th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the regulations will be clearly defined, and the penalties for violation are severe.

Not all Scrubs are Grades.

We hear much, in this progressive age of horse-breeding, about the grade and the scrub stallion, and rightly we should. The kind of stallion which stands for service in a district is a fair indication of the class of horses which in a few years will dominate that district, and surely this is enough to make mare-owners use the utmost precaution in selecting sires. The grade stallion does not stand in favor with the best breeders, because they all understand the value of pedigree. There are those, however, who place too much confidence in pedigree, and are not exacting enough in the individual requirements of the horse. The scrub which does most damage in horse-breeding is not always the grade scrub, but often the pedigreed stallion, whose pedigree is used as a blind to cover the eyes of the somewhat lax breeder, and also as a blanket to hide all the deficiencies of individual conformation and quality. A purebred horse gets no inconsiderable amount of patronage by reason of his breeding. If he is a representative of a distinguished line of blood, and is himself a nondescript type, he may do a great amount of harm, because people rely upon the blood of his ancestors to more than counteract what he lacks in conformation. Here is where the pedigreed scrub gets the opportunity to do more damage than the non-pedigreed inferior animal. His influence is greater because he gets more mares.

Now, what are the chances of pedigree overcoming, or making up for, lack of quality or individual conformation? Considering laws of breeding from a theoretical, as well as a practical viewpoint, the most direct influence upon offspring is that of its parents, and declining proportionately and regularly as generations recede one after another. Thus it was believed by Galton, and his theory seems plausible, that a colt would contain 25 per cent. of the characteristics of each of its parents, 12½ per cent. of each of its grandparents, 6¼ per cent. of each of its great-grandparents, 3¼ per cent. of each of its great-great-grandparents, and so on infinitely. It is clearly seen that the blood of the horse a few generations back has very little effect upon the offspring. Pedigrees are mighty valuable in their place, but they can never take the place of conformation, can never be satisfactorily used as a substitute for a scrawny, flat-ribbed, light-middled, coarse-haired, meaty-legged, faulty-going horse. If every animal which appears in the pedigree were noted, and the individual below per in type and conformation, he should not be used. His is the influence which most directly governs the destiny of his colts. Beware of the scrub travelling on pedigree alone. Get the horse with the good pedigree attached to faultless conformation.

The Livery Horse.

If there is a domesticated animal which is deserving of good treatment, it is the horse, and, of all horses, none are more faithful, considering the usage they get, than are livery horses, yet none receive so much bad treatment and abuse, not from their owners, but from their drivers. Submitted to all kinds of treatment, to be driven by people that do not display ordinary horse-sense in the handling of horses, who, in fact, know little or nothing about riding or driving, the livery horse does his best to give his driver his money's worth. Seldom, indeed, is it that he receives due recognition for his services at the driver's hands. "He is only a livery horse." "He can stand it." "It won't hurt him." "He is used to it," are common epithets applied, along with the whip, abuse and all manner of bad usage to the unfortunate horse which is forced to do livery-stable duty. It is a shame and disgrace to abuse any horse. The livery animal has feeling just as pronounced as the pet of the fancy breeder's stable. Yet, you would never think there was any comparison from the difference in treatment given. Livery horses must bear the slashes, the jerkings, the unnecessary furious driving, scant feeds and all other conceivable cruel practices which all kinds of humanity see fit to force upon them. Spite against owners often arouses anger, which is vented on the helpless equines which belong to them. If the horse and rig is not just as "classy" as the patron thinks it should be, the poor animal must receive the punishment for a crime for which he is not responsible. It is a crime to give such human "beasts" a poor horse. It would be a worse one to give them a good animal, and they are not fit to drive anything which has feeling. Such people should drive some form of inanimate motive power, which, if injured, the expense of such injury would settle upon their own shoulders, and not upon an innocent horse. Every grouch in the mind of the disinterested driver who has no feeling for dumb brutes is satisfied by "taking it out of the horse." Such a venal spirit can scarcely be conceived when we think of it, yet it exists, and exists abundantly. Every horse that faithfully does his best to serve the driver whom he benefits is worthy of as kind treatment as that received by the fancy-blooded champion of the world's largest exhibition. Think of this when next you drive or ride.

LIVE STOCK

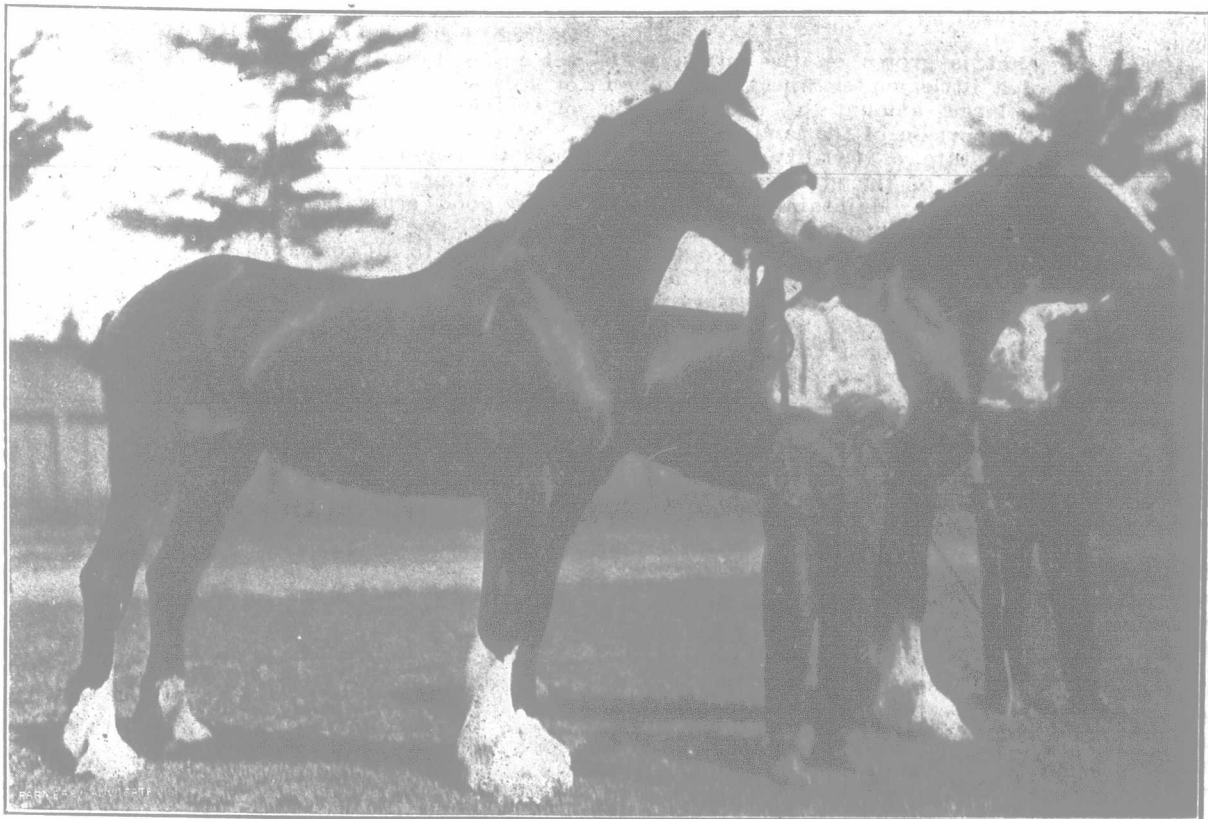
Pork from Pasture.

C. R. Barns, writing in the University Farm Press News, shows the distinct advantage of pasturing hogs. The rich pasturage from clover or alfalfa needs only to be supplemented by a small proportion of corn or other grain to afford such a ration as to enable the hog luxuriating therein to make rapid progress toward the fulfilment of his destiny. Experimental work not only showed that the progress was more rapid and less expensive, but the quality of the pork was bettered, and the animals were far less liable to disease than when fed in confinement.

On the acre basis, it would seem that the keeping of swine will compare very favorably, in returns, with the raising of grain crops. It is not uncommon for a skilled hog-raiser to secure 575 pounds of pork per acre of clover pasture, supplemented by a little grain. One recent feeding test showed that the hogs paid 98 cents a bushel for the corn thus fed, the pork realizing six cents a pound. Wheat at 80 cents on the farm compares poorly with this. Still more poorly does it compare—allowing even twenty bushels to the acre, fetching \$16—with a gross return of \$34.50 from 575 pounds of pork per acre, marketed at 6 cents.

It is difficult to conceive of any other method of feeding hogs which will afford results quite as satisfactory as those from feeding on a rich pasture during four or five months of the year—supplementing the grasses, if need be, with rape and late-sown rye—and "finishing off" on grain and various soiling crops.

The profits made were good, and it will be noted that the price, six cents per pound, is low, compared with prices which commonly rule in this country. There is no doubt but that the greatest profits from hog-raising are made during the summer months, when there is an abundance of grass or clover, preferably the latter, to form the bulk of the ration, supplemented by milk, of which the flow is greatest in summer, and a small quantity of grain.



Belle of the Ball and Lady Howes.

First and third in the open class for Clydesdale mare, any age, at the Galt Horse Show; also second for agricultural team. Owned by John Brown, Galt. Sires Celtic Clan and Baron Howes. Age three years.

Where Beef Raising Is Profitable.

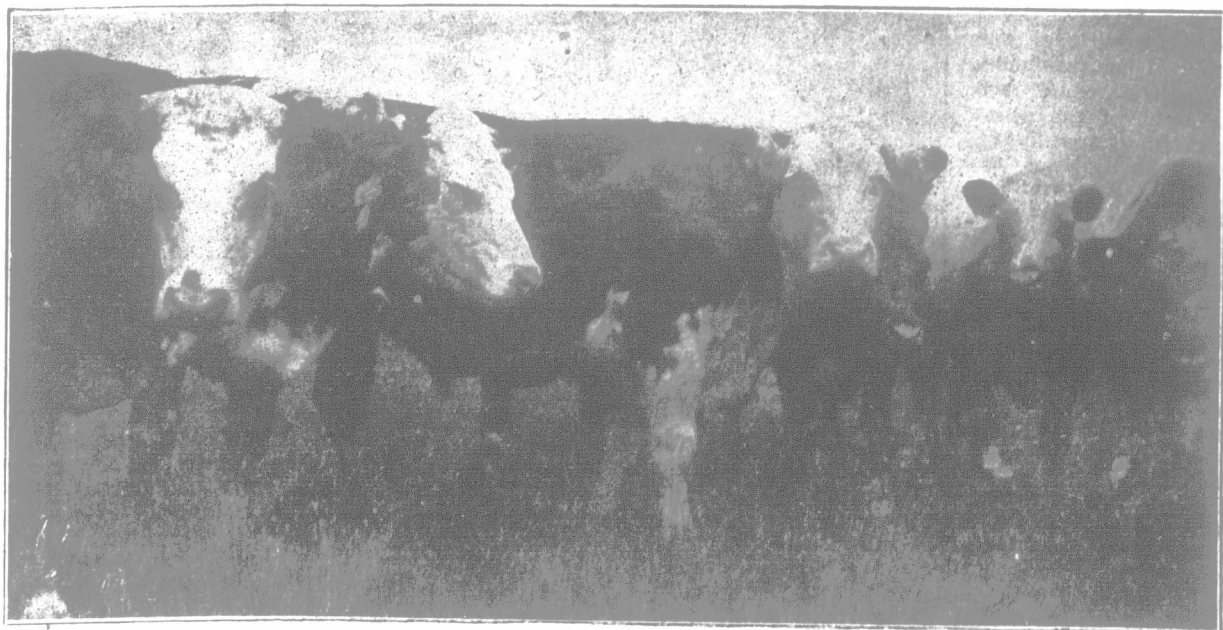
In these days we hear much of the decline of the beef industry and the advance of dairying. We are told that beef-raising is no longer profitable, as compared with the dairy business. Dairy products have been high in price, thus having a tendency to encourage their production, while beef cattle did not command a correspondingly high value. It is only necessary to visit a few good feeders in a district well suited to cattle fattening to have all doubts dispelled and be convinced that, under proper management, there is still a profit in beef.

In Moore Township, in the southern part of Lambton County, many farms are devoted entirely to steer-feeding, and among them are those of James and J. A. McBean. These two farms comprise 450 acres, and 300 acres of pasture land is rented, in addition to this acreage. Approximately 125 head of heavy steers are turned off from these farms annually, the lot the present season comprising 124 head of extra-choice steers of an average weight of about 1,400 pounds, and several of which would easily weigh 1,500 pounds. A choicer lot of cattle is seldom seen in any district.

The system followed is one well suited to the district. The cattle are purchased during the early summer, or as soon as possible after the finished animals have been disposed of, and are placed on the pastures on which the former season's purchase have been finished. The bulk of the cattle are two years old when purchased, although a pen of three-year-olds are sometimes put in. The cattle are grade Shorthorns or a Hereford-Shorthorn cross from pure-bred Hereford bulls and Shorthorn cows. The weight of these steers when purchased is usually from ten to

twelve hundred pounds, or an average of about eleven hundredweight, and, one year with another, they cost about fifty dollars. The cattle are grazed as late in the fall as possible, it often being December 1st before they are stabled. They are then put in the stalls, some running loose and others tied, and fed on clover hay, silage and a little grain. All the hay that the steers will eat is fed at the noon feed, and beginning at about two pounds and gradually increasing to four pounds per day, mixed chop, barley and oats is fed at the same time. The morning and evening feed consists of half a bushel of mixed cut straw and silage, or about twenty pounds of silage per day. The steers are allowed out in the yard from two to three hours per day in the winter, unless the weather is very severe. This, Mr. McBean believes to be important, as the fresh air and exercise are essential for cattle to be finished on grass, keeping their appetites keen during the entire season of stabling. All the cattle are dehorned before being stabled, and those running in the loose box stalls seem to do just a little better than the tied steers.

The tenth of May all the cattle are turned out to pasture, which consists of a permanent blue-grass seeding, and they are kept on this until they are shipped, which is usually some time in June. The cattle make an average gain of about 300 pounds each during the feeding period, are well finished on the flush of the grass, and are prime when marketed. The few three-year-olds handled do not make as large gains as the two-year-olds, but they finish just a little easier, owing to their maturity. One year with another, a good profit is made on an average spread in price between buying and selling of one and one-half cents per pound. It requires three acres of good grass to carry a steer, and up to five acres where the grass is not a good stand. On the two farms, together



The Kind of Heads Which Denote Good Breeding Qualities.

A few of the 124 head of steers in pasture on the farms of J. A. & J. McBean, Lambton Co., Ont.

with the rented land, some 500 acres are in pasture.

Everything that is grown on the farms, with the exception of a little winter wheat, is fed on them, and the large amount of manure made serves to keep the portion of the land under cultivation in a high state of fertility. This, Mr. McBean considers one of the strongest points in favor of cattle-feeding. Maintaining soil fertility is an advantage not to be despised. The business is a specialized one, requiring good judgment and skill in buying, as well as skill in feeding. Heavy winter-feeding is not necessary where the cattle are finished on grass, but enough must be given to keep every animal thriving and making substantial gains in weight. Pasture land may be rented in this locality at two dollars per acre, and in conjunction with the land under cultivation, it can be handled to good advantage with steers, labor and all other things being considered. This past season has been a particularly good one. The cattle purchased last summer have practically doubled in value, and from figures already given it is easy to see that a handsome profit on the land rented, as well as that owned by the proprietors, has been realized. Every year is not as good as this one, but, one year with another, to the man who is interested, and who has a thorough working knowledge of the principles of the business, there is a good profit to be made from extensive cattle-feeding.

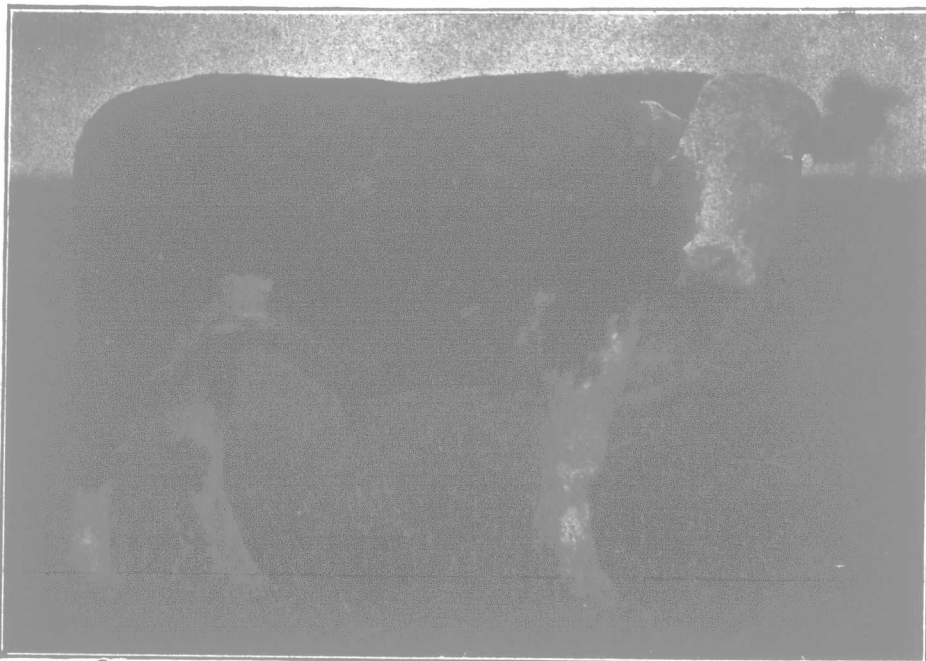
A great deal depends upon the class of cattle fed. As before stated, and as will be seen by the accompanying illustrations, these cattle are the right type, mostly grade Shorthorns or a Hereford-Shorthorn cross, with short, wide heads and strong muzzles, great spring of rib, smooth and compact, with fine, silky hair and a soft, pliable skin. They give every indication of being good feeders, and results prove the point. None others are wanted. It is found that the first cross of a pure-bred Hereford bull on the Shorthorn cows gives a little smoother steer than when a Shorthorn bull is used. They are also just a little heartier and a little better rustlers, being what Mr. McBean considers the ideal feeding steer. Further crossing is disastrous, poor feeders of an inferior type resulting. The Shorthorn steer is also a favorite. A few Angus have been tried, and made very high-quality cattle, but did not get the size of the Shorthorn-and-Hereford cross or the Shorthorn, so these latter two breeds now form the bulk of the purchase.

Asked what he thought of the prospects for the dairy Shorthorn in Ontario, Mr. McBean replied: "It is in the interests of the man engaged in mixed farming to raise dual-purpose cattle, as there is always a good demand for the right kind of stockers, even if the man cannot finish them himself." He considers the man that sells two-year-old stockers at \$50 each, and at the same time gets the milk of good milking cows, cannot make money much faster; and, at the same time, the man who makes a specialty of cattle-fattening is enabled to secure the kind of cattle which feed easily, make a good profit for him, and find ready sale in the open market. The difficulty in the future is likely to be in the obtaining of suitable stockers. Dairy produce has almost doubled in price during the last few years, and this has given the special dairy breeds a

great boost, but their stock are of little good for feeding purposes. The dual-purpose cow would solve the difficulty all around, giving the raiser of stockers a good profit, as well as the finisher of the cattle.

Steer-feeding, where they are finished on grass, does not require anything like the amount of labor that milking cows necessitate, and in localities where good grass land is abundant and cattle available, the beef-cattle industry may be pushed, with profit to all concerned.

British ruminants and swine are again barred from entering Canada, owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. See notice elsewhere.



A Good Type of Steer.

A three-year-old grass-finished bullock, finished by J. A. McBean, Lambton Co., Ont.

THE FARM.

Value of the Disk Harrow.

If properly understood and used, no better implement can be used on the farm than a good disk harrow. This information has been gained by actual experience in the field, and from experience of the best farmers.

All good farmers know that if they properly prepare their corn ground before planting, they not only raise a better crop, but less cultivation is required after the crop is planted. Disk the ground before plowing, is a good plan to follow



A Champion Hereford.

Curfew; owned by Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, Bart. First and champion at the Bath and West Show.

with any condition of soil. Suppose the ground is corn stubble: the disk successfully cuts the stalks, leaving them on the ground as a fertilizer, as well as serving the purpose of keeping the ground loose. When plowed, this loose dirt is turned under, and when disked again, a good seed-bed, as deep as the furrow, is procured.

Suppose the ground is a heavy blue grass or timothy sod: if disked well before plowing, it will plow better, the sod will lie flat and not stand up on edge, causing dry spots on which the corn will not grow or be a bother in after-cultivation. A meadow of blue grass, timothy or alfalfa

that has become sod-bound can be placed in proper condition better by the use of the disk harrow than by the use of any other implement.

Very often the ground is dry enough to allow the top to be worked one or two inches, but is too wet to be plowed; by disking, this ground can be put in proper condition for plowing much sooner, and the seed-bed will also be improved. A seed-bed which has been prepared, but which has since been packed down by heavy rains, can be put in better condition, with less expense and time, with the disk harrow than with any other implement.

The question of size is important. Whether it should be a four, five, six, seven or an eight-foot harrow depends entirely upon the condition of the soil and the amount of horse-power at the farmer's command. Whether the disk blades should be sixteen, eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, is another matter. Of these three, the 16-inch is the proper size, for it will disk the ground five and one-half or six inches, which is as deep as practical, and it will cut the ground better and easier, and has less draught than the larger sizes. A disk is not a wheel running over the ground and carrying a load like a wagon; it is a plow, or a spade, cutting and turning the soil.

To better illustrate, draw three circles, one 16 inches, one 18 and one 20 inches in diameter, then draw a straight line across each of them, say four inches from the edge; which one of these three circles will require the most weight to put it in the ground up to the line? Which one will have the largest body of dirt to move at one revolution? Which one will stir the ground best on account of speed? Then, consider that on the disk harrow there are eight, ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen of these circles. Look at it from another standpoint. Does not the front wheel of a wagon, when loaded equally, cut deeper into the ground than the hind wheel, and does it not break or cut a rail in two that the hind wheel will almost jump over without marking?

The 20-inch disk harrow is sometimes unsatisfactory, and the farmer who has made the mistake of investing in a harrow not adapted to his soil gets an entirely wrong opinion of its usefulness. The owner of a good disk harrow finds it the best implement that can be used on the farm.—(Geo. M. Logan, Indianapolis, Indiana.)

Cut the Hay Early.

As the haying season is at hand once more, and it being an important matter to save the hay crop in such a manner as to preserve the quality and nutritive properties as far as possible, I will deal in a few words with our method of curing, though in all probability it is already familiar to most readers of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Alfalfa being the first to be ready for cutting, I will refer briefly to some of our experience in harvesting this crop, and the results obtained from feeding same. When we first began growing alfalfa, we went by the rule laid down in different farm journals, to cut when one-tenth of the growth was in bloom. This appeared all right, until we came to feeding it, and was satisfactory as to the second and third cuttings; but, in feeding the first cutting, it was noticed that the cows began to drop off in the weight of milk produced. We resolved to investigate, and concluded that the first cutting of alfalfa had been allowed to get too far advanced, the stalks being more woody, in comparison with the second and third cuttings, all three crops being harvested at the same stage of growth. Last year, 1911, we cut the first crop a few days earlier, just as the blossoms began to appear. This seemed to remedy the defect as to the feeding quality noticed the year before. We are cutting this year at the same stage. As to the curing, we usually cut in the morning and rake toward evening, using the tedder directly after dinner, if crop is heavy enough to require it. The hay is usually rather green at this stage of curing, but if put up in small coils it will take no hurt, and will be ready to draw to the barn in about three days, if the weather is fine. If the weather should turn wet, we may have to throw out the cocks, but do not like to do so if it can be avoided, on account of the leaves breaking off, causing a loss of the most valuable part of the hay.

Our method of curing red clover is much the same as for alfalfa, except that we may allow it to dry more before raking, and thus are able to draw a day sooner.

Had we a large quantity of hay to handle, we would probably use a side-delivery rake and hay-loader, believing this method much more expeditious, but cannot speak from experience as to the quality of hay produced.

We usually cut red clover before the blossoms begin to turn brown, finding that the horses, to which it is usually fed, relish it much better and keep in better flesh than if cut at a later stage.

I will not refer to the curing of timothy, as we have grown none for some years.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

J. AUSTIN.

Fighting Bindweed.

Keen and widespread interest has been manifested in our efforts to eradicate bindweed at Weldwood. Before purchasing the farm, we learned that parts of two fields were infested with this stubborn, deep-rooted perennial, and, since taking it over, the area has been found larger than supposed, though, except for two small patches, it seems to be confined to one quarter of the farm. Most of the infested area is this year under cultivation, the worst part being bare-fallowed, and the rest planted to corn, check-rowed. Notwithstanding a large amount of other work entailed by the erection of a house, the planting of an orchard, and putting up five hundred rods of fencing, we are going after that bindweed in dead earnest, and mean to do a thorough job. Whether we can eradicate it from the corn land without an excessive amount of hoeing, remains to be seen, but we hope to finish it this season on the fallowed portion, though, if necessary, the whole area will be hoe-cropped next summer to complete the job. Much will depend upon the weather from now out. The plan of campaign is as follows: Last summer, after haying and harvest, the land was plowed and worked two or three times, but an exceedingly wet autumn curtailed operations and prevented a second plowing. This spring, wet weather again interfered, until the bindweed began to show freely above the surface. The land was then single-disked, double-disked, single-disked twice more, and then gone over with the big four-horse, stiff-tooth cultivator, equipped with seven-inch points in front and ten-inch ones behind. With this implement chiefly the rest of the cultivation is to be done. We would like to get over the field every five days all summer, and, lest weather should delay cultivation too long at times, we are planning to cultivate as nearly twice a week as practicable. With the four horses, seven or eight acres can be ripped up deeply in about half a day. Jas. Rettie, of Oxford Co., Ont., claims to have had good success plowing infested land twice a month, or often enough to keep the weed below the surface, and no doubt this plan would be good. The great secret is to keep it from breathing for a whole summer. The majority of people give bindweed just about enough cultivation to make it grow nicely. Once a week is scarcely often enough in the fore part of the season. About once in five days is recommended.

Since announcing that we had bindweed to fight, we have been surprised to find how generally this pest has become distributed. Many farmers attribute its introduction to impure mangel seed. It is said to have been introduced to our farm in that way. Official publications say it is a European introduction, and Europe is the main source of supply for our root seeds. The seed of bindweed is fairly large, and might easily pass unnoticed in mangel seed if one were not on the look-out for it. The young plants resemble those of wild buckwheat, but the leaves are narrower, and rather more sharply pointed at the base, while the vines are less stout in their general appearance. The roots, however, are tremendously deep-reaching, white, fleshy, and spiral. The flower is a pretty white one of the morning-glory type. It blossoms freely, commencing in June, but, thank goodness, it seeds sparingly, especially in the early part of the summer. Seeds are ripe by August. Hogs are said to be fond of the roots, and we found last summer that cattle ate the vines freely where growing in peas and oats.

Bindweed has overrun many farms, while thousands of others have patches of it. Where any considerable area is affected, cultivation is the only method to be recommended, and the cultivation must be thorough away beyond what is demanded for any other weed. Trifling means failure. We are quite confident of our ability to eradicate it, though we do not promise for certain to finish the job this year. So far it has been kept under easily. Progress will be reported.

A "Farmer's Advocate" reader calls attention to the beneficial effects of one season's alfalfa-growing on the texture of a stiff and vexatious clayey hillside. Portions of the field had winter-killed, and he decided to plow the whole plot for corn and re-seed with the legume in another season. He was delighted to find that the roots had permeated and disintegrated the soil till it literally worked up "like an ash heap"—once he got it plowed.

A. S. Smith, B. S. A., District Agricultural Representative at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., advises Algoma farmers to save the second cutting from their clover fields for seed. Those who did so last year, he says, were very fortunate, many of the samples seen by him being of excellent quality. It is encouraging to hear of clover seed being successfully produced from second cutting in New Ontario. The advice to save clover for seed will apply with equal or greater force in other regions. Clover seed is a profitable crop.

THE DAIRY.

Cream Troubles.

Have a cow which proved not to be with calf, but which milks well and throws up good cream, which, when churning, goes to foam, or, when butter is obtained, it has a cheesy sour taste. Would you kindly advise the cause, also give a few hints on making butter on a small scale for family use.

G. A.

Ans.—This trouble of cream going to foam and butter having a cheesy taste is a common one when cows are advanced in lactation, or, in other words, when they have been milking for some time. With some cows, the milk and cream gets so bad that it is impossible to use it for household or buttermaking purposes, and the only thing to do is to allow the cow to dry up, and, if not in calf, sell her for beef.

As a method which may be tried to see if it will overcome the difficulty, I would suggest giving the cow about one and a half pounds of Epsom salts in the form of a drench, and would also pasteurize the cream. As soon as sufficient cream has been collected for a churning, and while still sweet, set the cream can into hot water at a temperature of 180 degrees, and stir the cream until it reaches 160 degrees; allow to stand for ten minutes at this temperature, and cool to between 60 and 70 degrees by setting the cream can in cold water. Next add, for each gallon of cream, about one-half pint of good-flavored sour skim milk, or buttermilk, preferably got from a neighbor who makes good butter. Stir this well into the cream, and allow to stand in a moderately warm place for about twenty hours, when it should be ripe and ready for churning. Churn this at a temperature of about 64 to 68 degrees, or lower, if butter is inclined to come soft. After the butter collects in granular form about the

indicated, and salted to suit the taste. If the butter is to be used at once, it may be made into prints; if not to be used at once, it should be packed solidly in a box or crock, then covered with parchment paper or a clean cotton cloth, with a salt paste on top to keep out the air. Keep the butter as cold as possible, and, if properly made, butter produced in the month of June should be all right in the winter months, when there is often a scarcity. H. H. D.

POULTRY.

Caponizing.

1. At what age may cockerels be caponized safely?

2. How to distinguish cockerels from pullets as early as possible?

3. Full directions for caponizing, with names of instruments required?

D. N.

Ans.—1. As soon as the cockerels weigh 1½ to 2 pounds, or when two, three or four months old, they are ready for the operation.

2. Little difficulty will be experienced at this age in determining the sex. If combs are not showing on the male birds, they can often be distinguished by their more obstreperous nature, coarser voice, coarser legs and toes, and larger size. Their bodies are longer, and are not so plump as those of the pullets, and many of the male birds will be commencing to crow. Pullets develop wing and tail feathers faster than cockerels.

3. Before the operation the birds should be fasted for at least twenty-four hours, and fed warm, soft food for three or four days following. Operate on a day when there is a clear, strong light. An operating board or table is

necessary; the head of an apple barrel is often used in a pinch. The bird is laid on this with the right side up, and is securely fastened, wings and legs, with a stout cord. The cords on the legs are placed above the hocks, and weights are attached and hang over opposite sides of the barrel. Moistened and remove feathers from a small area just in front of the hip. With the left hand draw the skin towards the hip, and with a sharp, thin knife make an incision from one to one and a half inches in length, between the first and second ribs, next to the hip and parallel with them, and about an inch below the backbone. In cutting, be careful not to puncture the bowels. A spring-wire spreader is then inserted to spread the opening between the ribs. The intestines will now be visible, covered by a thin membrane, which is next torn apart with a small steel hook. The upper testicle, yellow, or sometimes rather dark-colored, should now be visible, appearing much like an ordinary bean in size and shape, and situated close up against the backbone. By pushing aside the intestines, the lower one can also be seen, and should be removed first.

Various types of instruments are used for this delicate part of the operation, but the canula is the only one we will describe. This consists of a hollow tube, the lower end of which is compressed and closed, except for two small holes, through which runs a horse-hair or fine wire, forming a loop below, the upper ends coming well up above the end of the tube. Having the loop just large enough, work it over the testicle, being careful to enclose the entire organ, and yet not catch any of the near-by arteries. Tighten up on the free ends of the hair or wire, sawing lightly, if necessary. When separated, remove and repeat the process with the other testicle.

Be sure to remove all blood clots, feathers or foreign matter of any kind. If bleeding is profuse, use a little absorbent cotton to take up the blood. Take out the spreader, and allow the wound to close up, and the operation is completed, no stitching being necessary.

Fowls of the smaller breeds should not be caponized. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Langshans, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons are quite suitable for capons, as are all heavy, rapid-growing breeds.



Profitable Poultry.
A group of White Wyandottes.

size of grains of wheat, draw the buttermilk and wash with cold water having a little salt dissolved in it, making a weak brine, which will help to remove the buttermilk; wash again with clear, cold water, then add salt at the rate of about 1 ounce per pound of butter, and work in the usual way. If these directions are followed, the butter ought to be of good table quality, although, as we have said, there are cases where no treatment which can be given the cream will produce butter fit for table use.

The main points in making butter on a small scale for family use are: First, to have clean, healthy cows, fed on suitable feed. This is usually obtained in summer time by allowing the cows to remain in pasture. Second, separating cream which is comparatively rich; that is, having a high percentage of fat in it. If not using a cream separator, when the cream is removed from pans or cans, be careful to take as little skim milk as possible, as the skim milk makes trouble in hot weather, causing the cream to sour too quickly and to go off in flavor. Keep the cream cold, until sufficient is collected for a churning, by placing the cream can either on a cellar floor or in cold water, and when sufficient has been collected for a churning, a culture or "starter" may be added to ripen the cream, having the temperature about 65 degrees in summer. When troubled with bad flavors, we advise pasteurizing, as previously described. When not pasteurizing, the cream should be churned in about twenty hours after adding the culture or "starter," which controls the flavor, and I would churn at as low a temperature as possible, in order to bring the butter in a reasonable time, say twenty minutes. When the butter comes in granular form, it may be washed with cold water or brine, as previously

Hints on Poultry Yards.

The larger the poultry yard, the better. Large yards, however, are not always available, and smaller space has to do. For economy, the yard should be square. Where only one breed is kept, it is better to let several pens of fowl have the run of a large yard, rather than cut it up and give each pen a part. Every internal fence adds to the liberty of the individual hen. Yards should be so arranged that they can be cultivated by horse implements. To have healthy hens, the yards must be kept sweet, and to do this it is advisable to cultivate and grow crops. Double yards are an advantage. By double yards is meant that the fences are so arranged that the hens can be let into one part of the run for a while, and then into the other. This gives an opportunity to cultivate and grow a crop in the yards alternately. The bare yard, with no shade, and never cultivated, is sure to result in sickly poultry.

Grain of any sort will do well as a crop in the poultry yard. The poultry may be allowed in the standing grain in the summer. It provides shade and feed. A root crop, followed by wheat, rye or potatoes does well. The yard is also the best possible place for the kitchen garden. When garden or roots are planted, it is an advantage to sow something between the rows as the various vegetables are taken off. The crop thus sown will supply green feed during the fall and following spring. Winter rye makes a good late fall and early-spring pasture. If it is sown about the first of September, it will provide considerable green food before winter comes and after the snow is off. As the rye gets older, it becomes too coarse for small or growing chicks, and not the best for older birds. By this time, however, something greener and softer can be provided. Rape, corn, cabbage and such crops make splendid green food. In fact, anything grown as a green crop will answer.

Where it is impossible to cultivate or have the movable yards, a more permanent crop may be sown. Where alfalfa can be grown, there is no green food upon which hens do better. Unless overcropped or pastured too soon, alfalfa will supply an abundance of valuable feed. What is not eaten off while green can be cut and cured for hay. This can be fed to the hens during the winter.

Whether free range or yards are used, shade is a necessity. Shrubs and trees answer very well, but if they are not present, artificial shade should be provided. Many of the green crops, such as sunflowers and artichokes, will provide an abundance of shade, as well as a protection from the hawks, and are very valuable plants for feed. —[Farm Poultry, Macdonald College Bulletin.]

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

The Varied Agricultural Interests and Possibilities of Lambton County.

Few counties in Ontario, and, in fact, few districts in any part of Canada, or even America, of a like area, offer so many opportunities for diversified agriculture as does the County of Lambton, on the southern end of Lake Huron, and bounded on the West by the St. Clair River. Lambton is a comparatively level county, although not too level for satisfactory drainage, comprising some 659,000 acres, practically all arable, as land unfit for cultivation forms only a small fraction of one per cent. of the total area. The land itself is what allows of the great diversity of production. It is a new county, comparatively speaking, largely composed of a clay-loam soil, but in parts sandy or gravelly soil overlays the clay or clay loam, while a portion, comprising a few thousand acres, in the north, is humus or black muck, to the depth of from seven to sixteen feet. With the lighter land lying close to Lake Huron, and the climate tempered by its waters, a fruit section is being developed in this part of the county. Peaches and other tender fruits grow well, and apples flourish. The tract of muck soil referred to is one of the largest gardens in Canada. All it needs is more development. All garden crops grow luxuriantly in it. Farther south are found many of the best farms, where mixed farming is carried on, and in one township (Moore) cattle-fattening is made a specialty on many of the farms. In specialized agriculture, dairying, sugar-beet growing, alfalfa, flax, beans, tobacco, canning-factory crops, vegetables and small-fruit growing are being successfully followed, besides the branches of agriculture already referred to.

THE WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In the educational work, which is doing much to spread scientific agriculture in the county, and also in the work of bringing Lambton's possibilities before the outside world, the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture is directing his efforts. In June, 1910, S. E. Todd, B. S. A., opened an office for the Department in Petrolia. W. H. Porter, B.S.A., was appointed his

assistant a year ago, and when Mr. Todd left the work to take up his duties in connection with the farms run in conjunction with Ontario's Government Institutions, this spring, Mr. Porter was appointed to fill the vacancy. He has two assistants R. H. Tipper and J. G. Lattimer, and a temporary office is opened in Oil Springs. A specialty has been made of publicity work, and, owing to the efforts of these men, Lambton Co. has been advertised by its products at our exhibitions and fruit shows as never before. Drainage work is being pushed. Short courses are held in all parts of the county. An orchard in the southern part of the county is now being operated, partly as a demonstration orchard, to introduce better methods in that locality. People are being encouraged by being shown just what is possible in their own district, and as the work continues, greater progress is being made, and Lambton is no doubt destined to be one of the banner counties of our Province, when the education to advanced scientific methods which has commenced filters through to every resident of the county.

A CELERY RANCH.

Near the shores of old Lake Huron, and drained into it is a black muck basin, which was once covered with water, and known as Lake Burrell. This old lake bottom comprises some four or five thousand acres, the water being carried off by a canal cut through what is known locally as the "sand ridge," and continued for a distance of some two miles, connecting with a river flowing to Lake Huron. Being some sixteen feet higher than the lake, good drainage is received. However, the greater portion of the bottom is flooded at each spring freshet, and a deposit of silt left which is gradually raising the level and making towards a condition permitting of cultivation over a wider area.

At the present time, only some forty acres of land is under cultivation, it being used almost exclusively for celery, although other garden crops are grown, more particularly for home consumption. One of the largest celery growers in the district is J. H. Powell, who owns one hundred acres of this soil, and grows yearly fifteen acres of celery for the Toronto and Montreal markets. All that prevents Mr. Powell from growing a larger acreage is the scarcity of labor. He has the land and the market is always good, the demand never flagging. From the acreage planted, Mr. Powell sells annually about fifteen carloads of celery. Most of the crop is sold "to the trade," not in car lots, but in smaller lots expressed, although a firm approached the grower this year, wishing to contract for fifteen carloads, but the offer was refused, Mr. Powell preferring to continue as he has done in the past.

The soil, as previously stated, is "humus" to a depth of from seven to sixteen feet—just the thing for celery and vegetable production. It is so soft and loose that large wooden mud-shoes are required to keep the horses from foundering during cultivation. It is the ideal in garden soil.

In starting the celery, the seed is sown in the open on a plot of the muck soil prepared for the purpose about the fifteenth of April. These young seedlings are allowed to grow in this bed until the third week in June, when they are transplanted over the larger area. The varieties grown are White Plume and Paris Golden Yellow. The soil is thoroughly worked up before the plants are set, and further cultivation is all done with the horse cultivator. Cultivation is frequent. The fertilizer used is from eight to twelve hundred-weight of complete fertilizer, sometimes supplemented by a little potash. The blanching is all done in the field by banking the mulch up to the rows.

When ready to lift, the celery is stored in a special storage building, 120 feet long and 40 feet wide. The walls are cement, one foot thick and four feet high, with no windows, and the building has an ordinary pitch-roof, with a loft over the storage-room. The covering in the loft consists of hay covered with about a foot of sawdust, so that the building is frost-proof up to ten degrees below zero. The entire crop is sold out each year by the first of January. In shipping, one dozen heads are tied together, and eight dozen are placed in each crate.

The crop is a profitable one to produce, as the entire cost of working an acre is estimated by Mr. Powell at from eighty to one hundred dollars, and eighteen thousand heads is a good stand per acre. From eighty to one hundred per cent. of the plants set mature. The crop sells at about 25 cents per dozen, f.o.b., Forest, the nearest railway station, and it doesn't require an expert mathematician to figure out the profits per acre from the enterprise.

Few people, even in the County of Lambton, realize the possibilities of this industry in this old lake-bottom, nesting, as it does, at the foot of the scrub-oak-covered sand hills a little over a mile from the shores of Lake Huron. Celery is not the only crop which flourishes on this soil. Table carrots, seed sown in drills, produce plants which, because of the richness of the soil, scarcely need thinning at all, and they grow so thick as to crowd each other out of the drills. Some were taken from the celery storage cellar June 18th

last, as crisp as when they were put in, and of an extraordinary size. The large amount of plant food and continuous moisture supply produces very large, solid carrots. Onions thinned to half an inch grow to such a size as to literally pile up in the row. Cabbage, cauliflower, beets and table turnips do equally well. As time goes on, and the entire lake-bottom becomes drained by open ditches, and is gradually brought under cultivation, this cannot help becoming one of the gardens of Canada. It has every natural advantage, and what is now being accomplished is only a beginning of what the future will reveal.

A TOBACCO EXPERIMENT.

At a distance of only some two or three miles from the area of muck soil, and situated on rising ground, is the farm of Dr. J. A. Grant. The soil on this farm is a light, sandy loam, ideal for fruit of all kinds, and, as the proprietor and his former partner, J. B. Woodhall, demonstrated last season, is quite suitable for tobacco-growing. Their two-and-one-half-acre field, grown and harvested last year, was the first tobacco to be grown in Lambton County on a commercial scale. This year, Dr. Grant is planting a larger acreage, seven acres being the extent of the crop. From the 2½-acre plot grown last year, \$379 worth of tobacco was sold, at 11 cents per pound, a price which speaks volumes for the quality of the production, as 12½ cents was the very top paid in the Ontario tobacco districts that season. A brief outline of the method of cultivation followed is of interest. This year's plants were produced in large hotbeds on the place. These hotbeds were prepared in the ordinary way, by putting one foot of manure in the bottom and covering with one foot of loam. The seed was sown April 19th, mixed with corn meal to get an even distribution, and field planting commenced June 13th, giving about eight weeks for the plants to be large enough to plant in the open. This season is about two weeks later than usual. A machine planter is used, and the plants are taken from the beds when from four to six inches high. The rows in the field are placed 3½ feet apart, and the plants from 2½ to 3 feet apart in the rows. It is used as a crop among first and second year peach trees, and so is cultivated one way only. Cultivation is, however, thorough at least once each week, and following every rain. The crop is hoed three times, as well. Care is taken in the topping (breaking the stem to prevent seeding), that too many leaves are not left. The best tobacco results when just that number of leaves which the plant has the power of bringing to the maximum of size and quality are left. Too large a number left means an inferior quality of tobacco. The new tobacco barn erected on the place is 30 x 90 feet, built of rough lumber, nailed to posts set in the ground. This barn is large enough to store ten acres of tobacco. After the plants are cut and wilted in the sun, they are strung on laths and hung four tiers deep in the barn, which has four rows of hinged ventilators on either side. Care must be taken to have an air-space between the plants as they are hung. Thirteen hundred pounds per acre is considered a good average yield, and a fair estimate on cost of production is fifty dollars per acre, so tobacco bids fair to be a success in Lambton.

Dr. Clark is a firm believer in farm-yard manure as a fertilizer, although for early and rapid growth he uses a little of the artificial product. In handling for shipment, a day upon which the atmosphere is humid enough to toughen the leaves must be chosen. The tobacco is then said to be "in case," and may be handled with practically no breakage. Further experimental work is being tried this year through the planting of 2,000 plants of Havana cigar tobacco. The variety grown as a main crop is Burley, a ninety-day plug variety. Eighty dollars per acre is a fair net return from the crop where all labor is hired. Such is the prospect for tobacco-growing on the lighter land near Lake Huron.

Dr. Grant is also specializing in peaches, having a large acreage of one and two-year-old trees which are doing well. Potatoes and tomatoes are sure croppers on this soil.

A description of cattle-feeding in Lambton appears in another column in this issue, and an article on the county's fruit industry will appear in our next issue.

Wet Weather and Caterpillars.

"Many nicksles make a muckle," must not be forgotten this year in Prescott County. No one remembers such a cold, wet season, and caterpillars have stripped almost everything that might have kept green, in spite of the weather. It isn't often you hear a wail from the Ottawa Valley on account of bad crops. The French people sometimes say, "There may be a 'disette'—that is a scarcity—but never a famine." We may have to modify our boast this year. However, we must not overlook the price of pork and cheese, spring milk hovering around \$1.20, and pork at 11 cents, is comforting to the man who still does a little in these old lines.

Prescott Co., Ont.

G. L. LAMB.

Get Busy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In order to secure best results from the vegetable garden, including the potato, corn and turnip crops, we must bear in mind that cultivation is the last word to secure a good yield. No matter what kind of weather prevails, the cultivator and hoe must be kept moving. The continued rain of the past month has packed the ground so hard in many places that a first-class crop can scarcely be expected, but a great deal may be done towards improving it. Where the ground is so hard that the young plants have difficulty in pushing their slender leaf-stalk up, a tillage hoe is indispensable. With it the soil can be broken and mulched right up and around the plants, without danger of cutting off or pulling out the plants. The cultivator, though, is best for using between the rows, not only for destroying the weeds, but also to provide a moisture-conserving mulch. With regard to weeds of all kinds, the majority of them grow about three times as fast as any vegetable that I have ever seen, and harsh measures must be taken to get rid of them. If you can possibly help it, do not let them grow until you are forced to pull them. They are not worth the exertion, although, of course, the plants are. Then, again, most weeds yield a harvest of seed much in excess of many of our cultivated plants, and with unsurpassed vitality, so that it is "up" to all to prevent as many seeds as possible finding lodgment in the soil, and strive to exterminate every weed months before it goes to seed. Tillage should be preventive of hard soil conditions and big weeds, rather than remedial. Following the usual trend of nature's dealings, feast is nearly always succeeded by famine. Applying this general rule from now on, we may have too little, instead of too much rain in some localities, and if so, a more intensive method must be made use of on our garden patches. Providing a dust mulch is an excellent remedy against the drouth, and, keeping the surface of the soil constantly stirred up, the moisture will be kept down in the ground where it belongs, instead of being allowed to escape. As a rule, the hoe and rake are of more benefit to the garden than the watering can, providing that the man behind the hoe does not overdo the matter and stir the soil too deeply. The surface is all that need be touched, and that should be kept loose and mellow.

Perhaps nothing responds more perfectly to extra cultivation than potatoes. A year ago I had a piece of ground which, in the hands of another man, had been literally seeded to weeds. To rid it of them seemed to be an almost hopeless undertaking. However, I concluded that a hoed crop would be best to put on it, and after having run a fire over it to burn off the weed stocks, I plowed it, disked and harrowed it. I then let it lie for a week, and again went over it, first with the disk, and then with the harrow, after which I planted the potatoes. From the time the potatoes appeared above ground until blooming time, the cultivator or hoe went over those potatoes every week. As a result, I practically cleaned out the weeds, and, besides, had a splendid crop of tubers. They were much larger, more uniform in size, and more than double the quantity grown on another piece of land which was just as good, but did not get the same amount of cultivation, having fewer weeds. I have noticed the same results with other hoed crops, as well. The much-hoed crop is the crop that pays for the time spent on it. In some places, by this date, the vegetables will have grown to such a size that hoeing them becomes difficult. But the weeds never take a vacation, and are always ready to take advantage of the situation, so, to carry the crops through to maturity and still keep the weeds in check is no small task.

It is often discouraging to note how the weeds grow, and to find a piece of ground apparently perfectly clean to-day, in a few days completely covered. But one must not become discouraged. Two years of perfect cultivation will clean the worst weed-bed on the farm. If the weeds are kept well in check, and not allowed to go to seed, the old stock stored in the ground will become exhausted and be far less troublesome.

If you have a strawberry patch, it will by now have paid up for the amount of attention you have given it. A well-cultivated and well-fertilized strawberry patch this year should yield an extra crop, and anyone who does not or has not given it the attention it deserves will be reaping his or her reward in a long-drawn-out yield of small, imperfect berries. After the yielding season is over, the strawberry plants are very much exhausted, and require a rest, as well as generous feeding and careful attention.

The vines must be all cut off and the beds burned over. It will then be much easier to work the ground thoroughly and destroy all the weeds which have escaped you before. In a few more weeks the strawberry plants will be forming their fruit crowns for next season, and should

from now on be highly fertilized. Wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer, and there is nothing better than stable manure; but at all events, supply them bountifully with some kind of fertilizer, as they will abundantly repay the outlay of time and energy in the next season's crop. To those of our readers who have not got a strawberry patch, my advice is to get ready to put one in this autumn. August is the best month for this work, and, in my estimation, no garden crop affords more genuine pleasure to the whole family than a well-kept strawberry patch. J. S. Carleton Co., Ont.

Buying Elgin Fruit Lands.

A recent newspaper item stated that extensive options were being closed on fruit lands in the neighborhood of Vienna, in Elgin County, Ont., along the north shore of Lake Erie. Inquiring into the matter, "The Farmer's Advocate" is informed by R. H. McCurdy, secretary-treasurer of the Port Burwell Fruit-growers' Association, that A. C. Pratt, M. P. P. for South Norfolk has had agents taking options on land in the district, covering a strip from three to six miles wide, on the North Shore of Lake Erie, from Port Burwell, east a distance of about twelve miles, since last November. Most of this land has been accepted, and much of it has been settled for, and deeds made to a Mrs. McGrath, of Toronto. It was said by the agents that the land was to be planted to fruits, but as yet nothing in that line has been undertaken, and it looks like a speculation enterprise. However, the fact is that many farmers who sold are feeling a little rueful. I think, perhaps, that 17,000 acres would not be an overestimate of the acreage bought by these men. Following their lead, several other concerns are operating west and north from Port Burwell, taking options at about six months' time, but are not paying any money for the options, and as yet our informant has heard of no actual purchases by these men. Prices of land have risen in eight months nearly 100 per cent. It is questionable whether this kind of boom is a benefit to the country at large, but, of course, some are profiting by it. The land here is admirably adapted for fruit, and extensive plantings in expert hands should prove profitable.

Ontario Orchard Competition.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association will this year conduct an orchard competition in all parts of the Province. We wish to bring this to the attention of fruit-growers everywhere at as early a date as possible. The money for this competition has been secured from the Federal grant, and announcement of the competition could not have been made earlier. It is a little bit late now, but we desire to go on with it this year, and are, therefore, anxious to get in touch with your readers through the next issue of your publication. The Province will be divided into six districts, as follows:

No. 1.—Eastern Ontario District, comprising Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Renfrew, Leeds, Lanark, Grenville, Carleton, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Glengarry and Prescott.

No. 2.—Lake Ontario District, comprising Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland, Hastings and Prince Edward.

No. 3.—Niagara District, comprising Lincoln and Wentworth.

No. 4.—Lake Erie District, comprising Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Brant, Oxford, Middlesex.

No. 5.—Lake Huron and Georgian Bay District, comprising Lambton, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Simcoe.

No. 6.—Centre Ontario District, comprising Victoria, Peterboro, Dufferin, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth.

With prizes in each district of from \$15 to \$75, depending on the acreage. In two of the districts, where apple orcharding is not carried on to as large an extent as in others, the sizes of orchards specified are somewhat smaller, ranging from 30 to 120 trees. In the districts around the lakes, prizes are offered for orchards from 40 to 120 trees, from 120 to 300 trees, and in orchards from 300 trees up. A score-card will be used in judging, with the following number of points given for each orchard operation:

Pruning and scraping	18
Spraying	18
Cultivating or mulching	10
Barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer	10
Quality	10
Quantity	10
Cover crop	8
Marketing	6
Fences	2
	100

The competition will be for the present year

only, and bearing orchards will be considered, non-bearing orchards not being counted in the acreage entered. In District No. 3, comprising the Counties of Lincoln and Wentworth, all tree fruits and grades will be included. In the other districts the competition will be limited to apples.

Regular application forms are now being printed, and may be obtained from the offices of any of the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, or direct from the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, on application.

The judges will pay two visits to each orchard during the remainder of the present season. Men thoroughly in touch with modern orchard practices will be sent out to do the judging, and the visit of these men alone will be of value to the orchardist, as he should be able to obtain some valuable information on the most modern lines of handling trees. We would urge your readers who consider that they are conducting their orchards along the most profitable lines to enter this competition. P. W. HODGETTS, Director.

Short Berry Production for Lincoln.

The strawberries are ripening, and picking is in full progress. The quality is excellent, but the small acreage will keep the output to not over 50 per cent. of last season. Prices will stay at 8 cents per box and over. Raspberries will not reach 50 per cent. of last season's crop, and prices will be \$3.00 per crate of 24 boxes and over. Blackberries, 70 per cent. frozen back. The last week of warm weather has worked wonders in the tomato fields, and the plants are looking fine and tomatoes are setting freely; looks like a full crop of tomatoes. Apples looking well; little or no twig blight in this section in the sprayed orchards, although it is reported bad in sections west of St. Catharines. Pears a fair average crop, and no blight showing. Peaches, on the whole, will be a fair crop; orchards in their prime and well cared for will have heavy crops, while all orchards that have been allowed to overbear, and thus weaken their vitality, are shedding their fruit, and old and diseased orchards and trees are showing signs of weakness, and many are dying, some from the cold winter; but all trees that were in good shape in the fall have more peaches than they should have; also, on unsuitable locations the orchards are not doing well. Plums—Japanese varieties, very light; European varieties will be an average crop, some orchards very heavy. Grapes looking well, and promise a full crop; at present one week late, but warm weather will help to force them.

We need rain very badly, as, after the excessive rains, the ground baked badly. Hay is being cut, and is an average crop; corn doing well. Lincoln Co., Ont. ROBT. THOMPSON.

Fruit Crop Report.

The June Fruit Crop Report, issued by the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, shows fruit to be in a favorable condition. The weather of the past month, while cool and wet, has been very favorable for the fruit, the earlier portions of the country not showing the usual advance of season over the later sections.

There have been several reports of injuries from frost in low-lying fields, and vegetables have undoubtedly suffered severely. In the commercial orchards and plantations no serious injury is anticipated as the result of the low temperature.

Prospects for an excellent crop of apples are maintained. In Eastern Ontario and Quebec the tent caterpillar is doing serious damage. With this exception, insects and fungous diseases are no worse than usual. Well-cared-for orchards are increasing in number. British Columbia looks for a heavy crop, following last year's light yield, and Nova Scotia looks for a crop almost equal to last year's record-breaker.

The pear crop is in good condition, although the blight has practically ruined the industry in Eastern Canada.

European and American plums promise well. The Japanese varieties are irregular, but the crop, on the whole, is above the average.

The Niagara district has a good setting of most varieties of peaches. Southern Ontario will have a very short crop. The British Columbia crop is good, but the aggregate is small.

Sour cherries are an excellent crop, but sweet cherries are light, showing signs of winter-killing. A medium crop of grapes is expected.

Strawberries show a good crop per vine, but a much-reduced acreage. Ontario will be short, owing to the poor stand of last year's plantings. Black currants will also be short, while red currants and gooseberries promise well.

Tomatoes look well, and a much larger acreage than usual is under cultivation.

New Brunswick, Southern Quebec and Eastern Ontario have been rather badly affected by tent

caterpillar. Trees have in some instances, been entirely defoliated, but the cared-for orchards are not seriously injured, where care has been taken to clean the fence-corners of all scrub, wild plum and cherry trees.

San Jose scale is cleaning out the old, uncared-for orchards in some sections of South-western Ontario, and Essex County, once famous for apples, will produce this year scarcely enough for home consumption. Newer orchards are being planted, and, as spraying with lime-sulphur controls the disease effectively, no great difficulty is anticipated in growing fruit where it is known. The scale has also appeared in Nova Scotia.

The canker worm is bad in sections, and, unless destroyed, next year the infestation may be serious.

United States gives prospects of a medium apple crop, while dry weather and insects are especially harmful in Great Britain. Apples are, however, doing well.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Ontario Man for Nova Scotia.

E. S. Archibald, who leaves the position of Professor of Animal Husbandry and Farm Superintendent at the Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia, during the first week in July, to assume his new duties of Dominion Animal Husbandman, with headquarters at Ottawa, is being succeeded at Truro by L. S. Stevenson, B. S. A., a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1912. Mr. Stevenson is a son of R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, well known to many of our readers as one of the foremost breeders of Holstein cattle in Ontario. For fifteen years prior

or wherever the work is to be done. The farmer's or thresher's own cutting or threshing machine will be used in each case.

The demonstration at Beachville was largely attended, and great interest was manifested in the different uses of electricity. A cow was milked, churn and separator operated, wood cut, straw and hay cut, water pumped, all kinds of cooking, lighting and heating demonstrated, and electricity was shown to be a power which has practically unlimited possibilities both in the house and on the farm.

Ontario Stallion Enrollment Board

(See article in Horse Department.)



John Bright, Myrtle Station.



Dr. F. C. Grenside, V. S., Guelph.



Peter White, Pembroke.



Col. Robert McEwen, Byron.

to entering the Agricultural College at Guelph, Mr. Stevenson, Jr., was in practical management of his father's farm at Ancaster, and has, therefore, in addition to his scholastic training, a splendid practical equipment in farm management.

Silo Filling and Threshing by Electricity to be Demonstrated on Ontario Farms.

The Hon. Adam Beck made the announcement, at a demonstration of the possibilities of electric power in the home and on the farm, held at Beachville, Ontario, Tuesday, June 25th, that the Government had called for tenders for two transformers and two motors to be used this fall in demonstrating the advantages of electric power in silo-filling and threshing on Ontario farms. These demonstrations will be held only in districts where low-voltage lines are situated. A team of horses is able to convey both the transformer and motor from place to place, one being hitched behind, the other, and both being on covered wagons. A meter will be used to measure the power used, and determine the cost. The transformer is to be set at the line, and a cable will run from it to the motor situated in the field or at the barn.



A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

Some Poor Seed in Nova Scotia.

The farmers of Antigonishe and Pictou Counties, N. S., have been most unfortunate in their seed oats this spring. Most of their sowing has proven a failure. Bad seed is blamed, which was mainly imported from Ontario. It is likely the unfortunate owners will resow the plots again with some sort of seed fit for green feed. This happening is a further illustration of the value of home-raised seed.

A few good farms are for sale in Antigonishe County.

Potatoes are plentiful, and the market is overcrowded.

It is likely the excursion to the Truro Agricultural College, which has been conducted by the farmers of Antigonishe and Pictou Counties for the past two years, will not be held this year, as the railway officials have asked a guarantee which is a big advance over the figure asked in former years.

Much anxiety was felt lately concerning the growing crops. During the latter part of May and first week in June the fine weather promoted rapid growth, and all were certain of a splendid harvest as a consequence. But lately the growth has been greatly retarded by too much rain and cold weather, also heavy frosts, which have interrupted seeding. Grasses have had an excellent start, and a good yield of hay is expected, only heat being needed to insure a record crop.

About June 18th the weather conditions changed for the better, and all are enjoying warm weather. A few wild strawberries were picked June 11th.

Eggs are in good demand at 19 cents per doz.; chickens have been a failure, especially the imported settings; the weather and climate may have

something to do with it. Butter is in good demand. Wool is selling well. A local merchant wants 10 tons of wool and 6 tons of butter.

Antigonishe Co., N. S.

J. M.

Farm Boy Camps.

Summer-holiday camps for farm boys is a line of work being developed this season under the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota. They are held during what is called "University Week," and continue from Monday morning until Saturday afternoon. Only boys of from ten to eighteen, of good character, are permitted to enroll, to the number of from 25 to 100. Each tent of ten boys has a leader, and the camp a manager. There are badges, a code of rules, and a daily schedule, including instruction in some branches of practical agriculture, stock-judging, sports, evening entertainments, etc. The week's camp usually concludes with the formation of a permanent boys' agricultural club. J. B. Lawson, the Rural-school Specialist, writes "The Farmer's Advocate" that more of these camps will be held next summer, and that they will be larger and more instructive than this season.

What's Going On.

By Peter McArthur.

There is an item in this week's news that gives me unusual satisfaction. It is good to be able to record one instance where the influence of a just man survived after he was laid at rest. In the last letter I received from the late Justice Maybee, he wrote:

"Mr. Nixon also advises me that, being unable to see you himself, he asked Mr. Ogilvie to visit you. The result of Mr. Ogilvie's interview, and more careful investigation of matters presented to him by you, is that he has found that a number of enginemen are not complying with the rules and giving signals required by the Act, and it is now being actively taken up with the various companies.

"I beg again to assure you that your communications have been in no way annoying to myself or to any member of the Board, and it is with much pleasure that we have received active assistance, with specific instances, from you.

"Yours faithfully,
"J. P. MABEE."

A despatch from Ottawa says: "The Railway Commission has issued a circular to the railways throughout Canada calling attention to the fact that section 274 of the Railway Act is not being lived up to by some of the locomotive engineers.

"The section provides that when a train is approaching a highway crossing at rail level, the engine whistle shall be sounded at least 80 rods before reaching such crossing, and that the bell shall be rung continuously from the time of the sounding of the whistle until the engine has crossed the highway. This section does not apply to crossings in cities and towns where municipal by-laws are in force prohibiting the sounding of whistles or ringing of bells.

"Several penalties are laid down for violation of this rule, and companies are liable for all damages sustained by reason of neglect to observe it."

The work that Judge Mabree undertook has been completed, and it now rests with all of us to see that this regulation of the Railway Act is being observed. For many years it has been practically a dead letter, as far as country crossings were concerned. We shall now see how well the railways will obey. I intend from now on to report every violation of the Act that comes under my observation. If others will do the same, we can do much to save lives, for the worst feature of the level-crossing death-traps was the failure of the enginemen to give the proper signals. The fact that Mr. Ogilvie, while here, was able, within four hours, to observe nineteen cases where crossings were passed, without signals being given, apparently convinced the Board that my contention was right. Letters that I received convinced me that the same conditions prevailed in all parts of the country. I hope my correspondents will see to it that the law is enforced from now on.

A trip through Ekfrid, Metcalfe, Brooke, Warwick and Bosanquet enabled me to see more country at close range than I have seen for many a day. Some districts were practically prairie land, devoted to the raising of cattle, but along the shore of Lake Huron a new spirit was in evidence. Old orchards are being cared for, new ones are being set out, and the landscape has the appearance of having the blessing of prosperity resting on it, instead of the curse of labor. But it was not until we approached the lake that the changing conditions became evident. Although every acre I saw during the trip seemed to be the best of land, it looked as if nothing but the hardest kind of work could make it yield a profit. Although the spring crops, as a rule, were looking thrifty, wheat and hay were light, though we passed a few good fields of alsike and alfalfa. I was interested to notice that, although there was an orchard on practically every farm, almost all of them in the inland district were neglected. On the drive from home to Watford, twenty-five miles, we passed only one orchard that showed any evidence of being cared for. When I asked the reason, tired, overworked men assured me that they could not find the time themselves or hire the labor needed to put their trees in shape. The most vivid impression I got during the greater part of the trip was that there are not enough men on the land to do the necessary work, and that those who are there are working altogether too hard. But still the public-spirited men who assemble at Board of Trade meetings say that the farmers must produce more. I wish I could take some of those men around through the country and get even a faint idea of true conditions into their heads. Then, perhaps, they would see that the true way of helping the farmer and getting him to produce more would be to stop grabbing special privileges for themselves. The farmer has to do his work under the full stress of competition, without special privileges, and he cannot afford to pay prices for labor that will attract it from other occupations.

The stretches of level plain that I crossed during that trip made me wonder if something could not be done to put them under such cultivation as should prevail in the garden section of the continent. The fact that they reminded me of the prairies made me wonder if it would not be possible to cultivate them by prairie methods. If it were not for the small fields, they are exactly suited for work with traction engines and the kind of machinery with which they handle from twenty-five to forty acres a day—I think that is what the Westerners say when they are boasting. Of course, no single farmer in these districts could afford an outfit of this kind for farming, but would it not be possible to have companies in the right kind of localities, that would own steam ditchers, plows, harvesters and such implements, and would undertake to do all the heavier farm work that is being done by man and teams working with the implements now in use? It seems to me that companies of that kind could be dotted around the country as cheese factories now are. Farmers could own stock in them and have a say in their management. This would solve the question of hired help, and every farmer could own his own home and have his fields worked with the same economy and skill that is used on some of the big farms in the West. If there is anything in an idea of that kind, it will be worked out some day by the selling department of some manufacturing concern that makes machinery of the kind I have in mind. They will promote the small companies needed for the work, supply them with the machinery on the proper terms, and instruct them in the work. The exclusive privilege of supplying such machinery in a district would make such an enterprise worth while if the farmers would take hold. Of course, it would be better if the farmers would organize themselves and put their work on a basis where it can compete with Big Business, but I have little hope that they will do it. My hope is that some form of Big Business will see the profits that would accrue to it by putting farming on a proper basis. I do not like to see human beings and horses doing work that could be done better and more cheaply by machinery and engines.

I hate to be talking about the banks all the

time, but one little matter has come up in connection with the Farmer's Bank that I cannot allow to pass without a word of admiration. You may remember that at the time of the failure, people were assured by the papers that the notes or bills of the Farmer's Bank that were in circulation would be redeemed by the other banks at their face value. If I am not mistaken, some fine moralizing was done about the excellence of our banking system which gave us a note circulation that is as good as gold, even if a bank fails. Of course, people did not realize then that the notes were secured by the money of the depositors to the Farmer's Bank, and, of course, no one stopped to ask what the other banks would do with the notes after they had taken them in and paid for them with their own notes. Perhaps they thought that the banks were going to stand the loss themselves. Of course, that would be unreasonable, but what really did happen is interesting. Those Farmer's Bank notes are now in the keeping of a trust company in Toronto, \$320,000 of them, and as soon as the affairs of the bank are wound up, they will be redeemed before the claims of the depositors will be considered. And for fear that the banks should suffer even a shadow of a loss, there is a provision in the Bank Act that makes those notes draw interest at the rate of three per cent. until they are redeemed. Did you ever hear of anything more considerate than that? While the notes of the bank are in circulation among the people, they draw no interest, though they may be kept in a drawer or an old stocking for years, but as soon as they are forced into the keeping of the banks, they draw interest at once. In some other countries, bank-notes draw interest for all the people in the form of a tax while they are in circulation, but with us they bear interest only when the banks have redeemed them with their own paper money. The men who looked after the framing of the Bank Act for the banks evidently overlooked nothing. Meditating on the perfection of their arrangements, I am reminded of the shoe-string peddler who went into the Standard Oil Building on Broadway to sell his wares. He took the elevator to the sixteenth floor and began operations. Immediately a big man hustled him out and kicked him down to the fifteenth floor. There



Peter McArthur.

This well-known writer needs no introduction to The Farmer's Advocate readers. His weekly contribution is read by all.

he was met by another who treated him in the same way, and so it went until he reached the bottom floor and was thrown out between the car-tracks. Looking up at the great granite building in a perfect ecstasy of admiration, the peddler exclaimed:

"Himmel! Vot a system!"

* * *

By the way, have you noticed how completely the big dailies of both parties have dropped the subject of banking and bank mergers? Can it be possible that they have heard their master's voice?

How to Save the Ice.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As summer advances into really hot weather, the dairy farmer begins to worry about his fast-disappearing ice supply. Poor packing and the use of snow-ice is usually the cause of trouble; but when it is Indian summer, worrying will not improve the situation.

Finding myself with just about half the amount of ice that was really necessary to pull through the remaining two months and a half, I began a series of experiments which resulted in two radical changes and a saving of over half the ice.

In connection with the cooler was a large barrel into which I would put about three-quarters of a cake of ice, and then fill with water; the other quarter and any fragments which had been left over from the previous day were put into the milk vat to hold the water over night. The cans of milk were set in this vat and covered with oil-cloth. The milk held its temperature all right, but it took a lot of ice.

That was the old way of doing it. The new way is to put the ice and water in the barrel at night for the next morning, and in the morning for the next night. I put a tight-fitting cover on the barrel, and in all saved a half cake of ice per day, or making a half cake do the work of three-quarters.

My next improvement was in keeping the milk over night. Along one side of the milk-house I made a long, narrow box, with compartments to hold four cakes of ice and about six inches of saw-

dust on all sides, bottom and top. I put a six-inch layer of sawdust in the bottom, and in each compartment put a cake of ice, packing each with good dust. Over all this I put what sawdust it would hold easily.

When I wish to put the milk away for the night, I rake back the sawdust and put each can on a cake, pack the dust well around, and in the morning it never stands less than 52 degrees, and often 46 degrees. Of course, to do this, the milk must be cooled to at least 54 degrees, as the cakes will not stand any actual cooling. Some may think this is a lot of work, but it really isn't; it is less, in fact, and when one cake of ice will keep a can of milk over night for a month, it is well worth the initial bother.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. C. INMAN.

Harvesting Timothy Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Every farmer who has a piece of timothy meadow should be able to procure enough clean seed for his own use, at least, even if it is an exceptionally busy time to look after weeds. The time is nearing for making timothy hay. Now that the timothy is 'in head, a small area of from one-half acre to an acre, may be picked out in the field wherever it is the cleanest and headed out the best. If ox-eye daisy, mustard, catchfly or other noxious or common weeds are present, now is the time to remove them before they go to seed.

The timothy seed is usually fit to cut in fall wheat and barley harvest. One of the best ways is to cut the stubble high with a binder. It should not be left until too ripe before cutting, as a lot of the seed will shake out of the heads, and the birds will take quite a toll when it shells easily. It may be cut with a cradle or reaping machine, and bound by hand. In this case it should be cut when damp with dew. After standing in the shock a few days, it may be hauled in and stored. If very ripe at the time of cutting, it may be hauled in almost immediately after cutting.

The threshing is usually done with the ordinary thresher. If the seed be very ripe and dry when cut, a good deal of the hulls shell off. The

clover-huller should never be used in threshing timothy seed, as it hulls it too badly. Flail-threshed timothy produces fancy show seed, and usually brings the fancy prices.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Prospects For Clover Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many farmers will remember that last year warning was given that the prospect for clover seed was rather poor in the usual seed-producing parts. This year, it is, if anything, worse, and it will pay farmers who have fields of clover to keep the second growth for seed. If any are fortunate enough to have clover for pasture, they should run a mower over the fields after turning the stock off. If the piece is retained for hay, the mowing should be done early, when the clover begins to bloom nicely, so that the second growth may have a better chance. Farmers who were able to raise seed last year profited well by it, and, in view of the probable scarcity of seed this season, every available field, if free from noxious weeds, should be utilized for seed production.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Foot-and-mouth Disease Again.

Dr. Geo. Hilton, Acting Veterinary Director-General, informs us that advice was received June 24th from the British Board of Agriculture, that foot-and-mouth disease had again been discovered in that country. In view of this fact, it was necessary for the Dominion Department of Agriculture to cancel immediately all permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine, with the exception, of course, of those which were already embarked on that date.

While it is very unfortunate that this disease has again occurred in that country, and has necessitated the prohibition of these animals, it will nevertheless be impossible for the Dominion Department to again consider the issuing of permits until the British authorities have given their assurance that the disease has been effectively eradicated.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

QUITTOR.

Colt has a sore foot. From the heel downwards, and forward, towards the toe, there is a hole from which pus is discharging. E. P.

Ans.—1. This is called quittor. An opening through the sole of the foot must be made, connecting with the lower part of the sinus, for the escape of the pus. Then the sinus should be syringed out from above, downwards, twice or three times daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate 15 grains to 4 ounces water. After three days, change to a carbolic lotion, 1 part carbolic acid to 19 parts water, until healed. V.

CATARRH.

We have lost two sheep, and another is sick, with the following symptoms: They swell under the jaws, discharge from nostrils, are unable to swallow, and chewed grass, etc., escape from the nostrils, and die in two or three weeks. W. R. G.

Ans.—This is catarrh, probably of a malignant nature. Treatment is seldom successful. Isolate the diseased. Apply mustard mixed with equal parts of oil of turpentine and water to the throat, and repeat in 24 hours. Place well back on the tongue, out of a spoon, three times daily, one dram of chloride of potash and ten grains solid extract of belladonna. V.

LAME MARE.

In March my young mare began to rest one hind leg. I called in a man claimed to be a veterinarian, and he said the stifle joint was sprained, and he prescribed bathing and a liniment, followed by a blister, as he said that the stifle joint was becoming ossified. The mare not getting any better, I called in a

young veterinarian, who said that the joint could not become ossified. He prescribed a liniment made of alcohol, oil of turpentine, ammonia, and water. This caused an improvement, but recovery is slow. The muscles of the hip fell away, but have filled out again. A. N.

Ans.—The first man you employed was no veterinarian, and the less a stock-owner has to do with men of his kind the better. The young veterinarian understands the case, and is doing all that can be done in the meantime. It may be that he will apply a blister later on, but he will be able to judge whether or not this will be advisable. Leave the case in his hands and have patience, as cases of this nature are often very slow to recover. V.

Miscellaneous.

LAME CALF.

I have a calf two months old, and ever since birth it could not walk right. It used to throw its legs out in front of it when walking, and always had them crossed, and walked on its toes. Can you tell me the cause of it, and if there is a cure? J. M.

Ans.—The lameness is likely due to a congenital trouble, for which there is no cure. The calf may outgrow the trouble, but there is a chance that it will always be a cripple.

LUMP IN TEAT—SPRAY FOR CURRANT WORMS, ETC.

1. I have a Holstein cow just freshened that seems to have lost the use of one of her teats. Last season, sometimes the milk that came out of it was bloody, and then it would be all right, but this year there seems to be a lump up at the top of the teat. Is there anything I can do for it?
2. What is the proper spray to use on currant bushes for caterpillars?
3. What can I do for the green flies on hop vines? J. W.

Ans.—1. If the lump has entirely filled the duct, the only treatment is to get a veterinarian to operate with a special instrument manufactured for the purpose, and even this does not always succeed. If the obstruction does not entirely fill the duct, do not meddle with it.

2. At this season, when fruit is formed and ripening, use hellebore, sprinkled on when the bushes are wet with dew. Lime-sulphur, with 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead, is good for earlier sprays.

3. Not knowing whether the species mentioned is a biting or sucking insect, we cannot recommend a spray. Determine for yourself whether the animal lives by sucking or biting, look up the spray calendar in our issue of March 28th last, and use the spray suggested.

ROLLING PEAS—SAP BUCKETS.

1. Do you think it would be injurious to roll peas after they are up three or four inches?

2. Would sap buckets that have come through fire be damaged for holding sap? Do you think it would injure the sap? J. H. L.

Ans.—Possibly not much, though we should prefer to have the rolling done earlier.

2. Try them with water. We see no reason to suppose the fire would affect the buckets in such a way as to injure syrup boiled from the sap.

SILOS.

Intend building a silo say for a dozen dairy cows. My intention was to make it 35 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. Would that be about right? Could I expect any summer feed from one of that size? Which would you advise, a wooden treated silo or a solid cement? I have figures on a cement block, just for furnishing the blocks, at one hundred and thirty dollars. Would that be about right? They claim that the silage will not freeze in their treated silo. If such is the case, it would be a great benefit both to feeding and also to the one that was taking it out. J. T.

Ans.—Size proposed is about right. As a rule, you could fairly count on having some silage left over for summer feeding. We can hardly be asked to express opinion as to the relative merits of various silos where proprietary interests are concerned. Our own silo is solid cement, and by proper care in feeding to keep the surface dug down low around the sides during cold weather, serious inconvenience from freezing may be avoided. A block silo, however, has some slight advantage on this score, and looks good, but unless the blocks are well made and

well laid, there is considerable probability of checking to a more or less serious extent.

THINNING ONIONS—PASTURING ALFALFA.

1. I read the article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 18th, on "Onions," written by J. W. Rush, and have sowed an acre of onions, following closely Mr. Rush's advice. I sowed the onions on May 10th, and they are all up and ready for thinning, as I am sure they must be too thick. I got a pound of Giant prizetaker seed from the Steele Briggs Company, and I think every seed must have been good, for the plants are very thick. We will run through them with the cultivator as soon as the ground is dry enough, and am writing to know how to thin them. Please let me know through the columns of your valuable paper at the earliest date possible.

2. Would alfalfa make good pasture for cows when it is one year or two years old? F. T.

Ans.—1. The only method we know of thinning the onions is by hand, or with a special hoe for the purpose. Either is tedious, but the latter would be easier than by hand.

2. Alfalfa, as far as feeding value is concerned, is excellent pasture, but the plant itself does not stand close pasturing at all well. If not too closely eaten off, it might stand reasonably well. However, it is not the best pasture crop.

Reliable Market Reports.

In following the market reports, it has occurred to me more than once that the sale produce dealer gets the reporter for the daily paper to make statements to influence the market price of what he wishes to buy. I am a considerable shipper of eggs, and find the quotations in the Daily — are not reliable. The prices as appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate" are more correct. At present I am getting 24½c. from grocers in Toronto. In the early spring a paragraph appeared in the — indicating that eggs were coming in that day more plentiful and the prices would go down. In the paragraph there was a typographical error, and it remained unaltered for a week.

Making Farming Pay

FARMING has come to be regarded as a business governed by the laws of business. Farmers to be successful must be business men. They must have a Bank account.

A Bank account conduces to business habits. It is better to pay by cheque than with cash—letter because simpler, often more convenient, and certainly more business-like.

Have your account with

The Bank of Toronto

A sound bank—Assets \$57,000,000. A long established Bank—since 1855. 109 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West.

MARKETS

Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday, July 1, receipts numbered 121 cars, comprising 2,630 cattle, 530 hogs, 555 sheep, 125 calves; trade slow; all kinds lower. Exporters, \$7.75 to \$7.90; butchers', \$7 to \$7.75; cows, \$5.75 to \$6; milkers, \$40 to \$70; veal calves, \$6.50 to \$8.50; light sheep, \$5 to \$5.25; rams and heavy sheep, \$3 to \$3.50; spring lambs, \$7.50 to \$8. Hogs, fed and watered, \$8, and \$7.65 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	197	136	333
Cattle	2,228	2,100	4,328
Hogs	2,967	1,713	4,680
Sheep	2,728	380	3,108
Calves	957	231	1,188
Horses	—	45	45

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	218	223	441
Cattle	2,209	3,462	5,671
Hogs	6,595	2,708	9,298
Sheep	3,600	678	4,278
Calves	826	114	940
Horses	19	57	76

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 108 cars, 1,343 cattle, 4,618 hogs, 31 horses, 1,170 sheep, and an increase of 248 calves.

Receipts of live stock last week, on the whole, were comparatively heavy, although on some days they were light, and lower prices ruled for sheep and lambs. Hogs also declined, and outside of some 300 choice distillery-fed cattle, few exporters were offered. Few other real choice cattle were on the market, and ruling prices on the best of the grades offered were around \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Exporters.—Distillery-fed steers, \$7.80 to \$8.40; farmers-fed exporters, \$6.50 to \$8; bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.50. About three hundred distillery-fed cattle were sold at the above prices, being about the last of the distillery beef to be on the market this season. They were taken by Swift & Co., Chicago, and were fed at Walkerville.

Butchers'.—Choice stall-fed butchers', \$7.65 to \$8.10; good, \$7.40 to \$7.80; medium, \$7 to \$7.60; common, \$4.75 to \$6; cows, \$4.75 to \$6, and as low as \$4.75; canners', \$2 to \$3.50; bulls, from \$4.50 for rough, up to \$6.50 for choicest.

Milkers and Springers.—An extra large supply was offered. Prices held firm, at from \$40 to \$80 each, the common price being about \$65, for good springers.

Veal Calves.—Calves did not decline.

The market held firm, at from \$7 to \$8 for the best, and \$4 to \$6 for the medium grades.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were a little easier, and the usual briskness was lacking. Light ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; heavy ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$7 to \$8; rams, \$3 to \$3.50.

Hogs.—Prices held steady throughout the week, selects selling at \$8.25 to \$8.50, and \$7.90 f. o. b. cars, country points. This is a decline of from 15c. to 45c. per cwt. from the previous week.

Horses.—Trade not very active. Good quality horses still very high. Drafters, \$225 to \$275; general-purpose, \$175 to \$250; express horses, \$200 to \$275; drivers, \$100 to \$150; workers, \$30 to \$90 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06, outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.11; No. 3 northern, \$1.07, track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed, 49c.; No. 1 feed, 48c., track, lake ports. Ontario No. 2, 48c. to 49c.; No. 3, 47c. to 48c., outside points; No. 2, 50c. to 51c., track, Toronto. Rye—No. 2, 85c. per bushel, outside points. Buckwheat—\$1.25 per bushel, outside points. Peas—No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bushel, outside. Barley—Malting (47-lb. test), 87c. to 88c.; feed, 60c. to 65c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 79c., track, bay ports. Flour—Winter-wheat flour, \$4.25, seaboard. Manitoba patents—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5 in jute; in cotton, 10c. extra.

HAY AND MILFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, per ton, \$18; No. 2 extra, \$17 to \$18; No. 3, \$11 to \$12.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$26. Ontario bran, \$24 in bags; shorts, \$27, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 24c.

Cheese.—New, per lb., 15c.

Poultry.—Dressed turkeys, per lb., 18c. to 21c.; last year's chickens, per lb., 16c. to 18c.; spring chickens, per lb., 40c. to 45c.; fowl, per lb., 14c. to 15c.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, per bag, \$1.50 to \$1.60; New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Beans.—\$2.75 to \$2.80 for hand-picked.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The warm weather is bringing on the fruit and vegetables, and receipts are increasing. Strawberries arrived in large quantities early in the week, and prices dropped accordingly. Strawberries, 8c. to 10c. per box; cantaloupes, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per crate; Canadian cherries, 50c. to 75c. per small basket; \$1.25 to \$2 large basket; watermelons, 50c. to 65c. each; cabbage, per case, \$2 to \$3; potatoes, per bag, \$1.50 to \$1.75; new potatoes, per barrel, \$4.50 to \$4.75; asparagus, \$2 per basket; beans, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hamper; Egyptian onions, \$3.40 per sack; carrots, \$1.90.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

No quotations are given, as the seed season is over.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 12c.; green, 10c. to 11c.; calf skins, 13c. to 17c.; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50 each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 34c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9.25 to \$9.50; butcher grades, \$4 to \$8.25.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$7.85 to \$7.90, a few \$8.05; Yorkers, \$7.50 to \$7.85; pigs, \$7.40 to \$7.50; roughs, \$6.75 to \$6.85; stags, \$5 to \$6; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$8 to \$8.75; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$3.50 to \$5.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Very few stall-fed cattle were offered on the local market, the supply throughout the country being pretty well exhausted. The offerings consist principally of grass-fed cattle, and the quality of these is not very good. A few really good animals were offered, and prices ruled as high as 8c. and 8c. per lb., with an occasional sale at a fraction more. Good cattle ranged from 7c. to 8c. per lb., and medium at from about 6c. to 7c. per lb., while common stock ranged all the way from 5c. to 6c. Some inferior grades of cattle sold at 4c. to 5c. Sheep sold at 5c. per lb. for ewes, bucks and culls being 4c. to 4c. and lambs being 6c. to 6c. Calves ranged from \$1.50 to \$3 each, according to quality, the quality not being generally any too good. Hogs sold at 9c. to 9c. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses showed continued firmness, and it is difficult to see any likelihood of a change. There are very few in the stables, and receipts from the country continue light. Heavy draft horses, in particular, are wanted, and are consequently firm in price. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$375; light draft horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200, and inferior, old or broken-down stock, \$75 to \$100 each. Choice driving and saddle horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir fresh-killed hogs sold at 12c. to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes showed very little change, although it is stated that purchases were made at lower prices. One firm quoted Green Mountains at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, and smaller lots at \$1.90. The quantity of imported new potatoes shows a constant increase, although it is hardly sufficient to affect the price of local stock, unless sentimentally.

Honey and Syrup.—Demand for honey and syrup was dull. White clover comb honey, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; dark, 7c. to 8c. per lb. White extracted honey, 8c. to 9c. per lb., and dark, 7c. to 8c. per lb. Maple syrup sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb. in wood, and at 70c. to 75c. for tins, while maple sugar sold at 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—There was practically no change in the market for eggs. The quality gradually becomes inferior, owing to the hotter weather. Quotations continued around recent prices, being 25c. per dozen for selects, in round lots, and about 26c. for single cases. Straight receipts were quoted at 22c. to 22c. per dozen, and seconds at 17c. to 17c. per dozen.

Butter.—Quotations were about 24c. to 25c. per lb. for choicest, and 24c. to 24c. for seconds, here, purchases being made in the country at about 1c. below these figures.

Cheese.—The market for cheese is gradually weakening, and quotations on Westerns were 12c. to 12c. per lb., those on Townships being around 12c., and Quebecs 12c. to 12c. per lb.

Grain.—The market for oats was considerably weaker than the previous week, and prices were 51c. to 52c. per bushel, carloads, ex store, for No. 2 Canadian Westerns were 12c. to 13c. per lb., those on Townships being around 12c., Canadian Western, 49c. to 49c.

Flour.—There was no change in the market for Manitoba spring-wheat patents, these being \$6.10 per barrel, in wood; seconds being \$5.60, and strong bakers', \$5.40. Ontario patents, \$5.40 to \$5.50; straight rollers, \$4.95 to \$5, bags being 30c. per barrel less than the prices mentioned.

Feed.—The market held steady, at \$22 per ton for Manitoba bran; \$26 to \$27 for shorts; \$28 to \$30 for middlings; \$34 to \$38 for pure grain mouille, and \$30 to \$33 for mixed mouille.

Hay.—The market for hay continued to ease off somewhat. Prices were \$21 to \$22 per ton for No. 1; \$20 for No. 2 extra; \$18 to \$18.50 for No. 2 good; \$17 to \$17.50 for No. 3 hay, and \$16 to \$16.50 for clover mixture.

Hides.—The market for hides was steady, and demand fair, prices being 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 17c. and 19c. per lb., and sheep skins \$1.20 each; lamb skins, 20c. each, and horse hides,

\$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow, 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.75 to \$9.60; Texas steers, \$6 to \$7.60; Western steers, \$6.30 to \$7.80; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$6.60; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$8.50; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.15 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.62; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.62; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.30; pigs, \$5.35 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3 to \$5; Western, \$3.25 to \$5; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$6.75; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$7; Western, \$4.25 to \$7.15.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 12c. to 12-16c.; Stirling, Ont., 12 9-16c. to 12c.; Woodstock, Ont., 12 9-16c.; Madoc, Ont., 12 7-16c.; Brockville, Ont., 12c. to 12 9-16c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12c.; Kingston, Ont., 12c.; Cornwall, Ont., 12 9-16c. to 12c.; Kemptville, Ont., 12c.; Listowel, Ont., 12c. to 12c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12c.; Picton, Ont., 12 11-16c. to 12c.; Napanee, Ont., 12c.

GOSSIP.

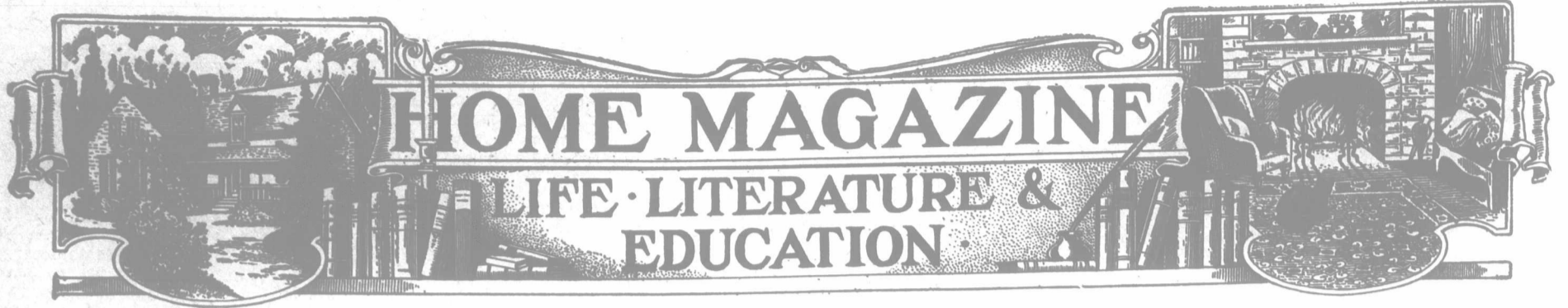
At Geneva, N. Y., June 13th, 92 head of Guernseys, property of Alfred G. Lewis, sold at auction, realized an average price of \$352. The highest price was \$1,950, for the senior yearling bull, Golden May Rose of Pencoyd, and the highest for a female, \$700, for the two-year-old, Raymond's Eastertide (imp.). Ten others sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$600.

The dispersion sale on June 19th, at Kirksville, Missouri, the Kinloch herd of Jerseys, property of Dr. Still and Dr. Laughlin, was a decided success, 218 head selling for an average of \$176. The highest price was \$2,400, for the three-year-old bull, Jolly Royal Sultan, and the highest for a female, \$525, for the three-year-old, Rosebud's Golden Lily. Two others brought \$500 each.

J. B. Hogate, the well-known importer of Percherons and Clydesdales, writes that the past season has been the best for business which he has had during the past ten years, and could have sold more. Mr. Hogate left for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on July 1st, for the largest shipment of Percherons that ever landed in Canada, and all will be the best that money can buy.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE WESTERN FAIR.—From indications at the present time, it would appear as though this old and reliable Exhibition will be more popular than ever this year. The management are doing everything possible to make the Exhibition not only attractive to exhibitors and visitors, but satisfactory as well. They wish to combine education and instruction as well as amusement, along all the different phases of the exhibition proposition. There will be established on the grounds this year an up-to-date milking-machine plant in actual operation. Every farmer in the country should avail himself of the opportunity of seeing this machine. In this day of scarcity of help on the farm, this means a great deal. Come and see the cows milked by electricity. There will also be established on the grounds as an educational feature, a plant showing the latest sanitary methods of caring for and cooling milk. These are only a few of the many features which will make this Exhibition very attractive this year. The amusement part of the Exhibition has been well looked after. There will be a splendid programme of attractions twice daily before the grand stand. The management have secured at great expense The Besses o' Th' Barn Band, of Cheltenham, England, the finest brass band in the world. You cannot afford to miss hearing them. The midway will be filled with good, clean shows. Special rates over all railroads commencing September 6th. Low rates for exhibitors. Write the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont., for all information. The dates are Sept. 6th to 14th.



Beautify The Farm Home.

(By J. A. Tefft.)

The farm home is the place where millions of boys and girls are bred and taught. The character of this home will impress itself on these young minds. Do you wonder that many a boy and girl, looking out into life, are attracted to the homes they see in the city? It is not enough that houses merely be built: after they are built, they should be made homelike by means of serviceable furniture and purposeful decoration. The taste and knack of the housewife may make even the commonest home attractive and restful.

It is a great study to try to bring the rooms and their furnishings into one harmonious effect. It brings zest to the daily work, and adds comfort and refinement to the home.

Comfort and good taste are excellent motives in decoration. The first law of good taste is simplicity. Two kinds of flowers do not grow on the same stem, although we are sometimes guilty of placing a conglomerate mixture of flowers in one vase.

In seeking materials with which to decorate, combine utility and beauty if possible. This makes the most attractive decoration.

As far as possible, avoid objects that catch dust and that need constant attention. Modern sanitary home-making avoids "dust lines." Such dust-collectors as picture moldings on the walls, deeply-grooved and filigreed picture frames, and heavily-tasseled, thick draperies, make much extra work, and are unsanitary. Dust is one of the friends of disease.

In decorating a home, it is best not to begin with movable objects, but to bring the walls and floors into harmony with each other in a way that shall mean most for the space and for the use to which the space is given. Furniture, draperies, and pictures, not necessarily the most expensive, may then be brought into use to complete the picture, not for show, but because they are needed, and they may at the same time be harmonious with other things in the rooms.

While the walls of a room lend a strong impression to the eye, the floor is the foundation, and upon its treatment, especially as to color, depends much of the success of the decoration of a room. Many houses were built before the value of hardwood floors was appreciated; with the need of completely covering the floor, the problem has confined itself to the nature of the floor covering rather than to the floor itself. Generally it is best to use a color several shades darker than the prevailing tints in the room, and in harmony with them. From a truly artistic point of view, the hardwood floors in light colors, as in oak, somewhat destroy a successful color scheme when it is the intent to make the walls and ceiling light. However, this may be remedied by rugs of a darker shade, giving completeness and the added strength lost in the light color of the wood.

If the floor space must be covered with carpet, it is well to relieve a plain carpet by mats, or small rugs, in which are pleasing figure and color. Or the carpet may contain an unobtrusive design in tones varied from the background, but not conflicting with it. The repetition of design in a carpet in a large room is sometimes trying. Study to secure a design that will produce reflectiveness as the eye dwells on it.

The size of the room may determine the size of the figure of the carpet. A large figure is obtrusive in a small room. Wide and pronounced borders may be successfully used in a large room, thus

leaving smaller space to admit small designs or plain surface. The color of the carpet should be chosen with reference to the tone of the walls. The color may be in strong contrast, and still be pleasing. Brownish-green is safe, for it has a kindly relationship with other colors.

Lacking hard floors, good pine floors may be well fitted; or if a lack of thought in this direction at time of building has given the housekeeper an uneven floor, patient toil in putting the cracks will give a surface suitable to be painted or stained, and which will admit of the use of rugs instead of coverings that are fitted into regular floor spaces, and that remain until the annual cleaning. It is safe to advise never to use a carpet when the floor itself may

the carpets, unused in the summer, are not being worn during the muddy and dusty season, when most sweeping is required.

A real Oriental rug, even the possession of but one, always makes the heart proud, but many of us will not attain to this luxury; and it might not be in keeping with our surroundings, in which case it would be very poor taste to use it. The custom seems to be growing to gather the old, worn-out Brussels and ingrain carpeting, pack it into a bundle, and ship by freight to a weaver, where it is cut into shreds and woven into a rug, very different in appearance from the original carpet, but really very handsome and extremely durable. This will cost about seventy-five cents a yard, and

along with this utility goes their important function as surface for decoration. The amount of wall decoration, and the great number of designs in wall paper, are very nearly our undoing in trying to preserve artistic simplicity.

The real use of walls—that of confining space—is not pleasant in itself, hence the desire to arrest the thought with something attractive in color and adornment. A person who rents a house, cannot materially change the conditions therein, but the walls themselves may be so ornamented that the whole atmosphere of the place is changed to one of refinement and pleasing beauty. The best treatment for walls is such that the attention of the visitor is not challenged when he enters the room. When you are "struck" by wall decorations, you may well question whether the decorations are in the very best taste.

Paper is the expedient oftenest resorted to with which to cover walls. Bric-a-brac and draperies may be removed and replaced at will, but the wall paper must last through more than one season, a constant object for the eye to rest upon. The ingrain papers have proved a blessing in the way of wall decoration, since they have a plain surface, and, lacking the presence of conflicting figures, are a good background for pictures. Glaring designs and violent colors are to be avoided. "Styles" in wall papers should not necessarily guide the purchaser. Certain rooms, because of a small amount of light, demand light-colored paper, while a well-lighted room will admit of darker shades. A room in light colors always appears larger than one papered in dark colors. White is too glaring if used freely, although it may produce a light effect in a room. Cream or light yellow is more desirable, for when it reflects the light it gives a warmer glow than white. Deep yellow, deep blue, or heavy drab often lack delicacy, and usually are inharmonious with all else in a room. Vertical stripes in the paper seem to add height to the room, while bringing the paper down to the picture-molding about two feet from the ceiling, gives the room a lower appearance. Large figures in wall paper, as in carpets, are suited only to a large room, while small figures suit the eye better in a room in which one wants the shut-in, cozy feeling, as in the small family sitting-room, or in the bedrooms.

China's Next Step.

By Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

[By permission of "The Independent." This remarkable utterance appeared first in the form of an address at the farewell banquet given in Sun Yat-Sen's honor at Shanghai, by the Revolutionary Association, April 18, 1912.—Editor.]

The Republic is established in China, and though I am laying down the office of Provisional President, this does not mean that I am going to cease to work for the cause. After laying down my office, still greater affairs demand my attention. China has been under the domination of the Manchus for 270 years. During that time many attempts have been made to regain independence. Fifty years ago the Taiping Rebellion was such an attempt, but this was merely a revolution of the race (China against Manchus). Had the revolution been successful, the country would still have been an autocratic government. This would not count success.

Some years ago a few of us met in Japan and founded the Revolutionary Society. We decided on three great principles: (1) The (Chinese) people to be supreme as a race, (i. e., not to be under the dominion of an alien race). (2) The people supreme in government. (3) The people supreme in wealth pro-



A Lover of Art.

From a painting by Sir L. Alma-Tadema, who died in Germany last week.

be treated and the plain surface relieved by rugs.

However, there is an argument in favor of carpets when the house is not evenly warmed. If stoves are used, the person sitting in a room is disturbed by cold to the feet, unless there is a warm covering underneath. A rug which thoroughly covers the floor will remedy this difficulty; or a more satisfactory expedient in many farmhouses is to cover the floor in winter with carpeting, remove it in summer, and place a sufficient covering of rugs to make the room attractive. The initial expense is greater, but

furnish a richer, more-durable rug than can be secured at a store for the same amount of money. One objection to rugs is the fact that they are harder for a woman to lift, carry out of doors and whip, than to sweep the carpets indoors. But in cleaning a rug, man or boy power is a welcome expedient, and insures thorough and more frequent cleaning than that given by a broom; and this kind of power ought to be available oftener than it is. [The vacuum cleaner solves the problem.—Ed.]

The walls of a room are regarded as the dividing lines of house space; but

duction. Now the Manchus have abdicated we have succeeded in establishing the first two of these principles, and it now remains for us to accomplish the revolution of society. This subject is being much discussed in the world to-day, but many people in China are ignorant of what is involved in such a question. They suppose that the aim of the regeneration of China is only that this may become a great and powerful country, on an equality with the great Powers of the West; but such is not the end of our effort. To-day there are no wealthier countries than Britain and America; there is no more enlightened country than France. Britain is a constitutional monarchy; France and America are perfect republics; but the gap betwixt the poor and the wealthy in these countries is too great. And so it comes to pass that thoughts of revolution still rankle in the minds of many. For, if this revolution of society be not effected, the many cannot enjoy complete joy and happiness. Such felicity is only for the few capitalists. The mass of laborers continues to suffer bitterness and cannot be at rest. Now, the revolution of the race and the revolution of government are easy, but the revolution of society is difficult. This is because it is only a people of high attainments that can work out a revolution of society. Some will say, "We have succeeded so far in our revolution, why not be content and wait? Why seek to accomplish what Britain and America, with all their wealth and knowledge, have not yet undertaken?" This would be a mistaken policy. For in Britain and America civilization is advanced and industry flourishes. It is therefore difficult to accomplish a revolution of society. In China we have not yet reached this stage, so such a revolution is easy for us. In Britain and America capitalists with their vested interests are entrenched, and it is therefore difficult to dislodge them. In China, capitalists and vested interests have not yet appeared; hence the revolution of society is easy. I may be asked, "To accomplish such a revolution as you foreshadow, will military force be necessary?" I reply, "In Britain and America it will be necessary to use military force, but not in China. The coal strike in Britain is a proof of what I say. Yet the coal strike cannot be called a revolution. It is merely that the people desire to get possession of the sources of wealth, and can only do so by violent means. Although the revolution of society is difficult to accomplish to-day, the time is surely coming when it will be an accomplished fact, but by what desperate means it shall be accomplished, and through what dangers the State shall pass, it is difficult to prognosticate. If we do not, in the beginning of our republic, take thought for the future by-and-by when capitalism is developed, its oppression may be worse than the despotism which we have just thrown off, and we may again have to pass through a period of bloodshed. Will not that be deplorable?"

There is one point to which we ought to give the greatest attention. When the new Government is established, it will be necessary that all land deeds shall be changed. This is a necessary corollary of the revolution. If we desire to forward the revolution of society, then when the change is made a slight alteration should be introduced into the form of the deed in order that the greatest results may be achieved. Formerly, people owning land paid taxes according to their area, making a distinction only between the best, medium, and common land. In the future, taxes ought to be levied according to the value, not the area, of the land. For land varies much more than in the ratio of these three degrees. I don't know by how much the land in Nanking differs in value from land on the Bund in Shanghai, but if you rate it according to this old method of three degrees, you cannot assess it justly. It would be better to tax it according to its value, the poor land paying a low tax and valuable land a high tax. The valuable land is mostly in the busy marts and is in the possession of wealthy men; to tax them heavily would be no oppression. The poor land is mostly in the possession of poor people in far-back districts; nothing but the lightest taxes should be levied on them. For instance, a piece of land on the Bund pays taxes at the rate of a few dollars to the acre, and a piece of land of equal area in the

country pays an equal tax. This is far from being just. If the tax were levied on the value of the land, then this injustice would be done away with. If you compare the value of land in Shanghai to-day with what it was one hundred years ago, it has increased ten thousand-fold. Now, industry in China is about to be developed. Commerce will advance, and in fifty years' time we shall see many Shanghais in China. Let us take time by the forelock and make sure that the unearned increment of wealth shall belong to the people and not to private capitalists who happen to be the owners of the soil. Shanghai, China.

Some Old-Time Echoes.

ON TREK IN THE TRANSVAAL.

III.

Not only were we welcomed to Natal by the lovely roses of which I made mention in my last column, but letters and telegrams, reached us, and amongst the former, an invitation to the Club ball, to be held in Pietermaritzburg.

"If you have any intention of accepting that," said a friend of my husband's, "you must despatch your portmanteaux to-day." We did so, but the Club ball was a thing of the past when we arrived at our hotel at the capital.

The agent, who, by pre-arrangement, had met us on board the ship, and who had helped us efficiently from that moment until we arrived at Pietermaritzburg, had prepared us for such a possibility, warning us that in that land of "Dolce far niente" transport was an affair of time, that goods despatched from Durban frequently turned up in Maritzburg, a distance of fifty miles only, ten days or a fortnight afterwards, which was precisely what happened to us.

Our few days at the coast were spent strenuously, for, although we had brought with us as little as possible, yet we found that unless circumstances compelled us to remain for an extended period in South Africa, we had far too much, and the process of weeding out our belongings must be begun at once.

"It all depends," said the agent, "upon the size of the wagon in which you travel up-country. In a large buck-wagon, with sixteen to twenty oxen, you would have ample space for many things which would be of the very greatest use to you when there, but which, in a

smaller conveyance, would incommode you greatly on the road. In the latter, you would have little enough room for yourself and bare necessities." Later on, I find the following in my notes by way of a comment upon the truth of this assertion:

"Travelling 'light' may mean speed, but oh! reader, it means certainly cramp and closeness, dearth and dreariness, and a curtailment of ordinary comfort, which can be borne smilingly, if not with hilarity (for there's a drollness about it, too, especially to a looker-on), for a limited time. But try it for six weeks at a stretch, and, believe me, if your temper and nerves stand the test, never doubt your capacity to endure."

This little interlude, as narrative, perhaps has no business to come in at this early stage of my story, but it has come of the unjobbike frame of mind aroused by the re-reading of memoranda which tell of the good things we left behind us, primarily at Durban, secondarily at Pietermaritzburg, and which we often longed for and greatly needed in the Transvaal.

As there is a certain amount of similarity in the rough travelling in almost any primitive and little explored country, and in the need of foresight in the preparations for the same, I will venture to include the following notes from my log as being of possible service to those who may be on travel bent, and who may, even in these days of more open doors to everywhere, be glad to profit by the unwisdom of others. In my preliminary consultation with our friendly agent on the necessary weeding-out process, I had remarked:

"This side-saddle, for instance, am I likely to require it?" This I asked, remembering a journey across the prairies of Minnesota, when, as a girl, a ride of 600 miles or so seemed a feat scarce worth telling of, but which I certainly could not have accomplished without that useful article.

"Well, when you get up there you will be glad of it, and I believe there are horses in the district," etc., etc. Remembering the nuisance that saddle had been to pack, for 'nothing would go in comfortable alongside it,' our John had declared, I had a sense of neglected duty in leaving it behind, without even once using it in South Africa. Such was its fate, however, and from that moment I never saw it more. All superfluities of

wearing apparel both my husband and I had agreed to leave behind, but one or two boxes, to meet our needs should we be delayed for a few days in Pietermaritzburg, and be asked to partake of hospitalities there, must be filled and forwarded. This was done accordingly, to the breathless admiration of Mrs. X—'s good Kafir Jim, who, during the process, stole up the stairs at intervals to gaze surreptitiously. Half my work was achieved upon the landing outside of our room, and now and again, if his whole body, time not permitting, did not present itself, his nose would reach the level of my field of operations, and his thick lips would emit a "click" of appreciation, whilst the whites of his eyes rolled with an eloquence requiring no vocabulary to explain. The few dresses of quiet, almost Quaker-like hue upon which I prided myself, had no attractions for him, but a scarlet flannel dressing-jacket, a pair of colored blankets, a scrap of ribbon, and an "end" of red tape! (Can you realize a craving for that?) had charms for Jim, which, without an interpreter, he contrived to make clear to me. Jim had his modest pickings, but they would have been dear at half a crown.

As I am by way of giving results of our observations gained by our experiences, I would say to intending emigrants to any colony or outlying districts anywhere, "Before starting from your English home, go to your village blacksmith, don his apron, and tinker and toil with him as much as he will let you, till you get a good notion of his trade. Go to your wheelwright, and get him to show you his trick of straightening a bent axle, how to box one, how to cure its crookedness, and to heal wheel-illnesses generally. Haunt the bench of your neighboring carpenter till you get a wrinkle or two from him. Even your butcher and your baker might tell you something that you may thank them for when thousands of miles away from them. Be a Jack-of-all-trades, with more than a smattering knowledge of each, and you will save your pocket as well as your patience thereby. In South Africa, as we found it, and as it probably is even now, you may get Kafir labor in plenty, but you may also have to go for weeks without any. The servant market is liable to fluctuations, and it is well to be independent thereof. White servants there you will never have.



Between Two Fires.

From a painting in the Tate Gallery, by F. D. Millet, who was drowned when the Titanic went down. Mr. Millet was American by birth, the son of a Doctor of Medicine, and was born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in 1846, and educated at Harvard University (he was an M.A.) and at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp. He served in the Civil War, was correspondent of the London Daily News in the Russo-Turkish War, and wrote stories and articles. He first exhibited in London in 1879.

Even if your social status in the Old Country be that of servitude (ever honorable), yet I venture to predict you will, like your neighbors, soon after your arrival, be ordering about your "boys," and telling them to do in South Africa, what in England you would "think it shame" to see anyone doing for you but yourself. Your wife, good, hard-working soul, who in her old home would slave at her washtub and scrub her floors cheerfully; here, if she be so lucky as to have floors at all, will make that lazy "Jim," or that provoking "Oomfan" clean (?) them for her.

If only a band of sensible emigrants would come to this country, prepared to use their own hands as if no black labor were to be had, they would reap riches in half the time than can be possible whilst they persist in making the sacrifice (it is that, and nothing or very little else), to the opinions of that dreadful Mrs. Grundy. What a busy-body that ubiquitous woman is, and how delightful it would be if only someone could be found to snuff her out utterly.

My comment in that last remark, which I make now in Canada, and in this year of grace, 1912, is that the common sense of our good Canadian women has enabled them so to meet the exigencies of the "no help" situation, that the aforesaid Mrs. Grundy need have hardly any existence for them at all.

My next instalment will, I hope, lead us without any "by-the-way" rambles, direct to Pietermaritzburg.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

The Windrow.

A wireless telegraphy system, which does not require towers, has been invented by a German, Professor Zehnder, of Berlin.

It has been announced that "The Garden of Allah," of Hichens' novel, really Jardin Landon, the property of Count Landon, near the town of Biskra, North Africa, is for sale.

Two hundred ministers of the federated churches in Chicago recently approved Dean Sumner's movement in favor of refusing to marry those who cannot bring a physician's certificate to show that they are physically fit to marry.

The designs for the prospective Capital for the Australian federation have been made by an American, Mr. Walter B. Griffin, of Chicago, to whom was awarded the first prize in the competition for city plans. Mr. Griffin is a landscape gardener, as well as an architect, and his design will be the first by which a city of such importance will have been built, from start to finish, according to a definite and harmonious plan.

The other day, seated in a restaurant, I saw close to me a delicate-looking, very slight, and almost boyishly young man talking quietly to the small party with which he was lunching. The whole air of the man was one of shy and subdued personality. It was hard to realize that this was the mighty genius who has revolutionized the world, and has enabled the whole world to be one vast whispering gallery; who has enabled the sea to be, with all its terrible spaciousness, a small conversation room, where each ship can speak to the other its words of welcome or warning or tragic appeal. For the young man was Marconi.—T. P., in "T. P.'s Weekly."

Sir L. Alma-Tadema, the famous painter, died in Wiesbaden, Germany, on June 25th, in his 77th year. He was born in Holland, Jan. 8th, 1836, studied at the Antwerp Art Academy, and went to London, Eng., in 1869, being naturalized as a British subject a few years later, and remaining in England ever since. He has left over 300 paintings of a high order of merit, some of which have been shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and will be remembered by our readers, especially, perhaps, because of their fine representations of marble, in which this artist specialized, marble floors and pillars appearing in many of his paintings. He

was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1899, received the Order of Merit in 1905, and was made a member of the Royal Academy in 1877.

Mr. J. J. Hill, the eminent railway magnate, writing in "World's Work" in regard to the necessity of promoting agriculture, declares that if he could have his way, he would establish at least 1,000 agricultural schools in the United States in the shape of model farms. "This model farm," he continues, "would be simply a tract of land conforming in size, soil treatment, crop selection and rotation, and methods of cultivation, to modern agricultural methods. Its purpose would be to furnish to all its neighborhood a working model for common instruction. Cultivating, perhaps, from 40 to 60 acres, it could exhibit on that area the advantages of thorough tillage, which the small farm makes possible; of seed specially chosen and tested by experiment at agricultural college farms; of proper fertilization, stock-raising, alternation of crops, and the whole scientific and improved system of cultivation, seeding, harvesting, and marketing. The farmers of a county could see, as they passed its

Hope's Quiet Hour.

We Must Give Account.

I say unto you, That every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.—S. Matt. xii.: 36, 37.

There seems to be a general opinion that these words are terribly severe, and that our Lord is condemning the small change of everyday conversation, without which social life would be hard and stiff. If we had to talk in a "sermony" style all the time, in order to be real Christians, ordinary people would keep their distance from us and our religion. Perhaps our Lord may mean that He disapproves of words that are utterly frothy and useless—or worse—words that serve no good purpose at all. Perhaps He means that our words will be weighed and tested, to see whether they are the outward expression of a good or evil heart within. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and our "idle" words—words which have not been carefully

But there is no need to have all our conversation light and trivial. St. Paul cared too much about his Master to avoid conversation with Him; and, if we really care, our unpremeditated words will show it. Children soon find out whether their parents care more for God and goodness, or for making money and climbing higher on the social ladder. The everyday talk at mealtimes opens their eyes, no matter how many moral talks are deliberately provided for their benefit. They test character far more by the careless talk than by any set speech.

A family once started a "Slander Book," in which all unkind words, needlessly said about anyone by any member of the family, were carefully put down for everyone to read. For the first few weeks there were a great many entries, but soon there was nothing to record. We should hardly keep up the habit of making unkind remarks about other people, if we knew that every word was being carefully noted by a shorthand writer, with name and date attached, so that anyone might see it. How much more careful we should be if we knew every careless word would some day be published in our local paper—over our own names. Yet our Lord has warned us that "there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops." If we really believed those solemn words, and remembered them, we should be more careful in our talk. Christ is listening, and He never forgets. What does He think of our everyday conversation?

But we need not wait until the Last Great Day for our unkind words to be revealed to others. One who enjoys listening to unkind gossip, or deadly scandal, is a very unsafe confidant. The spicy story will almost certainly be passed on, and probably improved considerably in the telling. Who can say what irreparable mischief may result?

"A whisper broke the air—
A soft light tone, and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe;
Now, might it only perish there,
Nor farther go!"

"Ah, me! a quick and eager ear
Caught up the little-meaning sound;
Another voice has breathed it clear,
And so it wandered round
From ear to lip, from lip to ear,
Until it reached a gentle heart,
And that it broke!"

St. James says: "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." Where are you going to find such a perfect man—or woman—unless it is among the deaf mutes? No wonder our Lord sighed when He gave a deaf man the power to hear and speak.

But the tongue cannot be satisfactorily bridled from the outside. Words are born from the secret thoughts of the heart. The tongue indicates the condition of the spirit. When a doctor sees that a tongue is foul, he knows that there is something wrong within. He does not fancy that to clean the tongue is to cure the disease, but directs his cure deeper. In the same way, when our words are unkind or debased, it is not enough to hold them back. The desire to utter them proves that there is a lack of love or a condition of impurity within the heart. So, if we have tried to control our tongues and have failed, let us try again in a common-sense fashion. This work is too important for us to fight at random, like a pugilist beating the air wildly.

Let us pray earnestly and regularly for God's great gift of Love—a gift of priceless value. Are we earnestly and regularly praying for it? Then we must set ourselves to say kind words instead of unkind ones about the absent, and lay ourselves out to be actively kind—especially to the people who "rub up the wrong way." Have we any right to say so easily: "I don't like that person, we can't get on together?" That person who seems so unattractive to us is very dear to the Master we profess to serve. If He loves us, we must never forget that His love is just as full and true for the brother or neighbor we are



Among the Ox-eye Daisies.

borders, how their daily labors might bring increased and improved results. . . Results reached by this arrangement would have the conclusiveness of a demonstration in science. . . It would do for the farming population what the technical school does for the intending artisan, and the school of special training for those who enter the professions. Side by side with the common school, it would work for intelligence, for progress, for the welfare of the country in a moral as well as a material aspect." . . . The agricultural population, he says, "must be taught to honor its occupation, and to make that occupation worthy of honor."

Many a girl would rather cultivate her voice than cultivate her friends. It is difficult to do both.

It doesn't pay to borrow trouble unless you are prepared to pay a high rate of interest.

prepared beforehand—reveal more of our inner selves than any well-weighed words can do. Just before our Lord made this solemn declaration about our idle words, He had said that a good tree must bring forth good fruit, and a corrupt tree corrupt fruit; also that a good man is certain to bring good things out of the secret storehouse of his heart, and an evil man wicked things. He also declared that these good and evil things are revealed principally by words: "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." And it is the "idle" words that reveal character most clearly. A man may preach beautiful sermons, and be considered a saint by those who hear him; and yet sometimes such a preacher is self-revealed to those who hear his ordinary conversation as very far removed from a saint. It is easy to say fine things in a sermon—or in a "Quiet Hour"—but the preacher's character is shown more clearly in everyday talk with the people around.

so ready to condemn. He is disappointed—are we? when they slip or fall. If we take pleasure in talking about their failures, how very disappointed He must be in us. Our fault-finding—unless we ought to find fault—will only make Him find fault with us. And it makes the person to whom we are talking disapprove of us, too. He may be enjoying the gossip, and yet—perhaps almost unconsciously—condemning us for mentioning it. When we really love people, we do our best to shield them and hide their faults.

"If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,
A leader of men marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

"If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded, and kept from the day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

"If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile, or at least may annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it."

DORA FARNCOMB.

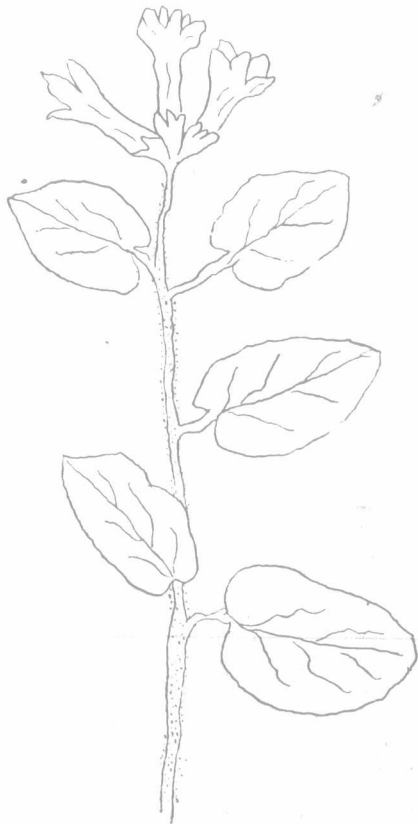
The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

man's breeches; May-flower, or trailing arbutus; purple cockle; thistle; brown-eyed Susans.

Only two mistakes were made in naming. Ada McGill called marsh-marigolds "buttercups," as many before her have done; there is really a great difference. Bessie Burton called what seemed, by the drawing, to be Solomon's seal, "nightshade"; while Catherine MacDonald named what she described as a small "white" flower, "showy orchis." Showy orchis is really pinky-purple, with a white lip, and is not very showy at all, notwithstanding its name. Its "cousin," the

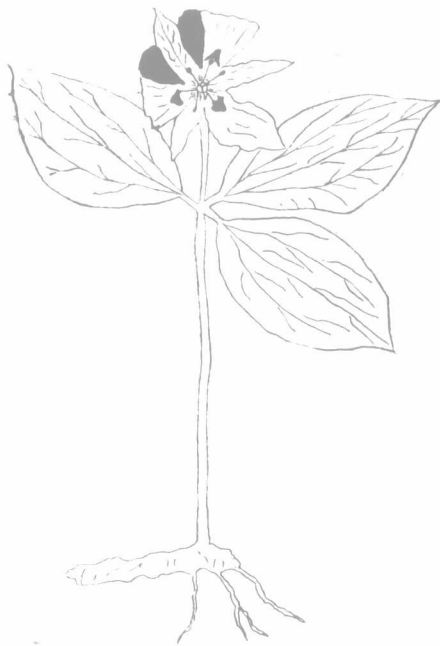


May-flower, or Trailing Arbutus. (Drawn by Thos. H. Dickson.)

moccasin flower, is really the showy one of the family. There are, however, several white orchids, and no doubt Catherine's flower was one of these.

Now, these were all the mistakes made—with the exception of a few in measurement—so don't you think that is a pretty good record? The little girls who were mistaken need not be one bit ashamed. One should never be ashamed of making a mistake, but only of not trying at all, or of acting dishonestly when trying.

Nearly all of the letters "rang true." Only in one instance did we feel that—well, "perhaps" the writer had gone to a book and copied her pictures and description therefrom, instead of getting the flowers themselves and working from them. We are always very sorry when we feel so about any work sent in, but sometimes the evidence seems very strong.



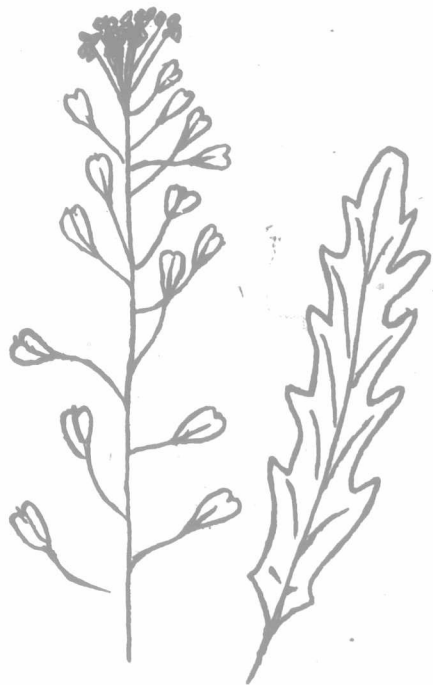
Painted Trillium. (Drawn by Thos. H. Dickson.)

The Flower Drawing Competition.

Dear Beavers,—By the pictures of flowers given to-day, you will see that our Beavers have been using their eyes as well as their fingers. Most of the drawings have been quite accurately made,—don't you think so? A great many kinds of flowers were chosen, as you will see by the following list: Blue, white, and yellow violets; red, white, and painted trilliums; marsh-marigold; buttercup; Jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian turnip; blue-eyed grass; white evening primrose; wild morning-glory; hound's tongue; caraway; dandelion; pigweed; milkweed; wild mustard; cowbell, or bladder campion; clintonia; shepherd's purse; star flower; cranesbill; false Solomon's seal, or false spikenard; bellwort; Solomon's seal; showy orchis; daisy fleabane; spring beauty; hepatica; burdock; ragweed; round-leaved mallow; bulrush; mullein; May apple, or mandrake; crinkle-root; sheep sorrel; ox-eye daisy, or Marguerite; dog-tooth violet; wild phlox; wild columbine; plantain; bloodroot; Dutch-



False Solomon's Seal. (Drawn by Bessie Deans.)



Shepherd's Purse.

We have been a long time getting to the prizewinners, but here they are: Thomas S. Dickson, Pictou, N. S.; Bessie Deans, Galt, Ont.; Winifred Colwell, Brockville, St. John Co., N. B.; Reita Kelso, Roebuck, Ont.; Amy Seburn, Longwood, Ont.; Catherine Macdonald, Upper Welsford, Queens Co., N. B.; Homer Fitzgerald, St. Ives, Ont.

Extra awards were given to the following: Barbara Martin (age 11), Waterloo, Ont., R. R. 1; Nellie Wyatt (age 9), Ballymote, Ont.; Lindsay McLennan (age 11), R. R. No. 5, Guelph, Ont.—All of these did excellent work for such very young Beavers.

Honor Roll.—Those who came very close to the prizewinners were: Harry Cave, Alhretta Calvert, Lena Davis, Ariel Moore, Dorothy Parson, Lillian Gillespie, Hilda Johnson (did you "observe" that

thing else about it that, you think, might be interesting. If you can describe it botanically, all right; if not, your own way of description will count for just as much. The main thing is that you use your eyes in observing, and your "wits" in writing the sketch, so be sure to put your thinking-caps on. Be sure to send your drawings and sketches—in the same envelope, if possible—so that they will reach this office not later than August 20th. Address, "The Beaver Circle," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Do not color your drawings. It is almost impossible to get good cuts from colored work of any kind.



Indian Turnip, or Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

Some of the Prize Sketches.

SOME NOVA SCOTIA FLOWERS.

On the twenty-fourth of May, while on a fishing excursion, I found a bed of painted trilliums growing on the banks of a brook. It generally grows in moist, rich ground, but is sometimes found in dry woods. The blossoms are borne singly on a stem from one to two feet high. Just under the blossom there are three leaves arranged in a whorl. The petals are ovate in shape, white in color, with a touch of purple near the base. The fruit, which is found in the fall, is a large, red berry. The plant has a long, thick rootstock. [The roots are poisonous, Thomas.—Ed.]

The Mayflower [the lovely, trailing arbutus.—Ed.] is a very common plant in Nova Scotia; in fact, it is called the emblem of Nova Scotia. It grows in dry woods, in shaded places, and sometimes it is found in old pastures where the trees are mostly cleared out. It has a long, trailing stem, sometimes two feet long. The leaves are evergreen, and very thick. The flowers grow in clusters at the end of the stem. The corolla is a tube divided into five lobes in the end. Where it is much shaded it is a beautiful pink color, but when it grows in the light it is almost white. The inside of the corolla is covered with small hairs. It is one of the earliest spring plants. It is found from the last of April to the first of June. It has a long, fibrous rootstock.



Plantain.

the insect did not get nectar from star-flower, Hilda?), Eliza Hilliard, Lillian Matthias, Ethel Fitzpatrick, Humphrey Campbell, Laurene Ellis, Ada McGill, Frank Justin, Dell Ramsay, Bessie Burton, Remelda Parker, Olive Yeaddell, Winifred Baker.

Somewhat lower marks were taken, although a very fair attempt was made, by: Edna, Violet, and Margery Van Valkenburg, Geo. Atkins, Gladys Teckoe, Hilda Eby, Eva Desham, Archie Leitch, Rosie Robson, Marguerite and Vincent Carrigan, Bessie Wilson, Ethel Caisley.

I forgot to say that two drew plants and asked for the names. The one that you did not know, Harry Cave, was a "bunchberry"; yours, Ethel Caisley, was the leaf of a Jimson weed.

A New Competition.

I want you to notice the flowers that are in bloom during July and August. Find three of them (you must not draw them from pictures in a book), draw them, with pen and ink—you may, of course, sketch them lightly with a pencil at first, to get them right, then trace over with a pen; give names if you can, and write out a pretty description of each plant, describing root, stem, leaf, and flower, and telling where you found the plant, in what kind of soil, and any-



Bunchberry. (Sent by Harry Cave.)

The blue violet is a very common plant. It grows best in damp ground, but it is found in dry ground also. It may be found from the first of May till on into June. The leaves are long-petioled, heart-shaped, and have a wavy margin. The flowers are borne on long petioles. Each plant has two or three flowers. The corolla is made up of five petals. They are different shaped. The petals are bearded. One of them has a spur. They are colored a deep blue, but sometimes they may be found in a faded-out blue color that is almost white. They have very prominent blue veins. The plant has a short, fibrous rootstock.

THOMAS H. DICKSON.

Pictou, N. S.

FROM A FLOWER LOVER.
(Bessie won a garden prize last year, you remember.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am a great lover of flowers, and have a "wild-flower" garden at my home. I have also a large collection of wild flowers, pressed and mounted, with the common and botanical names, the habitat, and my name.

The "spring beauty" (*Claytonia virginica*) has a white flower, veined with pink, or all pink. Several of these are borne in a terminal loose raceme, the blossoms mostly turned one way. The calyx has two sepals. The corolla has five petals, slightly united at the base. It has five stamens, one inserted at the base of each petal. It has a weak stem, erect, or sometimes reclining, which springs from a deep, tuberous root. It has two stem leaves that are opposite; the linear stem leaves, which are about three-sevenths of an inch long, are shorter than the basal leaves.

From March till May, this tender spring comer may be found in moist woods, open groves, and low meadows. A great number of these flowers cluster together, where eager hands come to pull them. The flower closes its petals when being carried off, to show its bashfulness.

The "wake-robin" (*Trillium*) has three different colors. Some are pure white, some are dull purple, and odd ones are found white, striped with green. The calyx has three spreading sepals. The corolla has three oval petals. It has six stamens. The flower grows on an erect or slightly-inclined footstalk. The leaves are in a whorl of three broad, ovate parts. It blooms from April until June, in rich, moist woods. On pulling a trillium, I kept it fresh for two weeks.

The "false Solomon's seal" (*Smilacina racemosa*) has a white or greenish, small, slightly-fragrant flower, in a densely-flowered terminal panicle. It has a perianth of six separate, spreading segments. It also has six stamens and one pistil. The stem ascends two to three feet in height. The leaves are alternate, and seated on the stem. They are oblong, pointed at both ends, and parallel-veined. The plant has a cluster of aromatic, round, pale red, speckled berries. From May until July it blooms in moist woods, thickets, and hillsides.

Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.

BESSIE R. DEANS

(Age 13, Sr. IV.)

Galt, Ont., May 21, 1912.

[One species of False Solomon's Seal is also called False Spikenard. Gray gives three species in all.—Ed.]

Dear Puck,—You asked us all to try hard for a prize, and for one, I am. I tried twice before, and am on the Honor Roll. Now, here are my essays:

Shepherd's Purse.—I found this troublesome weed in the pasture field amongst the grass and clover, which it tried hard to crowd out. At the base, there is a large tuft of leaves, or sometimes none at all. The leaves are deeply cut with little hairs on them. The flowers are small and white, with no odor. The pod is flat, and notched at the top. This plant can easily be destroyed by constant cultivation, or hoeing, which will soon clear infested farms.

Cowbell.—I found this weed on the roadside, although it will grow in waste places. It has deep-running roots, sending up bare rootlets and flowering stems. The leaves are pale green, and smooth. The flowers are white, and nearly an inch across. The petals are deeply divided. Deep plowing and short rotation

of crops, or frequent cultivation, will either destroy or keep it in check.

Treacle Mustard.—The stems are straight, about eight inches to two feet high. The leaves are lance-shaped. The flowers are a bright yellow. Sheep are fond of the seed. Found in waste places, although I found mine in cultivated land. To destroy it, plow land in spring and fall. A disk harrow after harvest may be used to good advantage before too many roots appear.

Hoping to win a prize, I remain, "A True Beaver." NELLIE I. WYATT
(Age 9, Class III.)

Ballymote, Ont.

Dear Puck,—As I am interested in wild flowers, I thought I would write to your competition, too.

The Solomon's seal is so called because the root looks as if a seal upon wax was on it. There is a seal for each year, and so we can see how old it is. The flowers come in pairs under the leaves. They are a whitish yellow, and bell-shaped. They look very pretty. The leaves are alternate, and nearly oval. They usually grow in thickets, or shaded places, near the Jack-in-the-pulpit. The flowering season is during May and June. In the fall their stems are hung with blue-black berries.

The May apple grows in rich and moist soil. It grows about one foot high. If they have flowers, they have two leaves, but if they have no flowers they have only one leaf. The flower has six petals, which are white, and come between the two leaves. It has an unpleasant fragrance. It has six sepals. The fruit ripens in July. It is edible, but I don't like it. On account of its shape, it has been called the "wild lemon." The big, umbrella-shaped leaves seem to be protecting the pretty white flower.

The Crinkle-root grows in rich leaf-mould. It has three-lobed leaves, which are opposite. The flowers are white, and clustered at the top of stem. The root is good to eat, and ten inches long. It blooms mostly in May, but there are some flowers left yet. The stem is leafless below, bearing only two leaves at the top. I will close now.

BARBARA MARTIN (age 11, Jr. IV.)
Care J. L. Martin, Waterloo, Ont., R. R. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Plantain.—The plantain weeds belong to the family of plants which have their seeds scattered by birds. They grow in meadows, gardens, and lawns. The leaves spread out in a circle, and often lie flat. In this way they keep the grass from growing up and smothering the plant. The flowers are on a long, slender stalk, and they start on the middle of it. They are small, round, bell-shaped things, with no particular color about them. The seeds are oval, somewhat larger than a clover seed. They get brown when ripe, and get loose. The birds fly down and get the seeds, and carry them in their mouths to a tree or a tuft of grass and begin eating them. They let some of them fall, and they roll into some hole or piece of earth, where they lie till the next spring, when they take root and grow into plants. The plantain is a very harmful and destructive plant to lawns, because it spreads out its leaves so widely that they smother out the grass and make large, ugly, bare spots.

Burdock.—The burdock is a large, harmful plant, and belongs to the family of plants that "steal their rides." It comes up early in the spring, and grows very quickly. It grows to a height of two to three or more feet if in long grass. It does not have seeds the first year, but comes up again the next year, and then has flowers and seeds. The roots are thick and tough, and grow down to a depth of one foot or more. The roots may be cut off half-way down, but they send up more shoots. The stalk, or stem, is a long, tapering, thick and wooden-like stick, with leaves growing out at regular intervals. The stalk, when full grown, is hollow, but the outside is as hard as wood, and it takes quite a knock to break it. The leaves are about one foot long and six inches wide at the bottom, but they taper and come to a point. They are veined, and are a dark green on the top and a whitish green on the bottom. If a leaf or stem is pulled off, a juice comes out,

which is very bitter if taken in the mouth. The flowers are a bundle of greenish-colored things, with points on them. They grow on the end of the stalks, and turn brown when ripe. They get loose, and if a dog or a sheep or anything touches them, they stick to it and are carried away. After a while they fall off and lie on the ground till the next spring. The main use of the burdock is the root, which is good, and is used extensively as a medicine. Sheep are the only animals that will eat them, and they won't do it if there is anything else to eat.

Violets (Canada).—There are many different kinds of violets, but there are five common kinds around this part of Ontario. They are, Canada, white, purple, longspur, and yellow. The Canada and the purple are the most common. The Canada violets grow in single bunches, with the stem growing to a height of three or four inches. The color of the leaves is a light green, a little lighter on the bottom than the top. The flowers are white inside, with the outside of the petals marked with blue. The seeds are in an oval pod, which gets brittle and hard when ripe, and the seeds all fly out and take root in some crevice or hole. There are flowers on most of the year, and they have a very sweet odor.

HOMER FITZGERALD (Class V.)

St. Ives, Ont.

Keep on spudding out the burdocks, Homer, and I think you will conquer them. By the way, have you never noticed the purple of the flowers when they are fully "out"? Keep watch, and see if you can't find it.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Again I try to enter your precious corner, and again I am trying to escape that horrible w.-p. b. that has swallowed my letters. I am sending my drawing. I do not know the name of the plant, but it grows in a corner of our back yard. I thought it would be a good one to draw, so I drew it. I got it to-night, June 4th, 1912. It is a weed of a very disagreeable smell. The flowers are small and numerous, also part of them hairy and prickly. The weed grew in heavy clay land, which had been used as a chip-yard for a few years. The height could be described as one and a half feet. Many leaves grow on the plant and make it bushy. In shape, the leaves look like maple leaves, but have a rougher and coarser look, and are deeply veined. They are of a deep green color. The stems are hollow in the center. This is all I can say about the plant, but I hope it will win a prize, as I want a Nature Study Book.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all like it fine. I am an English girl. I came to Canada five years ago, but I intend to go back to England. Wishing the Circle every success, I remain your friend.

ETHEL A. M. CAISLEY

(Age 13, Class Sr. IV.)

You see I have rescued you from that "horrible w.-p. b." even though you did not win a prize, Ethel. Now, do you see why you had no chance of winning one? Each Beaver was asked to draw and describe three plants; you attempted one only. It was a Jimson weed, an abominably ill-smelling plant. I believe you'll win a prize some day, Ethel, if you read the directions carefully, and try very hard to write an interesting sketch.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Not all of those whose drawings are published won prizes. In some cases the drawings were good and the compositions poor; in others the compositions were fine and the drawings lacking. The prizewinners were those whose descriptions and drawings were both good.

A well-known novelist editor was talking about criticism.

"I like pointed criticism," he said—"criticism such as I heard in the lounge of a theater the other night at the end of a play.

"The critic was an old gentleman. His criticism, which was for his wife's ears alone, consisted of these words:

"Well, you would come!"

How To Act—Department

SOME GENERAL HINTS.

In passing others, one should always go behind them, if possible. If absolutely necessary to go before, one should excuse one's self. Children should be taught to say "excuse me," or "I beg your pardon," if they inconvenience others in the slightest degree.

In a public place, one should always act very quietly. Only people who are not ladies and gentlemen, talk or laugh loudly or attract attention in any way. It is not polite to look directly at strangers when passing them on the street; a glance before they come up is always sufficient to indicate whether they be acquaintances or not.

At a concert, applause should be expressed by clapping the hands, never by stamping with the feet nor shouting "encore!" If necessary to pass before others in going to one's place in church or concert-hall, one should always face those whom one is passing, and ask to be pardoned if the inconvenience is noticeable. It is very bad form to whisper during a lecture, play, or while a musical selection is being rendered. This last, of course, does not apply to music rendered by the orchestra between acts at a theater; people are expected to talk then if they choose. It is rude to point or toss articles in a public place.

One should never enter a private room without knocking and awaiting permission to enter.

Ostentation is always vulgar. To make a very great show is never in good form, and is all the worse if people have to undergo an evident strain to attain it. Daintiness can be secured without going to great expense, and simplicity is always safe. Clothes should never be over-elaborate; else one runs the risk of being over-dressed, which is much worse than being too plainly dressed; equipages for driving out should never be flashy; over-ornateness in architecture or house-furnishings should be avoided as the plague; tables should never be overloaded even with choicest viands; over-effusiveness in manner, especially in public places, should be checked.

Occasionally one hears people speak of "gentleman friends," "lady friends." This is not considered "nice," as it is taken for granted that all one's friends should be ladies and gentlemen. It is better to say, "A friend, Mr. J.," "A friend, Mrs. C." If necessary that the name be omitted, say "man friend," "woman" or "girl friend."

One should almost never dare to ask the loan of a book. If, for any reason, one is borrowed, it should be returned promptly. Usually, books are dearer to those who care for them than any other personal property, and it is very exasperating to have them scattered far and near among thoughtless folk, who may not, perhaps, even know how to take care of them.

A woman should not recognize a man who may chance to be one of a group of men standing in a public place. She is not supposed to look closely enough at the group to see one whom she may know.

On entering a house, one should always approach to shake hands with the hostess before speaking to anyone else present.

If the hostess opens the door for a man, she should precede him in going to the drawing-room or wherever he is to be taken.

It is always necessary to express pleasure to a hostess who has asked one to dinner or given entertainment in any other way.

One should never forget to thank anyone who may render one even the slightest service.

It is very rude to pry into the affairs of others, and it is considered in very bad form to ridicule others or to spread unkind gossip.

A woman who stares or chews gum, runs the risk of being thought no lady.

When passing from place to place, the younger women should always permit the older ones to precede. The old should always be given first place everywhere.

If a woman finds it necessary to go to a hotel while travelling alone, she need not go to the clerk's desk to register, but should go at once to the reception-room, signalling to one of the attendants (who may always be distinguished by

their uniform in a well-ordered hotel) to send a clerk. She can then make all her arrangements with him and let him register for her. It is not necessary, if one has luggage, to pay in advance.

It is customary, while travelling, to fee all who render one especial service,—waiters on boats, stewards, etc.

Never say "Mrs. Doctor Brown," "Mrs. Professor Smith," etc.—a very common vulgarity. Say "Mrs. Brown," and, if absolutely necessary to explain, add "the doctor's wife." When writing to a doctor's wife, if necessary to designate especially, address the envelope, "Mrs. (Dr.) Brown."

Really refined people avoid talking about themselves. Boasting is very vulgar, and, however good an opinion he may have of himself, a boaster is always disliked. The best conversationalists are those who try to draw others to talk and feel at home. To be a good listener is a strong asset; an absent-minded person, or one who waits, in evident impatience, for his turn to speak, is never a favorite. It is never a bad fault to sit quietly, saying little, but to ramble on and on, when one is not sure of what one is going to say, as some do, may put one at a decided disadvantage. An even worse mistake is to monopolize a conversation. Monologues are always tiresome.

If one is talking to others on a topic, and someone else comes up in the midst of the conversation, it is only polite to explain to the new-comer, in a few words, the subject under discussion.

Slang and flippancy should be avoided; so also should extreme precision and stiffness. To be refined, natural, and unobtrusive of self, is the ideal. Artificiality or "airs" are always ridiculous.

Don't tell anecdotes and jokes that are as old as the hills; don't interrupt when anyone else is speaking; and don't laugh hilariously at your own jokes. Don't try to show off in any way. People who do these things are almost invariably unpopular.

Arguments are to be avoided, if possible. They often stir up a little hardness of feeling, and seldom do any good, as the arguer seldom changes his point of view. One may, of course, express contrary opinion, but this should be done tactfully, so as to generate no resentment or ill-feeling.

Quarrelling, in the home or out of it, should be fought off as though it were the embodiment of evil. Even were it not for the heartaches which it causes, it is low and "common." This should be impressed upon children who, as a rule, do not wish to be little boors, but may drift into being so if not checked.

A man should always stand when women with whom he is talking arise to leave; a woman need not do so unless those leaving are very much older.

Some people are puzzled to know just how to begin, end, and address letters. To a stranger, the letter should begin, "Dear Sir," or "Dear Madam," or, if one wishes to be very formal, "My Dear Sir," "My Dear Madam"; the closing may be simply, "Yours truly," or "Yours sincerely." When writing to acquaintance or friends, the formality is, of course, somewhat relaxed, and one begins, "Dear Mr. Smith," "Dear Miss Jones," or more intimately still, depending on the friendship,— "Dear Jack," "Dear Minnie," etc. . . . A married woman, or a widow, signs herself "Mary Smith," or "Mrs. Mary Smith," with ("Mrs. John Smith") following below in brackets, if it be necessary that such a designation be made. An unmarried woman signs "A. H. Smith," or "Helen Smith," with ("Miss") preceding if necessary, as when in writing to strangers. . . . When addressing an envelope to a married woman, one writes "Mrs. John M. Smith," or to an unmarried woman, "Miss Helen Smith," the brackets being omitted. One should be careful, when addressing an envelope, to write very plainly, and to begin half-way down the envelope; an address looks very awkward when scribbled away up near the top, or cramped below in one corner. Writing-paper and envelopes should match, and for social correspondence, should be of good quality, quite plain, without fancy edges or embellishment. The color should be white, cream, or very light gray-blue, and the paper should be unruled. . . . One's name should never be signed to any note, invitation, or reply, etc., written in the third person.

At a funeral, the family of the deceased should take their last sad look before the arrival of strangers, then they should go to a room by themselves, not being seen again. When one wears mourning for a near relative, the rule is a year of black, then six months of "half-mourning." In the United States—at least in many parts of it—heavy mourning is not seen now at all, black and white, gray and lavender, being worn from the first, instead of the depressing black throughout.

(Concluded.)

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



7308 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



7010 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



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7435 Combination Bust Corset and Corset Cover, 36 to 46 bust.



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7376 Kimono with Semi-Fitted Back, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Ingle Nook.

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

The Home Nurse.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—I really must tell you about a little volume that came into my hands recently, which seems to me so useful that I cannot but recommend it to you. There are three books which, leaving those that are purely cultural aside, should surely be owned by every housewife,—a dictionary, a good cook-book, a book on home nursing. The cook-book one may make for herself by collecting best recipes from friends and magazines, but it would take a long time to gather enough items on nursing to be of real use in case of need.

Now, this book to which I refer is one on this very subject,—"The Home Nurse's Handbook of Practical Nursing," by Charlotte A. Aikens, formerly director of Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.; for a time Superintendent of Columbia Hospital, Pittsburg; author of "Hospital Training-School Methods," "Primary Studies for Nurses," and other volumes.

Through her long experience in hospitals, Miss Aikens has realized the awful mistakes often made in the homes in regard to health and care of the sick, through ignorance—not once in a thousand cases because of wilful indifference or neglect. In her own words, "A lamentable fact to consider is that so many ailments which are, in the early stages, apparently trifling, readily curable, result fatally because of ignorance and lack of proper home nursing. Thousands of children and youths, and others in early middle life, go to premature graves every year, who need not have died had their mothers or wives known the bare essentials of proper care of the sick. The most ardent love, the most untiring efforts, the best of intentions, will not undo the results of ignorance."

Realizing all this, realizing, also, that women are the "nurses of the world," and that practically every woman, at some time of her life, finds thrown upon her the responsibility of caring for some sick one, Miss Aikens prepared her book for the people,—a book that is not too technical, that is simple, clear, and interesting, and that takes count of almost every necessity, in regard to the subjects dealt with, that can arise in the ordinary homes of to-day.

The first part is devoted to the question, "How to Keep Well," and covers, with reasons, as might be expected, the

These caps are used to put on in the morning until one can have time to arrange the hair properly.

whole gamut of conditions necessary to health: pure air, sunshine, rest, recreation and exercise; proper food, properly prepared and eaten, cleanliness, etc.

The second chapter is devoted to the care of the sick-room and general questions of nursing; the third, to appliances, disinfectants, etc., necessary to the cure and prevention of disease; the fourth, to bed-making, changing of sheets and pillow-cases on the sick one's bed, turning the invalid in such a way as to cause him least discomfort, etc.; the fifth, to personal care of the invalid,—bathing, lifting, cleaning the teeth, and kindred subjects.

After this, detailed directions for concrete cases are given: foods suitable for patients suffering from various diseases and how to prepare them; symptoms of disease and how to detect them; home treatments—enemas, mustard plasters, cold compresses, sweats, and hot-air baths; giving medicines and injections; contagious diseases; what to do in case of various accidents, with an illustrated chapter on bandaging.

Two or three chapters are also devoted to care of infants and their mothers; then the book closes with a number of recipes for dainty dishes for sick folk.

From the above, you will understand, I think, that the little volume is one likely to be of great use to any woman who has the care of a home on her shoulders. But whether under the responsibility of such a charge or not, we should all know all we can about the care of the body, in health or in sickness,—don't you think so? For our own sakes we should know how to keep well; and not for our own sakes only, not one of us can live, or wishes to live just unto herself. Each of us should have, moreover, some well-defined idea of what to do in cases of emergency. Accidents may happen, sudden illness may befall someone near us at any time, and life itself may depend upon the first measures taken. One should be prepared to know what to do to tide over the time until the doctor comes, and, if necessary, how to help him most efficiently after he has taken charge of the case. It is, of course, quite impossible for the most of us to spend three years in hospital training, but the next best thing is open to all of us, viz., to keep always in our homes, books, written by experts, on hygiene and nursing of the sick, and to read them so that we shall not be entirely at sea when the time of necessity comes. Only so can we be capable and useful, instead of useless, fussy and nervous, likely to do more harm than good when the time for cool-headedness and quiet action arrives.

And so I am glad to recommend to you this book. There are many good works on home nursing, but this one is as comprehensive as any that I have seen, and very reasonable in price, too, considering the number of subjects dealt with and the numerous illustrations given that no misunderstanding may occur. It is published by the W. B. Saunders Publishing Co., Philadelphia, but may be bought from the Canadian agents, J. F. Hartz Co., Ltd., or through this office. The price is \$1.50 net, or \$1.65 postpaid.

A WORD FROM "LANKSHIRE LASS."

Dear Junia and all Nookers,—How are all of you getting along? Now in the flowery month of June, month of weddings and flowers gay, picnics and pleasures in many ways, I haven't forgotten you; bless you all, no, I could not do that when day by day you all are so kind and help me so in many ways, and so often I peep over the Nook and enjoy the helpful chats, and am glad not to be forgotten. But, oh, by the way, there are two of us now. I nearly forgot that, and, like Dame Durden used to be, I fear we will be getting mixed up often. I had a good reason for my name, and I believe I'll stay a while and tell you why I used such a pen-name. Well, to begin right, I will have to confess it was spelled wrong, but I was so tired then I thought I had it rightly spelled. You see, I am a genuine Lancashire lass, really, truly English, came out with my parents when quite small, the only one of the family born in that part of it, and all my life, to this day, my father calls me his "lass," and I kind of had a feeling that would be a nice, home-ly pen-name, so I will still cling to it.

Kindly pardon me, each of you, won't you? for not writing my thanks to each one for all kindness, and so many kindly sent the recipes asked for, to my home as well as to the Nook. I tried to thank you all before, but really could not, as it is not every day I can hold a pen, so send heaps of thanks to each one in this way. I appreciate all your kind letters and every kindness to me, and you don't know how cheering it is to hear from so many of you. Dear

so beautiful now, cheer many, I am told. A show of delight is my bay window, and I thank dear Jesus for blessings sent my way. It cheers me when I'm lonely, just to trust Him every day, and I am glad so many old and young are so kind to me. A Western Lassie surely had a lonely time, and I am glad to know she has better times now; but poor M. S.! We are all wondering what part of this Canada of ours did she get into? Perhaps that one she spoke of having her

She believes one can make a little go a long way in baking and cooking, and still have it good, and I have had much of it to do. I was fond of it, and like having it all turn out so well, and those cookies are fine and healthful as well as cheap. So many good things are in the Nook. Poor Junia surely must have to puzzle her brain to answer all, and some take such long answers. What a lot of good she is doing, and what patience she must have, to be sure. I don't want to stay and wear out my welcome, so will again thank one and all hoping to see letters every week in Ingle Nook. Your grateful shut-in friend,

LANKSHIRE LASS.

Wellington Co., Ont.

We are glad to hear from our shut-in friend again. . . I wondered, when your first letter came, "Lankshire Lass," whether I should change the spelling of "Lankshire," but, you know your spelling in general was so correct that I thought you meant, for some pet reason, to have it that way. However, no harm is done. If you are afraid of confusion, "Lancashire Lass" will, I am sure, be very willing to take another pen-name should she chance to come again. She is one of our "comets," I think; she seldom appears. Now, dear "Lankshire Lass," we all wish you all the happiness these summer days can bring you. It has been cold, to be sure, but the fields and trees are beautifully green. Your flowers must be very lovely. Aren't you afraid of making "Hope," "H. A. B." and myself proud, by giving us so much praise? As for the questions asked in the Ingle Nook—why, it is usually a pleasure to answer them, or—as occurs very frequently—to spend several hours in finding the answers.

LETTER FROM NORFOLK CO.

Dear Junia,—I cannot resist saying a few words in defence of Norfolk County, my birthplace and my home.

I feel that Western Lassie has made an impression so black on the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" that it will be difficult to erase from their minds; so I have appeared on the scene for a few minutes to make a few statements to see if I can remove the dark cloud and show the silver lining.

Do you know we usually find what we look for; if we are looking on the dark side, and trying to pick out the faults of other people, we will find many of them, and also make ourselves very miserable, but if you want to be happy, pick out the good qualities, and you will find them by the score, and life will be worth living, whether you are in the "Great West" or any other part of the world. I know two ladies in the church I attend who always have a pleasant smile and some encouraging and friendly words for strangers, and, in fact, for everyone, and I wish we were all as good Christians and as friendly as they, but I have never heard of any circumstance like "Western Lassie's," where strangers were entirely forgotten by their neighbors. I'm sure we all try to be sociable in our church, and just last Sunday evening I shook hands with three Indian women who were attending our service. They were strangers to me, and I told them I was glad to see them. You will find all classes of people the world over, and Norfolk is not an exception. Then, in regard to M. S., I would say I am really sorry for her. I was a farmer's daughter, and married a farmer's son, and we are very comfortable indeed. We live in a large brick house, have a mattress on every bed; we have a telephone and rural-mail delivery, and many farmers have motor-cars, and their homes are lighted with gas, and have a good water supply handy. It seems to me the majority have nearly every convenience. Of course, it is human nature never to be quite satisfied.

Now, in regard to going, I think most women go as often as the men, and some women I know as a fact carry the purse, and are the managers of the "ranch" and family. We are not all like that, of course, but I always have free access to my husband's purse, and take what I need for sundry accounts, but when I need a new coat or hat I always ask him for the money, and he never refuses. It depends on how we deal with a man to get results, and love is the weapon with which to work.



Zinnias.

(Photo by Vera Hazlewood.)

Hope and Dear Junia, and H. A. B., need special mention. It is not often one up in years does so much good to others as H. A. B. Where is the dear Grandma who used to write? I have always been so fond of old people, and their lovely silver locks, though not gray myself. They have had hardships, many of them, and deserve cheer and kindness. Give them the flowers now, when they

one hat so many years was like me—did not need one—I haven't for many years had one,—was not out to wear one; but all the same I enjoy seeing others with their pretty hats and cheery faces. I hope she has got into a better neighborhood by now, and happier, and can look on the bright side wherever she is. Every cloud has a silver lining if we keep looking up and try to find all we



A Tea-Party in the Orchard.

(Photo by Vera Hazlewood.)

can enjoy them. There is no use giving any when too late. Even a kind word, or a visit to older ones, makes life pleasanter, to think they are not left out or forgotten. We only go this way once. I would so love to be able to go about doing good; that is my heart's great longing, but then it surely must be right to be here at home. The Lord hath a need of me and even my flowers,

can. Time is hastening on. How pleasant the glad summer is, and there are so many pleasure trips for any who can go and enjoy them. All too soon it passes away, and the cold weather comes again. I hope this will be a pleasant summer for all. I must thank Housekeeper, of Peel, Ont., for ginger cookie receipt in November 30, 1911. They are real good, and, as she says, so inexpensive.

Another word for Norfolk County. It is booming in the fruit industry (thanks to one man in particular). Many buyers prefer our apples, because they are superior.

I hope I have not wearied you in an attempt to show you that our county is prospering, and that we are really on the road to improvement socially. Those who wonder what we are like, will you come and visit "Glorious Old Norfolk"?

MACKIE.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

LETTER FROM PERTH CO., ONT.

Dear Junia,—I noticed with interest two letters a short time ago dealing with farm life. I think they describe it very truly. Of course, I know there are many farms which are up-to-date in every respect, but those are in the minority, though they claim to represent the whole. I notice when anyone from the other side tries to state her case, some of the fortunate ones get angry, and say: "This is not so. We have every modern improvement, therefore everyone has."

I know of one progressive farmer who boasts that his stables have every improvement, but he lives in a small, unpainted frame house, with no trees or flowers. He says, for all the time he is in the house, it is good enough for him. Some time ago it was necessary to refoor the kitchen. He refoored it with rough, knotty boards, saying those would do well enough, and he could not afford to spend more money on the house. It was so hard to scrub, his wife asked to have part of the egg-money to buy oilcloth to cover it, but he said, "The idea of paying 35 or 40 cents for oilcloth to save scrubbing! His mother wasn't afraid to scrub. What were the women coming to?" But when he built his stables he had cement floors put in all over, so they could be easy to clean. He did not consider that his father did not have them. He said a man ought to put in the best, even if it did cost a little more.

An agent tried to sell him a vacuum cleaner, and he was horrified and disgusted at the idea of paying \$25 for a thing to sweep with, but he paid nearly \$200 to have a litter-carrier installed in his stable. He put up a windmill to pump water for the cows, horses, and pigs, but did not have it pumped to the house, as he said there was a pretty good well not far from the house. He had a sink put into the house, with drain-pipe attached, so that when he and the men washed in the winter they would not have to go outside to empty the water, but told his wife she must not empty any dish-water or washing-water there; that must be emptied outside, and he is very particular about it being carried a long way from the door for fear of bringing typhoid fever around. He never thinks of providing help for his wife, but he keeps two men. He did buy a washing-machine, and has never quite got over his generosity, telling people he paid \$6 for that machine.

Now, to change the subject, I see you recommend pyrethrum powder to be burned as a means of getting rid of flies. Is that a different kind of powder from the ordinary insect powder?

Not wishing to take up any more of your space, I will close.
S. M. R.
Perth Co., Ont.

This discussion is now closed. We think it has been clearly proven, that, while some homes possess every comfort and convenience, others do not—a condition that obtains in country and city alike.

In some cases, it appears, the existence of unattractive, inconvenient and uncomfortable houses, is due to sheer miserliness and selfishness on the part of those who hold the purse-strings. In other cases, it may be judged, real poverty, or the necessity of saving up for things most needed as producers for very necessary money—machinery, and stock, and perhaps, occasionally, seed—is at the root of the trouble; the man of the house would like to provide sinks, and a water-system, mattresses and stationary tubs and all the rest of it if he could, but he is really in a hard place just now.

In this case, surely the wife who is brave and wise will be contented to put up with things for a while, looking forward to a better time, and satisfied if the necessary conveniences can be obtained, one by one.—There is a great deal

of pleasure, you know, in this drawn-out buying. And there is some little satisfaction, too, in studying out how to simplify things and reduce work, even without many appliances,—for instance—how to cook nourishing meals without making "fussy" things; how to do away with extra ironing (by dispensing with frills, using cotton crepe for dresses and underwear, eliminating the ironing of sheets, towels, etc.); how to keep dust and confusion out of the house during summer simply by not living in it—a very easy method if one has veranda or stoop, or big open shed; perhaps the boys will even elect to sleep in the hay-mow, on the sweet, clean hay, and just think what a saving of cleaning up bedrooms that would be!

Can't you enlarge this list of labor-saving things that can be done without spending money on appliances? Numbers of people have done so; and got a good deal of fun out of the experiment, too.—Between you and me, I can't see a great deal of hardship in sleeping on a clean straw tick, provided the opening is closely buttoned up so that the straw can't get out to muss up the floor. It all depends upon just how you look at these things, you know.

Of course, I do think that every farmer's wife should possess every labor-saving appliance that she can afford to have, and I am convinced that every right-thinking husband will be quite willing that such things shall come into the house. If, however, people really cannot afford to get them, at least for the present, why, the only wise thing to do seems to be to just wait with a laugh, and make the best of things. There is no sense in making matters worse by whining, and moping, and making one's self and everyone else blue because of the lack. Don't you think this is reasonable?

I hope there are not many men so peculiar as the one of whom M. R. S. writes. One could quite pardon the wife of such a selfish creature for becoming impatient; she would be a perfect heroine if she could keep bright under such circumstances. Such a man should never have married at all, then he could be as selfish as he chose without greatly affecting anyone else.

There are several kinds of insect powder, but most of them contain pyrethrum. Better ask for pyrethrum powder when buying.

Seasonable Recipes.

Mashed Potatoes (A good way to prepare old potatoes).—Put the potatoes on to boil in cold salted water; when done, strain and return to the stove, uncovered, to dry. Next, put the potatoes through a potato-ricer. Now, for every pint and a half of potatoes, put on the stove, in a separate dish, 1 pint sweet milk, adding salt, and a lump of butter. Before the boiling point is reached, pour over the potatoes and beat hard for two or three minutes. New potatoes should always be put on to cook in boiling water.

Buttermilk Scones.—Four cups sifted flour, saltspoon salt, 3 dessertspoons butter rubbed into the flour which has been sifted with a heaping teaspoon baking powder. Mix into a light paste with buttermilk, roll out a quarter of an inch thick, cut in three-cornered pieces, brush with sweet milk, and bake a nice brown. Serve with butter and fruit.

New Potatoes.—Everyone knows how hard it is to boil new potatoes so that they will be snowy white. Here is a plan for cooking them in their skins; they really taste better when prepared so. Wash the potatoes well, drop them into boiling water, and cook rapidly 15 or 20 minutes. Drain, and if the potatoes are not tender set them in a hot place, covered, to steam until they are. When tender, sprinkle them with salt, shake them till the skins crack, and serve in a hot dish.

Potato Souffle.—Steam 6 large potatoes; peel and mash, adding 1 tablespoon butter, ½ pint hot milk, seasoning to taste. Beat until very light and smooth. Beat the white of an egg light, fold it gently into the potatoes, heap on a dish, and set in a quick oven to brown.

Chicken Sandwiches.—Dissolve 1 teaspoonful gelatine in 2 tablespoons cold

water. Pound ½ cup white chicken meat to a paste, season, and add the liquid gelatine. Put over the fire and stir until hot, but not boiling, then remove and add ½ pint thick sweet cream, whipped. Set away to cool, on ice if possible. When very cold, spread very thinly on the sandwiches.

Fancy Cheese Sandwiches.—Slice brown bread thinly and spread with marmalade or jam. Next, spread a layer of fresh cream cheese above, and put the sandwiches together. Very nice for picnics.

Fried Bacon.—Cut slices of bacon ½ inch thick. Pour boiling water over, and let stand five minutes. Drain the slices well, then put them in the frying-pan, sprinkle lightly with Indian meal, and fry over a hot fire or cook in a hot oven until crisp and brown.

The Scrap Bag.

TO CLEAN GOOSEBERRIES.

Place them on a screen, an old screen door or window will do, and rub them over the screen. The stems and "blossom ends" will drop through.

TO WASH A FEATHER TICK.

Shake the feathers into one part and tie a string around to keep them there. Wash the empty part and let dry in the sun, then reverse the feathers and go on as before.

TO CLEAN LIGHT-COLORED PLUMES.

Put one feather at a time into a paper bag with one cup corn meal, ½ cup flour, 1 large tablespoon borax. Shake gently until the feather is clean, then take it out of doors and shake well. Fine lace can often be cleaned the same way.

FOR DYSENTERY.

White of egg is very useful in case of dysentery or bowel trouble of any kind. Beat it until rather frothy with a pinch of salt, and give to the patient several times a day.

IRON RUST.

To remove iron rust from white goods, lay the spot over the top of a teakettle of boiling water. Rub the spot with lemon juice while over the kettle, and it will fade away.

FLOWER VASES.

To keep slender vases from tipping over when filled with flowers, put shot or heavy pebbles in the bottom.

TO FRESHEN BREAD.

To freshen stale bread, dip the loaf in cold water, put it in a pan, and place it in the oven until heated through. When taken from the oven, wrap in a cloth.

MILDEW.

Put 1 teaspoon chloride of lime and 1 teaspoon washing soda in 2 quarts water, cover, and let boil for four hours. Skim off the scum, or strain well, add 2 pails cold water. Put the article in and let stand over night, well covered. If this is not long enough, leave the article in longer, then rinse well and wash as usual. Another method is to soak the articles day after day in buttermilk and spread them in the sun.

HOME-MADE BAKING POWDER.

Sift together seven times, ½ lb. good soda, 1 lb. cream tartar, 2 tablespoons cornstarch. Keep in a tightly-closed glass or tin.

TO BLEACH AN OLD TABLE.

An old wooden shed table may be bleached in the following way: Make a paste of woodashes and water and spread over the table. Leave over night, then brush off the ashes and scrub with a brush.

Hetty's uncle, who is a school-teacher, met her on the street one beautiful May day, and asked her if she was going out with the Maying party.

"No, I ain't going."
"O, my dear," said her uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going.' You must say, 'I am not going,' and he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: "You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going. Now, can you say all that, Hetty?"
"Of course I can," she replied, making a courtesy. "There ain't nobody going."

First Aids in Summer Accidents.

In case of any injury that threatens to be serious, always send for a physician at once, but do not wait for him. While he is coming, apply the following treatments wherever possible, and thus avoid fatal results altogether, or at least prevent the injury from resulting as seriously as it otherwise might. The prompt action of a cool, level-headed person has saved many a situation. So always be prepared for an emergency, and begin the good work by not merely pasting this list of first aids in your scrap-book, but by learning it and keeping it in your head as well.

DROWNING.

Send for a doctor at once. Then loosen all clothing and lay the patient on the ground, face downward, with arms extended above the head and the face turned a little to one side. Kneel astride of or beside the patient, facing his head, and rest your hands on either side in the space between his short ribs. Force the air out of his lungs by leaning forward on your arms, thus forcing all of your weight on your hands and the patient's body; then relax the pressure, and the chest cavity will enlarge and take in air to take the place of that forced out. Repeat this process regularly, at the rate of fifteen times a minute, until natural breathing begins. When respiration is rather firmly established, get the patient into a warm bed and rub his arms, legs and body well, rubbing towards the heart, to start up circulation. As soon as he can swallow, give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a glassful of water, or some other stimulant. Place hot water bags around the invalid, and let him lie in bed with plenty of fresh air and quiet. Never take it for granted that a person who has been taken from the water is dead, but always thoroughly administer artificial respiration. People have frequently been revived after hours of work.

SUNSTROKE.

The symptoms of sunstroke are headache and nausea. The face is deeply flushed, and the patient is unconscious from excessive exposure to the sun. There is a high fever, a full, strong pulse, and noisy breathing. While waiting for the doctor to come, lay the patient on his back in a cool place and loosen all clothing. Keep the head elevated and apply ice cold bandages to the head, face, neck, chest and armpits, renewing them from time to time to keep them thoroughly cold. If possible, place the patient in a bathtub of ice-cold water, still keeping ice bandages on his head, and rub the skin vigorously. When consciousness returns, administer lots of cold water to drink, but give no stimulants.

HEAT PROSTRATION.

A victim of heat prostration may or may not be unconscious. His face is pale and full of perspiration, his pulse quick and feeble, and his breathing weak. The pupils are dilated and the skin cold. Remove the patient to a cool place, lay him on his back with his head low, and loosen all clothing. Apply hot cloths and hot-water bottles, and rub the limbs well. As soon as the patient can swallow, give him a stimulant, preferably a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a glassful of water, though strong tea or coffee is also good, and let him lie absolutely quiet in plenty of fresh air until revived.

POISONING.

In case of sickness from eating poisonous berries or impure food, send for a physician promptly. While he is coming, give the patient an emetic at once. A teaspoonful of ground mustard dissolved in a cupful of warm water is most satisfactory; but plain salt water or luke-warm water alone in large quantities is also effective. After vomiting has taken place, let the patient swallow the whites of several eggs or some sweet oil to help absorb the poison. Also give a simple cathartic, such as castor oil, and follow with a good enema of warm water after the cathartic has acted. Let the patient drink plenty of water, and keep him on a diet of milk and toast for twenty-four hours.

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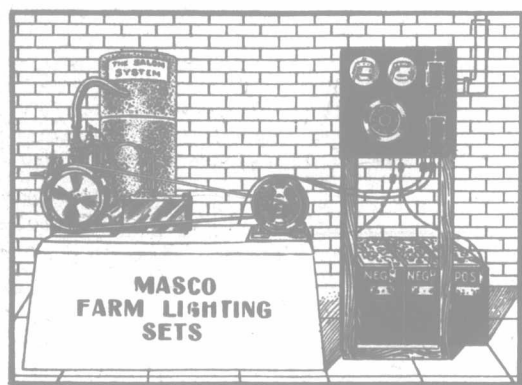
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POISONOUS BITES.

Should a person be bitten by a mad dog, send for a doctor at once. In the meantime, suck the wound, to extract as much of the poison as possible, and then make the wound bleed freely. If it will not bleed of itself, make several cuts or gashes around it with a clean penknife to force bleeding. Apply fuming nitric acid freely, as soon as possible, to burn out the poison, and bandage loosely. After the main bleeding has stopped, make a tourniquet above the wound to stop the poison from spreading. For an emergency tourniquet, tie a handkerchief loosely about the limb, and place a smooth stone or a cork inside it over the blood vessel nearest the bite. When this is in place, put a stick about a foot long under the cloth at the outer side of the limb, and twist it around until the pressure of the stone on the blood vessel will stop any poisoned blood from flowing up. Do not apply this tourniquet, however, until you are sure that it will not interfere with the bleeding of the wound.

Treat a bite from a poisonous snake in the same way. Suck the wound, wash it with nitric acid or strong ammonia, make it bleed, and apply a tourniquet after the flow of blood has stopped. Bandage the wound loosely, and wait for the doctor.

INSECT STINGS OR BITES.

For a bee, wasp or hornet sting, if ammonia is at hand, apply it at once; if not, bind on an application of wet salt or common mud.

Mosquito bites are best treated by bathing with weak ammonia, oil of sassafras, or citronella. Wet salt or cooking soda is also effective.

If an insect bite is very poisonous, try to extract the sting with a fine needle dipped in peroxide or passed through a flame. Then poultice the wound with bread and milk to reduce the swelling.

IVY OR SUMAC POISONING.

Bathe the infected parts about once an hour with (1) a solution of bicarbonate of soda (ordinary washing soda) and water; (2) hyposulphite of soda, or (3) lead water and opium. The last two may be obtained at any druggist's. Be careful, however, in using the lead water, as it is a strong poison, and if you apply it to the face, keep it away from the eyes. Take care, too, not to touch uninfected places with anything that has been near the poisoned parts, as the poisoning spreads rapidly.

In severe cases, consult a doctor.

LIGHTNING STROKE.

If the patient is unconscious, apply artificial respiration at once and continue for a lengthy period—if necessary, for one or two hours—until natural breathing is resumed. Remove all clothing quickly and dash the body with cold water; then dry the patient and place him in bed. Apply hot-water bottles and warm cloths, especially to the pit of the stomach. When consciousness returns, administer brandy or aromatic spirits of ammonia.

SUNBURN.

To relieve sunburn, apply vaseline, cold cream, witch-hazel, buttermilk, or any other soothing application. Boracic acid or toilet powder, applied before going into the sun, will often protect a tender skin.—Pictorial Review.

What Does It Matter?

What does it matter if rain be falling?
If clouds are hanging before the blue?
Out of the clouds are angels calling;
And life is glorious, love is true.

What does it matter if days be dreary?
If nights be curtained about with care?
We grope awhile, and are sometimes weary.

The sun and the stars are always there.

Why should we fret at pain or sorrow?
Or pine when the joys and blossoms fall?
They will flower again in some bright to-morrow.

For the Father above us loves us all.

So, what does it matter if rain be falling?
If skies be cloudy instead of fair?
Behind the clouds are the angels calling,
And God and Heaven are always there.

—Katherine A. Clarke.

An Arrangement of Flowers.

From "The Garden, You and I," by Mabel Osgood Wright.

The Japanese have long since arrived at a method of arranging flowers which is quality and intrinsic value as opposed to miscellaneous quantity. The way of nature, however, it seems to me, is twofold, for there are flowers that depend for beauty, upon the strength of numbers, as well as others that make a more individual appeal. The composite flowers—daisies, asters, goldenrod—belong to the class that take naturally to massing, while the blue flag, meadow and wood lilies, together with the spiked orchises, are typical of the second.

By the same process of comparison I have decided that jars and vases having floral decorations themselves, are wholly unsuitable for holding flowers. They should be cherished as bric-a-brac, when they are worthy specimens of the art of potter and painter, but as receptacles for flowers they have no use beyond holding sprays of beautiful foliage or silver-green masses of ferns.

Porcelain, plain in tint and carefully chosen colors, such as beef-blood, the old rose and peach-blow hues, in which so many simple forms and inexpensive bits of Japanese pottery may be bought, a peculiar creamy yellow, a dull green, goblin, and Delft blue and white, sacred to the jugs and bowls of our grandmothers, all do well. Cut glass is a fine setting for flowers of strong color, but kills the paler hues, and above and beyond all is the dark moss-green glass of substantial texture, that is fashioned in an endless variety of shapes. By chance, gift, and purchase, we have gathered about a dozen pieces of this, ranging from a cylinder, almost to the size of an umbrella-stand down through fluted hat-shaped dishes, for roses or sweet peas, to some little troughs of conventional shapes in which pansies or other short-stemmed flowers may be arranged so as to give the look of an old-fashioned pasture to the dining-table.

In the hall I placed my tallest green-glass jar upon the greeting-table, and filled it with long stalks of red and gold Canada lilies from the very bottom of Amos Opie's field, where the damp meadow-grass begins to make way for tussocks and the marshy ground begins.

The field now is as beautiful as a dream; the early grasses have ripened, and above them, literally by the hundreds,—rank, file, regiment, and platoon,—stand these lilies, some stalks holding twenty bells, ranged as regularly as if the will of man had set them there, and yet poised so gracefully that we know at once that no human touch has placed them.

I left the stalks of the lilies full three feet long, and used only their own foliage, together with some broad-leaved grasses, to break the too abrupt edge of the glass. This is a point that must be remembered in arranging flowers, the keeping the relative height and habit of the plant in the mind's eye. These lilies, gathered with short stems and massed in a crowded bunch, at once lose their individuality and become mere little freckled yellow gamins of the flower world.

A rather slender jar or vase also gives an added sense of height; long-stemmed flowers should never be put in a flat receptacle, no matter how adroitly they may be held in place. Only last month I was called upon to admire a fine array of long-stemmed roses that were held in a flat dish by being stuck in wet sand, and even though this was covered by green moss, the whole thing had a painfully artificial and embalmed look, impossible to overcome.

The Best House-dress Made.

A revelation in house-dresses,—strong, neat, adjustable to any figure, very easily ironed, keeps clean longer than the ordinary house-dress, dress and apron in one; best of all, snaps on with two self-fasteners, without the trouble of hooking or buttoning. The price of this admirable garment is only \$2.00. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue of the manufacturers, The Baldwin Garment Co., Holyoke, Mass. Canadian Agency—The Baldwin Garment Company, 589 Richmond St., London, Ont.

Etiquette as Seen from the School-room.

By Donald A. Fraser.

It was near the end of the term, one of those days that seem so hard to fill in with matter of interest to the children, when every one feels the actual work of the year to be over and the ever-pleasant holidays so near. More for amusement than anything else, to myself as well as to the children, I supplied them with paper and told them I wanted compositions on "How to Behave." The girls were to write on "How a Gentleman Should Behave," and the boys on "How a Lady Should Behave."

The children were rather small, most of them being about eight years old, consequently I could not expect to get anything very elaborate from them, except as regards spelling. That was elaborate enough to suit anybody; but the ideas and opinions of children of that age on the social amenities are always interesting, sometimes amusing and often instructive.

The children entered into their task with a zest often absent in more serious work; but that's the way of the world, isn't it?

From the results of their labors I have skimmed the cream for your delectation, but from the cream I have skimmed some of the "Spelling."

Both boys and girls laid great stress on the behaviour of the opposite sex on the street. Some of the girls expressed themselves as follows:

If you meet a man on the street he should lift his hat and say, "How do you do?"

If a man meets you on the street he should behave proper. He should be dressed clean, and if he has friends that is not nice he should not speak to them.

When a man is with his wife, if he meets a lady he knows he should not pass without lifting his hat.

When a boy meets a lady he should make a bow and be a gentleman, as much as a grown-up man is.

Men should not ack smart on the street or choo gum.

Men should not choo toobako or be rude on the street.

He should not forget his gloves when he is going out with his wife, and he should not forget his watch, or tie, or walking-cane.

He should take his wife's arm.

When a man goes into a car he should not push everybody over.

When a lady is with a man and she wants to get on a car, the man should let the lady get on first.

And when a lady gets on a car and all the seats are full, the man should get up and let the lady sit down.

When a man is getting out of the car he should help the lady out.

The boys did not go into so much detail about the ladies' street manners; but the few observations they did make show that some of them see things:

A lady should behave when she meets a man.

She should how to show she is a lady, and the man should lift his hat.

Ladies should have nice dresses and nice hats.

Ladies should not ware high-heel shoes. Ladies should walk sensibel on the street and not smile at fellows.

When ladies are out walking with men they walk on the inside.

Ladies hold their dresses up when they cross a road, and say, "Oh! Isn't this a dirty road?"

With other ladies they go walking on the road, talking all the time.

When she goes to a dance she puts on her evening dress.

Some girls try to ack smart.

Some girls are stuck up.

A lady should not be sassy to a gentleman nor step on his toes or slap his face. And after she has finished her speech she must let him have his way.

Ladies like to go out for boat rides, but they must be good and behave themselves. Men take them to shows, and the men make them behave themselves and be good, and not be tuff.

When a lady has company she should ask them what they want or tell them to help themselves.

When a lady has friends come to see her she should take them up to the park, or down to the beach, or out for a boat-ride, or for a swim. She should do whatever her friends want. And when

they go away she should go down to the train with them and take their valence a-ways and wate till they are on the train.

The composition of one of the boys seemed to me so tersely expressed and to the point that I could not but give it in its entirety. With it I close:

Ladys should behave like gentlemen, and go to church, too, like other people; and sweep the floors, so they wont get dirty, and wash them, too, for the same thing. And wash the dishes three times a day, and make the beds for the men when they come in from work. And make things to eat. But the men have to get the money to get all these things, and the house, too; so the men have just as hard work as the ladys, and harder, too.—The Westminster.

His Specialty.

There is a time for everything, and it is quite as important to know when to refrain from doing a thing as to know when to do it. And yet, if this had been understood by the acrobat in this tale, which, according to a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is told by E. H. Sothern of his father, the famous "Lord Dundreary," there would have been no story to tell.

My father in his youth was once playing in a romantic drama wherein he made a tremendous leap—a leap from his lady-love's tower to a mattress behind a wooden rock on the stage far below. It was a thrilling leap, and my father no doubt enjoyed the applause it won him; but one night he sprained his ankle, and vowed he would leap no more.

So the manager hired a professional acrobat to do the leap, made up as my father's counterpart, while my father would slip back under cover of the tower wall, and descend to his dressing-room by means of a hidden ladder.

The afternoon the acrobat came to the theatre to rehearse he made the leap, and then he began to express his disgust.

"What's the matter?" asked a young member of the company, who was an incorrigible joker.

"Why," said the acrobat, in a disgusted voice, "this here leap is too easy. A man with glass eyes and cork legs could do it. Now, if they'd let me throw a couple of flippaps in the air as I came down—"

"Splendid!" cried the young actor.

"The very thing!"

"You don't think the boss would mind?" said the acrobat, doubtfully.

"Mind? Why, man, he'll be tickled to death. Ten to one he'll raise your salary."

That evening, when the great leap scene began, my father was gratified to see the acrobat, a perfect picture of himself, crouching in the shadow of the window.

"Love, good night—good night!" my father cried.

"Stay!" moaned the heroine, and she threw herself on his neck. "Stay! That leap is death!"

"Nay, nay, my own; 'tis honor. I leap, 'tis true, but there is that within my heart will bear me up—thine image, love. And so, good night, good night."

He kissed her madly on the brow, tore himself from her clinging arms, and rushed across the open space into the shadow.

"Jump!" he hissed between his teeth.

And out, straight out into the air, shot the acrobat. Twice his lithe shape whirled round like a great fly-wheel. Then he landed lightly and easily on the topmost point of the wooden rock.

Roars of laughter and thunders of applause shook the theater. The acrobat bowed stiffly and strutted off into the wings with his arms folded. But the remarks of my poor father on his ladder have not come down to us.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS.

"Dear Mamma," wrote a bride transplanted from a Southern family to the North, "please have Mammy Johanna send me her recipe for hot cakes."

Mammy Johanna had presided in the kitchen for thirty years. With much labor she wrote the recipe:

This was it: "Take as much flour as you need, 'cordin' to haw many folks you is to eat; put in some salt—Miss Mary knows how much; put in all the rest of the ingrediems and be sure to have your griddle hot."

Don't Give Up; Don't Be Morbid.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

Do you believe, or fear, that you are near death or failure, and are you giving up?

Do not do it. I know a man of 68, hale and strong, who believed at 18 that he would never reach the age of 21.

All his friends and all the doctors said he could not live. His family had died, one by one, of tuberculosis of the lungs, and he had every symptom.

Yet, here he is, robust and well, to-day. Careful diet, nourishing food, outdoor life, proper, deep breathing exercises, and a strong determination, carried the man along.

I know another, who for twenty years believed he would not live more than a year.

Yet he carried on his work and made his plans irrespective of this belief, and now he realizes the absurdity of such impressions, and is planning a comfortable old age.

Suppose this man had been still more foolish and had refused to make any ventures on account of his belief of an early demise. He would have missed the best enjoyment of his life.

He hesitated when contemplating a country home for the summer.

"If I die next year, as I probably will," he said, "my wife and children will not want to stay in this country home."

But his wife, who never encouraged him in this morbid vein of thought, urged him to build the home; and now, for almost a score of years, they have passed happy summers there.

No matter how death or failure stares you in the face, go on and make your plans for health, success and happiness.

Sometimes death and misfortune can be "bluffed," and beaten by a bold mortal in this way.

There is only one way in which we should think of death as a near event.

It is well to think each morning when we rise to meet the day "I will treat every human being I encounter to-day in my home or in business or social life precisely as I would treat them if I knew I were to die to-morrow. I will make everyone remember me to-day as I would wish to be remembered if it were my last day on earth."

When you bring death near you mentally in this way, it can only beautify life.

But, to curtail endeavor, or to lose ambition, because you imagine your life is to be a short one, is not only folly, but a sin.

The power which created you will call you when you are needed in other realms. Until you are called, your work is here, and you are expected to use every hour of your time to develop the best within you and to brighten the life of those about you.

This cannot be done by sitting down and indulging in morbid thoughts of death.

Climb up out of the cellar of your mind into the tower and look up to the light. Every ray belongs to you.

Take care of the hours of life and leave Eternity to God.—Selected.

Looking Forward.

With every rising of the sun Think of your life as just begun.

The past has shriveled and buried deep All yesterdays. There let them sleep.

Nor seek to summon back one ghost Of that innumerable host.

Concern yourself with but to-day, Woo it, and teach it to obey

Your will and wish. Since time began, To-day has been the friend of man;

But in his blindness and his sorrow He looks to yesterday and to-morrow.

You and to-day! a soul sublime, And the great pregnant hour of time!

With God Himself to bind the twain! Go forth, I say attain! attain! —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

More and Better Bread

will be the result of your baking if you use

White Swan Yeast Cakes

Your grocer keeps them in 5c. packages of six cakes. Send to-day for free sample.

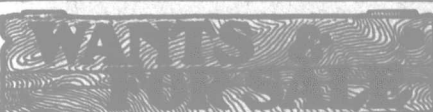
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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

FARM FOR SALE—240 acres, Township Stanley, County Huron; clay soil, 100 acres under high state of cultivation, 15 acres hardwood bush, balance pasture land. First-class buildings; bank barn 100x50; water system in stable; 1 1/2 story frame house with furnace, drive-shed, henhouse, etc.; good bearing orchard. One mile from Village of Varna, churches, school, etc.; 2 1/2 miles from Brucefield station, on Grand Trunk. Apply: John McNaughton, Varna, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—North half of Lot 1, Con. 2, Innish, consisting of 100 acres, all cleared; first-class grain farm; soil, clay and clay loam, well fenced and watered; hip-roof bank barn, 46x92, with shed attached; frame house, good orchard; within one mile of Cookstown, where are 3 churches, good school and market. Terms to suit the purchaser. If not sold, will rent in the fall. Orlando Lewis, Box 31, Cookstown.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments made at 5 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WANTED—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

WANTED—Reliable man to work on farm. Permanent position if satisfactory. For further particulars apply with references to: J. W. Millar, Box 24, Burk's Falls.

200 ACRES, Middlesex County. Fine soil for all crops; perfect water supply; grand buildings throughout; good roads; low taxes; schools, churches, stores, mills, factories and station very close. London, ten miles; Ingersoll, nine; Dorchester, one mile. Every convenience there. Milk selling at \$1.30 per cwt. Price right. Early possession. Must be seen to be appreciated. Easy terms. T. N. Way, Dorchester Station, Ontario.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

EGGS—S.-O. White Leghorn, heavy layers and prizewinners, 75c. per 15. A hatch guaranteed; \$3.50 per 100. Geo. D. Fletcher, Blakham, Ontario, Erin Sta.

WANTED—A Pea Hen. Apply: J. J. Mackan, St. Catharines, Ontario.

\$6.41 PER HEN—Write for our beautiful fully illustrated catalogue. Photos from life. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. O. R. I. Reds, S.-O. White Leghorns. Eggs: \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT

Extra Prizes of \$25.00 Each in Canadian Gold

will be given to the owner of every animal (horses, cattle, sheep or Pigs) winning a First Prize at the Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto, 1912—the only condition being that the prize-winning animal must have been fed regularly three times a day from July 15, 1912, on the Original

MOLASSINE MEAL

(Made in England)

The best feed for live stock known to Science.

MOLASSINE MEAL is a food and replaces other food stuffs. It will keep all animals in good health. Prevents and eradicates worms.

HORSES will do more and better work, keep in better health and will not chafe from the harness so much when fed on Molassine Meal. Is equally suitable for heavy draft horses, hunters and race horses, and will bring Show Animals to the pink of condition quicker and better than any ordinary methods of feeding.

MILCH COWS will give an increased flow and better quality of milk when fed on Molassine Meal—also Molassine Meal will prevent any taint in the milk when cows are fed on roots or corn.

STOCKERS can be fattened quicker on Molassine Meal than anything else. It aids and digests their other foods and keeps them free from worms.

PIGS will be ready for the market ten days to three weeks earlier when fed on Molassine Meal than when fed on any other food.

SHEEP AND LAMBS, fed on Molassine Meal, produce the finest mutton and meat obtainable, securing top prices.

POULTRY will fatten quicker and the hens will lay more eggs when fed on Molassine Meal.

Remember the name—don't get mixed up with other preparations. The ORIGINAL and GENUINE MOLASSINE MEAL bears this trade mark on every bag.



Order from your nearest dealer but be sure and get the genuine. Be sure that the trade mark is on the bag, as above.

MOLASSINE MEAL is put up in 100-lb. bags.

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Please send me full particulars regarding Molassine Meal

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Occupation.....

Name of your feed dealer.....

Address.....

Farmer's Advocate, London.

The Molassine Company, Ltd., London, Eng.

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W. J. REID, President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary

TEA SETS

We have just received from Europe a shipment of Austrian China Tea Sets. The Tea Set contains 21 pieces, and would retail in the stores from \$2.50 to \$3.50, depending on locality. Present subscribers can secure one of these beautiful sets for sending in

Only Two New Subscribers

to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50 each. Send in the new names as soon as possible.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.
London, Ontario

The Lucky Shoe.

Shoe at weddings. The practice of throwing an old shoe after a bride is supposed to be for luck. But the custom originated from a Jewish formality, in which the bridegroom strikes the bride with his shoe to signify the obedience of the wife and the supremacy of the hus-

band. The shoe played an important part in the symbolism of the Jews. We have an example in the Psalmist's phrase—"Over Edom will I cast out my shoe"—which is descriptive, in a figurative way, of the lordship assumed over Edom, and we know that, on the other hand, the removal of the shoe when entering any holy place was an expression of humility and unworthiness.

The Little Stone Schoolhouse.

The little stone schoolhouse
Still stands on the "Green,"
Where it stood in my boyhood
When life was serene;
And around it the sunshine
Falls just as of old—
As in days long since vanished,
The dear Days of Gold!

Under its windows,
The violets grow
Just as they used to,
Long, long years ago;
And the brown-coated swallows
Still build their rude nests
Under the eaves,
Where nothing molests,
While the robin still sings
In the butternut tree,
Hard by the spot
So hallowed to me!

Children pass in
Through the wide-open door—
Boys and girls—to their studies,
Just as of yore;
Or with studies laid by,
At recess are seen
Passing out through the doorway,
To sport on the "Green."

And my heart, it beats fast,
And tears fill my eyes
As I look on their faces,
Where happiness lies;
For gazing, I remember
How I, too, went to school
At the little stone schoolhouse,
In the Years Beautiful,
And gained at the feet
Of Learning, in sooth,
The precepts of Wisdom,
The precepts of Truth.

Oh, ye little plain schoolhouses,
That stand here and there,
In the still country places
Of our proud land and fair,
Ye will prove, yes, so long
As the Nation shall stand,
The bulwark and the glory,
Indeed, of the land.
—George Newell Lovejoy.

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For information and estimates for local telephone systems,—

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J. W. Westervelt J. W. Westervelt, Jr.
Principal Chartered Accountant
Vice-Principal

A travelling salesman stopping at a hotel in a country town on circus day refused to use the wet and soiled crash towel in the lobby.

In response to the drummer's protest, the colored porter said, deprecatingly: "Boss, seventy-five men has wiped dere han's on dat tow' dis mornin', an' you is de fust ter complain!"

The Scarlet Pimpernel

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By Baroness Orczy.

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(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Pere Blanchard's Hut.

As in a dream, Marguerite followed on, the web was drawing more and more tightly every moment round the beloved life, which had become dearer than all. To see her husband once again, to tell him how she had suffered, how much she had wronged, and how little understood him, had become now her only aim. She had abandoned all hope of saving him: she saw him gradually hemmed in on all sides, and, in despair, she gazed round her into the darkness, and wondered whence he would presently come, to fall into the death-trap which his relentless enemy had prepared for him.

The distant roar of the waves now made her shudder; the occasional dismal cry of an owl, or a sea-gull, filled her with unspeakable horror. She thought of the ravenous beasts—in human shape—who lay in wait for their prey, and destroyed them, as mercilessly as any hungry wolf, for the satisfaction of their own appetite of hate. Marguerite was not afraid of the darkness, she only feared that man, on ahead, who was sitting at the bottom of a rough wooden cart, nursing thoughts of vengeance, which would have made the very demons in hell chuckle with delight.

Her feet were sore. Her knees shook under her, from sheer bodily fatigue. For days now she had lived in a wild turmoil of excitement; she had not had a quiet rest for three nights; now, she had walked on a slippery road for nearly two hours, and yet her determination never swerved for a moment. She would see her husband, tell him all, and, if he was ready to forgive the crime, which she had committed in her blind ignorance, she would yet have the happiness of dying by his side.

She must have walked on almost in a trance, instinct alone keeping her up, and guiding her in the wake of the enemy, when suddenly her ears, attuned to the slightest sound, by that same blind instinct, told her that the cart had stopped, and that the soldiers had halted. They had come to their destination. No doubt on the right, somewhere close ahead, was the footpath that led to the edge of the cliff and to the hut.

Headless of any risks, she crept quite close up to where Chauvelin stood, surrounded by his little troop; he had descended from the cart, and was giving some orders to the men. These she wanted to hear: what little chance she yet had, of being useful to Percy, consisted in hearing absolutely every word of his enemy's plans.

The spot where all the party had halted must have lain some eight hundred metres from the coast: the sound of the sea came only very faintly, as from a distance. Chauvelin and Desgas, followed by the soldiers, had turned off sharply to the right of the road, apparently on to the footpath, which led to the cliffs. The Jew had remained on the road, with his cart and nag.

Marguerite, with infinite caution, and literally crawling on her hands and knees, had also turned off to the right: to accomplish this she had to creep through the rough, low shrubs, trying to make as little noise as possible as she went along, tearing her face and hands against the dry twigs, intent only upon hearing without being seen or heard. Fortunately—as is usual in this part of France—the footpath was bordered by a low, rough hedge, beyond which was a dry ditch, filled with coarse grass. In this Marguerite managed to find shelter: she was quite hidden from view, yet could contrive to get within three yards of where Chauvelin stood, giving orders to his men.

"Now," he was saying in a low and peremptory whisper, "where is the Pere Blanchard's hut?"

"About eight hundred metres from here, along the footpath," said the sol-

dier who had lately been directing the party, "and half-way down the cliff."

"Very good. You shall lead us. Before we begin to descend the cliff, you shall creep down to the hut, as noiselessly as possible, and ascertain if the traitor royalists are there? Do you understand?"

"I understand, citizen."

"Now listen very attentively, all of you," continued Chauvelin, impressively, and addressing the soldiers collectively, "for after this we may not be able to exchange another word, so remember every syllable I utter, as if your very lives depended on your memory. Perhaps they do," he added, drily.

"We listen, citizen," said Desgas, "and a soldier of the Republic never forgets an order."

"You, who have crept up to the hut, will try to peep inside. If an Englishman is there with those traitors, a man who is tall above the average, or who stoops as if he would disguise his height, then give a sharp, quick whistle as a signal to your comrades. All of you," he added, once more speaking to the soldiers collectively, "then quickly surround and rush into the hut, and each seize one of the men there, before they have time to draw their firearms; if any of them struggle, shoot at their legs or arms, but on no account kill the tall man. Do you understand?"

"We understand, citizen."

"The man who is tall above the average, is probably also strong above the average; it will take four or five of you at least to overpower him."

There was a little pause, then Chauvelin continued,—

"If the royalist traitors are still alone, which is more than likely to be the case, then warn your comrades who are lying in wait there, and all of you creep and take cover behind the rocks and boulders round the hut, and wait there, in dead silence, until the tall Englishman arrives; then only rush the hut, when he is safely within its doors. But remember, that you must be as silent as the wolf is at night, when he prowls around the pens. I do not wish those royalists to be on the alert—the firing of a pistol, a shriek or call on their part would be sufficient, perhaps, to warn the tall personage to keep clear of the cliffs, and of the hut, and," he added, emphatically, "it is the tall Englishman whom it is your duty to capture to-night."

"You shall be implicitly obeyed, citizen."

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Send your name and address at once to our Canadian office nearest you. Just say you want our "new Style Book and Patterns" and in the next mail we'll send you the finest lot of suitings ever offered for your selection. All of them GENUINE ENGLISH FABRICS remember, the very newest weaves and shades—serges, tweeds, etc., that cannot be secured anywhere in America except from highest-priced tailors. You owe it to your self to investigate this opportunity of getting BETTER CLOTHES for LESS THAN YOU NOW PAY.

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Big Ben is the result of 26 years of fine clock making. The first Big Ben cost \$12.85 to make. The first hundred cost \$6.50 each. But the great demand has brought the price down to everyone's pocketbook.

Buy Him Now for \$3.00

Big Ben the national sleep-meter, is arousing thousands of farmers of time. Everywhere, everyday, the gentle, insistent voice of Big Ben taps the "sleepy heads" to joyous action. This "minute-man" starts the day with a smile. Big Ben never fails—he's on the job always. He rings 5 minutes straight, or at intervals of 30 seconds for 10 minutes. He tells the truth and gets you and the farm hands up "on the dot."

Big Ben is hand-built, like a fine, thin-model watch, and "time checked" for 140 hours for accuracy. 1,055 skilled watch-makers build Big Ben—the clock that's the pride of the famous Westclox Community of La Salle, Illinois.

2,500 Big Bens now leave the factory every 10 hours and the demand gets bigger daily. Big Ben has ticked himself into popular favor because he is built right, runs right and is priced right.

Big Ben is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers. If you cannot find him at yours send us \$3.00 today and we will send him by return express, duty charges prepaid.

Big Ben

WESTCLOX, La Salle, Illinois

Bess—"How do you eliminate the scent of onions?"

Tess—"Oh, the remedy's simple. I read a story that takes my breath away."

"Then get along as noiselessly as possible, and I will follow you."

"What about the Jew, citizen?" asked Desgas, as silently like noiseless shadows, one by one the soldiers began to creep along the rough and narrow footpath.

"Ah, yes! I had forgotten the Jew," said Chauvelin, and, turning towards the Jew, he called him peremptorily.

"Here, you . . . Aaron, Moses, Abraham, or whatever your confounded name may be," he said to the old man, who had quietly stood beside his lean nag, as far away from the soldiers as possible.

"Benjamin Rosenbaum, so it please your Honour," he replied humbly.

"It does not please me to hear your voice, but it does please me to give you certain orders, which you will find it wise to obey."

"So please your Honour . . ."

"Hold your confounded tongue. You shall stay here, do you hear? with your horse and cart until our return. You are on no account to utter the faintest sound, or to breathe even louder than you can help; nor are you, on any consideration whatever, to leave your post until I give you orders to do so. Do you understand?"

"But your Honour—" protested the Jew pitifully.

"There is no question of 'but' or of any argument," said Chauvelin, in a tone that made the timid old man tremble from head to foot. "If when I return, I do not find you here, I most solemnly assure you that, wherever you may try and hide yourself, I can find you, and that punishment swift, sure and terrible, will sooner or later overtake you. Do you hear me?"

"But your Excellency . . ."

"I said, do you hear me?"

The soldiers had all crept away; the three men stood alone together in the dark and lonely road, with Marguerite there, behind the hedge, listening to Chauvelin's orders, as she would to her own death sentence.

"I heard your Honour," protested the Jew again, while he tried to draw nearer to Chauvelin, "and I swear by Abraham, Isaac and Jacob that I would obey your Honour most absolutely, and that I would not move from this place until your Honour once more deigned to shed the light of your countenance upon your humble servant; but remember, your Honour, I am a poor old man; my nerves are not as strong as those of a young soldier. If midnight marauders should come prowling round this lonely road! I might scream or run in my fright! and is my life to be forfeit, is some terrible punishment to come on my poor old head for that which I cannot help?"

The Jew seemed in real distress; he was shaking from head to foot. Clearly he was not the man to be left by himself on this lonely road. The man spoke truly; he might unwittingly, in sheer terror, utter the shriek that might prove a warning to the wily Scarlet Pimpernel.

Chauvelin reflected for a moment.

"Will your horse and cart be safe alone here, do you think?" he asked roughly.

"I fancy, citizen," here interposed Desgas, "that they will be safer without that dirty, cowardly Jew, as with him. There seems no doubt that, if he gets scared, he will either make a bolt of it, or shriek his head off."

"But what am I to do with the brute?"

"Will you send him back to Calais, citizen?"

"No, for we shall want him to drive back the wounded presently," said Chauvelin, with grim significance.

There was a pause again—Desgas, waiting for the decision of his chief, and the old Jew whining beside his nag.

"Well, you lazy, lumbering old coward," said Chauvelin at last, "you had better shuffle along behind us. Here, citizen Desgas, tie this handkerchief tightly round the fellow's mouth."

Chauvelin handed a scarf to Desgas, who solemnly began winding it round the Jew's mouth. Meekly Benjamin Rosenbaum allowed himself to be gagged; he, evidently, preferred this uncomfortable state to that of being left alone, on the dark St. Martin Road. Then the three men fell in line.

"Quick!" said Chauvelin, impatiently, "we have already wasted much valuable time."

And the firm footsteps of Chauvelin and Desgas, the shuffling gait of the

old Jew, soon died away along the footpath.

Marguerite had not lost a single one of Chauvelin's words of command. Her every nerve was strained to completely grasp the situation first, then to make a final appeal to those wits which had so often been called the sharpest in Europe, and which alone might be of service now.

Certainly the situation was desperate enough; a tiny band of unsuspecting men, quietly awaiting the arrival of their rescuer, who was equally unconscious of the trap laid for them all. It seemed so horrible, this net, as it were drawn in a circle, at dead of night, on a lonely beach, round a few defenceless men, defenceless because they were tricked and unsuspecting; of these one was the husband she idolized, another the brother she loved. She vaguely wondered who the others were, who were also calmly waiting for the Scarlet Pimpernel, while death lurked behind every boulder of the cliffs.

For the moment she could do nothing but follow the soldiers and Chauvelin. She feared to lose her way, or she would have rushed forward and found that wooden hut, and perhaps been in time to warn the fugitives and their brave deliverer yet.

For a second, the thought flashed through her mind of uttering the piercing shrieks, which Chauvelin seemed to dread, as a possible warning to the Scarlet Pimpernel and his friends—in the wild hope that they would hear, and have yet time to escape before it was too late. But she did not know how far from the edge of the cliff she was; she did not know if her shrieks would reach the ears of the doomed men. Her effort might be premature, and she would never be allowed to make another. Her mouth would be securely gagged, like that of the Jew, and she, a helpless prisoner in the hands of Chauvelin's men.

Like a ghost she fitted noiselessly behind that hedge: she had taken her shoes off, and her stockings were by now torn off her feet. She felt neither soreness nor weariness; indomitable will to reach her husband in spite of adverse Fate, and of a cunning enemy, killed all sense of bodily pain within her, and rendered her instincts doubly acute.

She heard nothing save the soft and measured footsteps of Percy's enemies on in front; she saw nothing but—in her mind's eye—that wooden hut, and he, her husband, walking blindly to his doom.

Suddenly, those same keen instincts within her made her pause in her mad haste, and cover still further within the shadow of the hedge. The moon, which had proved a friend to her by remaining hidden behind a bank of clouds, now emerged in all the glory of an early autumn night, and in a moment flooded the weird and lonely landscape with a rush of brilliant light.

There, not two hundred metres ahead, was the edge of the cliff, and below, stretching far away to free and happy England, the sea rolled on smoothly and peaceably. Marguerite's gaze rested for an instant on the brilliant, silvery waters, and as she gazed her heart, which had been numb with pain for all these hours, seemed to soften and distend, and her eyes filled with hot tears; not three miles away, with white sails set, a graceful schooner lay in wait.

Marguerite had guessed rather than recognized her. It was the Day Dream, Percy's favorite yacht, with old Briggs, that prince of skippers, aboard, and all her crew of British sailors: her white sails, glistening in the moonlight, seemed to convey a message to Marguerite of joy and hope, which yet she feared could never be. She waited there, out at sea, waited for her master, like a beautiful white bird all ready to take flight, and he would never reach her, never see her smooth deck again, never gaze any more on the white cliffs of England, the land of liberty and of hope.

The sight of the schooner seemed to infuse into the poor, wearied woman the superhuman strength of despair. There was the edge of the cliff, and some way below was the hut, where presently her husband would meet his death. But the moon was out; she could see her way now; she would see the hut from a distance, run to it, rouse them all, warn them at any rate to be prepared and to sell their lives dearly, rather than be caught like so many rats in a hole.

She stumbled on behind the hedge in the low, thick grass of the ditch. She

must have run on very fast, and had outdistanced Chauvelin and Desgas, for presently she reached the edge of the cliff and heard their footsteps distinctly behind her. But only a very few yards away, and now the moonlight was full upon her, her figure must have been distinctly silhouetted against the silvery background of the sea.

Only for a moment, though; the next she had cowered, like some animal doubled up within itself. She peeped down the great rugged cliffs—the descent would be easy enough, as they were not precipitous, and the great boulders afforded plenty of foothold. Suddenly, as she gazed, she saw at some little distance on her left, and about midway down the cliffs, a rough wooden construction, through the walls of which a tiny red light glimmered like a beacon. Her very heart seemed to stand still, the eagerness of joy was so great, that it felt like an awful pain.

She could not gauge how distant the hut was, but without hesitation she began the steep descent, creeping from boulder to boulder, caring nothing for the enemy behind, or for the soldiers, who evidently had all taken cover since the tall Englishman had not yet appeared.

On she pressed, forgetting the deadly foe on her track, running, stumbling, foot-sore, half-dazed, but still on . . . when, suddenly, a crevice, or stone, or slippery bit of rock, threw her violently to the ground. She struggled again to her feet, and started running forward once more to give them that timely warning, to beg them to flee before he came, and to tell him to keep away—away from this death-trap—away from this awful doom. But now she realized that other steps, quicker than her own, were already close at her heels. The next instant a hand dragged at her skirt, and she was down on her knees again, whilst something was wound round her mouth to prevent her uttering a scream.

Bewildered, half frantic with the bitterness of disappointment, she looked round her helplessly, and, bending down quite close to her, she saw through the mist, which seemed to gather round her, a pair of keen, malicious eyes, which appeared to her excited brain to have a weird, supernatural green light in them.

She lay in the shadow of a great boulder; Chauvelin could not see her features, but he passed his thin, white fingers over her face.

"A woman!" he whispered, "by all the Saints in the calendar."

"We cannot let her loose, that's certain," he muttered to himself. "I wonder now . . ."

Suddenly he paused, and after a few seconds of deadly silence, he gave forth a long, low, curious chuckle, while once again Marguerite felt, with a horrible shudder, his thin fingers wandering over her face.

"Dear me! dear me!" he whispered, with affected gallantry, "this is indeed a charming surprise," and Marguerite felt her resistless hand raised to Chauvelin's thin, mocking lips.

The situation was indeed grotesque, had it not been at the same time so fearfully tragic: the poor, weary woman, broken in spirit, and half frantic with the bitterness of her disappointment, receiving on her knees the banal gallantries of her deadly enemy.

Her senses were leaving her; half choked with the tight grip round her mouth, she had no strength to move or to utter the faintest sound. The excitement which all along had kept up her delicate body, seemed at once to have subsided, and the feeling of blank despair to have completely paralyzed her brain and nerves.

Chauvelin must have given some directions, which she was too dazed to hear, for she felt herself lifted from off her feet: the bandage round her mouth was made more secure, and a pair of strong arms carried her toward that tiny, red light, on ahead, which she had looked upon as a beacon and the last faint glimmer of hope.

(To be continued.)

Our English cousins speak of second-hand garments they "left off," where we say "cast off." The following advertisement recently appeared in a London paper:

"Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have left off clothing of all kinds. They can be seen any day from 3 to 6 p.m."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

BARN PAINT AND STAIN.

1. Kindly publish a cheap barn paint.
2. A good and cheap roof stain for barn where paint is not used.

W. J. M.

- Ans.—1. Oxide of iron and raw linseed oil.
2. Consult your local hardware or paint merchant.

CONTINUOUS OESTRUM — RETENTION OF AFTERBIRTH.

1. I have a cow that came in about two months ago. She came in season about ten days ago, and has continued ever since. What could I give her? I would like to get her in calf, as I paid a big price for her.
2. I have another cow that aborted at eight months, and she did not clean, or the afterbirth did not come. I thought she was all right as there was nothing visible, but now she casts very often a sort of bloody matter, which has an offensive smell. It would be impossible to operate. We do not use the milk. What can I give her? She strains a good deal.

S. M.

- Ans.—1. Animals which show continuous oestrus sometimes have disease of the ovaries, for which nothing can be done. In some cases, oestrus ceases after the animal has been bred. Medical treatment has no effect.
2. Retention of the placenta is far more common in cases of premature birth or contagious abortion. Under no circumstances should the afterbirth be left longer than 24 hours after calving. If it does not come away, it should be removed by the oiled hand. Left to decay away, it is poisonous to the animal's system and dangerous to the attendant who seeks to remove it. You say it is impossible to operate. Irrigate the genital passages with a solution of one of the coal-tar products. Give 25 drops of carbolic acid at a time three times a day in a pint or more of water, or in feed, and never allow a cow to go in this state again, as it is dangerous for animals and the attendants.

FORFEITURE OF LEASE.

Two years ago Miss D. made an agreement with Mr. R. to let her orchard and land contained in the field for a certain sum for five years. In the lease one clause reads: "The said lessee will, during the said term, cultivate, till, manure, and employ such parts of the premises as are now or shall be brought under cultivation in a good, husbandmanlike and proper manner, so as not to impoverish, depreciate or injure the soil, and will protect and preserve all orchard, fruit, shade, and ornamental trees on said premises from waste, injury or destruction, and will carefully prune and care for all such trees as often as they may require, and will not suffer or permit any horses, cattle, or sheep, to have access to the orchard or said premises." For two years the agreement has been adhered to, but owing to an illness which, in all probability, has unfitted him for any business during the rest of his life, the orchard has not received any care up to the present this year.

1. Can his sons take the apples this year?
2. Can Miss D. break the agreement? The rent falls due 30th November, when the crop is all shipped. The sons do not seem to be desirable tenants, consequently it seems wiser to break the lease if possible, as quietly as one may.

INQUIRER.

- Ans.—1. Yes, on his behalf, and assuming that at the time for picking the apples the lease is still subsisting.
2. The indenture of lease probably contains, also, a proviso for re-entry by the lessor, Miss D., on non-performance of covenants—of which the clause you quote is one. The tenant's failure to care for the orchard trees so far this year, amounts to a breach of the covenant mentioned. But the landlady could hardly, under the circumstances stated, re-enter upon the premises and treat the lease as effectively broken without first giving the tenant, himself, a clear warning, in writing, that the trees must be attended to, and that his persisting in the neglect of them would be treated strictly as a breach of covenant and an annulment accordingly of the lease.

STABLE PLAN.

Would you kindly give, in your paper, if you do such things, a plan for horse stable. The building is 28 x 30, with 8-inch wall. I want a harness-room.

R. R.

Ans.—It is not possible to give a plan unless you give us some idea of the size of harness-room and the number of horses you wish to keep. As it is now late for laying plans for this year's building, would advise you to see other stables and consult your contractor.

COW CHEWS BONES.

I have a cow that is poor in flesh. She was fed the same as any other winter or spring, and has always been fat until about two months ago, when she began losing in flesh. Last week I noticed her chewing bones whenever she could find them. Can you tell me the cause, and what is good to give her?

J. H. H.

Ans.—Bone-chewing in cows is believed to be induced, in the first place, by a deficiency of some mineral element in the food, most probably phosphoric acid. It gradually becomes a habit. Give the cow a rich nitrogenous diet, clover, alfalfa and bran, all the salt she will eat, and one ounce of phosphate of lime in a pint of cold water as a drench once daily, or in a little bran. Wood ashes are believed to have a beneficial effect. An application of bone meal or Thomas' phosphate to the pasture has been known to check the craving.

THIN HORSES.

1. We have a horse that is running at the nose. He has no cough, but is failing in flesh. Would you give cause and treatment is some of your issues?
2. We also have an old horse that is very thin. Would you please tell us what would be a good ration for him?

W. W. S.

Ans.—1. This is likely due to a cold, or distemper, and as there is no cough, a tonic may serve to recuperate him; also allow him to have good pasture, and feed on grain. See that his teeth are all right. Give 6 ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica, ginger, and bicarbonate of soda, mixed into 48 powders. Give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences, and after the bowels have regained their normal condition, give a powder every night and morning.

2. Get his teeth attended to. He, too, may need a tonic. Pasture grass is good. Feed on bran and chopped oats, and, where necessary, cut hay.

GRAPE VINE.

Could you give, through your valuable paper, a few brief instructions regarding the culture of the grape vine? Does it require much water or little? Our vine for two years has supported the fruit up till about a month before ripening, when nearly all the grapes dry up, leaving only about one-tenth of crop to ripen properly. What is the cause and remedy?

P. W. J.

Ans.—Grape vines should be set about 10 feet apart, and trellised. A good trellis is made of wire nailed to cedar posts. Two systems of pruning or training are followed. One, known as the Fuller system, for cold climates, where the vines are laid down in the winter, and which consists of the following: The first year the cane is cut back to within a foot of the ground; the second year two of the upper buds are allowed to grow, which are trained along the lower wire. These are cut back and form the permanent arms from which new canes are produced and cut back each year. The other system, the Kniffen system, is as follows: At time of planting, only a couple of buds are left. At the end of the first year it is again cut back to two buds, and the next year the stronger one is left. This forms the permanent part of the vine. Four arms are trained from this the next year, and it is cut back yearly. Give clean, thorough cultivation from early spring until midsummer, after which the vines should mature their wood for winter. Fertilize well. It should not need more water than the rain, although in very dry seasons it might be benefited by additional moisture. Keep free from disease and injury. The cause of loss of crop is likely due to insects or disease, or perhaps to poor methods of cultivation, or poor soil.

McLEOD'S SPECIAL FLOUR

McLEOD'S FLOUR IS ALWAYS RIGHT

McLeod's "SPECIAL" is standard for purity, quality and uniformity—McLeod's "SPECIAL" is the best flour for pastry—and best for bread baking—as milling science has developed to-day it is the most perfect product—milled from the finest and most scientifically blended Ontario Winter Wheat and Manitoba Spring Wheat it requires less shortening for pastry and less water for bread baking—there is economy in using McLeod's "SPECIAL" it goes farther. McLeod's "SPECIAL" on the barrel is your warrant for satisfaction—because **McLEOD'S FLOUR IS ALWAYS RIGHT.**



The McLeod Milling Company, Limited
Stratford, Ontario.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM

The steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

Steamship Express

leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll.

Dominion Day SINGLE FARE

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East. Good going June 28, 29, 30, July 1. Return limit, July 3. (Minimum Rate of 25c.)

Homeseekers' Excursions

June 25, July 9 and 23, and every Second Tuesday until Sept. 17 inclusive.

WINNIPEG and RETURN - \$34.00
EDMONTON and RETURN - \$42.00

Proportionate rates to other points. Return limit 60 days.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
Ask nearest C. P. R. Agent for Homeseekers' Pamphlet.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, July 10th to 20th, 1912

TICKETS AND FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY C. P. R. AGENT

A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

RIDLEY COLLEGE

St. Catharines, Ontario

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Baths just erected. Fine Hockey Rink. Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University Scholarship won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL

B. A. MITCHELL'S

DRUG BUSINESS

LONDON, ONTARIO

CONTINUED SAME AS USUAL BY

Miss Mitchell

THE OLD RECEIPTS PUT UP IN THE USUAL WAY

HORSE OWNERS! USE**CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Economize**On Milk for Calves and Make More Money**

Raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost. You can do this by using

CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend"
(Made in Canada)

CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no duty to pay.

Feeding directions sent on application.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.75, and we will send 100 lbs. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

CANADIAN CEREAL & MILLING CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

SALT

Ask your dealer for
RICE'S SALT

The old reliable brand. It is purer than any other make, and you get better satisfaction and value. Besides, you know it is made from Canada's purest brine.

FOR ALL PURPOSES

North American Chemical Co.
CLINTON, ONTARIO

INTERNATIONAL Sold On A Spot Cash Guarantee
GALL CURE
Cures Horses While They Work or Rest
PRICE 25¢ AT ALL DEALERS
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS**GERALD POWELL**

Commission Agent and Interpreter
Nogent Le Rotrou, France

will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG.

EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE

Live Stock of all Descriptions

During the spring months we shall be shipping large numbers of Percherons, Shires, Belgians, Clydesdales, Suffolks, etc., and all those who wish to buy imported stock should write us for full particulars.

Shires and Shorthorns

In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age of highest breeding and quality. **John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield Ont.** L.-D. phone.

"Why are Irishmen always laying bare the wrongs of their country?" asked someone in the House of Commons.

"Because they want them redressed!" thundered a well-known Nationalist member.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to change of advertisement in this week's issue of Mr. A. E. Hulet's Holsteins. If interested, it will doubtless pay you to look it up.

In a letter recently received from Joseph Seabrook, Balaphorene Farm, Havelock, Ont., he reports some good sales and business brisk in connection with his high-class Jerseys.

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont., write that they have sold every horse they had for sale, and are cleaned out. A member of the firm sailed for Scotland on June 29th for another shipment, which is expected to arrive home about the middle of August.

Wm. Cooper & Nephews will hold a sheep sale on August 20th, at their farm, Sugar Grove, Ill., when the highest class of imported and home-bred Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep, both in show and field condition, will be offered. This firm is not showing this year, and consequently all their best will be for sale, which offers an excellent opportunity for sheep men to purchase fine sheep.

A GOOD SALE OF JERSEYS.

On June 11th, at Worcester, Mass., 52 Jersey cattle, the property of H. V. Prentice, sold by auction for an average of \$294.04, a considerable number being calves and yearlings. A sensational price, \$1,125, was obtained for the four-year-old cow, Crocus Flower, purchased by Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky. The two-year-old heifer, Golden Maid's Opal, sold for \$900, and two other females for \$610 and \$625. The highest price for a bull was \$510, for the three-year-old, Violette's Noble (imp.), and three younger bulls brought prices ranging from \$300 to \$390.

The 1912 issue of the Clydesdale Stud-book of Great Britain and Ireland (Vol. 34) has been received from the Secretary, Arch. McNeillage, Glasgow, Scotland. It is uniform in style and excellence with previous volumes, and contains the pedigrees of mares from 27480 to 30790, and of stallions from 16126 to 16863. The business of the Scotch draft horse is evidently flourishing, as there is the largest number of entries ever recorded in one volume, or 733 more than in 1911. There was also a large increase in the number of export certificates. The book is illustrated with the Cawdor Cup winners for 1911.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE WESTERN FAIR.—The management of the Western Fair, London, Ont., are sending out their prize list, entry forms, and other advertising matter announcing the coming exhibition, September 6th to 14th. This is the oldest exhibition in Canada, and it is becoming more and more popular each year. The prize list contains valuable information for intending exhibitors. From the breeder's standpoint, this is one of the best exhibitions held, as many buyers always attend in order to secure the best animals that can be obtained. The parade of the live stock daily is something of great interest, and attracts large crowds. Stockmen should include this exhibition in their list. Write the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, for prize lists and all information.

A handsome booklet, "Dairying for Dollars Without Drudgery," has been issued by the Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Penn., U. S. A. The Sharples Mechanical Milker is claimed to mark the dawn of a new era for dairymen. Every man who keeps cows should write for this booklet, as it contains a large amount of interesting information on dairying, is profusely illustrated, showing the mechanical milker in operation on some of the largest dairy farms, as well as a number of famous dairy animals, up-to-date stables and utensils. A number of testimonials of prominent dairymen are also given. Look up the advertisement in another column and write the firm for the booklet.



On every outing:

KODAK

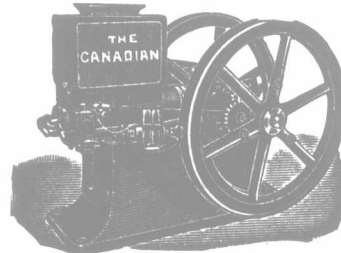
Add to the pleasure of the trip itself by taking pictures of the places and the people that interest you—then you will have the after pleasure that comes from possessing the pictures themselves.

Anybody can take and finish pictures by the Kodak system—and do it well. Because simpler to handle, Kodak films give better results than glass plates. You need no dark room for loading the camera, or for unloading. Even the developing is done without a dark room, and print making is easy (again no dark room) with Velox paper. If you don't care to do your own developing and printing, Kodak film, being light and unbreakable, may be readily mailed to your dealer for finishing.

Kodak means photography with the bother left out. It offers the simple, easy way to good pictures—and it is less expensive than you think.

Catalogue of Kodaks and Brownies (they work like Kodaks) free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA



HOPPER COOLED ENGINE

THE CANADIAN

Our numerous customers exclaim that the CANADIAN Gasoline Engine

IS THE LEADER

because it is the most reliable, simple, durable and economical engine on the market. Why not benefit by the experience of those who are using the CANADIAN Engine. Made by

The Canadian-American Gas & Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.

Dunnville, Ontario

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD., Smith's Falls, Ont.

Exclusive selling agents for Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

**CLYDES, SHIRES, PERCHERONS**

Now offering 8 imp. Clydesdale fillies, rising 3 years; 1 imp. Clydesdale stallion 12 years, a good one, and several stallions 2 and 3 years; one Shire stallion, sure foal-getter; two black Percheron stallions, 6 and 8 years, and one Thoroughbred stallion. All will be sold at bargain prices.

T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont. Long-distance Phone.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

In my late importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies I have exceptionally choice breeding idea draft characters; as much quality as can be got with size, and I can under sell any man in the business. Let me know your wants.

GEO. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. L.-D. Phone.

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.**

We have for service this season the champion imp. Clydesdale stallions, Netherlea, by Pride of Bacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the champion Hackney stallion, Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.

T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. **ED. WATSON, Manager.**

We still have on **Clydesdale Stallions** with both size and quality, all prize-winners and breeding of the best blood in Scotland. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

John A. Boag & Son, Bay View Farm, Queensville, Ont.
On the Toronto & Sutton Radial Railway Line. Long-distance Phone.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que.

My fall importation, which will be the largest yet made by me, will be personally selected, will arrive last week in September. Good colors, heavy bone, best of pedigrees and reasonable prices. Wait for them if you want good ones.

D. McEachran.

CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.

J & J. SEMPLE

Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota



LAME HORSE?

Mark the Spot

WE guarantee to cure your horse of any form of lameness. You run no risk whatever. Just put a cross where the lameness occurs. We will send you the **Best and Most Reliable Diagnosis Absolutely Free.**

All you have to do is mark just where your horse has a swelling, sore or any one of the big number of possible causes of lameness, and send it to us. We will then give the coupon to our practicing Veterinary Specialist for his expert diagnosis. We then inform you of the cause of your horse's lameness and the remedy that will **absolutely cure him.** We do all this for nothing.

Be positive, know what you are doing and know that you are treating the right spot in the right way. Don't disfigure your horse and reduce his market value. Write to us. We send you a \$1000 Warranty Bond to guarantee you against loss—free.

MACK'S \$1000 SPAVIN REMEDY

Must Cure or Your Money Back

You cannot afford to neglect this opportunity. We guarantee to cure your horse of Bone or Bog Spavin, Kingbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Sprung Knee, Lacerated and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeney and all other forms of lameness.

Mack's \$1000 Spavin Remedy goes right to the source of the trouble and quickly restores natural healthy conditions in the bones, muscles and tendons of your horse. It cures lameness in just a few days and the animal may be worked as usual. Contains nothing to injure or scar the horse.

Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 3, 1911.
McKallor Drug Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in advising you that I purchased a bottle of Mack's \$1000 Spavin Remedy, and used it on one of the largest cubs I have ever seen, and which I thought incurable, but after using about one third of the bottle of your wonderful remedy he has become sound, and as smooth as the day he was foaled. It certainly is the greatest remedy on the market.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. MOLLOY.

Mark a cross showing where your horse is lame and mail this coupon to us.



Ask your druggist for Mack's \$1000 Spavin Remedy—if he cannot supply you, remit \$1.50 direct to us. Anyway, send today for our valuable Free Book—"Lorse Sense."

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Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—alays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

When Writing Mention Advocate

Making It Rain.

Last summer, Chas. W. Post, of Michigan, had chemists "dynamiting the clouds" over his ranches in Texas in order to make it rain. The land was level, and a rich loam, but the rainfall was insufficient to grow good crops.

"Last season it was determined to have a try at rain-making.

"Early in the spring of 1911, 125 shots of dynamite, of two pounds each, were fired from eight stations an eighth of a mile apart. No results followed. Shortly thereafter 250 shots were fired, and a rain followed some ten hours later; whereupon a rainy period set in, extending from July 1 to 10, with intervals of two or three days.

"The crops then came along all right until late August, when, showing the need of rain on August 23, sadly wilted from a drought of a month and thirteen days, another battle was shot of 1,500 explosions, this time from fifteen stations, extending over a line of two miles strung along Cap Rock.

"When the firing began the sky had thin, feathery clouds. In about an hour they gathered thick, and then, within two hours, rain began. The last half hour the firing continued in the rain, which poured at intervals all night and into the next day.

"This heavy rain, coming at the time of great need, unquestionably insured the ripening of the crops, resulting in about 600 bales of cotton and many thousands of bushels of Kaffir corn and Milo maize, besides several cars of peanuts and a fine growth of grass for the cattle.

"On October 24, Mr. Post announced that he would have another battle on October 26. The managers demurred, saying there were many bales of hay and cotton exposed in the field. Instructions, however, were given to get all under cover, and on the morning of the 26th the sky was cloudless. The instruments, however, showed plenty of humidity in the air, and sure enough, before noon, the thin, feathery clouds appeared. At 2.05 p.m. the battle began and the clouds gathered thicker and thicker. Little black, round clouds formed overhead and faded away into the upper stratum. More formed, and the sky became threatening.

"Firing ceased about 5 o'clock, and no rain appeared, but at 10.04 that evening the drops began to fall and it rained all night and part of the next day. There was no need for that rain except to grow grass, but that battle was shot to demonstrate that the theory was correct.

"Inquiry developed that this last rain extended over about 400,000 acres. If one is justified in the conclusion that the battle wet this area, the cost was one-quarter of a cent per acre, for the battles cost approximately \$1,000 each. It is manifestly impossible to tell exactly the cost per acre of each rain, for it is believed that the extent will depend upon the amount of humidity in the air at the time.

"Everyone familiar with the South-west knows that many days in each month clouds hang heavy and are thick with moisture which refuses to precipitate. They hang about for a few days, promising the needed rain, which does not fall, and finally fade away, leaving the crops to die.

"Curiously enough, in these battles the instruments showed that the humidity in the air close to the ground decreases as the firing proceeds, which would seem to indicate that the heavy up-thrust of air draws the lower humidity up and joins it with the humidity above until the upper air will hold no more, and rain is precipitated."

Mr. Post, who observed some of the experiments himself, says on the subject: "The charges were fired hit and miss, just as cannon would be fired in a battle. The charges were placed on the ground, preferably on hard ledges—in fact, we were firing along on top of a ledge where we could get some rocky foundation. I preferred this because I thought we got a better upthrust from a solid foundation. However, I presume if fired from ordinary soil, it would not make much difference.

"The reason we got no rain from the first firing was that we only shot about 125 charges, and that did not seem to be enough to interest old Mother Nature. I told our managers they might as well expect a rain after they had been quail

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Atlantic Red Engine Oil is just the right oil for slow and moderate speed engines and machinery. It is a medium bodied oil; works freely between the wearing surfaces, and forms a cushion that lasts.

Capitol Cylinder Oil is all lubricant. It lifts the load off the engine and saves all the wear and friction possible. Cut down your fuel bill. Lasts longer than other cylinder oils. Equally good on all "bearing" surfaces.

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Our past record for many years in the leading show-rings of Canada and in the yearly increase in volume of business is our best recommendation. This has been our best year. We have still some of the best of last year's importation in both stallions and fillies. We solicit your trade and confidence.

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CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations.

Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P.O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.

BLAIRGOWRIE IS OFFERING AT PRESENT:

CLYDESDALE MARES, imported and Canadian bred, from one year up to 5 years; also a pair of Canadian-bred stallions, rising three years. Young cows with calves by side, and heifers well on or in calf. Children's ponies, well broken and quiet, from 11½ to 14 hands.

Myrtle C. P. R. Sta. L.-D. Phone **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn P.O.**

Clydesdales, Imp., Just Arrived Our new importation has arrived safely, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with stallions from 1 year old up to 4, with more draft character, big, strong, flat bone, and better breeding than any other firm in the trade. Prices and terms as favorable as any other importer in Canada.

BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC, NEAR HULL

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable

Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

A Few Choice Glyde Fillies—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.

HARRY SMITH; Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. 'Phone.

GAVE UP ALL HOPES OF EVER GETTING WELL

Mr. Jacob E. Herr, 111 Grange St., Stratford, Ont., writes:—"Ten years ago I suffered with a very peculiar disease. I would go to bed feeling as well as could be, and after sleeping for five hours I would wake with a severe pain in my back, then moving into my side and breast. The pain was so terrible I could not lie in my bed, and usually had to sit until morning with a pillow propped up behind my back. With all my pain I would go to work, and after working up to about 10 o'clock the pain would leave me entirely. The same thing would happen the next night, and every night for two years. I tried four different doctors, but none of them did me any good. I tried a great many patent medicines, but all of no avail. I gave up all hopes of ever getting well. A friend persuaded me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I bought four boxes, and after using the first one I felt a change for the better, and after using three boxes I could sleep all night. The pains were gone, and I was completely cured.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo Station.

Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1912

Have some **SHORTHORN HEIFERS** two years old from cows giving 50 pounds milk per day, and in calf to my stock bull, Senator Lavender.

Grand young **LEICESTERS** from imp. Wooler of Sandy Knowe, champion at Toronto, and imp. Royal Connaught.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO
Luca Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Cotswolds

Nine bulls from 9 to 11 months, cows, heifers and heifer calves; over 50 head on hand. No Berkshires to offer at present. A few shearing ewes for sale.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle,
P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

At present one nice red bull 12 months old (of the Bellona family) for sale at low price. Heifers of breeding age all sold.

Geo. Gier & Son, Grand Valley, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, **Newton Ringleader**, =73783=, and **Scottish Pride**, =36106=. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - - Ayr, Ontario

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS I

Present offering is five choice young bulls, from 7 to 22 months old, reds and roans, out of good dual-purpose dams, and sired by our champion Scotch Grey bull 72692. Visitors find things as represented. Good cattle and no big prices.

JOHN KLDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

Fletcher's Shorthorns—(Imp.) Spectator =50994=, and choice heifers for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER,
Binkham, Ont.

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); anything for sale.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ontario

Clover Dell Shorthorns

Real bargains in females. Dual-purpose a specialty. **L. A. Wakely,**
Bolton, Ont. Bolton Sta., C. P. R.;
Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Will price cheap young bull from 6 to 14 months; also 1 and 2-year-old heifers, some from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times of both sexes for sale. Phone. **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.**

Shorthorns—Nine bulls and a number of reasonable prices.

Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville Ont

GRATEFUL.

"My good man, they need labor badly in the next town."
"Thanks for the warning, boss. I'll make a detour."

shooting. The next time they fired 250 shots. Then we got a light shower after several hours.

"By this time I had concluded, the shots were not strong enough, so I gave directions to have a sure-enough battle, stretching the line out two miles and firing 1,500 shots, and on this occasion the 'coon came out of the tree' before we had ceased firing—in fact, the last hour we shot while the rain fell. Then, the next time we fired 1,500 shots, and it was about five hours before the rain came.

"I have given this matter a good deal of careful attention and investigation, and am very well satisfied that the conclusions are correct. This coming year will either fix it or break it.

"I would like to shoot eight rains during the spring and summer, and I want to fire our battles just at the time when rain would help the crops.

"One thing is certain—nature sends over the land a great abundance of moisture—the clouds are frequently heavy for a day or two, but the moisture refuses to precipitate even when the crops are drying up. It seems to be a sort of taunt from nature, a challenge, in other words, so we accepted the challenge and banged away.

"Whatever the theory may be, we got the rain, spring, summer and fall. It would interest one to see the way the clouds act overhead during the firing, and the stately manner in which an army of cumulus clouds begins to march up from the horizon.

"I consider the outcome of these experiments of so much importance to humanity that the money is well expended."

TRADE TOPIC.

DOMINION SHOW AT THE CAPITAL.

The Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, September 5th to 16th, deserves the attention of farmers and stockmen in all parts of Canada. The Central Canada Exhibition Association which has the enterprise in hand, is this year celebrating its 25th anniversary. The Federal grant of \$50,000 enables the Association to increase all cash prizes 50 per cent., and to add many other features for the improvement of agriculture. Freight charges on all exhibits coming from over 100 miles will be paid both ways by the Association. The railway companies carry home all exhibits remaining in possession of the exhibitor free of charge. Cheap rates and excursions to the Dominion Exhibition have been provided for the whole of Canada east of Port Arthur, and in parts of New York and Vermont States. The prestige of the Dominion Fair has drawn special money grants from several live stock and agricultural associations. For instance, the Clydesdale Horse Association donates \$250. The famous Clydesdale challenge shield, valued at \$650, will be competed for under the usual conditions. There are many other specials of much value. The exhibit of the best grains and vegetables from the field crop competitions of Canada will be a splendid feature. Entries in all departments close August 20th.

GOSSIP.

W. A. Clemons, now acting as Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, advises "The Farmer's Advocate" of an excellent record just reported from the herd of M. A. Steves, of Steveston, B. C., the four-year-old Lady Pietje Canary having produced 26.98 lbs. of fat in seven days. The percentage test was 6½ per cent. This is the second largest record in Canada, and is made following a large record as a three-year-old. She is going on for a longer test.


At the Edinburgh Show the second week in June, the champion Clydesdale stallion was Wm. Dunlop's famous unbeaten bay two-year colt, The Dunure (16839), by Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by Hiawatha. The reserve was the same owner's first-prize yearling colt, Dunure Stephen, also by Baron of Buchlyvie. The champion female was Mr. Mitchell's Goshan Lady, Fannie, the reserve being the same exhibitor's first-prize two-year-old, Nannie, by Apollo. Second to Nannie in a strong class of two-year-old fillies was J. Ernest Kerr's Harrietown Phyllis, own sister to Scotland's

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Baby Chick Feed and Scratch Feed

Are made up from pure grains in proper proportions to secure best feeding value and most satisfactory results. Write for full information and give name of your feed dealer.

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Peerless Poultry Fence Protects

We build Peerless Poultry Fence strong enough to keep marauding animals out and sufficiently close to keep small fowl in.

A Real Fence That Gives Real Service

Built same as farm fence of good galvanized wire, protecting it against rust. Top and bottom No. 9 heavy, hard, steel wire—intermediate horizontal wires No. 12—stays No. 13, 32 to the rod. This makes an excellent, all around, general purpose fence suitable for turning all classes of stock.

Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Hamilton, Ont.



ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships.

Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.

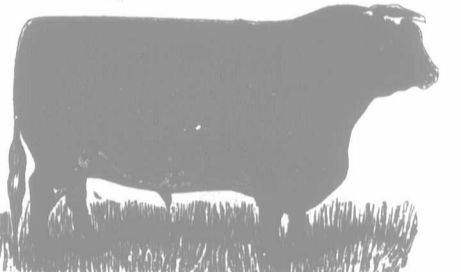
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Present Special Offering

20 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers
10 High-Class Young Shorthorn Cows
5 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emmas, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridesmaids, Butterflies, Kinellar Claretts, Miss Ramsdens, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribe, which have been famous in the showing.

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
Columbus, Ontario



Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario

Bell phone.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., ½ mile from farm

SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If you are looking for a young bull to head a purebred herd, or one to cross on grade cows to raise first-class steers, I have them to suit all customers at very reasonable prices. They are reds and roans, and one extra good white show calf; ages from 9 to 14 months, nearly all sired by imported bulls and from the best Scotch families of cows. Will be pleased to furnish breeding and prices.

Claremont Stn., C. P. R., 3 miles.
Pickering Stn., G. T. R., 7 miles.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O., Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE. Imported Bandsman, a grand individual and an extra sire; one 10 months imported bull calf, a Marr Flora; 30 choice cows and heifers in calf; at reasonable prices. Farm ½ mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS **SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF** by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. **SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES**, too, at low prices. **CHILDREN'S PONIES**. A **CLYDESDALE FILLY**, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE ONTARIO

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) =55342= (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

SALEM SHORTHORNS Headed by (Imp.) Gain'ord Marquis, undefeated in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices.

J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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Prevents Ticks. **KEEPS FLIES OFF Cattle and Horses**

and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to your address a half-gallon can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, \$1.50. Satisfaction or Money Back. **CARPENTER-MORTON CO. BOSTON, MASS.**

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Built expressly for the housewife. The tool for every purpose around the home. Low price makes it like wild-fire. Any agent should sell a dozen with about three hours' work a day, making a good, steady income. If you mean business, write for terms and free sample. **THOMAS TOOL CO., 844 Barny St., DAYTON, O.**

\$25 Buys a Sureshut Tile Machine

Either 3 or 4 inch size. Order early and make your own cement tile for printing use. Capacity depends on speed of the operator, ranging from 300 to 500 tile per day. Send for literature.

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

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Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him. **Monro & Lawless, "Empdale Farm," Thorold, Ont.**

The Maples Holstein Herd

offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams. For pedigrees and prices write

WALBURN RIVERS, Folden, Ontario

Holstein Bulls for sale—Springbank farm is offering two choicely bred Holstein bulls for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars write to: **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont.** Ferguson station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Maple Grove Holsteins Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, the greatest 30 lbs. back butter-fatted bull of the breed in this country. For stock of this kind, address:

H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, R. R. No 5, Ontario

Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires—Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbekerk 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g. dam, average 29.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R. O. P. cows. **W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairngorm, Ont.**

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—We have four bull calves left for sale, from high-testing dams; sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.

R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm 5 HOLSTEINS fit for service, out of big milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT.** Campbellford Sta.

REMEMBER THIS

Knicker—"Do you use labor-saving devices?"
Barker—"Yes, a fishing-pole will prevent you from having to take up the carpets."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TWO NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Please identify sample of weeds, Nos. 3 and 4. Give the names of each, and whether you call them noxious weeds. I think they propagate from the seed only.

F. W.

Ans.—No. 3 is false flax, and No. 4 field peppergrass. Both are noxious weeds. Pull the false flax where practicable. Do not sow winter crops. A thorough summer-fallow is recommended for badly-infested fields. For the peppergrass, plow early in fall, and work well until winter. Begin working early the next spring, and continue until June, when a hoed crop may be planted.

THE KING BIRD.

H. H.—The specimen handed in is a king bird, one of the fly-catcher family, sometimes called a bee bird, because occasionally it snaps up a bee. On being opened, this one was found to contain a large number of different kinds of insects, mostly small, but no bees. The supposition that these birds, by turning down their heads and bristling up their top feathers, which show a reddish-golden color at the bottom so as to resemble a flower, which deceives the bees, is stated by W. E. Saunders, the ornithologist, to be pure fancy. They are valuable insect destroyers, though not numerous, and should not be molested.

NASAL DISCHARGE—ELBOW SORE.

1. My horse had the distemper some time this spring before I got him about two months ago. He still has a discharge from the nostrils, and the portions of mucous matter are seen in manger occasionally. He has no cough, and eats well and seems in good spirits. What will cure the discharge?

2. The flesh on the elbow is irritated, and I am afraid of a shoe boil forming. Is there any way to prevent this irritation, which is caused by the shoe when the horse lies down?

Ans.—1. As the horse is doing well and has no cough and the weather is warm and the grass abundant, he will likely recover without drugs.

DRAINAGE WANTED.

A petition is presented to the municipal council by eight ratepayers, owners, asking to drain the area therein described. They send their engineer to make a report and assess the lands benefited thereby. In his report he says it will require two drains to drain the area, which he designates as drain No. 1 and drain No. 2. At a meeting of the council to consider his report, they decide to adopt drain No. 1, which will drain one-half of the area described in petition, or the lands of four of the petitioners. Drain No. 2 they threw out, and would not adopt it, which leaves four of the petitioners' lands without any drainage.

1. Had they a right to do so?
2. Can they divide the area in the petition and give drainage to four, and deny it to the other four?

3. Can the four petitioners compel the council to proceed with drain No. 2, and give them drainage for the whole area, or will they have to go without, there being no rock or hardpan or other obstructions in the course laid out by the engineer, and no reason given by the board why they did so?

Ans.—1 and 2. We think that they may legally do so. See Sections 18 and 22, of The Municipal Drainage Act (Ontario Statutes, 1910, Chap. 90).

3. We do not see that the four in question are in a position to compel the council to do what is proposed.

R. M. Hamilton, of R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, Ont., importers of Percheron stallions and mares, left Saturday, June 29th, for France, for their annual importation of stallions and mares. It is Mr. Hamilton's intention to spend considerable time in the Perche district this year in picking out first-class horses, and no money will be spared in bringing out the best that can be found. Any person interested in the great Percheron breed will do well to see this importation, as this firm's reputation is a guarantee that their horses and prices are right.

International Poultry Food

Prevents Cholera and Saves the Little Chicks

A little chick is just like a little baby—its health depends on its food. Improper feeding opens the way for disease. Chicken Cholera, Roup, Apoplexy, can be prevented and cured by feeding INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD.

My chickens had Cholera until some of their combs were turning black. After using a few feeds of "International Poultry Food," I never lost another fowl, and Cholera has left my premises.—J. F. BARNETT.

Give all your chickens a daily feed of "International." It keeps them well—fattens up the broilers—makes hens lay all the year round—keeps the cocks vigorous—and insures raising the little chicks. If you want to make money out of your fowls, feed "International Poultry Food."

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a box. At dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our \$3,000.00 Stock Book, the greatest book ever written for farmers.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY Limited TORONTO

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol.

Telephone. **E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO**

Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Kornydyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest Holstein sire that ever lived. Look what his daughters are doing. Two of them with records over 37 lbs. each. Then, look at the work his sons are doing. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Kornydyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you great daughters.

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SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly better production. Also sire of the three highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Come and make your selections from over 70 head.

Is Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent. of all first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever.

Buy Summer Hill Yorkshires, the big, quick-maturing kind, and double your profits.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No 2 Hamilton, Ontario, Bell phone: 2471, Hamilton.

HOLSTEINS, YORKSHIRES, HACKNEYS

Our herd of over 30 Holstein females, from calves up, are for sale. Come and make your own selection. In Yorkshires we have a large number of young sows, bred and ready to breed, of the Minnie and Bloom tribes. Also one two-year-old Hackney stallion; black with white points. No fancy prices asked. **A. Watson & Sons, R. R. No 1, St. Thomas, Ont.** L. D. phone from Fingal.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians—Special offering: Bulls from one to fifteen months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from a son of Evergreen March, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars.

Bell Telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, and sired by Tidy Abbekerk Mercena, whose seven nearest female relatives have records averaging 27.19 pounds.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.

Woodbine Holsteins—Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull in the world that has sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM Present offering: Two young bull calves; good individuals; nicely marked and well bred; the dam of one of them being Unclay Abbekerk, the cow that topped the consignment sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club. Priced right for immediate sale.

A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont.

High Grove Stock Farm No better Jersey blood in Canada. Stock all ages and both sexes for sale.

Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Balaphorene A. J. Jerseys—Foundation stock, C. C. Combination; stock from a grandson of Bim of Dentonia; also a grandson of the great Blue Blood of Dentonia for sale. W. Wyandotte eggs, \$1 per 13. **Joseph Seabrook, Havelock, Peterboro Co., Ont.**

Brampton Jerseys Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 sows being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON ONT.

Ayrshires of production, type and quality. I can supply Ayrshires that will please the most exacting critic. Young bulls or females of any age, the kind that swell the bank account.

R. M. Howden, St. Louis Sta., Que. L.-D. phone.

When writing mention Advocate

SPRINGBURN AYRSHIRES Owing to remodeling our barns, we do not care to carry any bulls over the summer months. Three yearlings and five early spring calves to select from. Prices right for prompt delivery. Always about 50 head of females of all ages to select from. Tuberculin tested. **McMILLAN & LEGGAT, Trout River, Que.** Bell telephone, Huntingdon 81-21. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R. Huntingdon, N. Y. C. R.

Burnside Ayrshires Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale.

R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec Long-distance phone in house

City View Ayrshires All from R. O. P. ancestors. Young bulls of January, March, May and July, 1911; also calves of 1912. Right good ones. Males only for sale. Write, phone or call. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 half mile west. ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

Hillcrest Ayrshires—At head of herd is Ivanhoe of Tanglewild, a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.62 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited. **F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.



Dr. O. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

are the best thing to rid your house of these dangerous pests.



Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

CONSIDER THE PIG.

The pig is to be commended for one instinct—he knows how to dig.

He digs into things—aimlessly, 'tis true, because he's a pig.

But he's a digger—and intelligent diggers accomplish things.

Take a lesson from the pig and dig for business, even when the ground looks barren—may be lots of good picking just beneath the surface.

Don't stay in the rut. Try different methods; follow up different leads.

Strive to get more business and dig! dig! dig!

LITTLE BOY WAS SUDDENLY TAKEN WITH DIARRHŒA and VOMITING

If you are suddenly taken with Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, or Pains in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, or any Looseness of the Bowels, do not waste any time, but immediately procure a bottle of **Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry**, and it will cure you in no time. Mrs. H. L. Steadman, Pleasant River, N.S., writes: "A year ago this fall, my little boy was suddenly taken ill with diarrhœa and vomiting, and as our doctor is ten miles distant, it seemed as if I could not get help soon enough, but on going to the country store I purchased a bottle of **Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry**, and after the first dose could notice an improvement, and the next day the child was better and regained health. Since that time I always keep it on hand."

Insist on being given "Dr. Fowler's" when you ask for it. Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by **The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THE PRICE OF HORSES.

Do you think the prices of horses will decrease in the next two years?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The right kind of horses will always find a market. Forecasting markets is like foretelling weather conditions, risky business. Present indications point to a continued keen demand for good horses, especially drafters.

KEEPING CROWS OFF CORN—PRESERVING FRUIT.

1. What preparation could I put on seed corn to keep wireworms and blackbirds away?
2. What kind of acids do they put on apples and fruit into to make them keep good in museums, etc.?

J. S. M.

Ans.—1. Coal tar stirred into the corn while it is warm, the corn being afterwards mixed with ashes to prevent its sticking in the planter, is the best means of preventing blackbirds pulling the corn. We can recommend nothing against wireworms, unless it would be liberal manuring.

2. Apples in museums are usually done in wax. Those in jars are usually kept in a solution of formaldehyde.

CHICKS BLIND.

I have some little chicks hatched which seemed smart and all right when hatched, but before they were two days old some of them went blind, or they seem to be; their eyes are shut tight. I have fed them nothing but good wheat, bread, and milk. What ails them? They will eat well, and seem smart every other way. Their eyes seem to get smaller, and the little feathers come off and leave a bare spot around the eye.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to rub the eyes of the chicks with a little glycerine. I once had a large number of young chicks with their eyes closed for some days from the dusting of the mother hens too freely with sulphur. However, no harm resulted. Two or three days old chicks are too young to be fed whole wheat. Our chicks get no whole wheat until they are over ten days of age. On page 287 of report for 1911, which is sent to your correspondent, will be found the proper food and treatment of young chicks from the thirty-sixth hour. This method has been found very successful.

A. G. G.

TWITCH GRASS.

1. I have a 34-acre field of quack grass, or couch grass. It has been mowed for hay for four years. I intend cutting it as hay about the last of June, and then summer-fallowing it. I want to prepare it for wheat next spring. I thought by plowing four inches, and harrowing to keep the growth from coming up, and horse-raking the roots in windrows and drawing them off or burning them and plowing about five inches deep in the fall, it would be in very good condition for a crop of wheat next year. I would like if you, or some of the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," could give me some better way of preparing it for wheat.

2. I read something about where to get good instructions on handling weeds in a paper some time ago. I think it was at Washington, in a farmers' bulletin, No. 461, Department of Agriculture.

R. T.

Ans.—1. The method you propose is along the orthodox line of treatment for quack grass, but we doubt very much your ability to clean the field in time to sow fall wheat, and even with spring grain there might be trouble. By following with corn or buckwheat in 1913, a finish could be put on the twitch. We might add that we are not by any means sure that the horse-raking is necessary. Much can be done by plowing right after haying, then rolling and harrowing immediately, and double-disking once a week. This ruts the sod quickly, leaving the decayed roots in the ground to enrich the soil. Of course, one must not let the twitch get ahead of him or the disk will not do a satisfactory job.

2. The best bulletin on weeds is "Farm Weeds of Canada," published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from whom it may be obtained for one dollar.

Barns, sheds, fences, outbuildings,



can be inexpensively but effectively protected by using **Sherwin-Williams Creosote Paint**. Made with creosote, the best wood preservative known. Prevents decay and possesses great sanitary value in buildings where poultry, horses or stock are kept. Ask your local Sherwin-Williams agent.

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Those wishing an imported ram, a few choice imported ewes or a few show sheep to make up their show flock, should write me, after this date, to

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Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
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No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

Southdown Sheep

Orders taken now for this season's delivery. A few choice lambs and shearings on hand. Every animal shipped is guaranteed.

Angus Cattle

Write, or come and see my young bulls and heifers. They are going at farmers' prices.

ROBT. MCEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

both sexes, pairs not akin, tooffer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.

Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Bred from prizewinning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of

Guaranteed satisfaction.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

Present offering: Seven boars from 6 to 10 months old; boars and sow pigs 6 weeks to 4 months; sows bred and others ready to breed, from such noted stock as Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, '02, '03 and '05, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Also a few choice Shorthorn heifers in calf; beef and milk combined. Show stock a specialty. Prices right. L.-D. Phone. **A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.**

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS

Boars fit for service at very low prices for quick sale. Write: **C. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO**



Hampshire Pigs

PRESENT OFFERING—7 Sows in pig from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Registered Tamworths

Merton Lodge is offering Tamworths, either sex, from six weeks to four months old. The true bacon type, having great bone and length. We pay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. **W. W. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**

Duroc Jersey Swine

A choice lot of boars fit for service. WANTED—Twenty dairy calves, seven to twenty days old, grades or pure bred; state price F.O.B. **Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs

—Largest strain, oldest registered herd in Canada. Choice lot of spring pigs; pairs and trios not akin; register; express paid; safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS

—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.**

Maple Villa Yorkshires and Oxford Downs.

We offer 30 splendid service boars; 50 strictly choice sows, bred and ready to breed; also ewes of quality bred to imp. rams. **J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.**

Hampshire Hogs

—We have the greatest prize-winning herd of Hampshire Swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed; stock of both sexes, not related. **Hastings Bros., Cross Hill P. O., Ont., Linwood Sta., C.P.R., Newton Sta., G.T.R. Telephone in residence.**

Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the prize winning herds of England; choice stock for sale; also Shorthorns of the deep milking strain. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario**

Woodburn Berkshires

—We are offering for sale 100 head of young Berkshires of both sexes and any sizes required. We can supply pairs or trios not akin; our Berkshires are noted for strength of bone, length, depth and quality, conforming to bacon type. Show and breeding stock a specialty. **E. BRIEN & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.**

POLAND CHINA SWINE FOR SALE

any age or sex. Imported and home bred. Winners at the best shows. Large selection. Show stuff at the factory. Also a few Chester Whites. Prices reasonable. **Geo. G. Gould Edgar's Mills, Ont.**

SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.

Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.**

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Western Canada

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and every Second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17th; via Sarnia or Chicago.

Winnipeg and Return, \$34.00
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Tickets good for 60 days.

Special train will leave Toronto 10.30 p.m. on above dates, carrying through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

The most Popular Route to **Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Rays, Kawartha Lakes, French River, Lake Superior and Georgian Bay, Temagami, Magallowan River** is via Grand Trunk.

Write for illustrated literature to any Grand Trunk Agent.

A. E. DUFF, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway

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Young men 16 to 19 years of age, and of good character wanted. Prefer those who have had a year or more in high school. Salary at start \$300. Increases yearly if satisfactory. Living allowance to junior clerks in large cities away from home \$100. Living allowance to all appointed to branches west of Lake Superior \$200.

Apply in own handwriting, to Inspector, Room 1,002, Lumsden Building, Toronto.

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THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO'Y, LTD.
Toronto, Ontario

A London merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks.

"I am sorry, Mr. Smith," said the clerk over the wire, "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog; but the fact is that I have not yet arrived home yesterday."

"Could you do somethin' fer a pore old sailor?" asked the wanderer at the gate.

"Pore ole sailor?" echoed the lady at the tub.

"Yes'm. I follered the watter for twenty years."

"Well," said the lady at the tub, after a critical look, "you certainly don't look as if you'd ever ketchid up with it," and resumed her Delsartean exercises of diligence.

GOSSEP.

Brampton Jerseys are sellers. J. V. Cotta, Galesburg, Ill., disposed of Brampton Jolly Lapland, a cow which he got from Messrs. Bull, at the Fullen-wider sale May 28th, at \$400, the top price of the sale, and she changed hands again the same day at \$425, and her last purchaser, P. L. Atherton refused to exchange her for a \$700 Walker cow.

Steady progress is being made in the propaganda for the advancement of the sheep industry in Canada by the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association. The purchase of animals in Ontario, to be sold later on as foundation stock in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia, is being carefully conducted by R. H. Harding. In all, some 250 pure-bred rams, selected from among the various short and long wool breeds, and about 1,000 grade ewes, are to be secured. The work of getting them would be simpler, but for the fact that all the stock must be young, as it is intended for the establishment of breeding flocks, which grow old fast enough at best.

D. C. Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont., write: We have just sold to the Alberta Government a very promising young bull, sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171. So far there has only been four daughters of this bull tested, three of which average over 29½ lbs. butter in seven days, and one of which holds the world's senior two-year-old record for yearly work. This bull was selected by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and Prof. Craig. We might also mention that Prof. Rutherford, of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, personally selected a bull got by the same sire to head their herd. We have some extra fine young bulls to offer, one from the Francy and Ormsby blood, the dam of which made over 29 lbs. butter in seven days, and 112 in thirty days. This seven-day record was made forty days after calving. This young cow milked up to 97 lbs. a day.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A horse dealer was showing a horse to a prospective buyer. After running him back and forward a few minutes, he stopped and said to the buyer: "What do you think of his coat? Isn't he a dandy?"

The buyer, noticing that the horse had the heaves, replied: "Yes, I like his coat all right, but I don't like his pants."

He had an invariable way of asking the wrong question or making the wrong comment. So it was, when at a dinner party his neighbor, a lady, said to him: "I am a thorough believer, you know, Mr. Smith, that men's clothes should match their hair." A black-haired man should wear black clothes, a brown-haired man should wear brown clothes. Don't you think so?"

"That may be," bungled Jones, "but suppose a man is bald?"

"Queer, isn't it?" remarked the town loafer the other day.

"What's queer?" inquired the editor.

"The night falls?"

"Yes."

"But it doesn't break?"

"No."

"The day breaks?"

"Yes."

"But it doesn't fall?"

"No."

"Queer, isn't it?" and he was gone.

Uncle Ephraim had put on a clean collar and his best coat, and was walking majestically up and down the street.

"Aren't you working to-day Uncle?" asked somebody.

"No, sub. 'I see celebratin' mah golden weddin', suh."

"You were married fifty years ago to-day, then?"

"Yes, suh."

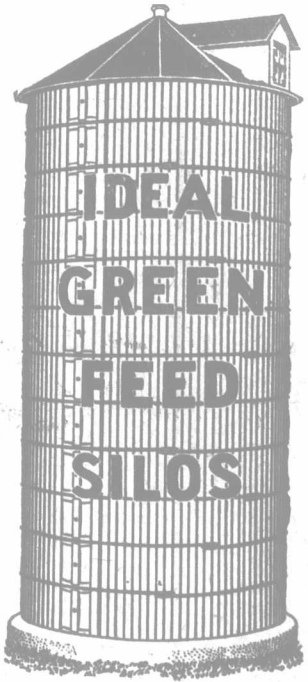
"Well, why isn't your wife helping you to celebrate?"

"Mah present wife, sur," replied Uncle Ephraim with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it."

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The next question is, "What silo?"

You cannot afford to experiment.

You want a silo that by many years of use has proved its worth.

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The materials and construction throughout of the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a silo.

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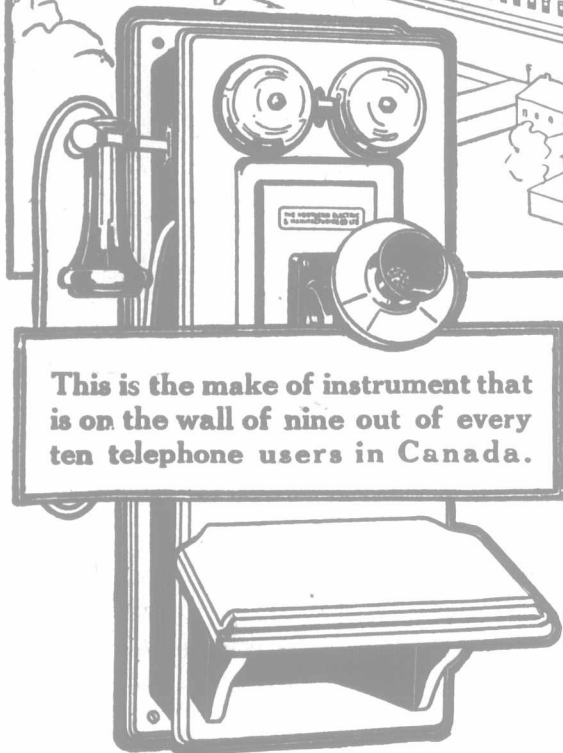
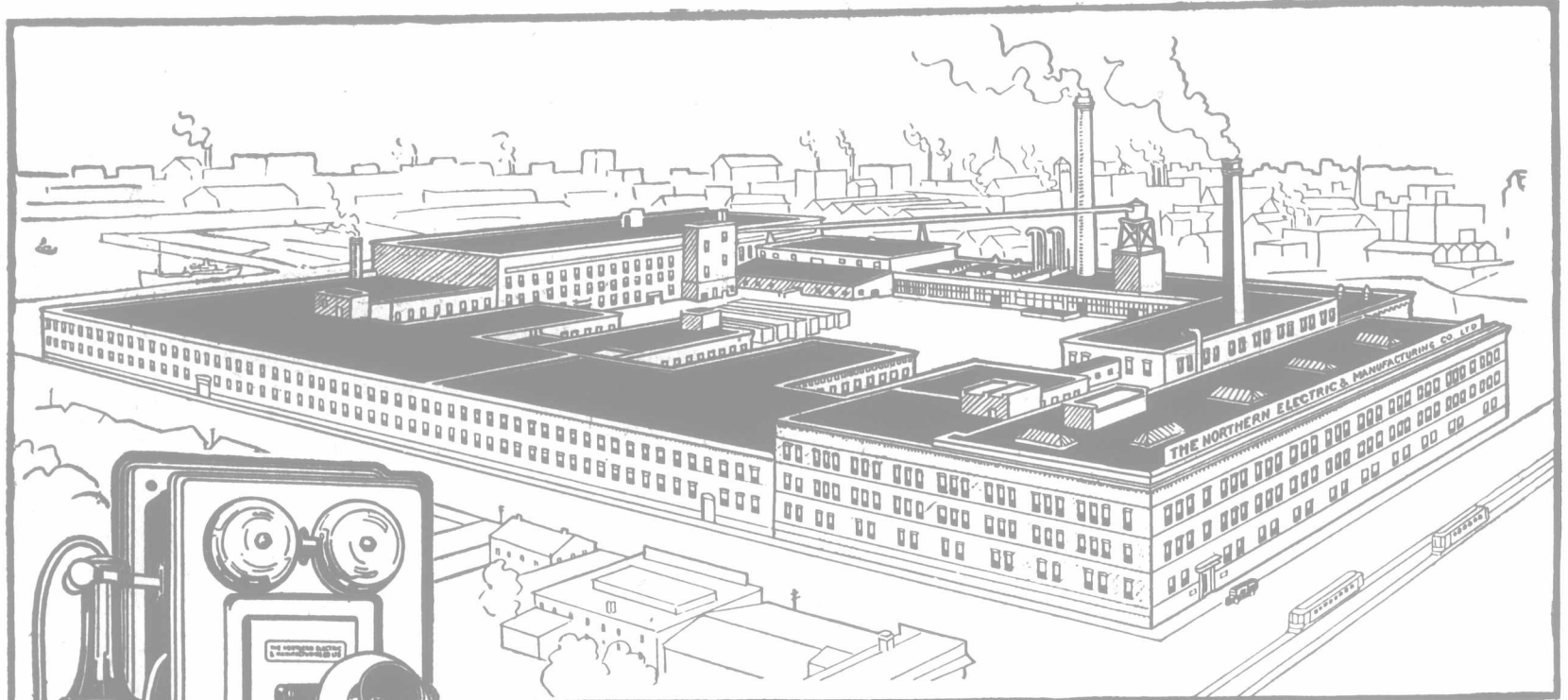
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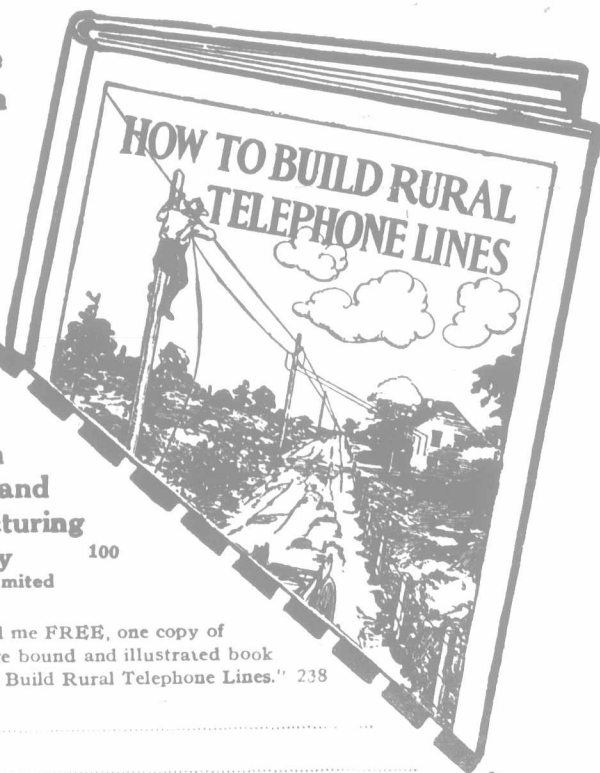
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"How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is an illustrated, cloth-bound book of one hundred pages, full of a carefully indexed mass of information on rural telephones. This book tells you absolutely everything in detail. No other book in existence deals so thoroughly with the subject from your standpoint. While this book has been costly to produce and we really ought to charge for it, we will send it free to anyone who, by sending us the coupon, proves that he is really interested.

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