

ICED COCOA!

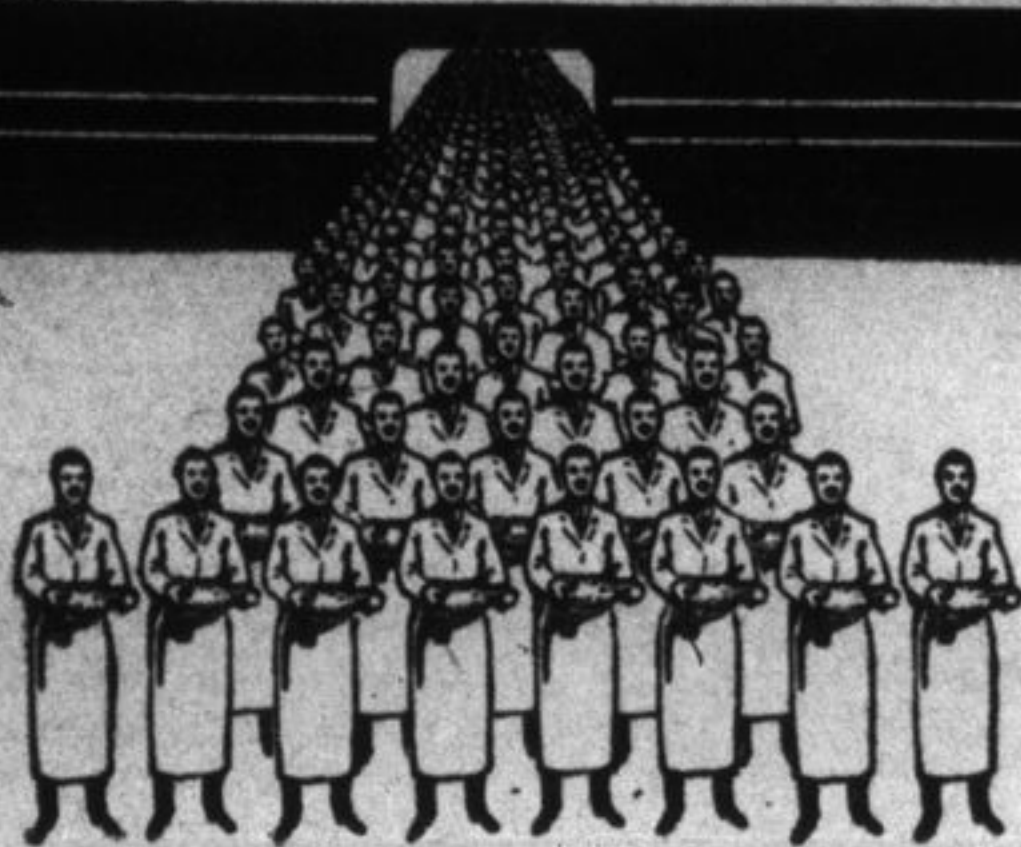


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AGRICULTURAL TOPICS FOR WHIG READERS

You may have your fox farms and other institutions, but J. H. Adams, E. F. Graff, C. S. Knechtel, M. S. Armstrong, Ross Young, Charlie Copinger and a few more of the scientific local anglers have started something real new and original here, says the Hanover Post. The present season promises to be the greatest the fishermen have ever known, and as a result there will be a big demand for bait. They are about to establish a worm farm. Three acres of land, the site a secret, have been purchased for the establishment, and operations will commence at once. Stall-fed worms, domesticated worms, temperamental worms, wild and untameable rascals, in fact worms to suit every mood of the angler. It is a big venture, but the men behind the proposition are confident of a tremendous success. This is not a stock selling scheme, the Tamarac Island fishing party being alone in the combine. However, the products will be for distribution among the angling fraternity.

Fable of Retired Farmer.

Once there lived a farmer who worked so hard he was too tired to go to church on Sunday. His hired men refused to stand for the first and last call to sowably 3.45 a.m., and left before the end of the week. His wife milked the cows and hoed the garden because help was so hard to keep. The farmer voted against hard roads, and when he was elected to the school board hired for teacher a young girl just out of high school, because she would take the job for thirty dollars a month. In short, he squeezed the dollars so hard the eagle screamed. He would steal acorns from a blind pig.

When the farmer was fifty he had a half section of good black land in the corn belt and money in the bank. He moved to town to enjoy a hard-earned rest. But his stomach was so tired of corn bread and bacon that it went on strike, and the farmer ate milk toast. He could predict a storm before the first cloud appeared, by the cracking of his joints, and he had to call for help to turn over in bed. One day his doctor said he had made enough money to buy a new touring car, and the farmer died of heart disease.

Moral: It's a losing proposition to make a human barometer of yourself.

The Real Turkey Trot.

"When the young turkeys are as large as quails we let them out of the coops. After they are four months old, they will usually take care of themselves, but we always try to know where to find the one younger than this, so that when a shower comes up we treat them in our own way." Such is the experience of an older farmer who has made a success of rearing turkeys. His feeding methods are also interesting.

A Chicken Coop.

A combination two-in-one poultry coop for setting hens and afterwards for hen and chickens is in use at the Montana Experiment Station. It is 6 feet long, 3 feet deep and is divided into four compartments by removable partitions. At the back of each compartment is a nest, at the front is a sliding door which opens into a little house in the upper half, and has an opening in the upper half, lengthwise covered with wire screen and closed by a hinged door at the top. Four hens are set in this coop at one time. As soon as the chicks come, two of the partitions are taken out and one hen given both hatchlings, while the other hen is put to more profitable work. When the chicks are ready to do without the hen, the hens are taken out, the other two partitions removed and perches put in for the chicks to roost on. The runways in front are then taken away also.

Black Walnuts for Hens.

A lady who lives near St. Clair, Ill., and is a successful poultry raiser, says that she secures winter eggs by feeding her chickens black walnuts. Their farm has many walnut trees, they crack up sometimes a bushel at a time for the hens, which industriously pick out every kernel, thus securing the rich oily food needed at this season and getting the excess of picking among the shells. The rich nut meals serve the same purpose as animal meats for the hens.

Business Farming.

Farming is always a business, but the average farmer keeps no books. He pays a bill, makes no record of it, loses the receipt, or keeps it in one of a dozen cluttered boxes where it cannot be found.

In order to protect themselves in case of sudden death the wife and children should be made familiar with every detail of the business. There is recorded the case of a rich man who deposited his money in several banks, was killed in an accident, and his family are living in absolute want because they cannot ascertain where the money was banked. Another instance is that of a man who placed thirty thousand dollars in a bank for the assistance of his family, died far away, and his folks cannot find where the money is placed. One of my most valued books is a large blank book in which I

record every detail of farm work with date of day, month and year. If we begin to plant or sow a place of ground I put down date, how much seed it took, cost, kind of fertilizer used, name of variety, etc. If a debt is paid, down goes the debts, amount paid, what for, and if I got a receipt.

By making the entries each noon or night the books can be so kept up to date that an executor can look over the record, stock and produce books, etc., and see in a few moments how affairs stand; and the farmer himself always knows about his work.—C. E. Davis.

Milk Per Acre.

If it may be assumed that the farm of the average factory patron is fairly well adapted to dairying, that the patron himself is inclined towards dairying, rather than, let us say, fruit growing, and that his cows are fairly good, then it will be of interest to note how the farm is made to respond to this dairy inclination.

There are frequently noticed yields as low as 250 pounds of milk per acre cultivated, including pasture, but some good patrons obtain 750 and 800 pounds per acre. Even this is little enough, for there are plenty of authentic records of 1,100 and 2,100 pounds of milk per acre. It should not be extremely difficult to obtain more than this—even 2,500 or 3,000 pounds.

This latter figure is a long, long way ahead of the yields already mentioned of only 250 pounds, which may be found on many a so-called dairy farm in Canada, and is indicative of the possibilities in reach of the factory patron who is really anxious to attain first rank.

It is questionable if the average yield per acre in Ontario is much more than 600 pounds of milk. If loyal, whole-hearted support is given to the local factory and to our national industry of dairying, the farm and the dairy herd will be made far more productive. Great help will be derived by keeping individual records of each cow, because the old-established, complacent "average" cow has no intention whatever of assisting the average patron to get 3,000 pounds of milk from the average acre. The first necessary step is to know for certain that each cow is a good producer, then one may aim with more hope at \$30 or \$40 per acre.

Clipping Farm Horses.

For a number of years I have clipped my farm horses, and have found that it is not only a great advantage to the horse, but also a great help to the man in charge of the team, says a writer in Farm, Stock and Home. A big soft horse has a heavy fleece of hair which for us usually slow in shedding. It is a handicap to the horse such as no driver will believe until he actually sees the difference for himself. The coat of a large horse with long hair, if clipped clean will almost fill a barrel loosely thrown in. Such a coat in warm, sultry spring weather will become so matted with sweat, if the horse is working, that he will not even be dried out the next morning so that he can be cleaned. Of course, good care and judgment must be used with a clipped horse. I usually carry old blankets to the field for use in case the team must be left stading for a time. On cold nights the stable covers are put on. Where there are several teams it pays well for one to keep his own clipper and to get the best. Mine cost \$12 and a hand clipper, which is necessary to clip the legs and trim around the corners cost \$1.25. It has been in use several years and still is as good as new.

Several neighbors could co-operate in buying one. Where there are boys on the farm they can soon pay for a machine by doing clipping for others. The clipping is done on rainy days and generally on the barn floor. Before the work is begun it is necessary to first give the horse a thorough cleaning. This will not only save the clipper but a better job can then be done. It takes a good man at least forty minutes thoroughly to clean a big team after a day's work in warm spring weather when the coat is as sticky and matted together as though a barrel of New Orleans molasses had been poured on the poor animal the day before. The same man can make a much better job in ten minutes cleaning on a well-clipped team. A clipped team will work better, eat better, feel better, and also rest better.

Feeding Calves Buttermilk.

A writer in Hoard's Dairyman tells of his experience feeding buttermilk. We have raised two good heifer calves on it, and the lady who told us about it said she had raised fifteen, all on buttermilk, says the writer, who is a farmer's wife. We took the calf away from the cow when it was three days old, and taught it to drink from a bucket. Fed it on the whole milk fresh from the cow until it was twelve days old. I began to churn then, changed to fresh buttermilk, using about the same amount as I did of the sweet milk and putting in enough warm water to make it about as warm as fresh milk. If the calf has scours, as the first we raised did sometimes, I fed a handful of flour in a pint or two of water.

When the calf was a month old we gave it a little wheat bran and corn meal in the bucket after feeding; later gave some alfalfa hay. Did not use molasses but both calves had good grazing. I fed the milk and they were six or seven months old, when they were put out to pasture with the other cattle. We have always raised good calves with the cows, but the buttermilk fed calves did just as well and were so much less trouble. In the summer I churn every day and I always use the fresh milk. If it was very sour I put a little soda in it.

Pasture for Cattle.

That, if cattle are turned to pasture



ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL POLO TEAM. From left to right: Captain Lockhart, Major Barrett, captain of the team, Capt. Cheap who had his nose broken in practice, and Capt. Tomkinson.

in the spring before the field is dry and before the grass has attained a good start in its growth, there will be a degenerating effect on both the cow and the pasture, is the opinion expressed recently by Mr. D. D. Gray of the Central Experimental Farm.

Mr. Gray explains that cattle accustomed to dry hay cannot have their ration abruptly changed to soft green grass without a relaxation of the digestive organs, and purging, which is attained by a rapid loss of flesh. "An effect," he said, "will be exerted on the milk production and as a result the flow will not be great."

Feeding cattle on dry forage during a week subsequent to their being turned to grass is offered as a method of eliminating difficulty from that source. "My experience," says Mr. Gray, "has shown that cattle are eager to get dry feed at this time of the year and, if hay is not available, straw should be fed because even it is greatly relished." A gradual change is strongly urged, because, under those circumstances the organs of the cow become accustomed to the new food without the danger that is encountered in a radical change and also the returns would be much greater.

Mr. Gray favors the method of herding cattle in the spring in order that they may be caused to remain on the dry land which is less susceptible to damage.

Speaking of the system of feeding grain to cattle during the summer months, Mr. Gray places himself as being opposed to the practice. "From my experience," he says "there is a time in the year when the cattle desire a rest from being fed grain, and I think that time is when they can get a good mouthful of grass. I have also found," he says, "that cattle have been away from a grain ration for some time, upon its being re-commenced the results are much more pronounced and more extensive returns are received." The reason given for this is that when the cow has been fed a continuous grain ration an equilibrium is set up and a steady supply of grain fails to produce any marked effect on the flow of milk, whereas, when the cow has been given a real rest from grain she will produce more milk from its nutriment when it is being fed.

Mr. Gray would give the cattle a

respite from being fed grain from the time good supplies of green grass are available until the grass begins

Produce and Prices.

Kingston, June 12.—Market clerk reports the following:

Meat, beef, local, carcass, 12c; carcass, cuts, 10c to 22c; mutton, 11c to 14c; live hogs, \$9; dressed hogs, 13c; veal, 8c to 12c; lamb, by carcass, 8c; western beef, 14c to 15c, by carcass.

Dairy—Butter, creamery, 30c; print 27c; eggs, 22c to 25c.

Onions, 5c bunch; parsley, 10c. A bunch, 75c bush.

J. A. McFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows:

Oats, 50c per bushel; wheat, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel; yellow feed corn, 90c per bushel; bankers' flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90; farmers' flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Hungarian patent, \$3; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.50 per bushel; cornmeal, \$2 per cwt; bran, \$25.50 per ton; shorts, \$26.50 ton; baled straw, \$9 per ton; potatoes, \$1.40 a bag; pressed straw, \$9 a ton; pressed hay, \$15.50.

The Dominion Fish company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c lb.; pike, 12c lb.; live lobsters, 25c lb.; blue fish, 15c; osceola, 15c lb.; silver chinook salmon, 30c per pound; fall salmon, 15c per pound; fresh haddock, 12c lb.; steak cod, 12c; salmon trout, 15c per lb.; Saguinaw trout, 35c per lb.

KEPT SINGLE BY WILL

Obligation Ends and Man Weds When 60 Years Old

Death having stepped in to free him of an obligation not to marry laid on him by his father's will, Horatio Burton, 60 years old, came to Baltimore from Glenora and was married to a neighbor, Miss Mamie Wagner, 40 years old, of Parkville.

The will of his father, who died many years ago made his remaining single and caring for an old housekeeper one of the conditions of his inheritance of property, consisting of several farms and mills.

For over three decades, although he met and admired girls and women, he remained true to the provisions of the will. Six years ago he met Miss Wagner and became her close friend. The death of the housekeeper a few months ago removed all obstacles to the marriage. The couple were married at the Caroline Methodist Episcopal church and went on a short wedding journey.

At the age of twenty a girl thinks she ought to score in a love affair.

TO SAVE ARAB BREED.

Cairo Has Society to Preserve Famous Breed of Horses.

The Arab horse, a race which has been all-important in the development of the most valuable equine breeds of the present day, is said to be deteriorating in quality and diminishing in numbers in its original home, owing to changing habits of the Bedouins and increasing exportation.

The Philippine Agricultural Review states that as a step toward preserving this famous breed there is being formed in Cairo an International Horse Society.

The first work of this society will be to start a studbook, one part of which will include only pure-bred horses of desert origin, while the other will be open to all so-called "eastern" horses, i.e., horses bred in the near East, but having an infusion of alien blood.

Pure-bred Arabians are now found only among the different Bedouin tribes of the Arabian and Syrian deserts (in Mesopotamia and the Nejd), in a few private studs in Egypt, and in a very few European and American studs.

LIPTON CONFIDENT.

Shamrock IV Sails for United States on July 15.

London, June 11.—Either extreme confidence or some ulterior awareness was undoubtedly responsible for the announcement which Sir Thomas Lipton made to a correspondent. The Irish sportsman said: "I propose to sail Shamrock IV to New York. I do not propose to ask the New York Yacht club for any further favors; that is, I will not request the privilege of towing the Shamrock. I will sail the challenger across. If she sinks, well and good; but if she wins she will win without any concessions, and the American public will grant me the honor of having won without any sympathetic violation of the deed of gift or through any favors."

Sir Thomas Lipton is an optimist as usual, and believes that he has with the new boat the best chance ever had of winning the cup.

The Shamrock IV, according to present intentions, will sail for the United States on July 15, in charge of Captain Turner. Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Nicholson will follow shortly afterward. It will be Designer Nicholson's first visit to the United States.

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