

**PAGES
MISSING**

A DOG STORY.

A local celebrity at least was Dan, a life-saving dog of New York City, whose he is credited with having rescued almost a dozen persons who would have drowned as the result of accident, or from attempt at suicide. The animal's home was a pier on the East River water front of the city; his owner, the pier watchman, to whom Dan had come as a half-grown, half-starved, homeless outcast. He was of the excellent Newfoundland strain, though not considered a full-blooded representative.

What he lacked in blood, however, he more than possessed in brain; for his understanding was marvellous. Such a display of intellect as his seizing with his teeth the clothes of some little one whose truant steps had led it too near the water's edge, and dragging it out of harm's way, was not considered remarkable for him.

Dan's first essay at life-saving was that of snatching from a watery grave his master, who had made a misstep on the edge of the sleet-covered pier in the darkness of the winter night, and found himself struggling with the cakes of ice rushing him to destruction in the black, benumbing water. The watchman managed to send out his cry for help, and the big dog, which was in the vicinity, heard it, and soon was swimming rapidly to his assistance. How it was accomplished the owner could not explain clearly, but presently he lay on terra firma, with his shaggy rescuer licking his face to restore him to consciousness. Succeeding this, the dog's record of rescues increased in surprising fashion.

One of Dan's most commendable exploits was his foiling the attempt at suicide, in sight of scores of persons attracted to the scene, of a lusty longshoreman, who was so crazed by imbibing the liquor dispensed to his kind that he imagined his only chance of safety lay in drowning the fiery demons besetting him in the river, and himself with them. In this case Dan gave evidence that he possessed a mind far above other dogs. After approaching the maddened man, at the outset to be almost throttled and dragged down, Dan learned caution, and awaited his opportunity to save the other without going down with him. This was achieved by swimming round and round the longshoreman, until the man was completely helpless, then darting in and gripping the back of the coat collar in his strong teeth, thus sustaining him above the surface until human aid could arrive. This feat came near resulting in the death of both, for the man was wholly unconscious, and Dan was almost spent when rescued and rescuer were hauled into a boat pushed hastily out from shore; but soon the dog was frisking as usual about the pier.

A large sum of money for the purchase of Dan was refused by his master.

Poor Dan, beloved of all the habits of the water front and all who were cognizant of his deeds, met death in the line of duty, but not in the manner that might have been expected. He was fatally crushed beneath a heavy truck, it was averred by those who saw the accident, while attempting to reach a child he considered to be in danger. He was one of the few dogs to have flowers at his funeral, and this tribute of affection was bought by contributions from the slim purses of those who were the daily associates of the dumb brute which had the heart of a hero.—[From the Newfoundland Tribune.]

DUSK.

Dusk, and the day is done,
Homeward I turn;
Bright as the setting sun
Home fires do burn.

Dusk, and the shadows fold
On the hill's breast;
Dark 'gainst the fleeing gold
In the far west.

Dusk, and the waking stars
Glimmer on high,
Like candles newly lit
In the grey sky.

Dusk, and I see your face,
Soft lips apart;
Waiting to find your place
Near to my heart.

—Beth Slater Whitson, in Windsor Magazine.



Be Prepared for Emergencies.

If you live in a small village or country district, you will appreciate the value of a telephone.

Haven't there been times when you would have given a good deal to communicate with a friend?

Or, perhaps you needed the services of a doctor, in a hurry, but had no way of communicating with him, at once.

The minutes seemed like hours, didn't they, when you've had to suffer while the doctor was being sent for?

Have one of our telephones placed in your house and so be prepared to summon the doctor at a moment's notice.

A short delay in getting a doctor may mean life or death, so why take chances, why not be prepared for any emergency?

Suppose a fire should occur or burglars break in and your wife and children were alone, what protection would they have if there was no telephone in the house?

But a telephone is something you can't take chances with. You must have one that you can absolutely depend upon.

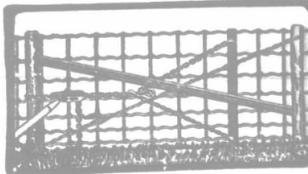
Send us your address and we will tell you all about a reliable telephone that is easily installed at a small cost.

Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

Montreal and Winnipeg.

No. 305

Use address nearest you.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

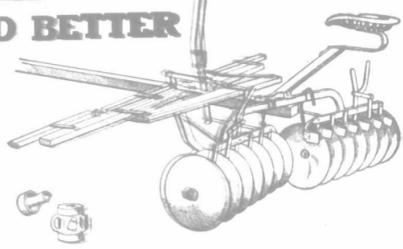
Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It is full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post-making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BISSSELL WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



The "Bissell"
PULVERIZES THE FIELD BETTER

Ever notice that the plates of the "Bissell" harrow are so shaped that they cut further under the soil; turn it over better; pulverize the field as you would never believe possible unless seen with your own eyes? The harder the soil the greater the "Bissell" triumphs over all others.



The "Bissell" is also most unlikely to break or get out of order because so simply constructed, so strong and durable, all parts consisting almost entirely of steel, with very little iron and only the pole or seat block of wood.

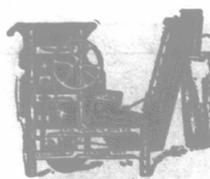
Yes, indeed, the "Bissell" Disc Harrow is altogether superior. Our free booklet explains it in detail. Write for it now to Dept. W or ask your local dealer.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.
Is a practical training school, with a continental reputation for thoroughness. Three departments: **Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphic.** Enter at any time. Beautiful catalogue free.
ELLIOTT & McLACHLAN
PRINCIPALS.

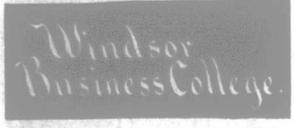
WINTER FAIR
Guelph, Ontario.
December 7th to 11th, 1908.
FOR PRIZE LIST, ETC., APPLY TO:
A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary, TORONTO.

RHEUMATISM.
The Best and Safest Cure for
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, is
BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
All Druggists, at 40c. and \$1 per box.



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator
(Patented 1901)
The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.
See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to
THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO

"Time and tide wait for no man."
ENTER ANY TIME.



As good as the best,
And better than the rest.
Shorthand in 1/2 usual time. Books 1/2 usual cost.
BEST SPOT ON EARTH FOR POSITIONS.
Get our catalogue and rates.
CADMAN & SON,
Box 187. Windsor, Ont.

DON'T BE A FOOL!
and buy a poor Litter Carrier just because it costs a little less. A few dollars now will pay you many dollars back. There is no Carrier works as well, is as handy, or lasts as long as
Louden's Litter Carrier.



Write for particulars to:
LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY,
Guelph, Ontario.
Manufacturers of everything needed to equip barn or stable.

Improved Roller Gear OF THE "Puritan"

Reacting Washing Machine

This special feature alone, makes the "Puritan" the easiest running washing machine made. And the "Puritan" has several other improvements that are almost as important to the woman who is going to use the "Puritan".



"Favorite" Churn

Is the favorite. There are more "Favorite" churns sold in Canada than all other makes combined. Patent foot and lever drive. Made in 8 sizes to churn from 1/2 to 50 gallons of cream. If your dealer does not handle these household favorites, write us.



DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

WHAT SHE REMEMBERED.
Husband—"Many people at church this forenoon, dear?"
Wife—"Yes, a large number."
"Good sermon?"
"Delightful."
"What was the text?"
"It was—it was—well, really, I have forgotten."
"Humph! Was Mrs. Purling there?"
"She was."
"What had she on?"
"Well, she had on a fall wrap of very dark Pompeian red cloth, with narrow insertions of black velvet in the sides of the skirt. A small yoke trimming of the velvet covered the upper part of the chest, and was outlined with a mixed tinsel braid. A narrow braiding girdled the waist, and the cuffs were ornamented in the same way. It had a cape attachment plaited on the shoulders and attached by other plaits at the waist line, giving a dolman appearance to the back."

SOME PUBLIC-SCHOOL "EXCUSES"
The following curious "excuses," it is said, were actually given to the teachers by pupils of an East Side Public School in New York:
Frank could not come for these 3 wks because he had amonia & information of the vowels.
If Louis is bad please lick him till his eyes are blue. He is very stubborn. He has a gr. deal of mule in him. He takes after his father.
Please ex. Henry for not coming to school as he died from the car run over on Tuesday. By so doing you will greatly oblige his loving mother.
You must stop teach my Lizzie fisical torture, she needs yet reading & figors mit sums more as that, if I want her to do jumpin I kin make her jump.
Please excuse my Paul for bein absent he is yet sick with diptery & der doctors dont tink he will discover to oblige his loving aunt Mrs—— I am his mothers sister from her first husband.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE WEATHER.
By Nixon Waterman.
I love cold winter weather with the snow A-driftin' on the walks I haste to clear, And frost a-bitin' nose and cheek and ear,
With the thermometer "away below," (I also love the summer when it's so Red hot that clothes next to you all "adhere")
And everybody's frantic, pretty near, And sayin' things that hot folks do, you know?)
I love both seasons, but I wish I could Enjoy them whilst they're with us, for, you see,
It's winter when the summer seems so good,
And summer when the winter pleases me,
But, somehow, I have never understood Why either of them whilst it's here's "n. g."

A CONSCIENTIOUS EPITAPH.
A Bostonian named Church, having survived four wives, whose remains he was compelled to remove to a new cemetery, was horrified to find that the bones from the shattered coffins had become hopelessly mixed. Having the conscience of a Quaker, he felt compelled to inscribe the new headstones thus: "Here lies Hannah Church, and probably a portion of Emily." "Sacred to the memory of Emily Church, who has unhappily got mixed with Mary." Then follow these lines:
Stranger, pause and drop a tear,
For Emily Church lies buried here,
Mixed in some perplexing manner
With Mary, Kitty, and, maybe, Hannah.

A woman fell from a ferry boat crossing over to Camden the other day, and a poor Irishman sprang over and rescued her. When she was safely landed on the deck her husband, who had been a calm spectator of the accident, handed the brave fellow a quarter.
Some of the bystanders expressing their indignation, Pat said: "Arrah, don't blame the gentleman—he knows best. Perhaps if I hadn't saved her he'd have given me a dollar."

HELD BY THE ENEMY

Old fogy ways are the enemy of progress and thrift. Old cans and pans and inferior skimming methods keep a tight hold of the smaller butter-fat globules. . . . You lose that way.

De Laval Cream Separators

FORCE TO FREEDOM ALL THE BUTTER-FAT PARTICLES AND ROUT THE ENEMY

The De Laval Separator Co.
173-177 William St. MONTREAL

Make the Farm Pay!

A FAIRBANKS-MORSE JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

Gasoline Engine

will pump water, saw wood, shell corn, run cream separator; in fact, furnish power for any purpose. Every farmer should have one. Cut out this advertisement and send it to

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., LIMITED.
Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Please send me (without cost to me) your catalogue E 101 and full information regarding your Gasoline Engine for farm use. F. A.

NAME _____
TOWN _____
PROVINCE _____

THE DAIN FULL CIRCLE HAY PRESS



We want a DAIN Press in every locality. We can have it that way if you will demand a DAIN to press your hay. It makes the smoothest bales, so that you can get more in a car. It will bale more hay than others. It can be conveniently set at your barns or stacks, as it pulls the bales.
Write us for catalogue.
Don't accept anything but the best, which is the **DAIN ALL-STEEL PULL POWER PRESS.**
We can furnish you a one- or two-horse press, or one to run with steam. When buying any hay tools insist on DAIN.
For further information write
DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PRESTON, ONTARIO.
(Mention this paper.)

POULTRY WANTED

HENRY GATEHOUSE,
Fountain Market, 346-352 Dorchester St., West,
MONTREAL, CANADA,

Dealer in POULTRY, GAME, EGGS, FISH, OYSTERS, etc., is open to receive shipments of High-class Poultry—CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, FOWLS and GEESE on consignment. Highest market prices paid, according to quality, and prompt returns made.

REFERENCES—F. C. Elford, Manager Poultry Dept. Macdonald College, Que. Bank of Montreal, West End branch, Montreal. And the Express Companies.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed."

Established
1866.

Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908.

No. 835.

EDITORIAL

FACTS FOR ALL ELECTORS.

The executive of the Dominion Grange, in its discreet but forceful appeal to the members of subordinate Granges, with reference to the policy of that organization in the forthcoming Federal elections, has taken ground which will, for the most part, be quite generally endorsed by the more independent element of the Canadian electorate, even though they may not all agree on every particular point. In presenting its case, the Grange Executive has wisely refrained from throwing the onus of responsibility on either political party, but has urged the members of its organization to use their influence within the existing parties to advance the objects with which the Grange has identified itself.

While the platform of the Grange regarding Federal issues was quite fully presented in our last issue, a brief recapitulation of its contentions can do no harm. First of all, it criticises the increase in the sessional indemnity of members of Parliament to \$2,500, and the annual vote of \$7,000 to the leader of the Opposition. While there may be room for difference of opinion on the former point, there can be no defence whatever of the way the increase was railroaded through at the close of the session in which it was passed, while the salary to the leader of the Opposition is ludicrous enough for a stage farce.

On the subject of militarism, the voter is reminded that eighteen years ago our expenditure on militia and mounted police was a little over \$2,000,000; in 1906 it was \$6,600,000. In the expenditure on armouries, which is carried out under the Public Works Department, the increase is proportionate. Against this, as also against military training in the public schools, the Grange vigorously protests.

The taxpayer is reminded that, in the thirteen years, from 1895 to 1907, inclusive, over nine and a half million dollars has been paid out of the Federal treasury to iron and steel manufacturers, as a free gift to this favored interest; while, from 1882 to 1907, over four million dollars was paid in bounties to the fishermen of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Lead and petroleum producers are among the other classes heavily subsidized at the general expense. On agriculture, the one great unsubsidized industry, the net burden of all these favors eventually falls, with only partial and indirect return in the form of improved home demand and prices for farm products.

From 1884 to 1907, a period subsequent to the \$25,000,000 donation to the Canadian Pacific, almost \$35,500,000 has been paid out of the Federal treasury in railway subsidies, besides which millions of acres of land have been granted by the Dominion and Provinces. Some of the subsidies were for lines in parts of Ontario settled for 100 years. Moreover, these railways pay little more than a nominal taxation, whereas, in adjoining States, railways built without subsidies pay \$400 per mile.

The enormously growing expenditure is viewed with alarm. Eighteen years ago, the total disbursements of the Dominion Government, under all heads, were less than \$42,000,000. In 1906 the total was over eighty-three and a quarter millions, while for the current year the appropriations, aside from the railway subsidy voted, amount to over \$130,000,000. At this rate, the Grange considers that expenditure is far outrunning the development of the country.

A trenchant plea is made on the subject of tariff reform. In 1906, the last year for which

official figures are obtainable, \$173,000,000 worth of dutiable goods were imported into Canada, and the amount paid in duties was \$46,671,000, which was at the rate of nearly 27 per cent. In other words, on every dollar's worth of these goods imported, we paid 27c. (less the cost of collection) to swell the revenue at Ottawa, which makes possible the enormously-growing expenditure. Moreover, by reason of the protection afforded home manufacturers, the latter were put in a position to add a proportionate amount to the selling price of the goods manufactured in this country, of which the valuation was \$718,000,000. Yet, in the face of all this, the manufacturers are seeking, through both political parties, to obtain an increase in the protection enjoyed. It remains for the great agricultural class to ring these facts throughout the country, to bring them home to every candidate, to create an irresistible public sentiment against tariff increase and for tariff reduction, and to send to Parliament a body of men who may be trusted to give that opinion effect.

A RURAL MAIL-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Dominion Postmaster-General, announces that his Department has evolved a scheme of rural delivery and collection of mails. "The time has come," he says, "to give the farmer rural free mail delivery, and we are going to do so." It is opportune, from a political point of view, that the time has come on the eve of a general election. However, there seems no ground to doubt the sincerity of the intention, and the plan proposed will commend itself as a sensible and economical step, calculated to bring the boon of free delivery to many doors, and shorten the trip to the mail-box for many others. Undoubtedly, it will lead, in time, to a complete system of free rural delivery, when the country is more densely populated.

The plan, as outlined, is to utilize the present mail-carrier system between railway points and interior post offices. It is estimated that this will serve, more or less satisfactorily, about 50 per cent. of the rural population. In going from the railway post office to the several post offices back in the country, the carrier, instead of keeping the mail in bulk, will distribute along the way each farmer's mail at the box in front of his farm. For those on side lines, not on the mail-carrier's direct route, private boxes will be arranged at the cross-roads, perhaps a dozen or twenty of them at one point. The carrier, arriving here, will distribute the mail to each box in turn, and farmers will come here for it, instead of having to go two, three, or perhaps four miles to the post office. Registered letters will be left at the nearest post office, a notice being deposited in the owner's box, so that he may go to the post office for it.

THE FARM AS A HOME.

The farm is the best place to be born, to be brought up, to live, and to die. Only this much we concede: It is well to travel from it occasionally to avoid falling into monotonous grooves of habit and thought. Travel is an incomparable education to all men, but particularly to the tiller of the soil, who, by reason of the isolation and exacting nature of his occupation, is specially in need of the quickening and broadening influence of personal contact and extended observation. This in no wise contravenes the topical thought of the paragraph. Happy is he who, owning a few acres of good soil, is privileged to travel from it now and again, but wise enough to appreciate the blessings his possession affords.

THE PURPOSE OF THE SCOTTISH COMMISSION.

The point is raised in our Maritime Letter this week as to whether Canada has not outgrown the expediency of delegation advertising of the kind expected from the Scottish Agricultural Commission which is now touring Canada from ocean to ocean. As we understand it, the primary purpose of the Commission is to prosecute inquiries in Canada for the express advantage of informing, stimulating and assisting Scottish farmers in their own land. A similar commission visited Denmark in 1904, and Ireland in 1906, and their published reports were read with interest by many outside the country which sent them. It is to be hoped they may learn something in Canada, as doubtless we shall receive not a little from them when their conclusions are systematized and published in the official report that is to be issued. Incidentally, it is to our own advantage to give them a favorable impression of the Dominion, and if the result is to increase the number of stalwart Scotch immigrants coming to our shores, we may feel well repaid for any reasonable courtesy and favors that may be shown on their transcontinental tour.

THE WESTERN HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

If the harvesters' excursions to Western Canada are to accomplish the purpose they are intended to meet, something must be done to avoid such unsatisfactory conditions as have existed during the harvest rush of 1908. Lack of sober consideration of the true state of affairs in the West is the greatest factor in causing trouble. Nor is this lack of consideration confined to railway company or harvest hand or Western farmer. Each of these three parties is responsible, and until they co-operate in such way that the excursionist has confidence in the other two, trouble will continue to crop up.

There usually is plenty of work. The railway company is in best position to know approximately how many laborers are required at the various points. They make a report, but the excursionists are not sufficiently informed, or have not confidence in the reliability of that report. The average excursionist from Eastern Canada is willing and able to do the work required, but he has been over-impressed with the demand for laborers, and is not content with ordinary wages, which fact, combined with a desire to see as much of the West as possible, results in reasonable offers being turned down all along the line from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw. In a very few days hundreds of able-bodied men are stranded at the latter point, sorry they did not accept offers made to them some time previous. While they remain in Moose Jaw or vicinity, the harvest has ripened further east, and in many parts of Manitoba cutting is in full swing two weeks before a start is made in the Moose Jaw district. The Western farmer adds to the trouble, and frequently inconveniences himself later by taking advantage of the large number of harvesters that arrive, and, after concluding there will be more help in the country than is needed, refuses to engage a man until his crop is ready for the binder. The consequence is, in most cases laborers have gone elsewhere, and valuable time is lost hunting for harvesters that should be spent in the wheat fields.

Until, therefore, co-operation exists, and confidence is established, trouble is sure to exist. To the railways falls the task of providing reasonably accurate figures showing the call for help, and also of arranging for a distribution in keeping with those figures, if at all possible. The excursionists can be prepared for such distribution by a broadcast sowing of sheet literature on the

Red Prince II., who thus had the signal distinction of siring a trio of champions. Among the other exhibitors who came into special prominence, the following may be named: Mr. T. J. Studdert, Athboy; Capt. A. Maude, Hillsboro; Mr. Wm. Gregg, Castlereagh; Mr. H. C. Walton, Crewe; Mr. Thos. Donovan, Cork; Mr. R. Laverly, Dungannon; Mr. J. Rohan, Middleton; Messrs. Slocock, Carlow; Mr. J. Milling, Comber; Mr. C. H. B. Caldwell, Navan; and Mr. E. Malone, Lucan.

The harness section at Ballsbridge has to take a subsidiary place, but still it never fails to attract some grand teams of stylish stoppers, several of them coming from across the channel. Some classes for cobs and ponies also succeed in bringing together interesting displays, and both these sections well maintained their reputations at the late show.

It was peculiarly unfortunate that the weather proved most inclement right through, and each day's proceedings were greatly marred by heavy rain; still, enthusiasm was as usual very buoyant, and the entire show was voted a distinct success, and a credit to the country. **EMERALD ISLE.**

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is a formidable-looking word, but it has been decided that that is the real name of the disease commonly called staggers—blind staggers and sleepy staggers. The veterinary expert of the Louisiana State University has been investigating outbreaks of staggers, and while he was not able to discover a specific germ, he assures us in Bulletin 106 that staggers is more properly called Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

LIVE STOCK.

FEASIBILITY OF COMBINING MILK AND BEEF.

It is commonly urged against the dual-purpose standard that it can at best be only a compromise, a sort of half-way advance towards both beef and milk. Were this true it would effectually dispose of the combination as a profit-earning proposition, for the steers would make poor beef, while their dams would be unprofitable milkers, and the difference between a poor and a good milker may easily spell the difference between profit and loss. There is no money in dairying with low-yielding cows. If, therefore, the dual-purpose cow could be only half as good a milker and half as good a beefmaker as the special-purpose dairy and beef breeds, respectively, she would not be worthy of serious consideration.

But facts make out a better case in her favor, for while the dual-purpose cow may not be quite as good in both capacities as are her specially-bred competitors, each in its particular one, still it is practicable to secure the combination in very high degree. The dual-purpose ideal has the great advantage of not departing too far in either direction from nature's intention, and nature interposes fewer obstacles in the way of him who essays to develop two excellencies in fair degree than of him who seeks to push any one to its limit. It is vastly more difficult, for instance, for the dairy breeder to increase the average production of his herd from 300 to 400 than from 200 to 300 pounds of butter-fat a year; while, on the other hand, after a reasonable degree of conformation and fleshing has been attained by the beef breeder, he finds it increasingly difficult to make further advances in these respects. But if the beef-breeder undertakes to develop dairy quality in his beef-bred stock he can secure it in considerable degree without material sacrifice of beefing proclivities. Indeed, it would often be accompanied by a decided improvement in the breeding quality of his females. On the other hand, the dairyman could develop a much more substantial and easy-fleshing type without serious impairment of dairy quality, to the decided advantage of his breed in health, stamina, hardiness, and wearing qualities.

We do not believe it would be profitable for the dairyman to endeavor to modify his breed so far as to make it satisfactory for the beef-maker's purpose. The special dairy breeds are needed by a great and increasing number of farmers throughout the country. Such cows can earn profit on high-priced land better than can the beef or dual-purpose breeds. But the special-purpose beef breed, the kind whose call is expected to suck its dam, is not well adapted to intensive agriculture. Beef-raising is most economically carried on with dual-purpose stock, the cows of which will yield profitable messes of milk for about nine months of the year, and then dry off in time to drop hearty, well-nourished calves, capable of being grown on skim milk into high-class, if not strictly fancy, bullocks. Such a steer, having no back account to square up, in the form of its mother's board bill, will usually distance the special-purpose beef-bred steer, so far as profit is concerned.

It is this strain of cattle that is needed by the farmers on our Western plains, as well as by a great number throughout Eastern Canada, who wish to keep some other cattle stock than cows, content if necessary to accept a little less profit per annum, if by so doing they may avoid the necessity of having the whole family tied down continually to the milking and other chores entailed by a large dairy herd. The association of substantial beef type with fairly liberal dairy capacity is a practicable aim not unduly difficult of accomplishment, if good judgment and the right means are employed.

AN AMERICAN VIEW ON THE MILKING SHORTHORN.

A very true and reasonable article on the milking Shorthorn is contributed to the Wisconsin Farmer by A. J. Meyer, who disposes of the question as to whether there is such a strain by remarking, "We have the cows, why waste words?" At the same time, he admits that the repeated attacks on the general-purpose Shorthorn are not without justification, or at least without cause, and the cause he finds in the disappointing character of Shorthorn cattle in not a few herds advertised as dual-purpose. He refers to the advertisement of one breeder he knows who offers "young bulls from heavy-milking dams," and remarks that some of the heavy-milking dams in this herd give milk enough to raise a calf in good shape, but not one would pay for its feed by the milk-pail route. Another advertises dual-purpose Shorthorns on the strength of one heavy-milking dam he owned long years ago. Another breeder once owned a fine herd of milking Shorthorns, but got the pedigree craze, and, by a process of substitution and elimination, he brought his herd, in ten years, to the point where it contains one lone individual that might be rated as dual-purpose, the others being barely able to raise their calves, yet he was so proud of his work that he boasted of having the finest bred herd of Shorthorns in the State.

"Little has been done," he says, "to counteract these practices. Much needs to be done. What we need is active co-operation among the breeders of milking Shorthorns, to the end that proper and uniform standards of performance be established, authentic milk and butter records be officially determined, and reasonable encouragement to the breed be offered at agricultural fairs." In the fixing of performance standards, he advises moderation, combining in fair degree the qualities of beef and milking ability.

"In arriving at official milk and butter records, the breeder of milking Shorthorns can do no better than to emulate the example of the various dairy organizations that have provided for weekly, monthly and yearly tests by qualified and impartial officials at an entirely reasonable cost. These records should be collected and published in such a form as to make them readily accessible to the general public, in some manner similar to the Advanced Registry system of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The direct benefits to be derived from such a system of making public officially-endorsed milk and butter records are too evident to require discussion. The man who breeds 'pedigrees,' and the other fellow who propagates young stock 'from heavy-milking dams,' will have 'to put up or shut up.' Then will speculation, guesswork and wilful deception cease. The day of the milkless milking Shorthorn will come to an end and a new day will dawn, wherein values will be decreed and records conferred upon a basis of officially-guaranteed utility.

"Until the breeders of milking Shorthorns awaken to the necessity of uniform co-operation in some such manner as I have indicated, it is hardly reasonable to expect the agricultural fairs to offer much in the way of encouragement. What little effort has been expended by the fair associations heretofore in attempting to bring out representative exhibits, has been, as a rule, so badly misdirected as to disgust, rather than encourage, the would-be exhibitor. Yet, it is the indifference of the latter that is mainly responsible for any shortcomings in this direction. With the dual-purpose Shorthorn industry in its present condition, each man acting as a separate unit, establishing his own standards, and doing absolutely nothing towards the advancement of the industry as a whole, how can we expect any board of fair managers to offer us the encouragement they would like to?"

"As I see it, the road to completest success, and greatest service to the public, so far as concerns the breeders of milking Shorthorns, lies by the way, first, of national and local organization; second, by the establishment of national standards of excellence; third, by the determination of official milk and butter records; and fourth, by the establishment of an advanced registry for cows that attain to the required standard. The cause is a good one; success is sure. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in a national crusade for the cow that more than any other has stamped its influence upon American agriculture—the milking Shorthorn."

That herd bull should have two good ends, says an admirer of the milking Shorthorn cow. He should be strong back of the shoulders, and his dam and granddam should have been good milkers. The heifers should be kept growing nicely, not loaded down with fat, and they will give milk.

THE FARM.

WIREWORMS, CUTWORMS AND WHITE GRUBS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in "The Farmer's Advocate" a discussion on cutworms, or wireworms as we call them, Professor Fletcher, of Ottawa, being referred to as somewhat puzzled as to how best to deal with them. We know his earnestness and ability as an investigator, he not being like some, who never have any difficulty about anything. I have discovered that these pests on the approach of winter go down some depth into the ground and become dormant. By plowing at this season, say in the month of November—the nearer winter the better—the birds, combined with the severe weather in winter, complete their destruction. My practice has been to plow deeply at this time of year. The white grub which infests meadows I have found by observation almost exactly at the depth of eight inches at this season. I like plowing at this season for other reasons. The thistle is also dormant at this time, and being cut deeply under, a great many of the roots will be killed; and by sowing early the following spring they are greatly weakened. Early plowing has been advocated for the destruction of weeds, but is only a partial success. The seeds of a great many weeds will not germinate till the following spring. To fight weeds successfully, the stubble land should be pastured closely in the fall, preferably by sheep. Eaten by sheep the seeds will not germinate. However my theories may be criticised, the practice has been eminently successful. **AN OLD FARMER.**

Perth Co., Ont.

Note.—Wireworms, cutworms and white grubs are three entirely distinct classes of insects. Wireworms are slender, cylindrical, yellowish or reddish-brown, tough and shining grubs, with flattened heads and dark jaws. When full-grown they are about half an inch long and one-twelfth of an inch broad. They are the grubs of a large family of insects, known as click beetles, and of all our soil pests they are the most difficult to combat. Short rotation of crops is recommended. Corn, followed by barley or rye seeded to clover, the clover sod to be broken up after the first crop and the rotation repeated, is a very good system for combating wireworms. Some farmers claim to have obtained good results by plowing twice in the same autumn, the first time in August, the land to be well harrowed a week later and then cross-plowed in September, but a thoroughly effectual means of ridding land of wireworms has yet to be found.

Cutworms are smooth, greasy-looking caterpillars, of some dull shade of color, similar to the ground in which they hide during the day. There are numerous species, varying in their season and habits of attack. Most of them work above the surface and cut off the young seedlings. Certain species, however, feed almost entirely upon the roots, and work chiefly underground. These are the most difficult to reach. The surface-feeding kind may be controlled by scattering poisoned bran lightly among the crops where they occur. Cutworms are an especial pest of the vegetable-grower. Among farm crops those most attacked are oats, wheat, corn and grass in meadows. Clean farming, including rather early fall plowing, is a specific means of controlling cutworms. The idea is to get rid of the tall vegetation, which would otherwise attract the moths in the fall when laying their eggs. Pasturing with sheep is helpful in this connection, although sheep should not be pastured in autumn on new seeding, as they graze too close for the good of the clover.

White grubs are the larvae of the large May beetles, or June bugs. The eggs are deposited in the ground, mainly in grass lands, from one to three inches deep, and hatch in from ten to eighteen days. The larva is a large, soft, white grub, about an inch and a half long, usually curled at the rear end. It takes three years to develop, and is sometimes very destructive in old pastures, and, in gardens, to strawberry plants. The first summer it feeds on roots and burrows deeply into the ground as winter approaches, returning again the following spring and doing a great deal of harm, by eating the roots of grasses and many other kinds of plants, particularly corn and potatoes, the injuries being most noticeable in the second year after sod has been plowed down. Swine and poultry are very fond of the grubs, and if pastured on such a crop as rape, pigs will hunt out many of them. Clover is seldom attacked by white grubs, hence a short rotation in which clover occurs frequently will tend to prevent increase of these insects. Late, deep, fall plowing is also recommended, and will be especially effective if swine or poultry can be given the run of the field.

From the foregoing it will be clear that our correspondent has followed a first-class method for combating the white grub, and it is commendable for other reasons, though the same can hardly be said as to its effectiveness for controlling wireworms and cutworms. These two insects, when bad, require special precautions, as indicated above. As a general practice, however, we can strongly advise short rotations of three or four years, in which hoe crop and peas follow sod, with grain seeded to clover and timothy after the hoe crop and peas, the land to be left not more than one or two years in meadow. Wireworms and white grubs revel in old grass sod.

FIELD HUSBANDRY IN MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It has been suggested to me by the Seed Commissioner, that it would be well to present, through the agricultural press, some of the general facts I observed while judging the standing fields of oats entered in this summer's competition in the Agricultural Societies at Bracebridge, in Muskoka, and Sprucedale and Sundridge, in Parry Sound. I find that thorough examination of fields reveals things not to be observed from the road, or from a cursory glance across them. I have also been much impressed with the benefit it may often be to a farmer to have someone inspect a part of his farm in this way, and point out freshly-imported weeds or insects, or to suggest possible improvements in the method of tillage, or more suitable varieties, or even merely to exchange ideas. It also seems possible that a general summary of facts, gathered during a somewhat minute inspection, such as this, of a given territory, might be of value to up-to-date reading farmers in various parts of the Province.

In the South Muskoka Society there were ten fields competing. The soil in this district varied from very light sand to moderately heavy clay loam. Almost all the farms seem to be tilled according to good farming practice. Systematic rotations are general, and a considerable amount of stock is kept, which last is manifested in the vigor of the crops. A number of the competitors have fairly pure varieties, and the first and second prize fields should yield high-class seed grain.

The district is free from noxious weeds. In only one case were wild oats found, and in another case twitch grass and black bindweed. These were the only troublesome weeds apparent in the district, and they occurred on only two farms, and in very small quantity. Of course, Canada thistle was in evidence. Where is it not? But even this ubiquitous pest was well held in check. The areas of forest by which the country is hemmed in hinder the spread of the weed seeds carried from place to place on the wind, and the separation of so many of the farms from each other by woodland, prevents in a great measure the spread from farm to farm. There are no large towns importing horse feed from weed-infested districts, and scattering the pests throughout the district in the manure; neither are the stock-raisers of the district of the feed-buying class. Sheep are raised in plenty, and they do a great deal to destroy weeds and keep them in check. Well-hoed root crops were also in evidence, as further witness to the good management of the farms, and the methods which are at the root of this immunity from weeds. Altogether, the district bears a clean bill with respect to weeds, and indications are that it will continue so.

This fact fits it well for the production of salable seed grain, and it seems quite possible that if the farmers of this district would pay attention to the maintenance of the purity of their varieties, and to the thorough grading of their seed, they would be able to dispose of their surplus product at good prices for seed. The practice is already common in the district of thoroughly grading the seed to be sown. Both the first and second prize fields were from seed that had been put through the fanning mill three or four times, and the uniformity of the growth gave ample evidence of the value of this commendable practice, and illustrates the possibility of growing as good seed at home as can be bought.

None of the competitors reported treatment for smut, and few seemed ever to have heard of it. Smut was very severe in some fields. There is little excuse for smutty grain in these days. Western farmers are alive to the loss which is incurred through smut, and the practice is now general of treating all seed grain with either formalin or bluestone. The growers in this part of Ontario should surely adopt the practice. The opinion seems current that smut is a thing of the weather; that it comes in certain seasons, and is not of any account in most seasons. Even if this were the case, it amply repays anyone to treat his seed to save the loss that may occur only every fourth year. One thorough treatment in two or three years answers for all practical purposes, however, and it is well worth the little expenditure.

The twenty fields judged in the Strong Agricultural Society were spread over a considerable area on both sides of the Grand Trunk at Sundridge, which is a little village midway between Scotia Junction and North Bay. The soil in this district is for the most part light and rolling.

At the time of judging the standing fields, the district was suffering from twin evils—a prolonged drouth and a plague of grasshoppers. On account of the grasshoppers some fields of oats were cut green to save them from the ravages of this pest. The district is somewhat subject to attacks of this insect, which breeds in sod or waste land for the most part, and as there is much uncleared land all through the country, scourges like this are not infrequent.

Like South Muskoka, this district is very free from troublesome weed pests. Orange hawkweed is creeping in from the south, but the farmers seem alert to the dangers of this pest. There were not a few very good fields in this competition, and varieties were fairly pure.

Stock is not so much in evidence as it ought to

be. The soil is light and is rapidly losing its fertility, and for this reason stock-raising should be followed. In spite of occasional frosts in summer, potatoes are successfully grown, and in view of the fact that Ontario is importing potatoes from distant Provinces to supply her home markets, there seems no reason why potato-growing, which fits so well with stock-raising or dairying, should not become one of the major farming interests of this region. In this year of drouth the benefit of manure was easily seen in the oat crops. Invariably on the farms where much stock was kept the crops seemed less affected by the drouth, and maintained their vigorous color longer than did those on poorly-manured farms.

In the McMurrich Society, twenty-two fields were visited, lying in McMurrich and Ryerson Townships. The headquarters of this society is at Sprucedale, a town between Scotia Junction and Parry Sound. In McMurrich Township the land was somewhat light and level, and in Ryerson it was heavier and of a more rolling character. As a consequence the drouth, which troubled all Parry Sound, was more felt in McMurrich Township than in the other townships in the same district. Conditions and systems of agriculture prevail in this district similar to those in the Sundridge Townships, and with the exception of orange hawkweed, no serious pests have as yet gained any foothold. This weed, however, is reported to have been introduced into the district as a garden flower, and it is now firmly established. A number of the competitors had sown Western feed oats, and had not carefully cleaned the seed. As a result a number of distinctly Western weeds, such as cow cockle and ball mustard, which are new to this district, were in evidence. Therein lies a moral for the farmer—never to sow seed from a new district, unless it has been thoroughly cleaned. It is



Royal Chief -65495-

Shorthorn bull, two years old. First in class, senior and grand champion male. Canadian National Exhibition, 1908. Owned and exhibited by A. Duncan & Son, Carluke, Ont.

very often the case, however, that no matter how carefully seed is cleaned it still contains weed seeds, which will gain a foothold in new districts through this means.

To one whose conception of this country of Muskoka and Parry Sound had been gained from rapid trips torough on the train, or from the exaggerated tales of tourists, it was a surprise to find so much good agricultural land, and so many well-tilled thrifty farms. The country is essentially different from the southern part of the Province in respect to climate, soil and distance from markets, so that it is unfair to compare the possibilities of this northern part with the rest of the Province. While even among the natives of Parry Sound there appears to be a great deal of pessimism as an accompaniment of two years' drouth, it is certain that there is great possibility before the farmers of this district.

O. A. C., Guelph.

So much has been heard about the virtues of clover as a soil improver that it will come as a shock to learn that clover, when raised to be sold off the farm, may be an exceptionally thorough means of soil exhaustion. Clover takes from the air only one element of fertility, nitrogen. The potash and phosphorus it draws from the soil. When fed on the farm, the manure being carefully saved and applied, clover enriches the soil in nitrogen, humus and available potash and phosphorus. Sold off the farm, it leaves little or no nitrogen, while seriously depleting the supply of the mineral elements. The wise farmer, therefore, will plan to feed his clover on the farm. If hay must be sold, let it be timothy.

THE DAIRY.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF ALFALFA.

[By Prof. D. H. Otis, Madison, before the Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Farmers' Institute.]

A number of our experiment stations have been testing the feeding value of alfalfa. Some of the results as they relate to dairy production are given below:

IS THE PROTEIN IN ALFALFA EQUIVALENT TO THE PROTEIN IN GRAIN?

At the New Jersey Experiment Station one lot of cows was fed a daily ration of 35 pounds of corn silage, 11 lbs. of alfalfa hay, 6 pounds of mixed hay, and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal. Another lot of cows was fed in comparison on the same amount of silage and mixed hay, and received 4 pounds of wheat bran and 4 pounds of brewers' dried grains in place of the alfalfa hay. The cost of feeds per ton for these experiments were: wheat bran and brewers' dried grains, \$17, and cottonseed meal, \$26. The roughage was placed at the cost of production, \$2.50 per ton for silage, \$5.34 for mixed hay, and \$6.38 for alfalfa hay. The results show that there was a saving of 12.7 cents per hundred in the cost of producing milk, and 2.3 cents per pound in the cost of producing butter when the alfalfa ration was fed. On this basis, the New Jersey Station estimated that when bran and brewers' dried grains can be purchased for \$17 per ton, the alfalfa hay is worth as a substitute \$11.16 per ton. They figure that the average production of their land for three years at this rate amounted to \$51 per acre, and in one other year to \$74.21 per acre.

They judged from this experiment that the protein in alfalfa could be successfully and profitably substituted for the protein contained in wheat bran and brewers' dried grains.

A second experiment at the New Jersey Station compared alfalfa hay and corn silage with corn stover, corn silage and a grain mixture of distillers' grains—wheat bran and cottonseed meal. The analysis of the two rations showed that they were practically equal in both protein and total nutrients. The results at the end of one hundred and twenty days showed that although the purchased feed ration produced 20.6 per cent. more milk, it was figured that the value of alfalfa hay in replacing a feed mixture of wheat bran, distillers' grains and cottonseed meal, was worth \$14.50 per ton.

This experiment indicates that a

pound of protein in alfalfa is not equal to a pound of protein in the grains used, but as the alfalfa can furnish the protein much cheaper than the grains, and while it may not be desirable to make an entire substitution of alfalfa for grain, it can, to a large extent, replace the grain.

At the Maryland Experiment Station fifteen cows were divided into two lots of seven and eight, respectively. One lot was fed a ration of alfalfa and corn meal. The other lot was fed corn silage and a grain mixture of malt sprouts, three quarts by weight; linseed meal, one part; gluten meal, one part; and corn chop, one part. These lots were fed for a period of twenty-eight days, when the rations were shifted. The lot that changed from alfalfa and corn meal to silage and mixed grains, produced 197.4 pounds less milk the second period than the first. The lot that changed from silage and mixed grain to alfalfa and corn meal gained 78.8 pounds of milk during the second period over the first. The total amount produced by both lots on alfalfa and corn meal was 7,248.8 pounds. The total amount of milk produced on silage and mixed grain was 6,972.1 pounds. This makes a difference in favor of the alfalfa and corn meal of 276.2 pounds of milk. It should be noted that where a small amount of grain is fed with the alfalfa, that the total results are favorable to the alfalfa ration, even though the other ration contained a greater variety of rich and appetizing grains.

The Maryland Station made an additional experiment in comparing a ration of alfalfa and silage without grain with a ration of silage and grain. The results show that the cows gave less milk when receiving the alfalfa and silage than those receiving the silage and grain. Although the ration of alfalfa and silage figured up well as far as digestible nutrients were concerned, it did not result in as large yields, and indi-

cates the desirability of feeding some grain, even though the cows are receiving roughage that is rich in digestible nutrients. This experiment corresponds closely with the second experiment reported from New Jersey.

ALFALFA COMPARED WITH PRAIRIE HAY.

At the Nebraska Station twelve cows were divided into two lots of six each. At the beginning of the experiment each lot was producing practically the same amount of milk and butter. Lot one was fed for six weeks alfalfa hay, beets, and a small grain ration composed of equal parts of bran and corn.

Lot two was fed for the same length of time on the same feed, except that prairie hay was substituted for the alfalfa hay. At the end of six weeks the feed of each lot was changed, lot one receiving the prairie hay, and lot two the alfalfa hay. At the end of twelve weeks the results were summarized as follows:

	Milk, lbs.	Butter, lbs.
The cows while receiving alfalfa produced	9,862.74	511.47
The cows while receiving prairie hay produced	9,722.49	502.07
The cows while receiving alfalfa hay produced more	140.25	9.40

In commenting on these results the Nebraska Station shows that the lots changed from prairie hay to alfalfa in the beginning of the second six weeks were at a disadvantage, as their milk flow had been reduced the first six weeks, and the claim is, therefore, made that the alfalfa gave even better results than indicated in the above figures.

ALFALFA AS A FACTOR IN ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION.

In a more recent bulletin from Nebraska, detailing the results with their dairy herd for ten years, record is given of the food cost of producing butter-fat where alfalfa and silage constituted the roughage. These varied from 6 to 12 cents in 1905, the average for the year being 9.2 cents. The next year, 1906, the cost varied from 6 to 16 cents, the average being 9.4 cents. The profit per cow in 1905 (value of butter-fat, less cost of feed) was \$41.93. In 1906 the profit increased to \$43.54. These good results are in a large measure due to alfalfa.

THE VALUE OF ALFALFA MEAL.

The Pennsylvania Station divided ten cows into two lots. Both lots were fed daily: corn silage, 30 lbs.; mixed hay, 12 lbs.; corn meal, 3 lbs., and cottonseed meal, 1 lb. Lot 1 received during the first period of three weeks 4 pounds of wheat bran per cow; while lot 2, at the same time, received 4 pounds of alfalfa meal as a substitute for the wheat bran. The experiment lasted for four periods of three weeks each, and at the end of each period the wheat bran and alfalfa meal were shifted. The cows while receiving the alfalfa meal fell off in milk production in most cases more rapidly than those receiving the wheat bran. In commenting upon the results, the Pennsylvania Station says that there is no reason for believing that the alfalfa meal is any more digestible than the hay from which it is made, and they claim that it may be less digestible, on account of the temptation to use poor grades of alfalfa in grinding the meal. For this experiment the alfalfa meal cost \$23.00 per ton, while the wheat bran was purchased at \$20.00 per ton. At this price alfalfa cannot be recommended for the most economical milk production. Assuming that the alfalfa meal costs no more than bran (\$20.00 per ton), the experiment shows that the alfalfa meal would have produced milk at a lower grain cost per one hundred pounds, viz., 44 cents, as compared with 45.3 cents for bran. On this basis the Station figured that if wheat bran was worth \$20.00 per ton, alfalfa meal was worth \$21.28. While this experiment does not prove the desirability of using alfalfa meal as a dairy feed, it does show emphatically the value of the alfalfa plant, and coincides closely with the results at other stations where alfalfa was found practically equal to bran, pound per pound.

ALFALFA HAY COMPARED WITH COTTONSEED HULLS, MIXED HAY, AND MIXED HAY WITH SILAGE.

The Texas Experiment Station tested the relative value of these roughage feeds with four lots of cows receiving the same kind of grain. The prices of the feeds were: alfalfa, \$16 per ton; cottonseed hulls, \$6 per ton; mixed hay, \$10 per ton, and silage, \$4 per ton. The experiment lasted for twenty-eight days, at which time the alfalfa-hay lot showed a profit over the cost of feed of \$10.18 per cow; the cottonseed hulls, \$8.50; the mixed hay, \$9.37, and the mixed hay and silage, \$9.05 per cow. These results again show the superior value of alfalfa compared with other roughage.

ALFALFA COMPARED WITH MIXED HAY, WITH VARYING AMOUNTS OF GRAIN.

The Utah Station divided ten cows into two lots, one lot receiving alfalfa hay and the other mixed hay. The grains in each case were a mixture of wheat and bran, equal parts by weight. The experiment lasted for seven periods of three weeks each.

The amount of grain fed each lot varied from six to twelve pounds, all changes being made at the beginning of the period. The results indicate that any increase in the grain ration over six pounds per day increased the cost of dairy products, almost without ex-

ception, with both kinds of roughage. The amount of roughage consumed was practically the same for both lots. The five cows receiving the mixed hay ate 56 pounds more grain during the 147 days under experimentation. Considered from an economical standpoint, the alfalfa proved the superior roughage.

A second experiment of a similar character was conducted at Utah, with approximately the same results.

THE VALUE OF ALFALFA FOR WINTERING COWS WITHOUT GRAIN.

The Kansas Experiment Station tested the value of alfalfa for wintering cows not in milk. Seven head, composed of dairy and beef animals, were placed in the feed lot in September, and received nothing during the winter except alfalfa hay. The results are recorded in the following table:

RESULTS IN WINTERING COWS ENTIRELY ON ALFALFA HAY.

No. of cow.	Breed of Cow.	Age.		Weight, Sept. 2, '01, lbs.	Weight, Apr. 4, '02, lbs.	Total gain, 213 days, lbs.	Daily gain, lbs.
		Years.	Months.				
1	Shorthorn	2	7	1,000	1,330	330	1.54
2	Hereford	1	10	840	1,111	271	1.27
3	Holstein	2	6	980	1,268	288	1.35
4	Holstein	2	6	950	1,238	288	1.35
5	Red Polled	1	5	450	701	251	1.18
6	Galloway	1	10	671	810	139	1.06
7	Galloway	1	10	829	1,039	210	1.40

It was noted that the cows greatly improved in their appearance while being fed alfalfa.

ALFALFA AS A SOILING CROP.

The Kansas Experiment Station fed green alfalfa to a herd of ten cows for 74 days. Figuring the butter-fat at creamery prices, and deducting the cost of grain, the green alfalfa brought an income of \$1.95 per ton, or \$25.26 per acre. Other crops were also fed as soiling crops in comparison with alfalfa, but none were as well relished or brought as large returns, as shown by the fact that corn brought \$22.79; sorghum, \$15.30; Kafir corn, \$13.83; and oats, \$6.81.

ALFALFA AS A SILAGE CROP.

The Kansas Experiment Station reports an experiment of putting the first cutting of alfalfa into the silo. On account of continuous rains, the alfalfa had been allowed to stand too long, and, consequently, was rather coarse and badly rusted, and contained a considerable quantity of horse weeds (Leptilon Canadense). This alfalfa would have made exceedingly poor hay. When the silo was opened, it was found that the top two feet were moulded badly, but below that it was in excellent condition. The mouldy silage was hauled into the pasture, where it was noticed that the cows ate it readily. When fed in the stable, it was noticed that two-thirds of the cows ate the silage, weeds and all, and the other third ate all but the weeds, and it was possible to keep up the flow of milk in July, when the pasture was dry and scanty, by the use of this alfalfa silage.

Alfalfa has also produced excellent results in feeding hogs, steers, brood mares, growing colts and work horses. Poultrymen are advocating alfalfa for production of eggs. A review of the results of feeding alfalfa with the various classes of animals shows it to be by far the best-known roughage for farm animals. Red clover has been rightly held in high esteem, but, according to its composition and the results obtained in feeding farm animals, it has been found that two tons of alfalfa hay is practically equal to three tons of red clover.

When we think of alfalfa as a perennial plant, that it produces a larger yield than any other hay crop, that it extends its roots into the lower soil and brings up plant food from the subsoil, that its roots are covered with tubercles, the home of micro-organisms that have the power to lay hold of the nitrogen in our atmosphere and convert it into plant food, thus leaving the soil richer than it was before the alfalfa was grown, we cannot help but think that alfalfa is a wonder plant. There seems to be little or no question as to its adaptability to Wisconsin conditions, and as the feeding trials almost invariably show its superior results, it behooves us to urge our farmers, cautiously but earnestly, to grow this crop as soon as possible, in order to get the largest net returns from their land.

One thing the dairy industry needs badly is a general overhauling of cow stables. A considerable proportion of dairymen have begun the good work by laying cement floors, but these floors would be further improved by laying plank on the platforms for the cows to stand upon. Windows, though more numerous than of old, are still far too small and scarce. Ventilation, light, water-tight floors, well-insulated walls, dust-proof ceilings, and plentiful use of stable absorbents are essentials of the up-to-date sanitary dairy barn.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Blight on apples and pears has caused a very serious depreciation in the crop in Southern Ontario, says the August Fruit Crop Report. Certain varieties, such as the Clapp's Favorite pear, are rapidly disappearing, and it is believed to be only a question of a few years when they will be completely destroyed in Canadian orchards.

Early apples have been selling for seventy-five cents to one dollar a barrel, but the co-operative associations have, in some cases, doubled these returns to their members, says the August crop report of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. A great many carloads have been sent from Ontario to the Northwest in baskets, averaging the growers 25 cents per eleven-quart basket, f. o. b.

Among sweet corns, the Golden Bantam occupies a high place of honor. Last spring it was favorably mentioned in these columns by Prof. H. L. Hutt, of Guelph; W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa; and Chas. Young, of Algoma. During the present season it has been tested by several members of our editorial staff, with the best of satisfaction. It is a small-growing, yellow-grained, early variety, of excellent flavor, and although the ears are not large, it seems to yield surprisingly well for an early variety. The skin of the kernels is very tender, a very desirable point in corn for table use.

MONTEAL MUSK MELONS.

Visitors at the Exhibition who regaled themselves on a first course of cantaloupe at the hotels, and have observed that the fruit was better, or worse, as the case may be, than that grown "at home," may be interested in knowing that the best musk melons in North America are grown right in our own country, at the suburban districts of Notre Dame de Grace and Outremont, Montreal.

It is not likely, however, that many of the Montreal samples were served in Toronto, even at the best hotels. The most of them go to New York, whose capacious maw swallows up so much of the best that is, where they appear on the menu cards of elite hotels as "Montreal Melon—one dollar." You pay out your dollar, get one slice, and, if you have plenty of money, and reports say true, do not grudge the price.

There is something elusive about the soil of the Montreal suburbs, which seems concocted especially for melons; "something in the soil," the gardeners say, indefinitely, while the would-be wise make a wild guess as to "volcanic deposits" being at the root of the secret. However that may be, the fact remains that the Yankees across the line have tried again and again to run opposition to the Montreal melons, and have given up in despair. Nothing so rich, so meaty, so delicious; nothing comparable for size and quality can be produced elsewhere. And so Montreal melons still hold sway at the hotels and club-houses, and American summer resorts, and at the few places in Montreal City itself which they condescend to enter.

When the Prince of Wales toured Canada as the Duke of York, he and his party were regaled from the "patches" of Mr. T. J. Decarie, Notre Dame de Grace. The late President McKinley had melons served to him daily from the same spot; while this year, says the Montreal Witness, a consignment has been sent to England to Lord Strathcona from the grounds of Mr. J. S. Gorman, Outremont. Aristocracy for the aristocrats!

Experts at these places (the two principal melon-growing farms of the district) very readily give information in regard to cultivation. A light soil, and a high, well-drained situation, they say, is the first consideration.

About the first of April the seed is sown in a 6 x 12-ft. hotbed, in drills six inches apart. When the third leaf begins to show, the young plants are transplanted to 5-inch pots, two to a pot. These pots are then plunged in a bed and kept shaded for a few days, until well established. Finally, about the first week in May, they are transplanted to ground prepared as follows:

First, a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure is applied and plowed in; then trenches are made 12 to 15 feet apart, and 18 to 20 inches deep. At planting time these trenches are nearly filled with well-packed, well-heated horse manure, and the plants are set out in a top-dressing of soil.

The next step is to cover the vines with large "hot-boxes" covered with glass. Then the work begins. Watering is, of course, very necessary, also airing, which is accomplished by raising the boxes at about eight o'clock every morning, and leaving them so until five at night. Moreover, from some time in June, the ends of the vines are pinched off every week, to drive the nutriment into the blossoms. As the vines begin to be

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cramped, the boxes are blocked up, and finally removed altogether about a week before the fruit begins to ripen. From the time that netting begins, it is necessary, also, to turn the fruit very gradually, once a week throughout the season, in order that no one spot may remain too long on the ground.

Verily, there is no royal road to raising musk melons, but the profits for a first-class crop are proportional. At the Decarie farm, this year, 15,000 good specimens were raised on ten acres. On an average, each bed (a space of from 15 to 18 square feet) should produce six first-class melons, and six of a second-class, grown later.

Montreal melons may not be grown anywhere but at Montreal. Nevertheless, home growers may profit by the methods used by these men, who have by them produced the ne plus ultra.

APIARY.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER.

It is high time now that all bees were ready for their winter sleep. If the work of preparing them for the cold weather has not yet been commenced, don't put it off another day, for every delay now means a lessening of the chances for weather suitable for doing it properly, and consequently a lessening of the chances for perfect wintering.

If the surplus boxes have not yet been removed, get them off at once. If there is honey in these to be extracted, do the extracting in the warmest part of a warm day, or warm the combs up by artificial means. Don't try to extract cold honey; it will not work. If you do not want to feed your bees sugar for winter stores, reserve a few nice, heavy, sealed combs of white honey to slip into colonies found light in stores, in place of empty combs to be removed. Sugar-syrup, properly prepared, and fed early enough in the season, is just as good—or even better—winter food for the bees than honey, and is certainly less expensive. When surplus boxes have all been removed, see that each colony has a good laying queen, a goodly number of bees, and several heavy combs of honey. Any colony found allowing its drones to remain in the hive after other colonies have driven out their drones, can generally be regarded as queenless, and should be united with a colony having a good laying queen. This uniting must be carefully done, for sometimes a colony supposed to be queenless may have something it regards as a queen, and, if united carelessly with another colony, the good queen of the other colony might be destroyed. A safe way is to place the supposedly queenless colony on top of the other, with a wire screen between. After about a week, remove the screen and replace it with a queen-excluder for a few days. Do the work quietly, and the bees will mingle together quietly; and if there is a drone-laying queen or laying workers, the bees will dispose of them and keep the good queen. As soon as the bees are working nicely together, they can all be shaken into the lower hive, and prepared for winter in the usual way.

All the colonies should be weighed, and any found light should be brought up to proper weight, either by feeding sugar, syrup or adding full combs of honey, as mentioned above. Sugar-syrup made by dissolving two parts sugar, by weight, to one of water, is about the right consistency for winter feed. If the water is made hot, the sugar will dissolve much more readily. Feeding for winter stores should be done as rapidly as possible, and early enough so that the bees

may have a chance to seal up the syrup before the weather becomes too cold.

With regard to the proper weight for any particular size of hive, it is hard to set a standard, for hives and combs vary greatly in individual weight. Some eight-frame Langstroth hives might be too light at sixty pounds, while others might have plenty at forty-five or fifty. It is better for the bees to have more than they need than not as much. If they do not use it all in the winter, it will come very handy to them, and perhaps be the means of putting them in good shape next May. It will not be wasted while the bees have charge of it, that is one sure thing; so be liberal with the feed. E. G. H.

The United States National Beekeepers' Association will meet at Detroit, Mich., on October 13th, 14th and 15th.

POULTRY.

PLAGIARISM.

The dictionary defines plagiarism as "the act of plagiarizing or appropriating the ideas, writings or inventions of another without due acknowledgment; specifically, the stealing of passages, either word for word or in substance, from the writings of another, and publishing them as one's own; literary or artistic theft."

There is a great deal of plagiarism practiced by certain of the cheaper class of agricultural journals, some of which prepare only a seasoning of original matter—and that not too original—filling up their pages chiefly with clippings, some of which are credited, and some of which are not. So bold and conscienceless are some of these literary pirates, that the better class of agricultural journals have been tempted to copyright their whole issues, and a few have actually done so.

We do not mean to insinuate that the poultry press is more given to plagiarism than other journals devoted to agriculture, but the subject is referred to here because of an amusing incident which fits appropriately into this column. While visiting one of the exhibitions this month, we paused at a stand where a number of special poultry papers were displayed. Reference to "The Farmer's Advocate" elicited from the attendant a general complaint that the agricultural press clipped matter from the poultry papers without credit, and used so much that farmers could not be induced to subscribe to the latter. Leafing through one of the papers, the writer noticed an article which he himself had written only a few weeks previously, reproduced without a hint of credit; and the joke was on the agent.

As a matter of fact, while there are, in the United States and Canada, a number of notorious plagiarists occupying agricultural editors' chairs, "The Farmer's Advocate" observes the most scrupulous precautions to credit even short passages clipped from contemporary pages, and only through occasional mischance does an exception to this rule occur.

Moreover, a strict censorship is exercised over the matter that goes into these pages. Exaggeration, error, and misleading half-truth are studiously avoided, and no effort spared to insure that what is published may be reliable and practical. We have good reason to believe the effort is appreciated among the agricultural public, who find our poultry column a more reliable guide than most of the special poultry papers. A leading poultryman and incubator manufacturer remarked to us last fall: "I like 'The Farmer's Advocate,' for what it does print on poultry is practical."

WHITEWASH FOR THE HENHOUSE.

With the passing days of summer and fall comes the call for thorough cleaning up in and around the poultry houses, so that conditions may be as nearly ideal as possible for ensuring the birds being strong and healthy when winter sets in. Where fowls are given free run of stubble and fresh-plowed land during the closing weeks of summer, and where precautions have been taken to keep the roosts and nests free from vermin pests, the poultry-lover finds little to bother him, and, as a rule, health prevails throughout the winter.

A liberal use of whitewash on the walls, roosts and nests, and lime on the bottom, during the fall, is a great benefit. Not only does it make the house cleaner, brighter and more summer-like in appearance, but it adds to the general healthfulness of the birds, and drives away annoying pests of one kind or another. It does not matter whether the whitewash is put on with a spraying outfit, a broom or a whitewash brush, but be sure it is applied to every nook and corner, and done frequently enough to keep the house clean and bright.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Canadian White Wyandotte Club was held on Labor Day in the Farmers' Institute Tent at the Canadian National Exhibition. The Secretary reported a large increase in members, and great popularity of the egg-distribution to new members during the hatching season.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

THE SEWING-MACHINE AGENT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been interested in your letters and articles on "Agents." I came from England to live here some years ago, and almost immediately an agent for a well-known sewing machine sent a notice he would call on me. He arrived with a machine one very muddy spring day, when the roads were more or less unfit for driving. The following conversation took place:

Agent—"We are offering this machine, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., for \$40."
Myself—"Thank you, but when I buy one I shall do so direct from a shop; also, I intend having a hand machine."

Agent—"They are mere playthings."
"Indeed, they do just as good work as a treadle, and are about half the price. I never used any other kind at home. I shall not change now."

Agent—"This machine I am offering has the latest improvements, etc., etc. I will let you have it for \$35."

"Thank you, but I intend to buy direct from the shop, etc., etc."

Agent—"Well, the roads are bad; I do not wish to take the machine any further, or back to town (eight miles off); I will let you have it for \$30."

"Thank you. You should have offered it for that price at first. Anyway, I do not intend having this kind at all. Good day."

And I did not. I got a hand machine, equal for any ordinary work needed in the household, with all the usual attachments, for \$15. In England there are as many hand machines as treadles used—indeed more, I think. When people exclaim at mine as a "plaything," and bearing in mind the many remarks I hear (and often justly) on "stupid English," I cannot help wondering why so many (otherwise) saving Canadian women pay so highly for machines. Is it because they are so unhandy—they are unable to manage their work with one hand and turn with the other? I think many would find this kind tire them less.

Brant Co., Ont. GERTRUDE LLOYD-JONES.

Western Fair a Magnificent Success.

The Western Fair, at London, has had a chance to show what would be the result with reasonably favorable weather. The outcome has been gratifying to all concerned. That the management was efficient in efforts to make the show par excellence, from the standpoint of the agriculturist, is demonstrated on the one hand by the large herds and flocks in the stables and the great display of agricultural products, and on the other by the uncomplimentary remarks of loud-mouthed side-show sharks, who do not hesitate to assert in strong language that London show is no good because the management makes fees for tent space and other privileges that meet their requirements so high as to take away the profits. Despite these railings from those whose sole tendency is to depreciate the value of any agricultural exposition, London Fair in 1908 was worth attending. That the general public appreciated its fair as a whole, was evidenced by the gradual increase in attendance after the opening day.

Most worthy of note is the excellent display of live stock. Dairy cattle were noticeably stronger than in former years. Aberdeen-Angus cattle, also, were there in great numbers, and of quality to meet the requirements of the most scruti-

nizing beef-cattle breeder. Hogs and sheep, also, were strong. Among the horses, the Clydesdales, roadsters and carriage horses deserve special mention. Graham-Renfrew's Sir Marcus, the famous five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, winner of the red ribbon in many keen contests, was present, fresh from his defeat by Lansdowne at Toronto Exhibition, but looking as fit as skilled feeding and expert handling could make him. Here he was champion. The same firm won the female championship again with Thorncliffe Duchess II., a great yeld mare, of good show-ring type. To make their victory complete, Graham-Renfrew Co. brought their famous Hackney winners, Brigham Radiant and Saxon's Queen, and with them took highest honors in this breed as well.

In the Dairy Building, the display of butter and cheese was highly creditable, and the high scores show that the makers in Western Ontario have attained high proficiency in turning out finished products from the raw product of the dairy herds. Great numbers were after the coveted prizes and the positions of honor, one class having a total of forty-four competitors.

Agricultural products, particularly field roots, corn and apples, gave ample evidence of a rich

soil and a favorable season. The collection of fruits and vegetables from London Asylum were highly creditable. Fruits from Niagara men and local growers made an appetizing array.

But an exhibition that has assumed the proportions of the Western Fair is not complete without special attractions and horse-races. The crowds that filled the grand-stand afternoon and evening tell best of the quality of the list secured to perform in front of the crescent rows of seats. The wild-west show, with its daring horsemen and cracking guns, was the center of attraction, while the chariot race brought back happy remembrances of days gone by. Band music and fireworks were pleasing features.

HORSES.

Stately Clydesdales and light-footed roadsters made up important parts of a strong exhibit of horseflesh. Prizes in the various classes were satisfactorily placed, and, although the big money went to such stables as Graham-Renfrew Co., Miss K. L. Wilks and Dalgety Bros., there was a fair distribution of the ribbons, thus giving substantial evidence that the horsemen of only a few years' standing have secured the right kind of foundation stock.

Considerable objection was made in regard to the management's decision to have Clydesdales and Hackneys judged on Monday. Farmers always are anxious to see the ribbons placed on heavy horses and the Hackneys. Moreover, very few farmers can afford to come to London on Monday, or even on Tuesday. The consequence is they do not have an opportunity of seeing awards made in any of their favorite classes. This objection, however, is at least partially overcome by the excellent parade of live stock. Under the skilled generalship of Dr. Routledge, the imposing array of prizewinning stock becomes one of the most attractive features of the fair. With the ribbon-wearers of the different classes following each other in order, the spectators see the best that have appeared before the judges, and have an opportunity of arriving at a conclusion as to what is the most approved type in each of the breeds.

CLYDESDALES.

Always the pride of those who love a strong horse with quality, the Clydesdales at the Western this year did not fall below the mark. Graham-Renfrew Co., with Sir Marcus, sired by Sir Simon, and out of Bowfield, was at the top of the list, and two-year-old Top Spot, sired by Baron Hood, and from the same stable, did not appear to any disadvantage beside his older competitor when the sweepstakes awards were being made. E. W. Charlton, of Duncrief, placed the ribbons.

The following had fine animals in the Clydesdale stalls: Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; Dalgety Bros., of London; Chas. Bean & Sons, of Brinsley; Jas. Henderson & Sons, of Belton; T. E. Robson, of London; J. D. Ferguson & Son, of Mapleton; Jas. Robson & Sons, of Telfer; Thos. Delaney, of Inferson; Wm. Gray, & Sons, of Mount Brydges; Fierheller Bros., of Mount Elgin; P. H. Petrie, of Stratford; John Campbell, of Hay; Wm. Young & Son, of Mt. Brydges; Jas. Smellie, of Inwood; Chas. Fallen, of Ballymote; Alex. F. McNiven, of St. Thomas; J. F. Burr, of Waubuno, and S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll. The ribbons were placed as follows:

Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Dalgety Bros.; 3, Bean & Son. Stallion, 3 years—1, Dalgety Bros.; 2, Henderson & Son; 3, T. E. Robson. Stallion, 2 years—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Dalgety Bros.; 3, Ferguson & Son. Stallion, 1 year—1, Delaney; 2, Jas. Robson & Sons. Stallion, any age—Graham-Renfrew Co.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Fierheller Bros.; 3, Young & Son. Filly, 3 years—1, Petrie; 2, Campbell. Filly, 2 years—1, Dalgety Bros.; 2, Young & Sons; 3, Smellie. Filly, 1 year—1, Smellie; 2, Fierheller Bros.; 3, Fallen. Foal of 1908—1, McNiven; 2, Burr; 3, Young & Sons. Mare, any age—Graham-Renfrew Co. Stallion and three of get—Smellie. Pair geldings or mares—S. J. Prouse.

In the class for stallions four years and upwards, Sir Marcus was as fit as when in Toronto. His closest competitor, Dalgety's Marchfield Baron, sired by Prince Shapely, a strongly-muscled, clean-boned horse, though a very fine stallion, could not take the red ribbon from the thick-set and stylish Sir Marcus. Chas. Bean & Sons, of Brinsley, had a good third in Ardlethen Goldsmith. Graham-Renfrew's Prestwick Freeman, sired by Baron Solway, had to be content with fourth place.

Baron Lomond, sired by Baron Ruby, and second to Graham Bros.' Baron Laird at Toronto, was a comparatively easy winner. This recent importation is a good type, well developed, and strong in bone and body. In the fight for second place, Henderson won out, though a few thought Robson should have the blue ribbon.

Although the stallions standing at the top of the two-year-olds were unplaced in Toronto, they were very fine specimens, not of the conformation and substance sought by the judge in that class at the Canadian National. Top Spot has plenty of quality, and will be heard from another season. He is sired by Baron Hood, and out of Lady Stormont. MacNeil, sired by Revelanta, and out of Bell of Big Park, was a close second, while Ferguson's colt also will do much to improve heavy horses in the vicinity of Mapleton.

Toronto's female Clydesdale grand champion repeated the feat at the Western Fair. This fine yield mare, Thorncliffe Duchess 2nd, sired by Lyon McGregor, and out of Princess Belle, was a popular winner, though Petrie's three-year-old filly, with strong body and a nice set of limbs, stood close for the honors, while Smellie's one-year-old filly, sired by Baron Bombie, a fine horse, that won the honors for stallion and three of his get, showed good breeding.

SHIRES.

Shires were not numerous, but of fair quality. Awards were made by Mr. Charlton, and were as follows:

Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1, C. K. Geary, of St. Thomas. Stallion, 3 years—1, F. Drury, of Charing Cross. Stallion, 2 years—1 and 2, Geary. Stallion, 1 year—1, Drury. Grand champion—Stallion—Geary.

Brood mare with foal by side—1, Geary; 2, Andrew Millar, of Middlemarch; 3, Palmer & Sons, of Thorndale. Foal of 1908—1, Geary; 2, Millar; 3, Palmer & Sons. Filly, 3 years—1, W. D. Monkman, of Bond Head. Filly, 1 year—1, Drury; 2, J. F. Burr & Sons, of Waubuno; 3, Palmer & Son. Best mare, any age—Drury won with his fine one-year-old filly, sired by Sand Boy, formerly owned by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, and three times champion at shows in Toronto.

PERCHERONS.

A fair string of Percherons showed Ontario farmers what was to be looked for in a large, strong animal of plenty of style. John McDiarmid, of Lucknow, distributed the prizes among Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe; Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Ind.; N. E. Burton, of Port Stanley, and Ina Davis, of Goderich. Crouch & Sons also had some fine Belgians and German Coach.

CANADIAN HEAVY DRAFTS.

Awards were made in the Canadian Heavy-draft classes by John McDiarmid, of Lucknow, who, it might be said, was an overworked man, in so far as he was his own bookkeeper, ribbon-getter, and ribbon-placer. Considerable time was lost owing to the fact that no director or assistant was on hand to aid in keeping the awards posted in the judge's book, or to have the ribbons ready when the judge had arrived at a decision. The exhibitors were: R. Herold, of Tavistock; T. Kalbleisch, of Tavistock; D. R. Palmer & Son, of Thorndale; Robt. Hobbs, of Thorndale; Jas. Smellie, of Inwood; Fierheller Bros., of Mount Elgin; T. McMichael & Son, of Seaforth; David Jackson, of Fond Mills; F. H. Harris, of Mt. Elgin; Wesley Kent, of Embro; Jas. Henderson & Son, of Belton; Walter Annett, of Watford; P. H. Petrie, of Stratford; J. W. Dickson, of Atwood; Chas. Fallen, of Ballymote; and John Campbell, of Hay.

Kalbleisch's four-year-old stallion, Fairfield Boy, sired by Leading Article, is a good horse, with plenty of substance. In the three-year-old class, Herold's first-prize entry showed to good advantage alongside two specimens, the condition of which made them appear to be inferior animals, unworthy of a prize at the Western Fair. They were, nevertheless, awarded second and third place, in the absence of competition.

Four fine mares answered the call for brood mare with foal by side, Henderson & Son winning with a five-year-old brown mare that never before was shown, and already has raised three colts. She has stout muscles and clean limbs, and carries herself to please the judge. Later she was pronounced female champion over Annett's three-year-old and Dickson's two-year-old.

As fine a pair as Ontario's borders enclose won the prize for heavy-draft team hitched to wagon. They won at Toronto, and can win anywhere. If all the stallions of the Province were of as high quality, there would be a vast improvement in Ontario's work horses in a very few years. They are owned by Murray Bros., of Bennington. Second prize went to A. McVicar, of Derwent, on a fine team of mares.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Many of the best animals in the agricultural or general-purpose classes were drafty—in fact, some of them could have won in the heavy-draft competition. Kent's seven-year-old winner in the brood-mare class is a blocky beast, sired by Brown Agent, while the blue ribbon went to one of similar conformation, sired by Glendrie Prince. Wagester's two-year-old filly, Royal Daisy, should have proved a strong competitor in the heavy drafts. She was sired by Royal Sovereign, and last spring won at Galt Horse Show.

Those who had entries were: T. McMichael & Son; Wm. Young & Sons, of Mount Brydges; Jas. Smellie, Wm. Sullivan, of Bridgen; Robert Hobbs, John Campbell, Wesley Kent, W. Annett, Jas. Henderson & Son, J. W. Dickson, P. H. Petrie; J. F. Burr & Son, of Waubuno; Henderson & Brazier, of Belton, and W. Wagester, of Tavistock.

HACKNEYS.

The presence of such horses as Brigham Radiant, Forest Fashion, and the filly, Saxon's Queen, show what was to be seen in the Hackney classes. Graham-Renfrew Co. was first in the four-year-old class with Brigham Radiant, sired by Rosador, and grand champion at Toronto, as well as later awarded the sweepstakes ribbon at the Western. Baron's Queen, sired by Saxon, is a fine roan three-year-old filly, with great action, and rightly won the female championship. The exhibitors were: Graham-Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park; Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe; Dalgety Bros., of London; C. K. Geary, of St. Thomas; McWilliams Bros., of Dutton; S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll; T. A. Cox, of Brantford; Alex. Duncanson, of Dutton; John McPherson, of Campbellton; W. H. Shore, of Glanworth.

Awards, made by H. Darroch of Harriston, were:

Stallion, 4 years and up—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne; 3, McWilliams

Bros.; 4, Dalgety. Stallion, 3 years—1, Prouse. Stallion, 2 years—1, Cox. Stallion, any age—1, Graham-Renfrew Co. Brood mare with foal by side—1, McPherson; 2, Duncanson. Filly or gelding, 3 years—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Shore. Foal of 1908—1, Duncanson; 2, McPherson. Mare any age—Graham-Renfrew Co. Stallion and three of get—McWilliams Bros.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Carriage and coach classes were strong. The awards were made by John Cromarty, of Galt. The leading exhibitors were: W. H. Shore, of Glanworth; W. Chambers, of Harriston; A. B. Creighton, of St. Mary's; J. McMillan, of Belmont; F. N. Cassey, of Beaconsfield; Crouch & Sons, of Lafayette, Ind.; W. Holman, of Newry; J. C. O'Brien, of London West; Thos. McMichael, of Seaforth; Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt; McWilliams Bros., of Dutton; Jas. McCartney, of London; R. A. Small, of Kono'ia; C. Woodhull, of Kilworth; Mowbray Bros., of Thamesville; and W. E. Lumley, of St. Thomas.

SADDLE HORSES.

The bulk of the saddle horses belonged to Adam Beck, of London; P. H. Petrie, of Stratford; H. G. Rankin, of Stratford; Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt; W. Chambers, of Harriston; Ramsay & Tyler, of St. Thomas; F. N. Cassey, of Beaconsfield, and A. Smith, of London. There were many admirers of these fine animals. The ribbons were placed by W. H. Millman, of Toronto. High-steppers were placed by H. Darroch, of Harriston, who selected ribbon-wearers from the stalls of Miss K. L. Wilks, T. A. Cox, Jas. McCartney, and Geo. Matheson, of Bennington.

ROADSTERS.

Roadster classes were well filled with as good specimens as ever graced an Ontario show-ring. The entries included Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt; Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe; Daniel Thody, of Thamesville; Robt. Coventry, of Woodstock; M. Kreh, of New Hamburg; Geo. Langley, of London; W. A. Jen'ins, of London; W. Holman, of Newry; John Cook, of London; W. H. Shore, of Glanworth; H. E. Haddock, of Zenda; F. N. Cassey, of Beaconsfield; B. H. Davis, of Lambeth; J. A. Hill, of Strathroy; T. Hortop, of St. Thomas; R. J. Young, of London; W. Fitzpatrick, of Belmont; John Watson, of Listowel; W. Chambers, of Harriston; T. S. Lawrason, of Woodstock; Jas. McCartney, of London, and John McKibbin, of Milton.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Thoroughbreds were judged by W. H. Millman, of Toronto. As a whole, the animals were of superior quality, and only a few classes were not well filled. Among the winners were: Adam Beck, of London; F. Donley, of St. Thomas; S. H. Fellones, of McMillan; A. Coventry, of Zenda; J. McCartney, of London; J. Coventry, of Woodstock; Ola Johnston, of London Junction, and J. H. Banbury, of Zenda. Beck's animals were of special merit.

High-class representatives of the Standard-breds, as found in the stables of Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, were admired by all horse lovers. Chief among the number was five-year-old Mogravia, a fine stallion, sired by Moko, grand champion at Toronto, and given the same proud place at the Western. Her three-year-old filly, Dora Chimes, sired by Liberty Chimes, never has been beaten. She was awarded first and championship. The two-year-old filly, Okabelle, sister to Mogravia, also was a popular winner. Miss Wilks' stables were represented in the roadsters by such animals as Peah W. and Merry Vincent.

PONIES.

Miniature horses, in the form of ponies, were very conspicuous. John McPherson, of London, placed the ribbons. Among the winners were: Norman Fraser, of Wyoming; A. Lackie, of London; J. H. Banbury, of Zenda; Pert C. Ratz, of Tavistock; Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Burford; John Spearin, of St. Mary's, and T. A. Cox, of Brantford.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

The lightness of the prize-money offerings at London, as compared with the fat list hung up at Toronto, where the breed society duplicates the fair board's provision, probably accounts mainly for the lightness of the showing of this class at the Western Fair, while the uncertainty as to who or how many will come on with exhibits from the larger show deters local breeders from fitting and bringing out selections from their herds. The result of it all has been, for the last two or three years, a slim show in numbers at London of this important breed, only one of the herds shown at Toronto, that of T. E. & G. C. Robson, of Ederton, being present here, and only three other Western Ontario herds, those of G. H. Oke, of Alvington; John Barr, of Blyth, and H. Fairbairn, of Thedford, represented, with one entry by J. A. Govenlock, Forest. But, while short in numbers, some really good animals, well fitted, were in the competition. The prize awards

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were made by Thomas Russell, of Exeter, and, while they were fairly well distributed, the Hider-ton herd captured the majority of the principal awards, including the graded and young herd prize and the female championship. The male championship here, as at Toronto, went to a new exhibitor, the fortunate winner here being John Barr, of Blyth, who brought out in prime condition the level-lined, thick-fleshed and symmetrical red five-year-old bull, Ardlethen Royal, imported by Robert Miller, which, by consent, was given first place in his class, and premier honors for best bull, any age, shown. Second award in the aged-bull section went to Oke's red seven-year-old Invincible, and third to Robson's roan 5-year-old Queenston Archer, by Derby (imp.), a rating which failed to meet with general approval, the massiveness and wealth of good flesh carried by the latter giving him a strong claim for precedence.

In the aged-cow class were two excellent specimens—Robson's roan, Delaware Rose and Oke's Irene Stanford, between which the comparison was close, and the ruling, which gave preference to the first named, might have been reversed without cause for complaint. The female championship went, without doubt or protest, to the beautiful, smoothly-formed and thick-fleshed roan 3-year-old cow, Queenston Bellona, by Imp. Derby. She was fourth in the grand galaxy of cows at the Toronto Exhibition, and would stand high in the best company in any country.

The award list in full follows:
 Bull, 3 years or over.—1, Barr; 2, Oke; 3, Robsons. Yearling bull.—1, J. A. Govenlock. Bull calf.—1, Robsons; 2 and 3, Fairbairn. Cow, 4 years and over.—1, Robsons; 2, Oke. Cow, 3 years.—1, Robsons; 2, Oke. Heifer, 2 years.—1, and 3, Robsons; 2, Oke. Heifer, 1 year.—1 and 2, Robsons; 3, Oke. Heifer calf.—1, 2 and 3, Robsons. Champion bull, Barr, on Ardlethen Royal. Champion female, Robsons, on Queenston Bellona. Graded herd.—1, Robsons; 2, Oke. Four calves.—1, Robsons; 2, Oke.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

This was the best represented of the beef breeds at London, numerically and in uniformity of excellence individually, the exhibitors being the same as at Toronto, namely, James Bowman, Guelph; John Lowe, Elora; and T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, with the addition of James Buchanan, of Kerwood. The smoothness of flesh, symmetry of form, and absence of patchiness or overfitting characterizing the entire exhibit, engaged the admiration of onlookers, and furnished an object-lesson in sensible show-yard fitting, as well as a strong appeal to favor of the breed. The awards were here placed by John T. Gibson, of Denfield, whose long experience in handling this and other high-class stock entitles his rulings to respect, though they reversed the rating of the previous week in more than one case, the Toronto first-prize cow being here placed third, and the male championship also reversed. The awards in full were as follows: Bull, 3 years or over.—1, Lowe; 2 and 3, Bowman. Bull, 1 year old.—1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot. Bull calf.—1, Lowe; 2, Bowman; 3, Buchanan. Cow, 4 years or over.—1, Bowman; 2, Lowe; 3, Broadfoot. Cow, 3 years.—1, Lowe. Heifer, 2 years.—1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Lowe. Heifer, 1 year.—1, Bowman; 2, Lowe; 3, Broadfoot. Heifer calf.—1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Lowe. Bull championship, Lowe, on aged bull. Female championship, Bowman, on 2-year-old Rosebud 4th. Herd, 1 bull and 3 females over 1 year.—1, Bowman; 2, Lowe. Herd under 1 year, Bowman.

GALLOWAYS.

This breed was admirably represented, as at Toronto, by the two excellent herds of Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, and R. Shaw, Brantford. The cattle were brought out in good fresh condition, and were judged by John T. Gibson, Denfield, who in this class also overturned some of the Toronto placings. The awards follow:
 Bull, 3 years or over.—1, McCrae. Bull, 2 years.—1 and 3, McCrae; 2, Shaw. Bull, 1 year old.—1, 2 and 3, McCrae. Bull calf.—1, 2 and 3, McCrae. Cow, 4 years or over.—1, McCrae; 2, Shaw. Cow, 3 years.—1, McCrae. Heifer, 2 years.—1 and 2, Shaw; 3, McCrae. Heifer, 1 year.—1 and 3, McCrae; 2, Shaw. Heifer calf.—1, Shaw; 2 and 3, McCrae. Bull championship.—1, McCrae, on aged bull. Female championship.—1, McCrae, on three-year-old cow. Herd.—1, McCrae; 2, Shaw. Four calves.—1, McCrae.

HEREFORDS.

Herefords were forward from the well-known herds of J. A. Govenlock, of Forest, and H. D. Smith, of Hamilton, which made a fairly good showing, and the prizes were awarded by John T. Gibson, of Denfield, the bulk of the first awards going to the Forest herd, though the male championship went to Smith's grand old bull, Bourton Ingleside, the female championship going to Govenlock's great cow, Forest Lady, and the first herd prize to Govenlock, the same exhibitor. Awards follow:
 Bull, 3 years and over.—1, Smith; 2, Goven-

lock. Bull, 1 year old.—1, Smith. Bull calf.—1 and 2, Govenlock. Cow, 4 years and over.—1 and 3, Govenlock; 2, Smith. Cow, 3 years old.—1, Govenlock; 2, Smith. Heifer, 2 years.—1, Govenlock; 2, Smith. Heifer, 1 year.—1 and 3, Govenlock; 2, Smith. Heifer calf.—1 and 3, Govenlock; 2, Smith. Bull, any age, champion, Smith. Female, any age, champion.—Govenlock. Graded herd.—1, Govenlock. Four calves.—1, Govenlock.

JERSEYS.

The Jersey breed, in numbers and merit, made a stronger showing at London this year than in any former year, the class in all its sections being well filled with animals of high-class type and quality, three of the principal herds competing at the Toronto Exhibition being forward here, as well as sections from two local herds. The exhibitors were B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; David Duncan, Don; Wm. McKenzie, Toronto; Bert Lawson and Mrs. Wood, London. The class was capably judged by J. W. Humpidge, London, and the rating varied but little from that at Toronto, excepting that for graded herd, which, at the previous meeting went to Duncan, and here to Bull & Son, in a close match between two excellent herds. The male championship here, as at Toronto, went to McKenzie's grand bull, Pearl of Kirkfield (imp.), the reserve being Duncan's fine two-year-old, Fontaine's Boyle, and the female championship to Bull & Son's grand imported cow, Brampton Primrose, as at Toronto, Duncan being second at both shows with Primrose of Don, while in a beautiful class of 3-year-old cows, Duncan won, as before, with Rosetta of Don. The award list in full follows:
 Bull, 3 years or over.—1, McKenzie; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Duncan. Bull, 2 years.—1, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Lawson. Bull, 1 year.—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Bull calf.—1, Duncan; 2, McKenzie; 3, Bull & Son. Cow, 4 years or over.—1, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Duncan. Cow, 3 years.—1, Duncan; 2, McKenzie; 3, Bull & Son. Heifer, 2 years.—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Heifer, 1 year.—1 and 2, McKenzie; 3, Bull & Son. Heifer calf.—1 and 2, Duncan; 3, Bull & Son. Bull championship.—1, McKenzie, on Pearl of Kirkfield. Female championship.—1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Primrose. Graded herd.—1, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Four calves.—1, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son.

AYRSHIRES.

The Ayrshires made a high-class showing here, being stronger numerically and in character than for several years past here, the class being well filled throughout with typical animals of first-class quality. The exhibitors were R. Hunter & Sons, of Maxville; A. Hume & Co. and Wm. Stewart & Sons, both of Menie; N. Dymont, of Clappison, and Frank Harris, of Mount Elgin. The awards were well placed by John McKee, Norwich, the male championship going to Hunter & Sons' fine first-prize 2-year-old bull, Lessnessock Durward Lely (imp.), and the female championship to the same firm's first-prize aged cow, Dalffibbe Grace 2nd (imp.). The awards in full are as follows:
 Bull, 3 years or over.—1, Hunter & Sons; 2, Hume; 3, Harris. Bull, 2 years.—1, Hunter; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume; 4, Dymont. Bull, 1 year.—1, Hunter; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart; 4, Dymont. Bull calf.—1 and 3, Hume; 2, Stewart; 4, Hunter. Cow, 4 years or over.—1 and 2, Hunter; 3 and 4, Hume. Cow, 3 years.—1, Hunter; 2, Dymont; 3, Hume; 4, Hume. Heifer, 2 years.—1 and 3, Hume; 2 and 4, Hunter. Heifer, 1 year.—1 and 2, Hunter; 3, Hume; 4, Stewart. Heifer calf.—1, Hunter; 2 and 3, Hume; 4, Stewart. Bull championship.—1, Hunter, on 2-year-old Lessnessock Durward Lely. Female championship.—1, Hunter, on 4-year-old Dalffibbe Grace 2nd. Graded herd.—1, Hunter; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart. Four calves.—1, Hume; 2, Hunter; 3, Stewart.

HOLSTEINS.

The Holstein class was stronger in numbers at London than at Toronto, the exhibitors being G. W. Clemons, St. George; Dunkin & Hulet, Norwich; C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont., and Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer. The aged bull and aged cow classes contained high-class entries, and the younger heifer sections were well filled with typical representatives of the breed, of fine quality. H. Bollert, of Cassel, placed the awards. The majority of first prizes went to the Clemons herd, as at Toronto, including the male championship, on the aged bull, Sir Mercedes Teake, and the first for graded herd, the female championship here going to Laidlaw & Sons on the 8-year-old cow, Faultless Queen de Kol, winner of second award at the National Dairy Show at Chicago in 1906, in the hands of Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg. She is a cow of fine dairy and breed type, with a large and well-formed udder, and though closely pressed in the show-ring by Clemons' Toronto champion, Kaatie de Boer 3rd, was preferred by the judge for first place. The awards in full were as follows:
 Bull, 3 years or over.—1, Clemons; 2, Dunkin & Hulet; 3, Laidlaw & Sons. Bull, 2 years.—1, Smith; 2, Clemons. Bull, 1 year old.—1 and

2, Laidlaw & Sons; 3, Dunkin & Hulet. Bull calf.—1 and 3, Dunkin & Hulet; 2, Smith; 4, Laidlaw & Sons. Cow, 4 years or over.—1, Laidlaw & Sons; 2, Clemons; 3 and 4, Dunkin & Hulet. Cow, 3 years.—1, Clemons; 2 and 4, Laidlaw & Sons; 3, Dunkin & Hulet. Heifer, 2 years.—1 and 4, Clemons; 2, Laidlaw & Sons; 3, Dunkin & Hulet. Heifer, 1 year.—1, Dunkin & Hulet; 2 and 4, Clemons; 3, Laidlaw & Sons. Heifer calf.—1, 2 and 4, Dunkin & Hulet; 3, Clemons. Bull championship.—Clemons, on aged bull, Sir Mercedes Teake. Female championship.—Laidlaw & Sons, on aged cow, Faultless Queen de Kol. Graded herd.—1, Clemons; 2, Laidlaw & Sons; 3, Dunkin & Hulet. Four calves.—1 and 3, Dunkin & Hulet; 2, Clemons.

GUERNSEYS.

Guy Carr, of Compton, Que., showed the same herd of Guernseys as at Toronto—a useful-looking lot of cattle, in rather thin condition, which, if fitted for show, and the cows fresh, would doubtless have made a creditable showing. The awards were placed by J. W. Humpidge, London.

GRADES.

A few fairly good beef and dairy grades were shown, the pity being that they were not more and better. T. Russell and John Gibson placed the awards as follows:

Beef Grades.—Heifer, 2 years.—1, J. Barr, Blythe. Heifer, 1 year.—1, J. A. Govenlock, Forest; 2, Barr; 3, Jas. Buchanan, Kerwood.

Dairy grades were judged by Messrs. McKee, Bollert and Humpidge, and the awards were: Cow, 1 and 2—Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer; 3, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton. Heifer, 2 years old.—1, Laidlaw & Sons; 2, C. E. Smith, Scotland.

SHEEP.

The eight breeds of sheep shown at Toronto were all well represented here, the display being one of the best ever seen at the Western Fair, high-class quality and good fitting being the rule in every class, while the judging was, on the whole, more than usually satisfactory.

COTSWOLDS.

Cotswolds were out in strong force, making a very attractive showing in the hands of John Rawlings, Forest; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, and E. F. Park, Burford, the awards, placed by John Kelly, Shakespeare, being as follows:

Ram, 2 years and over.—1, Shore; 2, Park. Shearling ram.—1, Rawlings; 2 and 3, Shore. Ram lamb.—1, Park; 2, Shore; 3, Rawlings. Ewe, 2 years and over.—1 and 3, Shore; 2, Park. Shearling ewe.—1 and 3, Rawlings; 2, Shore. Ewe lamb.—1, 2 and 3, Park. Pen of five shearlings.—1, Rawlings. Pen of lambs, bred by exhibitor.—1, Shore; 2, Rawlings. Flock.—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore. Ram champion.—1, Rawlings, on shearling. Champion ewe.—Park, on lamb.

LEICESTERS.

Leicesters were well shown by James Snell, Clinton; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and O. Turnbull, Walton, the majority of first prizes, including both championships and the flock prize, going to Snell, whose entries stood high in the rating at Toronto, and were of high-class type and quality, and well fitted, as, indeed, were nearly all in the class. C. E. Wood, of Freeman, placed the awards as follows:

Ram, 2 years or over.—1, Snell; 2, Hastings; 3, Turnbull. Shearling ram.—1 and 2, Snell; 3, Hastings. Ram lamb.—1, Turnbull; 2, Snell; 3, Hastings. Ewe, 2 years or over.—1, Snell; 2, Hastings; 3, Turnbull. Shearling ewe.—1, Hastings; 2, Snell; 3, Turnbull. Ewe lamb.—1 and 2.—Hastings; 3, Turnbull. Pen of five shearlings.—1, Snell. Pen of lambs.—1, Hastings; 2, Snell. Flock.—1, Snell; 2, Hastings. Ram champion, Snell. Ewe champion, Snell.

LINCOLNS.

Lincolns were well shown by John T. Gibson, Denfield, and Campbell & Lethbridge, Strathburn. The Denfield contingent came out in fine condition, as usual, being full of quality in flesh and fleece, and showing grand evidences of constitution and thrift, and handling firm, white sound and active on their feet. The class, which was exceedingly creditable throughout, was judged by Herbert Lee, of Highgate, and the award list is as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over.—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Campbell & Lethbridge. Shearling ram.—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Campbell & Lethbridge. Ram lamb.—1, Campbell & Lethbridge; 2 and 3, Gibson. Ewe, 2 years or over.—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Campbell & Lethbridge. Shearling ewe.—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Campbell & Lethbridge. Ewe lamb.—1, Campbell & Lethbridge; 2 and 3, Gibson. Pen of five shearlings.—1, Gibson. Pen of lambs.—1, Gibson; 2, Campbell & Lethbridge. Flock.—1, Gibson; 2, Campbell & Lethbridge. Champion ram, Gibson. Champion ewe, Gibson.

SHROPSHIRE.

Shropshires made an excellent showing in the hands of John Lloyd-Jones, Burford; W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, the exhibit throughout showing approved type,

fine quality, and first-class covering, the majority of the principal prizes going to the Burford flock, though Monkman had the champion ewe and first-prize pen of lambs. The class was judged by Albert Shields, Caistorville, Ont., and the awards were as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over.—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Wright; 3, Monkman. Shearling ram.—1 and 2, Jones; 3, Monkman. Ram lamb.—1 and 2, Jones; 3, Monkman. Ewe, 2 shears or over.—1, Wright; 2, Monkman; 3, Jones. Shearling ewe.—1, Monkman; 2 and 3, Jones. Ewe lamb.—1, 2 and 3, Jones. Pen of five shearlings.—1, Jones. Pen of lambs bred by exhibitor.—1, Monkman; 2, Wright. Flock.—1, Jones; 2, Monkman. Champion ram, Jones. Champion ewe, Monkman.

SOUTHDOWNS.

An excellent display of Southdowns was forward from the well-known flocks of R. McEwen, Byron; Geo. Allan, Paris; Telfer Bros., Paris, and Wm. Simenton, Blackheath. Uniformity of approved breed type and quality of flesh and fleece were striking features of the exhibit throughout, and the prizes were pretty evenly distributed by W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, the award list being as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over.—1 and 3, Telfer Bros. 2, Allan. Shearling ram.—1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb.—1 and 3, Allan; 2, Telfer Bros. Ewe, 2 shears or over.—1, Telfer; 2, McEwen; 3, Allan. Shearling ewe.—1, Allan; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, McEwen. Ewe lamb.—1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, Allan. Pen of five shearlings.—1, McEwen. Pen of lambs bred by exhibitor.—1, Simenton; 2, McEwen. Ram champion, Allan. Ewe champion, Allan.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshires made a capital showing in the hands of C. F. Maw, Omagh; Geo. Allan, Paris; Telfer Bros., Paris, and John Kelly, Shakespeare, the class being well filled throughout with first-class specimens of the breed, imported and home-bred. John T. Gibson, Denfield, placed the awards, which were as follows:

Ram, 2 shears or over.—1, Maw; 2, Allan. Shearling ram.—1 and 2, Maw; 3, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb.—1, Maw; 2, Kelly; 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe, 2 shears or over.—1, Allan; 2 and 3, Maw. Shearling ewe.—1, Allan; 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb.—1, 2 and 3.—Maw. Pen of five shearlings.—Maw. Pen of lambs bred by exhibitor.—1, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros. Flock.—1, Maw; 2, Telfer Bros. Champion ram, Maw. Champion ewe, Allan.

OXFORDS.

Oxfords were represented by the fine Farnham flock of Henry Arkell & Son, of Arkell, Ont., which made such a sweep in the winnings at Toronto the previous week, consisting of imported and home-bred animals of the best type and quality. The awards were placed by J. E. Cousins, Harriston.

DORSETS.

Dorsets were well represented by selections from the well-known flocks of R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and J. Robertson & Son, Milton West, the principal winners at Toronto the previous week, making a very interesting display. The awards were placed by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, and were as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over.—1, Robertson; 2 and 3, Harding. Shearling ram.—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Robertson. Ram lamb.—1 and 3, Robertson; 2, Harding. Ewe, 2 shears and over.—1, Harding; 2 and 3, Robertson. Shearling ewe.—1, Robertson; 2 and 3, Harding. Ewe lamb.—1, Harding; 2 and 3, Robertson. Pen of five shearlings, Harding. Pen of lambs.—1, Harding; 2, Robertson. Flock.—1, Robertson; 2, Harding. Ram, any age, champion—Robertson. Ewe, any age, champion—Harding.

FAT SHEEP.

Long-wooled.—Wether, 1 year and over.—1, J. Rawlings, Forest; 2, O. Turnbull, Walton; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Wether, under 1 year.—Rawlings.

Medium-wooled.—Wether, 1 year and over.—1 and 2, Telfer Bros., Paris; 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Wether, under 1 year.—1, C. Maw, Omagh; 2, Harding; 3, Geo. Allan, Paris.

SWINE.

There was a good representation of the several breeds of hogs at London, most of the entries being well up to the standard of the best type, showing good quality and fitting, and for the most part standing well on their legs and feet. Trade, which had been slow the first part of the year, has shown considerable improvement in the last two or three months, in sympathy with improved markets prevailing, and a good many sales were made at the Toronto and London Exhibitions.

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires made a very interesting showing, the principal herds competing being those of T. A. Cox, Brantford; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; and Cooper & Nephews, Toronto, the principal prizes being pretty evenly divided between the two first

named. The exhibits were nearly all of approved type and of fine quality, and were well brought out. The awards were made by S. J. Lyons, of Norval, and P. McEwen, of Kertch, and were as follows:

Boar, 2 years and over.—1, Teasdale; 2, A. Cox; 3, Cooper & Nephews. Boar, 1 and under 2 years.—1, Teasdale; 2 and 3, Cooper & Nephews. Boar 6 months and under 1 year.—1 and 3, Cooper & Nephews; 2, Teasdale. Boar under 6 months.—1, 2 and 3, Cox. Sow, 2 years and over.—1, Teasdale; 2, Cooper & Nephews; 3, Cox. Sow, 1 and under 2 years.—1 and 3, Cox; 2, Teasdale. Sow 6 months and under 1 year.—1, Teasdale; 2, Cox; 3, Cooper & Nephews. Sow under 6 months.—1, Teasdale; 2, Cox; 3, Cooper & Nephews. Four pigs under 6 months, the offspring of 1 sow.—1, Teasdale; 2, Cooper & Nephews. Four pigs, get of 1 boar.—1, Teasdale; 2, Cooper & Nephews. Herd, boar and 3 sows.—1, Teasdale; 2, Cox; 3, Cooper & Nephews.

YORKSHIRES.

The Yorkshire class was, as usual here, well filled with typical entries, combining size, approved form and quality in a high degree, and brought out in ideal condition, not overdone, but active, and standing well on their feet. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, judged the class. The exhibitors were D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus, and H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal, the majority of the principal prizes going to the Millgrove herd. The awards were as follows:

Boar, 2 years and over.—1 and 3, Flatt; 2, Featherston. Boar 1 and under 2 years.—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Wilson. Boar 6 months and under 1 year.—1, Flatt; 2, Wilson; 3, McDiarmid. Boar under 6 months.—1 and 3, Flatt; 2, Featherston. Sow, 2 years and over.—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Wilson. Sow 1 and under 2 years.—1, 2 and 3, Flatt. Sow 6 months and under 1 year.—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Sow under 6 months.—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Four pigs under 6 months, the offspring of one sow.—1 and 2, Flatt. Four pigs, under 6 months, get of one boar.—1 and 2, Flatt. Herd, boar and 2 sows.—1, 2 and 3, Flatt.

TAMWORTHS.

Tamworths were well shown by D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell, whose fine herd, full of quality, won the bulk of the best prizes at Toronto, as they did also at London, the only other competitor here being W. W. Todd, of Corinth. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, as judge, awarded the prizes as follows:

Boar, 2 years and over.—1, Douglas; 2, Todd. Boar, 1 and under 2 years.—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Todd. Boar six months and under 1 year.—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Todd. Boar under 6 months.—1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow, 2 years and over.—1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow, 1 and under 2 years.—1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow 6 months and under 1 year.—1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow under 6 months.—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Todd. Four pigs, offspring of one sow.—1 and 2, Douglas. Herd, boar and three sows.—1 and 2, Douglas.

CHESTER WHITES.

Chester Whites were well shown by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, whose exhibits were of excellent type and quality, and well brought out. D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove, placed the awards as follows:

Boar, 2 years and over.—1 and 2, DeCoursey. Boar 1 and under 2 years.—1, DeCoursey; 2, Wright. Boar over 6 months and under 1 year.—1, DeCoursey. Boar under 6 months.—1 and 2, DeCoursey; 3, Wright. Sow, 2 years or over.—1 and 3, Wright; 2, DeCoursey. Sow, 1 and under 2 years.—1 and 2, DeCoursey; 3, Wright. Sow 6 months and under 1 year.—1 and 3, DeCoursey; 2, Wright. Sow under 6 months.—1 and 2, DeCoursey; 3, Wright. Four pigs offspring of one sow.—1, DeCoursey; 2, Wright. Boar and three sows, any age.—1 and 2, DeCoursey.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.

Other distinct breeds exhibited were: Essex, shown by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Poland-Chinas, by W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont.; Hampshires, by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and Artemas, O'Neil, Birr, the latter the White-belted breed, introduced into Canada last year by the above-named firms, and which have already gained considerable favor, as have also the improved Essex, shown by Messrs. Featherston & Son. The prizes were awarded by F. R. Shore, of White Oak, as follows:

Boar, 2 years and over.—1, Hastings; 2, Smith. Boar 1 and under 2 years.—1, R. O'Neil; 2, Featherston; 3, Smith. Boar over 6 months and under 1 year.—1 and 2, Hastings; 3, Smith. Boar under 6 months.—1, O'Neil; 2, Smith; 3, Featherston. Sow, 2 years and over.—1, Smith; 2, Featherston. Sow 1 and under 2 years.—1, Hastings; 2, Featherston; 3, O'Neil. Sow 6 months and under 1 year.—1, Featherston; 2 and 3, O'Neil. Sow under 6 months.—1 and 2, O'Neil; 3, Featherston. Four pigs, the offspring of one sow.—Featherston. Boar and three sows, any age.—1, O'Neil; 2, Hastings.

POULTRY EXHIBIT.

Poultrymen have once more filled the space in the Poultry Building. Choice birds of all the leading breeds were there in sufficient numbers to demonstrate that their owners had implicit faith in the capacity of one breed to outdo most of the others from the standpoint of utility. Breeds commonly admitted to be bred and housed more because they are things of beauty than from any real profit they bring to their owner, also were in evidence. The highly-colored pheasants, shown by R. Hill and the Forest City Pheasantry, were greatly admired. Ferrets, Bantams, and pigeons with fan-tails and without fan-tails, formed interesting parts of the poultry exhibit.

Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks and Brown Leghorns were very pronounced in numbers and in quality. Birds from the pens of C. Hockins, Leslie Keene, Wm. McLeod and R. Vanstone were prominent among the winning Rocks. Choice Wyandottes were found under the names of J. A. Carroll, N. McLeod, Erskine & Slesser, and J. Arthur, the last named having fine specimens of Silver-laced Wyandottes. Chief among the Buff Orpington exhibitors were, T. Taylor, J. W. Jarvis, R. H. Pond, and Thos. McMullen. The Game varieties were upheld by W. H. Butler, W. Barber, and W. J. Elliot. G. Winter, A. W. Graham and Red Feather Poultry Co. aided greatly in making a creditable display of Rhode Island Reds.

Geese, turkeys and ducks were comparatively strong. Most of the cards for geese went to Miss M. Colwell, D. Douglas & Son, and C. E. Smith. Turkeys, white and bronze, were of good quality, the honors being shared by W. E. Wright, R. J. Rose, and W. H. Beattie.

Complete awards, as made by S. Butterfield, of Windsor, in the utility breeds, will be found on another page.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The Dairy Building was one of special interest during the entire show. Those interested in the manufacture of butter watched the buttermaking competitions, or compared the score on the various entries. The fact that the winning lots scored 95 to 97½ out of a possible 100, shows that the quality was second to none in any show in Canada. The long rows of white and colored cheese also were the subject of favorable comment, and great forebodings for the dairy industry of Western Ontario.

The awards made in butter, by J. B. Muir, of Ingersoll, were:

Creamery, in package, not less than 50 lbs.—1, W. G. Medd, of Winchelsea, 97½; 2, W. H. Stewart, of Frontier, Que., 97; 3, J. H. LeClerc, of Foster, Que., 96½; 4, W. M. Waddell, of Kerwood, 96; 5, W. H. Brubacher, of Dresden, 95½. Creamery, in pound rolls or prints.—1, A. G. Patterson, St. Thomas, 97½; 2, Canadian Milk Products, Brownsville, 97; 3, Brubacher, 96½; 4, LeClerc, 96; 5, Stewart, 95½.

Farm Dairy, package not less than 50 lbs.—1, Maggie Johnston, of Bowood, 97½; 2, T. W. Crealy & Son, of Strathroy, 97½; 3, Lena B. Hamilton, of Carlow, 97; 4, Walter Hill, of Moray, 96½.

Farm Dairy, in pound rolls or prints, 20 lbs.—1, Bert Lawson, of Hyde Park, 97½; 2, T. A. Gregory, of Poplar Hill, 97; 3, Walter Hill, 96½; 4, Maggie Johnston, 96.

Special prize, open to farmers' wives and daughters, for 10-pound prints.—1, Mrs. T. W. Crealy, 96½; 2, Maggie Johnston, 96½; 3, Walter Hill, 96; 4, T. A. Gregory, 95½.

The Western Fair has maintained its record for cheese display. Every class was full. In the one calling for factory white made between August 1st and 16th, there were 44 entries. The judges were F. Hens, of London; W. Grady, of Stratford, and Jas. Bristow, of St. Thomas. The scoring was very close, and in several cases a second comparison was necessary. The awards were:

Factory, colored, made between August 1st and 16th.—1, J. K. Brown, of Ethel, 94½; 2, Ed. Phelps, of Thedford, 94 1-6; 3, R. A. Treleaven, of Rothsay, 94 1-36; 4, Clarence Donnelly, of Scotsville, 94.

Factory white, made between August 1st and 16th.—1, R. A. Thomson, of Atwood, 95½; 2, C. E. Baxter, of Tavistock, 95 1-6; 3, W. S. Stocks, of Britton, 95; 4, H. W. Hamilton, of W. Monkton, 94 5-6.

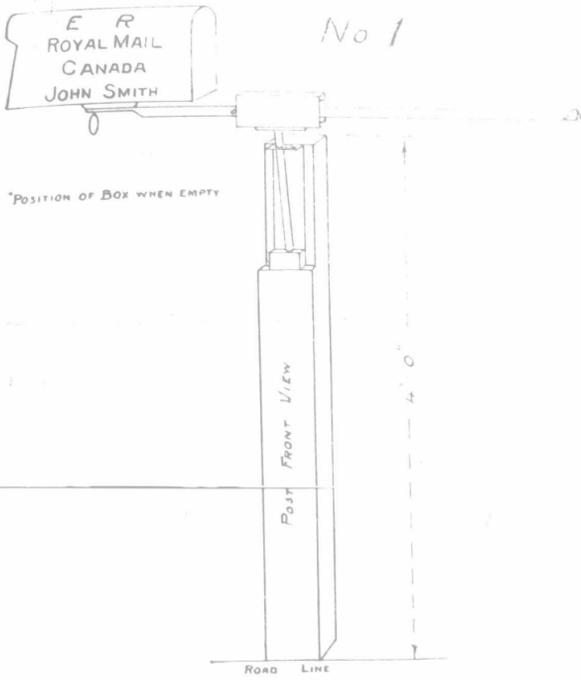
Factory, colored, of June and July.—1, R. A. Thomson, 93 7-12; 2, J. E. Stedbanes, of Listowel, 93; 3, Chas. Barber, of Canboro, 93 5-12; 4, J. E. Grieve, of Pond Mills, 93.

Factory, white, of June and July.—1, R. A. Thomson, 94 11-12; 2, Miss Mary Morrison, of Newry, 94 1-6; 3, Wm. Reid, of Camlachie, 94; 4, G. M. McKenzie, of Ingersoll, 93 5-6.

Best collection.—1, Connelly Bros., of Thamesford; 2, J. H. Williamson & Son, of Embro.

Cheese from Instructor's district.—1, J. R. Burgess, of Listowel; 2, W. Hamilton, of Woodstock.

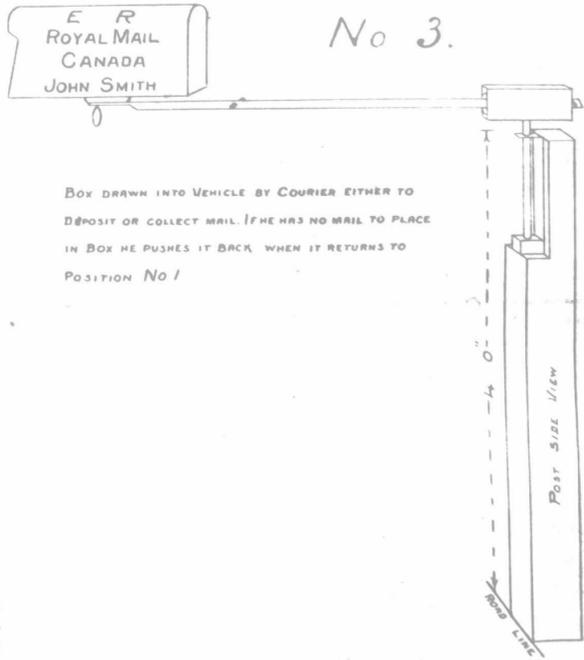
The following manufacturers of cream separators had neat and attractive displays: R. A. Lister Co., with the Melotte Separator; DeLaval



gan, Early Market, Early Bovee, Carmen No. 3, Red River Triumph, Mant's Early Thoroughbred, and Naught-Six.

In garden crops, Abel Steele, W. R. Trott, Wm. Naismith and R. W. Mills, of Ealing; B. Wistow, of London East, and G. H. Pond, of The Gore, were among the prominent prizewinners.

Awards in fruit were made by D. Fempsey, of Stratford. The choicest lots belonged to J. E. Hambly, of Cedar Springs; Marshall Bros., of Hamilton; G. H. Wild, of Hamilton; H. W. Webb, of Hamilton; Wm. Gould, of Glencoe; Chas. Hodgers, of Woodstock; J. Lyons, of Wallacetown; S. D. Furringer, of St. Catharines; L. C. Gray, of St. Catharines; C. H. Bampfyld, of Hamilton; W. S. Fox, of Olinda; Geo. Winter, of London, and W. E. Bouck, of Milford. The St. Catharines and Hamilton men carried off many of the awards, but Hambly and Fox got a good share. For five varieties of cooking apples, Hambly won the red card with Duchess, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, King, and Rhode Island



BOX DRAWN INTO VEHICLE BY COURIER EITHER TO DEPOSIT OR COLLECT MAIL. IF HE HAS NO MAIL TO PLACE IN BOX HE PUSHES IT BACK WHEN IT RETURNS TO POSITION NO 1

Separator Co.; Vermont Farm Machine Co., with the U. S. Separator; Empire Cream Separator Co.; National Cream Separator Co.; Simplex Link Blade, and Sharples' Tubular.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

What the rich soil of Western Ontario produces when the season is favorable, was displayed in the agricultural building, where grains, grasses, field roots, garden vegetables, fruits, plants and flowers made one of the best departments of the Western Fair. The grains were clean, the field roots were of enormous size, the fruits were tempting, and the flowers were beautiful.

In the classes of grains including wheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, corn, etc., the tickets chiefly went to R. P. Wilson, of Sheridan; M. Brethour, of Woodham; H. Wickerson, of Byron; D. R. Palmer & Sons, of Thorndale, and Wm. Gould, of Glencoe.

Among those who won prizes with field roots: H. L. Nichol, of Hubrey; W. R. Trott, of London West; P. West, of Ilderton; John Murray, of Wilton Grove; Wm. Gould, of Glencoe, and R. Tuckey, of Ferguson.

Potatoes were excellent; in fact, the judge, W. A. Broughton, said they were the best he had ever seen. The awards fell largely to W. R. Trott, of London West; Wm. Naismith, of Falkenburg; Jas. Pool, of Lambeth, and Abel Steele, of Ferguson. Naismith's lots from Muskoka were of excellent quality, but on collection of twenty varieties he was beaten by W. R. Trott, who had varieties as follows: Rural New Yorker, Early Ohio, Canadian Beauty, Greich Cobbler, Early Pride, American Wonder, Burpee's Extra Early, Mean's Enormous, Green Mountain, Hammond's Wonderful, Seedling 96; Beauty of Hebron, Early Michi-

Greening. The same grower won with collection of six varieties on Duchess, St. Lawrence, Snow, Spy, Baldwin, and Ben Davis. Marshall Bros. won on collection of ten varieties, with Astrachan, St. Lawrence, Wealthy, Gravenstein, King, Ontario, R. I. Greening, Spy, Baldwin, and Ben Davis. G. H. Wild won with collection of ten varieties of pears, on Bartlett, Duchess, Clairgeau, Beurre Superfine, Howell, Flemish Beauty, Anjou, Sheldon, Beurre Bosc, and Seikel.

Plums, 8 varieties, went to Mr. Wild, on Reine Claude, Coe's Golden Drop, Lombard, Monarch, Yellow Egg, Pond's Seedling, Grand Duke, and Bradshaw.

Grapes formed an attractive part of the fruit display. The best eight varieties were: Brighton, Concord, Worden, Rogers' 44, Niagara, Vergennes, Delaware, and Rogers' 19.

Banks and groups of plants and flowers gave one wing of the building a distinctly horticultural appearance. The display by Gammage & Sons included magnificent stock, arranged to advantage. Darch & Hunter also had an attractive exhibit of their supplies, as well as field roots and other crops grown from their seeds.

WORKING OF RURAL MAIL BOX.

The rural mail box to be used as an essential part of the plan for rural delivery of mail matter in Canada, as recently announced by Hon. R. Lemieux, Postmaster General, consists of a suitable box on an arm attached to a post, and so contrived that the position of the box on the arm to which it is attached easily can be changed from lying lengthwise along the arm to directly across the end of it. The arm itself should lie along the road in the direction of travel either way.

When the position of the box is across the end of the arm it is an indication to the patron or to the courier that the box contains mail matter. On the other hand, when the box lies lengthwise along the arm it is a notification either to the courier or to the patron that no mail matter has been deposited therein. The position of the box on the arm can be changed from lengthwise to crosswise without difficulty. The accompanying illustrations serve to show the relative positions of the box and the arm when the box is empty and when mail matter has been deposited therein, either for collection by the courier or for delivery to the patron.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS.

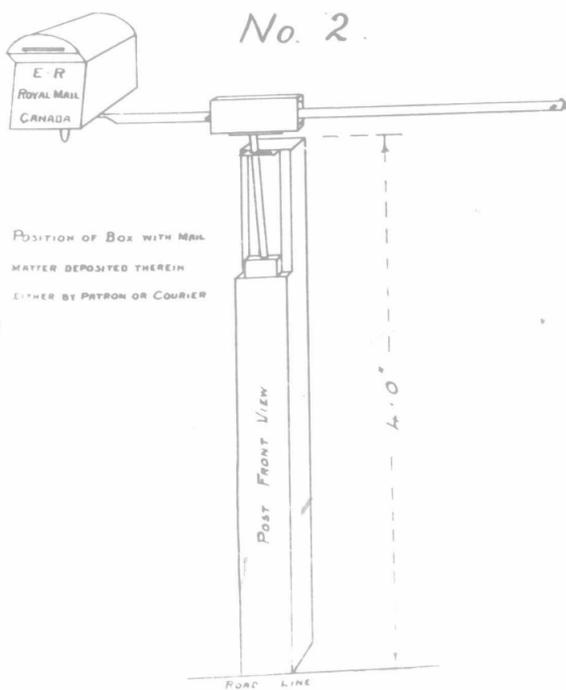
Many improvements are noticed by those who pay the Western Fair an annual visit. The new coat of paint and the improved lighting have given the buildings and surroundings an appearance of newness. Special wash room accommodation, and reading rooms for ladies and gents, are greatly appreciated by all. It is such progressive work on the part of the management that will ensure continued success to the London Fair.

HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

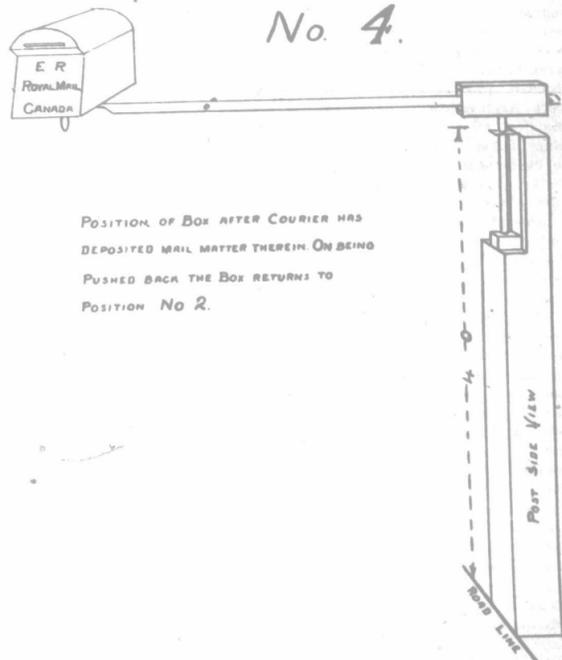
The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, held at Halifax, Sept. 2nd to 10th, can scarcely be termed an unqualified success. The early date on which the fair was held was chosen against the wish of the majority of the agricultural representatives on the commission. The outside commissioners who did agree with the city representatives for the early dates, did so with the conviction that the best way to convince the advocates of an early date of the folly of holding an agricultural exhibition in the Maritime Provinces in the early part of September, was to let them try it once.

This conviction would seem to have been justified, for, in spite of perfect weather the attendance was far from satisfactory. Furthermore, the city houses are complaining that they did very little business. The breeders also complain that there were no inquiries for stock. The manufacturers' building was never better filled; the transportation building contained excellent exhibits; the fisheries and mines buildings and machinery hall were never better; the exhibits of live stock were excellent; "but the dates were too early, and the farmer was not there." Fruit and roots and vegetables were by no means a fair sample of what can be done in these lines in the Maritime Provinces; otherwise the show was above the average.

One of the most pleasing features of the exhibition was the display of Clydesdale horses. The exhibitors in this class numbered 12, and came from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. When the six aged stallions were led before the judge the ringside began to "take notice." Baron Primrose, belonging to C. R. H. Starr & Sons, of Port Williams, N.S., seemed to be the favorite, and soon found his way to the top. He was followed by a flash-going horse, shown by P. S. Brown, Charlottetown, P.E.I. The third-prize horse was shown by Frank R. Heartz, from the same place.



POSITION OF BOX WITH MAIL MATTER DEPOSITED THEREIN EITHER BY PATRON OR COURIER



POSITION OF BOX AFTER COURIER HAS DEPOSITED MAIL MATTER THEREIN. ON BEING PUSHED BACK THE BOX RETURNS TO POSITION NO 2.

It will, perhaps, give an idea of the quality of the winners when we state that Vanderbilt, the third-prize horse at Toronto last year, went out without a ribbon. This horse is certainly rich in quality, and was the best mover in the lot, but not quite big enough. His owners, McFarlane Bros., deserve a great deal of credit for bringing such a good one into the Province. Another horse deserving mention in this lot was Baron Frederick, a son of Baron's Pride. He was imported by the Nova Scotia Government two years ago, and is now owned by Wm. Sharp, of Windsor, N.S. He has done a hard season, and shows as a four-year-old, which was a little too young for the company he was in. David Bell, of Shubenacadie, N.S., brought out the only three-year-old, and one that could not be faulted, except for want of size.

The three two-year-olds that faced the judge will make some of the older ones look to their laurels in a few years, if they are well cared for. O'Brien's Imp. Norseman, by Refiner, was first; Baron Graham (a son of Starr's Baron Primrose, and his former champion Baron's Pride mare, Juliet), shown by Howard Corning, of Yarmouth, was second; and Black's Imp. Everlasting colt was third. In the yearling section, Starr was an easy winner, with a full brother to Corning's entry.

In brood mares and foals, Logan won first and second, and Black third, with imported mares. The balance of the prizes were divided between Black, Logan, O'Brien, Sharp and McFarlane.

Starr's Baron Primrose carried off the championship, and also won with three of his get. Logan won female championship with their first-prize good mare.

Heavy drafts and general-purpose were numerous, but the quality was high-class, the ribbons going mostly to the same men who showed pure-breds. Andrew Wescott won first in the general-purpose pairs, with a nice team of half-bred French Coach geldings; Dickie won third in the same class.

Two Percheron stallions were shown. First went to H. C. Jewett, of Fredericton, N.B., and second to Cole, of Halifax.

Daniel McGregor, from Montagu, P.E.I., showed a very good Shire.

The Standard-breds were not a strong class, although some good individuals were out. W. S. McKee, of Charlottetown, won first in aged stallion, with Oakley Baron, a big, strong horse. Second and third in this section went to Bonadier and McNair.

The roadsters and carriage horses were shown by a great number of exhibitors, no one of whom had many entries. While there were some good individuals in these classes, there was a lot of ordinary stock.

McFarlane showed a good Hackney stallion. The other entries in this class came from W. W. Black, of Amherst, N.S.

The exhibit of Shorthorns was such as to convince the most sceptical that this popular breed is still gaining ground in the Maritime Provinces. Messrs. C. A. Archibald and R. S. Starr, from Nova Scotia, and R. A. Snowball, from New Brunswick, were the chief exhibitors. In the aged sections the honors were fairly evenly divided, while in the young stuff Archibald captured the majority of the red ribbons. In the aged-bull section, R. S. Starr's Deeside Chief, and champion of last year, had to give way to Snowball's Major, a roan son of Robert the Bruce, bred by Archibald. Major was in the pink of condition, and won the male championship, while Starr's bull was not in show shape. In senior yearlings, Snowball captured first with a promising youngster, while Archibald won second on a bull bred in Prince Edward Island. In junior yearlings, Archibald carried off first and third, with Starr's entry second. Bulls under six months were a fair class, first and second going to Archibald, and third to Snowball.

Six aged cows faced the judge, who expressed his regret at having to send good ones out without ribbons. Starr won first with a thick roan cow, which was good enough to win the female championship later; Archibald came in for second place, and Snowball third. Four three-year-olds came out, three of which were Archibald's. These heifers were separated for the first time in any show-ring by Starr's entry, which came third. First and second in two-year-olds went to Snowball, and Starr came in for third place. In senior yearlings, Snowball, Starr and Archibald got a ribbon each, in the order named. The two calf sections contained the outstanding animals in the class. In the senior section Archibald was first, Starr second, and Snowball third. In junior yearlings Archibald captured red and blue, and Snowball took third. The first-prize heifer in this section was reserve champion. In the graded herds, first, second and third went to Snowball, Starr and Archibald, respectively. Archibald got first and third for breeder's young herd, with Snowball between. For three animals, the progeny of one cow, Archibald showed three herds, and captured all the ribbons. For three animals, the get of one bull, Archibald got first and third, and Snowball second.

Herefords were almost exclusively shown by W. W. Black, of Amherst. Wm. O'Brien had the second-prize three-year-old bull, and Wm. Robertson had third-prize cow, second two-year-old heifer and second senior heifer calf. All other prizes went to Black's herd. While there was not much competition here, this herd was fit to go up against the best in Canada.

There was a small entry of beef grades. The red and white grades all went to W. W. Black's white-faced grades.

while E. S. Congdon got what was left with a miscellaneous lot.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The black and whites were represented by the herds of Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S.; Samuel Dickie, Onslow, N.S., and Harding Bros., Welsford, N.B. A few individuals were also shown by the Shubenacadie Agricultural Society. Truly this breed is rapidly gaining ground in the Maritime Provinces, and the breeders deserve great credit for the way in which they are brought out. Logan Bros.' herd deserve special mention, as they were in fully as good shape as last year, when they won the chief honors at Toronto, Sherbrooke and Ottawa. After the ribbons were awarded, the judge, F. S. Peor, made the remark that they were the best herd of any breed on the grounds. In the aged-bull section the unbeaten Artis Mercedes Posch came first, with two of his sons second and third—the former owned by Dickie, and the latter belonging to Harding Bros. Four two-year-olds lined up for judgment. First went to Logan's son of Artis Mercedes Posch, and the second and third were by the same sire, and belonged to the Shubenacadie Agricultural Society. In senior yearlings, Hardings were first and Dickie second. The junior yearling section was headed by Mercena Vale, a very promising bull, purchased by Logan Bros. last year from Jass. Rettie, and a son of De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale and Count Mercena Posch, by Mercena 3rd. This bull was the closest rival of the aged winner for championship honors. First on senior calves went to Harding Bros., on a well-grown young steer; Logans coming second. In junior calves, Logans won the red and blue.

Logans' Jewel Sylvia was in splendid form, and headed the aged-cow list; Dickie was second with a good one; the third going to Logans. In three-year-olds, Hardings were first, with a daughter of Faforit 7th, purchased from R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, Ont. She is a large, well-developed heifer, and should make a great cow; Logans were second and third in this section. All the rest of the firsts and a number of the seconds went to Logan Bros. These included first and second on aged herd; first and second on young herd; first on bull and three of his get; first on cow and three of her progeny, and male and female championship.

Ageshires were out in force, and were shown by C. A. Archibald, Truro; M. H. Parlee, Apohaqui, N. B.; Hampton Stock Farm, Hampton, N.B.; McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B., and John McDonald. The ribbons in the aged sections were fairly evenly divided, with Parlee leading. Parlee won with his aged bull, with the Hampton Stock Farm second. McIntyre won in aged cows, with Parlee second. Archibald won in the junior yearling and the senior and junior calf sections, with Parlee following. Archibald won male championship on an imported youngster, which will be heard from again later on. Parlee had female championship, bull and three of his get, female and two of her offspring, and first on aged herd. Archibald was first with young herd.

Jeuneys were shown by H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N.S.; Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B., and R. Robinson, also of Sussex. Pipes secured the best positions, with McMonagle and Robinson following in the order named. The first aged cow was owned by Robinson, and was one of the best ever seen in the Halifax show-ring. Robinson also had first on breeder's young herd. Pipes had sweepstakes bull and first on young herd.

Guernseys were well brought out by Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Walter McMonagle, of Sussex, N.B., and Howard Corning, of Yarmouth, N.S., with a few individuals shown by John McDonald, Shubenacadie, N.S. Most of the reds went to Roper Bros., with other honors about equally divided between Corning and McMonagle.

Although some good individuals were shown in the grade dairy class, it is regrettable that the entry was so small.

Samuel Dickie, of Onslow, won the cup donated by the Holstein-Friesian Association, with a grade of that breed, which was a credit to the enterprising exhibitor.

SHEEP.

While the sheep pens were, perhaps, not quite so well filled as in some former years, still the exhibits were of good quality, and, for the most part, well fitted. Shropshires were the most numerous, being by far the most popular sheep in the Maritime Provinces. There were four exhibitors in this class: Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.; John McDonald, Shubenacadie, N.S.; Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road, P.E.I.; and Boswalls, of Pownal, P.E.I. As in Holsteins, so in Shropshires, Logan Bros. took all the firsts, except from Boswalls (which went to Boswall), and a good many of the seconds, including first and second pen. Their sheep are of good Shropshire type, and show remarkable character and uniformity. Their aged ram and first-prize yearling (both imported) are, without doubt, the two best Shropshires ever brought to the Province, and the lambs bear evidence of the fact that they will make a good impression on the sheep of Nova Scotia.

Next in number was the Cheviots, represented by two flocks of Henry Leithead, Logan's Tannery; Chas. Semes, Winudie, and Peter Adams, Plainfield, all of Nova Scotia, and honors went about in the order named.

Messrs. Baker, of Harrowsfield, showed Oxford; Messrs. Cheaggin, exhibited Cotswolds; Robt. Thomas, P.E.I., Southdowns; Silas Lane, Sullroks, and

Boswalls Leicesters. Grades and fats were shown by Logan, Baker, Corning, and Leithead; Logan taking the cream of the winnings.

ONTARIO CROPS FOR 1908.

The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1908 show the acreage, as computed from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, and the yield as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents embracing every township. The wheat area is practically the same as that of 1907, but the yield is estimated at nearly a million bushels in excess of the final return of last year. The area in barley shows a shrinkage of about 5 per cent., and is over a million bushels short of the crop of 1907. The poor crop of oats in 1907 caused a falling off in the area of 1908 of over 5 per cent., or 153,000 acres. The yield, however, shows an estimated increase of about 15 million bushels, the yield per acre being seven bushels in excess of 1907, and equal to the average of the previous 26 years. The areas in rye and peas show substantial increases, but they are still below the annual averages. The bean crop differs but little from that of 1907. There is a slight reduction in the hay area, but the yield harvested a quarter of a ton to the acre over the light crop of last year. The following are the figures for 1908, in comparison with 1907, and the average of the previous 26 years, 1882-1907:

Field Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
Fall Wheat—			
1908	679,642	16,540,362	24.3
1907	676,164	15,345,491	23.0
1882-1907	869,813	17,932,068	20.6
Spring Wheat—			
1908	142,124	2,282,318	16.1
1907	144,514	2,473,651	17.1
1882-1907	403,156	6,399,290	15.9
Barley—			
1908	734,029	20,744,222	28.3
1907	766,891	21,718,332	28.3
1882-1907	648,514	17,945,220	27.7
Oats—			
1908	2,774,259	98,112,326	35.4
1907	2,932,509	83,524,301	28.5
1882-1907	2,140,887	76,627,266	35.8
Rye—			
1908	87,908	1,445,640	16.4
1907	67,158	1,039,021	15.3
1882-1907	118,301	1,933,978	16.3
Peas—			
1908	396,342	7,804,625	19.7
1907	340,977	7,365,036	21.6
1882-1907	645,873	12,560,918	19.6
Beans—			
1908	46,385	829,064	17.9
1907	47,562	790,269	16.6
1882-1907	41,762	715,332	17.1
Hay and Clover—			
1908	3,253,141	4,352,257	1.42
1907	3,289,552	3,891,863	1.18
1882-1907	2,532,638	3,711,958	1.47

With the exception of hay and clover, the final estimates of yields will not be made until November of these and other crops, including roots.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

- Sept. 18th to 26th.—Ottawa Central.
- Sept. 21st to 25th.—Sussex, N. B.
- Sept. 22nd to 25th.—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- Sept. 29th to Oct. 3rd.—New Westminster, B. C.
- Oct. 8th and 9th.—Kilsyth Agricultural Society, Kilsyth.
- Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.
- Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.
- Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.
- Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

DATES OF DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTIONS.

The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario will be held this winter at Prescott, January 6th, 7th and 8th. The Western Association will meet at Brantford, January 13th and 14th.

Another very large class of freshmen is registered at the Ontario Agricultural College this fall, while a large proportion of last year's freshmen have returned to enter their sophomore year, making, all together, a very heavy attendance. Space in the residence is at a premium. Prof. Harcourt has returned from his European trip.

Following the report that Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., would not be able to accept the chairmanship of President Roosevelt's Commission on Country Life, it is reassuring to learn from Prof. Bailey that he is to take it after all.

A \$50,000 fire wiped out the South Bay canning factory, Prince Edward Co., Ont., at an early hour on the morning of Sept. 18th. Three buildings were destroyed, the factory proper, the store-house and the engine-house.

New Brunswick's Provincial Exhibition.

The New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition, at St. John, opened under the most favorable auspices on the 14th, and continued to the 19th of September. Ideal weather continued from beginning to close. The meeting on the previous Saturday evening, officially opening the great fair, was addressed by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher. In a happy vein he spoke of the progress and possibilities of agriculture in the Provinces by the sea.

Maritime farmers and manufacturers take a great interest in their exhibitions, as was in evidence at St. John, with full stables, pens and buildings. The exhibition management, under Manager Arnold, are worthy of congratulations, not only for successfully working up such a show, but carrying it to a successful issue. This is the third show it has been the writer's privilege to attend in four years (as the annual Provincial is held at St. John alternately with Fredericton), and a very marked improvement was noticed in quantity and quality of the exhibits. The entries in live stock almost doubled those of two years ago, notwithstanding the fact that Chatham exhibition, in the northern part of the Province, was going on at the same time.

In the agricultural hall the dairy department occupied one end, while the fruit and vegetables filled the other. Here was the buttermaking competition, conducted under the supervision of Dairy Superintendent C. W. McDougall. Eleven competitors entered the contest, some of them giving evidence that they were no amateurs in buttermaking. Ten entries of colored and eight of white cheese composed the cheese exhibit. In size, shape and quality all were up to the mark. There were seven exhibits of butter in boxes, and ten exhibits of print butter from factories. Eleven crocks and tubs, and nine lots of prints composed the exhibit of dairy butter. Much of it was fine in quality, scoring almost the possible number of points. Here we noticed a great improvement in the quality and make-up of the dairy prints. The usual display of cream separators were here on exhibition, each agent extolling the merits of his particular machine.

New Brunswick can always put up a good show of field roots and vegetables, and this time it was not inferior, for turnips, mangels, beets and carrots were of fine size and quality. The exhibits of collections of vegetables were much ahead of former years. The collection exhibited by John Maxwell, Upper Cambridge, containing almost everything in the vegetable line, was magnificent. Potatoes, which, by the way, are a fine crop in New Brunswick, made a fine display; the collection of C. W. Wetmore, Clifton, N.B., contained 48 varieties of fine specimens. New Brunswick still continues to export large quantities of tubers, the most popular varieties being the Early Cobbler and the Green Mountains.

We noticed some fine specimens of grain. Our old friend, Donald Innes, Tobique River, N.B., had an exhibit in almost every class, and swept up nearly all the red tickets. He was closely pressed by McIntyre Bros., Sussex, and Jos. McAlpine, Lower Cambridge. The exhibit of grain on the straw was good, but straw was shorter than usual.

The fruit exhibit would compare favorably, considering the earliness of the date, with many other of our Canadian fairs. The apples were large, well colored, and well matured. There were exhibits of individual plates, collections from individuals, and collections from counties. Queen's County took the lead, closely followed by King's, Sunbury and York. In individual collections, those of S. L. Peters, Queenstown; S. B. Hatheway, Fredericton; J. M. Colpitts, Mapleton, are worthy of mention. These were tastefully arranged, with glasses of small fruits, preserved in boracic acid, and intermingled between the plates. H. A. Delmaine, and others, had fine exhibits from the famous Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia. Two lots of peaches of good size and appearance were shown by Delmaine and H. S. Johnson, Wolfville. The exhibits of pears, plums

HEREFORDS.—W. W. Black, Amherst, N.S., was the only exhibitor of Herefords, and had animals in almost every class. This herd contains as many fine specimens of the breed as can be found in Eastern Canada, and would compare favorably with many Western herds.

DAIRY CATTLE.

AYRSHIRES were out in largest numbers, there being about 130 animals on exhibition, and, we are pleased to say, of superior quality to those shown four years ago. Exhibits were on hand from the herds of Stonycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B.; M. H. Parlee, also of Sussex; S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N.B.; Hampton Stock Farm, Hampton, N.B.; Jas. Garrett, Croucheville, N.B.; S. J. Goodlife, Sussex, N.B., and C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S. Competition was close, and Judge Stephen had to make many of the decisions on fine points. In aged bulls, Parlee's almost unbeaten champion, Lord Dudley, was again placed first; although seven years of age, he is little broken down. Stonycroft's Monkland Guarantee, just three years, made a close bid for first, and had fancy points been given precedence over size and substance, he would have been an easy winner. Hampton's Netherhall Nobleman, a bull of grand dairy conformation, was third, and Creighton's Castleglen of St. Anne fourth. Stonycroft's Monkland Victor was unplaced, as he is somewhat underaged for his age. These five aged bulls made a grand showing. In two-year-olds, McIntyre's Whitehall Sunrise was an easy first, of splendid type, but just a little too high up; he will improve with age. Barrett's White Heather Matchless came second. In senior yearlings, Stonycroft came first, with Stonycroft Chief, a bull of good quality, but somewhat plain. McIntyre's Togo of Springbrook was second. In junior yearlings, Archibald won first with a superior bull, of Osborne breeding, lately imported, Morton Mount South-rop. This bull also won the diploma over his older mates. Parlee was second with a lusty fellow, Sirdar.

In aged cows there was a strong class. Ten lined up—cows of good dairy capacity, every one of them. McIntyre's Maggie of Spring Brook, a cow of wonderful appearance as a producer, but lacking in a few fine points, was placed ahead, over Stonycroft's Old Gretna Trim, of true Ayrshire type, but lacking in size and shape of teat. Third went to Parlee's High Newton Sillerfoot, a trifle coarse, but a cow of great capacity; fourth to McIntyre's Emma of Springvale, carrying a large udder, but slightly pendulous.

In dry cows, four years and over, Stonycroft took first with Newhouse's Toshy, a large cow of exceptional quality, carrying almost too much flesh. In three-year-old cows, McIntyre's were easy winners, with White Lady, a beautiful cow, of grand quality and dairy type, swinging a fine vessel, with good large teats well placed (this cow also won the diploma); second, White Heather; third, Stonycroft's Barcheskie Marchioness. Dry three-year-olds, first Hampton's Aggie, of true type; second McIntyre, with Hazel of the Willows; third Goodlife's Duchess. Cows 2 years old, Stonycroft's Barcheskie Emily won the red. Two-year-old heifers, like the preceding classes, were strong, eleven showing up. First went to Archibald's beautiful Gurta of Bellevue; second, Parlee's White Lady; third to McIntyre's. Aged herds—1, McIntyre; 2, Stonycroft; 3, Parlee. Young herd—1, Archibald; 2, Stonycroft; 3, McIntyre. Bull and three of get—1, Stonycroft, with Monkland Victor. Cow and three of progeny—1, McIntyre Bros.' White Lady. Best bull owned in New Brunswick—McIntyre Bros.' Whitehall Sunrise; 2, M. H. Parlee's Lord Dudley. Best female owned in New Brunswick—1 and 2, McIntyre Bros.' White Lady and Maggie of Spring Brook. Canadian Ayrshire Association's prizes: Bull and four of get—1, Stonycroft, with Monkland Victor; 2, Hampton's Netherhall Nobleman; 3, Parlee's Lord Dudley. Cow and two of her progeny—1, Stonycroft; 2, McIntyre, 3, Parlee.

HOLSTEINS.—The black and whites were shown by Logan Bros., Amherst, N.S.; Harding Bros., and W. S. Harding, Welsford, N.B. Logan Bros. maintain the strong character of their herd, which is of exceptional type and quality. In aged bulls their Artis Mercedes Posch easily won first and diploma—a bull of wonderful substance and vigor. Second went to Harding Bros. (a worthy son of Artis). Two-year-olds were headed by Logan Bros., with another son of Artis. Junior yearlings—Here Logan Bros. won with a choice animal, Mercena Vale, of Rettie breeding. Senior calves—1 and 3, Logan; 2, Harding Bros. Junior calves were decided on the same lines.

The cows were a fine lot. Logan's Jewel Sylvia was an easy winner—a cow of enormous capacity, is proving a great milk-producing machine. She also won the diploma. Second went to Harding Bros.; third to Logan. Logan won first and second in dry cows, to Logan. Logan won first. Cow two years—1 and 2, Logan; 3, Harding Bros. Heifer two years—1, W. S. Harding; 2, Harding Bros. Logan won first, second and third in senior yearlings, and first and second in

junior yearlings. Aged herd—1 and 3, Logan; 2, Harding Bros. Young herd—1 and 3, Logan; 2, Harding Bros. Harding Bros. had best bull and also best female owned by New Brunswick exhibitor. Logan Bros. won on bull and three of get, and cow and three of offspring.

DUTCH BELTED.—Sir Wm. Van Horne, from his farm at St. Andrew's, N.B., had a choice exhibit of Dutch Belted cattle, it being the first exhibit of the breed shown here. They were much admired. Among them were some fine specimens of the breed, notably the aged bull, Nicholas Corinhorn.

JERSEYS.—This breed is popular in the Maritime Provinces, and made a good showing. Josslyn & Young, Silver Falls; Walter McMonagle, and R. Robinson, Sussex, N.B., and H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N.S., each had their quota on hand, and filled the classes well. The aged bulls made a strong class. First place went to S. Creighton's Brampton Champion, a trifle short, but of grand quality; second to McMonagle's Imp. Foxy; third to Pipes' (formerly unbeaten) Blue Blood of Dentonia (although seven years of age he is remarkably fresh); fourth to Robinson's Imp. Golden Lad. In two-year-olds, Josslyn & Young easily won with Silver Falls Pogis 40th of Hood Farm, a bull of St. Lambert breeding, of exceptionally fine type and form, of strong character and quality. He also won the diploma. Second went to Pipes' Brampton Financier. Senior yearlings—1, Pipes; 2, McMonagle. Junior yearlings—1, Pipes; 2, Robinson; 3, McMonagle.

The aged cows made a fine showing. First went to a rather small cow, of true Island type, owned by Robinson, Hood Farm Bonnie. She also won the diploma. Second and third went to Josslyn & Young's Dame Norton and Mollie of Brooklands; fourth, McMonagle. In dry cows, first Pipes, with Brampton Monarch Tena; second and third to Josslyn & Young's Lany of Rosebank and Jennie Norton. Three-year-old cows—1 and 2, Josslyn & Young; 3, McMonagle. Dry three-year-olds—1 and 2, Pipes; 3, Robinson. The prizes in the junior classes were pretty well divided among the four exhibitors. Aged herds—1, Josslyn & Young; 2, Pipes; 3, McMonagle. Young herds—1, Pipes; 2, McMonagle; 3, Robinson. Bull and three of get, and cow with three of her progeny—Josslyn & Young. Best male owned by a New Brunswick exhibitor—1, Josslyn & Young; 2, McMonagle. Best female owned by a New Brunswick exhibitor—1, R. Robinson; 2, Josslyn & Young.

GUERNSEYS.—Two exhibitors put up a good showing of this breed—Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B. The former won most of the prizes, and have many animals of merit. The imported cow, Rosa of the Villet, although lacking a trifle in constitution, is of grand type and quality, and has a great vessel; she easily won first and diploma. Their aged cow, Dolly of the Willows, which took third place, is another good type; as is also Imp. Dolly of the Villet, first in dry-cow class. Cow three years, Imp. Juniper. Among the heifers worthy of note is Linda of the Willows, Omas Emma, Dollie of the Willows 2nd, and Jennie Maud, all winning first in their class. McMonagle won first and diploma with his aged bull, Hedwig's Nonpareil, who is still to the fore, and is standing his age well. His calves give promise of developing into grand animals.

FRENCH-CANADIANS were shown by Sir Wm. Van Horne, St. Andrew's, N.B., and Guy Carr, Compton, Que. The herd of the former was made up of excellent specimens of the breed, brought out in fine condition; while the herd of his competitor contained some good animals, though very thin in flesh. Most of the red tickets went to Van Horne's herd. His aged bull is a symmetrically-built animal, but excelled by the two-year-old, which is one of the finest specimens of the breed we have seen. The aged cow is one of merit, but had to give place to her daughter for the diploma.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit was well up to former years in numbers, and surpassed in quality. This may be said of the Down breeds.

LEICESTERS were shown by Albert Boswell and S. L. Boswell, Pownal, P.E.I., who had a high-class exhibit.

COTSWOLDS.—H. W. Corning, Chegoggin, N. S.; Donald Innes, Tobique River, N.B., and H. H. Churchill, N. S., divided the prizes among them. Some choice animals were noticed.

LINCOLNS.—A. and G. Boswall, P. E. I., had a fair lot of these on exhibition.

SHROPSHIREs were by far the largest and best exhibit. Logan Bros., Amherst, N.S.; Cephas Nunn, N. B.; G. Boswall, P.E.I., and Guy Carr, Compton, Que., divided the prizes, Logan Bros. taking the pen prize.

OXFORD DOWNS were exhibited by Edward Baker, Amherst, and J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N.S., who had a fine lot. The latter took nearly all the red tickets and the pen prize.

SOUTH DOWNS were a fair lot. O. Nunn, Cephas Nunn and Robert Furness were the exhibitors, Cephas Nunn taking the pen prize.

HAMPSHIREs were shown by Cephas Nunn and Oliver Nunn.

SUFFOLKS were exhibited by P. H. Lane and J. L. Lane, P.E.I.

IN FAT SHEEP, Logan Bros., A. Boswall and J.

Incorporated 1885.

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MARKETS.

TORONTO. LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week totalled 310 carloads, consisting of 4,639 cattle, 4,734 hogs, 6,146 sheep and lambs, 297 calves and 75 horses.

The quality of cattle was not as good—that is, there were few choice, well-finished loads—in comparison with those on sale a few weeks ago. Trade was slow, with prices lower for medium and common, in both export and butchers' classes.

At West Toronto, Ont., Monday, Sept. 21st, receipts of cattle were 1,388; quality, with the exception of a few loads, only medium; trade dull, with prices lower. Export steers, \$4.50 to \$5; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; picked butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.75; loads of good, \$4.15 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.50 to \$4; common, \$2.75 to \$3.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.60; canners, \$1 to \$1.50; milkers, \$35 to \$60. Veal calves, \$4 to \$6.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. Hogs, \$7, fed and watered; \$6.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Exporters.—Export steers last week sold from \$4.75 to \$5.35, but only one or two loads brought the latter figure, the bulk selling at \$5 to \$5.25. Several loads of light cattle were reported as having been bought for export at \$4.40 to \$4.65; export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots were still worth from \$4.75 to \$5, and one extra quality heifer, good enough for Christmas, was sold at \$5.50; loads of good, \$4.30 to \$4.65; medium, \$3.90 to \$4.15; common, \$3.50 to \$3.80; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.60; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Country buyers at present are not showing much interest in obtaining supplies of either class since the dry weather set in. Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, \$3.25 to \$3.75, with extra choice quality at a little more money. Stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold from \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Several buyers

of calves and lambs being on the market, caused a brisk demand for good choice cows, many sold at \$25 to \$30 each, the average price being \$30 to \$35, common light cows sold at \$25 to \$35.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were light and prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were liberal, with prices easier for lambs, while sheep remained about steady. Lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.; export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.; rams and culls, \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts were light. Prices have again advanced, and \$7 was freely paid for selects, fed and watered, and \$6.75 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade was somewhat better this week for horses. J. Herbert Smith reports having disposed of 100 horses during the week. Two carloads were bought and shipped to the Northwest, and one carload, to Montreal. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$140 to \$200; general-purpose and expressers, \$140 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$160; serviceably sound, second-hand horses, \$40 to \$60 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—More wheat has been sold on the Toronto market during the past week than for several months, but not enough to supply the demand, and prices are advancing. No. 2 white and red, 90c.; No. 2 mixed, 88c. bid. Manitoba—New No. 1 northern, \$1.04½, spot; No. 2 northern, \$1.02 at Georgian Bay ports.

Rye.—No. 2, buyers at 75c.

Peas.—No. 2, 90c.

Oats.—No. 2 new, white, 39c.; No. 2 mixed, new, 38c. bid.

Barley.—New No. 2, 59c. to 60c.; No. 3X, 57c. to 58c.; No. 3, 54c. to 55c.

Corn.—No. 2, 88c. to 88½c., Toronto freights.

Bran.—Outside, in sacks, \$21 to \$22.

Shorts.—In bags, outside, \$23.50.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, buyers at \$3.40, for export; Manitoba patents, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts fairly liberal, with prices steady. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 24c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Receipts large, and demand good. Prices firm, at 13½c. to 14c. for large; twins, 13½c. to 14c.

Honey.—Extracted, 9c. to 10c.; combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Eggs.—Market unchanged, although receipts are diminishing, at 20c. to 21c.

Potatoes.—Market easy. Car lots, on track at Toronto, 70c. to 75c. per bag.

Beans.—Market quiet and unchanged, at \$2 to \$2.10 for primes, and \$2.10 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Poultry.—Receipts large. Spring chickens, alive, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 9c. to 10c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled hay, in car lots, on track at Toronto, is quoted at \$11 to \$12.

Straw.—Baled straw, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$6 to \$7.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front Street East, Toronto, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8½c.; country hides, cured, 8½c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 29c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, 90c.; wool, unwashed, 8½c.; washed, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 40c. each; pelts, 30c. to 40c.

SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Co. report the markets for alsike very quiet and somewhat lower. No. 1 alsike is worth from \$7 to \$7.40 per bushel; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover from \$5 to \$5.50 per bushel. A slight premium can be paid for fancy samples.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit continue very large, especially peaches. Prices have ruled as follows: Cucumbers, basket, 10c. to 15c.; peppers, green, 15c. to 25c.; red peppers, 25c.; tomatoes, 10c. to 15c.; corn, dozen, 7c. to 8c.; apples, 10c. to 25c. basket, per bbl., \$1.50 to \$2; pears,

25c. to 40c.; vegetable marrow, 15c.; cantaloupes, case, 40c. to 75c.; blueberries, 40c. to 50c.; grapes, 35c. to 50c.; large basket; sweet potatoes, \$4 to \$4.25 per bbl.; peaches, 50c. to \$1.25; gherkins, 25c. to 35c.

MONTREAL.

Shipments of cattle for the week ending Sept 12th amounted to 3,160 head, those of sheep being 206 head, against 5,708 cattle and 1,118 sheep the previous week. There was no really choice stock offered locally last week and the supply of medium was smaller than the week before. Result is that prices are somewhat firmer on cattle, demand from butchers being good. Receipts of Manitoba cattle are now liberal and considerable is being taken for export. Prices for steers and heifers, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., were from 3½c. to 4½c. per lb., for export. Best cattle sold at 5c. to 5½c., good being 4c. to 4½c., medium 3c. to 3½c., and common 2c. to 2½c. per lb. Sheep and lambs sold at ½c. to ¾c. less than a week ago, being in demand, however, at 3½c. for best export sheep, and 3½c. to 3¾c. for culls, lambs being 4½c. to 4¾c. Calves hold steady and prices are well maintained at 4½c. to 5½c. for choice and 2½c. to 3½c. for grass-fed stock. The market for hogs showed considerable firmness, being 7c. to 7½c. per lb. for best stock.

Horses.—Dealers report a good market for horses such as are used in lumbering camps and for farming operations. Quotations continue about steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500, \$225 to \$250; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400, \$200 to \$225; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100, \$100 to \$150 each; broken-down horses, \$50 to \$75 each; choice saddle or carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Provisions.—There was a good demand for dressed hogs, and prices were a shade higher than a week ago, receipts being a little on the light side. Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at around 10c. per lb., for choicest offering. Other lines of provisions were in very good demand.

Potatoes.—The market recently experienced something in the nature of a slump, but has again firmed up considerably and dealers express the opinion that prices will go yet higher. Meantime, carloads are reported to be costing about 70c. to 75c. per 90 lbs., on track, Montreal. These are selling in a jobbing way at around \$1, it is said, and 10c. or 15c. more in single bags, delivered into store. New Brunswick stock is referred to, local potatoes being very poor.

Eggs.—Choice stock is rather hard to get, owing to recent hot weather. Receipts have been probably 20,000 cases larger than last season. The market was a shade easier, purchases being made at 18c. to 18½c. per dozen, country points, for straight-gathered, and selling here at 20c. to 21c. No. 1 candled stock sold at 20c., selects at 24c., and boilers at 27c. per dozen.

Butter.—The butter market was a shade firmer than a week ago, and merchants generally have pretty firm ideas regarding the future, owing particularly to the pastures having dried up very considerably during the prolonged drought. Dealers are paying 24c. to 24½c. in the Townships still, and are selling here at from 24½c. to 24¾c. to 25c., wholesale, according to quality, the latter figure being difficult to obtain. Ontario dairy sells at 21c. to 22c., according to quality and quantity.

Cheese.—The market, after some fluctuation, rested around the same level as a week ago, the tendency being somewhat firmer; selling in Montreal now from 12½c. to 12¾c. for Quebecs, 12½c. for Townships and 12¾c. to 13c. for Ontarios. The recent dry weather is having a firming influence on the market, and there is a fair demand by cable from the other side.

Oats.—The market for oats showed an easier tone, carloads of No. 2 Manitobas or Ontarios being quoted at 47c. to 48c., store; No. 3 at 46c. to 46½c.; No. 4 at 44c. to 44½c.

Hay.—The market held steady, demand being fair. Quotations were \$12 per ton, carloads, on track, for No. 1 timo-

thy; \$11 for No. 2 extra, and \$10 for No. 2 ordinary; \$9 to \$9.50 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Flour.—There was a dull market for flour, the hope being that prices would fall as soon as the new crop is available. Prices held fairly steady, Manitoba spring wheat patents being quoted at \$6 per bbl., in bags, seconds being \$5.50; Ontario winter wheat patents being \$5 to \$5.10, and straight rollers \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Mill Feed.—The market for mill feed continued very firm, in the absence of a sufficient supply of stock. Bran was firm at \$22 to \$23 per ton for Manitobas, in bags, and \$1 less for Ontarios. Manitoba shorts were \$26 and Ontarios about the same.

Hides.—The market was unchanged, at 7½c., 8½c. and 9½c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, and 11c. and 13c., respectively, for 3 and 1 half skins, sheep skins being 30c. to 35c. each, No. 1 horse hides being \$2, and No. 2, \$1.50. Rough tallow is 1½c. to 4c. per lb., and rendered 5½c.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Woodstock, Ont., 12½c. bid. Madoc, Ont., 12½c. Brockville, Ont., 12½c. Belleville, Ont., 12½c. Kingston, Ont., 12 9-16c. to 12½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12 9-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 12 9-16c. Russell, Ont., 12 9-16c. Winchester, Ont., 12½c. Napanee, Ont., 12½c. to 12¾c. Iroquois, Ont., 12½c. Perth, Ont., 12½c. Brantford, Ont., 12 7-10c.; 12½c. and 12 9-16c. Picton, Ont., 12 9-16c. Tweed, Ont., 12½c. Ottawa, Ont., 12 9-16c. London, Ont., 12½c. to 12¾c. bid; no sales. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c. for cheese, 24½c. for butter. Chicago, Ill., creamery butter, 20c. to 23c.; dairies, 17c. to 20c.; cheese, 12c. to 13c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$3.60 to \$7.60; Texans, \$3.50 to \$5; Westerners, \$3.20 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$1.65 to \$5.80; calves, \$6 to \$6.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.60 to \$7.30; mixed, \$6.65 to \$7.20; heavy, \$6.80 to \$7.45; rough, \$6.60 to \$6.80; pigs, \$4.60 to \$6.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.25 to \$4.25; Western, \$2.25 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.75; lambs, native, \$3.25 to \$5.80; Western lambs, \$3.25 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$3.25.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6 to \$6.50. Veals.—\$6 to \$9.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.70; mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.65; Yorkers, \$6.50 to \$7.45; dairies, \$6.25 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4 to \$6.40; a few, \$6.50; yearlings and wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; Canada lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.40.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables for cattle at 11½c. to 13½c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 10½c. per pound.

"Grover Cleveland was all his life a preacher of optimism," said a Princeton man the other day. All his lectures breathed the spirit of hoping for the best, of looking on the bright side of things. I was fortunate enough to have the entree to his home in Princeton, and on one occasion I made so bold as to compliment him on this pronounced trait of his character.

"Yes, I suppose I am what you might call an optimist," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "but I hope I am not an if-ist?"

"An if-ist," said Mr. Cleveland, "is a person who is a slave to the little word if, whereas an optimist hopes for the best in a sane manner. The if-ist is never quite sane. I once knew an if-ist who was lost in the Maine woods with a companion on a hunting expedition. As night came on they made camp, but, although they were hungry, they had shot no game, and had nothing to eat. With a perfectly serious face this fellow looked at his companion and said:

"If we only had some ham, we'd have ham and eggs, if we only had some eggs!"



Life, Literature and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A book of Dr. Drummond's poems, with a biographical sketch by Mrs. Drummond, is to be published in the near future.

An immense sum of money has been presented to the British nation by Sir Joseph Duveen, with which to add a wing to the National Gallery of British Art at Millbank, and the trustees of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, London, have agreed to place a large part of their Turner collection in this new wing. The year of art sales which has just closed has been a brilliant one, and both in the auction-room and outside of it the great central figure has been Turner.

A CHARGER'S CENTENARY.

A centenary which has not, I think, been noticed is that of the Iron Duke's famous horse, Copenhagen, born in 1808. Copenhagen's resting-place, at Strathfieldsaye, is marked by a decent stone, with the following inscription:

Here Lies
COPENHAGEN,
The Charger Ridden By
The Duke of Wellington
The Entire Day At The
Battle of Waterloo.
Born 1808. Died 1836.

God's Humbler Instrument, Though
Meaner Clay,
Should Share the Glory of that Glorious Day.

This world-renowned horse was a grandson of the famous racehorse, Eclipse. He was a dark chestnut, and stood 15 hands high. On his death, in 1836, he was buried with full military honors.—[T. P's.]

The Bishop of London, at a recent dinner party, at which John Burns was present, expressed the hope that the President of the Local Government Board would not allow a tube railway to be constructed under St. Paul's. Mr. Burns reassured the Bishop, by replying that he took a personal interest in St. Paul's, for he was always to be found there with outstretched arms. "I am one of the archangels," he added. He explained that years ago he posed as a model for Sir William Richmond, and was the original of at least one of the mosaic figures on the roof of St. Paul's.

Four Americans arrived in a two-masted schooner at Tynemouth Creek, St. John County, N. B., early in July, with an old chart of Robinson's Cove there. They have been searching there since for Captain Kidd's treasure. Their search is the talk of the countryside. So far they have had little success.

Count Tolstoy has sent to the English newspapers a strong protest against what he terms the revolting injustice, cruelty and amazing stupidity of the Russian Government,

which has prosecuted and punished the distributors of his books, instead of prosecuting him, the author. Count Tolstoy declares he never will cease writing—that, in fact, he cannot cease—because he is fulfilling the will of God as he understands it.

After twenty years' endeavor, Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) and his friends have just succeeded in inducing

farms running up into the hills, the houses so close that you can almost see the pattern on the curtains and the features of the people who glance up at the car from doorways or fields—this, in a nutshell, the trolley trip from Quebec to Ste. Anne.

We never tired looking at these queer little habitant houses, similar though they were—similar, yet ab-

hay matures later in that northern clime, I suppose, for all along the way we saw people coiling it up in the tiny fields, and actually tying it into bundles about the size of our sheaves of grain. Both men and women were at it, the men often wearing shirts of bright scarlet.

The wagons or carts used for hauling it were, too, to us Ontarians at least, the oddest contrivances, as odd, almost, as the "planches" and "planquettes" at Chicoutimi. They were invariably two-wheeled, and surmounted by a sort of rack, much higher at the ends than at the sides. Indeed, the whole operation looked to us much like "toy" haying, and the farming like "toy" farming; yet the habitants seem happy and contented, and those who know them best like them much, asserting that they are honest, kindly, open-minded and moral. With plenty to eat and wear, and houses weathertight enough to be comfortable, with not over-much work and plenty of time for the occasional holiday jaunt, they live the simple life without dreaming that they have it "down to a science," and go on with their funny little wagons, and outdoor bake-ovens, and spinning-wheels, without a wish to introduce the innovations of the great outside world, or to emulate the example of the crowds of tourists, globe-trotters who every summer throng past their doors, seeking, at Ste. Anne de Beaupré and elsewhere, new realms in sight-seeing to conquer. . . . Perhaps, when all is said, these people are in many respects wiser than we. . . . We were assured that the habitant of southern Quebec is much more "progressive"—a comparative term upon which one must place one's own interpretation—but we had not an opportunity of seeing.

And now to the special object of our trip. . . . I think I have mentioned somewhere in this series of articles that we happened on several streaks of good-luck during our outing—and most certainly we did not miss the little god at Ste. Anne.

As we walked over the broad, pebbled expanse leading to the church, it was with no small degree of curiosity. We had long heard of this place, of the miraculous healings which are alleged to have taken place there; of the hosts of pilgrims who go to it every year—the sick, the crippled, the faithful; and as we looked at the throng hurrying along with us, we concluded that reports had been by no means exaggerated. No doubt the number was considerably augmented at this time by tourists who had come from the Tercentenary—the ordinary flotsam and jetsam, some Protestant, some nothing religiously, but all drawn to the spot by a common curiosity; nevertheless, when we came to the church door we found the large edifice already crowded with worshippers. It was Tuesday morning, but up at the altar, which seemed far away, numberless lights were burning, and three priests were officiating, the monotone of the mass, or whatever it was, coming almost faintly to our ears.

Of course we crowded in with the rest, but we soon sought a point of vantage on the back of a seat next the wall where we could see, and yet be out of the way of the worshippers



Basilica, Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

the House of Lords to take steps to check the slaughter of birds for purposes of decoration.

THE FAMOUS SHRINE OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

A gleam of blue water to the right, of green hills to the left; a glimpse of the River St. Charles meandering

surdly different, too, at times, for occasionally the natural bump of the habitant for cheery coloring is abnormally developed, and then you see in his abode decorative schemes as startling as unique. We saw one house with the customary red roof and red window and door frames, but with the ends painted a solid and dazzling white, and the front pink. Another of similar ends and top



Interior of Basilica, Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

down to the St. Lawrence; of the Beauport Flats of historic fame, with fishing craft of all kinds a quarter of a mile inland awaiting the tide; a flash of the Montmorency Falls, gleaming like a snow-white veil between the green trees; a succession of queer little villages with French names; a long line of old little

sported a facade of good old-fashioned buff. The roofs, by the way, are universally steep, and punctured by dormer windows, sometimes one row, sometimes two, and occasionally even three.

Although it was the very end of July when we passed through, haying seemed to be in full progress. The

kneeling all over the open space which intervened before the seats began. Just here I want to say that I think we Protestants are sometimes a little thoughtless in our zeal for sight-seeing. We should at least respect the religion of our fellow countrymen, yet too often we forget. Here, at Ste Anne, hundreds crowded in among the kneeling people, obstructing the view of those to whom, no doubt, the service meant much, and whispering with an utter disregard of place or time. We noticed the same thing at Chicoutimi, where the poor Indians kneeling in the porch were almost trodden upon by a careless horde, intent only on rubbing.

But now to the revelation—a veritable revelation it was to us—of our good fortune at Ste. Anne. Wearied of the long and to us quite unintelligible service, I finally slipped over to a tall priest or monk standing near the back, and whispered a query as to where we should find a guide. He raised his hands with a slightly deprecatory gesture—doubtless he thought me a veritable little pagan to be thinking of such a thing at such a time—but replied, with perfect gentlemanliness, and in perfect English (a surprise in this country), "Nowhere, until this is over. This is the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church. We have had a three-days' celebration, of which this is the last, and the Archbishop of L-iss-z-z-z is officiating.

"The Archbishop of what?" I asked, missing the word, and thinking of "copy." "How do you spell it?"

"L-a-r-i-s-s-a," he repeated; "the Archbishop of Larissa, from Rome."

This was truly an opportunity. Had we come one day later we should have missed it.

I may say here that, when sitting on the platform waiting for the car, to take us away from Ste. Anne, we got a much closer view of His Holiness—if that is the proper way to speak of an Archbishop.

I had been chatting with a Catholic woman, who was kindly giving much information about the place, when all of a sudden I saw three priests approaching, the central of whom wore a rich black robe, with bands of red, and a heavy gold chain from which a cross depended about his neck. People were crowding towards him, and some children seemed to be kissing his hands.

"Is this the Archbishop?—Is this the Archbishop?" I whispered, quite excitedly.

"Yes, it is he," she said, "stay where you are; he is blessing the people."

As he came on, with hands slightly upraised, I bowed my head, of course, as for a benediction. It seemed the natural thing to do when receiving a blessing. Trixy, however, who was sitting on the other side, hadn't been posted. "Did you say 'How do you do' to him?" she asked when he had passed. "No," I said, and explained why I had been enabled to do as the orthodox. We couldn't laugh then and there, but afterwards we simply howled. "Oh, I said 'How do you do?'" said Trixy.

Meanwhile, our Catholic friend had been watching the Archbishop. Presently she turned and gave me a sly poke. "It didn't hurt you a bit to get a bit of the blessing," she said.

Pardon the digression: now we will return to the church. We were very sorry that we could not get closer to the front, for we saw a young girl on a bed, and an old woman in a chair, carried up to the altar, the people giving way like magic all along the crowded aisles to let them pass. One could imagine the wild emotion, the hope, the faith, the wondering in the hearts of these poor sufferers, who had come, no doubt, expecting to receive a special blessing at this time, and who must have been cheered by the sight of the innumerable crutches, trusses and strangely-formed shoes—some those of little children—which cover the pil-

lars at the back of the church from top to bottom and which are alleged to have been left by people cured while at the shrine. A doctor who was present also called our attention to numerous surgical appliances hanging on the wall.

pray for us); "Sainte Anne, Mere de la Vierge Immaculée, Priez Pour Nous" (Saint Anne, Mother of the Immaculate Virgin, pray for us); "Sainte Anne, Aieule du divin Sauveur Jesus, Priez Pour Nous" (Saint Anne, grandmother of the

at 50 cents; and beauties of amethyst and gold, and dear knows what, not, for I don't know how much.

At a little distance from the church there is a picturesquely old-looking cemetery, with a sort of little chapel or something (I don't know what I should do without that word "something" in describing these places) in the middle of it, which you reach by an avenue of trees which look old as the cedars of Lebanon. We went to the door and found there a very small enclosure resembling a crypt, in which were two or three statues, before which the usual red light was burning. Immediately opposite the door was a contribution box, above which was a placard, inscribed in both English and French, "High Mass for the Souls in Purgatory."

A little farther up the street we drank at the holy well of St. Anne; and yet a little beyond, half way up a steep hill, entered the building which encloses the "Sancta Scala" or Holy Stairs. This building also contained some very realistic statuary of the Christ, but the central point of interest was, of course, the stairs. This is built of wood, and looks in no way different from any ordinary stair, save that each step bears upon the front of it a small oval, enclosing, we supposed, relics. A placard at one side announced that no one must ascend except on his or her knees, so we did not go up, but we watched dozens working their way slowly from bottom to top, saying a prayer on each step—and, for the most part, kissing each step—as they went.

This ended our sight-seeing in Ste. Anne, but our fun was only commencing, for we got into a French lodging-house for dinner, and had all sorts of a time ordering our dinner. We wanted lots of things we didn't know how to ask for, but finally managed to fill up on boeuf, pommes de terre, pain, beurre, and lait. To save our necks, we couldn't have asked for raspberries, but the landlady took pity on us and brought a few, anyway.

Now, just a word or two in regard to the founding of the church. Ste. Anne, as you probably know, was the mother of the Virgin. When she died, the interested tell us, her remains were interred near Jerusalem, in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, but about a century later, in the days of the Roman Emperor Trajan, the body was miraculously removed, and conveyed in a rudderless ship to France, where it was given into the keeping of St. Auspicius, first Bishop of Apt, in Provence. Later, Sainte Anne was made the patroness of Brittany, and at Auray, where a shrine was built in her honor, miraculous cures were performed by her power.

A few years after the founding of Quebec, some Breton sailors, caught in a terrific tempest while approaching the shores of "New France," vowed to build a shrine in honor of Ste. Anne d'Auray should she bring them in safety through the storm. Their prayers were heard, for at last they landed on the spot where now stands this beautiful church, and where, before long, they erected a small chapel, in fulfilment of their promise. . . . This building was replaced by a larger one in 1660, to which, before long, numerous rich presents and a relic of Saint Anne were sent from the Court and Clergy of France. A fine painting of the Saint by Lebrun was also presented by the Marquis de Tracy, and two pictures and a silver reliquary set with precious stones by Bishop Laval. In 1866 the present church was built, with the steeple, bell and decorations of its predecessor incorporated in a chapel on its northern side. In 1876 the larger building was opened for public worship, and in May, 1889, it was consecrated, with imposing ceremonies, by Cardinal Taschereau. In 1878 it was placed in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers.

We did not hear how many pilgrims have visited the shrine this year—no doubt an unusual number, owing to the celebrations both at Quebec



Crutches Left by Pilgrims Cured at the Shrine of Ste. Anne. All the pillars at the back of the Basilica are thus covered.

On coming out of the church, we passed along its northern side, along whose wall are many inscriptions in French: "Sainte Anne, Secours des Agonisants, Priez Pour Nous" (Saint Anne, Help of the dying, pray for us); "Sainte Anne, Protectrice des

divine Saviour Jesus, pray for us). Now, I am not positively sure of all that French, but I have made a dash at it, anyway. If I have made mistakes in regard to idioms or anything, I hope someone who knows will write us the correct translation.



Pilgrims Ascending the Sancta Scala, Ste. Anne de Beupre.

Navigateurs, Priez Pour Nous" (Saint Anne, Protectress of sailors, pray for us); "Sainte Anne, Sante des Malades, Priez Pour Nous" (Saint Anne, Health of the Sick, pray for us); "Sainte Anne, Patronne du Canada, Priez Pour Nous" (Saint Anne, Guardian Saint of Canada,

All about the church you pass stalls filled with rosaries and souvenirs of the spot. Everyone buys a rosary, and everyone can suit his pocketbook in doing so. There are big ones, with wooden beads, a yard long, for 15 or 20 cents; little black ones for 35 cents; very pretty white-spar ones

and at Ste. Anne—but our guide-book tells us that of late years as many as three hundred thousand have been registered in a single year.

DAME DURDEN.

"THEY SPOIL THE MEN."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have just read "The Girl Question from a Young Man's Standpoint," and the suggestion you make that men write what they admire most in young women. I cannot say what I admire most in girls. I am twenty-five, and have never been really smitten on a girl in my life, but I can tell you one thing I do not admire in them: They spoil the men, and it is really a wonder we are not more conceited (you will probably say I am bad enough) than we are. I have two sisters and a brother, and not one of the girls' girl-friends but prefer my brother's or my society to my sisters', and they are supposed to be great friends of my sisters. This is the way with every girl I meet; they have not a scrap of use for anybody else if there is a boy around. Why are girls such fools? Of course, there are lots of boys just as bad, but there are exceptions.

Quebec.

JOHN M. C.

The Quiet Hour.

Dear Sir,—If you will permit me as a reader, although not a subscriber of your paper to offer a criticism of an article I saw in one of your numbers, I should like to say that David Lawrence, who heads an article, "Why do I believe in a God, etc.," starts off apparently by giving the belief of evolutionists. If Mr. Lawrence can find a well-educated man, as he styles him, who believes the world evolved out of nothing, I would like to correspond with that man. Among evolutionists, and I am pleased to style myself in that class, I have never known a man to believe such an absurdity. My friend talks of the self-binder as though it sprung into life in its present perfection. If he saw the first self-binder that was made and compared it with one of our latest machines, perhaps he might see there had been a case of evolution. He would find many different types of binder before he reached the present serviceable machine, and all the others would be more or less imperfect.

The rational man sees progress and growth in all things. He sees God working for ages to discipline Israel; he sees blunders, failures and back-sets, but through it all he sees progress and the working of an infinite mind.

It is a sad thing to find that a man who considers himself capable to write for a newspaper should start off with such a glaring blunder when he presumes to criticize evolutionists. Evolutionists do not say that the world evolved out of nothing, but many so-called orthodox Christians do say that God made the world out of nothing. If He did, it must have been a wonderful "nothing." I would advise my friend to acquaint himself with the beliefs of evolutionists before he attempts to criticize them.

(REV.) R. W. BEVERIDGE, B. A.
Rokeby, July 27th, 1908.

"LORD THOU KNOWEST ALL THINGS."

Thou knowest all things, Lord, Oh, precious thought;
Solemn indeed, but yet with comfort fraught;
For I may come and ask Thee, "Search this heart,"
Behold and try it in the inmost part;
Root out each hidden evil day by day,
And lead me in Thine everlasting way.

Thou knowest all my foolishness and sin,
The coldness, pride, and unbelief within;
Although Thy mercy sought the wandering sheep,
Taking me from the miry clay, the pit so deep,
Yet still Thou knowest, prone these feet to stray,
And how I stray.

Lead me, O Lord, in Thy paths, I pray.

Thou knowest, Lord, that sin within me yet,
Which doth, alas, most easily beset;
How that this heart too often leans its trust
On earthly idols, cleaving to the dust.
Cleanse Thou this secret fault; Thyself enthroned
Within my heart; there, Lord, reign Thou alone.

Thou knowest too my sorrows, each sad care;
This trial pressing, now so hard to bear;
Oh! Thou wast in Thine anguish left alone,
Forsaken of Thy God, Thy friends all gone;
Then, in my lightened cross, let me but see
"A fellowship of suffering," Lord, with Thee.

Thou knowest oftentimes my soul is stirred
With judgments harsh, by many an unkind word;
Let me consider, then, that Thou so pure
Didst "sinners contradiction yet endure."
Well dost Thou know its bitterness, Lord, deign
My spirit, faint and sinking, to sustain.

Thou knowest all the weariness and strife,
The hidden conflict of this inner life;
How that "I would do well," and yet the while
"Evil is present with me" to beguile.
Once more, O Lord, those words of comfort speak,
"The spirit willing is,—but the flesh weak."

Thou knowest too how Satan plies his arts,
At times assailing me with fiery darts,
At others seeking to ensnare my feet,
"Wishing to have me thus to sift as wheat."
"Tempted Thyself on all points," Thou hast prayed
That my faith fail not: need I be dismayed?

Thou knowest well my frame, oft ill at ease,
Bowed down beneath the pressure of disease;
How "in this tabernacle burdened still
We groan," yet wait deliverance at Thy will;
He who once wayworn, sat on Jacob's well,
The body's weakness, weariness, can tell.

Thou knowest too its wants: why should I heed?
My God shall still with food convenient feed;
Though stores all fail, the promise stands secure,
"Bread shall be given and water shall be sure;
My Father knows them"—I am satisfied.

Thou knowest all my burdens, sins and cares,
The heart's anxieties, these tears and prayers;
Oh! I can lay them down at Thy dear feet,
Assured with Thee is sympathy complete;
Thine overruling love is all I own,
Who in adversity my soul hast known.

Thou knowest too deep joys that cheer my lot,
With which a stranger intermeddles not;
Times of refreshing by Thy Spirit given,
A foretaste even now of bliss in heaven;
Then, then to Thee with grateful praise I turn,
For 'tis Thy presence makes my heart thus burn.

"Yea, Lord, Thou knowest all things,
"Oh, I feel
A ransomed sinner may to Thee appeal,
Beneath the shelter of Thy cross now driven,
As one to whom so much has been forgiven,
Saved through Thy blood, by Thee redeemed, restored,
"Thou knowest that I love Thee, O my Lord!"
— Sent by a "Shut-in."

LUKEWARM CHRISTIANITY.

The message to the church of Laodicea is needed still, that message sent by the King—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." Why should Christ prefer to see a church or an individual "cold" rather than "lukewarm"? Perhaps because people who are lukewarm in their religion are less likely to be wakened to a sense of danger or a sense of need. When the prophets cry "Peace"—though there is no peace—when the conscience is lulled in a false security, the soul may sleep comfortably, as it cannot do where there is no religion at all. The church of Laodicea—like the church to-day—felt that it was "rich, and increased with goods, and had need of nothing." Many of us in these easy-going days are jogging along through life like the man whose sharp-eyed son said of him: "My father, is a Christian, but he doesn't work very hard at it." Many of us are satisfied to live like the woman of whom it was said: "The charitable were ready to testify that there was no harm in her. Hers was merely one of a million lives in which man can find no fault, and God no fruit." As a lady said to me the other day: "I don't want to be a saint, I only want to be respectably good." It is hard enough to be even respectably good, but our ideal should be far beyond that, for we have our orders to be "perfect" as our Father in heaven is perfect. When we have reached that pinnacle it will be time enough to give up striving after holiness.

Many people find fault with our Lord's cursing of the barren fig-tree. Why should anything be cursed when it was doing no harm? And yet, though it looked like a very respectable fig-tree, it had failed absolutely in the object for which it was created. What a terrible thing it will be if, when the Master comes to us looking for fruit, He can find none. And the fruit of the Spirit is not going to church, saying many prayers, or giving to the poor. It is not anything outward at all—though it must sooner or later overflow its banks and manifest itself in ways that the world can see. It is the life of God within the soul, an ever-growing "love, joy and peace," which makes the face shine and the voice sweet. It is the wonderful poise of "long-suffering, meekness, gentleness and temperance." It is the strength of "faith" in an ever-present God, and the mighty power of "goodness" which makes men influential in every age, and in every country. Negative Christianity is worthless in the eyes of God and man. Those who are openly on the side of Christ, enthusiastic and energetic in their religion, will win the respect of their fellows and lay out the talents committed to their care so that they may rejoice at last in the Master's great, "Well done!" When God comes seeking fruit in our lives, will He find "much fruit," or none at all?

Christianity is not really easier to-day than it was in the time of Nero, for lukewarm Christianity will be utterly rejected by our King, so it is waste of time to practice it. HOPE.

About the House.

RECIPES.

Citron Preserves.—Pare the citron, take out the seeds, and cut into small pieces. To every pound allow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar. Put the citron on to cook in a little water. When it is clear drain the water off. Put on the sugar with just water enough to moisten it through, and when the syrup has boiled until quite clear, add 2 lemons, sliced, and a small piece of ginger root. Let boil a few minutes longer, then add the drained citron. Let all boil about 15 minutes, then seal.

Boiled Custard Pudding.—Beat 3 eggs well, stir in gradually 1 tablespoon flour, then 1 pint milk. Butter an earthenware dish, pour in the custard, then tie a floured cloth over, set the dish in a pan of hot water and boil slowly for half an hour. Serve hot with a little jam.

Ginger Pudding.—Melt butter as for ordinary ginger cake, then add the sugar,

add plenty of stoned dates, and steam until cooked. Serve with sauce.

Apple Salad.—Slice very mellow, tart apples, to make half a pound. Slice an equal weight of cucumber, and add, also, an even tablespoon of grated onion. Dress with salt, white pepper, and white wine vinegar, and serve with fish, poultry, or white meats.

Salad Dressing.—4 eggs beaten till mingled, but not frothy, 4 tablespoons melted butter, 4 tablespoons each of vinegar and water. Put into a double boiler and stir from the time it is placed over the fire until it is as thick as very rich cream. Do not allow it to reach even the simmering point, or it will curdle. Remove from the fire and add 1 teaspoon salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon white pepper. Mustard is added for other than fruit salads. This dressing will keep several weeks in a cold place.

Cider Apple Butter.—1 gal. boiled cider, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel tart, juicy apples. Boil down the cider to one-half the quantity in a granite kettle. Quarter the apples, pare and core them. Set the skins and cores aside to make jelly from. Cut the apples in small pieces and cook in the boiling cider, putting in as many at once as the cider will cover. When soft, skim out and add more, until all are cooked; then mash all fine and put back into the cider. Cook very slowly until thick, like marmalade, stirring often with a wooden spoon or smooth, flat stick. Keep the fire very slow, as "butters" burn if cooked over any but a slow fire.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Turpentine, applied with a bit of flannel, will restore the whiteness of ivory knife-handles.

A loaf of stale bread is almost as good as fresh when wrapped in a towel and steamed thoroughly. Some simply dip the loaf in water, then put in a basting-pan, and set in a hot oven, closely covered, for a short time.

Long, deep, regular breathing, is one of the best ways to induce sleep.

Baking powder spread over grease spots on a carpet and left for some time, will remove the spots.

Nervous people, and those with weak hearts, should give up drinking coffee. Before wearing furs, after they are taken out for the winter, hang them for a few hours in the bright sunshine. This will take the dead look away from the fur.

Scraps of soap should never be wasted. When too small for washing, they should be collected and made into soap jelly, which is just the thing for washing flannels. To make it, simply cut the scap into very small bits and boil to a jelly with a little soft water.

To remove old putty from a window-sash, heat an iron rod or soldering iron and pass it slowly over the putty. Remove the putty quickly before it has time to harden again.

A mixture that will remove grease from the finest fabrics without injuring them may be made as follows: Take 1 quart clear rain water, 2 ozs. ammonia, 1 teaspoon saltpeter, and 1 oz. shaving soap, cut up fine. Put a pad of blotting-paper under the spot in the garment when rubbing it.

If your black hat has become shabby and you want to make it look respectable until it is time to wear felt, sponge it off with alcohol applied with a soft brush, then brush it over with a little glue water to restore its stiffness, and last of all, give it a coat of liquid shoe polish.

Iron rust spots can be removed by covering the spots with lemon and salt, moistening the mixture with a little water, then placing in the sun. Redampen the spots until they disappear, which will sometimes be several days.

To make a broom last longer, dip it frequently in hot water, shake well, and hang up to dry. A broom should never be kept standing on the brush. It should be suspended by a string, or placed brush upright, with the handle only resting upon the floor.

"Now," said the teacher, who had been giving an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a 'butress' is?"

"I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A funny goat."—The Antivivisectionist.

The Ingle Nook

THE WESTERN FAIR.

The Western Fair, held at London, Ont., is just an echo of the big Toronto Exhibition—everything is there, but on a much smaller scale, from the buildings to the exhibits, from the grand-stands to the midway. Nevertheless, the showing is by no means discreditably; on the contrary, in many lines, exceptionally good.

The horticultural exhibit, for instance, is always a delight. "As pretty as flowers," a spectator said the other day, on going in at the door of the department, and she was right. The long rows of pumpkins, beets, carrots, turnips, etc., seemed to radiate the sunshine which had been beaming on them all summer, while the cabbages, tomatoes, cauliflowers, cucumbers, red peppers, not to speak of more rare, though not less beautiful, plants, such as Swiss chard, endive, etc., were veritable studies in color. . . . And then one dared to think of all the delicious dinners these things betokened.

A visit to the London horticultural exhibit must, in short, be an inspiration to everyone seeing it, who is blessed with even a little patch of land. Even outside of the practical value, there is a peculiar interest in having a garden—the ideal way is to have both vegetables and flowers. There is something wholesome and salubrious in the "touch of the soil," a pleasure which has no taint in seeing things grow; a refining influence exhaled daily from the crisp green leaves and dainty flowers. No one, indeed, who has worked with them can miss understanding why such work should have been the inspiration to such literary outpourings as "Elizabeth and her German Garden," and Charles Dudley Warner's "My Summer in a Garden." . . . If you have never had a garden, try one next year, study it, use it well, and you will find the secret of all this—to say nothing of the dinners!

In the women's department there were the usual beautiful things—the laces, drawn work and embroidery, and a host of other things—which make one marvel, yet shudder, almost, to think of all the millions of stitches and straining of eyes with which these things have been accomplished. It is very nice to do a few of these bits of work in a life-time, but, unless one is compelled to it to make a living, it is very foolish to do too much of it. Some women become simply slaves to fancywork—and the time might be so much better spent. After all there are very few things in the line of lace-work or centerpieces which cannot be bought reasonably—machine-made things, to be sure, yet really very little less beautiful than the hand-made.

Two departments at the Western Fair were especially good—the photography, in which the new dull-finished sepia coloring was most attractive, and the wood-carving, in which some very handsome pieces were shown.

The department for curios was also very interesting; one wondered if it could not be duplicated at all of the country fairs, and with a good effect in exciting interest in people in regard to their own localities. Almost every family has some old heirloom, or comes at some time into possession of some curio which would be willingly contributed to such a collection. Here, at London, were exhibited one of the first sewing machines ever made, a curious old thing, turned by hand; a chair bought in the first store erected in the city; plates over 100 years old; Chinese idols; many other things which could give an inkling into the history of other times, or the customs of other lands.

Before closing, may I not suggest that you women who read the Ingle Nook can do much toward the real improvement of the fall fair—towards making it really educative, I mean, if you will. Many of you must have ideas as to how this may be done. If so, will you not write them for our corner? One little suggestion may go a long way.

As a start, may I suggest that plants be grown, some with fertilizer, some without; some with frequent cultivation, some without; and placed side by side, in one department of the "show." The difference would surely carry a lesson to many a careless, non-scientific farmer.

Who could not love the laces, pressed on him by talk in a hundred ways. Seeing nature's belongings. A fair number, that the main object of the fair should not be simply to bring in money. They should be, above all things, educative. How can we make them so? L. D.

A Budget of Questions.

On visiting a friend with your son or daughter, if your friend should have a caller and introduces the mother and not the son or daughter, should the mother introduce them? It would be appreciated if some of the rules for a hostess to follow in receiving and entertaining company, and setting and serving the table, were published. On leaving a room where there are several friends, should a young person shake hands with them all, or only with the hostess?

Dundas Co., Ont. MRS. S. R.
The hostess should certainly have seen to it that the son or daughter was introduced as well as the mother. In such a case the latter could not be blamed at all if she took the matter into her own hands.

On leaving the room it is only necessary to shake hands with the hostess; whether one shall go any further with the ceremony or not must depend wholly on one's common sense as to what the occasion requires. For instance, at a large party, where the guests are busied with one another and not paying attention as to who comes or goes, it would be better only to shake hands with the hostess, bid a bright adieu to those immediately in one's way, and slip quietly out. To go through with an elaborate farewell to the whole party at such a time would be almost ridiculous; upsetting, as it would, the whole harmony of the party. On the other hand, if the number of guests were small and the interest concentrated at all on the parting guest, it would be necessary to bow a good-bye to all after shaking hands with the hostess; or, if one chose, there would be nothing wrong in shaking hands all the way round. One must be guided a good deal by one's intimacy with the guests, and the customs of the place.

Rules for setting table, points on etiquette, etc., have already appeared several times in "The Farmer's Advocate." Similar articles will probably be published again before long.

A Hallowe'en Party.

Dear Dame Durden.—I have been to the Ingle Nook before, and received such a gracious welcome that I yielded to the temptation to come again. But I shall not stay long this time; just dropped in to see if you could give me some suggestions for a Hallowe'en party. With gratitude for your kindly interest and help.
"MINERVA."

Perth Co., Ont.

Here is one suggestion for a Hallowe'en party:

As Hallowe'en, "All Saints," is pre-eminently the season of ghosts and goblins, you might have a spook party. Send out your invitations on cards cut and tinted to represent pumpkins, and require all your guests to come with masks and costumes appropriate to spooks. Have your house decorated with wheat, rowans and red apples, and dimly lighted with Jack-o'-lanterns, made of candles set in pumpkin shells, cut to represent faces. Have one room completely dark, save for a "cave" in one corner, dully illuminated by a red glow from lanterns about which red tissue paper has been tied. Later in the evening this cave is to serve as the abiding-place of a fortune teller.

Before your guests descend from the dressing-rooms in their masks and ghostly habiliments (they may wear them on the way to your house if you prefer), warn them to speak in sepulchral tones, and otherwise disguise themselves as much as possible. At the opening of the party hand each a pencil and paper, and "pair them all off." Now give instructions that each is, after some conversation, to write down the supposed name of his or her partner, with a list of reasons for the decision. When the bell rings this competition is at an end, and the papers are read aloud, one by one, each guest unmasking according as the paper referring to him or her is read, a performance which naturally evokes much amusement.

In the fortune-teller's den many charms are resorted to. The three "luggies" are, of course, in evidence—three dishes, one containing clear water, one muddy water, and one empty. Each guest is blindfolded, and required to advance with left hand outstretched, so that the fingers may enter one of the dishes. Clear water represents wedded bliss; muddy, widow or widowhood; and the empty, single blessedness.

Again, a basket of ears of corn is presented, and each guest required to draw a cob. If the husk contains a large full ear, prosperity for the year is the prospect; a well-tasselled ear signifies great joy; a short one a gift; a red one, no luck at all. . . . Of course the fortune-teller will enliven all of these tricks by a running fire of comment.

Last of all, and immediately before luncheon is served, blindfold all the guests and send them into the cabbage patch, which will now be in need of clearing anyway. Let each pull the first head reached. According as the stalk is small or large, straight or crooked, so will the physical state of the future husband or wife be; the soil adhering will give a clue to the wealth of the future "mate"; while the soundness or hollowness of the heart will predict the state of his or her affection and constancy.

If this programme is not enough to fill up the time you might introduce a poetry-writing or drawing contest, giving some subject appropriate to the occasion, and awarding a prize which may serve as a souvenir—a candlestick with a red candle in it, a pumpkin pin-cushion, or some such trifle.

Answer to "Millgrove Lass."

"The man of the house" has gone for a trip to the West, and I and the kiddies are running the farm alone.

I will send you a recipe for pear marmalade, which we have pronounced excellent, and I think is just what "A Millgrove Lass" would like; also one for corn salad.

Pear Marmalade.—4 pounds pears put through a food chopper, also two lemons peeled and chopped, ½ pound preserved ginger chopped, 4 pounds granulated sugar; boil all together twenty minutes.

Corn Salad.—12 ears raw corn taken off the cob, 1 head of cabbage put through the food chopper, ½ lb. mustard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon Cayenne pepper, 2 cups sugar, 1 qt. vinegar; boil twenty minutes. A BUSY MOTHER.

Huron Co., Ont.

The pattern for baby's cap will be published soon, if we can procure it.

A Hallowe'en Social.

Dear Dame Durden.—May I ask you for a few hints for a Hallowe'en social? We do not wish them to be too much trouble to carry out, because we are a class of girls, all under fifteen, who are arranging it.

It is to be held in the basement of a country church. We wish to serve tea, with Hallowe'en games, music, etc. Afterward, would you kindly suggest a suitable menu, and any games? Do you think it well for the waiters to wear Hallowe'en costumes? If so, would you mention a few? I have nothing to exchange for this unreasonable letter, like recipes, etc., so hoping I am not asking too much, I remain,
"FERNE."

Norfolk, Ont.

You might use some of the hints given in answer to the above letter for your social, but, since it is to be held in a public place, you can go into things with a freer hand, "muss" being less a matter of moment. If I were you I should have the place fairly festooned with wheat, oats, autumn leaves, and strings of cranberries. Have pumpkin Jack-o'-lanterns everywhere, and the lighting rather dim; only candles should be used, even on the dining table. The young entertainers might dress in costume if they choose, the girls with red scarfs and plaid shawls, to represent gypsies; the boys in suits made of colored cotton, to represent Brownies and Jack-o'-lanterns.

Among the games you might have the following: Hang strings of apples, portiere fashion, in a door. In the center place a horseshoe, and have the guests aim small apples at it. Those who throw three through the horseshoe in succession are assured of exceptional

good luck, in token of which they receive a prize drawn from a big pumpkin near. . . . In another part of the hall have a tub of water, in which apples are floating. Provide a toy bow and arrow, with which the guests must shoot at the apples. Those who strike red ones are assured of health; yellow ones bring wealth; striped ones a happy marriage; green ones, no luck at all in love. As a last feature you might make the light very dim; burn joss sticks to enhance the air of mystery, and have someone tell a good ghost story.

Since Hallowe'en seems an occasion particularly celebrated by the Scotch, Scotch features might figure in the menu—scones, Scotch-bread, etc., with apples and nuts, in every form possible, apple pie, nut salads, etc.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.

(These kimonos make very acceptable Christmas gifts. They may be developed in wrapperette, silk, cashmere, or wool-delaine.)



6084 Long or Short Kimono, small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust.

With Sleeves and Body in One.



6102 M size Kimono, 14 and 16 years.



6082 Boy's Russian Blouse Suit, 4 to 8 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Porson, the celebrated English-Greek scholar, President of St. John's College in the University of Cambridge, took a ride every day on a big black horse. A stranger being shown the sights of the town asked, as he saw Porson riding down the street, "Who is that?" "St. John's head on a charger," answered the other with perfect truth.

Children's Corner

[All letters intended for the Children's Corner must be addressed to Cousin Dorothy, 52 Victor Ave., Toronto.]

THE GIRL WITH THE MADE-OVER DRESS.

"I don't want to ask Emily Brown to my birthday party this year," said Fanny Burns to her mother. "Her clothes are too shabby, and she's had the same party-dress for the last three years."

"Fanny, I'm surprised at you," answered Mrs. Burns, sharply, turning round from the baking board. "What ever put such an idea into your head? Emily's the oldest friend you have."

"Only because she lives across the road," said Fanny, pouting. "The girls at school don't go with her, and I'd rather not have her when they—"

Fanny cut her sentence short, and backed into the dining-room, as her mother, a person of few words, came towards her, with the evident intention of slapping her with her floury hands. It is not nice to be slapped, but it was a way Mrs. Burns had when she was really vexed. So Fanny was not surprised, though she was very sulky, at hearing from Emily next day that she had been invited to the party.

"And mother is going to put new frills on my party dress!" she said, in the full hearing of all Fanny's smartly-dressed friends.

But in spite of Fanny's fears to the contrary, they all arrived sharp at 3 o'clock on the day of the party, and sat round very stiffly and silently in the parlor, trying not to look at their new shoes and ribbons. At half-past three, in burst Emily, rather red in the face from hurrying, as her mother had not been able to finish the frills quite in time, and she had been holding the baby to keep him quiet. She was full of conversation, and though the other girls whispered behind their hands and raised their eyebrows at one another, they could not help joining in after a while, and in a quarter of an hour they had forgotten their clothes and were beginning to enjoy themselves. Emily had a new game to try. It had to be played outside, and there was a great deal of running in it, but they all played it except two, whose slippers hurt them, and the noise and excitement was wonderful. Then they went in to rest before tea, and Fanny asked some of her friends to play pieces on the piano, but they all said they couldn't, and looked very stiff and uncomfortable. Not a bit shy was Emily, and she cheerfully played two or three little jigs, and then she and Fanny played their old duet of "Chop-sticks," and set the girls laughing. Two others found they could play a little duet, and then one of them had the courage to play a piece, and I'm sure the rest were really sorry when it was time for tea, before they had a chance to play, too. Mrs. Burns sat at the table, and the girls were all too shy to speak. Even Fanny felt as if her tongue were tied up. They were all glad when Emily said:

"I think you make the loveliest biscuits, Mrs. Burns. When mother thinks I'm old enough, I am going to learn how to make them from you."

Mrs. Burns was pleased, and began to tell Emily how she made them, and then she asked the others if they could make cake. So some of them were very proud that they could, and began telling of their experiences, and before they knew what had happened all of them were chattering as fast as they could between the mouthfuls.

There was no doubt that the girls were as truthful as they were polite, when they very stiffly thanked Mrs. Burns for the pleasant time they had had, even if they did not hug their hostess as Emily did before she left.

"I'm glad we had Emily," said Fanny, blushing, when they were all gone. "She is so used to the house, and doesn't have to put on company manners."

"Old friends are generally better at a party than fine clothes," said Mrs. Burns, as she put the chairs straight. C. D.

A THOUGHTFUL BOY.

A gentleman crossing a street saw a boy of about ten years old, who had been walking just ahead of him, run out into the road, and pick up a broken pitcher. The gentleman, thinking he knew something about boys, expected it was to be used for throwing at the next convenient object, but to his surprise, the boy only tossed the pieces into a vacant lot at the corner. As he passed him, whistling, the gentleman said:

"Why did you pick up that pitcher?"
"I was afraid it would cut some horse's foot," replied the boy. And though he didn't say so, he probably thought the gentleman might have known it without asking.

A DREAM.

I dreamed I went into the Zoo,
And stole a Polar bear;
But I couldn't do a thing with him,
Or hide him anywhere.

So I sneaked him softly to my home,
And then, before I knew,
He grabbed me tight around the neck,
And down the street we flew.

I screamed for help and loudly cried,
But no one seemed to care
The people didn't even stop
To help me or to stare.

I grabbed at things as on we fled
In hopes of getting stopped—
But everything I touched at all
Fell over on my head.

At last, when I was almost dead,
He stopped and with a shake
He threw me down upon the ground,
And then I was awake.

At first I didn't dare to think
That I was still alive,
And then into my pillow
I made a happy dive.

And now I never seem to care,
When I go to the Zoo,
To see the Polar bears at all—
Does that seem strange to you?
—Maud Weatherly.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been wanting to write this long time, and now I am staying up to do it. I like to go to school, and go regularly. We have a very large yard, but the school is full. I like my teacher very much.

You may put my name down, Cousin Dorothy, for the protection of dumb animals. I love them very much and do not like to see them hurt. I was reading the story in the "Corner" and would not like to be a Hindu. We have a dog named Jumbo. He courts and separates. We have a DeLaval separator and find it very good.

EVA GRAHAM.

Cassburn, Ont.

DON'T CROSS YOUR LEGS.

A most injurious habit, common alike to men and women, is that of sitting with one leg swung over the knee of the other. Headaches, cold feet, varicose veins, ulcers and many other discomforts attendant on imperfect circulation of the blood are directly traceable to this habit.

When the right leg is swung over the left knee the whole weight is sustained by this knee, placing all the pressure against the under part of the right leg, between the calf and the knee-cap. At this very place are a great number of large veins, arteries and nerves: the pressure on them crowds all the tissues together and materially interferes with the circulation of the blood, and the disturbance of nature's processes manifests itself in many bodily evils and inconveniences. Many who would not be guilty of crossing the legs in public often surrender to the temporary comfort of the position in the seclusion of their own rooms. It is wrong and injurious, because it defies nature, whose laws are more imperative than those of society.

Current Events.

An all-Canadian line, built by the C. P. R., to the Yukon, is in prospect.

The date for Thanksgiving Day has been officially announced as November 9th.

Statistical returns show that Ontario's population increased last year by 58,617.

A law giving greater freedom to Jews is to be submitted to the Russian Duma.

Sir Alphonse Pelletier was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of Quebec Province last week.

Parliament has been dissolved. The general elections will take place on Monday, October 26th.

Postmaster-General Lemieux has announced that rural-mail delivery will be an institution in Canada in the near future.

Contracts for the construction of 350 miles of the National Transcontinental line, immediately east and west of Lake Abitibi, have been let.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes has been renominated as Governor for the State of New York. Lieut.-Governor Chanler is the nominee of the Democratic party.

The Wright aeroplane was dashed to pieces at Washington, D. C., on Saturday of last week, causing the death of Lieut. Selfridge, and the serious injury of the inventor, Orville Wright.

The Interparliamentary Union, composed of representatives of nineteen of the world's Parliaments, met last week in Berlin, Germany, to discuss anew the question of how to maintain the peace of the world through arbitration.

Mayor D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, has been appointed Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Railway Commission, and Hon. Thos. Greenway, and Prof. McLean, of Toronto, have been added to the Board. Mr. Charles Murphy, the new Secretary of State, was this week sworn in as Minister, in the place of Hon. R. W. Scott, who has resigned.

Much interest has been caused in London by the recent publication in the journal of the Society for Psychological Research of messages alleged to have been received from deceased members of the Society. The authenticity of these messages has the endorsement of Sir Oliver Lodge, who, apparently, has become an entire believer in the scientific possibility of yet establishing communication with the spirit-world.

"WE SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN."

We shall not pass this way again,
If there be aught of secret pain
'Tween you and me,
In the great sea
Of all men's pain let it be cast
This night, that only love may last.

We shall not pass this way again,
My heart, in pain shall we refrain
From tenderness,
And cease to bless
Each added hour that love may give
'Tis in this piteous space we live?

We shall not pass this way again,
Haply to-morrow comes in vain,
If we shall part
With heavy heart
This night. Ah, then, could love forget
The little griefs we cherish yet?
Let us be done with pain—
We shall not pass this way again.

—Emery Pottier.

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

[Rights of publication secured by the Wm. Weid Co., Limited, London, Ont.]

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

"This is dreadful to contemplate," said the doctor. "The very thought of the relentlessness of it chills me."

"You an' me's been through the drill once afore," said Caroline. "Stu Belcher's been through it, and it ain't likely, ef he done it, that even sech a clown as him done sech a piece o' work as that f'r a joke, he knows too well the meanin' of it; but anyways, havin' done it, it wouldn't be a joke no longer, but thar' it would have ter stand."

"Are you sure of this?"

"I be."

It is strange how, given a certain atmosphere, even the imaginings and superstitions of the simplest will cast a spell about a man. The expression of Caroline's face constituted with the gloves on her hand a symphony of decorous gloom. Doctor Margate, though knowing better, was afflicted for the moment with a sense of something uncanny, like the clanking of ghostly fetters, and moved restlessly in his chair to obtain a freer breath; when the situation was relieved by a scene, familiar to Power Lot, now portraying itself to the occupants of the porch, though they themselves remained unseen.

Old man Trawles' tall form, in silk hat and broadcloth, as usual, outlined a dignified progress toward that bourne of his heart's desire, the home of Caroline Treet. Almost simultaneously Nell and Gid approached, one on each side of him. A conversation of an obviously excited nature ensued, and the urbane form of the old man was led back to his own house, humiliated in bearing and baffled in purpose.

"Durn his old chicken-liver," exclaimed Caroline Treet impulsively, the light of action and a saving degree of affectionate ardor waking in her own eye; "why in dough-bat don't he stand up for himself."

"Why, indeed," said the doctor, gladly echoing the living realities embodied in the sudden alertness of Mrs. Treet's tone.

"I'm a-goin' ter make for home," she declared, rising, "and when he sees me makin' my passage over, ef he's got any grit in 'im at all, he'll peel out o' thar', an' make the kind o' tracks he wants ter make, straight to'ds whar' he wants ter make 'em."

Doctor Margate watched with an interest which he would not have confessed even to himself, for the re-appearance of Jacob Trawles. Within half an hour this took place, but was deflected by a course in the doctor's own direction.

"A baffling wind, sir, to-day," observed Jacob Trawles.

"Yes, sir," said the doctor promptly. "But we must not allow the wind to baffle us, sir. No."

"I'm makin' my far'well calls on my friends and neighbors, all 'round—my far'well calls. To-morrow's sun will probably see me in eternity." The steady brown eyes of Jacob Trawles contemplated the doctor without either expression or reserve.

"Ah, my good friend, so you thought yesterday when you came to bid us farewell, but, thank heaven, you are still here with us. Why, man, you ought to be all alive with hope."

"Car'line is friendly with all but me. All but me can get nigh her. My hour has come, sir," persisted Jacob. "I have no desire to live. I am making my far'well calls. Nell an' Gid have gone down to the River," he remarked incidentally, though in the same tone, and holding the doctor with the same unrelaxing eye.

"Well we may as well be glad of that. I have just had a little conversation, by the way, with Mrs. Treet—a charming woman. I envy

those who live constantly in her vicinity, for it strikes me that she is a woman of superior constancy. With her, the old friends would be the valued friends, the ones she held dearest.

"I would marry her to-morrow if Carline would speak the word; yes, if she would speak the word. But women are bafflin'-bafflin' as the wind, sir."

"For some of us, that is true; but not for you, sir—not for you. Do not tell her that Nell and Gid have gone to the River," advised Doctor Margate clearly; "tell her that you broke away. Women adore boldness. They love it. Just say that you broke away."

Jacob surveyed the medical man, the dawn of a hitherto unrelated continent opening in his dun-brown eyes, and was speechless. At this juncture Nell and Gid advanced over the hill, having performed a sort of ruse to entrap their ancient in his amorous designs.

"Go right on and make your call"—the hearty voice of the doctor reassured him. "Mrs. Treet is looking out from her window yonder, and she will see for herself that, for her sake, you have broken away."

Jacob Trawles set out for Mrs. Treet's house at a gait unsurpassed in any recent events of his history, not excepting the time when Mrs. Byjo's prize steer gave him a chase across the fields. Nell and Gid were a good half mile to the rear. The view was large at Power Lot. They came up, panting, crossing the doctor's bows, so to speak, just as Jacob stepped safe, with a singularly valiant mien, onto Mrs. Treet's doorstep—and further pursuit was hopeless.

Doctor Margate, seemingly engrossed in a book, glanced up pleasantly at the sound of Nell's insistent loud breathing, and saw her fanning her pert, insolent face with her hat, while Gid, with affected ease of manner, stood stuffing some newly-whittled tobacco into the crater of his pipe. Nell was as worldly a girl as city or country ever bred. She had heard that the doctor was rich; and the delightful romance of elderly men stepping off the stage and leaving their fortunes to young wives was one of the most pleasing of her occasional literary diversions.

So she smirked at the distinguished gentleman without one saving gleam of bashfulness or timidity.

"A very breezy day," she simpered. "Baffling—extremely so," replied the doctor, gallantly, and gave back his attention to the pages of his book.

A moment later, when no human travesty was imposed upon the greatness of the scene about him, he pondered why, since scenery and environment were said to have such a vital influence upon character, Power Lot should have produced late Stingaree, and Nell and Gid, and some others. But his heart turned to Mary Stingaree, and all nature rose in confirmation of its offspring; and even of poor Rob Hilton, too, city-ridden, pleasure-spoiled—and so late adopted, yet whom the magnitude of the sea and the priestly glory of the hills—and love, perhaps, hopeless love of the sweet woman, for whom his own love, too, was hopeless—had awakened to infinite aspirations.

CHAPTER XX.

Side-saddling the Log.

Of the diplomacy of Captain Stu Belcher there had never been any doubt.

With a hail and a roar he brought his oxen up past Mrs. Byjo's, and when he discovered Doctor Margate taking a stroll farther down the road he drove his chariot of four wheels and a log in that direction with a mighty rattling and a swifter advance than usually appertains to such a vehicle.

"Git on, sir. Git on. Lemme give ye a lift. You're young enough ter side-saddle on a log, by Humfrey, an' will be fr' twenty years to come. Whoa, you golden wireless telegraphers, you," he bellowed at

his oxen, who found it as difficult to stay their pace as it had been in the first place to acquire it. "Git right up—call it side-saddlin', tho' we ain't got no saddies! Jest the other side o' that knot, unless ye want ter put a slylight through yer trowse's. You ain't got nobody ter mend 'em for ye. I have, an' I done well, too, Doctor Margate—I done d—n well."

"That's good," said the doctor, riding the log skillfully, and enjoying a most unaccountable elation therefore; it may have been the atmosphere, it may have been the world around him, but the cushions of his victoria and the padding of his electric cab, as his mind reverted to them, seemed base and discommodious in comparison. "I'm glad you found a good mate. I hope you deserve her. And now look here, Captain Belcher, don't you let Robert Hilton bring Cuby Tee-bo up here on the hills and carry out that fake marriage to her. I expect you to look out for that, or there'll be sad consequences for you. Mind what I say—that must not be done."

"Why, now, what you got ag'in that pretty little Kanuck?"

"Nothing whatever; she's a treasure, she a beauty, with a man of her heart to guide her along; but Rob Hilton is not that man, and she is not the girl of his heart. That was a little escapade; they have never really chosen each other; the marriage was a fake, and they've both got a haunting suspicion of that fact, too."

The great Belcher looked stoutly, boldly, at the doctor; the doctor's keen eyes did not flinch.

"Look a' what your Rob Hilton was when he come here," at last spoke Belcher, in a tone of unappreciated merit that could not help but thrill his listener with its wonder and reproach, "an' then look a' what I've made of him."

"You made of him?"

"Sure as herrin' for breakfast. Sure. He come here, out o' the booze settlements thar' to his native town, a natterally struttin' Shang-hi rooster with Bantam lightness o' dispersion an' a goose giggle. An' me, or somebody else—call it me—tied him down to this dull 'arth with a sense o' responsibilities an' duties an' sorrers, an' all sech drippin' from the mother cow necessary ter raise up a healthy calf. Ain't that so?"

The doctor bit his lip and briefly nodded.

"He was a derelic', he was," continued Belcher, "on the drift, ef ever the' was one; an' somebody—call it me—took an' anchored o' 'im so tight he's been grubbin' away contented ever sence, sweatin' all the microbes an' tomfollery out o' his system, an' raisin' pertaters three dozen to the hill. An' now you come over from New York an' want ter heave over all his ballas an' lighten up on his moorin's an' send him bumpin' an' careenin' like a durn tram o' the seas ag'in. My Humfrey, but you got a gall on ye."

Doctor Margate laughed hilariously, but Belcher regarded him with a steady reprobation and made not the slightest acknowledgment of the ring of sympathy in his tones.

"The Senate misses you, Captain Belcher—you don't miss the Senate."

any. As a matter of fact, though, it was I who sent Robert Hilton to grubbing in the earth, and a certain Captain Jim—a—Jim Turbine has been a sort of hovering—a—decent fellow, with a weather eye out for poor Rob and Mary in this Beulah-land to see that the wolves did not get them quite; and you, Captain Belcher, you, being in a humorous mood, practiced some of your tremendous pleasantries on poor Rob, putting him in an insufferably false position. It was what I call a dastardly piece of work."

"Git out," said Belcher coolly; "you a man o' science, by Tamarack, and don't know what the ropes is that fairly cove a man an' knocks all the gale outer him, so's what friskiness he has left is no more 'n a sucklin' lamb, jumpin' on all fours an' kickin' out his hin' legs at nothin'." You don't know—that your kentry air an' your honest 'til an' all yer cornmeal mush an' moonshine wouldn't 'a' proved a rope ter holt that derelic', no more 'n a strand o' knittin' cotton. No sir, it was me done it. Joke or 'arnest, it was me hove out the right size o' cable—it was that thar' marriage-tie done the job."

The broad smile on Dr. Margate's hypnotized countenance again culminated in explosive laughter.

"The world of political rivalry, of commercial activity, misses you, Captain Belcher—but you do not miss it. How admirably, for instance, you ride on a log. The pounding over rocks and ruts seems to give you only a firmer seat and a more graceful carriage, while I joggle about like a cork, in comparison, and am sometimes compelled to clutch out wildly. Well, what shall we do about Rob? Will you see to it—will you aid Captain Jim Turbine in seeing to it (for I regret to say that I am called away, and must leave Power Lot to-morrow)—that housekeeping for Rob and Cuby on the hill shall never begin? Will you step in at the needful moment and in full good season, and deliver Rob of the false burden he is bearing? I could make you considerable trouble if I chose to do so. I shall be proud to be your friend and act in unison with you if you will engage fairly to do what I ask."

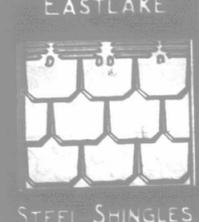
Captain Belcher glowered severely at the doctor, then looked off to the fir trees and sniffed a snuff of scorn.

"Ye couldn't drag Cuby Tee-bo up to the hill to housekeep along o' Rob. The' ain't no kind o' hawser ye could fashion 'd haul that gal up there ter wash out 'er fryin'pan an' hang out 'er clo's accordin' as Rob Hilton an' Ma'y Sting'ree an' Widder Treet an' the rest of 'em thinks fryin'pans ought ter be washed an' clo's hung. No, sir. An' I don't blame 'er. She'd fling 'er fryin'pan an' 'er suds straight inter the faces o' the whole caboodle of 'em. An' I'd do the same of I was her. Don't you worry. Cuby Tee-bo ain't ketched yet."

(To be continued.)

An English lord and his Irish valet were riding along a country road, when they passed a gibbet. The Englishman said jokingly: "Pat, if the gallows had its due, where would you be?" Pat immediately retorted: "Faith, an' I'd be riding alone, sor'!"

EASTLAKE



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial count 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 50 cents.

A USTRALIA—Agriculturists desirous of going to Australia should apply for particulars to Robert Verity, Canadian Agent for the Australia Agency of London, Eng., 57 Simcoe Street, Toronto.

FARMERS wanting experienced or inexperienced help should apply: Robert Verity, Emigration, Employment and Steamship Agent, 57 Simcoe Street, Toronto.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made to yield from \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. The Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WANTED—Single man for large dairy farm. Only exceptionally good milker, with experience in feeding swine, need apply. Highest wages for right man. Apply, stating experience and references, to A. Leitch, Mgr. Donland's Farm, Donland's, Ont.

WANTED—A first-class farm hand. One good with horses and cattle, and able to milk. Yearly engagement. Good wages to first-class man. No other need apply. Henry Stead, Wilton Grove, Ont.

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ROBINS, LIMITED, TORONTO, have opened offices in LONDON, ENGLAND, TO SELL ONTARIO AND WESTERN IMPROVED FARMS along the lines recently outlined by the Ontario Government.

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When you see a "Pandora" Range the sale is made.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary.



TRADE TOPICS.

In this issue the Troy Chemical Company advertises 'Save-The-Horse Spavin Cure,' a remedy that has acquired considerable fame. The address for Canada is 148 Van Horn street, Toronto, and was inadvertently omitted from the advertisement.

For many years the Dominion Government have been directing emigration to Western farm lands, whereas it is reasonable to suppose that the majority of the English middle classes would prefer to buy improved farms in Ontario. Realizing this, Mr. Robins, President of Robins, Ltd., the large real-estate operators of Toronto, spent three months in England this summer making arrangements to open an office there, exploiting entirely Ontario farms. This policy fits in directly with the present scheme of the Ontario Government, Sir James Whitney and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Monteith, being now in London completing these arrangements.

Robins, Ltd., have an advertisement on another page of this issue, which all should note. It is opening up a market for the Ontario farmer for his property. We would advise readers, if they wish to buy or sell, to write them for plans and particulars.

GOSSIP.

The dates for Ingersoll Fair, incorrectly stated in the published list some weeks ago, are Sept. 22nd and 23rd, writes Secretary M. E. Scott.

At the annual auction sale of Lincoln rams, at Lincoln, England, on Sept. 4th, 319 rams were sold at an average of £10 13s. 10d. The highest price was 51 guineas, paid by Mr. H. Dudding, for a ram from the flock of Mr. F. Money, who, for the first time, had the highest average at the sale, namely: £23 9s. 10d. for 12 head. Mr. Dudding gave 50 guineas for another ram from the offering of Mr. Broklebank, whose average, £18 14s. 9d., was the second highest.

SADDLE-HORSE REGISTER.

The first three volumes of the American Saddle-horse Register have been revised and published as Vol. 1 revised. It contains 3,000 pedigrees, the work having been performed by Maj. David Castleman, with much care and thoroughness. The price of Vol. 1 revised is \$5. It is expected that Vol. 2 will be issued in December. The address of the Secretary is I. B. Nall, Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

Owing to an error in the official report of the awards in the Ontario Field Crops Competition, published elsewhere in this issue, the score of W. W. Shearer, of the Otonabee Society, is given as 90, whereas it should be 86. The correction reached us too late to revise the list, which was then running on the press in an earlier form than the one in which this notice appears.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 1st.—Joseph Airt, Inghwood, Ont.; Shorthorns.
Oct. 7th.—R. Corley, Belgrave, Ont.; Shorthorns.
Nov. 4th.—A. E. Meyer, Guelph, J. Watt & Son, Salem, and J. Gordon Gibb, St. Catharines, Ont.; Shorthorns, at Guelph.

Awards in Ontario Field-crop Competition.

Following is a statement of the prize-winners in the different agricultural societies in the Province of Ontario which entered the standing field crop competition inaugurated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. In forwarding this for publication, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, informed us that he had not yet received the score cards of the societies which entered in corn or potatoes, but that these would be forthcoming later.

North Middlesex Society.—Oats—1, Thomas Hindmarsh, Ailsa Craig, 82½; 2, F. G. Hughes Bros., Falkirk, 82; 3, C. Bean, Brinsley, 81½; 4, Ross Bros., Narn, 81; 5, D. Robinson, Ailsa Craig, 79½.



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Any man who intends to roof a building this season cannot, or, at least, should not, make his final decision until he has studied the information contained in our handsome new catalogue.

Many of the facts stated in our Catalogue are often over-looked—with sometimes costly results—when selecting the roofing material.

Yet these facts are so very important you should, for your future peace of mind, make it a point to become thoroughly familiar with them.

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GET THE

IRON AGE

WHY?

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Because it is the strongest and most substantial digger made.

Because it is easy to operate.

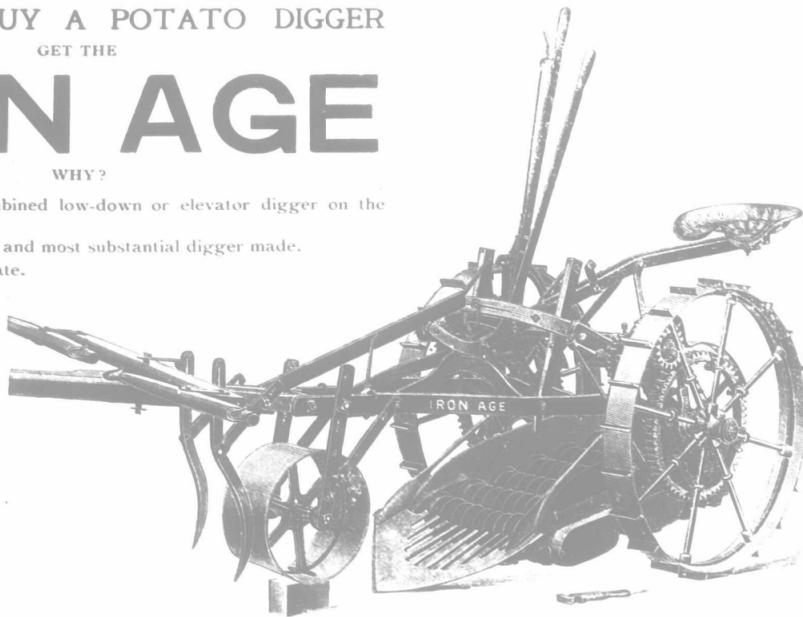
Lightest Draft.—And is a light draft machine.

Two-horse without elevator, three-horse with elevator.

Fully warranted.

W. A. Broughton,
SARNIA, ONTARIO.

Local agents wanted.



Markham Society—Goose Wheat.—1, P. W. Boyntin & Son, Dollar, score 86; 2, Bryson Johnstone, Stouffville, 85; 3, Ed. Robinson, Markham, 83; 4, John Gibson, Milliken, 82; 5, E. E. Major, Whitevale, 82.

Orford Society—Beans.—1, William Blue, Palmyra, 92; 2, W. C. Sifton, Palmyra, 91; 3, William Shipp, Palmyra, 91; 4, Angus Thompson, Duart, 89; 5, Alex. Clark, Clachan, 88; 6, Wm. Spears, Highgate, 88; 7, J. Wright, Clachan, 87.

South Victoria Society—Barley.—1, John Campbell, Woodville, 90; 2, H. Graham, Lindsay, 81; 3, Wm. Channon, Oakwood, 79; 4, John Frain, Oakwood, 76; 5, Warwick Roddy, Cambray, 75.

Ancaster Society—Barley.—1, R. F. Duncan, Carlisle, 83; 2, G. Back, Ancaster, 85; 3, Wm. Kern & Son, Ancaster, 83; 4, Fred. Holstein, Ancaster, 83; 5, Daniel Hamilton, Ancaster, 80.

Cartwright Society—Barley.—1, Melville Trewin, Blackstock, 82; 2, Henry Mountjoy, Blackstock, 75; 3, Jas. Malcolm Nestleton, 72; 4, David Macdonald, Nestleton, 71; 5, Fred W. Taylor, Blackstock, 71.

Centre Wellington Society—Oats.—1, Jas. A. Lindsey, Fergus, 86; 2, R. T. Pritchard, Fergus, 79; 3, John Barber, Salem, 78; 4, Wm. J. Deans, Fergus, 77; 5, Alf. Farrow, Speedside, 75.

Elma Society—Oats.—1, Alex. Struthers, Newry, 79; 2, Andrew Robb, Newry, 75; 3, William Robb, Newry, 74; 4, J. B. Riach, Newry, 69; 5, Alex. Simpson, Atwood, 69.

Wooler Society—Oats.—1, R. McMurter, Frankford, 93; 2, C. R. Terrill, Wooler, 88; 3, P. J. Moran, Wooler, 85; 4, Dan. McColl, Wooler, 84; 5, W. Adams, Wooler, 83.

Mount Forest Society—Oats.—1, D. Murphy, Mount Forest, 87; 2, W. J. Wallace, Mount Forest, 86; 3, C. Nicholson, Mount Forest, 86; 4, T. Grills, Harrison, 83; 5, F. Russell, Cedarville, 83.

Clarksburg Society—Oats.—1, Foster Bros., Clarksburg, 90; 2, Elisha Parkinson, Thornbury, 86; 3, Clifford Sanhead, Clarksburg, 85; 4, Thos. McMurchy, Soree, 84; 5, Robert Conn, Heathcote, 83.

Alfred Society—Oats.—1, Henry Chamberlain, Alfred, 90; 2, Napoleon Lalonde, Alfred, 83; 3, F. X. Cadieux, Alfred, 80; 4, Joseph Beaulieu, Alfred Centre, 79; 5, Alphonse Presault, Gratton's Corners, 77.

Peninsular Central Society—Oats.—1, J. A. Lind, Beamsville, 90; 2, I. N. Wardell, Smithville, 88; 3, John A. Book, Smithville, 87; 4, Elijah Durham, Smithville, 86; 5, L. Martin, Tintern, 85.

Caledonia Society—Oats.—1, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia, 90; 2, Wm. Gringer, Caledonia, 89; 3, J. B. Calden, Carlisle, 88; 4, Ed. Gringer, North Seneca, 87; 5, Alex. Cowie, Caledonia, 86.

Carleton County Society—Oats.—1, A. H. Acres, Hazeldean, 91; 2, A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, 85; 3, A. C. Lackey, Stanley's Corners, 82; 4, Geo. Boyce, Merivale, 80; 5, R. Richardson, South March, 76.

Dryden Society—Oats.—1, J. L. Lattimer, Oxdrift, 88; 2, P. Kennedy, Dryden, 87; 3, W. J. Robinson, Oxdrift, 83; 4, J. Crearer, Oxdrift, 83; 5, D. Brignell, Oxdrift, 81.

Scarboro Society—Oats.—1, B. W. Law, Coleman, 91; 2, E. M. Lovless, Agincourt, 87; 3, G. Fitzpatrick, Wexford, 85; 4, Robert McCowan, Ellesmere, 84; 5, Alfred Woods, Agincourt, 83; 6, special, W. A. Patterson, Scarboro, 83.

South Muskoka Society—Oats.—1, Herman Goltz, Bardsville, 90; 2, A. Barron, Bracebridge, 88; 3, Geo. Yearly, Falkenburg, 87; 4, S. Stephens, Alport, 81; 5, Jos. Nicholson, Bracebridge, 80.

South Perth Society—Oats.—1, M. H. Switzer, Rannoch, 85; 2, Robert Thompson, Avonbank, 80; 3, Perry F. Doupe, Kirkton, 79; 4, Adam Oliver, Avonbank, 78; 5, John Hodge, Anderson, 77.

Eldon Society—Oats.—1, A. B. McLeod, Woodville, 87; 2, D. C. Ross, Woodville, 85; 3, Andrew McKay, Woodville, 83; 4, W. W. DeGuerre, Woodville, 81; 5, J. Vanstone, Hartley, 80.

Strong Society—Oats.—1, Wm. Kemp, Sundridge, 91; 2, Jas. Prior, Sundridge, 91; 3, F. W. Hanniford, Revendridge, 91; 4, W. Vanmeer, Sundridge, 89; 5, Geo. H. Butson, Sundridge, 88.

Richmond Hill Society—Oats.—1, Wm. Palmer, Richmond Hill, 84; 2, Jas. Clelean, Richmond Hill, 82; 3, W. H. Cl-

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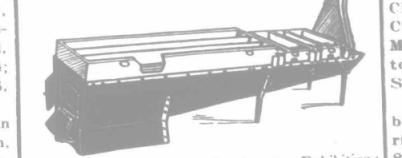
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ORANGE LILY is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and Suppressed Menstruations, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive, scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an Applied treatment; that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help but have a beneficial influence. I receive from 10 to 50 letters daily, speaking of the benefit claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 35-cent box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, \$1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, with stamp, Mrs. F. V. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

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Results obtained at the Sherbrooke Exhibition: 12 of the 13 prizes given for maple sugar and syrup went to users of the

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bine, Thornhill, 80; 4, J. Graham, Carrville, 79; 5, Fred. Clark, Readfield, 76; 6, Jos. Lunan, Victoria Square, 76.
Otonabee Society—Oats.—1, Wm. W. Shearer, Lang, 90; 2, Peter Drummond, Lang, 84; 3, John Miller, Lang, 83; 4, John Fife, Lang, 81; 5, Fred. Speer, Keene, 80.
Verulam Society—Oats.—1, Wm. Lewis, Verulam, 89; 2, Thos. Fairbairn, Bobcaygeon, 88; 3, Carl Kennedy, Bobcaygeon, 85; 4, John J. Robertson, Duns-

ford, 83; 5, Robt. T. Robertson, Bobcaygeon, 83.
South Dochester Society—Oats.—1, D. Clapton, Bromsville, 89; 2, Simon Charlton, Springfield, 81; 3, J. A. Moore, Mapleton, 79; 4, C. W. Charlton, Springfield, 79; 5, W. R. Martin, Springfield, 79.
Puslinch Society—Oats.—1, J. A. Cockburn, Abertoyle, 88; 2, J. W. Kerr, Morrison, 87; 3, Chas. Currie, Morrison, 87; 4, Hector McCaig, Abertoyle, 86; 5, Wm. R. Mason, Abertoyle, 81.
East Huron Society—Oats.—1, Thos. R. Bennet, Wroxeter, 88; 2, Jas. Speir, Brussels, 82; 3, Donald Robertson, Brussels, 81; 4, Jas. Shurrie, Brussels, 80; 5, Robt. L. McDonald, Brussels, 79.
East Peterboro Society—Oats.—1, L. Longera, Norwood, 86; 2, B. C. Parker, Norwood, 85; 3, F. Birdsall, Birdsall, 81; 4, A. Knox, Norwood, 78; 5, Arch. Epphorn, Norwood, 76.
Kempville Society—Oats.—1, Geo. Cramp-ton, Kemble, 88; 2, Douglas Davidson, Kemble, 78; 3, Charles Johnston, Kemble, 77; 4, Daniel Davidson, Kemble, 75; 5, Thos. Johnston, Kemble, 73.
Walter's Falls Society—Oats.—1, James Bowes, Strathmairn, 89; 2, W. G. Milson, Goring, 88; 3, W. I. Seabrook,

Walter's Falls, 87; 4, Thos. J. Quinton, Walter's Falls, 83; 5, Jas. A. Hammill, Walter's Falls, 81.

Six Nations Society—Oats.—1, C. Garlow, Newport, 89; 2, D. Fish, Newport, 89; 3, A. Russell, Hagersville, 84; 4, Chas. Davis, Oshwekin, 83; 5, Wm. Smith, Sr., Burtch, 83.

Lucknow Society—Oats.—1, Jas. Baird, Lucknow, 87; 2, Rod. McKenzie, Lucknow, 85; 3, John McLeod, Lucknow, 83; 4, John McDiarmid, Lucknow, 82; 5, S. A. Greer, Lucknow, 76.

South Renfrew Society—Oats.—1, L. Galbraith, Northcote, 79; 2, Johnston Patterson, Northcote, 67; 3, Robt. Leitch, Renfrew, 62; 4, John Stewart, Renfrew, 61; 5, John Airth, Renfrew, 59.

Onondaga Society—Oats.—1, A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga, 92; 2, A. W. Hamilton, Cainsville, 91; 3, W. H. Hird, Onondaga, 90; 4, Jas. McIrving, Cainsville, 89; 5, Wm. Simpson, Onondaga, 88.

Eastnor Society—Oats.—1, Jas. Sholdice, Spry, 91; 2, Wm. Bray, Jr., Lyon's Head, 87; 3, Wm. Warder, Spry, 86; 4, Geo. Hawes, Spry, 83; 5, Jas. A. Spiers, Lion's Head, 82.

Wallaceburg Society—Oats.—1, Crowe Bros., Wallaceburg, 86; 2, John Coveney, Oldfield, 84; 3, Chas. Harret, Wallaceburg, 83; 4, Geo. L. Mickle, Wallaceburg, 82; 5, J. E. Richardson, Wallaceburg, 81.

Kenyon Society—Oats.—1, A. T. Bennett, Athol, 90; 2, J. J. Campbell, Athol, 89; 3, G. Bourgeon, St. Isadore, 86; 4, J. W. Kennedy, Apple Hill, 84; 5, D. J. Campbell, Maxville, 78.

McMurrich Society—Oats.—1, A. E. Taylor, Starratt, 90; 2, M. Gilmour, Doe Lake, 90; 3, W. J. Fowler, Spruce-dale, 89; 4, O. Johnston, Royston, 88; 5, Maurice Nole, McMurrich, 86.

South Lanark Society—Oats.—1, I. L. Wilson, McGarry, 87; 2, P. S. McLaren, McGarry, 84; 3, Sam. Wilson, Scotch Line, 81; 4, Geo. Oliver, Perth, 79; 5, J. N. Warren, Balderson, 74.

South Monaghan Society—Oats.—1, J. Buckham, Bensfort, 93; 2, Robt. Fisher, Bensfort, 91; 3, C. H. Dawson, Baillieboro, 90; 4, D. H. Morrison, Bensfort, 90; 5, J. W. Hall, Bensfort, 88.

South Grey Society—Oats.—1, D. Edge, Edge Hill, 87; 2, J. J. Hunter, Durham, 86; 3, Geo. Binnie, Bunessan, 85; 4, Colin Blyth, Orchard, 85; 5, W. G. Firth, Edge Hill, 84.

Beachburg Society—Oats.—1, Osborne Wright, Beachburg, 84; 2, Jas. A. Beach, Beachburg, 76; 3, Robert Doherty, Beachburg, 74; 4, Wm. Hendrick, Beachburg, 72; 5, W. McLellan, Beachburg, 72.

Awards in Utility Classes of Poultry at the Western Fair, London, 1908.

SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.—Cock—1, David Bogue, Lambeth, Ont. Cockerel—1, Allan Bogue, London, Ont.; 2, David Bogue. Hen—1 and 2, David Bogue. Pullet—1, Allen Bogue; 2, David Bogue.

COLORED DORKINGS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2, David Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, A. Benbon, Byron, Ont. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, David Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, A. Benbon.

WHITE DORKINGS.—1, David Bogue; 2 and 3, Guy Carr, Compton, Que. Cockerel—1 and 2, David Bogue; 3, Guy Carr. Hen—1, David Bogue; 2 and 3, Guy Carr. Pullet—1 and 2, David Bogue; 3, Guy Carr.

HOUDANS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, B. Penhall, London, Ont. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, B. Penhall.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1 and 2, C. Hockins, London, Ont.; V. H. C., D. Anderson, Wingham, Ont. Cockerel—1, C. Hockins; 2, Duncan Baynton, London, Ont.; V. H. C., C. Hockins. Hen—1, Leslie Keene, Freeman, Ont.; 2, Wm. McLeod, London, Ont.; V. H. C., C. Hockins. Pullet—1, Leslie Keene; 2, Mrs. F. Westbury, London, Ont.; V. H. C., Spring Brook Poultry Farm, London, Ont.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock—1, F. A. Andrewes, London, Ont.; 2, H. M. Kedwell, Petrolia; V. H. C., J. A. Carroll, London, Ont. Cockerel—1, R. Vanstone, Wingham, Ont.; 2, F. A. Andrewes, London, Ont.; V. H. C., J. A. Sholdice, London, Ont. Hen—1, F. A. Andrewes, London, Ont.; 2, J. A. Shol-



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BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Jas. Rook & Son, London, Ont.; 2, Ed. Saunders, London, Ont. Cockerel—1, J. C. Sanderson, St. Thomas. Hen—1, A. W. Graham, St. Thomas; 2, Ed. Saunders; V. H. C., Joseph Rook & Son, London, Ont. Pullet—1, J. C. Sanderson, St. Thomas.

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BLACK WYANDOTTES.—1 and 2, J. R. Smith, Strathroy; V. H. C., G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1 and 2, J. R. Smith; V. H. C., G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—2, G. & J. Bogue.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, Norman McLeod, London, Ont.; 2, Ernest Portey, Dorchester, Ont.; V. H. C., J. W. Parkinson, Crumlin, Ont. Cockerel—1, Erskine & Slessor, London; 2, Kemp & Waterman, London; V. H. C., Norman McLeod. Hen—1, J. A. Carroll; 2, Erskine & Slessor; V. H. C., Kemp & Waterman.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Cock—1, L. C. Sage, London, Ont.; 2, S. F. Glass, London Junction; V. H. C., Arthur Garthorne, Byron. Cockerel—1 and 2, S. F. Glass; V. H. C., F. T. Adams, London, Ont. Hen—1, L. C. Sage; 2 and V. H. C., F. T. Adams. Pullet—1, S. F. Glass; 2, W. Monahan, London, Ont.; V. H. C., S. F. Glass.

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES.—Cock—2, John McLeod, London. Cockerel—1, Mrs. M. Gordon, New Toronto; 2, H. M. Kedwell, Petrolia; V. H. C., J. B. Jones, London. Pullet—1, Mrs. M. Gordon; 2, J. Rook & Son; V. H. C., J. B. Jones.

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DARK BRAHMAS.—Cock—1, L. C. Sage; 2, David Bogue, Lambeth; 3, L. C. Sage. Cockerel—1 and 2, L. C. Sage; 3, D. Bogue. Hen—1 and 2, L. C. Sage. Pullet—1 and 2, L. C. Sage; 3, David Bogue.

BUFF COCHINS.—Cock—1 and 2, H. Wyatt, London. Cockerel—1 and 2, H. Wyatt. Hen—1 and 2, H. Wyatt. Pullet—1 and 2, H. Wyatt.

WHITE COCHINS.—Cock—1 and 2, David Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 2, David Bogue. Hen—1, David Bogue; 2, H. Wyatt; 3, David Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, David Bogue.

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S. S. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, Wm. Cadman, St. Thomas. Cockerel—1, R. Oke. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, Wm. Cadman. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke.

G. P. HAMBURGS.—Cock—1, R. Oke. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Hen—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke.

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RED CAPS.—Cock—1, G. W. Kidner, Strathroy; 2, Wells Bros., London; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Cockerel—1, Wells Bros.; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Hen—1, G. W. Kidner; 2, Wells Bros.; 3, W. E. Wright. Pullet—1, W. E. Wright; 2, Wells Bros.; 3, G. W. Kidner.

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A. O. V. JAVAS.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, R. Oke. Cockerel—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cock—1, R. Oke; 2, H. Francis. Cockerel—1, R. Oke; 2, K. McLeod, Brantford. Hen—1, R. Oke; 2, H. Francis, London. Pullet—1, R. Oke; 2, K. McLeod; V. H. C., K. McLeod.

BLACK SPANISH.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cock—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds, London; V. H. C., Roy Bice, London. Cockerel—1, T. A. Faulds; 2, Geo. Young, London; V. H. C., T. A. Faulds. Hen—1, T. A. Faulds; 2, A. H. Graves, Inwood; V. H. C., T. A. Faulds. Pullet—1, Geo. H. Andrews, London; 2, T. A. Faulds; V. H. C., T. A. Faulds.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Cock—1, A. C. Moyer, Waterloo. Cockerel—1 and 2, E. Albert Bock, London; V. H. C., A. C. Moyer. Hen—1 and 2, A. C. Moyer; V. H. C., E. Albert Bock. Pullet—1 and 2, E. Albert Bock; V. H. C., A. C. Moyer.

ROSE-COMB BLACK MINORCAS.—Cock—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds. Cockerel—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds. Hen—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds. Pullet—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds.

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Mixed Farming for Northern Alberta.

That district north of Calgary is generally spoken of as Northern Alberta. In reality, Edmonton is situated somewhat south of Alberta's central point; all of that country north of this point is Northern Alberta, while Calgary lies in Southern Alberta. Alberta is not settled to any great extent north of Edmonton, hence, through custom, we speak of this district as the Far North; from Edmonton to Calgary, as Northern Alberta, and from Calgary, south, Southern Alberta.

Northern Alberta is now being recognized as one of the finest districts in Canada for mixed farming. Her extremely rich soil; rich, nutritious, native grasses, and her abundant supply of water, makes her especially adapted for this particular line of farming.

Only a few years ago it was generally admitted that very little grain would be grown as far north as Vermilion; since then the invading immigrant has disproven this conjecture without a doubt. To-day, all of these northern towns boast of their elevators, and they are exporting thousands of bushels of grain. But grain, as an entire crop, is not wise farming. Settlers assert that cropping, without putting anything back, helps the soil, and that the land is inexhaustible. It is true that larger crops are the results after two or three years, but after ten or fifteen years, we notice the backward move. For the first three years

Had Weak Back

Would Lie In Bed For Days And Was Scarcely Able To Turn

Liniments and Plasters Did No Good But DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Cured

Mrs. Aroh. Sohars, Black Point, N. B., writes:—For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail, and have tried liniments and plasters but nothing seem to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure all kinds of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease, and the price is only 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



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prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings, by disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc.

No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed.

RADIOL TREATMENT fines down a worn horse's legs, and is a certain cure for puffing joints and Sprains, Prevents Filled Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs unavoidable with the horse in constant work, whether training, racing or on the road.

One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash.

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Sirs,—Kindly forward on receipt of P. O. enclosed another bottle of "RADIOL." I have been using it with great success on a Hackney mare with a very bad windgall that the vet. had given up. Yours truly, Thos. Preston.

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A. H. EURANK, President. W. B. STRATFORD Sec. and Treas. The Farmers' Association Cotton Warehouse, No. 1 Montgomery Ala. July 21, 08. While you have not solicited a testimonial, yet in justice to your "Save The Horse" I take pleasure in advising it has cured my horse of "bone spavin" that did not yield to any other treatment, also one of the best veterinarians had him in charge 30 days, during which time he was fired for complaint, but still remained lame.—W. B. Stratford, Cherryvale, Kansas.—My horse was afflicted by thoroughpin, one of the worst I ever saw; was told there was no cure for it I had it opened, it came back again and seemed to grow larger. I drove him just the same and used your medicine; the thoroughpin is now completely removed.—I. S. Strickler, a bottle, with written binding guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bell, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express paid. Troy Chemical Co., Commercial St. Binghamton, N.Y.

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One 1,750-lb. 2-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

SHORTHORNS

Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

the straw grows so rank that the cold nights in the autumn hasten the setting of the kernel, before the plant itself is really ready for reproduction, or, in other words, all of the growth goes to straw, hence the smaller yields on the start. But who can reason that any soil, no matter how rich, can give forever without receiving? If, perchance, the soil is so rich as not to require attention during our life, then what better work can we do than to help the coming generation, by keeping this land up to its present high standard of fertility?

But we have another and more serious argument against exclusive grain-growing, because it appeals directly to the farmer of to-day. The uncertainty of the grain crop north of Calgary, owing to the presence of early frost, should induce the settlers, and especially the new ones, not to put all of their fish into one pot, but to adopt the system of mixed farming. This year we have a good crop, and although the frost has done some damage, it has been slight. But what do we know of next year. Last year hundreds of farmers were ruined; do not let us be led astray this year, because we have a large yield. Buy a few cows; buy a few horses, and buy a few hogs. Next year raise some grain to sell, and some grain to feed. Feed this grain to the stock, and breed more. If the grain is damaged, it still can be fed to the stock, if sold, will fetch almost nothing, because the frost has lowered the grade.

No better conditions are found in Canada for mixed farming than in Northern Alberta. They are making money in the East under less favorable conditions, let us try it in the West. What we want in Northern Alberta is to see our exports in grain to decrease, and our exports in beef, pork, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, to increase, per capita.

JAS. A. HAYES.

Alberta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

FENCING.

- 1. Is a fence built of barbed wire lawful?
- 2. Is a stone wall a lawful fence? If so, can a person compel his neighbor to give one-half of the land necessary for its construction?
- 3. Can a person compel his neighbor to fence against sheep and hogs?

Quebec. C. M. M. Ans.—All these questions depend for answer upon local laws and regulations, and it would, accordingly, be well for you to consult a local lawyer.

PRESERVING CIDER.

Could you tell me, through "The Farmer's Advocate," the best way to make cider keep sweet and not get hard and turn to vinegar? Some use salicylic acid, but I would rather do without that, if possible. T. B. Ans.—A lady who has been successful in preserving cider sweet until the summer after it is put up, describes her method as follows: "Heat the cider until it comes to the bubbling point (it will overflow in a jiffy if allowed to boil hard), then fill jars as with fruit and seal. The cider will remain fresh and sweet for as long a time as the jars keep air-tight."

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.

What are the proportions of lime, milk, salt, glue and rice flour to prepare the American or Washington whitewash or paint? O. K. A.

Ans.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, and three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin

paste, and stir in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of glue, which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons hot water to the mixture; stir well, and let it stand for a few days, covered up from the dirt. Apply hot. A pint of the mixture should cover a square yard. Coloring matter may be put in to make it of any shade, using Spanish brown, burnt umber, yellow ochre or common clay. A correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" who used this recipe lately for whitewashing an old barn tells us that he was more than pleased with it. The cost was a mere trifle, and although the boards were quite weather-worn the whitewash was very economical to use, and worked smoothly and evenly, with scarcely any wear on the brush. He used burnt umber to give it a light cream color. He said it took considerable umber to modify the color, so that the umber cost him more than the rest of the recipe.

Items from South Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": We are at present having a very dry spell of weather. Plowing is at a standstill, except on very light land. The smaller creeks have dried up, and many wells are doing the same. The pastures are very brown, and many are pasturing the new seeds, which, together with the dry weather, is doing serious injury, and it is a pity, for seeds seldom were better.

Corn has made rapid growth, and is a fine crop, taken all around. Some is cut, but those with siloes seldom cut much before October. The grain on ears is much nearer maturity than, and makes better ensilage. The corn is always cut with binder, and left five or six days before putting in silo, then water is put in with it—a steady stream keeps running into cutter. I think much better ensilage is made in this way. Mangels promise to be a fair crop, but turnips are pretty slim—they need rain badly—but tops look nice and green.

Hay was mostly good, although there were some very light crops. It was nearly all got in in good condition. Toronto firms have presses here, and are paying from \$9 to \$10 per ton, f.o.b., station. Many are waiting for higher prices, but will probably be more cautious than last year. There is a small acreage of red and alsike clover, but it is a very fair crop, and prices promise to be high. Oats is the best grain this year, although there was considerable rust, and they are somewhat light. Barley is fair, with very light straw. Very little wheat is grown, but it was mostly good. Peas this year are very poor; some will scarcely pay for threshing. A small green louse seems to have done the mischief, but the hot, dry weather no doubt helped. Considerable ground has been prepared for fall wheat, but little or none has been sown. Apples are about thirty per cent. lighter than last year, but packers are not offering fancy prices—they complain they lost heavily last year. One dollar per barrel is being offered for winter fruit; seventy-five cents for fall, and some give the grower the benefit of any rise.

There are very few pigs, some farmers having none. It is doubtful where the pork-packer's supply will come from, unless other districts have a better supply. Quite a number of farms have changed hands lately at prices that show farm lands are going up in value. F.

GOSSIP.

Does time hang heavy on your hands? Are the days tedious? Do the years seem monotonous and long? Take out a life-insurance policy with a heavy annual premium and see how swiftly they will glide around.

The Vancouver World announces that a project for a permanent location and building for the Vancouver Horse Show is taking shape. The proposed location is situated near the entrance to Stanley Park, and is 264 feet on Georgia street by 131 feet on Gifford street. It is proposed to provide a seating capacity for 5,000. The show-ring is to be 200 x 75 feet. This building would be suitable for political meetings, and an artificial ice rink is another suggested use to which it might be put.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to apply. Just a little attention every day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vets-Fistula Veterinary Advice. Write us for a free copy. Must be kept on hand by every horse and harness dealer. Durable bound, illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others) acts by a soothing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkville Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Bolls, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly. It is pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for marketing \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocoele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield Mass. Canadian Agents: LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Que.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, At Kinellar Lodge we have for sale two 3-yr. Cotswolds & Berkshires old Clydesdale fillies, both reg.; a big, good pair. Several choice Shorthorn heifers. Nine shearing Cotswold ewes and nine shearing rams. This year's lambs, both sexes. And young Berkshire sows. John I. Salsdon, Markham, Ont., P. O. and station.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies
I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.

E. DYMENT, Copstown P.O. and Sta.

Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Yorkshires.—One stallion rising three years, by imp. Hopwell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years. Yorkshires of both sexes. W. H. TRIM, Cedar Grove, Ont., Leasat Hill Sta., G. P. R.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.—To learn the Veterinary Profession. Outcomes sent free. Address VETERINARY COLLEGE, Grand Rapids, Mich. Department Y.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. DR. BELL, V. S., Kingston, Ont.

For Sale! Percheron and French Draft Stallions, mares and colts. Duroc-Jersey Swine, both sexes. JACOB STEINMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT. Only a stone's throw from G. T. R. depot.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Makes His Own Stock Food.

One pound package of Barnes English Compound makes ten pounds of stock food, by mixing it with three pounds of linseed meal and six pounds of corn meal. As a conditioner and flesh producer has no equal. Postpaid on receipt of 50 cents—money order or stamps. Address:

S. G. AMSDEN,
Box 668. Windsor, Ont.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Spavin and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a lameness, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of lameness. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

GLENGORE ABERDEEN ANGUS Present offering: One bull 2 years old, and three choice bull calves, and anything in the female line. A choice lot and sold right. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.; Station, C. P. R.

Aberdeen-Angus For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke, imp. Drumbo station. **WALTER HALL,** Washington, Ontario.

Fourteen months is a critical age. It is then that you begin to speak, and an eager crowd waits upon your every lip-opening.

"Oh, sir!" exclaimed Nanna, rushing into the drawing-room breathlessly, and carrying her fourteen-months-old charge, with whom she had been visiting the circus, "Oh, ma'am, Harold spoke this morning for the first time!"

"Really!" exclaimed the young father, jumping up in excitement. "Do you hear that, Bella? And what did he say, nurse?"

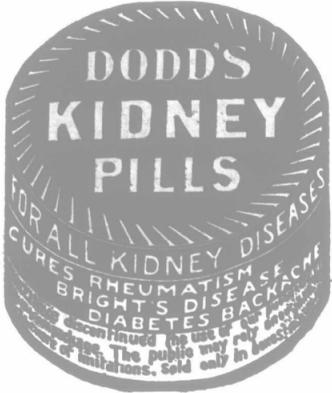
"Why, sir, I was showing him a large cage of monkeys, when he clapped his hands, and called out, real plain, 'Papa-papa!'"

"What is the meaning of that red line above the fourth story of your house?" asked a stranger of a farmer in Holland.

"That is a watermark. That mark shows how high the water was during the great overflow about a year ago."

"Impossible. If the water had been that high the whole town would have been swept away."

"The water was never that high. It came up to the first story window, but the boys rubbed the mark out three or four times, so I put it up there where they can't get at it. It takes a smart man to circumvent those boys."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PAYMENT FOR COW.

I bought a young cow in June and she was very thin and the man I bought her from said she had been starved, but after having her for a few days found she had a cough. I fed her heavy for a few weeks, but she didn't improve in flesh. I then dried her up; was afraid to use the milk; thought she answered to the description of tuberculosis; she still keeps very thin, although she has had the best of pasture ever since.

I gave a note for the cow, am I entitled to pay for her? J. F. L.

Ans.—Yes.

Veterinary.

INABILITY IN BULL.

Ayrshire bull seems to have lost power. He cannot serve, as he is unable to rise off the ground. When standing he turns his head towards his side and is apparently sore and crippled in his feet, and appears to suffer great pain. His appetite is fairly good. He has been kept in a box stall nearly all the time, but now I turn him on pasture at night and keep him in during the day. J. A.

Ans.—The trouble may be in his hind feet. If they have grown out of shape have them pared down, but be careful not to cut into the sensitive parts. If there is soreness between the clouts, apply warm linseed meal poultices, changing the poultice about every eight hours for a few days. If any raw surfaces are noticed, dress three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 30 parts. If the feet are not sore the trouble is partial paralysis, in which case purge him with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 oz. ginger, dissolved in 1½ quarts warm water, and given as a drench. Follow up with 2 drams nux vomica three times daily. V.

Agricultural Co-operation Movement Started.

A movement has been recently set on foot in Great Britain with the object of establishing co-operation among farmers. Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the Joint Board for Co-operative Agricultural Trade, has issued a memorandum setting forth the scope and purpose of this Board.

The three main directions, indicated by the memorandum in which agricultural co-operation is to be advanced, are:

1. The organization of farmers is to be brought to a higher level of business efficiency by the exchange of experiences between the three organization societies.
2. The co-operative agricultural trade is to be developed by joint action between the organized farmers of England, Scotland and Ireland, and
3. Regarding the agricultural interest as a whole, the new machinery which is to be established for these two purposes will be used, as the opportunity presents itself, for advancing and protecting the interests of the agricultural classes in relation to government.

Continuing his remarks in the memorandum, Sir Horace Plunkett states that the movement will be primarily and essentially practical in its aims; and the matters in which joint action may usefully advance agricultural co-operative trade fall into three main divisions:

- (1) The acquisition of farmers' supplies of the best quality at the lowest price.
- (2) The marketing of produce in the most economical manner.
- (3) The interchange of certain products between the movements.

The memorandum also deals with the development in relation to government, the value of organization being insisted upon as a means of strengthening the position and influence of the agricultural interest in its relation to local administration and government.

Dairy-bred Shorthorns BY AUCTION

AT THE FARM, CLOVER LEAF LODGE, ON

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th, 1908.



MR. RICHARD CORLEY will sell his entire herd of 33 HEAD of dairy-bred Shorthorns, including the stock bull, Imp. Scotland's Challenge. This is one of the best dairy-bred herds of Shorthorns in Canada. Big, thrifty cattle, and very heavy milkers.

For fuller particulars look up Gossip columns.

Conveyances will meet morning trains at Belgrave station, G. T. R.; Blyth station, C. P. R.; and will leave Exchange Hotel, Wingham, on arrival of noon trains.

Terms: 6 months' on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash.

Catalogues on application to:

R. Corley, Belgrave P. O., Ont.

J. WATT & SON, Pleasant Valley Herd Salem, Ontario,

Offer: 1 senior show bull calf; 1 junior show bull calf; 1 two-year-old show heifer; 1 junior yearling show heifer. The above cattle are in show shape, and will be priced reasonable.

ELORA STN., G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

Stock Bull Trout Creek Sailer = 59421 = 247242, A. H. B., for sale; also roan show bull, fit for service. **A. M. SHAWER ANCASTER, ONT.** Station 13, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Line; three minutes' walk from barns. Inspection invited.

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest living sire, Milled's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. **GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemer Sta., C. P. R.**

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 = (8046) and Bud's Emblem = 63860 =, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

TWO IMP. BULLS of excellent quality, color and breeding. One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; dam Blossom 2nd, imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choice-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT. Erin Station, C. P. R.**

FOR SALE: FOUR Fit for service. Dairy **SHORTHORN BULLS** type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadhorns Prince (imp.) 55002. Prices the lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from. **DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONTARIO.**

SHORTHORNS BY AUCTION!

AT SOUTH HILL STOCK FARM 2 miles north of Inglewood Jct. Station (C. P. R. and G. T. R.), where conveyances will meet all morning trains on day of sale.

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 1st, 1908,

Mr. Joseph Akitt will sell, without the slightest reserve, his entire herd of **EIGHTEEN SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**, including the Koral-bred stock bull, Choice Koral 50026, imp. in dam—a high-class bull and a high-class sire. The females are a thick-fleshed, choice lot. Several extra nice heifers. **TERMS: 6 months' on bankable paper; 5% off for cash. Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application to:**

JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH AKITT, INGLEWOOD P. O., ONT.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young bulls for sale, which will be priced right. Among them are winners at the Canadian National.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORNS! An extra good seven months' old red bull calf. Also a number of bulls, heifers and calves. **JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.**

Greengill Shorthorns!

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp. stock. Prices right. Long-distance phone.

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

Choice Shorthorns FOR SALE!

Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytown Victor, imp., = 50093 = (87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address: **JOHN BRYDONE, Milverton, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

Scotch Shorthorns

BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. **FEMALES:** A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.** Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only ½ and 1½ miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

The Salem Stock Farm 1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

SHORTHORNS A SPECIALTY. Write for any information. **J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

One handsome roan SHORTHORN BULL for sale, and several choice heifers. **LEICESTERS** of the best kinds, bred from champion prizewinners. Several in good show fit. **A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.**

GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale on September 2nd, of the noted flock of Border-Leicester sheep belonging to the estate of the late Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, Scotland, the highest price realized was 160 guineas (\$840) for a shearing ram, the purchaser being Mr. W. C. Moyes, Inverkeilor. The second highest price was 85 guineas, for a shearing ram, and 52 guineas was the highest for a ram lamb. Six stud rams averaged £25 18s., 83 shearing rams £10 16s., 93 yearling ewes £8 3s., 108 ram lambs £7 10s., 93 ewe lambs £4 10s. 7d.

The Chicago News fails to name the hero of this story, but has it that the visitor to the home of a well-known Hoosier State author found his three youngsters romping in the hallway.

"What are you playing, boys?" he inquired.

"We are playing pirates," said the smallest.

"Pirates? Why, how can you play pirates in Indiana? There are no seas bordering on this State."

"Oh, we don't need any seas. We are literary pirates, like pa."

And five minutes later a chorus of yells from behind the barn told that the hand that wields the pen can also wield the shingle.

The attention of stock feeders and breeders is directed to the advertisement of the Rex Sugar Food Co., of Weston, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. Half a century's experience with this food by the leading breeders of England has demonstrated its superiority over all others as a digestive and assimilative toner for live stock of all kinds. Being essentially a vegetable preparation, no ill effects can possibly occur from its use. On the contrary, the physiological and therapeutical actions of the medicines used in its preparation are such that a more or less lengthened period of its use will result in a purified condition of the blood, a toning up of the digestive tract, an increased secretion by the peptic glands, and necessarily a marked improvement in the health and condition of the stock. Write the company for prices.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS.

Two and one-half miles south of Station 13, on the Hamilton-Brantford electric road, or seven miles from Caledonia, Ont., is Rowan Hill Stock Farm, the property of Mr. R. S. Duncan, breeder of up-to-date Shorthorn cattle. Without doubt some of the nicest things in the modern, low, thick, early-maturing and easy-feeding type of the breed to be found in the country, are to be seen in this herd, nearly all of the good Roan Duchess strain, better than which, for beef and milk combined, there is none, at the head of which is the 1908 grand champion at Toronto, Royal Chief =65495=.

In one of the strongest competitions ever seen at Toronto, Royal Chief won his honors, and so far as we were able to discover, no man begrudged him the much-coveted red, white and blue. That he is of the highest type of the breed no one will deny, and he certainly should be, for his ancestors from away back were show animals of a high order. Sired by that wonderfully thick, mossy, good-doing bull, Mildred's Royal, who has to his credit first and reserve for champion at Winnipeg, first at Syracuse, and third at Chicago, in a class of thirteen, he by Royal Wonder, first and junior champion at Toronto, he by the great sire, Imp. Royal Sailor, dam Imp. Crocus (a Claret), by Clan Alpine, granddam by Gravesend. No better breeding could be imagined, and his winning the grand championship at Toronto shows him to be the best bull in the Dominion. As above stated, nearly all the females belong to the Roan Duchess tribe, with which Royal Chief is nicking remarkably well. Nearly all the older ones are the get of Imp. Christopher, and Imp. Green-gill Archer, just a real nice thick-fleshed lot that will not disappoint visitors on inspection of the herd. In young things there are three spring bull calves and several heifers, all sired by Royal Chief, that are worth looking after by anyone wanting something above the average in type and quality. Write Mr. Duncan to Carlisle P. O., Ont.

Two miles from Waldemar Station, on the C. P. R., with Grand Valley as his post office, lies the well-appointed home of Mr. Geo. Gier, one of Ontario's leading breeders of high-class Scotch Shorthorn cattle, representing on blood lines such fashionable tribes as the Campbell Claret, Lady Ythan, Emeline, Matchless, Stamford and Belona, at the head of which is that great show bull and sire of this year's Toronto grand champion, Mildred's Royal, a bull that is bred on show-ring lines, is a sire of grand champions, and is a show bull himself, winning first and reserve for championship at Winnipeg, first at Syracuse, and third at Chicago in a class of thirteen. His sire, Royal Wonder, was first and junior champion at Toronto, and his grandsire, Imp. Royal Sailor, was the greatest of them all. His dam, Mildred 8th, was first at Toronto, and she, too, is sired by the great bull, Imp. Royal Sailor. Mr. Gier's herd is essentially a high-class one, of the very thick, low-down type, and are in splendid condition. For sale just now are six daughters of Mildred's Royal under a year, and several older ones. Anyone in want of something real good in heifers should see this lot. Also for sale are four bulls, all about ten months of age. Royal M. =72808=, is a roan, ten months old, by Mildred's Royal, dam Emeline 9th (imp.), by the Missie bull, Marksman; another is Waverly =72804=, a roan, same age, by same sire, and out of a Belona-bred daughter of Imp. Scottish Hero. Here are a pair of herd-headers, a pair of show calves, and winners of fifth and sixth places at Toronto in a class of 24. The other two are equally as choice a pair.

CLAYFIELD COTSWOLDS.

It is a recognized fact that the Clayfield flock of imported Cotswold sheep, property of Messrs. J. C. Ross & Sons, Jarvis, Ont., is par excellence the best in Canada. Annually strengthened by fresh importations from the leading breeders of England, every year seeing a number of Royal and other leading English show winners added to the flock, the 125 head now on hand are the highest type of the breed to be found on either side of the water. This year's importation consisted of a two-shear ram, bred by Houlton, and considered by him so good that last year he used him as his main stock ram, and he certainly is a cracker, low-down and very thick, with quality all over. Another is a shearing, bred by Swanwick, that was first at Cirencester, beating the first-prize shearing at the Royal. Another shearing is of Houlton's breeding. Then there is a pair of shearing ewes, one of them out of the first-prize pen, the other out of the second-prize pen, at the Royal this year. At Toronto the one out of the second-prize pen was placed ahead of the one out of the first-prize pen, and was also awarded the championship, incompetent judging certainly, and equalled only by the flagrant misplacing of awards in the ram classes. Also in the importation is a pen of three ram lambs and a pen of three ewe lambs, both of which were third at the Royal this year. All told, the flock now numbers 125 head, all either imported or with imported sires and dams, a large number of Toronto, London, Ottawa, Chicago and Royal winners among them. For immediate sale are a few two-shear ewes, 30 shearing ewes, 15 ewe lambs, 35 shearing rams, one an imported ram that last year was first all around the circuit, and 25 ram lambs. In this lot are a number of imported ones, the balance with imported sires and dams, and, of course, among them are the very choicest herd-headers the breed produces. There are also for sale, nine Hampshire ewes, two and three years of age, seven of them are imported; also one two-shear and one shearing ram, the two-shear ram being last year's winner at the circuit, and 25 ram lambs. As Mr. Ross is going out of Hampshires, these are all for sale. In case a buyer from across the line wishes to purchase a carload lot, Mr. Ross will put them through quarantine. For sale is also a two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, by Alexander's Heir (imp.), dam by Sir Richard (imp.). This is a remarkably sweet-turned quality colt; also a pair of very choice foals, a filly and a horse, both eligible for registration. Address the owner, J. C. Ross & Sons, Jarvis, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 3-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Gloster dam. Long-distance 'phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

Two Red Bulls.

12 months old. A Clipper and a Martha. Priced low for quick sale. One of them out of an extra milker. Females of all ages for sale. Inspection solicited. Always have on hand some good Lincoln sheep for sale. Long-distance 'phone.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC

John Douglas, Peter White, Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario, Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) =55042= (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King =68703= 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS

AND BERKSHIRES. For sale: Young bulls from eight to twelve months old. Young cows and heifers safe in calf, and young yearling heifers not bred yet. Also young Berkshire pairs supplied not akin.

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.

Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.



Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Herd Estab. 1855. Leicester Flock Estab. 1848.

I have a special good lot of rams and ewes to offer. Various ages and show material. Also choice Shorthorns of either sex, any age.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ontario.

Shorthorn Bulls Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. Israel Greff, Elmira, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULL

FOR SALE!

Count Victor =58372=

Red, calved Sept. 28th, 1904. Sire Golden Drop Victor (imp.) =32065= (76700). Dam Marango's Victoria Countess (imp.) =57954=, a Cruickshank Victoria, by Marango, by Field Marshal. Active, sure and right in every particular. Will be sold at reasonable price.

J. Clough, Binbrook, Ontario.



ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. R. S. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.

Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by imp. Ben Loman and imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance 'phone. WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario, Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.

Sunnyside Stock Farm

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer =48998=, Trout Creek Stamp =67660=. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers for sale. Prices right. JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE!

I have a dozen young cows and heifers, got by the Brawth Bull bull, Golden Abel (imp.), and in calf to the Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), that I will sell very reasonable. A number of them are out of imported dams, and registered in Dominion and American Herd-books.

R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

JERSEYS

We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Bull.

H. S. PIPES & SON, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Ayrshires from a Prizewinning Herd-

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Menie P. O., Ont.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting: In females, of 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves; in bulls, yearlings, calves; dams' records up to 1,100 gals. of milk in Scotland. Write J. Retson, South Quebec. We can furnish full show herds of choice ones. All ages on hand, either imported or home-bred. Milk records of all milkers. Pigs from 3 wks. to 4 mos. 'Phone in residence.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O., Ont. Hoard's Station, G. T. R.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.

Hickory Hill Stock Farm. N. DYMENT, Dundas Station and telegraph. Clappison, Ont.

Springburn Stock Farm—Ayrshire Cattle.

Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale. Buff Orpington poultry, eggs \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100; orders now being booked. H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Williamsburg P. O.

Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale—Choice

bulls, heifers and cows, imported or Canadian-bred, for immediate sale. Prices very low considering quality. Good tests. Heavy milkers. For particulars write: WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont., Norfolk Co.

Was Weak and Run Down WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY

Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Port Elmsley, Ont., tells of her experience with

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

She writes: "It is with gratitude I tell how your Heart and Nerve Pills benefited me."

"I was very weak and run down, had headaches nearly every day and very often would faint away, in fact, my doctor said that sometime I would never come out of the faint. It was through one of your travelling agents that I was induced to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking three boxes I am glad to relate it has been a number of years since I had a fainting spell and scarcely ever have a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, for in me they have effected a perfect cure."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 22½-lb. cow, one from 17.80-lb. 4-year-old, a Top Notcher from 19.45-lb. 2-year-old. Come and inspect the herd.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths.

32 choice young Tamworths from imp. sows, and sired by imp. Knowle King David, of best British blood and Royal winners. Correct type. Holsteins of best strains. Write for what you want, or, better, come and see. Will not exhibit this year. Stock better than ever. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

Holsteins & Yorkshires

R. Honey, Brickley, Ont. All surplus stock of Holsteins sold, except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

Homestead Holsteins

Bull calves for sale 2 months old, out of cows with large A. R. O. records, and sired by Count Mercena Posch, whose dam and sire's dam average 25½ lbs. butter in seven days. G. & F. GRIFFIN, Box 43 Burgessville, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Beaver Creek Holsteins

I have at present a few cows and heifers for sale, and three young bulls; all from good milkers. Apply to

ALBERT MITTFELDLT, Echo, Ont.

HOW TO KNOW THEM.
The Soda-water Man—By his phiz.
The Temperance Man—By his no's.
The Conceited Man—By his P's.
The Surveyor—By his feet.
The Captain of Industry—By his hands.
The Military Man—By his arms.
The Stovepipe Man—By his elbows.
The Rubber Man—By his neck.
The Miserly Man—By his chest.
The Tourist—By his trunk.
The Dairy Man—By his calves.
The Iron Man—By his nails.

BLACK WATCH

The Name of

Black Watch

On a Tag on a Plug of
Black Chewing Tobacco
Stands for Quality.

2273

GOSSIP.

RIVER VIEW HORNED DORSETS.

The River View flock of Horned Dorset sheep, the property of Mr. H. Bartlett, Kimbo P. O., Ont., although for several years past at Toronto and other leading shows among the best, and winning their full share of honors, were never stronger in number nor in quality than just now. Last year at Toronto they won first for Canadian-bred flock, this year they won second for same, besides, of course, several other prizes. The stock ram is Hambro (imp.), now two years old, and is for sale, as are also a number of shearing rams and ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs.

CONCRETE BLOCKS IN FERNIE FIRE.

The recent disastrous forest fires which swept Fernie, B. C., and adjacent territory, with great loss of life and property, have proved a valuable, if costly, lesson to the owners of buildings in that territory, says Cement Age of New York. In all of the fire-swept district in the town of Fernie, which includes all of the business portion of the town, there are left standing but two business blocks and one residence, and these are built of concrete blocks. The Canadian Daily World is authority for the statement that "concrete seems to have much better resisting qualities against heat than brick, as all of the brick buildings were burned, and many of the merchants who plan to rebuild, express their intentions of using concrete, either in block or monolithic form, as a guarantee against future loss."

LAST CALL FOR JOS. AKITT'S SALE.

The date, October 1st, place of sale, two miles north of Inglewood Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains on day of sale; reason for selling, Mr. Akitt has sold his farm and is disposing of all his chattels and stock to the highest bidder, positively without reserve, so that visitors can rest assured there will be no side bidding nor any withdrawals. The class of cattle to be offered are the best possible kind for the farmers of Ontario; they are large, heavy cattle, early-maturers, excellent doers, carrying large, well-developed udders, and certainly are heavy milkers, a kind that will pay profitable dividends at the pail, or profitable dividends for the butchers' stall. The stock bull is one fit to be at the head of any herd, and his get to be sold proves his worth as a sire. Make a point to attend this sale; you will not be disappointed.

DAIRY SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.

Having sold his farm, Clover Leaf, 2½ miles south of Belgrave Station, G. T. R., Mr. R. Corley will, on Wednesday, October 7th, 1908, at the farm, sell by auction, without reserve, his entire herd of 33 head of dairy-bred Shorthorn cattle. This is one of the best milking herds of Shorthorns in Canada. Bred essentially on those lines, founded on the English dairy-bred cows, Imp. Princess =419= and Imp. Rosina =481=, for 18 years particular attention in the selection of stock bulls has been paid to the type and breeding, only those conforming to Mr. Corley's idea of what a dairy-bred Shorthorn should be has been used, and the result of this judicious selection is a herd of moneymakers, profitable alike for the breeding of big, easy-feeding steers, or for the cheese or butter factory; just the kind of cattle that will do a vast amount of good in the hands of any intelligent farmer. The terms of the sale are: Six months' credit on bankable paper, or 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. On the day of sale conveyances will leave the Exchange Hotel, Wingham, on arrival of the noon C. P. R. and G. T. R. trains. Morning trains will also be met at Belgrave Station, G. T. R., and Blyth, C. P. R. Catalogues on application. Fuller particulars of the breeding of the herd will appear in next week's issue.

FAIRVIEW offers you another son of the great Pontiac Korndyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull.

We have four of his daughters that have seven days records that average over 28 lbs. each, and over 4% fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, the sire of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co. N. Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

Mr. A. I. Hickman

COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG.,
Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world.
During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a life-time to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented.
Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

Now

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

Only Bull Calves FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES, Of the best performing strains.

GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS.
Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.
WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm

Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths.
Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig.
R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton Ont. Brighton Tel. and Sta.

Sheep Breeders' Associations

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Richard Gibson, President, Delaware, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

When Writing, Mention This Paper.

Belmont Shropshires!

THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF CANADA.

Just arrived at the farm: We believe, the best selection of Shropshires ever imported from Britain. If you want flock headers, show rams, field and show ewes and lambs at moderate prices, visit the Belmont Farm and inspect our flock. We import Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies.
J. G. Hanmer & C. Hodgson, Props. Belmont Stock Farm, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.

IF INTERESTED IN Dorset Sheep

Call and see my flock at Riverview Stock Farm, Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep.

H. BARTLETT, Kimbo P. O., Ont., Lincoln Co-Grassies Station, T. H. & B., 2 miles; Grimsby Station, G. T. R., 6 miles.

POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.

We are offering, at right prices, 2 aged rams, 3 shearing rams, and 2 ram lambs. Flock headers. Berkshires of all ages, in both sexes. Show stuff and of ideal type. Write me. Correct description guaranteed. S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont., P. O. and Sta., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.

W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

Fairview Shropshires

AT TORONTO.

In several sections won over imported ones. In shearing ewes, beat this year's English Royal winners.

In American-bred sections won every first offered. Including that for champion ram and champion ewe.

In bred-by-exhibitor flocks, won the whole three. Won as many firsts as all competitors.

Won more of the money than any competitor. Every sheep and lamb shown were Fairview-bred.

Because of American quarantine blockade, special Reduced prices quoted on the best ever offered.

Nearly all sired by our World's Fair and International

CHAMPION RAMS.

Send for circular and prices to:

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Shropshires, Cotswolds Oxford Down Sheep

AT FARNHAM FARM.

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.

Claremont station, C. P. R.

We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling and ram lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.

Arkell, C. P. R., Guelph, G. T. R.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES!

Breeding ewes, imported and home-bred; 15 shearing rams; 20 shearing ewes. Ewe and ram lambs by the same sire as the grand champion wether, over all breeds, at Chicago International, 1907.

Imported winning collie at stud. HOLLYWOOD PROFESSOR. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT. Ry. Station, London, Ont.

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

For sale: Sunset, imp., 2 yrs. old—a grand ram and a grand, good sire; 15 shearing ewes; 4 shearing rams; this year's lambs of both sexes. A high class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed. J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Brantford Station.

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

Clayfield Stock Farm

Buy now—buy something good of the Champion Cotswold Flock of America of 1906, also of the oldest and most reliable flock in Canada. We now offer for immediate sale, flock headers, ranch rams, and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality, at reasonable prices for next 60 days; also our entire flock of Hampshires. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The well-known Fairview flock of Shropshires, property of J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., made its re-appearance at Toronto's great fair, under the management of the firm's younger member, as the older partner is gradually withdrawing from the more active part of the business. Though it was not until the Americans placed the quarantine barrier, that the firm had any thought of showing this season, and only sheep and lambs produced at Fairview were hurriedly fitted, the results were extremely gratifying, in some cases winning over imported animals, in the shearing ewe section their entry being placed above the first-prize winners at the Royal Show. Of the four flock first prizes offered, three fell to the Campbell entries, while every first premium given to pens bred by exhibitor, of which there were three, went to the same exhibits. In one section—that for 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, all to be bred and owned by exhibitor—both first and second prizes went to the Fairview entries. The offerings made in our advertising columns by the Campbells should attract the attention of any who wish to add choice individuals of great lines of breeding to their flock, or to start a new flock on a solid foundation. Now that the thirty-days quarantine blocks American trade to so great an extent, the owners have determined to largely reduce prices to Canadian customers this fall.

OLD-TIME SPECIFICS.

James Lambert, a prolific writer on live stock and their diseases during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, gives the following "special remedy for sore eyes in bull, ox, cow, or calf, says the English Live-stock Journal: Take six egg-shells, and put the meat clean forth, and lay the shells betwixt two tile stones, and lay the stones and shells in the hot, glowing fire, and burn them well, and cover the edge of the tiles with clay for to keep the ashes from the shells, and when they are burnt pound them to powder, and with a quill blow the powder into the beast's eye, and it will mend presently; and blow it in three times a day." Here is Lambert's prescription for the murrain: "Take for every beast a quart of old wash and a good quantity of hens' dung, and lay the latter to steep eight or ten hours, and then strain the dung forth, and break to every beast two rotten eggs into the forenamed juice, and give to every one two pennyworth of spikward, and blend all these together, and give it the beast; but first let bleed, both sick and sound, and separate the sick from the sound. Drench both horses and swine, for they are both apt to take the disease. Bury the dead deep in the ground, so that dogs cannot get at the carcass."

STOCK-YARDS FOR WINNIPEG.

A great union stock-yard, in which the three transcontinental railways, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P., Swift & Co., of Chicago; Gordon, Ironside & Fares, and Gallagher, Holman & La France, are known to be interested, is assured to Winnipeg in the immediate future. The project has been mooted for some time, but the action of several of the aldermen and live-stock association in urging a civic stock-yard has probably hurried the enterprise to a consummation.

The companies and firms interested have been moving quietly, but effectively, for several weeks past, and have secured options on suitable land for the site in St. Boniface, convenient to where the railways all cross or converge. The site will be ample for all requirements of the immediate future, comprising about 200 acres, and rivaling in extent the great yards of some of the big live-stock centers. No better location could possibly have been secured, as it not only has unrivalled railroad facilities, but is convenient to the business section of the cities.

The land in question lies between the tracks of the C. P. R. and C. N. R., near the eastern city limits of St. Boniface, about two and a quarter miles from the Winnipeg city hall. Close to it is the junction of the C. N. R.'s Dundee branch and the National Transcontinental. The union stock-yards would, therefore, command facilities on three important railway systems.



Economical Feeding

Your problem, Mr. Farmer, is to convert each hundred cents' worth of your corn into a dollar's worth of pork, plus a profit. Turning corn into pork, the feeder becomes a manufacturer. His grain represents the raw material and his animals' appetites and digestion the machinery. Everything depends upon digestion. Increasing the stockman's profit by increasing digestion is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." His education as a doctor of both human and veterinary medicine has been employed, together with years of experimenting, to produce a preparation that he could guarantee to improve the appetite and increase digestion; besides relieving the minor stock ailments. In

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

The best tonics known to science are employed to whet the appetite and increase the flow of digestive juices. It also contains iron, the greatest blood and tissue builder; nitrates are employed to help nature throw off poisonous waste material that becomes deposited under heavy feeding. Mild laxatives also regulate the bowels. These ingredients are recommended by every great medical writer, and Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) has found them to be just what the animal system requires. Remember that market stock are fed in absolute violation to nature's plan. Stock were not intended to be crowded and stuffed to the very limit of their digestive capacity. Apply this course of feeding to yourself and what would be the result? This is what we can guarantee for Dr. Hess Stock Food: First—It pays for itself in increased growth. Second—It gives stock a smoother, healthier appearance, and they bring a better price. Third—You save money by keeping your animals free from disease. Fourth—Your stock like it, as it seasons and flavors their food and produces a relish that also aids digestion.

The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day. Sold on a Written Guarantee. 100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A and Instant Louse Killer. FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time by sending a two-cent stamp. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is "The Dr. Hess Idea" for poultry. It increases growth and egg production by increasing digestion. A little of it given every day in soft feed corrects any tendency there may be toward indigestion and consequent nonproduction. It has in it bitter tonics which act upon the digestion; iron for the blood; and nitrates to cleanse the system. It makes a full egg basket; causes a cockerel or old hen to fat rapidly; helps tide over the moulting season; and saves thousands of little chicks every year. It also cures gapes, roup, cholera, etc. Endorsed by leading poultry associations everywhere.

SOLD EVERYWHERE ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$2.50. Duty paid. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

COOPER'S FLUID

For dipping SHEEP. For washing CATTLE, HORSES and DOGS. Cures Mange and Ringworm. Cures Maggot wounds in Sheep. Cures Ulcers, Sore Udders, etc.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR GREAT BRITAIN. COOPER'S WORM TABLETS a sure cure for worms in CATTLE, HORSES and SHEEP.

Write for free Booklet P.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO, ONTARIO. 506-507 MANNING CHAMBERS.

Linden Oxfords!

Having sold our farm, our flock of Oxfords will be sold without reserve. Composed of ewes all ages, this year's crop of lambs, an Imp. Hobbs ram and yearling rams. All sired by good imp. rams.

R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT.

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep Bred from high-class show stuff. Our flock of 70 is now one of the very best. For sale are 12 shearing rams, 2 two-shear rams, a number of shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs of both sexes. Show stuff among them. WM. BARNET & SON, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus Station.

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Long-distance telephone.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.

Duroc-Jersey Swine and Leicester sheep. 25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean. Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

HIDES

We require to fill large orders, and will pay good prices for early shipment. Write now to:

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO

WOOL

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston, Ont. Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

ELMFIELD 50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October. G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.

Large English Yorkshires

Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

LARGE WHITE Yorkshires

Have on hand at present some choice in-pig young sows. Also a very fine lot of three and four months old pigs, some of which are fit for show purposes. All are from imported stock of the most popular strains. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write: H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Long-distance phone.

CEDAR LODGE YORKSHIRES

100 head of brood sows, imp. and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imported sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P. O., Ontario. Manotick Sta., C. P. R.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.

Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sires and dams, which are of choicest breeding. Stock, all ages, for sale. Some imp. in dam. Guaranteed as represented. W. W. BROWNIDGE, Ashgrove, Ont. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of boars fit for service. A few sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs of both sexes and all ages. We have one type, and that the most approved. We sell on the purchaser's approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Ont. Shelden Sta.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want.
All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.

JAMES WILSON & SONS,

FERGUS, ONTARIO.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A few boars fit for heavy service.

JOHN McLEOD,
MILTON, ONTARIO.
Importer and Breeder.

Post office and stations, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.



LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—We have a limited number of choice choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmey Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, Streetsville, Ont.



WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRE HERD—Don't forget while at Toronto and London Exhibitions to see the wonders of the world, the Berkshire pig show. Everybody welcome. The show is free.

J. J. Wilson, Prop.,
MILTON, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Short-horns.

—For Sale: 90 spring pigs, both sexes; boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and sows bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also several Short-horns; females of high class. Prices right, quality considered.

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.



Maple Leaf Berkshires

Now offering young sows with pig, bred from imported stock. Pigs 10, 12 and 13 weeks old, both sexes. Lengthy, well marked, large bone and well haired.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE, ONT.

BRITISH DUKE (IMP.)

Woodstock Station.

I Can Make a Man of You



Men who want to regain the vigor of youth, who want to attain the highest standard of physical vitality, can do so by wearing

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You will never know what a grand power electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt.

You know how easily electricity runs street cars, makes plants grow without sun or soil, purifies filthy water and transforms night into day at the will of man, but I can't make you believe it will renew the vigor of youth until you feel it dancing through your veins and carrying to every organ of your body the "fire of life."

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am a man."

"Your Belt is far superior to any remedy that has ever been developed by medical science for the treatment of nervous debility and lost vitality."

—MR. ANDREW W. LONGFORD, Stratford, Ont.

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies.

My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

What more can you ask? I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case, and if I fail you will have the satisfaction of knowing that one of the best and strongest electric appliances in the world has failed. All you lose is your time. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will secure me the use of my Belt at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED

Business transacted by mail or at offices only. No agents.

FREE BOOK—Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. CALL TO-DAY. SEND THIS AD.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PILING MANURE UNDER TREES

Would piling manure in a cherry orchard and allowing it to remain for a considerable time be likely to injure the cherry trees? Some of my cherry trees are dying and I would like to know the cause.

T. S. M.

* Ans.—It is not a safe practice to place a manure pile over the roots of a tree. If the manure is intended for the orchard, it should be spread evenly over the ground and worked in. There could be no harm, however, to the trees in the orchard from a manure pile which was not over the tree roots. If the manure pile was not so near your cherry trees as to give them an over-supply of wash from the pile, there could be no harm from that source, and you must look for some other cause for the dying of the trees. Possibly they have been affected by winter killing, or by some unfavorable condition of the soil, such as lack of drainage.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

WHITEWASHING STABLE.

Which way is preferable to apply whitewash, on the inside of a cow stable with a sprayer, or a brush, and would you also add a little carbolic acid? Would it be necessary to make two applications if put on with a sprayer?

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—With a sprayer is preferable, as it is more quickly done, and the cracks and crevices are more thoroughly filled, though with care, very good work may be done with a brush. Take one-half bushel of lump lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish white and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue-pot over a fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Stables should receive a thorough application once a year. The addition of carbolic acid is not really necessary, though the addition of one part of acid to 500 of the wash would help to banish vermin.

VEGETABLE-GROWING—MUSH-ROOMS.

I have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" since last winter and would not be without it for anything.

Here are some questions:

1. I have been thinking of growing quite a lot of vegetables, etc., next spring. Can you give me an estimate of what size of a greenhouse you would recommend for a start, and what it would cost?

2. Would it be a good place to grow mushrooms till time to sow seeds?

Ans.—1. Before putting up a greenhouse for the forcing of vegetables, there are a number of things which one must take into consideration. First, it is best to begin on a small scale, and find out by experience which will not be too costly. Second, one must take into consideration the outlook for the sale of products. There is money to be made in the forcing of vegetables if one understands the business and has the ability to work up a good trade, but it would be folly to start out on a large scale without experience or knowledge of the market. A small house, 18 x 50 feet, in which such crops as lettuce, radish, tomatoes or cucumbers could be grown, could be put up for a couple of hundred dollars. This might form a nucleus for a larger plant as soon as the conditions would warrant it.

2. Mushrooms might be grown in the greenhouse during the winter underneath the benches, but mushroom-growing is a very uncertain business, unless one understands all the conditions necessary. Much depends upon getting good live spawn. With this, as with the forcing of other vegetable crops, it is well to begin on a small scale, and become familiar with the requirements, and extend operations as success warrants.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

KILLING POISON IVY.

Can you tell me the best method of killing out poison ivy? A. M. S.

Ans.—There is no better way than to dig it out root and branch. This may be done with comparative safety if the hands are protected with leather gloves, but care should be taken to avoid wiping the face or any portion of the body with mits or anything which comes in contact with the ivy, for the oil, which acts as an irritant poison, may in this way be transferred to the skin and cause serious trouble.

H. L. HUTT.

SCAB ON PEARS.

My trees are in sod. They always blossom well, but the pears drop off before they mature. The scab on the fruit this year is worse than it has ever been before, but even when it is absent the pears drop off.

J. P. F.

Ans.—The specimens you sent in are Flemish Beauty, which is very subject to attacks of the pear scab. This disease may be held in check by thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture, but it requires systematic and thorough spraying to get good clean fruit. If you are not prepared to do this, it would be better to graft the tree over to some other variety, such as Bartlett or Sheldon, which are not subject to the disease. Possibly this might overcome the difficulty you have experienced in getting the tree to set fruit well. I notice you mention that the trees are in sod. You cannot expect them to do their best under such conditions. To get the best results the trees should be thoroughly cultivated from early in the spring until about midsummer, then seeded down with a cover crop of some kind which may be plowed under the following spring to keep up the fertility of the soil.

H. L. HUTT.

BLACK KNOT ON CHERRY TREES.

Please inform me of some method of preventing black knot on cherry trees. For several years I have resorted to the method of trimming out all the knots, but each year sees a new growth, and of late they have become so abundant as to seriously impair the growth of the trees.

J. C. H.

Ans.—There is no better method of keeping trees free of the black knot than the one you have been adopting, that is, cutting out the knots every year whenever they make their appearance. In the removal of the knots the branch should be cut two or three inches below where the knot appears, as the mycelium of the fungus often extends several inches down into the branch, and unless removed new knots form on the ends of the stub. Thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture early in the season, after the trees have blossomed, and before the fruit is full-grown, will help to a large extent to prevent the spread of this fungus, as the spraying helps to kill spores which may have fastened upon the branches.

H. L. HUTT.

PEAR BLIGHT.

We have a number of summer pear trees that have been attacked by a peculiar sort of blight. It does not affect the whole tree at once, but just a few limbs in different parts of each tree. The leaves turn black, and finally dry up. We would like to know if anything can be done to save the trees. We first noticed them about six weeks or two months ago. Please answer in "The Farmer's Advocate" as soon as possible.

G. O. S.

Ans.—This is evidently the bacterial disease called pear blight, to which pear trees are subject, especially those on rich land, making a strong succulent growth. The only thing to do is to cut out every bit of blight as soon as it appears, cutting a foot or so back of the point where the first sign of blight shows. It is recommended to have a disinfectant solution at hand in which to dip the knife or saw from time to time, to prevent the possible communication of the disease to fresh wood. Destroy the trimmings by burning. To prevent excessive growth of soft wood, seed the pear orchard down. Applications of lime, wood ashes, or potassic fertilizers, are said to have an effect on lessening this pest.