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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

Census and Statistics  
Dept. of Agriculture  
Dec 31, 11

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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

No. 990

## PANDORA RANGE

for Coal or Wood

BECAUSE the Pandora Reservoir is made of one piece of sheet steel and is OVAL in shape it has no square corners, seams or grooves in which dirt can collect. The triple-coated, smooth-as-marble surface of *White Enamel* is easy to clean thoroughly. You can make the Pandora Reservoir absolutely sweet and spotlessly clean, so that fruit can be cooked in it without risk of taint. As it holds much more than a kettle, it is a great help at preserving time.

The *Enamelled Steel Reservoir* is only one of the many Pandora conveniences which save time, labor, fuel and money. Get our Pandora booklet and learn about the others.

BRAINY stove experts designed the Pandora Range. They introduced a *new system of flue construction* so that the draft for cooking would also be the draft for baking. With the Pandora you can have *the kettles boiling over every pot hole at the same time the oven is baking pies and roasting beef.*

Just think of *the time that this perfect system of flue construction will save for you* when you're hurrying to get a big dinner ready. Just think how much fuel the Pandora will save for you by doing the baking and cooking at the same time. And remember, no other range has this perfect system of flue-construction. Send for the Pandora booklet. It tells of other conveniences designed by our brainy stove experts.

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at  
Preserving  
Time

Cooking  
and  
Baking  
at the  
Same  
Time



Why the  
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Baker

HAVE you seen the Perfect Spring Door on the warming closet? It is the newest Pandora feature.

The ordinary door, when opened, is inside the warming closet and takes up valuable space.

But the Perfect Spring Door, when opened, is entirely *outside* of the warming closet. By being *outside* it adds *two inches* to the height of the space inside the closet. That *extra space* provides room for *fourteen* more dinner or dessert plates. The door cannot drop down and smash the dishes because the spring holds the door up out of the way until you desire to close it.

The Perfect Spring Door is a convenience worth having. There are more than a score of other conveniences on the Pandora. Our Pandora booklet tells about them. Send for a copy.

One reason why the Pandora oven excels as a baker is because the Fire-Box is amply large enough to provide all the heat the oven requires. Another is because the Sheet Steel Walls of the oven are uniform in thickness. This, together with the Special Flue Construction which carries the heat around the oven twice, assures absolutely uniform distribution of heat in the oven. Still another is because the main bottom of range is protected with a heavy coating of Fire Clay which prevents cold drafts, passing underneath the range, from cooling the oven.

Look at a batch of bread baked in the Pandora oven. The crust on each and every loaf is exactly alike. The Pandora oven is the sure-working, uniform oven that you've long desired. And it's in a range that's *guaranteed* to satisfy you in every particular.

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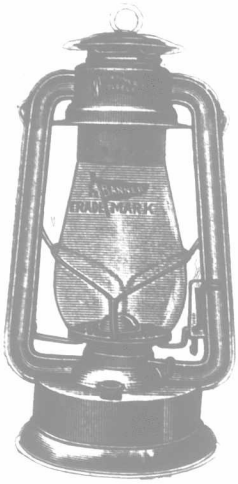
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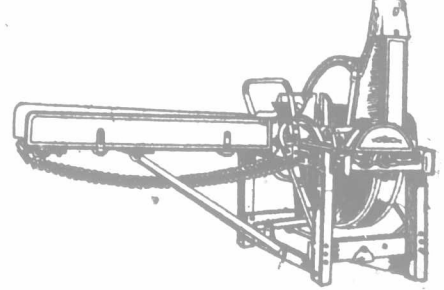
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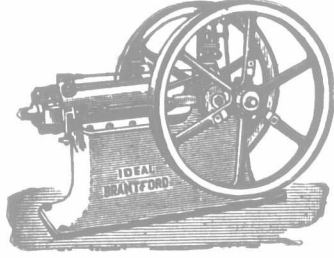
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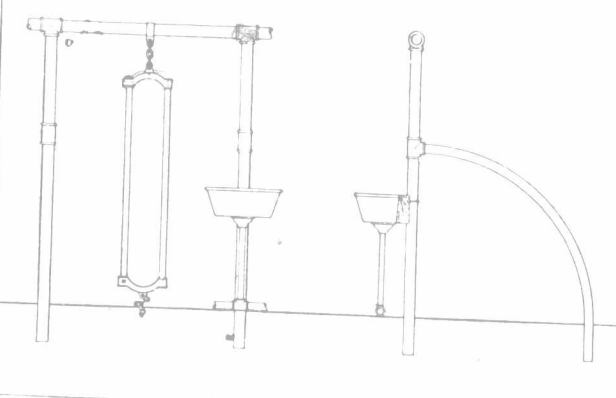
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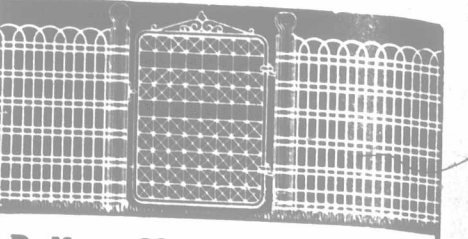


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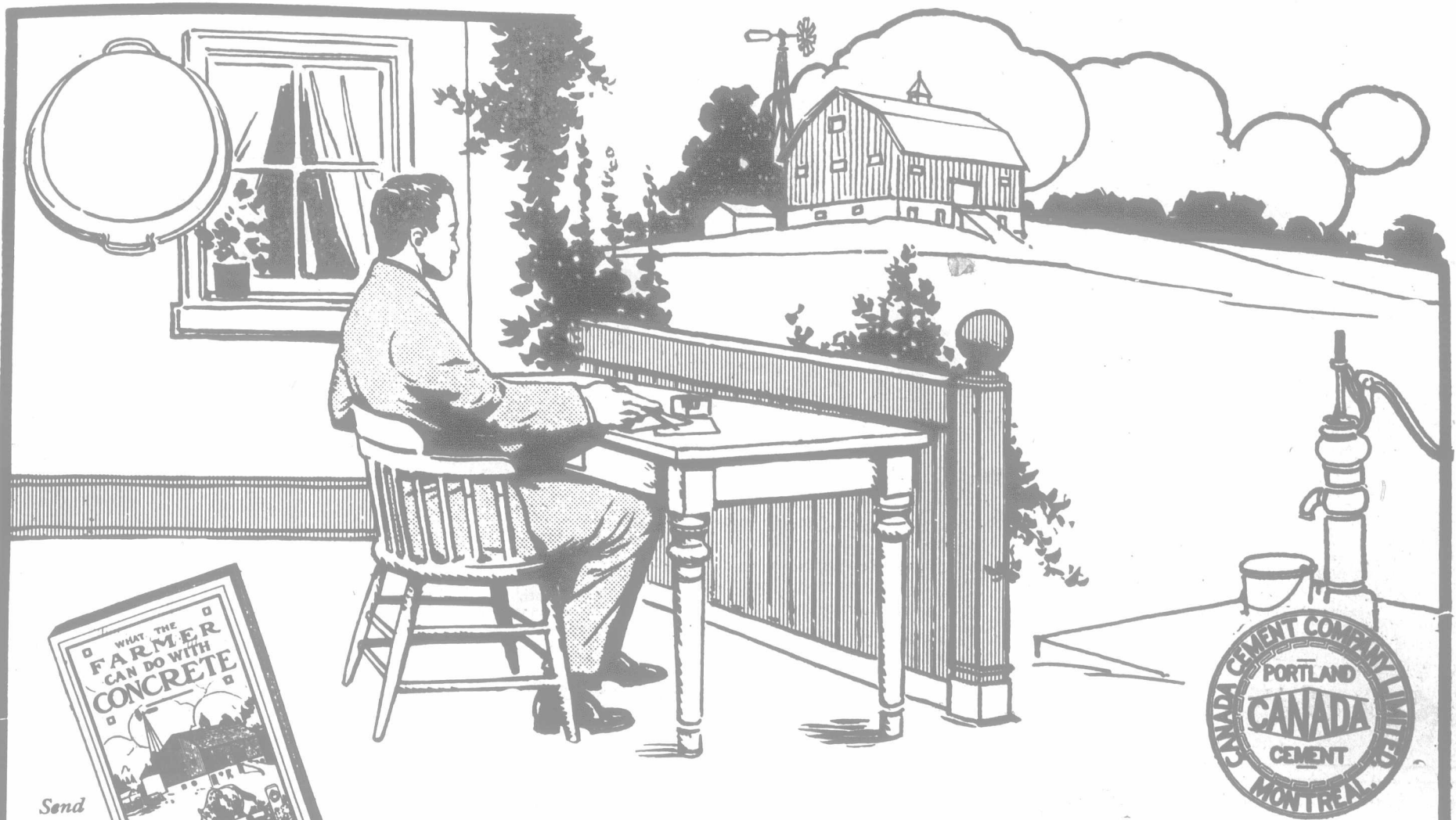
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**\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers**

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First you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers or Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each Province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911 and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely

it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the attached coupon—or a post card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this FREE book. Have you got your copy yet? If not, you'd better send for one to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library, for it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

Please send full particulars and book.

Name.....

Address.....

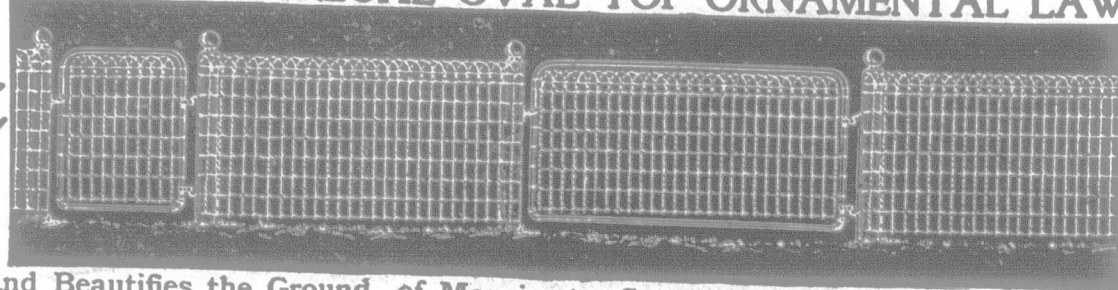
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Protects and Beautifies the Ground of Mansion or Cottage, Farm House, Public Building or Park

**Description**  
The Pickets or Uprights are made of No. 9 heavy galvanized wires, 3 inches apart, and crimped from end to end. The crimping adds great beauty to the fence and increases its elasticity and strength.  
The Line Wires are two No. 12 wires, twisted alternately, giving ample provision for contraction and expansion, necessary to meet any possible extreme climatic conditions of Canada.  
**SPECIAL FEATURE**—Line Wires and Pickets are doubled and solid at the top, adding additional beauty and strength.



**Utility**  
This Fence is designed to meet the needs of every man and sold at a price within the reach of every man.  
Especially adapted for Lawns, Parks, Cemetery Enclosures and for Division Fences.  
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For general purposes we would advise the use of our 42 inch fence.



**PRICES**—In all cases Freight is Prepaid

- 36 inches high— 8 cents per running foot.
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- 48 inches high—10 cents per running foot.

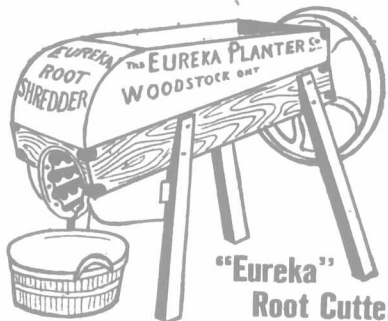
**NOTICE**—These prices are for old Ontario only. For New Ontario, Maritime Provinces and Quebec, add 1 cent per foot. For Manitoba and Saskatchewan, add 3 cents per foot. For Alberta and British Columbia, add 4 cents per foot. This increase over Old Ontario prices is due to the additional freight rates which we pay.



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Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



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will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

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Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

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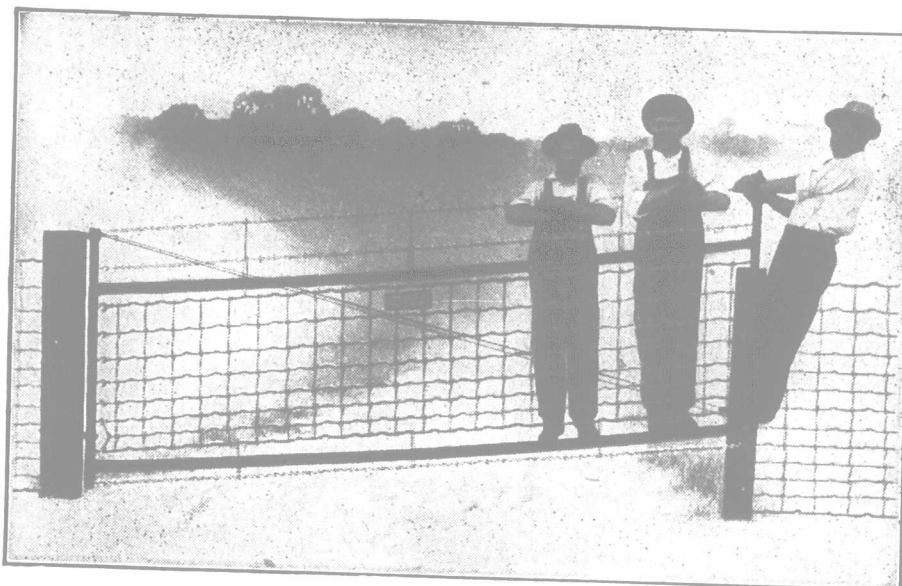
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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SUCCED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911

No. 990

## EDITORIAL.

The best way to strengthen the nation is to strengthen its country life.

In breeding light horses, we do well to remember that the market for misfits is on the wane.

What composer has ever written, or what performer ever executed a sweeter melody than the music of falling rain after a drouth?

A day at the fair may be a day of education, as well as of pleasure. How many make it both?

Excepting the model of an ocean boat and a few cycles, the only means of conveyance on exhibition in the Transportation Building at Toronto Exhibition were automobiles, which were there in hundreds. Thus do fashions change.

Press comments and correspondence alike thoroughly endorse the position recently taken in this paper in favor of a much heavier taxation of automobiles to go towards road maintenance and road improvement, with particular attention to the alleviation of the dust nuisance.

### Hired Help and Social Snobbery.

A daughter who does not wish to be courted by the hired man, replies with spirit to that fine-tempered letter of the Rainy River District farmer, published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 31st. We feel certain that our feminine correspondent has misinterpreted this letter, prompted quite possibly by unwarrantable presumption on the part of a hired hand she has known. Of course, no man, whatever his rank or occupation, has any business to presume a right to any lady's company, and no gentleman will take advantage of accident of employment to push himself in where he is unwelcome.

But, to take the position that hired help, whether male or female, should comport themselves as menials, of necessity inferior to their employer's family, is not merely unchristian and uncharitable; it is snobbish and brutal. Those who look at the matter in that light do not deserve to have any help, and the prevalent tinge of that spirit, exemplified commonly in social ostracism, is contributing considerably to make good hired help difficult to secure. A man's a man, whatever his occupation. The writer of this paragraph has in time past been a hired farm hand himself, and is at present an employer. He should therefore, be in a position to regard the subject from both standpoints, and has always considered that an efficient farm hand of good character, habits and culture is every whit as much to be respected as a premier or a king—and a great deal more so than some specimens of royalty that might be named.

### Farming Commercialized.

In these days when emphasis is being very properly placed upon business methods in farming, is there not a danger of specializing and organizing and commercializing until the most delightful occupation of mankind is resolved into a mere money-coining business, tending to a condition typified by the notorious cornbelt farmer, who wanted to grow more corn, to feed more hogs, to buy more land, to grow more corn, to feed more hogs, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth, to the end of life? What but a miser's pleasure could there be in a career spent to such end and purpose? What is the good of it all? Is such a life successful in any satisfying sense? We are not of those ever fretting for a chance to turn back the hands of the clock. We believe that on the whole the world grows better and farming progresses steadily. But we do sometimes wonder whether certain improvements have not detracted somewhat from the interest which formerly attached to farm life and farm work. Take maple-syrup-making for example. No one will deny that the modern evaporator, with its syphon-connected compartments and its thermometer or saccharimeter for determining the proper density, has reduced the labor and improved the purity of the maple product. Has it not also lessened the fun, the sentiment and the wild primal exhilaration with which the boys welcomed the sugar season, when the sap was collected in wooden buckets, carried or drawn to kettles or pans at a sugar camp in the center of the bush, boiled over fires kept burning all night, to the music of the denizens of the woods, and taken off the fire after repeated sampling and discriminating tongue larding? Step by step as the maple industry has been commercialized it has lost its fascinating charm.

Is it not so likewise to some degree in other lines? Does the modern farm, whose every acre has been cleared and devoted rigidly to the maintenance of its maximum of cows or steers or hogs, present as many features of interest as it did in the old days, when it was more self-contained; when the clothes were made from wool grown, spun and woven on the farm; when the house and furniture were homemade; when every autumn was a busy season of drying and preserving fruits and vegetables, curing meat for home use, gathering nuts, and preparing in a hundred ways with squirrel-like thrift for the forthcoming winter season? In those days the dense woodland was the farm boy's park, and all outdoors a wild menagerie.

During recent decades the trend has been to clear the last-remaining acres, and specialize agriculture in such a way as to reduce the variety and narrow the interest of farm life, or at least to counteract in part the interest that scientific study should add.

Far be it from us to discourage business methods. We believe in them strongly, and advise every reader to keep books and study margins, that each important department of his farm may show a balance on the right side of the ledger. At the same time we would have them regarding their occupation as something more than a means of money getting. We would counsel the advisability of preserving considerable variety in farm practice. We would prefer a dozen kinds of crops and four or five branches of live-stock husbandry to three or four crops and one or two classes of animals, even if we made a little less money from the greater variety—though, as a matter of fact, we doubt whether we would make

less; perhaps we might make more. But we would remind our readers that the farm is a home, that it should be made as beautiful as possible, as interesting as possible, as full of variety as possible.

We would, while making some one line a leader, preserve considerable variety in crops and stock, would retain or plant a wood-lot, comprising all kinds of nut trees suitable to the locality, as well as maples and numerous noteworthy specimens. We would have nice drives, pleasant walks, artistic shelter-belts, various kinds of fruit, vegetables, shade trees, vines and lawn grass, with perhaps a few flowers. We would, further, take particular pains to conserve the sociability of rural life. In short we would, while keeping business principles in view, avoid becoming wrapped up in these, remembering that full living is vastly more important and satisfying than soulless acquisition.

Of course one cannot idealize a farm all at once. Few have the capital, even had they the knowledge. It is a life work to create a real home farm. But before the creation can be accomplished there must be the ideal. It is ideals we are seeking to stimulate by this article. "What are you living for?" is the question we would raise.

### Sensational Exhibition Prizes.

One of the proverbial admonitions of the past was not to look a gift horse in the mouth. Lovers of live stock at the National Exhibition, Toronto naturally watched with keen interest the work of the judges in awarding the two \$500 plums to the owners of the best animals, irrespective of age or sex, in the Shorthorn and Holstein classes. In making such sensational offerings, the expectation was doubtless to attract a large entry and whet public interest in the events. By its sponsors it was regarded as a strong advertising card for the exhibition, and other breeds will naturally be looking for some such trophy in the future. By the way, the ribbon handed out to the animals adjudged worthy of second place was rather a long and precipitous descent from the substantial check accorded to the owners of those above. Presumably, the judge sorted out what appealed to him as the pick of the great array of males, and then the premier female. The question naturally arising next would be which of the two was the better representative of its sex, with the odds in favor of the bull as the more important individual from a breeding standpoint. Many about the ring-side were disposed to think that where such large sums were offered as prizes, the progeny or "get" should have been forward as evidence of the value of competing animals as breeders. The American judge who made the selection in the "Black-and-White" class was evidently not greatly enamoured of the situation in which he was placed, remarking, as he handed out his decision, that it was scarcely right to put females up against males in that way. As a matter of fact, in each case, as the prize-list shows, the cash awards went to the latter. A half or quarter of the amount would have made a handsome prize for a single individual, and more breeds could have been covered by the benefaction, though the spectacular element would have been lacking. The attendance receipts for the exhibition will doubtless leave the association still on "easy street," and without making any further references to the handsome prizes that may be hung up for stockmen in 1912, we would suggest that, if the management wish to do something solid, as well as



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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sensational, they can do no better, and probably not as well, in any other way than to provide an ample and comfortable live-stock judging arena. Give the stockmen and public a fair opportunity to witness aggregations of animals that rank easily among the very finest of modern times. Why collect them, and then permit the chief educational benefits to be lost? Finish the achievement!

### Prompt Decision.

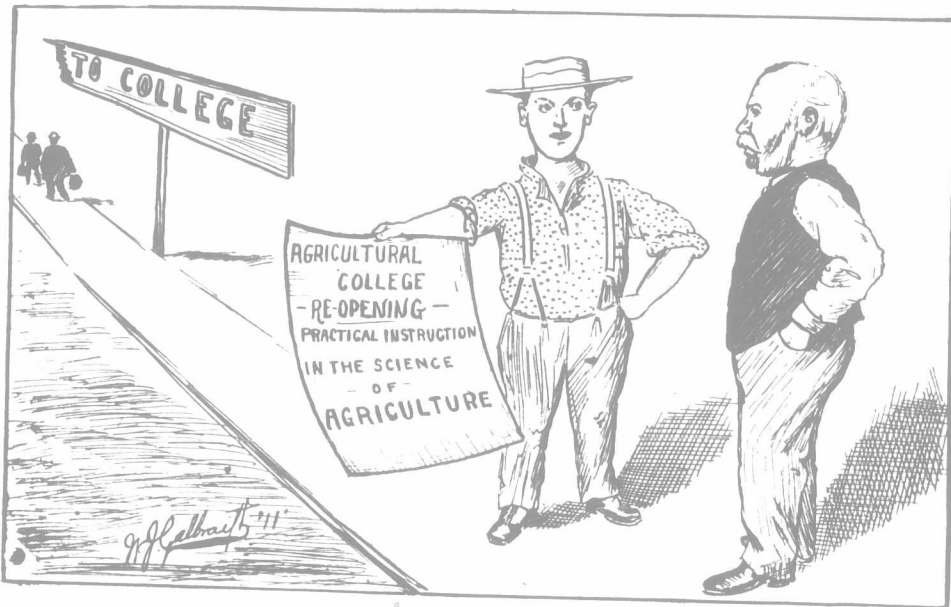
Indecision is a habit which has delayed many a farmer's progress. Show a city business man that a certain idea is a good one, and he immediately asks how it can be put into practice. If none of his friends can tell him, he constitutes himself a committee of one to find out, and usually wastes little time in doing so. If an investment bids fair to pan out well, he is in for it at once. He knows he will have little difficulty in financing it, even though he has to borrow some of the capital. Debt is of small moment to him, so long as a thing pays. Of course, with him, money is easier than with the farmer. He can afford to act more rashly, perhaps, at times, than a farmer would be justified in doing. And yet, can we not take a few pages from his book? Why is it necessary, for instance, to spend four or five years considering whether to build a silo, and then two or three more getting ready to do it. Dilatoriness begets a habit of indecision and inaction, in marked contrast to the habits of the brisk, rapid-fire commercial business man. To be sure, business develops these qualities in the merchant. Daily contact with keen men sharpens a merchant's wits. Promptness with him is a necessity. On the farm, where one is comparatively isolated, where competition is not directly felt to any great extent for lack of exercise, the business instinct is not so thoroughly developed, the brain is inclined to lag, and the business faculty becomes cloyed.

To be aware of the tendency should be to guard against it. Cultivate the habit of prompt decision and energetic action. By reading and inquiry, one may post himself as to the best ideas in vogue, and, thus armed against fads and mistakes, proceed with reasonable confidence in making investments and departures from time-honored methods. Mature consideration is always a good thing, but hesitancy is not consideration. In many cases chances for bargains pass and re-pass while we are thinking about them. Presently someone else picks them up, and is congratulated on his luck. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is an excellent motto. The trouble is some of us take such a long time to make sure; and when we are sure, we don't go. "Do it now," is a simple sentence, yet those words, struck off as mottoes and tacked up on walls and over desks, have been silent reminders that have saved an immense amount of time in the offices of this country. Might not a few such mottoes be good for the farm home?

Seldom is much gained by delay; often much is lost. If convinced an idea is a good one, go ahead. It will pay better this year than next, for you will have that much longer use of it.

### Taxation of Automobiles.

There is no doubt now that the automobile has come to stay, and the question is how to reconcile the undoubted rights of the autoist with the equally undoubted rights of the farmer, whose property is damaged by the rapid passage of numerous autos along the country roads. The clouds of dust which cover everything for a considerable distance from every road frequented by autos, is painfully in evidence, and is a very real evil. But what remedy is there? The only one in sight seems to be the permanent laying of the dust by a thick coating of oil, or oily substance



Give the Boy a Chance.

Farm Boy—"Well, Dad, you've sent Tom to study law, and Dick to study medicine. How about preparing me for my profession?"

upon the road. In some of the United States communities the roads are being oiled with a dressing known as tarva, and this is also being tried this year in Canada. Some treatment of this kind seems absolutely necessary if life is to be at all tolerable along our country highways. But who is to pay the bill? This is the most difficult point to settle. "The Farmer's Advocate" recommends that each high-power car pay at least \$50 a year toward this object, and the figure does not seem an excessive one. The township, also, should pay part of the bill, and the farmer himself should contribute something. Just what the individual farmer's proportion should be is rather a nice point to determine. If proximity to a good and dustless auto road increases the value of a farm, and there can be no doubt that it does so in many cases, if not in all, then this fact must be taken into account, while at the same time the value of such a road to the township (and county) cannot be lost sight of. But the pressing problem just now is the securing of dustless roads, and the taxation of high-power automobiles, and doubtless our next Provincial Legislature will have to wrestle again with this matter of automobile taxation.—The Christian Guardian.

### Our Scottish Letter.

I suppose a man does get "fagged" if he keeps on writing, week in and week out, on the same area of topics. At least, that is how I feel, and, presumably, in this I am not altogether unlike other people. Agriculture is a many-sided theme, but one requires time in order to gather new ideas on old themes. The weather this season, if not new, is decidedly unwonted. The sun has shone with steady brilliancy for many weeks on end. Now, as August goes out, the weather has broken, and sun and shower are intermittent, with high winds and a much lower temperature than we have known since this unique summer began. Harvest has been rushed in England, and in the first week of August we saw stubbles which were being plowed. The earlier parts of Scotland have enjoyed a short but on the whole satisfactory harvest. Wheat is the great cereal crop of the year. It loves heat and the sun, and, being a deep-rooting plant, it draws moisture from the subsoil in a way no other cereal crop can imitate. The wheat harvest this year will have to atone for some other harvests, which are none too bountiful. A curious terror is abroad about the potato crop, viz., that they will run to seed, that there will be two crops to lift, and neither of them worth lifting. This may happen in extremely rare cases. It is a possible thing, for, although the potato is a sun-loving crop, it can get too much of a good thing. The turnip crop is looking much better than anyone could have anticipated two months ago. In fact, it has so far recovered that the great lamb sales this week show scarcely any reduction on the figures for the same classes of stock in 1910. At the beginning of the sale season it was not so. The crop outlook was bad, and buyers were taking no risks. After the outlook had bettered somewhat, there came the Labor troubles, and a week ago (writing August 25th), the whole three kingdoms were threatened with a complete paralysis of the transport system. I take it that this labor war (happily it has been of very short duration) has taught the military enemies of Great Britain a few lessons. It is obvious that we can be starved into surrender, and that in a comparatively short space of time. The policy of allowing the land of the country to

go out of cultivation may please what used to be called the Manchester School of Political Economists, but it is a mad sort of policy in the end of the day. The only real wealth of any nation is the produce of the soil. The nation that can feed itself is supremely strong; the nation that is dependent on other lands for its food supply is relatively weak. Possibly, when politicians have become partially sane, these obvious truths may be considered by them. In the meantime, they are busy with what they call "the Constitution," and the feeding of the people does not matter.

### OLD-TIME HARVEST DAYS.

Reverting to the weather of 1911, I am old enough to remember the summer which, prior to this, is said to have held the record for sunshine and warmth. That was 1868. It was the first season in which, as a boy, I went "to make straps" in the harvest field. Then, all harvesting on the smaller farms was done by the scythe. It was a brave sight to look upon a harvest field in these glorious far-away days. The giants who swung the scythes and cut down the waving corn were followed by the bunchers or lifters who made up the sheaves. In front of the buncher, and immediately behind the scythe man was the strapper, a boy or girl, whose duty it was to make the "strap" which bound the sheaf. After the lifter came the binder, who tied up the sheaves, and woe betide the strapper whose "straps" did not stand the strain of the binder's arms. Then the binder had to lift the sheaves and put them into stooks. There was a short rest for the buncher and strapper at the end of each swath, while the scythe-men were sharpening their weapons, a process which had to be gone through at each turning. All the folks about the "farm toon" would be seen in the harvest field in those days, except, perhaps, the mother or other housekeeper who had to prepare the dinner and see that all was right for the toilers. Now, all the field labor is done by the harvester or self-binder. It cuts, supplies the strap in the shape of binder-twine, bunches,



binds, and, in fact, does everything but stook. The man who would have been swinging the scythe is driving the horses; the buncher, strapper and binder are all dispensed with. Two men do the work that once called for the unremitting toil of five hands at least. Economists, of course, tell us that a larger number of men are employed in making the binds, which is doubtless true; but there has been a big displacement of the rural population, and that is not well for the country. Of course, we cannot turn back the clock, but we want to bring some of the people back to the land. This is the big problem, and what makes it big is the difficulty of finding them enough labor to live by when they are settled there.

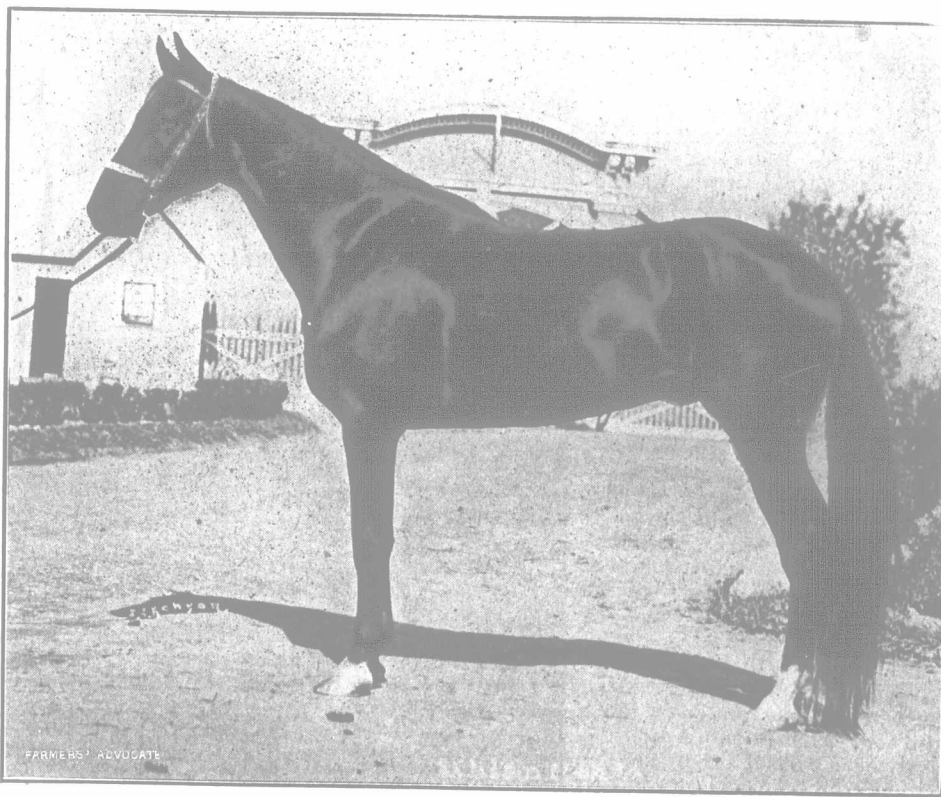
Many panaceas are offered for these ills. Meantime, a heroic effort is being made by legislation to make it easier for the man who wants to remain on the land to gratify his ambition. The Small Landholders Bill is avowed by an effort in this direction. The trouble about it is that there is an element of danger connected with the experiment. It may be possible to place small landholders upon the land upon such conditions as will imperil the security of the large landholder, and the problem remains unsolved as to whether the large landholder who cultivates intensively, growing heavy grain crops, may not afford employment to a much larger rural population than could be planted upon his holding were it subdivided. The whole problem bristles with difficulty, but the country has made up its mind to make an attempt at the solution of the problem of rural depopulation, and considerable risks are to be taken. Theoretically, everybody is in favor of small holdings and small holders. The more people there are upon the soil in the rural districts, the better; and earnest efforts are being put forth by the organizers of agriculture to get the small holders to combine for the more profitable purchase and sale of goods and produce. No doubt the retail trader rather fears this system of co-operation and organization. He sees in it a more or less successful form of rivalry to him in trade, and does not take kindly to the idea. But the day for co-operation has arrived, and the advantages of the system are manifest. The Government also proposes to do something to foster what are called "Land Banks." These are simply local banks, conducted on the co-operative principle, the root idea of which is "Trust one another." Whether British farmers will be able successfully to get over their tendency to individualism to take kindly to these institutions, remains to be seen. Force of circumstances may compel a surrender which one day would have been denounced as outside the range of possibility. At any rate, we are on the eve of great changes in the system of land tenure in this country. No one pretends for a moment that a principle which is good for a small holder can be bad for the occupant of a large farm. If the small holder is to have security of tenure, he cannot have it at the cost of insecurity of tenure for the large holder. If a Land Court is defensible as an appeal court in cases of dispute between landlord and tenant, where the latter pays not more than £50 rent, or holds not more than 50 acres of land, such a court cannot be wrong for the tenant who occupies 500 acres of land or pays £500 of annual rent. The new type of small holder to be created is to be called the "Statutory Tenant," but it does not matter what you call him. The main fact is that he enjoys certain rights created by statute, and cannot be displaced from his occupancy without an appeal to a central tribunal whose duties are to see that justice is done to all parties. Of course, many in Canada cannot understand all this. There, ideas of the feudal tenure of land are unknown, and the fruits of that tenure which abide with us here in Scotland have never been tasted in such new countries as the great Dominion. But there is one set of ideas which must be common to all communities and dominions. These are the ideas of right, truth, morality, honor, respect for constituted authority, the inviolability of marriage, and the sacredness of the family. An old Book is the only guide concerning these things; and if its teaching were to be made the keystone of education in all national elementary schools, one would not fear any experiments which might be made in land tenure. It is the absence of regard for such things as these which is the diquieting feature in the national character to-day. It was not always so, but the lessons of neglect of these things are writ large on the page of history.

**HORSES AND HORSE SHOWS.**

I daresay little space remains in which to refer to the practical affairs of the moment. Dublin Horse Show closed to-night, and, after three days spent in the Irish capital among the horse men and women, the opinion takes shape that the day of the horse as an element in sport and pleasure is waning. Hunters have not been so adversely affected by the advent of the automobile as the harness horses, but it is idle to deny that they have been affected, and that men will not pay such prices for Hunters as once were paid. Still, it is

true that a really first-class Hunter or Harness horse can be sold for quite as much money to-day as ever he was. The great problem is how to dispose of the misfits. Nobody wants them. The last horse 'bus has passed from the streets of London, and various forms of mechanical traction have taken the place of horses in all departments of labor. He holds his own as the most profitable form of heavy-draft power in the world, and will continue to do so, because, as a matter of fact, he has been proved to be more economical for such purposes than any other form of traction. But this does not solve the problem of how to dispose of the light-typed misfits. A well-made heavy-weight Hunter can, so far as shape and power are concerned, do anything, but he has too much spirit and vim for ordinary close labor in cities, and can hardly be depended on there. But it is not easy to breed the heavy-weight Hunter, and the misfits of the medium and light weights are of no more use than the misfits of the Hackney persuasion, when the cab is a thing of the past. The problem is a stiff one, and is not relieved by the military aspect of the question. Having regard to the Dublin Horse Show of this year, the tops were really splendid specimens of the equine species. Chestnut was the popular color—not the soft, mealy chestnut, but the hard, solid, liver chestnut which well becomes a riding-horse. The champion young horse was a three-year-old dark brown, from County Cork, really a splendidly built specimen of the Irish Hunter, like growing into a great weight.

"SCOTLAND YET."



Uhlan, 1.58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; half-mile, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**HORSES.**

**Ireland's Horse and Sheep Show.**

Though threatened with either postponement or serious marring, owing to the lamentable disturbances on the railways of the United Kingdom, and other labor upheavals, the great society function and equine carnival, known popularly throughout the world as the Dublin Horse Show, was held amid scenes of undiminished eclat and enthusiasm from the 22nd to the 25th of August, inclusive. The weather was on its best behavior, and the beautiful show-grounds at Ballsbridge, which are being constantly improved, looked to complete advantage, as befitted such a brilliant occasion, when rank, fashion and beauty assemble from all parts of the Kingdom and many foreign countries, ostensibly to inspect and admire our high-class products in the matter of horse flesh. Did I say "ostensibly"? Well, let the word be read in its frankest sense, and not as indicating that our friend the horse is not, after all, the potent attraction. What though society does deck itself with its brilliant fashions, wealth and pomp for the occasion, it is the horse that is the central attraction, and such a gathering as we have seen this week, of all that is highest and most distinguished in the land, is surely a glowing tribute to the place which this noble animal still retains in human affection and appreciation. Though gaiety and fashion invested the grounds with unique brilliancy, however, the crowd was thoroughly cosmopolitan, and comprised thousands of farmers who could snatch a holiday in the midst of their harvest rush.

The outstanding feature of the show was, as usual, the Hunters, of which there was an entry

of just 800, out of a total of 1,163 horses catalogued. The Irish Hunter is a valuable acquisition to its country, but some farmers, lacking, I fear, the foresight, are too prodigal with their finest young mares, which the foreign buyer generally succeeds in getting hold of. In view of the serious subtraction which occurs each year on this account, it is really a matter for surprise that our stock is being so well maintained. The observant regular frequenter of these shows is struck with the more settled uniformity of Hunter type that is being evolved. In the rank and file of the mature weight-carriers there is still a difficulty in securing the requisite strength, without an undesirable amount of coarseness, but among the winners in such classes, it is gratifying to observe a higher standard of quality and breeding. Fashion is still more plentiful among the young horses calculated to make Hunters, and this is an entirely hopeful sign. Middle and light weights continue to show marked improvement, for, while displaying more substance generally, and true Hunter type, they are year after year embodying an increase of blood-like quality and style. But if only we could keep our best mares at home, what might we not do?

Of course, as the foundation stock on which the reputation of our Hunters for speed, spirit and refinement must rest the Thoroughbreds constitute a feature of special importance. Of these there were 127 shown, in five classes, devoted to stallions, brood mares, and yearlings (fillies and colts). The sires numbered 23, and they made a very impressive show, there being a heap of grati-

fication in the general verdict of the critics that the class for young stallions—i.e., eight years of age—was one of the strongest ever seen at Ballsbridge. There was an abundance of good breeding symmetry and style among the various competitors, and the display, on the whole, afforded a comforting assurance as to the resources at the disposal of Hunter breeders, especially when it is remembered that many of the aristocrats of the stud were debarred from entry by a stipulation that all exhibits must have been at the service of half-bred mares at the restricted fee of 10 guineas. The two classes for yearlings are always interesting, because they bring into rivalry

the progeny of some of our most illustrious sires. Distinguished stallions figuring in the pedigrees of the entries in these classes comprised such celebrities as Desmond, Gallinule, Vitez, St. Simon, Hampton, Tredennus, Walmsgate, etc., all of which are names to conjure with in the realm of racing, while there were a whole host of other stars whose fame and worth are already tested. It is clear that there is in the country plenty of valuable and fashionable Thoroughbred blood. It was satisfactory to note that in all these breeding classes, not isolated districts, but the entire four provinces were represented.

Without going into undue detail, it may interest some readers of "The Farmer's Advocate"—it certainly will appeal to all of Irish nationality—if I briefly refer to a few of the chief prize-winners. The Croker Cup, a coveted trophy, which goes to the best weight-carrying Thoroughbred stallion, was awarded to a County Antrim exhibitor, Hugh Boal, of Ballymena, for the ten-year-old Sweet John, a grand County-Limerick-bred chestnut, and a descendant of the famous Gallinule. He is a deeply-substantiated horse, standing on the best of legs, though not too well shaped in his hocks; but he has a splendid back, nicely-coupled loin, and is built on good Hunter lines. The cup for the best Thoroughbred mare was won by T. Plunkett, of Portmarnock, County Dublin, for Yankee, a chestnut of beautiful quality and fine, sappy constitution, sired by the United States horse, Americus. The yearling colts numbered just 50, and the winner was Olympian Park, a capitally-shaped bay, exhibited by N. J. Kelly, of Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin, and descended from such distinguished sires as Hackler and Isonomy. An excellent mover, this colt possesses almost perfectly-laid shoulders, and the most careful scrutiny could scarcely discern a serious flaw in his conformation. Over 40 fillies were



shown, and they were led by Alanna, a neat, deeply-girthed chestnut owned by James Ballesty, of Mullingar, and sired by Avidity.

Keen competition was experienced in most of the Hunter classes, and this reached its climax when the prizewinners turned out to have their claims tested for the cups and championships. The Hunter championship and gold medal for the best Hunter in the show was captured by the Earl of Kennare with The Cobbler, a four-year-old chestnut of rare symmetry and compactness, with a great show of strength in the quarters and a splendidly-coupled loin. The cup for the best weigut-carrier, 5 years old or upwards, went to Thos. Carroll, Doneraile, Co. Cork, for Rockery, another chestnut, and a great galloper, with fine muscles, deep, well-laid shoulders, short back and nice, lengthy rein. The Pembroke cup for young horses likely to make Hunters, was very deservedly bestowed upon Miss Morgan, Carrigaline, Co. Cork, for the three-year-old Blafor, a winner at many southern shows this year, and a gelding with with any amount of quality and substance, well muscled, and giving excellent promise of turning into a fine type of Hunter.

The section for harness horses exhibited more life than usual, and on this occasion many Cross-Channel competitors sent high-class steppers to impress the company with. An elaborate series of jumping contests over the beautifully-laid-out course took place on three of the four days, and included special competitions for army officers in uniform.

Valuable prizes were offered throughout. Thus, in each of the two stallion classes, the prizes were £25, £20, £10 and £5, while in the various classes for Hunters and young horses, the general run of prizes were five in number, and of the following value, viz., £20, £15, £10, £5 and £3.

#### A SHEEP SHOW, TOO.

In conjunction with the Horse Show, a very successful and representative exhibition of pedigree sheep was held, the entries numbering 224 pens. Perhaps the best feature of these were the Border Leicester's (56 entries), which are very popular in Ireland, and were this week mostly shown by bona-fide working farmers, chiefly from Ulster, who brought out their exhibits in capital bloom. James Morrow, Thos. Rush, and T. W. Stokes, all of Co. Down, were prominent prize-takers. Ireland's only native breed, the Roscommon, numbered about a score, but it was disappointing to find that these were forthcoming from only two flocks. The specimens shown, however, were very typical, and conspicuous for their fine bulkiness, good bone and abundant fleeces. Geo. Acheson and John Keane shared the trophies. The Lincoln breed has a few strong supporters in Ireland, and the representatives now met with seem to be much improved in substance and wool. There were 33 specimens entered, and R. G. Carden (who judged the championships at the Chicago International last year) was, as usual, a strong prize-taker. Of black-face mountain sheep, there was an entry of 30 pens. H. D. M. Barton, The Bush, Antrim (who a few years ago created a sensation by selling one of his rams by auction in Scotland for the record price of £250) showed some typical specimens, and with them carried off most of the chief prizes, his principal rival being Col. Leslie, from Co. Donegal. Among the short-wooled breeds, the Shrops (50 pens) were undoubtedly the best feature, and the judge seemed to go in chiefly for size and substance. Some of the animals in this section were not so pink in the skin as is desirable. Lady M. Charteris, R. H. Stubber and Mr. Jackson divided the principal honors. Oxford Downs were represented by only 23 pens, which made the smallest display for some years. It would not look as if the breed were making many new friends. Quality, too, was not a strong feature. J. R. Meaxes and T. L. Hodgins were the owners of the best. A few Cheviots and Suffolks were also shown; both of these breeds have much headway to make in Ireland.

"EMERALD ISLE."

## LIVE STOCK.

### Cheap Production of Pork.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have one pure-bred Improved Yorkshire sow that raised me a litter of 11 pigs last fall, 8 of which were beauties, and sold for \$43. One I killed when it dressed 20 pounds, and the other two I am fattening now for sale before the customary fall drop about next month. They are fine ones now, although they were the runts at weaning time. My sow has raised me another litter of 12 since, and I never saw a finer bunch of young pigs in my life than they were; and I consider that I have fed them very cheaply, wherein I believe comes the chief profit. To begin with, I keep no cows, so have no milk, which is a serious drawback in the raising of young pigs.

For some time last fall before the sow farrowed, I fed her practically nothing but cull pumpkins, with an occasional white carrot.

had no trouble of any kind with her, and the young pigs were always strong and healthy. After farrowing, I gave her a little shorts in the dish-water from the house, and a fairly liberal quantity of sugar beets.

As soon as the weather got warm this spring, I made two pens out on the ground beside a plot of clover near the barn, and into one put the old sow, and into the other the two young ones I had kept. I then, when the clover got high enough to cut, began cutting down the feed of water and shorts, and the sugar beets, which had been their principal winter feed, being now exhausted, I began cutting clover for them, and this was their chief food till a piece of rape I sowed close to the pen got high enough to cut, when I gave them this alternately with clover till the latter was cut, then substituting Early Amber sugar-cane, which I had also in a little plot beside the rape, and soon began thinning a plot of sugar beets and giving them those pulled in the thinning, so that they have had practically no grain all summer, and it is difficult to find a finer lot of pigs. I think highly of rape as a food for hogs, also of sugar-cane, which they eat ravenously, and which soon spring up with young shoots from the joints below where it is cut. One can make several cuttings during the season. I consider sugar beets a most desirable winter food, and, being cheaply grown, provide a most economical ration at any season. For the cutting of the clover, rape and sugar-cane, I left an old scythe hanging on the fence, and I am sure I took no longer to feed the hogs than it would to mix feed and give them a grain ration.

however, that this system is susceptible of mal-installation and mal-administration, as well as many another system, even outside of ventilation systems.

"The best results we have found have been when the intake passes through or under the wall at a point at least 6 or 8 inches below the level of the floor, thus compelling the introduction of fresh air into the stable near the floor level, where the current is necessarily upward, rather than outward across the stable.

"Where the intake is in a passage, or at some point where feed or litter is scattered to a greater or less extent on the floor, it is necessary to have some kind of guard to prevent the constant filling up of the intake with refuse of one kind or another. We have found it advisable to erect a guard a few inches higher than the floor level, and to cover the opening with a grating. Having the guard around the edge prevents chaff or dirt being swept into the opening. The grate keeps out falling straw and hay or other coarse material.

"In the case of the outlet, we have found that the cross-section area of the same should be at least double the cross-section area of the intake, and the minimum cross-section area of the intake should be about 8 square inches per animal. That is, a stable containing thirty head of cattle should have about 2 square feet of intake. Where the intakes are small and numerous, the total area should be considerably greater, to allow for friction. The same precaution needs to be taken where the outlets are small; that is, a considerable allowance must be made for friction. In any case, the outlet should have at least twice the cross-section area of the intake.

"The intakes should be situated near the walls. The outlets should leave somewhere near the center of the ceiling, and if the upper floor can be sealed under the joists, the effectiveness of the system is considerably increased.

"The outlet shaft had better be made of two ply of boards, with paper between, though this is not absolutely necessary. Especially is this true if the dimensions above mentioned are adhered to; that is, if the cross-section area of the outlet shaft is about 15 square inches per head, included in the building.

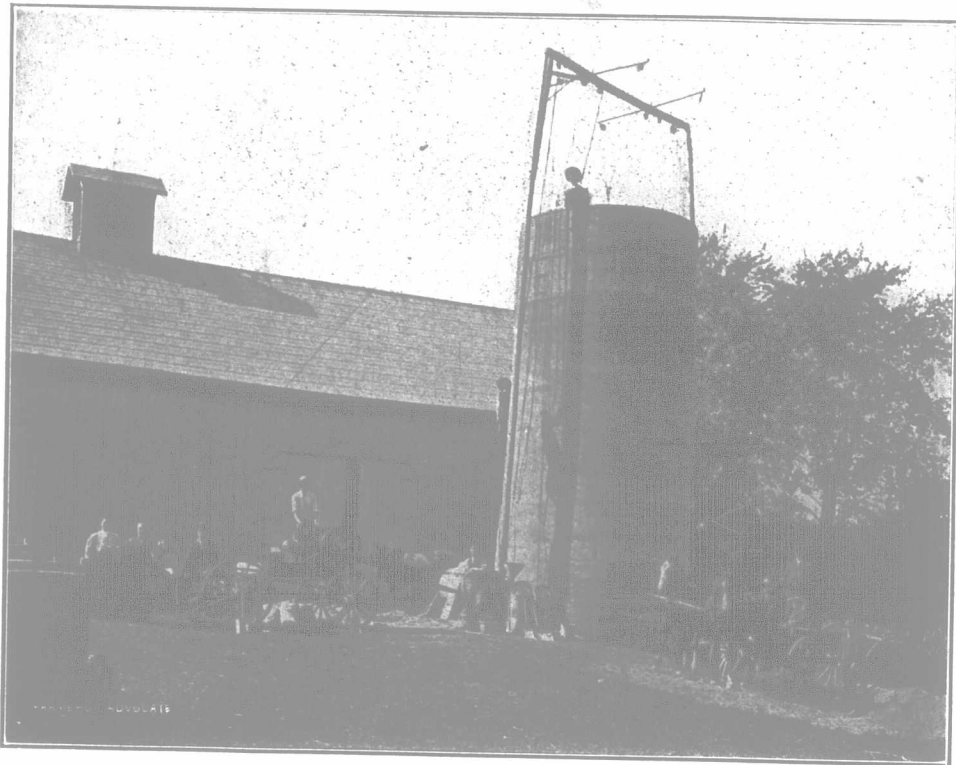
"To summarize, the principle of this system is that a sufficient quantity of fresh air be al-

lowed to enter the stable near the floor level, and the foul air being allowed to leave at the ceiling, without there being any considerable amount of friction in either case."

Mr. Grisdale, it will be noticed, lays emphasis on having the outlets at least twice as big in the cross-section as the inlets. Dr. Rutherford, the author of the system, does not appear to lay so much stress upon this point, judging by the following paragraph in a recent letter addressed personally to the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate." Dr. Rutherford says:

"The size of the inlets and outlets is not a matter of very great importance, the system being automatic. The air proceeds more rapidly through small openings than through large ones, and as this is true of both inlets and outlets, the speed in which may differ greatly, no absolute rule need be laid down as to the dimensions of these air passages. It is, of course, well to have them big enough, although in very cold weather there is more tendency to condensation in a big pipe than in a small one. Condensation in the outlets is the greatest difficulty with this, as with any other system, and every precaution should, therefore, be taken to have the outlet pipes well protected from the cold. If the pipe is enclosed in a wooden box, and the space between filled with chaff or cut straw, the tendency for the frost to form on the inside of the pipe is greatly reduced."

I'd hate to have "The Farmer's Advocate" discontinued—a most reliable paper, clean, concise and courageous; a compendium of useful information, bettered by the pleasant yet common-sense way in which it is given.—[Alfred W. G. Crutcher, Perth Co., Ont.]



Thirty-three-foot Cement Silo.

On farm of Harry Cable, Lambton County, Ont., erected by Bailey Bros.

My experience teaches me that clover in spring (alfalfa, if one has it), followed by rape, sugar cane and sugar beets, the latter with some well-saved alsike or alfalfa during winter, makes a very cheap and satisfactory food for profitable pork production.

Carleton Co., Ont.

W. J. KERR.

### Rutherford System of Ventilation.

At this season, when not a few stable floors are being laid and some plans re-arranged, the subject of ventilation is timely, since certain of the systems require interruptions in the floor where the air enters under the wall. As the result of inquiry and personal examination, we are installing the Rutherford System in the stables at "Weldwood." Until a comparatively recent date not very much has been heard about this system, which was invented by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the eminent veterinarian and stockman, of Ottawa, and which is now in use in all the stables on the various Dominion Experimental Farms, and also in a slightly-modified form in the new stable at the Agricultural College at Guelph. This system has been described in several articles during the past few years, and especially recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate" by J. H. Grisdale, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. The principle of the system is that the air enters through U-shaped openings under the stable walls, and leaves the stable through outlet flues opening at the ceiling. We include in this article a description by Mr. Grisdale:

"So far as methods of ventilation are concerned, we find, of the fifteen or twenty different systems tried here in the last ten or twelve years, the Rutherford system is undoubtedly the least open to objection. It must be borne in mind,



**THE FARM**

**Good Roads and Automobiles.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Don't you think you are a little too severe on the automobilists? I am not financially interested in the manufacture of automobiles, nor an agent or owner, therefore can hardly be accused of having an axe to grind when I say that the complaints made in late issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" against them admit of some modification, at least as far as this locality is concerned. Here the autos do not use chains on the tires, or run when the roads are soft; consequently, I cannot see that they make any ruts in the road, as the iron, narrow-tired wheels of the farmer do. Of course, they get rid of road material by removing the dust, but I rather think that this is a kind of automatic vacuum cleaner for which the farmer should be thankful. It is the iron tires that grind the road material into dust, and I cannot see that dust serves any useful purpose on the road; it will be washed off clean by the first heavy rain, anyway, and if light rains prevail is turned into mud to decorate the clothing and vehicles of every passing traveller with the tenacity of a "stick-tight," and producing dire results. And if there is no rain, the effects of the dust are almost as bad. I would ten times rather have the vile, germ-laden stuff on my orchard and garden and farm than on my clothes, horse, harness and vehicle. The former are the more proper places for it, as it is a fertilizer of no mean order. Anyway, it is only the lawns and houses and orchards near the road that the dust nuisance can seriously affect, and every farm should have an elevated tank, with hose, for watering the lawn. It is only in a dry season like this that it would be much of a detriment to crops or pastures, and the addition of the extra fertility would far more than compensate for any damage done. As for frightening horses, they are rapidly getting used to the autos. I can remember when every third horse would frighten at a fur robe. Bicycles were another menace, but now neither are noticed by any horse. It is only a matter of a few years till the auto will replace the "driver" on the farm. Small ones are already almost as economical, everything considered. It is the iron tires and iron shoes of the horse that produce the dust in the first place. Contributing causes are the narrowness of the tires and the presence of stones on the road surface. The latter, in my opinion, are the contributing causes of dust and bad roads generally under all conditions, and serve no useful purpose whatever, unless it be for the schoolboy to use in knocking down signs of the whiskey and tobacco manufacturers. Every time an iron-tired vehicle drops over a stone, its grinding power is increased—will some scientist tell us how much? I cannot imagine that a pneumatic-tired vehicle of the same weight could have one-twentieth the grinding force. If there is really a dust nuisance, the remedy lies with farmers themselves. Adopt wide tires for wagons, and keep all stones larger than a wheat grain off the road. Mix a little cement and water with this fine gravel or sand, and roll. Do a certain portion every year on the roads leading out of the towns, and issue debentures to pay for it. There is no reason why posterity should not help to pay for the comforts which they will enjoy. They will certainly appreciate their blessings all the more when they cost them something, as they are likely to have a much better and easier living than we now have.

Perth Co., Ont. J. H. BURNS.  
[Note.—Our worthy correspondent, on the subject of automobiles and roads, is cultivating a cheery outlook that should soon enable him to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. He can also be grateful that his township is visited by such an easy type of motors, but, unfortunately, for several of his views the facts are against him.—Editor.]

**Preparing for Oats.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As we had a very dry season this summer, it makes us think how we would manage better next year. I have a field of corn this year on medium low sand-loam, well drained. It being a clover and timothy sod, manured at the rate of nine loads to the acre last winter, that has stood the drouth very well. Now, I want to put it to oats in the spring. If you were putting them in, tell how you would do it. After the corn is off this fall, if it were cultivated twice, then worked up in the spring again, or would it be best to fall plow it? It was plowed about four or five inches deep last spring, and has been well cultivated this summer. How would it be if some of the older readers tell their best methods of preparing for oats? "DOUBTFUL."

[Note.—Good suggestion. Without disposing of the subject, we throw it open for discussion.—Editor.]

**Sunflowers and Moral Atmosphere.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw two inquiries in a recent issue regarding sunflowers for silage. Having had experience with them before my silo burned down (I have not replaced it, using sorghum as a succulent feed), I will give it for the benefit of those who find themselves in doubt as to what to do, and not gaining, perhaps, much positive or practical advice in the answers published in last issue. I considered sunflowers greatly improved the silage, even the stalks. I had them of immense size, but after going through the box and the blower they were made much finer than the cornstalks; being hollow and brittle, they were battered out of all identity to the original stalk. At that stage of maturity I do not think "woody nature" applies in the least to the sunflower stalk; that characteristic develops as they ripen and dry. I do not think your inquirers need feel the least alarm in having them go into the silo stalk and all, along with the "corn." The greatest objection to sunflowers with corn is indeed caused by the heads. They are so bothersome to get through the box. If the feeder is a man addicted to the use of big words, it kind of spoils the moral atmosphere about the premises. EDGAR M. ZAVITZ.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

cheapest and most useful disinfectants that we have. It will destroy bacteria and also organic matter, and for this reason is very useful in the disposal of bodies of animals who have died of infectious diseases. Such should be buried deeply, and covered with quick lime.

For disinfecting purposes, milk of lime—lime first slacked, and then thinned with water, is very valuable, acting quickly on discharges of sick people, and, being cheap, can be used freely in outhouses and barns, where it is best applied with a spray pump. Fresh lime should always be used as slacked lime has no germicidal power.

The burning of sulphur is one of the oldest means of disinfection known, but has been displaced largely by newer and more reliable methods. It is very destructive to animal life, killing insects and vermin, and is especially useful in destroying contagion by such agencies. What is known as the pot method is the best way to use sulphur. Place the sulphur in a flat iron pot, which is in turn put in a tub of water, resting on its feet or on bricks. Light the sulphur with hot coals, using five pounds of flowers of sulphur for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. Close up all cracks, and keep room closed for twenty-four hours.

Besides these, there are preparations sold having coal-tar basis, all much alike, though sold under different names. These are nearly all valuable disinfectants when mixed with water and sprayed or brushed on.

Formaldehyde is another of the substances which has lately come into prominence, not only as a fungicide, but also as a disinfectant. It can be obtained from druggists in various forms, with instructions. The simplest and most effective method of using formaldehyde gas is to mix it with permanganate of potash. This causes a violent reaction, and formaldehyde gas is given off rapidly. For each 1,000 cubic feet of space, place five ounces of permanganate in a deep bucket set in a shallow pan of water, and pour over it ten ounces of liquid formaldehyde. The gas generated

sometimes takes fire, hence it is well to watch the room for a few minutes before closing it up. Formaldehyde gas is probably the most useful disinfectant for general purposes known. It is irritating to the eyes and throat, but is practically non-poisonous, and is non-corrosive, not injuring even the most delicate fabrics.

**The Ultimate Problems of Soil Fertility.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It must be self-evident to every reading and thinking man that something more must be done in our teaching and methods, even in the case of our best farm practices, if an economical, permanent soil fertility is to be maintained. The practice of largely selling from the farm its yearly produce, without making ample provisions to restore to the land that which has been taken, cannot be much longer continued without seriously affecting the future yields of our farms.

But even if we take the most advanced practices, those which are followed by our up-to-date farmers, namely, of recognizing the necessity of feeding all that is grown on the farm, of grain, hay, clover and alfalfa, to some kind of stock, and returning with the least waste the manure so made to the land, we must see that there is still a large gap left between what has been taken by the crop and that which has been restored. Both scientific agricultural experimentation and practice point to these facts that the elements of nitrogen and phosphorus, together with the humus contents of the soil, on all normal soils on this part of the continent, both in Canada and the United States, which has been largely affected by glacial action, are the things which are most likely to be wanting on soils which have been for fifty or sixty years yielding up of their original store in crop production. To replace this in the most economical way, and to prevent further exhaustion, should be the first aim and greatest problem before our agricultural teachers and experimentalists.



New residence of Wm. Butler, Lambton Co., Ont.  
A most completely equipped house, with excellent situation.

**Disinfection and Disinfectants.**

The University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station some time ago issued a bulletin on "Disinfection and Disinfectants," which is intended to help ordinary people to understand how disease spreads, and how its spread may be prevented.

Contagious diseases are caused by minute organisms popularly known as germs, which enter the body in various ways, and there multiply and produce disease. They are thrown off during disease by being coughed up, as in consumption, discharged from the intestines or kidneys, as in typhoid fever, or from the skin, as in smallpox or scarlet fever. It is, therefore, of greatest importance to destroy germs in all matter discharged by the sick.

Many germs form spores which are very tenacious of life; no amount of cold yet tried injures them, and they will even resist boiling water for a few minutes.

Fortunately, most disease germs do not produce spores, and are easily killed, exceptions being those of anthrax, lock-jaw, and blackleg.

Bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) is one of the most powerful germicides known. It is, however, a deadly poison, and must be used with great care. Tablets of this drug can now be bought at any drug store, with full directions for making a solution of any desired strength.

Almost all germs which do not form spores are killed in a half hour by a solution of 1 part to a thousand parts of water. To kill spores, a 1 to 500 strength must be used, and one hour of time allowed.

Carbolic acid, well known to everyone, has many good qualities to recommend it. Though it cannot be depended upon to kill spores, yet it will quickly destroy all other disease germs. It does not injure any articles of clothing or metals. It is poisonous, however, and must be used with care. A 5-per-cent. solution is useful for the disinfection of sputum from consumptives, and for the discharges of typhoid fever, lime is one of the



To get up and talk about nitrate of soda's adaptability to growing of wheat may be nice talk for young students fresh from college, but has no place in the methods of a practical farmer, because he knows that such a practice would land him on the highway. So some other way has to be found. Therefore, he turns to legumes and farm manures for his nitrogen, organic matter and humus supply. But how much more have we to learn about legumes? How much about clover and alfalfa? About their nitrogen fixation; how much they give to the soil under certain conditions of soil, and under other conditions how much they take from it? And, while they are supplying nitrogen, how much they take from the soil of phosphorus, potassium and calcium? And again, of his phosphorus supply—how can this be most economically supplied?

Now, while we have had a good deal said about rotation of crops, seed selection, and soil cultivation, from our agricultural teachers, we have had much less on economical soil maintenance. Surely this latter problem far transcends the others, for without this the others are only soil depleters.

Ontario Co., Ont.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD

### Methods of Propagating Large and Small Fruits.

Nature unaided has no way of developing true to variety our various sorts of apples, plums, cherries, pears, gooseberries and currants. Seed from these may fall to the earth, and from them plants develop into fruitfulness, but the chances are that each plant will develop fruit different in some particular from the other plants of the same parentage. The propagation of these plants, in order to secure individuals of the same characteristics is, therefore, for the most part, an artificial operation, and success depends largely upon the skill of the operator and his ability to rightly interpret and carry into practice some of the principles governing plant growth, thus giving nature a fair chance to carry the work to completion. Plants, unlike animals, can be developed from their vegetative parts, and, as a consequence, we are able to develop, year after year, certain varieties of fruit, with little if any variation from the original. True, a variation often does occur in the vegetative parts of a plant, but that this variation is not so general as with plants developed from seed, is well known.

Large fruits are propagated by grafting or budding a vegetative portion of the plant we wish to propagate onto another plant which has roots, or is already rooted, of the same family or species, and from this union develops the variety we wish to multiply. The union of the two parts is purely mechanical, the one in no way being influenced by the other. Exceptions to this have been recorded, but they are very rare.

The nursery apple tree is largely developed by root-grafting. Budding is practiced to some extent, especially when the variety to be propagated is scarce, for the reason that in budding only one bud is used, whereas in grafting a scion with two or three buds is required. The root-grafting can be done in the winter, when other work is not pressing, whereas budding is done most successfully in this Province from the middle to the latter part of August.

The seedling stock used for grafting or budding purposes is secured principally from France, Nebraska and Kansas. The seed from which these are grown is obtained principally from cider mills, and costs about \$15 per bushel. The seed is sown early with a drill, as we sow onion seed, on rich ground, in rows two to three feet apart, and from one to one and a half inches deep. These are dug in the fall, and graded into grafting or budding stock, the largest and straightest seedlings being used for grafting. This grafting stock usually reaches Canada from France about this time of year, or later, and costs from \$8 to \$10 per thousand for extra, 4-inch, up, stock; No. 1, \$7 per 1,000; No. 2, \$4 per 1,000; and No. 3, \$2 per 1,000. The root of the seedling is, of course, the principal thing, and the first-class stock can be cut up into several pieces and used to make several grafts, which is called piece-root grafting. When the whole root is used, it is called whole root-grafting. In piece root-grafting, a piece of root from 2 to 4 inches long is used. For the reason that the seedlings of strongest growth would be supposed to continue this characteristic, it would seem advisable to use only No. 1 stock for grafting. Smaller than one-quarter to five-sixteenth inch stock cannot be satisfactorily handled for root-grafting. The seedling stock for grafting should be kept in a cool cellar not above forty degrees F., and the roots packed in damp sand. If the seedlings are in bunches, they should be separated, and not bunched together in the sand. The grafting of the apple, known as root or whip-grafting, is usually done in February, as this gives a good

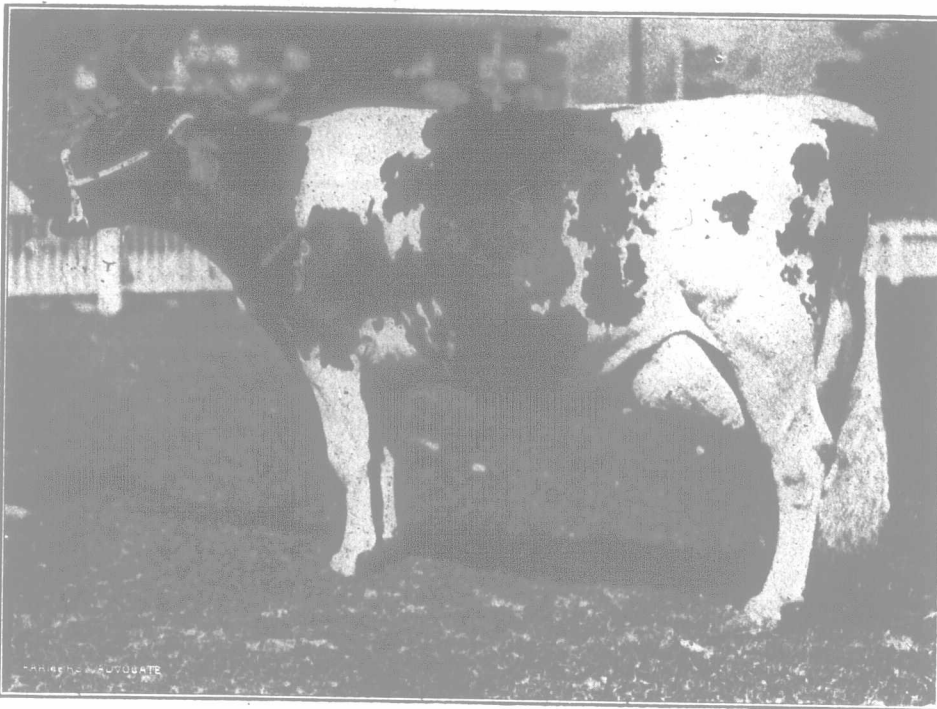
period for the growing together of the cambial tissue before spring. For this reason, root-grafting should be done at least six weeks to two months before planting out in the spring. As soon as grafting is done, they should be packed in damp sand, by placing a layer of grafts and a layer of sand, leaving only the top bud exposed.

The scions or branches for grafting are secured in late November from the trees we wish to propagate, tied in bunches of about 100, and stored in damp sand in a cellar with a temperature not above forty degrees, and, of course, not below freezing. In grafting, the scion usually contains three buds; if it is desired, however, to get the tree on its own roots, scions eight inches long are often used; and as the grafts are set with only one bud above ground, the scion will in time throw out roots, and finally the tree develop a root system largely the same as the top. Seedlings for budding are planted in the early spring in rows 3½ feet apart, and 8 inches apart in the row. These are budded the latter part of August, or when the bark "slips" so that the bud can be easily inserted. This is toward the end of the active period of growth, before ripening of the tissue begins. Stock smaller than ¾ inch in diameter cannot be budded easily. The bud-sticks from which buds are taken as needed, are cut as they are required. Strong, well-hardened shoots of the season's growth should be selected. The buds are taken off by an upward or downward cut, leaving 1 to 1½ inches of bark with the bud. A part of the leaf-stalk or petiole is left for convenience of handling, and the leaf removed. A small piece of wood will be cut with the bud, and if this removes easily, it is just as well to take it out before inserting the bud. Some propagators do not remove it, and seem to have

tested, because the injury may be confined to the pith or heart wood. The only remedy, and the practice usually followed by successful northern propagators is to cut back to good healthy wood the second year after planting, and start the trees from a single bud, as is the case in budding. This, of course, is not necessary with all varieties, nor in all seasons. Owing to the difficulties encountered in starting the trees, I have never been an ardent advocate of northern-grown trees, for it seems to me that a tree grown under more favorable conditions has a better constitution than one not so favorably situated. It seems to me that we cannot in any way materially increase the inherent hardiness of a tree by growing it north. True, a tree grown south, if planted in the fall, may not stand the northern climate, due, however, not to any permanent tendency toward lack of hardiness, but to the fact that the milder climatic conditions produced a growth less capable of standing under severe winter conditions. This tendency is only temporary, and a tree grown south, after one summer's growth in the north, should prove as hardy as a northern-grown tree of the same variety. It seems to me that thrifty, well-developed trees, with well-developed buds and well-ripened wood is the first consideration. If the northern, nursery-grown tree is as good as that grown further south, by all means secure it, but a poorly-developed tree should never be planted simply because it has been grown north. A number of varieties can be grown as successfully north as further south, if properly handled, but there are some varieties that should be left for the more favored nurseryman to propagate.

I am of the opinion that better trees can be developed by budding on seedlings after the second

year planted than in any other way. The seedling, after 1½ years' growth, has good root formation, which will push a rapid, early spring growth which in turn will have an opportunity to properly ripen before winter. The trunk formed is also much stouter, and will resist the effect of the snow from breaking. Varieties that naturally grow crooked, and on this account are not liked for propagating, can be grown straighter by adopting this method. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of using every care to secure a good union between stock and scion before the winter-grafted plants are set in the spring. As already stated, the natural time for growth is in the spring, and the new-



Auchenbrain Fanny 9th.

Ayrshire cow. First in class, and reserve senior champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1911. Owner, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

ly-grafted plant has not only to overcome the effect of the graft union, but has, as well, to become established in the soil. The budded stock is already established, and, as a result, growth is pushed more rapidly.

Trees two or three years from bud, or three years from graft are, we think, the most desirable. Younger trees can be used, but for the average planter we doubt very much whether they are advisable. The great advantage from the use of younger stock is that the tree can be headed where desired. However, since low heading of trees is so generally recommended, nurserymen are not forming the heads nearly so high as formerly.

Apples, plums, pears and cherries are graded by most Canadian and American nurserymen into ¾, 1, and 1½-inch stock; stock below 1 inch is not usually sold. These measurements are usually taken at the crown of the tree when they are growing in the nurseries. This system of selling trees by caliper is a good one, as one knows exactly the size of stock he is purchasing.

In the propagation of currants and gooseberries, cuttings are usually taken in November, or later in the fall from the ripened wood of the current season's growth. These are tied in bunches and buried outside, or placed in damp sand in a cool cellar during winter. In the spring these are set in the nursery rows, care being exercised to expose them to the air as little as possible. They are set with one or two buds only above the surface. Cuttings may be taken in the spring and placed directly in the soil, but, with the fall cuttings, properly handled, a much larger portion will grow. The cuttings are usually made from six to eight inches long. Gooseberries are often propagated by layering or covering the branches

equally as good success as those who do. Budding is done by making a vertical cut 1¼ to 1½ inches long, and a horizontal one at the upper end of this cut; the bark is then parted with the end of the budding-knife handle, and the bud inserted. The bud is held in place by tying with raffia, or some such material. At the end of three weeks the bud will have struck, and the bandage should be cut. The bud should be inserted as close to the ground as possible, and preferably on the north or north-east side. The bud by fall is well united with the stock, and in the spring the seedling is cut off above this bud. The bud has all the energy of the one season's growth of established roots to force its growth, with the result that it makes more rapid growth than a newly-planted grafted seedling, which has to overcome the effect of the grafting, as well as to become established in the ground.

Pears, plums and cherries are usually shield-budded during August and September, as described for the apple. The seedlings for this purpose are largely imported from France, and cost about \$12 per 1,000 for No. 1, and \$9 for No. 2. The Mahaleb cherry is largely used as stock for grafting the cherry on, and the Myrobalan plum stock for plums. Seedlings of the American plums are also very largely used, and stand better in severe climates. The peach is used as a stock for plums to a great extent where it will stand the winter.

On account of the heavy snow fall and severe winters, large fruits are more difficult to grow in Northern districts than further south. The small trees of one year's growth are often not sufficiently matured and, as a result, are injured during winter. This is not always at once de-

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with soil. They will, under this treatment, form roots, and are then severed from the parent plant, and set to the nursery row, where they remain one to two years.

The red raspberry is propagated from suckers or root sprouts, while the black or purple raspberry is developed from tip-layering. The tips of the canes are bent down during the summer, and, after they have rooted are removed to the nursery, where they remain one to two years.

More care should be given to the development of strawberry plants for setting new plantations. These plants should be developed on a plot of ground specially prepared and enriched. This plot is called the propagating bed. If more attention were given to this seemingly unimportant detail, much better results would be had than is usually the case with strawberry plants purchased from many nursermen. These plants too often, are the small, poorly-developed plants that have formed late the previous season. They lack in vitality, and do not develop plants so early in the season. The sooner runner plants form, the greater chance there is for success, for, after all, our crop of strawberries is largely determined by the development of the plants the previous season. Probably none of our fruits receive so little attention in the development of the propagation stock as does the strawberry.

It is possible for even the most unskilled propagator to develop, with very little work, all the small-fruit plants he requires, and yet, as a matter of fact, very few people develop their own stock. I have myself seen old gooseberry and currant plants dug up and moved to a fresh

and less weedy patch, when half the work would have developed a young plant that would have given satisfaction for the labor.

Macdonald College, Que. W. S. BLAIR.

**Fruit Crop Prices.**

A representative meeting of the co-operative Fruit-growers' Association of Ontario, comprising delegates from quite a number of local co-operative associations, was held in Toronto, September 5th. Full reports were considered in reference to crop, size of fruit, quality, etc. The general feeling of those present, in view of prices already received in various parts, and the condition of the crops, was that values would be somewhat higher than was anticipated. President Lick, reviewing the situation, stated that there was a big increase in Ben Davis, Greenings, Kings, Russets and fall varieties, but that Baldwins were exceptionally light. It was decided to recommend asking prices of \$2.75 per barrel for seconds, and \$3.25 for firsts, this being the minimum for a good pack of winters, including Snow and Greening, but not Wealthy.

**New Brunswick Apple Exhibition.**

The New Brunswick Apple Exhibition will be held at St. John, New Brunswick, Oct. 30th to Nov. 2nd, under the auspices of the New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Association and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture. Thanks partly to the impetus supplied by A. G. Turney,

Provincial Horticulturalist, the fruit industry of the Province is pushing rapidly ahead, and the annual apple show reflects the progress most creditably.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**Provincial Weather Insurance for Fairs.**

In a circular letter to the press, J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario, draws attention to the amendment to the Agricultural Societies Act of the Province, referring to loss of gate receipts through bad weather conditions. The provision reads:

"If the Superintendent, on or before the 31st day of December in any year, receives proof by the joint affidavit of the President and Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer, that rain or snow has fallen at the place of holding an exhibition, and before three o'clock in the afternoon on any day of the holding of an exhibition, and upon his being satisfied that, as a consequence, the gate receipts were less than the average of the previous three years of holding the exhibition, the society shall be entitled to receive a grant equal to one-half of the difference between the gate receipts of the current year and the average of the gate receipts of the previous three years, but the amount to be paid shall not exceed three hundred dollars, and the total amount so paid to all societies shall not exceed ten thousand dollars."

**THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.**

The National Exhibition, Toronto, closed on Saturday, Sept. 9th, with an attendance of some 97,000, bringing the total for the two weeks up to 916,000, about 79,000 over that of 1910, with an excess of receipts over last year estimated at \$40,000. At the closing luncheon, promises were forthcoming on behalf of the management and city council of more improved roadways about the grounds and better accommodation for live stock, which should, of course, include an adequate judging pavilion. Suggestions were also made by R. S. Gourlay, President of the Board of Trade, with a view to enhancing the educational value of the exhibition. Toronto and the Association can well afford to carry out large plans for its future improvement, for the double reason that they have necessary resources, and a reputation to sustain.

**Horses.**

CLYDESDALES.—Toronto exhibition brings out most of the best of this, the most popular draft breed in Canada, but in number this year's show was somewhat smaller than on some former occasions, nevertheless the classes were generally quite well filled, and the contest keen throughout. Stallions were not exceptionally strong, although some excellent individuals came into the ring. Some of the filly classes were very good, and the ribbons in these classes were in nearly every case won after a strenuous battle. John Bright, of Myrtle; John A. Boag, of Queensville, and Robert Ogilvie, of Chicago, formed the judging committee.

The chief exhibitors in the open classes were Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; J. D. Larkin, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; T. D. Elliot, Bolton, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Alex. Doherty, Wexford, and W. D. Forster, Markham.

Nine aged stallions faced the judges, and the winner was Graham-Renfrew Co.'s champion, Baron Kelvin (imp.), a very stylish, high-quality, five-year-old horse, got by Baron's Pride, and out of Maud of High Borgue. He has a short, strong back, strong loin, and high, level croup, is mounted on the best of legs and feet, showed strong true action at the walk and trot, and deserved to win. Next in line stood Smith & Richardson's Hyacinthus, a seven-year-old, by Royal Edward, and a right good thick-set heavy-bodied horse. Tom MacNab, a massive seven-year-old, owned by Elliot, came in for third money. Stallions over four years of age, importers excluded, brought out four very good animals, and after considerable deliberation the red was awarded to Jno. Davidson's Baron Charming, got by Lord Charming. He is a very stylish horse and got his proper place. Gartyly Forever, a very thick heavy-bodied horse, owned by W. J. Howard & Son, of Fairbank, was placed second, and Wm. Clayton's Craigisla had to be satisfied with third place. Three-year-old stallions were headed by the low-set, heavy, thick-bodied horse, Flink Prince, by Marmion, exhibited by Graham-Renfrew Co. This firm also had out the second and third prize winners, two real high quality horses. Scottish Kipling, one of the best Clydesdales in the show, was placed at the head of a very strong string of ten two-year-old stallions. This colt

is a handsome brown, and has a combination of size and quality rarely seen in a two-year-old. His bone is flat and clean, he has a good oblique shoulder and pastern and the best of feet. Next in line came Smith & Richardson's Earl Dudley, by Royal Edward, a very strong colt, with great constitution and good quality throughout. Yearlings brought out only three entries, and were not a strong class. Geo. Miller won first on Scotland's Squire; Smith & Richardson taking second with Kelvin Pride, a colt sired by the champion, Baron Kelvin.

The nine three-year-old fillies were a credit to the breed, constituting one of the exceptionally good classes of the show, and the judges took considerable time in placing the awards. The outstanding winner was found in Alex. Doherty's May Queen, by Chief Everard, a black, which for quality could scarcely be improved upon. With her fine bone and feathering, and the best of Clydesdale feet, she has size and substance galore, and showed great style, travelling true, with a good even stride, and flexing the hocks well. She is as near perfect as any filly seen in many years. Graham & Renfrew got second on Purple Heather, a good filly, a little more upstanding, though not too much so—and a good mover. Smith & Richardson had the third-prize winner, in their fine filly, Bess of Langbarn.

Two-year-old fillies made perhaps the strongest class of the breed, thirteen facing the judges. The final line up showed Smith & Richardson's three entries in the lead. Grace Beddie, closely followed by Kate Beddie, both sired by Crossrig, were first and second, and Doll of the Brae third. These are a trio of very good two-year-olds, all three being excellent representatives of the breed. Smith & Richardson also won first money on a small class of yearlings with Miss Fernie, by Equerry, a colt that gives promise of developing into a good one. W. D. Forster, of Markham, won first in the brood mare with foal class, and Geo. Spearin, St. Mary's, won on foal.

The championship stallion class brought out the three Graham-Renfrew first-prize winners and Miller's colt, Baron Kelvin, the aged first-prize horse, winning easily. The champion female was easily decided in favor of the three-year-old, May Queen.

Awards: Aged stallions, open class—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Hyacinthus, by Royal Edward; 3, T. D. Elliot, Bolton, on Tom MacNab, by Prince Thomas; 4, J. B. Hogate, Weston, on Manaton, by Marconi. Aged stallions, importers excluded—1, Jno. Davidson, on Baron Charming, by Lord Charming; 2, W. J. Howard & Son, Gartyly Forever, by Everlasting; 3, Wm. Clayton, on Craigisla, by Prince Thomas; 4, Patterson Bros., on Black Regent, by Dunure Freeman. Stallion, three-year-old—1, 2 and 3, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Flink Prince, by Marmion; 4, Bvdand and Royal Muirton (imp.), by Royal Edward. Stallion, 3 years old, importers excluded—1, A. G. Gormley, on Beau Ideal, by Rowellan; 2, A. E. Ratz, on Bridgebank Blend, by Ascot. Stallion, 2 years old—1, 3 and 4, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Scottish Kipling, Pre-dominant and Time Keeper; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Earl Dudley, by Royal Edward. Stallion, one-year-old—1, Geo. Miller, on Scotland's Squire, by The Squire; 2, Smith & Richardson,

on Kelvin Pride, by Baron Kelvin; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, on Ryecroft Model, by Ryecroft. Filly, 3 years old—1, Alex. Doherty, on May Queen, by Chief Everard; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Purple Heather; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Bess of Langbarn, by Sir Marcus; 4, J. D. Larkin, on Lady Clio, by Scottish Crest; 5, Kerr & Davidson, on Lady Evan, by Sir Evan. Filly, 2 years old—1, 2 and 3, Smith & Richardson, on Grace Beddie, by Crossrig, Kate Beddie, by Crossrig, and Doll of the Brae, by Baron Ruby; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baroness Humphrey, by Sir Humphrey; 5, Sam Johnston & Son, on Sally Armstrong, by Prince Lawrence Marcellus. Filly, one-year-old—1, Smith & Richardson, on Miss Fernie, by Equerry; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Irene; 3 and 4, Larkin, on Princess of Glencairn, and Blossom's Pride, by Fairlawn. Brood mare and foal—1, W. D. Forster, on Lady Chattan, by Gallant Chattan; 2 and 3, J. D. Larkin, on Craigleffoss, by Pride of Blacon, and Blythe Baroness, by Baron's Pride; 4, Geo. Spearin, on Euphemia, by Royal Chattan. Foal—1, Geo. Spearin, on Highland Lady, by Baron's Luck; 2 and 3, J. D. Larkin, on Blythe Elspeth, and Blacon of Up To Time, by Fairlawn. Champion stallion—Baron Kelvin. Champion mare—May Queen.

SHIRES.—Shires made a somewhat larger display than in previous years, and some very excellent animals were out. J. M. Gardhouse, after remaining out of the show-ring for a few years returned this year with some good horses, which increased the competition, and with Porter Bros. and John Gardhouse's fine horses made a good contest. The champion filly, Kitchener's Topsy, is a credit to the breed, and has size, substance and quality to suit the most fastidious. The champion stallion is also a great show horse, and the exhibit throughout was one that will go a long distance toward increasing the popularity of this heavy draft breed.

Awards: Aged stallion, open—1, Porter Bros., on Proportion, by Nailstone Ragged Jacket; 2, Hogate, on Falstaff III., by Lymm Harold. Stallion, 3 years old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Gillebrand Swell, by Brandon Drayman. Stallion, 2 years old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Nottingham David, by Dunsmore Optimism; 2 and 3, John Gardhouse & Sons, on Tuttlebrook King, by Buckingham King Harold; and Tuttlebrook Esquire, by Deighton Bar. Stallion, one-year-old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Tuttlebrook Fearless, by Sergeant 6th; 2, Porter Bros., on Sir Dewey, by Baron Kitchener, and Viola's Gem, by Admiral Togo. Filly, 2 years old—1 and 2, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Sunflower, by Mavensor Harold, and Tuttlebrook Ladylike, by The Hack King. Filly, one-year-old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Belle, by Horbling Arthur; 2, Wm. Pearson & Son, on Lucy of Valley Dale, by Holdenby Chief; 3, J. L. Reid & Sons, on Duchess, by Holdenby Turpin. Brood mare and foal—1 and 3, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Fuchsia, by Rock's Hero, and Rose, by Pride of Hatfield; 2, J. Gardhouse & Sons, on Holdenby Nicausis, by Northgate Prince. Foal of 1911—1, J. Gardhouse & Sons, on Gay Prince, by Proportion; 2, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Lorianne, by Baron Kitchener; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, on Neuriham's Prince, by Neuriham Duke. Mare with 2 of her progeny—1 and 3, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Fuchsia, and Rose; 2, J. M. Gardhouse, on Megan.



Champion stallion—Porter Bros., on Proportion. Champion mare—Porter Bros., on Kitchener's Topsy. Best two Shire mares or fillies—Porter Bros.

PERCHERONS were present in larger numbers at this year's show than ever before, and the quality was better than usual, there being some very high-class Percherons out. The competition was quite keen and considerable interest was taken.

Among six very good aged stallions Tackaberry's Glasdora was an easy winner. This horse has fine quality of bone, good feet, and in action is a marvel, going true and strong, with a great stride. He was made champion stallion. Second to him stood a beautiful gray, owned by Wm. Pears, and third went to C. W. Gurney & Sons. In the class for three-year-olds, Hodgkinson & Tisdale got the red on Inventeur, a big, strong colt, of good quality. Hawthorne got second and third. The two-year-old class brought out seven fine colts, and there was considerable difference of opinion as to the placing. Hodgkinson & Tisdale secured the first and second ribbons over Hawthorne's fine colt, Jade. Some judges thought Jade should have won. He is a heavy colt, with clean flat bone and good action, but the two placed above him were also good quality colts and representative of the breed. Three-year-old fillies were a strong class. From the eight in the string Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Imperatrice won. Six entries came out in the class for two-year-old fillies, and Hawthorne won with Jurasienne. Miner won first on brood mare with foal, also first on foal.

Exhibitors: W. H. Miner, Chazy, Clinton Co., N.Y.; W. Pears, W. Toronto; John Hawthorne, Simcoe; C. W. Gurney & Sons, Paris; Eaid & Porter, Simcoe; J. B. Hogate, Weston; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; T. D. Elliot, Bolton. The judges were Alex. MacLaren and Robert Ogilvie, of Chicago.

Awards: Stallion, aged—1, J. W. Tackaberry, on Glasdora, by Mangetont; 2, Wm. Pears, on Cormier, by Giron; 3, C. W. Gurney & Sons, on Enghien, by Ulysse. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Inventeur, by Mazor; 2 and 3, Hawthorne, on Iles, by Epatant, and Intact, by Cardiff. Stallion, 2 years old—1 and 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Jusant, by Etudiant, and Jet, by Etudiant; 3, Hawthorne, on Jade, by Epinal. Stallion, one-year-old—Miner, on Fusson 2nd, by Fusson. Aged mares—1 and 2, Hogate, Filly, 3 years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Imperatrice, by Oscar; 2, Eaid & Porter, on Meision; 3, Pears, on Impresse, by Sahara. Filly, 2 years old—1, Hawthorne, on Jurasienne, by Etudiant; 2, Pears, on Julia Canadian, by Agathon; 3, Hogate, on Janore, by Castor. Filly, one-year-old—1, Hogate, on K. Borden, by Zanzibar; 2, Pears, on Lady Cormier, by Cormier. Brood mare and foal—1, Miner, on Coquette, by Ramoneur; 2 and 3, Hogate, on Venus, by Vilette, and Farinette, by Bamboula. Foal of 1911—1, Miner, on Coquette of Heart's Delight, by Frisson; 2 and 3, Hogate, on Loustie, by Hochoir, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by Zanzibar. Mare with 2 of her progeny—1, J. B. Hogate. Champion stallion—Tackaberry, on Glasdora. Champion mare—Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Imperatrice. Special prizes—Champion stallion, any age—1, Tackaberry; 2, Pears; 3, Pears. Best mare, any age—1 and 2, Pears; 3, Miner. Best 3 mares, any age—1, Miner. Best 4 animals, get of one sire—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Champion stud stallion and 4 mares—1, Pears. Best five stallions—Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

HEAVY DRAFT (Canadian-bred only).—The heavy-draft classes showed some good animals bred in Canada. These classes are open to animals sired by a registered Clydesdale, Shire or Percheron stallion, but nearly all the animals out were of Clydesdale breeding. The champion stallion was found in Jos. Kilgour's yearling, Favorite Boy, a colt of very high quality, which, while not overfitted, was in good condition, and gives promise of making a great show horse. The champion mare was A. G. Gormley's White Heather, one of the best mares at the show, having plenty of size and superb quality.

Exhibitors: D. A. Murray, Bennington; Geo. Clayton, Peepabun; Jos. Kilgour, Eglinton; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; A. Baldock, Grahamsville; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Thos. McMichael & Sons, Seaforth; Jos. Harrison, Brampton; J. D. Larkin, Niagara-on-the-Lake; J. K. Hessey, Orillia; James H. Lemon, Johnson; A. E. Ratz, Tavistock; J. F. Staples, Ida; John Bright, Myrtle Station; Wm. Pollock, Seagrave; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; Samuel Johnston & Son, Ravenshoe; W. J. Howard & Son, Fairbank; W. D. Forster, Markham; Thos. Bell & Sons, Uxbridge, and Alex. Doherty, Wexford.

Awards: Aged stallion—1, Thos. McMichael & Sons, on Glen Rae, by Great Britain; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Jim MacBay, by Alexander's Heir; 3, Jos. Harrison, on Golden Star, by Fullarton. Stallion, two years old—1, James Lemon, on Royal Review, by Lothian Bay; 2, J. D. Larkin, on Larkin's Pride, by Fairlawn; 3, Thos. McMichael, on Lord Ronald, by Baron's Luck; 4,

J. K. Hessey, on Gilbert Macqueen, by Sir Gilbert. Stallion, 1 year old—Jos. Kilgour, on Favorite Boy, by General Favorite; 2, John Bright, on Baron Shapely, by Black Ivory; 3, J. F. Staples, on Masterpiece, by Golden Gleam.

Filly, 3 years old—1, Wm. Pollock, on Pearl of Roxburgh, by Right Forward; 2, A. G. Gormley, on Madge of Burndenette, by Fullarton; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Cyrene, by Royal Baron; 4, J. F. Staples, on Derwent Queen, by Derwent Crook. Filly, 2 years old—1, A. Baldock, on Nelly, by Lord Scott; 2, W. J. Howard, on Minnie of Edgely, by Star of Edgely; 3, Jos. Kilgour, on Queen of Mongolia, by Baron Allister. Filly, 1 year old—1, Samuel Johnston, on Lady Marcellus, by Gallant Marcellus; 2, W. J. Howard & Son, on Queen of Fisherville, by Garty For ever; 3, J. F. Staples, on Florizel, by Golden Gleam. Mare or gelding over 4 years—1 and 3, A. G. Gormley, on White Heather and Flora Heather, by Fullarton; 2 and 4, D. A. Murray, on Roy and Joe, by Royal Edward and Blythe Bess. Brood mare with foal—1 and 2, J. F. Staples, on Burnbrae Belle, by Burnbrae, and Kitty Anderson, by John Anderson; 3, Thos. McMichael & Sons, on Doll Flashknot, by Flashknot. Foal of 1911—1, W. D. Forster, on Kilnhill Beauty, by Kilnhill Victor; 2, Thos. Ball, on Katie Acme, by Acme; 3, Thos. McMichael, on a colt by King Lorne. Mare and two of her progeny—1, J. F. Staples, on Kitty Anderson; 2, Thos. McMichael, on Doll Flashknot. Champion stallion—Kilgour's Favorite Boy; champion mare, Gormley's White Heather.

HEAVY DRAFTERS IN HARNESS.—Some of the very best mares and geldings at the show turned out in these classes, and they proved to be two of the most interesting of the horse classes. The great horse, Bobbie Burns, a noted winner in the big shows on both sides of the water, had little trouble in landing the red rosette in the single-horse class, while his owners, the Morris Co., also won in the team class on a pair of very massive, quality Clydesdales from their six-horse team. Bobbie Burns is an exceptional horse, of great scale, and brimful of quality, and he, as well as each of the horses in the winning team, is a credit to the Clydesdale breed. Some exceptionally good teams lined up, and every one of them was a high-class draft team. Gormley's team of fillies which stood second, are good enough to go into any show-ring, and few fillies can show such wonderful scale, coupled with bone and feathering of the highest quality.

Awards: Singles to lorry—1, Morris & Co., Chicago, on Bobbie Burns; 2, D. A. Murray, Bennington, on Ray; 3 and 4, Dominion Transport Co., on Silver Robert and Silver King. Pairs to lorry—1, Morris & Co., on Hector and Walter; 2, A. G. Gormley, Unionville, on White Heather and Flora Hunter; 3, D. A. Murray, on Ray and Joe; 4, Dominion Transport Co.

HACKNEYS are always admired, and when the high-stepping, long-striding, true-going animal of this breed shows his paces, a thrill is sent through the onlooking lover of style and conformation in horseflesh. No individual class had out a very large entry, but nearly all the classes furnished keen competition. Miss Wilks' well-known prizewinner, Crayke Mikado, was the champion stallion, going true and high, and flexing his hocks well. He did not have much on Yeager's Bold Elsenham, who also showed up well. In stallions under 15.2, G. H. Pickering's prize horse, Derwent Performer, won after a hard battle with Yeager's Brookfield Laddie.

Exhibitors: John R. Murchison, Orillia, Ont.; A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont.; H. G. Boag, Barrie, Ont.; Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; G. H. Pickering, Brampton; J. B. Hogate, Weston; Wm. Hassard, Weston; J. R. Thompson, Guelph; W. J. Cowan, Cannington; Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; Crow & Murray, Toronto; J. R. Dort, Flint, Michigan; Wm. Blacker, Brantford; C. W. Gurney & Sons, Paris; J. D. Larkin, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton.

Awards: Stallion, aged, over 15.2—1, Miss Wilks, on Crayke Mikado, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 2, Yeager, on Bold Elsenham, by Rosador; 3, Murchison, on Hockwold Imperial, by Admiral 5th. Stallion, aged, under 15.2—1, Pickering, on Derwent Performer, by Rosador; 2, Yeager, on Brookfield Laddie, by Smylett Swell; 3, J. B. Hogate, on Chageley Admirer, by Thornton Royalty. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Terrington Narcissus, by Naffertonite; 2, Cowan, on Terrington Afflatus, by Naffertonite; 3, Thompson, on Territorial Flashlight, sire Terrington Flashlight. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Crow & Murray, on Hermione, by Matthias; 2, Thompson, on Progress, by Prongbuck; 3, Thompson, on Warwick, by Warwick Model. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Dort, on Downham Squire, by Sir Humphrey; 2, Thompson, on Puritan 2nd, by Prongbuck; 3, Blacker, on Brantford Swell, by B. B. Daily Mail.

Filly, 3 years old—1, Thompson, on Rebus, by Commodore. Filly, 2 years old—1, Dort, on Dilham Princess, by Dilham Prime Minister; 2, Guer-

ney, on Boulder Grange Belle, by Crayke Mikado; 3, Thompson, on Poppy, by Prongbuck. Filly, 1 year old—1, Murchison; 2, Thompson. Brood mare—1, Beith, on Terrington Cheerful, by Clifton 3rd; 2, Larkin, on Sunshine; 3, Thompson, on Rebellious Susan, by Robin Adair 2nd. Foal of 1911—1, Beith, on Golden Belle, by Felgrave Royal John; 2, Larkin, on foal out of Sunshine; 3, Thompson, on foal by Terrington Flashlight. Champion stallion—Crayke Mikado; champion mare—Terrington Cheerful.

STANDARD-BREDS.—Some high-class rings were forward in the breed, and applause was common as some favorite received his honor and showed his action before the judges. Trimness and quality was conspicuous throughout, and the horses showed good speed and fine action, with a long, even, true stride. Mograzia, the winner of many prizes, again took the first place, and merited it. He has action equal to a Hackney, plenty of constitution, and abundance of speed, and is a grand horse. In three-year-olds, J. M. Gardhouse's General Melrose showed up well, and was placed first, while the two-year-old class was led by Crow & Murray's Governor Bingen. Females were equally strong.

Exhibitors: I. A. Mabee, Aylmer, Ont.; Pleasant View Farm, Hamilton; J. Smith, Toronto; Miss Wilks, Galt, Ont.; F. Garbutt, Lambton Mills; Sam Ainsworth, Cannington; W. H. Riddell, Orangeville; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Angus Kerr, Toronto; A. C. McMillan, Erin, Ont.; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Ashley Stock Farm, Roxboro; Abe Hutson, Toronto; W. Hammall, Toronto; W. H. Smith, Toronto; J. A. MacKenzie, Presque Isle; Patterson Bros., East Toronto.

Awards: Aged stallion—1 and 4, Miss Wilks, on Mograzia, by Moko, and Bingen Pilot, by Bingen; 2, Mabee, on General Worth, by Gambetta Wilks. Stallion, 3-year-old—1, Gardhouse, on General Melrose, by King Melrose; 2, McMillan, on Alna Red, by Alberine; 3, Angus Kerr, on Angus Bingen, by Fitz Bingen. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Crow & Murray, on Governor Bingen, by Fitz Bingen; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on McKenzie, by McPherson; 3, Hutson, on Sheriff Todd, by Kentucky Todd. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Smith, on Sphinx Junior, by Member Sphinx; 2, MacKenzie, on Weldonian McKinney, by McKinney; 3, Hammall, on Robin Redbreast, by Bellini.

Filly, 3 years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Lulu Mograzia, by Mograzia; 2, Patterson Bros., on Lady Arley, by Arley A.; 3, Ainsworth, on Lady Bessie Brino, by Wildbrino Chief. Filly, 2 years old—1, Hammall, on Alice Tander, by Peter the Great; 2, Miss Wilks, on Mony, by Mograzia. Filly, 1 year old—1, Hammall, on Todd Girl, by Kentucky Todd; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on filly by Kentucky Todd. Brood mare with foal—1 and 2, Miss Wilks, on Shellspra, by Shelling, and Vera Peters, by Peter the Great; 3 and 4, Ashley Farm, on Noble Lottie, by Noble W., and Lottie Fraser, by Khaftan. Foal of 1911—1 and 2, Miss Wilks, on foals by Jim Todd; 3 and 4, Ashley Farm, on Noble Peter, by Peter Wilton, and Emma Frazier, by Bingen Pilot. Champion stallion—Miss Wilks' Mograzia; champion mare, Miss Wilks.

THOROUGHBREDS.—The show of this breed in the breeding classes comprised but two classes, aged stallions, and mare with foal.

Awards: Aged stallions—1, Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Montreal, on Rosemount, by Hastings; 2, Thayer Bros., Dunfayne, Ont., on Nasfaden, by Nastertim; 3, Patterson Bros., East Toronto, on Halfing, by Macheath; 4, Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, on Valjean, by Geo. Kessler.

Brood mare with foal—1, R. M. Dale, Qu'Appelle, Sask., on Drowsy, by Golden Dawn; 2, Wm. Walker, Toronto, on Virginal, by Giganteum; 3, Jas. Bovaird, Brampton, on Ismailian, by Sir Simon; 4, M. A. Barbour, Toronto, on Spes, by Atheling (imp.).

GENERAL-PURPOSE.—Awards: Aged mare or gelding—1, James Tilt, Derry West; 2, Thos. Pilkey, Wexford, Ont.; 3, W. A. Wallace, Willowdale. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1 and 3, C. H. Cairns, Milton; 2, G. G. Smith, Delhi. Filly or gelding, 2 years—1, James Tilt, Derry West; 2, Bennet Bros., Carlisle, Ont. Filly or gelding, 1 year—1, J. L. Reid & Sons, Derry West; 2, John McKenzie, Willowdale. Brood mare with foal—1, Reid; 2, Bennet Bros. Foal of 1911—1, Bennet; 2, Reid. Best mare, any age—Jas. Tilt, Derry West. Pairs in harness—1, W. A. Wallace, Willowdale; 2, W. W. Scott, Milton; 3, C. H. Cairns, Milton. Single horse in harness—1 and 3, W. A. Wallace, Willowdale; 2, W. W. Scott, Milton.

CARRIAGE.—Awards: Mare or gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1, Crow & Murray, Toronto; 2, J. B. Moore, Waterford; 3, R. Simpson Co., Limited, Toronto. Filly or gelding 3 years old—1, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 2, G. G. Smith, Delhi; 3, Wm. Blacker, Brantford. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, Jas. Kirley, Armstrong's Mills; 2, Frederick Moore, Blackheath; 3, J. L. Reid & Sons, Derry West. Filly or gelding, 1



year old—1, R. A. Birrell, Greenwood; 2, J. L. Reid & Sons. Brood mare and foal—1 and 4, Bennet Bros., Carlisle; 2, John Craigie, Port Credit; 3, W. K. Westlake, Macville. Foal of 1911—1 and 2, Bennet Bros.; 3, John Craigie.

**ROADSTERS.**—Awards: Mare or gelding, aged—1, Crow & Murray, Toronto, on Viola; 2, Miss Wilks, on Maize; 3, Miss Wilks, on Moko Bird; 4, R. H. Kent, Otterville, on Dandy. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, Angus McLeod, Campbell's Corners, on Jessie; 2, J. L. Reid & Sons, Derry West, on May; 3, W. K. Westlake, Macville, on Lady Forster; 4, R. J. Henderson, Toronto, on Lady Irvine. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, A. J. Hale, Toronto; 2, J. L. Reid & Sons; 3, Miss Wilks. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro; 2, J. L. Reid & Sons, Derry West. Brood mare and foal—1, Miss Wilks. Foal of 1911—1, Westlake; 2, N. Goodison, Summerville.

**SIX-HORSE TEAMS.**—A new feature of the horse exhibit at this year's fair was the presence of two six-horse teams from the United States. These teams represented two draft breeds, Clydesdales and Belgians, and were brought out by Morris & Co., of Chicago, and Heart's Delight Farm, owned by W. H. Miner, Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y. The Clydesdales are six of the very best geldings in the world, and include the great show gelding, Bobbie Burns. The two wheelers weigh between 2,200 and 2,300 pounds each, and are a very massive pair; in fact, every horse in the team is massive, and a high-class show horse.

The Belgian team is composed of six fillies, which are good representatives of the breed, and, while not showing the size of the Clydesdale team, they were a good lot, and created considerable interest. They were lower set and more compact, and, for fillies, were large. The quality, while not so good as that of the Clydesdale team, was very high for the breed.

These teams were present on the invitation of the fair management, and gave daily exhibitions in front of the grandstand, where they received prolonged applause from the crowds, which was well merited, for the drivers showed great skill in handling the teams, and the horses, harness and wagons were in themselves a sight well worth the admission price.

**PONIES.**—These small horses did not make a very large showing, and, while some of the sections were well filled and competition was keen, other sections had but a single entry, and still others no entries whatever. In the breeding classes, Shetlands were shown by O. Bonham & Son, Toronto; Mrs. W. Stinson, High Park; R. A. Collins, Sunderland; Percy Wilson, Toronto. Welsh ponies were exhibited by J. Loyd-Jones & Sons, Burford; Dr. J. G. McPherson, Toronto, and John Cartmel, Brantford. Hackney ponies by John Cartmel, Brantford, and Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park. Awards:

Shetland stallion, aged—1, Mrs. Stinson; 2, Bonham; 3, Wilson. Brood mare with foal—1, Dalton Payne. Best Shetland stallion—1, Mrs. W. Stinson.

Welsh stallion, aged—1, McPherson; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones. Brood mare with foal—1, Cartmel; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Best stallion—1, McPherson. Best mare—1, Cartmel.

Hackney stallion, aged—1, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 2, Cartmel. Colt, filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, Beith. Brood mare with foal—1, J. M. Gardhouse. Best stallion, Graham-Renfrew Co. Best Hackney mare—1, Beith.

Ponies in harness made an interesting show, and much attention was given these classes, especially by the children. These classes were much better filled than the breeding classes. Chas. Lovejoy, Mimico; Miller & Millan, Brantford; Dr. J. A. Mills, Toronto; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; J. Lloyd-Jones & Sons, Burford; Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; O. Bonham & Son, Toronto; Crow & Murray, Toronto, and several others, had entries. Bonham & Son got first on pony under 11 hands; Fred Green, of Toronto, first on pony 11 hands and under 12; Jas. Wood first on pony 12.1 and under 13.1, and also on pony 13.1 to 14.1. Lovejoy was first on pair 12 hands and under; Crow & Murray first on pair over 12 hands up to 14.1; Green on pony under 13 hands, shown under saddle. Jos. Kilgour got first as best boy rider, and Fred Green had the best children's turn-out.

**SPECIAL PRIZES.**—Best string of ten heavy horses—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus; 3, W. H. Miner, Chazy, Clinton Co., N.Y. Best string of ten light horses—1, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 2, Sir H. M. Pellatt, Toronto; 3, Crow & Murray, Toronto.

**Cattle.**

**THE BEEF BREEDS OF CATTLE.**

**SHORTHORNS.**—In our last week's issue appeared a brief review of the first-prize winners in the bull sections for the breed, our report being limited, owing to having to go to press before the judging was more than half completed. The reference to first prizewinners was, of course, not in-

tended to convey the impression that those standing lower in the list were of a lower class of excellence, the entries in most sections being unusually uniform in type and character throughout the class, and the judge evidently finding difficulty in many cases in deciding between more than two for preference. While the bull sections were strong throughout the class, the females were of even more generally uniform excellence, their placing in many cases being by no means an easy task, though in the aged cow class the roan three-year-old, Dale's Gift, bred and shown by Carpenter & Ross, of Ohio, and sired by the great breeding bull, Avondale, that stood reserve to Meadow King for championship at Toronto last year, is an outstanding animal in any company, combining substance, character and quality of the highest order, later proving grand champion female, and was reserve to the bull, Meadow King for the special grand prize for the best animal of the breed, male or female. In the section for two-year-old heifers was the phenomenal Canadian-bred Bridal Boquet, which was the junior champion winner, and was reserve for grand championship at Toronto last year, when shown by Miller Bros., of Brougham, who bred her, and sold her at the February auction sale in Toronto for \$3,600 to W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. So highly conditioned was she at the sale that the general opinion was that she had reached her limit as a show animal, but all were agreeably disappointed on seeing her out at Toronto last week, grown much larger and finer in character, and giving a very close run to Dale's Gift for grand championship. She is certainly a model specimen of the breed, and is, fortunately, we are informed, safe in calf. In an excellent class of senior yearling heifers, first place was given to the very smooth, red Nonpareil of Pleasant Valley, bred and shown by Geo. Amos & Sons, and sired by Lancaster Floral, a son of the noted sire, Old Lancaster. A very close second was the handsome roan, Rosetta, shown by W. G. Pettit & Sons, and sired by

First, by Prince of Archers; 5, Amos & Sons, on Scottish Choice, by Ben Lomond. Bull, two years old—1, Robson, on Marcellus, by Spicy Gift; 2, White, on Mountaineer, by Uppermill Omega; 3, Duncan, on Royal Choice, by Royal Chief; 4, A. W. Smith, on Senator Lavender, by College Senator. Bull, senior yearling—1, J. A. Watt, on Gainford Marquis, by Gainford Knight; 2, A. E. Meadows, on Invincible, by Mildred's Royal. Bull, junior yearling—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Glorious Dale 2nd, by Avondale; 2, Pettit & Sons, on Bright Light, by Bullrush (imp.); 3, Leask, on Orange Ember, by Ben Lomond (imp.); 4, Gardhouse & Sons, on Nonpareil Chief, by Royal Diamond 2nd; 5, Kerr & Davidson, on Gay Monarch, by Gola Sultan. Bull calf, senior—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Pride of Albion, by Shenstone Albino; 2, T. E. Robson, on Prince Butterfly, by Mayflower's Lad; 3, Kyle Bros., on Broadhook's Ringleader, by Newton Ringleader; 4, Amos & Sons, on Nonpareil Courtier, by Waverley; 5, Nicholson, on Count Avere 4th, by Royal Lad; 6, R. & S. Nicholson, on Corsican, by Royal Lad; 7, Mitchell Bros., on Bandsman's Choice, by Bandsman. Bull calf, junior—1, Thos. Redmond, on Marigold Royal, by Royal Prince; 2, John Miller, Jr., on Merry Master, by Village Gloster; 3, Peter Stewart, on Good Omega, by Royal Choice; 4, Geo. Amos & Sons, on Fashion Plate, by Waverley; 5, Carpenter & Ross, on Star of Avondale, by Avondale; 6, Redmond, on Royal Empire, by Regal Prince; 7, Mitchell Bros., on Bandsman's Hero, by Bandsman. Senior and grand champion bull—Miner, on Meadow King; junior champion bull, Watt, on Gainford Marquis (imp.).

Cow, 3 years and over—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift, by Avondale; 2, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwalton Gloster, by Avondale; 3, Geo. J. Sayer, on Mina Princess 4th, by White Hall Count; 4, Gardhouse & Sons, on Rolla's Beauty, by Scottish Prince (imp.); 5, Gardhouse & Sons, on Undine Daisy, by Prince of Archers. Cow, 2 years or over, in milk—1, Kerr & Davidson, on Lady Aberdeen 2nd, by Scotch Thistle; 2, Pettit & Sons, on Maud 19th, by Scotch Primrose; 3, Sayer, on Inwood Lass, by King Edward. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Miner, on Bridal Boquet, by Uppermill Omega; 2, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift, by Avondale; 3, Miner, on Marchioness 19th, by Royal Luxury; 4, Pettit & Sons, on Village Bride 3rd, by Bullrush; 5, Sayer, on Her Ladyship, by Bapton Chief. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Amos & Sons, on Nonpareil of Pleasant Valley, by Lancaster Floral; 2 and 3, Pettit & Sons, on Rosetta 21st, by Bullrush, and Mara 30th, by Lord Fyvie. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Carpenter



**Gainford Marquis.**

Junior champion and reserve grand champion Shorthorn bull, at Toronto, 1911. Owned by J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Bullrush (imp.). Carpenter & Ross won in the junior yearling class with the beautiful red, Maxwalton Gloster, by Avondale; and Peter Stewart, of Everton, was second, with the extra good roan, Queen Mildred, which, but for a temporary lameness, which detracted from her appearance, would probably have been first. Carpenter & Ross, with a charming roan daughter of Avondale, named Dale's Gift 4th, captured the premier award in a splendid class of fifteen senior heifer calves, second going to Geo. Gier, of Grand Valley, who never fails to bring out a strong showing of youngsters, and who won the first prize on this occasion in the section for the best four calves bred by the exhibitor, as he also did last year at Toronto with four capital bull calves by the good breeding bull, Mildred's Royal.

Exhibitors were: John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.; Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; G. J. Sayer, McHenry, Illinois; Peter White, Pembroke; R. F. Duncan, Carlisle; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill; T. E. Robson, London; A. E. Meadows, Port Hope; J. A. Watt, Salem; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam; James Leask, Greenbank; Thos. Redmond, Millbrook; Geo. Gier, Grand Valley; Mitchell Bros., Burlington; Kyle Bros., Ayr; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn; Peter Stewart, Everton; W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph. Awards were as follows:

Bull, three years and over—1, Miner, on Meadow King, by Mistletoe Eclipse; 2, Carpenter & Ross, on Shenstone Albino, by Speculator; 3, G. F. Sayer; 4, J. Gardhouse & Sons, on Archer's

& Ross, on Maxwalton Gloster 3rd, by Avondale; 2, Stewart, on Queen Mildred, by St. Augustine; 3 and 4, W. R. Elliot & Sons, on Rambler Queen, by Village Bridegroom, and Lovelace E., by Village Bridegroom. Heifer calf, senior—1, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift 4th, by Avondale; 2 and 3, Gier, on Fair Maid, by Mildred's Royal, and Emeline 19th, by Mildred's Royal; 4, Elliot & Sons, on Mischief E. 3rd, by Village Bridegroom; 5, Miner, on Heart's Delight Ruby, by Broadhook's Chancellor. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 2, Amos & Sons, on Pleasant Valley Victoria 6th, by Lancaster Floral, and Orange Lilac, by Waverley; 3, Gardhouse & Sons, on Lady Ramsden 2nd, by Prince of Archers; 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwalton Jealousy 3rd, by Avondale. Female senior and grand champion, Carpenter & Ross, on Dale's Gift; junior champion, Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwalton Gloster 3rd.

Graded herd—1, Carpenter & Ross; 2, Geo. Sayer; 3, John Gardhouse & Sons; 4, George Amos & Sons. Exhibitor's herd, bull under 2 years, two heifers 1 year old and under 2, and two heifers under 1 year—1, Carpenter & Ross; 2, W. G. Pettit & Sons; 3, Geo. Amos & Sons; 4, Mitchell Bros. Breeder's young herd, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Carpenter & Ross; 2, W. G. Pettit & Sons; 3, Geo. Amos & Sons; 4, John Gardhouse & Sons. Herd of four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Geo. Gier; 2, Carpenter & Ross; 3, Geo. Amos & Sons; 4, R. & S. Nicholson. Best three animals, get of one bull, owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Carpenter & Ross, on get of Avondale; 3, W. R. Elliot & Sons, on get of Village Bridegroom; 4, Geo. Amos & Sons, on



get of Lancaster Floral. Best two animals, progeny of one cow—1 and 2, Carpenter & Ross; 3, Geo. Amos & Sons. Grand prize for best Shorthorn, either male or female—W. H. Miner, on Meadow King, by Mistletoe Eclipse; reserve, Carpenter & Ross' 3-year-old cow, Dale's Gift, by Avondale.

Shorthorn steer, two years old, sired by Shorthorn bull—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 3, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Shorthorn steer, yearling, by Shorthorn bull—1, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 2, James Leask; 3, Peter White, Pembroke. Calf under one year, by Shorthorn bull—1, Peter Stewart, Everton; 2, James Leask; 3, Pritchard Bros.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**—This excellent and increasingly popular breed was out this year in double the number of the previous year, and representing more herds than for several years past, the fine herds of James Bowman, Guelph, and Thos. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ont., usually competing, being reinforced by excellent exhibits from the noted herds of J. D. MacGregor, Brandon, Manitoba, and J. D. Larkin, Queenston, Ont. The awards were capably placed by Chas. Gray, Chicago, Ill., secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, whose decisions appeared to give general satisfaction. The Guelph herd, usually taking the lead in the prize list at Toronto, was somewhat at a disadvantage this year, owing to its long-distance shipping in going to and returning from the Western Provincial and Dominion Exhibitions, but came out in remarkably fine condition, considering the circumstances, and captured a fair share of the plums. The Queenston herd, shown for the first time at Toronto, was represented by animals of excellent character, but hardly in fresh enough condition, as a rule, to get into the highest places. The same may be said of the Fergus herd to some extent, though they made a good showing, and were close competitors for first place in many contests.

In the section for bulls 3 years and over, the contest for premier place was narrowed to a question between Bowman's former Toronto grand champion, Magnificent, and MacGregor's Leroy of Meadow Brook, this year's champion of the circuit of Western fairs. Both are magnificent representatives of the breed, but Leroy had the advantage in condition and in one or two other points. The Queenston herd had the winner in the two-year-old section in the excellent Eyton of Garvaut (imp.), which, though in but moderate condition, made a good showing, and, with higher fitting, will be one to be reckoned with later. In a close contest in the senior yearling section between Bowman's Elm Park Wizard and Larkin's Rosard of Maisemore, both good individuals, the first place was finally given the first named. The Guelph herd furnished the winning junior yearling in Glenmore Proud Lad, an exceedingly promising young bull. In a capital class of senior bull calves, the Brandon herd had the winner in Rugby Shaw, a youngster of fine presence and promise, Broadfoot's Balmedie Proud Boy making a worthy second. In the contest for senior and grand championship, MacGregor's matchless Leroy of Meadowbrook was crowned the winner, while the junior champion and reserve for supreme honors was Bowman's excellent first-prize yearling, Glenmore Proud Lad.

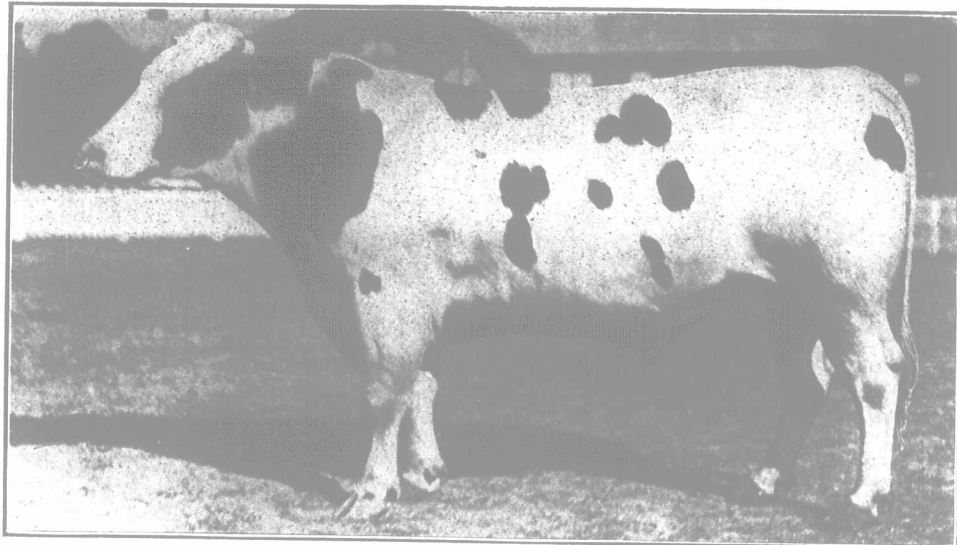
In an extra strong class of cows, the question as to placing was between the two splendid entries, MacGregor's Pride of Cherokee and Bowman's Elm Park Beauty, both full of quality, and smooth as peaches, was finally settled by their standing in the order named. In the two-year-old heifer class, it was a question between Edith Erica, of the Brandon herd, and Elm Park Witch, of the Guelph contingent, both beauties, "black, but comely," and again the red ribbon, which stands for first, went to the Western herd, as also did the first honors in both heifer calf sections. The senior and grand female champion was MacGregor's first-prize cow, Pride of Cherokee, and the junior champion was the first-prize junior yearling heifer, Glencarnock Isle, also of the Brandon herd. The silver medal, donated by the Aberdeen-Angus Society of Scotland for the best animal of the breed, was awarded the first-prize aged bull, Leroy of Meadowbrook, of the Brandon herd of J. D. MacGregor. Awards:

Bull, 3 years or over—1, J. D. MacGregor, on Leroy of Meadowbrook; 2, Jas. Bowman, on Magnificent; 3 and 4, J. D. Larkin, on Prince Bravo and Rosard of Maisemore. Bull, 2 years—1, Larkin, on Eyton of Garvaut; 2, Thos. B. Broadfoot, on Proud Elmar 2nd. Bull, senior yearling—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard; 2, Larkin, on Rosard of Maisemore 2nd. Bull, junior yearling—1 and 2, Bowman, on Glenmore Proud Lad and Beauty's Prince; 3, Larkin, on Victor of Queenston. Bull calf, senior—1 and 3, MacGregor, on Rugby Shaw and Glencarnock Heather Lad; 2 and 4, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Proud Boy and Balmedie Ringleader 2nd. Bull calf, junior—1, Larkin, on Niagara's Prince. Bull, senior champion, MacGregor, on Leroy of Meadowbrook; junior champion, Bowman's Glenmore Proud Lad. Grand champion, Leroy of Meadowbrook.

Cow, 3 years and over—1 and 3, MacGregor, on Pride of Cherokee and Pretty Rose; 2 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 5th and Elm Park Rosebud 9th. Heifer, 2 years old—1, MacGregor, on Edith Erica; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Witch; 3, Larkin, on Roma 6th of Inchgower; 4, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Pride. Heifer, 1 year, senior—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Matilda 3rd; 2 and 3, Broadfoot. Heifer 1 year, junior—1 and 2, MacGregor, on Glencarnock Isle and Glencarnock Rubicon; 3 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 15th and Elm Park Beauty 5th. Heifer calf, senior—1 and 2, MacGregor, on Queen Mother Glen and Pride Lass of Glencarnock; 3 and 4, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Favorite 2nd and Balmedie Keepsake 3rd. Heifer calf, junior—1, MacGregor, on Glencarnock Pretty Rose; 2, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Kyura. Senior champion female—MacGregor's Pride of Cherokee; junior champion, MacGregor's Glencarnock Isle. Grand champion—Pride of Cherokee.

Graded herd—1, MacGregor; 2, Bowman; 3, Broadfoot; 4, Larkin. Junior herd—1, MacGregor; 2, Bowman; 3, Broadfoot. Two animals, get of one bull—1, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot. Best Aberdeen-Angus animal in breeding classes—MacGregor, on Leroy of Maisemore.

**HEREFORDS.**—The Hereford breed was well represented by entries from the herds of L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; H. D. Smith, Ingleside, Hamilton; W. H. E. Hunter, The Maples, and Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park, Ont. The majority of the animals were of first-class quality, and brought out in fine condition, carrying a wealth of superior flesh, and breeders of this class report an increasing demand, especially for young bulls, which probably accounts for the short list of entries in the male sections at the exhibition. The class was well judged by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa. The Clifford herd had an outstanding winner in the aged bull class in the massive, thick-fleshed and typical Refiner, by Blackstone. Skippon's Picton, by Perpetua Makeya, made a very creditable second. In two-year-old bulls, Smith had the win-



Lagan Prince Schuiling.

First prize aged Holstein bull, and winner of the \$500 champion prize as best animal of the breed at the 1911 Canadian National. Owned by Tig Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

ner in Bonnie Pride 21st, a straight, smooth animal of good character, which, if placed in higher condition, should make an extra good show bull and herd-header. Clifford had a strong entry for the first place in yearling section in Bonnie Brae 31st, by Bonnie Brae 3rd. The Oshawa herd had also a good first in Bonnie Brae 35th in the senior bull-calf class. First in the junior calf section went to Hunter's handsome Bourton 11th. The senior and grand champion was Clifford's first-prize aged bull, Refiner, and the junior champion was Clifford's first-prize two-year-old, Bonnie Brae 31st.

The Ingleside herd had a sure first in the class for cows four years and over, in Princess 7th, by Prince's 4th, Clifford's Amy 4th of Ingleside being a good second. The Oshawa herd won in three-year-old cows with May Queen, by Prime Lad. The winner in the two-year-old heifer section was Rosetta, of the Oshawa herd, and the same herd furnished the winners in the next three heifer sections, Hunter being first in the junior calf class with Princess Louise. Clifford won first for graded herd and junior herd, and for three animals the get of one bull. Hunter was first for four calves bred and owned by the exhibitor. Smith captured the senior and grand female championships with his first-prize cow Princess 7th, the junior champion being Clifford's Miss Brae 26th, the first-prize senior yearling. The awards in full follow:

Bull, 3 years or over—1, L. O. Clifford, on Refiner; 2, Thos. Skippon, on Picton; 3 and 4, W. H. E. Hunter, on Improver and General Togo. Bull, 2 years old—1, H. D. Smith, on Bonnie Brae 21st. Bull, 1 year—1, L. O. Clifford, on Bonnie

Brae 31st. Bull calf, senior—1, Clifford, on Bonnie Brae 35th; 2, Smith, on Amos Ingleside 23rd; 3, Skippon, on Prince. Bull calf, junior—1, Hunter, on Look-me-over; 2 and 3, Clifford, on Bourton 11th and Bourton 12th. Senior champion bull, Clifford's Refiner.

Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 4, Smith, on Princess 7th and Jessie Ingleside 17th; 2, Clifford, on Amy 4th of Ingleside; 3, Hunter, on Brenda 4th. Cow, 3 years—1, Clifford, on May Queen 3rd; 2 and 3, Hunter, on Beauty and Blanche. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 3, Clifford, on Rosetta and Beau's Columbia; 2 and 4, Hunter, on Marion 2nd and Juliette 2nd. Heifer, 1 year old, senior—1 and 2—Clifford, on Miss Brae 26th and Lady Blanche 3rd; 3, Hunter, on Charmer 4th; 4, Smith, on Amy 7th of Ingleside. Heifer, 1 year, junior—1 and 2, Clifford, on Miss Brae 33rd and Amy 15th; 3, Smith, on Rubella 17th; 4, Hunter, on Grace Darling. Heifer calf, senior—1, Clifford, on Miss Brae 35th; 2 and 4, Hunter, on Princess Victoria and Brenda 10th; 3, Skippon, on Rosalind. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 3, Hunter, on Princess Louise and Moss Rose; 2 and 4, Clifford, on Miss Beau and Amy 16th. Graded herd—1, Clifford; 2, Smith; 3 and 4, Hunter. Junior herd—1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Hunter; 4, Smith. Female senior champion—Smith's Princess 7th; junior champion, Clifford's Miss Brae 26th. Grand champion, Princess 7th. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Hunter; 2 and 3, Clifford; 4, Smith. Three animals the get of one bull—1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Hunter.

**GALLOWAYS** were shown by D. McCrae, Guelph, and Luxton & Caulfield, Mount Forest. The entries of the first named made a creditable showing, being in fair condition, considering their long trips to Western fairs and return. The Guelph herd won all the first prizes but one, all the championship awards, and nearly all the second prizes. The entries of the other herd were in very discreditable condition, and were awarded all they were entitled to under the circumstances. The class was judged by Chas. Gray, Chicago.

**GRADES AND FAT CATTLE.**—Grade female, 2 years and over—1, Kyle Bros., Ayr; 2 and 3, Pritchard Bros., Fergus. Grade female, under 2 years—1, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Jas. Leask. Fat steer, 2 years—1, Leask; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Jos. Stone, Saintfield. Steer, 1 year—1, Stone; 2, Leask; 3, Peter White, Pembroke. Fat steer calf—1, Peter Stewart, Everton; 2, Leask; 3, Pritchard Bros.

Two export steers under 3 years—1, Carpenter & Ross, Ohio; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Kyle Bros.

**DAIRY GRADES.**—Female, 2 years and over—1, Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Quebec; 2, Tretheway Model Farm, Weston; 3, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton. Female under 2 years—1, Tretheway Model Farm; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son.

### Buttermaking Competition.

The buttermaking competition always creates great interest, but this department of the 1911 Fair was attended by larger crowds than ever before, and the work was followed more closely than in previous years. The prizes were awarded upon the finished product and the skill in the work of making it up. All the competitors showed exceptional skill, and the work throughout was so close that the awards had to be made largely on the finished product. Miss Laura Rose made the awards, and on Friday afternoon gave a demonstration in making up butter before a large crowd of interested buttermakers.

Awards in the amateur class.—1, Miss C. E. Jayne, Cobourg, score 93.83; 2, Miss R. Patton, Newtonbrook, 92.16; 3, Miss M. Brydon, Galt, 91.85; 4, Miss C. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 90.70; 5, Miss M. Scott, Agincourt, 87.39.

Professional Class.—Miss L. E. Jayne, Cobourg, 92.73; Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 92.59; Miss N. Carrick, Roseville, 91.97; Miss K. M. Wolfe, Guelph, 90.48; Miss M. A. Jayne, Cobourg, 90.20; Mrs. Simpson, Attwood, 89.80.

Free-for-all Class.—1, Miss Maggie Johnston, Bowood, 95.15; 2, Miss L. E. Jayne, Cobourg, 94.05; 3, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 92.75; 4, Miss M. Brydon, Galt, 92.10; 5, Miss M. A. Jayne, Cobourg, 91.80.



**Poultry.**

Over twenty-five hundred individual birds, besides eight hundred pigeons and a large entry of pet stock, is the record made by the Canadian National this year. Although this is a somewhat smaller entry list than in 1910, still, the quality was better than in previous years. Breeders experienced considerable difficulty in getting their young stock into show condition owing to the extreme hot weather early in the season, hence the decrease in the number of the young birds entered. Notwithstanding the time of the year and the adverse season, the entire display of poultry was a credit to Ontario poultrymen, and the National again stands in a class by itself.

The White Leghorns were out in largest numbers, with excellent specimens both as to quality and type. By way of criticism, we might add that the tendency seems to be to put this breed higher up on its legs, which in time will mean narrowing them up in the body, thus interfering with their utility qualities. The Brown Leghorns had the second largest entry list. The utility classes were out in strong numbers, every one being well filled, and competition was exceptionally keen in some of the classes. The Black Orpingtons had the largest entry list, while the Buffs had a smaller class than is usually seen at this show. In White Orpingtons there was a creditable showing of quick-maturing birds, having both fancy and utility points combined. In Rocks, the Barred were out in strongest numbers, with an entry list of sixty-eight birds. Special reference must be made to the pullet winning first, since she is considered to be the best Barred Rock pullet ever shown at any National show. The White, Buff and Pencilled varieties also had fairly large entries. All the Wyandotte class were pretty well filled. Type and quality was well illustrated in the Whites. The first-prize cock, owned by Mrs. Dawson, of London, was a Wyandotte all over, and at the same time an excellent utility bird. A combination of fancy and utility qualities is the ideal towards which our poultry breeders should strive, and this bird was an excellent example of what can be accomplished toward this end. The Rhode Island Reds, both rose and single comb, had large entries, and good birds were required in all sections to win.

Mr. Morton, of Carluke, Ont., won the bronze medal for best collection of Barred Rocks. The Black Minorcas, Hamburgs, Games and Bantams were well filled in all classes.

In ducks, geese and turkeys there was a fairly large turnout. Judging by the large list of Indian Runner ducks exhibited, this breed is rapidly gaining a foothold in Ontario poultry yards. The meat-and-egg-producing qualities of this breed seem to commend them especially. There was also a good display of Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen and Cayuga ducks. In geese, the Toulouse, Embden, Africans and Chinese were represented. There were forty-one turkeys, young and old, of the Bronze and White Holland varieties.

Joe Bennett, one of Ontario's popular judges, placed the ribbons on the Rocks, Asiatics and French breeds. Mr. Jarvis, of Grimsby, judged the Polish, the waterfowl and turkeys. Mr. Drevestadt placed the awards in the Orpingtons (except black) and the Wyandottes. The Rhode Island Reds, Hamburgs, Black Minorcas and ornamental Bantams were judged by Mr. Tucker, of Concord, Mich. Mr. Card, of Connecticut, judged the Games, Game Bantams and rabbits. Mr. Bur-

gott, of Buffalo, placed the awards in the Leghorn classes. All the judging seemed to be done in a very satisfactory way, as far as the exhibitors were concerned. There might possibly be a little more uniformity of type and color in the standards adopted by the different judges when placing awards in certain breeds. Apart from this, there is very little complaint to find in the method or way of placing the awards.

**Fruit, Roots and Vegetables.**

The Horticultural Building was overcrowded, and two large tents had to be erected at the south side of the building in order to make accommodation for the exhibits. It was the general opinion of fruitmen present that this year's fruit show was the best ever held in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition. All classes were well filled, and the quality of the fruit was very superior, indicating that careful spraying and general care had been taken of the orchards from which exhibits were made.

Very fine, box-packed apples were shown by several exhibitors, prominent among which were C. G. Gregory, Port Dalhousie; F. A. Stewart, Homer; Q. Guthrie, Dixie; W. F. Bradley, Georgetown; W. E. Weese, Albury; Mr. Furminger, St. Catharines; H. Dempsey, Rednersville. These were judged by P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector; W. W. Waddell, of Norfolk Co., and Mr. Dawson, of the Dawson Commission Company, of Toronto, and the show of box-pack, plate fruit and cones was of very satisfactory quality, showing marked maturity for this early season, and the color was developing rapidly.

Pears also made a good showing, the box-pack being largely composed of wrapped fruit. Some slack pack was noticed in both pears and apples, and, in awarding the prizes, preference was given to the diagonal pack over the straight pack.

Peaches and plums made an attractive display, but some of the fruit was showing signs of decay before the end of the fair, the former being shown in boxes and on plates, the latter on plates and in baskets which were filled very full to make a display.

A notable feature of the fruit show was an exhibit of the St. Catharines Cold-storage Company, demonstrating that it is possible to keep the most perishable fruit in good condition by this method.

The grape exhibit seemed to be rather crowded, and the entire fruit section might be improved by altering the arrangement, which, of course, would require more space than that at present available. It was unfortunate that a portion of the fruit had to be shown in a tent, as an exhibit always makes a better impression when it is all in one building.

Roots and vegetables were crowded into the tents, and, while they would have been seen and appreciated by a larger crowd had they been in the building, they made a very good appearance. The quality throughout was good, but, like the fruit, the size was somewhat smaller than usual, owing to unfavorable conditions of drouth and heat this season.

**Dairy Convention for Ingersoll.**

The Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition will be held at Ingersoll, Wednesday and Thursday, January 10th and 11th, 1912. This decision of the executive committee was confirmed at a meeting of the directors held in Toronto September 5th. Cash prizes by the Association to the value of \$380, and a num-

ber of special prizes, including several cups by dairy supply associations, were donated for the winter dairy exhibition, which is one of the strong features of this annual convention. The dairy-herd competition will be continued along similar lines as last year, one hundred dollars in cash prizes being again offered by the Association. Frank Hems, the secretary and chief instructor, pointed out some of the difficulties encountered in keeping up the quality of dairy products this season. Fewer cases of adulteration have required to be dealt with this year than formerly.

It was thought advisable to perhaps employ one of the creamery instructors to give instruction at winter creameries during the coming winter, as it is believed that much good work could be done in improving the quality of winter butter.

Slight amendments to the Dominion Inspection and Sales Act, and the Provincial Cheese and Butter Act will likely be asked for at the coming sessions of Parliament.

Those present were Wm. Waddell, D. A. Dempsey, S. R. Wallace, W. S. Stocks, J. N. Paget, J. B. Smith, J. B. Muir; F. Hems, Sec.-Treas.; Geo. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction.

**A Daughter Unwilling to be Courtied.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
In the issue of August 31st, I read an article by "A Farmer," entitled, "Might Court the Farmer's Daughter." As the writer is from Rainy River District, possibly we ought to make some allowance for his advice to "Rube," but in this district I do not think any farmer desires that his hired man court his daughter or accompany her on the piano. Therein lies the trouble with so many of the hired help of to-day; their cheek and brass. If they would only learn to know and keep their place a little better, they would not be quite so intolerable. Most of them are those 'bloomin' Englishmen, don't you know,' and if they were domestics in their own land, they wouldn't dare be so presuming and forward as they are in Canada.

I venture to say "A Farmer" is an Old Country man himself. Court the farmer's daughter, indeed! Yes, that is just it; they think they ought to be one of the family, entirely. Of course, I am only discussing this one point in the article, but it went so completely against the grain, I just had to express my views, too.  
Peel Co., Ont.  
A FARMERESS.

**Essex Corn and Tobacco.**

There is a very good corn crop in this section of the county, but the tobacco crop is not up to the average, owing to the long-continued drouth. We have 15 acres of tobacco and 15 acres of corn under test. We have the best crop of kiln-dried tobacco during three years' experience with it, but the nine acres of Burley is not as good as in former years. Owing to the very dry season, the commercial fertilizers have not had the expected influence on the growth. However, if warm, showery weather prevails during the next two weeks, the crop of Burley will improve wonderfully, and the county may yet turn off an average yield, at a good price. At all events, there is a good demand for the leaf, and good tobacco will sell at very profitable figures.

W. A. BARNET, Manager Exp. Farm.  
Essex Co., Ont.

**BOOK REVIEW.**

**THE REPORT ON COUNTRY LIFE.**

During the Presidency of Col. Roosevelt, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the conditions of country life in the United States, and to suggest lines of inquiry and action to Congress. It was under the capable chairmanship of Dr. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture, associated with such able men as Henry Wallace, of Iowa; K. L. Butterfield, of Massachusetts; Gifford Pinchot, of the U. S. Forest Service; Walter H. Page, editor of World's Work; Chas. S. Barrett, of Georgia, and W. A. Beard, of California. The country was covered by hearings at different places, and more than 115,000 replies by letter to inquiries were received. The final report, a most valuable one, was printed for use of Congress, but not for popular distribution; whether in a fit of economy, or because of the complaints, given publicity regarding organized interests, bringing pressure to bear on the farmer, disregard for his rights, and the monopolistic control of public utilities, has not been discussed. There was a widespread call for a report. Fortunately, it has

now been made available in excellent book form, by Sturgis & Walton, an enterprising firm of publishers in New York, and deserves a wide reading, both in the United States and Canada. Although fairly prosperous and improving, it is disclosed that the farmer does not secure the returns to which he is entitled, considering the labor and energy expended, and financial risks assumed. Various remedies are suggested, some to be applied by the farmer himself, others by the Government, through education, tariff legislation, and the protection of areas that do not permit the sale of intoxicants for traffic from adjoining States. Attention is called to the folly of denominational rivalry and overlapping among country churches, and special emphasis is laid upon the value of farmers working together. Such practical subjects as soil depletion, farm labor and women's work, are covered. The book is available at 75c. net, or 84c. postage prepaid.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

Fall seed wheat, from crop that yielded 50 bushels per acre, grown on clay loam soil, is advertised for sale by City Dairy Farms, Ltd., Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman P. O., East Toronto.

**GOSSIP.**

Official records of 125 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association, from June 22nd to July 13th, 1911. This herd of 125 animals, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 49,405 lbs. of milk containing 1,673.641 lbs. of butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.39 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 395.2 lbs. of milk containing 13.389 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 56.45 lbs. or 26.9 quarts of milk per day, and 15.6 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. Among the full-aged cows, one more name is added to the list of animals having produced 100 lbs. of butter-fat in 30 days: High-lawn Hartog De Kol having produced 101.145 lbs. fat from 2,557.1 lbs. milk, the 7-day part of the record, 24.727 lbs. fat from 603.8 lbs. milk, having been previously reported. Woodcrest Homestead Princess gains a place in the 21-lb. list by a production of 21.513 lbs. fat from 585.7 lbs. milk; while the 20-lb. list is increased by the three following names: Shadeland Maplewood 3rd, 20.894 lbs. fat from 576.2 lbs. milk; Sara Jewel Hengerveld 2nd, 20.14 lbs. fat from 585.2 lbs. milk; and Trijntje

Hengerveld De Kol, 20.005 lbs. fat from 485.8 lbs. milk. Snowball Colie, Lady Kaastra and Pontiac Yankee, produce above the 18 lbs. required to gain mention by name.

At the Canadian National Exhibition last week, in the class for Canadian-bred heavy draft fillies two years old, the first prize was awarded to A. Baldock, of Grahamsville, Peel County, Ont., for the bay filly, Nelly, bred by the exhibitor, and sired by the noted Clydesdale horse, Lord Scott, (by Marcellus, by Hiawatha), imported by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., and which caused such excitement in Western show-yards on 1909, by winning the grand champion prize at Brandon over the Winnipeg champion, and was exported back to Scotland in 1910, where it is stated he stands at 10 guineas, and is still owned by McCallum Bros. The filly referred to is up to a big size for her age, and has fine quality and action. W. J. McCallum writes from Glasgow that they have sold all of their July importation of 80 Clydesdales, and he is now in Scotland selecting another lot, which he expects to land in October, and which will be their third importation this year.



## GOSSIP.

Improved Large Yorkshire pigs of both sexes are advertised for sale by Senator F. L. Berque, Lachine Locks, Quebec. Write him for prices and particulars.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF JERSEYS.

Monday, September 18th, is the date advertised in this issue of the dispersion sale, at Goderich, Ont., of the herd of 25 pure-bred Jerseys, the property of Geo. Lathwaite, of Goderich, 13 of which are cows in milk or in calf, those of breeding age having creditable milk and butter records.

An auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, the property of A. M. McKillop & Sons, West Lorne, Elgin County, Ont., is advertised to take place on September 26th, at their Argyle Farm, three miles north of West Lorne, a station on the M. C. R. Canadian Division, and the Pere Marquette, when 28 head of registered Shorthorns and 30 head of grades will be sold. Write for catalogue.

In the Toronto Exhibition prize list for Holsteins, in our last week's issue, the grand championship for best female, any age, was incorrectly credited to Haley Bros., for their first-prize cow, Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd, which was senior champion, the junior and grand champion being their first-prize junior heifer calf, Colantha Fayne, a precocious youngster of eight months, bred by M. H. Haley, sired by Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha, dam Aaggie of Riverside 2nd.

Close upon 100 head of Clydesdales were shipped from Glasgow the third week in August, nearly all of them bound for Canada, chiefly consigned to the following importers: Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Robert Sinton, Regina; W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta.; G. C. Cassar, Lower Gagetown, N. B.; John McGarrigle, Ormstown, Que.; Crawford & McLachlan, Thedford, Ont.; Stewart & Robinson, Ailsa Craig, Ont.; C. W. Wilson, Vancouver, B. C.; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man.; Owen McGovern, Oxford Station, Ont.

## SPEED WITH THE CORN HARVESTER.

In cutting a rectangular field of corn with a corn binder, could it be done more quickly by going around or cutting in strips, other things being equal, remembering that the machine goes empty across the ends?

Y.  
Ans.—The best way to settle this question is to try the two plans with corresponding fields of corn. Where the corn is planted in drills, we notice that the general practice is to cut in strips, or lands being laid out so that there will be long drives without turning. Often there is a vacant strip at the ends to drive across. Wide-awake corn-growers usually acquire the best and speediest method.

## WHEN ASQUITH LAUGHED.

Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, is not much of a man to laugh. Indeed, it has been said that he is quite lacking in a sense of humor. Once, however, at a political meeting in Scotland, something happened which brought forth more than his usual wintry smile. He was addressing a gathering largely composed of farmers at an open-air meeting in East Fife, where he was a candidate. At the close of his speech he said he was ready to answer any questions his hearers might wish to ask him. At once a farmer wearing an enormous straw hat, threw himself into the fray. The sun had gone down, and there were no lights. Mr. Asquith peered into the darkness.

"I'm sorry," he said, "but I didn't see who it was that put that question."

Before the man could answer, a plowman standing near the candidate enlightened him. Pointing to the farmer, he said:

"It was him with the cow's breakfast on his head."

Mr. Asquith, they say, laughed very heartily indeed.

## As Human as a Hen.

By Agnes Noyes Wiltberger, in Suburban Life.

For a study of human nature in its natural state, unmitigated and unadulterated, commend me, not to the haunts of men, but to the chicken-yard. There is no corner of the globe where humans are not hampered by convention of one kind or another. The knowledge of what the world will think leads them to hide their human nature under a bushel. The hen, on the contrary, is bound by no traditions, never bothers to live up to a reputation, cares not a whit what the world thinks; she is in all things simply and effectually herself.

One small pen of thoroughbred scrubs will exhibit enough individuality to last a novelist a year. Thoroughbreds of other varieties are more handsome and more profitable, but they do not offer the opportunity for individual character study. Twenty hens, identical in markings, like so many peas in a pod, or so many brown-checked-gingham orphans, may delight the heart of the poultry fancier. But who wants to catch the hen and loak up the number on her ankle to know who's who in the hen-yard?

For many years it was our dream that, when we had a back yard large enough to keep chickens, we should start our flock with a rooster and six hens, who should bear the name of Henry VIII. and his wives. The dream came true one bright spring day, with the exception of Henry. So we called the biddies the Widows at Windsor, and left them to select their own names as time went on.

Any hen that is worth her oyster-shell will name herself in a week's time. Those six hens were as individual as the ill-fated six of history. Anne Boleyn was a dainty, flighty, light-minded little white hen, with—alack and alas!—her white plumage sadly flecked with black. Catharine Parr was wheezy and asthmatic, and had to be doped with red pepper and lard. Anne of Cleves was of a slow and lazy habit, inclined too much to flesh. Catharine Howard failed in the first duty of a hen, and was condemned to the executioner's block, from whence she reappeared, apotheosized, in the form of a toothsome pie. Catharine of Aragon proved to be Catharine of Arrogance. She would not have stepped aside for Anne Boleyn. She knew a way out of the yard which none of the other hens discovered, and in the early morning she would march solemnly and majestically back and forth before the kitchen door, keeping a weather eye out for breakfast. If the scraps were delayed, she scolded, gently but insistently, until she was appeased. Jane Seymour was the joy of our hearts. If the original Jane were like her in the least, Henry did well to choose her. Of Barred Rock plumage and Leghorn build, she showed her pure mongrel breeding at a glance. But for eggs! We have found no hen since that can lay like Jane.

Along with the Widows at Windsor we procured a sitting hen. The whole family assisted in the important work of establishing her upon her nice, fresh nest, filled with nice, fresh eggs. We at once dubbed her Eve, as she was to be the first mother. But, to our sorrow, she proved false to her trust, and our only compensation for the loss of the eggs was the satisfaction we felt in changing her name to Delilah.

Chickens show more than the frankness of children. Children learn, by precept or experience, that it is not wise to show forth their human nature on all occasions. Not so with the chicken. He agrees with Emerson, that a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds; he goes Emerson one better, and declares against all consistency. He speaks as he feels to-day, in syllables as hard as nest eggs; and tomorrow he cackles and crows as to-morrow feels, though he contradict every word that he cackled to-day.

There is Mr. Dick, for instance. Mr. Dick was an quiet, inoffensive, rather gentlemanly fellow. Raised alone with a flock of forty or more pullets, he did not behave himself modestly, was not easily provoked, and was usually pulled up.

But one day it occurred to the master of the house to transfer Mr. Dick to the cockerel pen, in the belief that such a husky Rhode Island Red would be an easy match for a dozen little Smart Alecks of the Leghorn variety. Alas, that I must tell the plain truth! Mr. Dick turned tail and ran, Goliath that he was, with the dozen little Davids at his heels in high feather. He was rescued, surprised and breathless and very wide-eyed, and was placed again in the safe haven of the pullets' pen. And now watch his frank show of human nature. Did he tell them the o'er true tale of his visit to the world and his ignominious rout? Not he. He puffed out his "weskit" to a great degree, and "ku-ku-ku-ed," and bowed and scraped around those pullets, and threw up his head and crowed and crowed, until English could have made his story no plainer. His visit to the wide, wide world was a Roosevelt tour through Europe; his rout was nothing more nor less than a triumphal procession; the pursued was the hero; the pursuers were hero-worshippers. Wasn't that "more samer than folks?" Mr. Dick's name was changed on the spot; he became Wilkins Micawber.

I have noticed a marked difference in the behavior of the pullets and the cockerels at feeding time.

There is constant chatter while the pullets are eating—a flow of table-talk that would delight the heart of a hostess. But in the cockerel pen there is no small talk; they saw wood. Every fellow for himself, and the chopping block take the hindmost! O, well! To each his own. And the pot has no need to call the kettle black. The men would rather eat than talk; and the women would rather talk than eat. We may as well own up.

## THE SOUND OF IT.

The Ladies' Aid ladies were talking about a conversation they had overheard before the meeting, between a man and his wife.

"They must have been to the Zoo," said Mrs. A., "because I heard her mention 'a trained deer.'"

"Goodness me!" laughed Mrs. B. "What queer hearing you must have! They were talking about going away, and she said, 'Find out about the train, dear.'"

"Well, did anybody ever?" exclaimed Mrs. C. "I am sure they were talking about musicians, for she said 'a trained ear,' as distinctly as could be."

The discussion began to warm up, and in the midst of it the lady herself appeared. They carried their case to her promptly, and asked for a settlement.

"Well, well, you do beat all!" she exclaimed, after hearing each one. "I'd been out to the country over night, and was asking my husband if it rained here last night."

After which the three disputants retired, abashed and in silence.

A well-known divine was preaching one morning on the subject of the great and the little things of creation. To illustrate his thought that nothing was too great or too little to be of interest to God, he proceeded with these words:

"The Creator of this immense universe created also the most infinitesimal atom in it. The Architect of these vast mountains fashioned also the tiniest thread of gold running through them. The God who made me made a daisy."

## DIFFERENCE IN FEET.

The French foot is meagre, narrow, and bony. The Spanish is small and elegantly curved—thanks to its Moorish blood, corresponding with the Castilian pride—"high in instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch: "A stream can run under the hollow of it." The foot of the Scot is large and thick. The Irish foot flat and square. The English short and fleshy.

Robinson (reflecting)—Umbrellas recovered! What a good idea! They ought to do a roaring business. I'm almost certain it was Smith who took my umbrella. I must put these people on his track.

Cultivation to the mind, is as necessary as food to the body.—Cicero.

## Napoleon's Rock.

The Governor of St. Helena, Colonel Gallwey, is paying a holiday visit to England, and to an interviewer of the Daily Mail, who drew the conversation to the Napoleon traditions, he said:

"They are rapidly disappearing from St. Helena. There are still a few very old men who were babes at the time of Napoleon's death and who remember—very vaguely—their parents speaking about the famous prisoner. They always refer to him as General Buonaparte. The present generation knows next to nothing of Napoleon the Great, but much more about Dinizulu and General Cronje, who were prisoners on the island, the former in 1890 and the latter in 1900."

"Why should the islanders," I asked, "call Napoleon 'General Buonaparte' today?"

"He has been called so ever since the days of Sir Hudson Lowe. Of course, Lowe, like all Britishers, called him thus. Personally, I would have called Napoleon King of Kings if he had asked me to. . . but Sir Hudson Lowe was Governor of St. Helena, and one must not criticise one's predecessors."

"I questioned Colonel Gallwey concerning Napoleonic relics at Longwood. 'Almost nothing remains but the house itself,' he said. 'It is partly stone and partly wood, a simple one-storied bungalow, which looks very much like a humble farm building. In Napoleon's days there were trees round it, but now the place is bare. There is not a stick of furniture in the whole house. His bedroom contains a good bust of him, but at Government House we have a few relics, including a bookcase, a cabinet, and the famous billiard table of Napoleon. For one year this table was at Longwood. Napoleon used to play billiards with his hands and twist the balls about nervously. At the end of twelve months he became so tired of the game that he had the table sent back to his 'gaoler.' The billiard-room became a map-room, and for hours at a time with little flags in his hand Napoleon used to refigure his victories . . . and Waterloo!'"

## Make Farming Attractive

The fifth annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association met in Toronto, and proved to be a success, as usual. The reports presented from the different districts told how school gardens were increasing in number, and dwelt upon the necessity of developing in the young a love for the artistic and beautiful. It was urged that this would help to retain the young men and women on the farm. Do bare and cheerless surroundings help to drive young folks from the farm? If they do, there can be no doubt that farm life itself must bear part of the blame for the loss of its young people. Not long ago we drove through a certain rural section, and this fact was brought home to us only too vividly. The section had once been beautifully wooded, but practically all the trees had been cut down, and the country looked painfully bare. The orchards were few and small. Two or three houses were things of beauty, but the majority seemed to be built for shelters, not for homes. Lawns, ornamental shrubs or trees, and flower gardens, seemed painfully lacking, and we wondered why it was. The soil was good, the people were prosperous, but the homes were woefully neglected, at least as far as the development of the artistic was concerned. If the inside of the homes resembled the outside, we confess we could hardly blame the young folks for rebelling. We are glad to know that this does not apply universally, and it should not be true anywhere. Why not make our rural homes as beautiful as nature intended them to be! Without doubt, improvement along this line would in some cases at least be a step in the direction of the solving of the problem how to keep our young people on the farm. It would do at least a little to raise the whole business of farming to a higher plane, and give to life on the farm more of the comfort, enjoyment and satisfaction that it should have.—Christian Guardian.



## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.  
Rest, \$8,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount or collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Accounts may be opened at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

## MARKETS

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, September 11th, receipts numbered 127 cars, comprising 2,523 cattle, 869 hogs, 499 sheep, 40 calves; quality medium to good; trade brisk; prices firmer. Exporters, \$5.90 to \$6.60; butchers', choice picked lots, \$5.90 to \$6.15; good, \$5.65 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.60; common, \$4.75 to \$5.20; bulls, \$4 to \$5; milkers, \$4 to \$6; calves, \$4 to \$9 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.15; lambs, \$5.85 to \$6.15. Hogs, \$7.40 fed and watered, and \$7.10 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS  
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union yards for the past week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	165	252	417
Cattle	1,860	3,662	5,522
Hogs	4,447	5,360	9,807
Sheep	2,328	762	3,090
Calves	540	173	713
Horses	1	5	6

The total receipts at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	230	180	410
Cattle	3,181	3,169	6,250
Hogs	3,160	1,317	4,777
Sheep	4,463	1,925	6,388
Calves	374	97	471
Horses	1	39	40

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show an increase of 7 car-loads, 5,030 hogs, 242 calves; but a decrease of 828 cattle, 3,298 sheep and lambs, and 34 horses, compared with the same week of 1910.

Receipts of live stock continue to be liberal. The quality, however, has not been as good, especially at the City market. Trade was brisk for all cattle, at firm prices, at both markets.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.90 to \$6.50, the bulk going at \$6 to \$6.25. Export bulls, \$5 to \$5.40.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots and loads sold at \$5.90 to \$6.15; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.55; inferior and common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$5; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3.10 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Receipts of stockers and feeders were in excess of the demand, and prices were much lower than was anticipated some weeks ago. Feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.90 per cwt., and stockers, 450 to 700 lbs. each, sold at \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts have been quite equal to the demand, and prices were easier, ranging from \$35 to \$65 each, with an odd one or two bringing a little more.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate, and prices firm, at \$3.75 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Liberal receipts of sheep and lambs caused prices to decline. Prices sold from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

rams and culls sold from \$2.50 to \$3.25; lambs sold on Thursday at \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts were moderate, and prices easier. Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$7.85, and \$7.40 f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 82c. to 83c., outside points; new wheat, 81c. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.08½; No. 2 northern, \$1.07½; No. 3 northern, \$1.05½, track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 70c., outside. Buckwheat—50c. to 52c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 68½c., on track, bay ports. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 44½c.; No. 3, 44c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 39c. to 40c.; No. 3, 43c., track, Toronto. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent, winter-wheat flour, \$3.40, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.60.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$13 per ton for No. 1.  
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7.  
Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, at Toronto.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 24c. to 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.  
Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, in case lots, 23c. to 24c.; country case lots, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Large, 13c.; twins, 14c.  
Honey.—Extracted, clover honey, 10c. per lb.; combs per dozen, \$2.25 to \$2.50.  
Poultry.—Chickens, 15c. per lb.; ducks, 13c. to 14c.; fowl, 12c. per lb.

Beans.—Primes, in broken lots, \$2 to \$2.10; hand-picked, \$2.15 to \$2.20 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads sold on the Toronto market at 90c. to \$1.15 per bushel.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 50c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 31c. to 32c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; rejects, 14½c.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market, and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: Receipts continue to be heavy, and prices easier. Apples, 20c. to 30c. per basket; peaches, fancy quality, 90c. to \$1.15 per basket; medium, 65c. to 80c.; plums, 30c. to 60c. per basket; pears, good quality, 50c. to 65c. per basket; common, 25c. to 35c.; grapes, 30c. to 40c. for 11-quart basket; cauliflowers, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cabbage, per crate, \$2 to \$2.25; water-melons, 35c. to 50c. each; canteloupes per basket, 25c. to 50c.; cucumbers per basket, 15c. to 20c.; wax beans per basket, 20c. to 30c.; corn per dozen, 6c. to 8c.; pickling onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; tomatoes per basket, 25c. to 35c.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7 to \$7.25; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$7.  
Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$10.25.  
Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs 25c. lower; choice lambs, \$6.90 to \$7; cull to fair, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.25.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$7.70 to \$7.75; stags, \$5.50 to \$6; pigs, \$7 to \$7.25; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.60; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.10; roughs, \$6.10 to \$6.50.

### British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable both United States and Canadian steers making from 12½c. to 11½c. per pound.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending September 2, amounted to 990 head, against 1,472 the previous week. Owing to the cooler weather, there was a very good demand for cattle on the local market, and although supplies have shown a very considerable increase during the past few days, prices continue about the same. Choice steers sold at 6½c. to 6½c. per lb., fine at 6c., good at 5½c. to 5½c., medium at 4½c. to 5½c., and common down to 3c., this being for canners. Lambs were rather cheaper, being 5½c. to 6½c. per lb., and sheep quiet, at 3½c. to 4c. per lb., calves ranging from \$3 to \$10 each. Hogs were firmer, and sold up to 8c. per lb. for selects, although 7½c. to 7½c. was the general run of finest. Mixed lots sold as low as 7½c., and sows considerably under that figure.

Horses.—Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and fine carriage and saddle horses, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—10½c. to 10½c. per lb. for select, abattoir-dressed stock.

Eggs.—The market for eggs showed very little change. Good stock was not easy to get, and dealers were paying 18½c. at country points for straight-gathered. Prices in the city held in the vicinity of 21c. to 22c. per dozen for No. 1 candled, and 26c. for selects. Straight receipts brought about 19c. to 19½c. or 20c.

Butter.—The market has been excited for a good while past. It is claimed that Americans were in a week or two ago and helped to put the market up by buying considerable quantities of butter on the likelihood of reciprocity going through, and that it was partly because they ceased to buy that the market came down suddenly again. At the end of week before last and early last week, buyers wanted to pay a cent less, but many holders would not let the goods go. However, purchases were made at about 25½c. to 25½c., which is a high figure anyway. Holders were asking 26½c. here. By Monday, 11th, dairy markets had again strengthened, creamery butter advancing to 26c. to 26½c. at Cowansville. Export demand good. Exports fell off a little the week before last, the total to date being, however, 80,000 packages, against 22,000 a year ago.

Cheese.—Exports are now 1,076,000, or 2,000 less than a year ago. Market very strong in the country, and prices about 13½c. to 13½c. in Montreal for finest Westerns, and 13½c. to 13½c. for Easterns. The English market refused for the time being to respond to the strength here. Prices were stiffer on Monday, being 14c. and a fraction more at country points.

Grain.—The market for oats was strong, and prices have advanced to 45½c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western, and 45c. for No. 1 extra feed, No. 3 Canadian Western being 44½c. per bushel. American corn was stronger also, selling at 72c. for No. 2 yellow, ex store.

Flour.—Demand fair, and prices steady. Manitoba first patents, \$5.40 per barrel; seconds, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70. Winter-wheat patents, \$4.75, while straight rollers were \$4.25.

Millfeed.—Stocks very closely held, being in good demand from all quarters, and supplies being light. There is also some foreign demand, and quite a little inquiry has been made, it is claimed. Manitoba bran, \$22 per ton; Manitoba shorts, \$24 per ton; Ontario middlings, \$25 to \$26 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$32 per ton; mixed mouille, \$26 to \$29 per ton.

Hay.—It is claimed that there is buying in the Eastern Townships on the part of Americans on the strength either of reciprocity going through or the American tariff being lowered. Prices firm, being \$12 to \$13 per ton for baled hay, for No. 3 extra; No. 2 ordinary, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 3 hay, \$8 to \$8.50; clover mixture, \$7.50.

Hides.—Lamb skins, 50c. each, the advance being due to the longer wool. Hides, 9c., 10c. and 11c. per lb., and calf skins, 13c. and 15c. per lb., while

horse hides were \$1.75 and \$2 each. Rough tallow, 1½c. to 4c. per lb., and rendered, 6½c. to 7c.

### Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., 13½c., 13 11-16c., 13½c. Kingston, Ont., 13 11-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 13½c. Kemptville, Ont., 13½c. to 13 11-16c. Belleville, Ont., 14c. to 14 1-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 13½c. to 13 13-16c. Napanee, Ont., 13 13-16c. Picton, Ont., 13 15-16c. to 14c. London, Ont., 14c. to 14 1-6c. Cowansville, Que., 13 13-16c.; butter, 26c. to 26½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13½c.; butter, 25½c. Iroquois, Ont., 13 15-16c. Watertown, N. Y., 12½c. to 13c. Canton, N. Y., 13c.; butter, 26½c. Woodstock, Ont., 13 7-16c. to 12½c.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5 to \$8.10; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$6.40; Western steers, \$4 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$6.30; calves, \$6.25 to \$9.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.95 to \$7.55; mixed, \$6.90 to \$7.55; heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.45; rough, \$6.75 to \$6.95; good to choice heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.45; pigs, \$4.75 to \$7.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.25 to \$3.90; Western, \$2.50 to \$4; yearlings, \$3.90 to \$4.70; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$6; Western, \$4.25 to \$6.

### GOSSIP.

#### THE WEEKLY PAYMENT PLAN.

The weekly payment plan affords wage-earners an easy and sure way of making provision for the time when their earning powers have ceased. For example, if a man at present aged 40 years, were to deposit with the Canadian Government \$1 a week until he was 65, for the purpose of buying a Government Annuity, he would receive \$261 a year for the remainder of his days. And if he died before he was 65, what he had paid in, accumulated at 3-per-cent. compound interest, would be refunded to his heirs. Full particulars concerning the scheme may be had by anyone over the age of five years, if he or she will apply to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa. State age last birthday, the age at which Annuity is desired to begin, and the amount which you want to pay each week, and the Superintendent will tell you what amount of Annuity the payments will buy. Write to-night.

#### GOVERNMENT BUYS MORE MORGAN HORSES.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has just purchased in Meade County, Kansas, four additional horses for use in the Government breeding work that is being carried on in Vermont with the object of preserving and improving the Morgan breed. These animals are the seven-year-old Morgan mare Fanny P. (Vol. III., A. M. R.), two yearling fillies by Headlight Morgan (a son of Ethan Allen 2nd), and a colt foal out of Fanny P., and the mare is again in foal to Headlight.

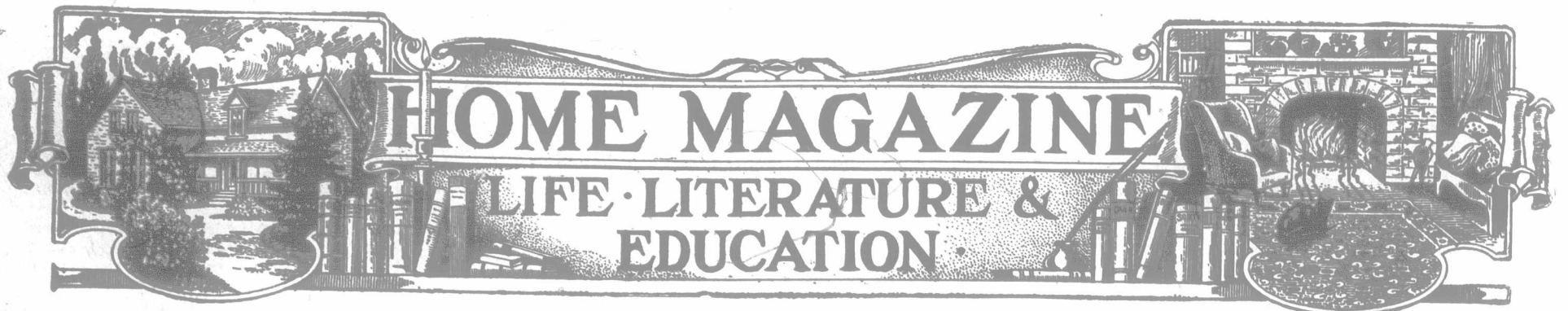
Fanny P. is by Julian Morgan, the sire of Roy Morgan, champion Morgan stallion at the principle State Fairs of the Central West in 1910. Fanny P.'s dam was by Flying Merrill, and her second dam by a son of Billy Root.

The pedigree of Headlight Morgan is well known to Morgan breeders. The horse was foaled in South-western Kansas, and has a well-deserved reputation in that vicinity as a sire.

These horses are among the descendants of a large consignment of selected animals purchased in Vermont and Illinois in the early nineties by the Morgan Horse Company of Carpentersville, Ill., and sent to South-western Kansas to take advantage of cheap pasture there. Unfortunately, however, and partly on account of the depression in the horse market several years ago, the venture was not a success, the company disbanding, and the horses being scattered over a wide territory. Some of this stock still remains in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The animals bought by the Government will be taken to the Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vt.





Mr. James Pearson.

The Toronto lawyer who instituted the Peel County Flower-garden Competition.

### Friends in Gray.

By Edith M. Thomas.

Till morning fair  
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice  
gray.

—Paradise Regained.

Lo! I have grown so gray with time,  
I make me friends with all things gray!  
With silvery mists that rise and climb  
Upon the footfalls of the day;

With musing summer skies o'ercast,  
When not a wind may list to blow—  
But cloudland, leaning vague and vast,  
Throws argent lights on streams below!

I melt, I merge, in autumn meads,  
Where gossamer cloth-of-dreams is  
spread,

With shimmering drift of feathery seeds  
The unregarded wild hath shed;

With glistening rain, with sprinkled rime,  
With sea-foam dry, or wind-blown  
spray—

I am become so gray with time,  
I find my friends in all things gray!

Methinks, that oft they say to me,  
"We, too, are dim and silvery-sad;  
Our grayer garments brushing thee,  
Thou mayest forget how thou art  
clad!"

And I, discerning them as well—  
A pilgrim bound the selfsame way,  
Their veiled passion strive to tell—  
We are the Soul of All Things Gray!

### A Trip Through Peel County.

[Judging the flower gardens in the Pearson competition.]

Those of you who read that delightful book, "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," which has now become, like "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," a classic among those who love gardens and the outdoors, will remember that the Commuter's Wife says this: "As gardening is the most exacting as well as the most exciting of outdoor sports ("sports"—mark you!—Ed.) one cannot begin too early in the season, and it is really better to begin the season before. Neither a garden nor a gardener can be made in one year, nor in one generation even. It takes a fine sort of heredity of air and soil and environment for

either; also gardening is the most cheerful and satisfactory pursuit for women who love outdoors. Field and forest often hold one at bay. We may admire, worship, love, but neither advise nor argue with them, nor add one cubit to their stature. In a garden one's personality can come forth, and stick a finger into Nature's pie, and lend a hand in the making of it, besides furnishing many of the ingredients."

It was, perhaps, with nebulous thoughts such as these that we—Mrs. Dawson, of Parkhill, and myself—took the train from London with the flower-garden judging trip through Peel County as our objective point. Yes, the Commuter's Wife was right,—a garden cannot be made in one year,—hence, on this judging competition, we must not expect too much. Yet, on the other hand, hope was high. A garden "takes a fine sort of heredity of air and soil and environment,"—and where indeed could one hope to find such heredity more strongly inherent than out among the farmers' wives and daughters, children, presumably, to the third or fourth generation, of the men who have turned this fair land of ours from forest to farm land, and orchard and garden?

Again, "In a garden one's personality can come forth."—True, again, Commuter's Wife, and in this very fact was not much of the interest of our trip to center?—So many women, so many gardens, and each garden reflecting inevitably the personality behind its creation—the "human" touch here, you see, that must ever mean so much more than mere flowers, however beautiful they may be.

We were to meet Mr. Pearson, who had kindly consented to be the third judge in the competition which he had so successfully launched, at Toronto. In the meantime there was ample opportunity to become acquainted, for Mrs. Dawson and I had met but the day before, and so satisfactory was the rapidity with which we got on common ground, that by the time our train moved slowly into the Union Station we were quite prepared for the three pleasant days that were to follow.

may say this, that on our tour of the county we encountered very few horses that gave us more than a passing glance and a shuffling sideways, presumably to show their contempt of us. Only once did we come upon a really terrified one, and that time the consideration of Mr. Pearson and his chauffeur no doubt left the poor animal feeling that a new species of friend had come above the horizon of his world with the chug-chug of that mysteriously awful thing traveling the roads, with no visible sign of its means of locomotion. With Mr. Pearson patting his neck, and the car creeping by, the danger passed, and the nervous beast came trotting behind as though nothing had happened. . . . Just here—it may not, perhaps, be as widely known as it should be in districts where automobiles are not common, that simply holding up one's hand should be sufficient to stop any car; or, at least, to make it go slowly. This is all that is necessary, if a horse becomes restive. To scream and shout is the worst and most useless thing that can be done in such case. In this connection may I tell you about a dry remark of a witty farmer in the locality in which this paper is being written? When driving a mettley horse one day not long ago, he met an automobile. "Shall I lead your horse past?" asked the driver? "No, the horse is all right," replied the farmer, "but I wish you would lead my wife past." No doubt this farmer was but having a bit of fun at the expense of his better half, but the irresponsible actions of many women in such a case might often lend some point to the remark. There is no excuse whatever for reckless automobile driving, but on the other hand, travellers in buggies will do well to keep their wits about them, and not fall into a paroxysm of fear at the mere suspicion of a motor car.

Our first visit was almost to the extreme south of the county, to the garden of Miss Mona Kay, near Erindale. In this garden perennials were chiefly in evidence, with abundance of vines along the walls of the house. An especially

Caledon Mountain, and were not surprised to find that much of the land had been settled by men and women from Scotland. Surely here, if anywhere in Ontario, the children of that "land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood," might feel at home. Possibly the work on such land is harder than that on the level, but it is to an environment such as this that the heart can cling. Money, perhaps, may be more easily made in a country of uniform flatness, but the appreciative dweller among the hills reaps more, much more than mere dollars and cents. He cannot explain, perhaps, the emotions which the fine view from the hill-top brings to him, but he understands why it is that the inhabitants of the rocky countries have always been patriots, who poets in all ages have oft-times fled to the mountains, and why the sweet singer of Israel should have sung "Unto the hills around do I lift up my longing eyes."

Just as night fell we plunged into the valleys sweeping to the eastward of Caledon Mountain, and on the way down caught our first good view of the mountain itself, upon which Mr. Pearson owns six hundred acres of land and scenery, which he loves as only a lover of the beautiful can love. At its highest point the mountain is 1,500 feet above sea level. It is, for the most part, thickly wooded, with outcroppings of rock, and the bold bluff in which the peak ends, looks down upon the most picturesque spot in Southern Ontario, the deep and rugged valley running off into two gorges at that fine meeting of the waters known as "The Forks of the Credit."

The Caledon Club-house at which, by the kindness of Mr. Pearson, we were to find our headquarters while in the vicinity, lies somewhat to the eastward of this valley, but in a spot scarcely less picturesque, surrounded by hills, and by the trout ponds which, although artificial, possess all the guise of Nature. The house itself is architecturally pleasing enough,—somewhat in the "half-timbered" style, with spacious verandahs, but the coloring inside has assuredly been done under the direction of an artist, so soft and restful is it. Especially did we want to carry away with us one of the big cobblestone fire-places, put together with greenish mortar, and so eminently suitable to the architecture of a stony country. Why, we queried, do not farmers more usually make use of this cobblestone effect when building their houses, and so have them an outgrowth of their environment rather than a thing extraneous to it? Nothing looks better for tall chimneys exposed from the ground up than cobblestone; nothing is more suitable for verandah bases; occasionally, if the architecture is carefully considered, an entire house of such stone is desirable. Then for the fire-place, why ever discard this really artistic idea for the ready-made "grate," with tiled front and veneered woodwork, so often an abomination both in coloring and design?

We fell asleep that night to the sound of a little waterfall trickling down between the trout ponds, and awoke in good time ready for another day of gardens. After a call at the old log cabin, which Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have transformed into a summer cottage, our way led directly through the gorge at the Forks, then across the railway which creeps along half way up the mountain face, and finally out again across the hilltops to the garden of Miss Cassie MacDonald, Rockside, West Caledon. Here we found a profusion of flowers all interspersed, as may be seen, with thousands of white petunias, which took well in the little snapshot secured from the gate. "We love flowers," said the lady of the house, and, indeed, there was



A Bit of Mrs. Potter's Garden.  
Showing the rustic arbor which she built.

Scarcely had we stepped from the coach than we were accosted by the genial barrister himself, who, with his daughter, had come through the gate to meet us. A whirl through the city in his motor car to the National Club for luncheon, then off, out into the open country, in a swifter "it"—that same motor car! Now I know well that most of you say "things" "not loud but deep" at the thought of an automobile, but please don't abuse your Dame Durden (who assuredly belongs to you), because she thoroughly enjoyed this little outing. I plead entirely guilty, but I

pleasing feature was a border of hollyhocks about the well platform. . . . After that to the northward, through Streetsville, and straight toward the higher country, visiting on the way the gardens of Miss E. Dolson, Mrs. H. Caslor and Mrs. A. McLean, all of Chinguacousy Township. In each of these a very good beginning had been made with annuals, but the exceeding dryness of the summer was complained of as having interfered materially with gardening plans.

As evening drew on we entered the picturesquely hilly country approaching the





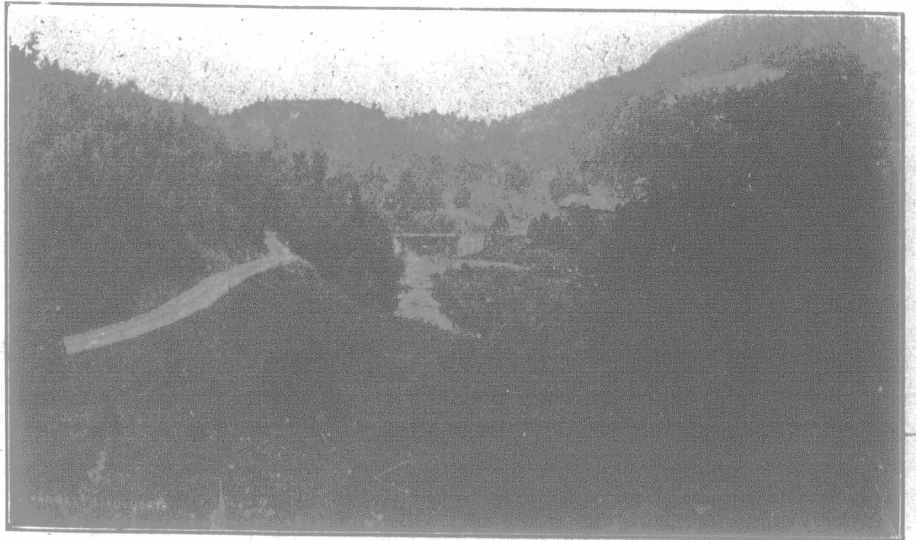
A Part of Mrs. Potter's Garden.  
Note arches over gates.



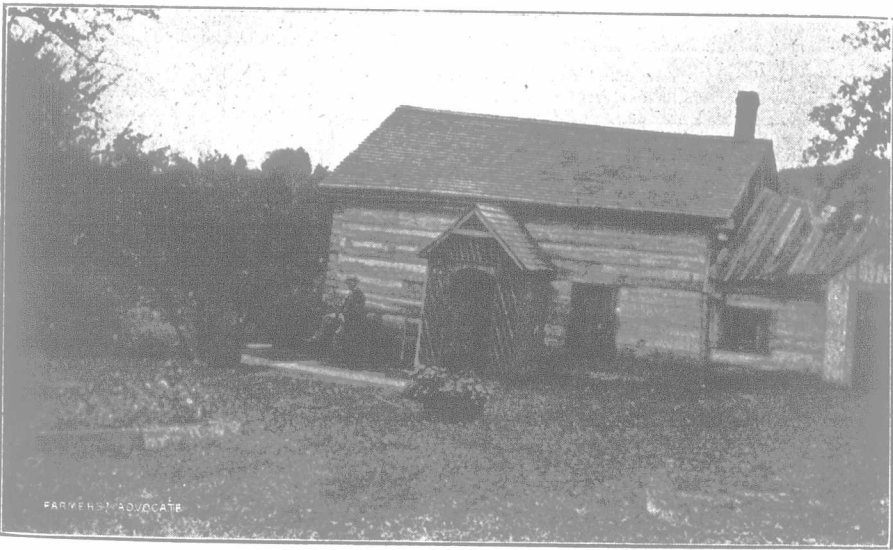
A Border in Mrs. Potter's Garden.



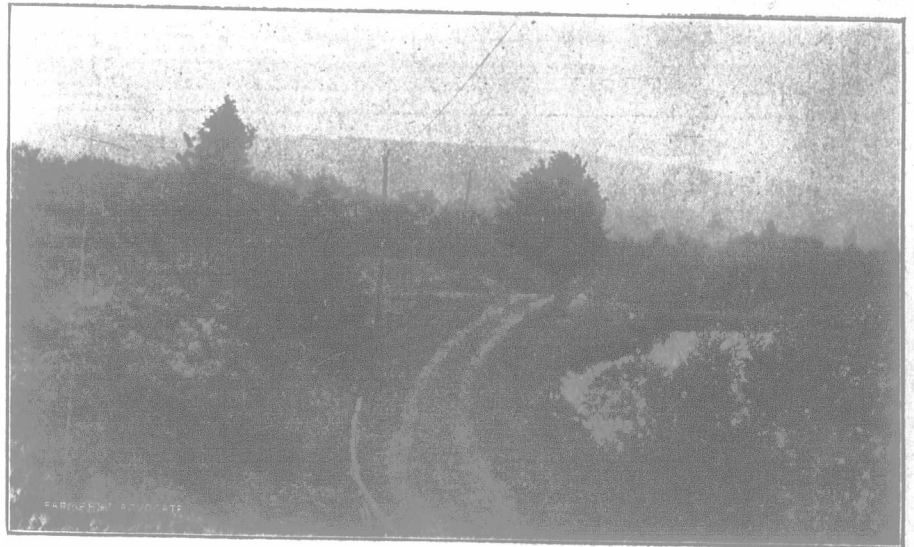
Miss Cassie Macdonald's Flower Borders.



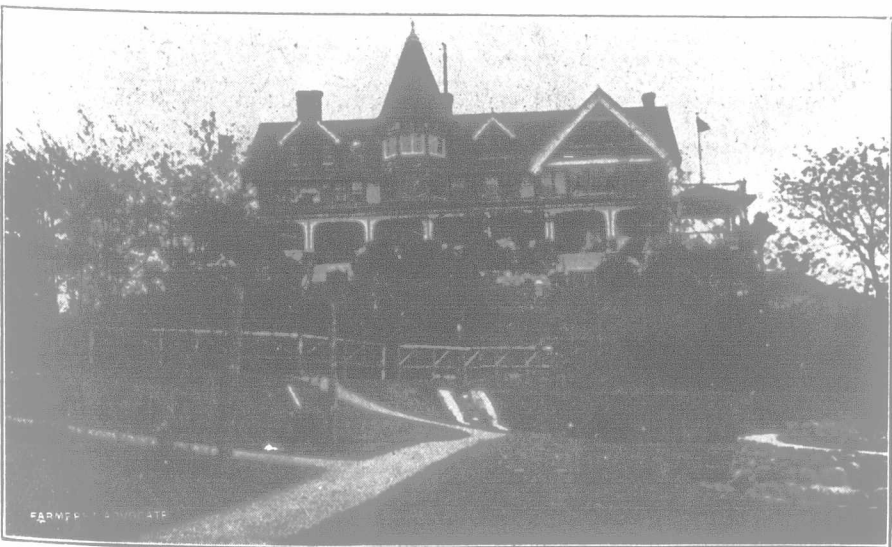
The Valley, Forks of the Credit.



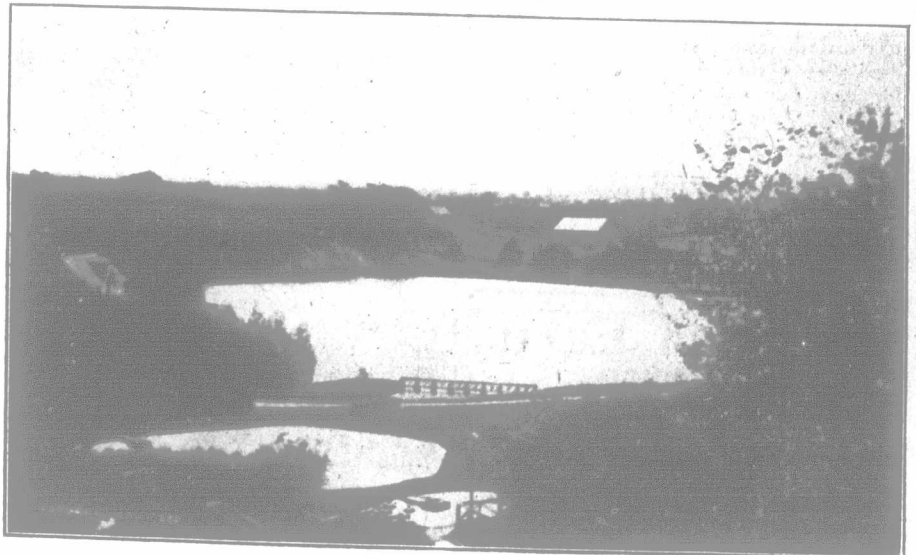
The Old Cabin at the Caledon Mountain.  
A pioneer relic, which is being preserved as a summer cottage.



View from Caledon Club House.



Caledon Club House.  
This belongs to the Caledon Trout Club.



Trout Ponds, Caledon Mountain.





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"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."

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WREFORD BROWN, Petrolia, Ont.

everywhere evidence of it, for the verandah and windows were filled with house plants. Although these entered not at all into consideration of the garden proper, they helped to fix the idea that those who love flowers best succeed best with them. Eventually this garden proved to be the one to which the second prize was awarded. . . . In passing I may say that in this vicinity we observed some of the finest stone fences that I have ever seen, built from stones taken off the fields, with great regularity and solidity, so that they are positively decorative as well as substantial.

We had intended finishing the visits to the gardens in the afternoon, but a heavy thunderstorm prevented, during which a barn not far from the club-house was burned by lightning, the occurrence prompting the reflection that in these days of vicious electric storms the farmer who has his buildings well rodded is the wisest man.

Next day the remaining flower gardens were judged, and the opinion was unanimous that Mrs. D. N. Potter, Mono Mills, had well earned the right to the first prize. Owing to the cloudiness of the sky, and the distance between the flower borders, also to the fact that many of the flowers were red and yellow, both of which colors take black in a photo, it was impossible to get pictures with a small kodak that could convey any adequate idea of this truly beautiful garden, but we tried our best. Mrs. Potter, we observed, had followed all the general rules of landscape gardening in her planning, while adding enough ideas of her own to give the desirable touch of originality. The open lawn before the house, so often recommended in these columns, the irregular masses of flowers and shrubbery in borders rather than in beds cutting up the lawn, the screening of out-houses, the plentiful use of vines—these points were all observed, but there were many more. For instance,

Mrs. Potter had massed a little rockery about the stem of her clothes-reel and planted nasturtiums in the crevices; she had placed arches over the gates and trained vines to cover them, and, more clever even than this, she had devised a rustic arbor, and with the exception of roof and corner-posts, had constructed it herself. This arbor formed a fine support for vines, and contained a table and chairs, forming a pleasant resting-place for hot weather.

One wondered if the long drouth had touched Mrs. Potter's garden at all. Everywhere the plants grew luxuriantly, and one surmised that the soil from which they sprang had been faithfully and thoroughly enriched before the seeds were sown. The variety too was as notable as the profusion. We could not name all the species, and, unfortunately, Mrs. Potter herself was absent, and so could not assist in the identification, but among those noted were the following: Scarlet Runner, Nasturtiums, Shirley Poppy, Phlox Drummondii, Sweet Peas, Geraniums, Clematis, Morning-glory, Asters, Petunias, Mignonette, Gladioli, Hollyhocks, Golden Glow, Verbenas, Scabiosa, Bleeding Heart, Mexican Fire Plant, Dahlias, Hydrangea, Pansies, Wild Cucumber, Coleus, Salvia, Snapdragon,—with a variety of shrubs.

Assuredly this garden deserved nothing but the highest commendation, and we dare to hope that the lady who created it will be good enough to write us an account of the methods by which she ensured her success.

The last garden visited, and the one which won third prize, was that of Miss A. L. Wharram, Sand Hill. A feature of this garden was a neat plot, at one side, beyond the vegetable garden, for cut flowers. The permanent flowers were arranged in borders about the lawn.

In conclusion, may we say that Mr. Pearson intends to make this competition continuous. Next year he will

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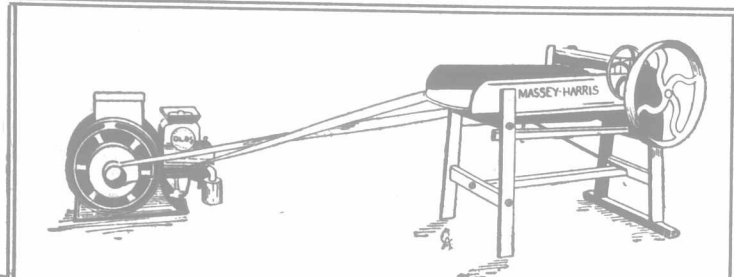
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IS THE MOST SATISFACTORY POWER TO BE FOUND FOR

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| Cutting Straw     | Sawing Wood   |
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| Grinding Grain    | Threshing     |
| Running Separator | Pumping Water |
| Churning          | Etc., etc.    |

THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

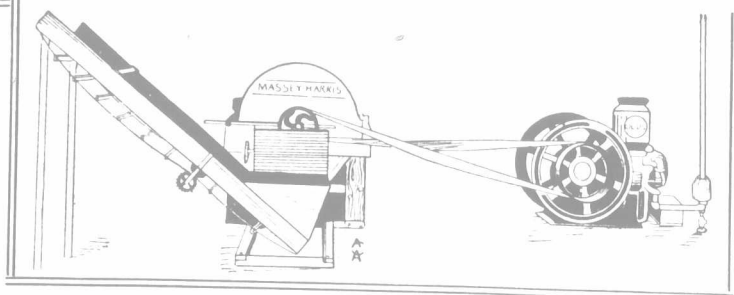
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Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

again offer prizes for the best gardens in Peel County, and he hopes that the number of competitors will be greatly increased. Although comparatively few entered this year, a good beginning has been made, and this fact was especially noteworthy—THAT THE ONLY FARMS ON WHICH FLOWERS WERE SEEN TO ANY APPRECIABLE EXTENT AT ALL WERE THOSE WHOSE GARDENS WERE IN COMPETITION.

Mr. Pearson, assuredly, will do his part. As for "The Farmer's Advocate," it will be only too glad to help on the good work by answering questions that may be asked in regard to gardening, and publishing suggestions of which use may be made.

In an early issue of this paper directions in regard to preparing the ground and planting of perennials and bulbs will be given. It is hoped that many will find inspiration, and this fall begin the gardens which are to be entered next year in the Pearson competition. After all, gardening is not so very hard, if one goes about it in the right way, and to the true flower-lover, the work will be altogether one of pleasure.

It was surmised above that the real lover of flowers is the one most likely to have success with them. While writing this a note has come to my hand from Mrs. Potter, acknowledging her satisfaction in being the winner of the first prize. On reading it I have not been surprised to come upon the following, than which, perhaps, nothing can form a more fitting closing to this little sketch: "I love flowers," says Mrs. Potter, "I am as fond of them as Wordsworth."

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

"The only thorn in my rose is that I missed being able to have you for tea the afternoon you came."

I know that I can assure Mrs. Potter, on behalf of Mrs. Dawson and Mr. Pearson, as well as myself, that missing seeing her was the only thorn in our rose on this delightful little trip through beautiful Peel County, truly one of the great gardens of our beloved Province.  
DAME DURDEN.

### The Ingle Nook.

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

### The Big Fair.

It isn't an easy matter to write about the Big Fair at Toronto. If you think it is, just try it. Plenty of material? Why, yes, that's the trouble. When one begins to think of all the material, in detail, one begins to feel very much in the predicament of Pat, who "couldn't see London for the houses."

However,—were you there? If so, it will suffice for me to touch upon the "peaks" and you can let memory fill in the intervening spaces. If not, a mass of detail will do you very little good anyway; you must visit Toronto Fair once at least to follow any description intelligently,—so here goes!

In the first place some marked improvements were noted, not the least being the areas of pavement that have been laid down between buildings and elsewhere. A year ago it rained heavily on Labor Day, and vast crowds of people were obliged to go slushing through the mud. On Tuesday of last week, it also rained, but getting about was done with comparative comfort.

Again, a new annex to the Manufacturers' Building has been built for the display of women's work, and thus the old "Women's Building" has been left free to be utilized as an Educational Department—and certainly credit is due to those upon whom fell the task of filling this large building with things that may tend to the general education of the throngs of visitors along various lines. Here were placed, this year, the manual training exhibits, the natural

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will convince the owner of a tanned, spotted, pimpled, freckled, discolored skin that it is a true beauty restorer. Its use prevents wrinkles and a faded complexion. This for \$1.50 and delivered.

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is the ideal preparation for restoring faded hair or hair not half gray to its original color in ten days. It is harmless as dew, not greasy or sticky, clear as water, and perfectly reliable. Price, \$1.00, delivered. A disfiguring growth of

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can always be permanently and satisfactorily destroyed by our method of Antiseptic Electrolysis. Positively the only successful treatment at small cost. Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., also removed. Booklet "F" explains fully. Mailed free.

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fosters a spirit of mutual regard between students and teachers; a noble devotion to study, parents, church, and a sympathy for all who think and act a worthy independence.

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history collections of moths, butterflies, birds, reptiles, shells, etc., and the work of school-children in penmanship, map-drawing, color work, clay modelling, etc. Did you notice the cut paper work and the modelling in plasticine done by the "wee little ones"? And were you thinking (if you had children at home) that here were some fine suggestions for rainy-day "busy work"? The cases of doll's clothes, beautifully done by little hands, were also very suggestive of the value of such training. Assuredly these little seamstresses will find comparatively easy the making of their own and others' clothes when they have such work to do.

A department of apparent interest to many was the room devoted to contagious diseases and care of children, with instructions in regard to combating diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc. Everywhere were placards proclaiming the dangers of impure milk, of the house-fly, the common "roller" towel, and all such agents in the spreading of disease.

Last, but not least, was a very fine exhibit from the Ontario Agricultural College, showing collections of weeds and their seeds, comparative tubes filled with grain to different heights to show the results of tillage, different times of seeding, the use of fertilizers, and so forth. We recommend farm folk who attend future Exhibitions to set aside a goodly share of time to be spent in this department.

The women's work was about the same as usual—the same tatting, crochet embroidery, and what-not displays, the same rows of tempting fruit and pickle bottles, and toothsome pastry that looks sadly dilapidated each year before the Fair is over. The showing of women's work on the whole, however, did not look so extensive as in the old Women's Building, but no doubt the more scattered arrangement of the new annex produced the illusion. An interesting feature was the facsimile of the Royal Regalia—Crowns, royal sceptre, staff of St. Edward, the orb, and Prince of Wales coronet—in a large glass case at the top of the stairs. Among the fancy-work, nothing especially new was noted but the extensive showing of the new beaded work.

The Manufacturers' Building is always an especial favorite with the women, for here are shown all the very "latest" things in house-furnishings, furs, gowns, pianos, and odds and ends for the home. The Eaton, Simpson and Murray Kay displays, as usual, were the biggest magnets. Among the gowns, the prevalence of velvet and jet was very marked, also the favor shown to the surplice draping across the front of waists. On the long coats the collars were very broad, extending to the shoulders, and then tapering to the waist. On practically all of the figures the hair was parted, then drawn loosely over the ears and arranged low at the back.

The furnished rooms were, of course, at all times thronged with women bent on studying color schemes. Attractive indeed was the Murray Kay dining-room, with brown as the leading tone,—fumed oak furniture, wall paper in brown and dull gilt, with wooden panels and plain brown rug. The drawing-room of the suite, on the other hand, fled far from Puritan tones. Cream and old rose were here combined to form a very fairy-like place, with dull gold paper, flowered hangings, and dull gilt chairs with flowered upholstery.

The bedroom, whose furnishings have been sold to Her Excellency the Countess Grey, was also very light and dainty in tone, the furniture all being enamelled in ivory white, with dull gilt touches, the wall paper striped in delicate tints of old rose and ivory white, the rug also old rose. A feature of this room was the "twin-bed" idea, with the cane work that is now so popular, across the entire foot-boards, to break the heavy effect that solid wood might have.

In the Eaton rooms a more dignified effect was sought throughout. The dining-room here had panelled walls, with hangings of green velvet; the rug was green with a border in reds; the furniture fumed oak. . . . The drawing-room was more unique, with walls of grayish-fawn and old gold, almost plain rug of same peculiar tint of fawn, enlivened by a polar bear rug, curtains of old rose

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**1H-D. Soft Felt Missie's Hat, trimmed with fancy scarf and silk cord ornament. Black, navy, brown or empire green, with scarves in harmonizing colors. Price . . . 2.69**



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WILL SELL AT AUCTION THEIR HERD OF  
**SHORTHORNS**

Consisting of 8 males and twenty females, at their  
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About 30 head of Grades also will be sold. Write  
them for catalogue.

and fawn, a large harp in the background, mahogany furniture, quaint old-fashioned pictures, and a gilt china-cabinet with a marble top. . . . The bedroom of the suite was rather unusual in coloring,—the wall in a whitish stripe, with border of pale heliotrope flowers, plain dull green rug, mahogany furniture with chintz upholstery all flowered with little purplish roses, four-poster bed with flowered valances to match. . . . But the library was, perhaps, the choicest room of all. Did you notice the concealed lights sending a soft glow from behind the book-cases? And did you not rather like the warm raspberry tones of rug, upholstery and hangings? But one picture was in this room, hanging over the mantel, but it was a study from a famous master—a Franz Hals, I fancy. A piano, too, was in this room, and some pieces of armor which might have



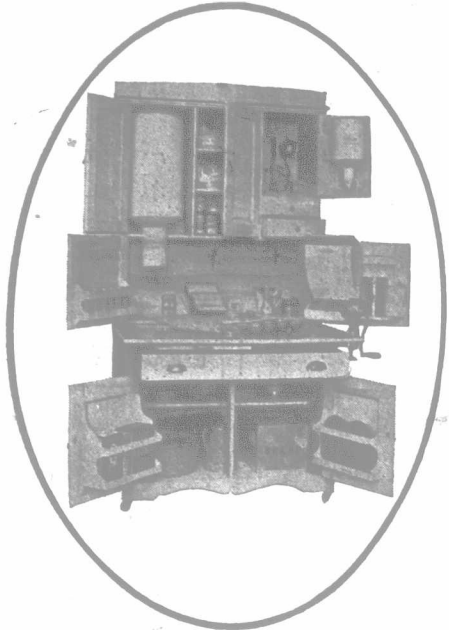
**THIS HELPS THE COOK AS MUCH AS THE SEWING MACHINE HELPS THE SEAMSTRESS**

Prepare meals sitting down.

Take no more needless steps.

Have everything in easy reach.

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Economize your foodstuffs.

Keep the kitchen tidy easy.

Know just where everything is.

Have a kitchen helper worth while.

If you attend to your own cooking, you need a Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet. You need one even more if you hire a cook. For this Cabinet does much indeed to solve the "servant problem." It keeps help contented, because it makes the work so much easier.

The Knechtel is the only really up-to-date, practical Kitchen Cabinet. Its shining, tarnish-proof extension top, of seamless aluminum; its cylinder flour-bin (50 lbs. capacity); its ingenious sugar-bin—these are only three of the thirty points in which none other vies with it. See it.



The picture here merely faintly suggests how compact, how handy, how complete the Knechtel is. You must see it and examine it to know its value to you and to understand why it must save its cost in a few months' use.

Be sure to have your furniture dealer show you the several styles of the Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet. One among them is just what you have been wanting. The price will suit you too. Booklet D mailed on request.

**INSIST ON SEEING THE KNECHTEL.**

**Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet Co., Limited, Hanover, Ont.**

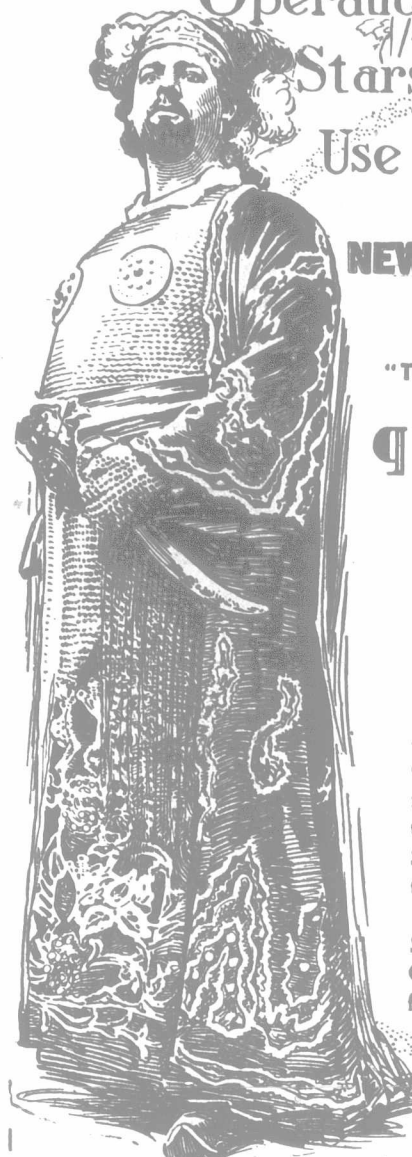
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"The tone is simply magnificent"—Slezak.



If you stop to consider the number of times this Piano has been used on the Concert platform, and the standing of the Artists who use it, there can be no doubt in your mind about the high position it occupies in the musical world.

Artists like CARUSO, FARRAR, HOMER, FREMSTAD, RAPPOLD, SLEZAK, SCOTTI, ELMAN, SEMBRICH and DESTINN, have chosen this great instrument for their Canadian Tours, because it is different from other pianos, and its magnificent tone is recognized as the NEW STANDARD which appeals to those who will have only the best.

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**LEO SLEZAK**  
Great Wagnerian Tenor

been dispensed with. We have but few sets of ancestral armor in this country, and none vulgar folk, with enough money to well advertise their vulgarity, could ever buy armor, made to order in the Twentieth Century, to serve as ornament.

As usual, the horticultural building was beautiful with ferns, palms, crotons and orchids, and there was some very fine fruit on exhibit. "Oh, this must be British Columbia apples," said someone, approaching a table of extra fine specimens. "No, sir," volunteered someone, apparently in charge, "these apples were grown right here in Ontario, within a very few miles of Toronto. They taste as good as they look, too."

In the Art Gallery the pictures were, on the whole, we thought, better than those shown last year. There were very few gruesome subjects, and beauty or inspiration seemed to have been the leading motive in the creation of the majority of them. This is as it should be. Why, in art, perpetuate mere horror or even suggestion of misery or degradation? The pathos of the picture by Yeames, however, struck a different note. The brave courage of the little Royalist laddie standing before his Puritan inquisitors, the noble earnestness of his little face as he answers the question, "When did you last see your father?" could only arouse in the beholder admiration as well as pity.

Among the works of British artists were some fine landscapes, especially "Leith Hill, Surrey," by Vicat Cole, R. A., and "A Yorkshire Moor," by Wimperis. Sweeter still was "My Sons, Stephen and Paul," by Laszlo, a famous Hungarian portrait painter who has painted royalties all over Europe, and "Hush," a domestic scene painted with much delicacy of touch by John Henry Lorimer, R. S. A.; but perhaps you, as well as I, paused longest over Farquhar-

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And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."



"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

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WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED  
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.

**Valley Home Berkshires**

A fine lot of young sows bred and ready to breed. Also a few young boars. Prolific strain.

**I. B. PEARSON, Agent,**

**Meadowvale, Ont.**

son's wonderful painting of sunset light falling through trees upon dazzling snow through which a flock of sheep straggle on their way to the fold. The longer you looked at this picture the brighter the sunlight seemed to grow, the bluer the shadows, until you almost imagined you saw them shifting and lengthening as you gazed.

The names of Corot and Daubigny, Israels and Jacque, were sufficient to bring many onlookers, catalogue in hand, to a long pause before paintings by these famous Europeans. More interesting, perhaps, to lovers of portraiture, was a head, "A Little Red Girl," by the noted Henri, of New York.

In searching for the works of Canadian artists, one needed, indeed, a catalogue at hand, so many paintings of European subjects were shown by our own men and women. Our artists plead that European subjects "sell better," but why should that be? Cannot a taste for Canadian subjects be cultivated among our people, and a corresponding encouragement given to our artists?

Among purely Canadian subjects we noted especially a fine moonlight scene of northern winter woods, humorously called "The Return to Town," by Harris; a realistic picture of "Linemen in New Ontario," by Jefferys; some fine portraits by Wylie-Grier, habitant pieces by Chavignaud, "Autumn on the Conestogo," by Manly; "Burning Weeds," by G. A. Reid; some animal studies, by Haines; a fine domestic picture with fire-light effects, entitled "The Child's Prayer," by Marion Mattice, and a splendid pioneer painting of a man with oxen drawing out a stump by moonlight, by Homer Watson, R. C. A., of Doon. A little picture of a street with trees and lights glimmering through, by Mary H. Reid, was also much admired.

Upon the whole, the great Canadian National Exhibition was really, this year, "better than ever." The accom-



modation for exhibits was better, the crowds were bigger—there were 151,000 people on the grounds on Labor Day. Think of it!—but there is still room for improvement, especially in the matter of seating. Tens of thousands of people roamed about, weary to death for want of resting places, on those crowded days; there were old folk, and women with babies there, too. Would it not be possible to place a few thousand extra seats about those spacious grounds and so make a day spent within the gates a time of real pleasure instead of exhaustion? Now that so many improvements have been made, we will look for this one for next year. D. D.

**Recipes.**

**Tomato Marmalade.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long enjoyed "The Farmer's Advocate," and the Ingle Nook, but this is my first letter. I tried Blue Bonnett's recipe for green tomato marmalade and like it very much. I once ate marmalade made of yellow tomatoes. I wonder if any of the Nookers have the recipe. I thought it was the most delicious thing I ever ate, but I am sure the maker did not belong to the Ingle Nook, for she did not offer the recipe. I know it had ginger root in it, but that is as far as I can tell. I would so much like to get it.

Did any of you ever try putting a cup of wild grapes with apples (any kind) for jelly? It gives it a lovely color and flavor.

**A WOULD-BE NOOKER.**

Middlesex Co., Ont.  
Here is a recipe for Tomato Preserve: Perhaps it is the one you want. Four lbs. yellow tomatoes (scalded and peeled), 3 lbs. sugar, 2 sliced lemons, ginger root to taste. Cook slowly until thick. Sliced green tomatoes may be used, if you prefer, instead of the ripe yellow ones.

While I was home for holidays, my mother made some delicious marmalade of ripe red tomatoes. These were peeled, enough sugar added to make a thick preserve, also the juice and grated rind of two lemons and one orange to a medium-sized kettle of fruit; the whole slowly boiled to a thick marmalade.

By the way, you addressed me as Dame "Burden." I wonder why so many of my "paper folk" do this,—the same "principle of ease," I suppose, that makes folk call "Gloucester," "Glo'ster," and "Worcester" "Wooster." You see it is "Durden," for a former editor gave me this pen-name, calling me for the little Esther Summerson, the "Dame Durden," you remember, of Dickens' story, "Bleak House."

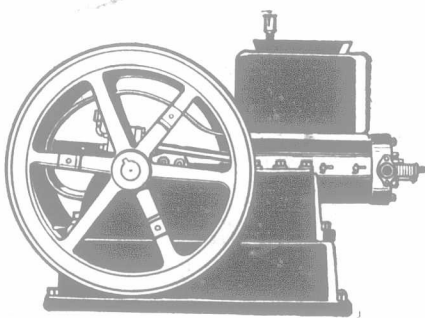
**Quilt Patterns.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I noticed in your July 27th issue, that you publish in your column the pattern of any quilt desired. Will you kindly publish the patterns of the Churn-dash, Monument, Lost Ship, and Steps of Jerusalem, and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Middlesex Co., Ont.  
Will "Scotch Mollie," who so kindly offered to provide these patterns, kindly note this request? A similar request has been made by "A Reader," Oxford Co., and others.

**Fireless Cooker—Smoke-house.**

Dear Dame Durden,—I see Stickatit is not perfectly successful with her fireless cooker. I think the trouble is in the lids of her cooking vessels. I had trouble the first week I used mine, but never since, and have used it 2½ years. I will tell you how I made mine, and it suits me fine for our small family. I took a large lard bucket—it was old—pasted several thicknesses of paper around it, then packed old papers to two inches or so, then made a pocket of cloth to fit around my cooking vessel, and filled the balance of space with wool. Have used wool rags cut up, and made a cushion for top, and a lid. I use half-gallon granite pails, and cover with large saucers; the lids leak the steam. I would not do without my fireless cooker. I start my porridge on the oil stove, and in the morning have only to serve when breakfast is ready. So many things are nicer cooked in it than on the



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**Engine**

**IT IS EASY TO BUY** the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine on the above plan. Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, **cheapest running**, easiest to operate of any engine made. A **positive guarantee** given with every engine. **Ten days' trial**—if not satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping directions, and we will return every cent of your first payment. Can anything be fairer? **Made in Canada—no duty.** The Gilson has 30,000 satisfied users, proving that it is not an experiment but a tried and tested engine. Ask your banker about our reliability; founded 1850. Tell us just what work you have for an engine to do and we will name you price and terms on the proper horse power. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. **Big money for Agents**—write for our proposition.

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**Fall Seed Wheat**  
\$1.10 per bushel  
From crop that yielded fifty bushels to the acre. Clay loam soil.  
**CITY DAIRY FARMS, LTD.**  
Dentonia Park Farm  
Coleman, Ont.

Some people's sensibility is a mere bundle of aversions, and you hear them display and parade it, not in recounting the things they are attached to, but in telling you how many things and persons they "cannot bear."—Foster.

**Our Telephones Chosen by Majority Of New Systems**

**I**N Ontario where the fight for business is keenest—where all telephone manufacturers enter into competition—this company has assumed a commanding position. This year The Majority of municipalities and new companies entering the independent telephone field selected our telephones and equipment.



**QUALITY WINS**

Price cut no figure in securing the business of these companies. Other telephones were offered for less. **SUPERIOR QUALITY** won us the victories.

Our telephones were selected not only by new systems, but by those who had been using other makes, because they were proven to be the clearest-talking, strongest-ringing, simplest and best constructed. They were given the severest tests, the most minute and rigid examinations. They established their superiority beyond question.

**BUSINESS DOUBLING**

Between 400 and 500 Independent Canadian Telephone Companies are buying their supplies from us. Our business is again repeating last year's record, when it doubled in volume. What better guarantee of satis-

faction could a municipality or local telephone company want than the evidence of the satisfaction we are giving others?

**10 YEARS' GUARANTEE**

Everything we sell is guaranteed. Our Telephones are guaranteed for 10 years against defects in material or workmanship. Our Side Blocks and Top Pins are made specially for us, so as to insure uniform quality. In No. 12 Galvanized Line Wire we never carry anything but the best.

We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

Notwithstanding our large increase in business, our facilities are such that we are able to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. A Price List will be mailed on request.

**NO. 3 BULLETIN**

Our latest book on telephones has just been printed. It contains the latest, most authentic information on construction and operation of telephone lines. Also shows the most up-to-date equipment. Ask for the No. 3 Bulletin.

If you haven't a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone," profusely and graphically illustrated by a leading artist, we will be glad to mail you one, too.

**FREE TRIAL**

If your company is going to replace some old phones with new ones, or is just starting a system, ask us about our **FREE TRIAL OFFER**, whereby the quality and efficiency of our telephones can be judged before spending a dollar.

**Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited**

20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO



# ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



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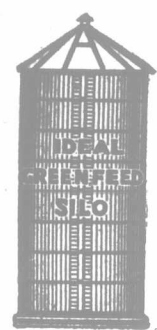
Sprains, Rheumatism, Cuts, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Bruises, Oute and Wounds, Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

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## LAST CALL

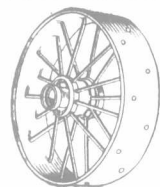
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IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS

As soon as we receive the order. Don't waste your corn. Send us the order. A couple of days will set one up.

THE OLDEST COMPANY IN CANADA BUILDING SILOS  
The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Limited  
MONTREAL, CANADA.

### Buy a Wagon That Will Last a Lifetime!

**TK** Handy Farm Wagons  
and Wide Tire Steel  
Wheels

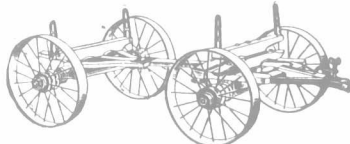


Equip your wagons with T-K. Wide-Tire Steel Wheels and eliminate all possibility of accidents on rough and rocky roads, delays and need of lightening the load over sandy and muddy stretches. These wheels are flawless in design and strong as a steel bridge, yet weigh no more than wood. They lighten the draft on horses from 25 to 50 per cent, and are the greatest savers of time and labor that a farmer can employ.

Write for catalogue containing pictures and full details. Address:  
**TUDHOPE-KNOK CO., LTD., Orillia, Ontario.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

It is not an uncommon thing for a T-K. Handy Wagon to be used 20 years without a cent of expense for repairs. But up-keep cost is the least of its virtues, for this wagon combines more practical adaptability, convenience, durability and actual earning power per dollar invested than any other wagon on the market. It makes farm work easier and more profitable. Investigate!



stove. I intend to make one for roasting with soapstones when haying is over. I wonder why the jumper is not more universally used for babies. The little one does enjoy it so, and any I have known to use it do not creep, but walk first. Did any of you who have to use diapers on baby, when it is difficult to hold them up, try using a garter-fastener, and elastic enough to pin to top of waist, and fasten the fastener on back of diaper when you put it on? I find it a good plan.

Last winter someone wrote asking about a barrel smoke-house. I made one which worked all right. I used a large barrel. I had a piece of sheet-iron with a hole in for a pipe, which I fastened to three pieces of board in the shape of a box, then fastened this to the barrel and packed the holes between, round and square, with old gunny-sacks, then put in three lengths of pipes and an elbow. I packed all around bottom of barrel with snow, so as not to allow any smoke to escape. I put a corn-cob fire in elbow, and smothered with sawdust. I used tamarack, but do not use pine or cedar; any other will do I think. My brother-in-law has borrowed it twice to use, so you see it is all right. I should have answered at the time, but thought someone else would, and have been in poor health. The box keeps the heat further from the meat. A few days ago I came across a copy of "The Farmer's Advocate" of 1901. It was interesting to see how much it has improved since then.

I would like to know if there cannot be a way found of stopping manufacturers of cotton goods of putting horrid filling in. I think it simply abominable. I have lived on the American side for twenty years, and they do not use it. I got it once only, in one pair lace curtains, while I lived there. I am so annoyed since my return to Canada with it. LORENA.

Thank you very much, Lorena, for taking all this trouble. I really do not know how we can reach the manufacturers. Send a petition to the Manufacturers' Association?

Your letter will be especially welcomed by "Troubled," Toronto, who has asked how to make a fireless cooker.

#### Pine Needle Cushions.

Dear Dame Durden.—Can you tell me, through your columns, which is the best kind of pine needles to use in making cushions, what time of the year these should be gathered, and how should they be made ready to put in cushions?

I find many helpful hints from you and the various visitors in the Ingle Nook. Pontiac Co., Que. "LASSIE."

Use the needles of any of the Canadian pines, as they are softer than those of the Scotch or Austrian pines or firs. Gather them at any time when they are green and aromatic. No preparation is necessary, but you must have a thick ticking pillow to prevent the needles from coming through. Put your fancy cover over this.

#### Mammy's Lesson on Manners.

By Pauline Frances Camp.

W'en yo's gwine upon a journey,  
An' yo' een-amos' upset,  
'Case yo' trunk is gittin' so full-up  
Dat it mighty hard to shet,  
Don' yo' leabe no room fo' manners;  
Now yo' heah, chile, w'at I say;  
Jes' yo' pack dem in yo' satchel,  
Fo' to use along de way.

Treat 'em lak yo' do yo' ha'r-bresh,  
An' yo' toof-bresh an' yo' comb,  
Ef yo' gwine be skeered to use 'em,  
Mount as well be lef' at home,  
Shew dem strangers dat yo' 'customed  
Fo' to air dem ebery day,  
W'at dey in yo' satchel fo', chile,  
Less'n yo' use 'em on de way?

'Case all trabelin's oneasy,  
Fix't de bestes' way yo' kin;  
An' if folks fergit dey manners,  
T'ings gits rough as piny-skin,  
So, w'en yo' goes on a journey,  
Dis de word yo' mammy say;  
Pack yo' manners in yo' satchel,  
Fo' to use along de way.

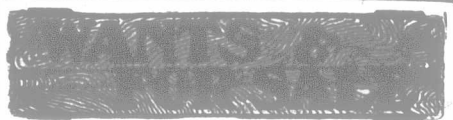
#### Trusses Like These Are A Crime



If you want RELIEF from all pain—a CURE instead of constant danger—strength instead of weakness—if you want to be rid of the old, unscientific and uncomfortable L22 strap appliance and Spring Trusses—send to-day for our FREE Book of Advice. It took us 40 years to learn the facts it contains, and tells you just how the Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad STRENGTHENS the weakened muscles, HOLDS with ease and CURES Rupture. Waterproof, durable, hygienic; sent under Guarantee Trial. Remember—NO Body Spring, NO plaster, NO Lec-strap. Write NOW for this free Rupture Book and 4000 Public Endorsements. Just address:

Box 109

CLUTHE CO., 125 23rd St., N. Y. City.



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED—A line for every home. Write us for our choice list of agents' supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply: B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

BELTING FOR SALE—Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 50% less than regular prices; also large quantities of iron pipe, fencing, etc. Catalogues sent on request. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 20 Queen St., Montreal.

CREAM SEPARATOR FOR SALE CHEAP—Guaranteed capacity 450 lbs.; best American make; brand new. Box H, "Farmer's Advocate," Toronto, Ontario.

FOR SALE—The Burnham Farm, in Northumberland Co., 3 miles north of Cobourg, on good road. Two sets of farm buildings, 10 acres orchards, 8 acres mixed timber. In good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to Mrs. J. C. Burnham, Yorkton, Sask., or to C. N. Hare, Cobourg, Ont.

HERDSMAN WANTED—For pure-bred dairy herd. Must have good experience and good references. Single man preferred. Give full particulars as to experience, wages expected, etc., and enclose references in first letter. Address: Box O, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

NITHSIDE FARM FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Western Ontario, beautifully situated in a bend of the Nith, Blenheim Township, Oxford County, in a high state of cultivation; up-to-date buildings, good fences, fine orchard; four miles from Paris, one mile from Canning. A fine chance for an Old Country farmer. Will sell stock and implements with farm. Apply to E. E. Martin, Canning P.O., Oxford Co., Ont.

ONTARIO VETERAN GRANTS WANTED—Located or unlocated; state price. Box 35, Brantford.

REGISTERED SEED WHEAT—Dawson's Golden Chaff, treated with formaldehyde; grown according to rules of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. Apply for samples and prices. W. A. Barnett, Manager Exp. Farm, Harrow, Essex County.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WANTED—Married man, with small or no family, who thoroughly understands incubators, raising, dressing and general care of poultry. Steady situation to good man. Must be Protestant, and strictly sober. Apply to W. H. Furber, Box 436, Cobourg, Ontario.

WANTED—Capable experienced young woman for general house work on farm. Four of family. No outside work. Good wages. Good home. Apply, stating experience, to Mrs. H. G. Arnold, Maidstone, Ont.; Essex Co.

WANTED—Good Number One Baled Timothy Hay. State quantity you can supply and lowest cash price, f.o.b. cars your station. Apply: P. O. Box 756, Owen Sound, Ontario.



FOR SALE—S. C. Brown Leghorns (Empire), 250 yearling hens, \$1.00 each. 100 cockerels, just what you want for the fall fairs, \$1.50 each. All good clean birds, with the best of breeding and quality. Reduction made on large pens. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Richard Allen, Flesherton, Ont.; Mount Pleasant Farm.

PREFERRED Pekin and Rouen Ducks; Wyandotte Rocks, Lechorns, trios, not related, \$2.40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wade & Son, Sarnia, Ontario.



**Arden: A Colony of Pleasure and Profit.**

By Priscilla Newhall, in Suburban Life.

A colony where no one owns land, but leases it; where one's home may be either a tent or a mansion; that has an entertainment every evening—Shakespeare in the open air every Saturday night, and a huge community campfire every Sunday night—such is Arden. It is a unique settlement of independent and intelligent thinkers and workers, within an hour's run from the city of Philadelphia, on high ground commanding a fine view of the Delaware river where it is broad and beautiful.

Arden stands to-day a commendable monument to the indomitable courage of its prime mover and founder, Mr. Frank Stephens, sculptor and artist.

Over four years ago, a man and his wife suddenly came upon the spot one hot July day. They thought they had truly found the "Forest of Arden." So much delighted were they with the place that ground was at once secured—that is leased for ninety-nine years, more or less, according to the wishes of the lessee—and a home was immediately started, on the edge of the forest.

Others soon came after. All effort is made to keep the grounds in their original beauty. There are no velvet lawns, but, instead, clumps of trees, with rocks underneath, over which grow wild vines and weeds as nature left them.

One of the first settlers wished to ascertain whether it were possible for two people to grow enough produce on their acre of land to enable them to live without other assistance. The experience gained proved, without doubt, that it is entirely possible for two people who are able and willing to work, to live independently on one acre of ground. Many of the women in the colony do their own gardening, and one intelligent woman, in particular, has a beautiful place planted with a variety of fruit trees and berries and other food-stuffs, having done most of the work, with the exception of planting the larger trees, all herself.

There is a well-stocked store on the grounds. Milk is brought in and delivered to each house from nearby farms. In the summer months, vegetables may be bought from the colonists who have gardens large enough to enable them to sell produce. Butchers and bakers, and most of the other provision men, drive into the settlement.

There is a club and a club-house. Membership in it is three dollars a year, which entitles a member to attend any or all of the entertainments, and gives access to the reading-room and library, where easy-chairs around the open fire make it a cozy place of cool evenings. A member may bring one guest to the entertainments. There is also tennis and basketball. Some distance up-stream is a swimming-pool, where the boys love to go.

Some sort of an entertainment, either in the nature of a lecture or musical, is given each night, often by native talent, as the colony boasts a number of college instructors, musical and literary people, and there are frequent guests who often read or lecture. Classes are also formed for teaching political economy, languages, music, dancing, etc. There is nothing obligatory about attending any of the social or educational gatherings. One may suit himself entirely in this matter.

One of the most picturesque features of the community is the Sunday evening campfire in the woods. Here the residents and their visiting friends gather, ranged around on the ground, on rocks, or hammocks, over which rugs have been spread, encircling the big campfire in the center, looking much as we imagine the aborigines did in the days long gone by. Nothing formal is done at these campfires, and in this lies the peculiar charm. Someone reads a poem or selection, another may give a flute, violin or clarinet solo. There is chorus singing by the whole assembly, which has a weird and fascinating charm, especially in the distance, when the voices echo through the forest. It is a very pleasing and semi-religious custom, taking the place of a

more formal mode of worship, and of recreation and entertainment.

Still another feature, more far-reaching and educational in its effect upon both old and young, are the Shakesperian theatricals given every Saturday night in the little Greek open-air theater, suggesting the one at Athens in its beauty and simplicity. There is a wonderful natural stage and settings, formed by a huge rock, flanked by dogwood and sassafras trees on either side, from behind which the players come and go. The ground slopes toward the stage, and when the footlights of many-colored Japanese lanterns are ranged around, and a string of them swung overhead across the stage of noiseless turf, it is a sight pleasing to behold. Only certain acts from chosen parts of selected plays are given, such, for instance, as the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," parts of "Julius Caesar," "As You Like It," "Mid-summer Night's Dream," and "Romeo and Juliet." The natural features of this spot lend themselves admirably to the rendition of the balcony scene. The big boulder and the dogwood tree furnish the balcony, and, when there happens to be real moonlight, the spectacle is as enchanting as a scene from fairyland.

One of the dreams of the founder is as pretty and fanciful as the place itself. It is his hope to build, one day, a little chapel beneath the stately walnut trees on the slope of the hillside. This would indeed be a fitting place to erect a chapel, built of the stones so plentiful hereabout. Its door would always be open, and, of a hot summer day, the dusty and tired wayfarer, of whatever creed or clime, might enter there in peace to rest—or to worship, if he felt so inclined.

The "Common" is a large plot of ground, encircled by trees, set apart for this, and further generations, to enjoy. Games are played here, and it is here that the sports are held on "Field Day."

Those who conceived the idea of this settlement were single-taxers, and the colony was founded on those principles. But not all the dwellers now abiding there are followers of Henry George.

The plan provides a place where one may rent ground indefinitely, provided he pays his tax and does not break any of the rules of the lease. No one has to buy land. Also, there is no stipulation as to the kind of habitation one may build. It may be only a tent, or it may be a mansion. The house is not taxed—only the land.

The colony, which comprises over two hundred acres, is located on both sides of a winding old road which runs from the Delaware back into the country, wending its way past old farmhouses and barns, country stores and schools.

The rate of taxation is fixed by a vote of the dwellers themselves, there being a monthly meeting at which both men and women are entitled to vote. The taxes vary according to the improvements requested and obtained, such as sidewalks, lights, water, etc.

The land at Arden is under the supervision of three trustees, who act for the colonists, and to whom the colonists pay their taxes. These trustees in turn pay the regular taxes to the State of Delaware, and with the remainder of the money, after this is done, the general improvements of the settlement are made, such as sidewalks, roads, lights, and other conveniences.

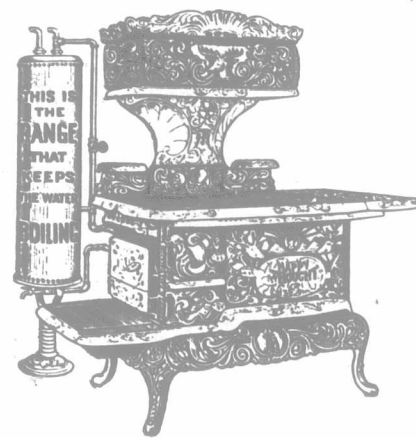
Mr. Samuel Fels, a Philadelphia manufacturer and enthusiastic single-taxer, is much interested in the colony, he having launched and promoted several single-tax colonies in different parts of the world, notably in England and Australia.

Bolton Hall, of New York, the noted lawyer and single-tax advocate and friend and exponent of Henry George's doctrines, is a frequent visitor to the colony, and Henry George Day, is usually catalogued for a speech.

Upton Sinclair, the writer and socialist, is a resident of Arden, having built a substantial residence there during the last year. He has a studio in the woods apart from the social side of the community, and here does most of his literary work.

Ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, is a yearly visitor, and is to be depended upon to arrive about the time of the Henry George Day ceremonies, for the accustomed speech-making. He also ac-

The Least Fuel, The Most Satisfaction



A "Happy Thought" in Every Home

We can scarcely hope to accomplish this, but we can let everyone know what a thoroughly good range the Happy Thought is, so that when you are buying one you can recall our statements, see the range for yourself, ask the advice of someone who owns one, and be in a position to select your range with a knowledge of what a good range should be.

The manufacturers have tried to make the

**HAPPY THOUGHT**

a satisfactory general-purpose range—one that will fulfill the needs of the ordinary household, in the best possible manner.

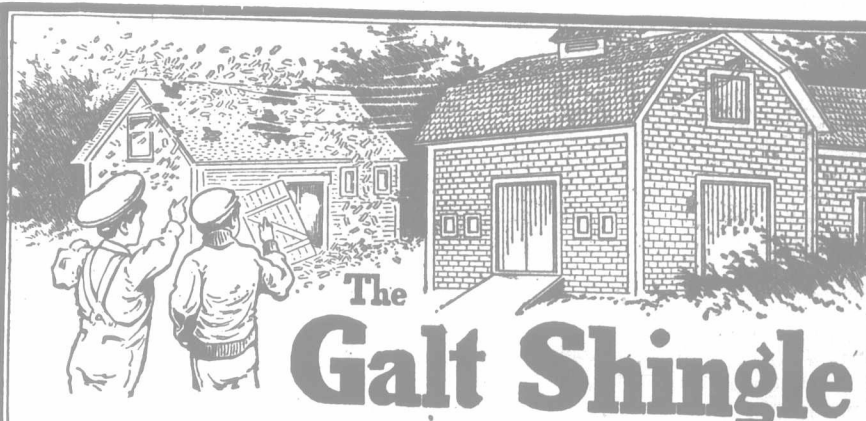
Those who have used one say that they have succeeded. It bakes and cooks perfectly. It has all the newest labor-saving conveniences, many of them peculiar to itself.

It is a range, the general appearance of which is an ornament to any kitchen.

More than a quarter of a million "Happy Thoughts" are in daily use in Canada.

**The William Buck Stove Co., Ltd.**

Brantford, Ontario.



The **Galt Shingle**

The purpose of a roof on your barn is to protect it and its contents from rain, snow, storms, lightning and fire, isn't it? **Wood shingles can't do this.** They warp, crack, curl and rot, leak, and blow off. "Galt" Galvanized **Steel Shingles** on the other hand **give you the protection you want**—protection from rain snow and storm as well as from fire and lightning. The patented locks fit so perfectly that not even a ray of light can penetrate the joints. Wind can't loosen them because they're locked all round and nailed on two sides as well—they stand rough weather like a stone wall.

Don't spend a cent on roofing—for new or old barns—until you have investigated "Galt" Steel Shingles. Do it now. The whole story is told in our book "Roofing Economy" which we will send you free if you write us today.

**THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, ONT.**  
 Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt. 7

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate



quired land in the colony in its early days. Mr. Garvin has been twice elected Governor of Rhode Island, notwithstanding his single-tax principles.

W. H. Price, architect and magazine writer, who helped to found Rose Valley, in Delaware County, Pa., is one of the trustees, and also a lease-holder and constant visitor, taking part in the Shakerian productions, and at times giving a lecture on architecture or political economy.

Scott Nearing, a young professor of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the leading lights of the place, following close in the footsteps of Frank Stevens, whose untiring interest and magnetic force have worked such remarkable success in the colony. Mr. Nearing is a very versatile man, being gifted in various lines, the author of several books, and many papers and articles in newspapers and magazines. He is also a clever reader of the classics, and at the Wednesday evening lectures he takes an active part, besides being an all-round athlete and worker in numerous ways. He leases several acres of ground, and has proven, without doubt, that agriculture is no lost art, being a good farmer, as well as a keen and active student of this and many other industries.

There is no stipulation placed upon the quantity of ground a lessee may obtain—that depends upon his or her own willingness and ability to pay the taxes. It is self-evident that one-quarter acre of ground is easier to till and manage than an acre, and considerably less expense for one who is perhaps both physically and financially unable to manage it. So it often happens that only a fraction of an acre of land is secured. This land, though leased for "ninety-nine years," may be given up at any time, either to the trustees or to another lessee, provided the taxes are paid. Land at present is in such great demand that many colonists holding an acre or more are dividing with newcomers; in many cases it having been found that to hold land that can be made no use of is undesirable, and entails the expense of grass-cutting, keeping in order, etc. Weeds and bushes grow rapidly if not kept down.

Classes for children, in which various studies are taken up during the summer months, are well patronized, being taught by native talent. These studies consist of kindergarten subjects and methods, and include nature studies of several branches. In the winter months, a school is conducted and taught by two or three of the yearly residents. Each year more families are staying all winter, and more and more winter residences are being constructed. A regular school building will be erected in the near future; as yet, one of the club-houses has been used for this purpose.

The social atmosphere of the place for the young men and women is quite similar to that of the summer camps so popular at present in various country districts. They have exercises of running, jumping, swimming, dancing, baseball, tennis, basketball,—in fact, most of the games and sports to be found in any summer camp.

A very commodious "Inn" provides sleeping-quarters for guests, and another one near-by furnishes meals at reasonable rates, so that a goodly number can be accommodated in comfortable fashion. One pleasing feature of the "Inn" is an outdoor dining-room, completely screened so that flies and bugs cannot enter, but allowing the full access of the cooling breezes, and a view of the "Common" on which it faces.

**A Memory System.**

Forget each kindness that you do  
As soon as you have done it;  
Forget the praise that falls to you  
The moment you have won it;  
Forget the slander that you hear  
Before you can repeat it;  
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,  
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done  
To you, whatever its measure;  
Remember praise by others won,  
And pass it on with pleasure;  
Remember every promise made  
And keep it to the letter;  
Remember those who lend you aid,  
And be a grateful debtor.

This House Was Struck by  
**LIGHTNING**



**Loss \$3000! Furniture destroyed! Keepsakes and treasures gone! Old associations gone forever! Plans disarranged! Hopes defeated! Nothing left but memory!**



**\$25 to \$50 invested in the Dodd System of Lightning Protection would have saved it all. Is it not worth while?**

Weigh the small amount of money required in the balances with the chances you are taking and see whether you can afford to continue on unprotected. Don't doubt it, there is safety in the

**DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Protection**

The thousands of Insurance Companies which have endorsed Prof. Dodd and his great work are not mistaken. Their country fire losses are over six million dollars a year. Three-fourths of the fires are caused by lightning. But not a single dollar's loss from lightning have they ever had on any of the thousands of insured buildings protected by the Dodd System.

**Get Protection! Get It Now!**

It is folly to wait. Lightning will not always spare you. The small investment is made once for all. The Dodd System lasts your lifetime. While you are at it, get the protection that you know really protects. Remember, the 2000 Insurance Company Endorsements are personal with Prof. Dodd and his System only. They mention him by name in their resolutions. Read them in our great Free Lightning Book. Endorsement of the Dodd System is universal.



Benjamin Franklin  
Originator of Lightning Control

**Standard Copper Cable Rods. Scientific Installation. Personal Binding Guarantee—Refund of Money, or Make Good Damage if Damage Occurs. All included in the Dodd System of Protection.**

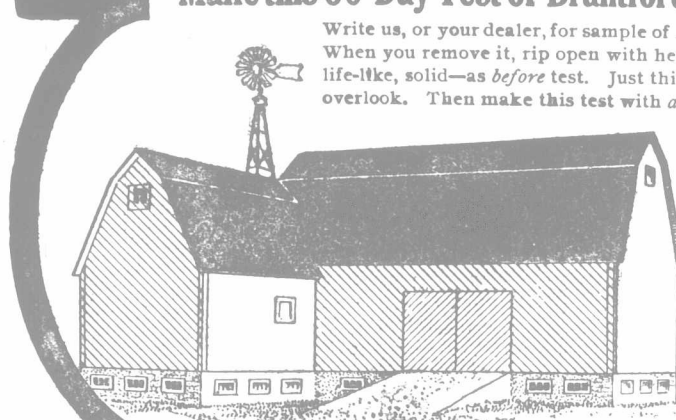
Write for fine, big Lightning Book. Large pages, fine illustrations, many pictures of vivid lightning flashes. Explains the laws of lightning, lightning control, the Dodd System. Gives Guarantee, Insurance Company Endorsements, etc. FREE. Address

**DODD & STRUTHERS, 465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa**



W. S. Dodd, who Perfected  
Lightning Control

**Make this 60-Day Test of Brantford Roofing—then Test Any Other Make**



Write us, or your dealer, for sample of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. Place it in water for sixty days. When you remove it, rip open with heavy knife, and you'll find inside—the vital part—perfectly dry, life-like, solid—as before test. Just think of severeness of this test! The result is evidence you cannot overlook. Then make this test with any other Roofing. You'll find the wood pulp—jute or cotton-cloth

insides soaked—softened—lifeless. It cannot withstand severe weather, which is, at its worst, not one-twentieth so severe as Brantford's Test. Wood pulp is like paper. It acts like paper, when soaked—welts away. How could you expect such a foundation to fight off Roofing Enemies! For resistance, it must depend upon animal fat, grease, or other refuse coating, themselves veritable mines of danger. They evaporate—wear off—expose shameful foundation to awaiting enemies. This coating cannot prevent penetration—protect defenceless insides from harm. But Brantford Asphalt Roofing Foundation is one sheet of evenly-condensed, long-fibred pure Wool, with life and body of its own. A secret mixture of Asphalt is forced into it, soaking every fibre. After mixture dries, foundation possesses resisting-power no amount of soaking or bending can effect.

**Brantford Roofing**

after special Water-proof Coating, into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure, is applied, becomes a solid mass of resistance. It is weather, acid, alkali, frost, water-proof. Cannot freeze, crack or melt. Wonderfully pliable. Brantford has but one cost—first. Write for free Book and Samples.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.  
Brantford Rubber Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.  
Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only. (heavy).  
Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.  
**BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., Ltd., BRANTFORD, CAN.**

**PEASE FURNACE**

One of the many Exclusive Features of the

is the air blast, an ingenious device by which a current of hot air is brought into the combustion chamber just above the fire and mixing with the gases generated from the coal causes their consumption and conversion into heat.

**"Ask the man who has one."**

Write for our Books: "The Question of Heating," or "Boiler Information," sent free on request.

**PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY.**  
TORONTO WINNIPEG 38

The **EMPIRE** Line

**"Everything that's good in Cream Separators"**  
**Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG TORONTO SUSSEX, N.B.

Cut out, fill in and send this coupon to us by next mail and you will receive by return mail a most interesting and instructive book for dairymen. Act promptly.

Name.....  
P. O. Address.....  
Province.....

**PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**



# Silos! Silos!

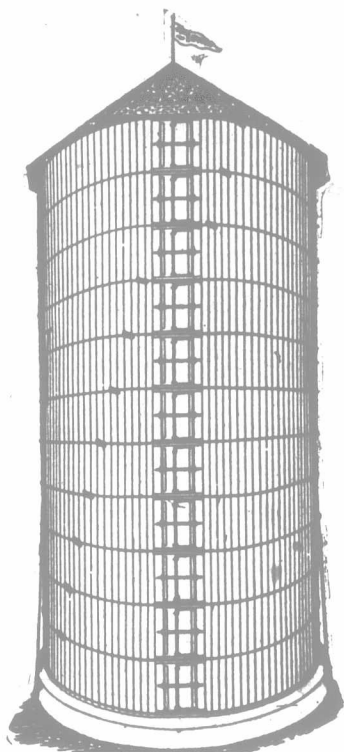
We are headquarters for silo material.

Write us for particulars and prices on shipments delivered at your station.

ADDRESS :

**The M. Brennen & Sons**  
Mfg. Co., Limited,  
HAMILTON, CANADA  
Wholesale Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.



## Southwest Wind in the Woodland.

By George Meredith.

... A moan of coming blasts creeps low  
And rustles in the crisping grass;  
Till suddenly with mighty arms  
Outspread, that reach the horizon round,  
The great Southwest drives o'er the earth,  
And loosens all his roaring robes  
Behind him, over-heath and moor.

He comes, and while he's growing gusts,  
Wild couriers of his reckless course  
Are whistling from the daggered gorse,  
And hurrying over fern and broom,  
Midway, far off, he feigns to halt  
And gather in his streaming train.

Now, whirring like an eagle's wing  
Preparing for a wide blue flight;  
Now, flapping like a sail that tacks  
And chides the wet bewildered mast;  
Now, screaming like an anguished thing  
Chased close by some down-breathing beak;  
Now, wailing like a breaking heart,  
That will not wholly break, but hopes  
With hope that knows itself in vain;  
Now, threatening like a storm-charged  
cloud;

Now, cooing like a woodland dove;  
Now, up again in roar and wrath  
High soaring and wide sweeping; now,  
With sudden fury dashing down  
Full-force on the awaiting woods.

Now the whole,  
Tumultuous concords, seized at once  
With savage inspiration, rave  
And shriek, and shout, and whirl, and  
toss,

And grind, and groan, lion-like  
Roar to the echo-peopled hills  
and harp-like thrill  
With mighty melodies, sublime,  
From clumps of column'd pines that wave  
A lofty anthem to the sky,  
Fit music for a prophet's soul—  
And like an ocean gathering power,  
And murmuring deep, while down below,  
Reigns calm profound;—not trembling  
now  
The aspens, but like freshening waves  
That fall upon a shingly beach:—  
And round the oak a solemn roll  
Of organ harmony ascends,  
And in the upper foliage sounds  
A symphony of distant seas.

### GOSSIP.

SWINE AND SHEEP AT LEARYLAW.  
Near Northwood, Ont., on the G. T. R., west of London, lies the well-known stock farm, Learylau, the property of Mac Campbell & Son. For over twenty years Mr. Campbell has been breeding Duroc-Jersey swine and Leicester sheep. The herd of swine was established in the olden days, before the dawn of the bacon-hog era, but immediately the trade demanded a longer and deeper hog, Mr. Campbell centered his attention on the improvement of his favorite breed to conform to the type demanded. To that end he has ever since made annual importations, specially selected, from the leading breeders of the United States, and to-day his herd, said to be the largest of the breed in Canada, has attained a high ideal in respect to quality, length and depth. For many years representatives of this herd have won practically everything offered at Western Ontario shows. Last year at London, and this year at Toronto, they won considerably more than an equal share of the monies in the classes for "Other Distinct Breeds." Among the stock boars are such remarkably good ones as Canada Boy 711, a grandson of the Chicago World's Fair champion, and himself a noted winner; Jock 824, winner of first prizes all around in 1910, and second this year at Toronto; Red Wilkes 797, first at Toronto this year, and Ralph 936, also first at Toronto. Among the twenty-five brood sows are very many winners at such shows as Toronto and London. Big, deep, lengthy sows, from such stock are being offered, and many others of both sexes, from sucklings up to breeding age. There is nothing reserved from sale in the Leicesters; all the breeding ewes, ram and ewe lambs are offered, as Mr. Campbell intends giving up sheep breeding. Parties interested should note the fact.



## METALLIC SIDING FOR HOUSES

Metallic Rock Faced Stone or Brick Siding will give your home the appearance of a genuine stone or brick dwelling. It is easily and cheaply applied and absolutely fire and weather-proof.

## Galvanized Corrugated Steel Siding

For Implement Sheds, Barns and Granaries

insures the safety of your grain and implements. It may be applied direct to the studs—no sheathing is required

Write us for full information. Our suggestions will save you money.

Phone Park. 800.

"Metallic saves you money all around. Why look how it will reduce your insurance rates." The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1748



## WANTED CREAM

Farmers or dairymen who have no good local market should write to-day for quotation card from the

**Sarnia Creamery Co.**

We pay highest prices. We pay hard cash, and we remit after each shipment. You can deliver your cream to your nearest railway station. A trial shipment will convince you that there is good money in shipping cream to Sarnia. We furnish best bank references. Write for quotation card.

**Sarnia Creamery Co.**  
SARNIA, ONT.

### AMERICANS ABROAD.

A number of tourists were recently looking down the crater of Vesuvius. An American gentleman said to his companion:

"That looks a good deal like the infernal regions."

An English lady, overhearing the remark, said to another:

"Good gracious! How those Americans do travel."

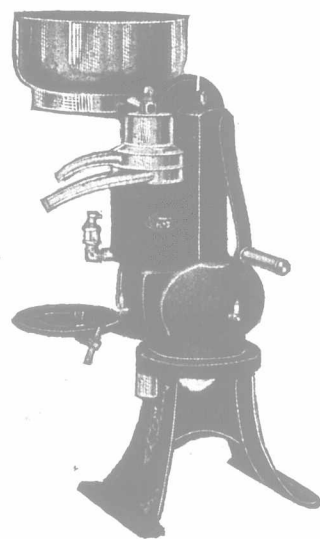
An advertisement for feeding-bottles in a country paper ran thus: "When the baby has done, it must be unscrewed and put in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive, it must be boiled."

## COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA (MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

hits the right spot for breakfast, lunch and dinner. It is satisfying, easy to digest and delicious enough to tempt every appetite.

DO YOU USE COWAN'S?

## Simplex Cream Separators



As a result of over 15 years' work in designing, experimenting and manufacturing the Simplex Cream Separator has now been brought to a state as near perfection as it is possible to get it.

### Points in the "SIMPLEX" Worth Considering:

1. It has the least possible number of working parts.
2. It has largest possible capacity for an easy-running hand machine.
3. It has the highest grade and type of bearings, ensuring light-running qualities.
4. The low bowl-speed due to the use of the Lirk Blades makes it possible to use only two pairs of gears admitting of a compact and neat frame design.
5. It is made in four sizes for both hand and power operation.

Before buying, send to us for descriptive booklet and price list.

**D. DERBYSHIRE & CO.,**  
Head Office and Works, Brockville, Ont.

Western Branch:  
**G. A. Gillespie, 141 Simcoe St., Peterboro, Ont.**

Note compact construction and convenient height of supply can, only 3 1/2 feet from floor.

## WIRE FENCING CHEAP

We have just bought another lot of wire fencing, about 3,000 reeds, at much below regular value.

No. 748-9—7-line wires, 48 ins. high, all No. 9 wire; stays 22 ins. apart, spaced 10-10-9-7 1/2-6 1/2-5 ins.; weighs about 10 lbs. per rod. Regular price of this fence is 45c. to 50c. per rod. Our price until sold out, **25c. per rod.** Delivered free in cars, all in 40-rod rolls.

Fencing is so staple that we very seldom get this to sell at such a big reduction. Our price is less than the cost of ordinary wire, not taking into account the cost of making, etc.

**Note this Saving**—100 rods, regular price at 45 cents, \$45—100 rods, our price at 25 cents, \$25—\$20 saving; or you can buy from us nearly twice as much for the same money. We guarantee this fence 30% to 40% cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Don't delay. Order at once to be sure of not being disappointed. Remit with order.

**Best Wire Fence Stretchers...\$6.50 Galvanized Fence Staples...3/4c. a lb.**

**Iron Fence Posts**—Iron fence posts have many advantages over wood, such as neatness, lower cost of putting posts in ground (as they can be driven in with a sledge), will last for years, and are practically indestructible, add much to the appearance of the property, and thereby to the value now being adopted everywhere, and especially with wire fencing.

**Cut Prices on Iron Fence Posts**—2 inches diameter, pipe cut, 5 feet long, 20c. each; other sizes and lengths in proportion. Write us what you need, and we will make you a special price.

**Ready Roofing**—If you need roofing, you cannot beat our prices. Quality absolutely guaranteed. Made by one of the best makers in Canada and sold at a big reduction under our name. **SAMPLES FREE.**

Also bargains in Iron Piping, Belting, Hose, Pulleys, Shafting, etc. Catalogue free.

**THE IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.**  
20 Queen Street, Montreal.

## Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

A lot of fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

**SENATOR F. L. BERQUE**  
P.O. Box 106 Lachine Locks' Que.

## STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Careful pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.



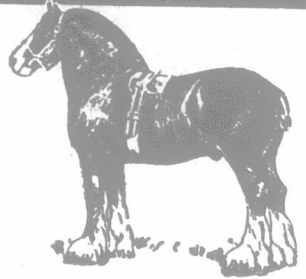
**Warranted to Give Satisfaction.**  
**Gombault's**  
**Caustic Balsam**



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
**A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for**  
**Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,**  
**Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind**  
**Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,**  
**Ringbone and other bony tumors.**  
**Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,**  
**Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all**  
**Bunches from Horses or Cattle.**

**As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,**  
**Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.**  
**Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is**  
**Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50**  
**per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-**  
**press, charges paid, with full directions for**  
**its use. Send for descriptive circulars,**  
**testimonials, etc. Address**  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

**INSURE YOUR HORSES**



**Your Horse Is Worth Insuring**

No matter what its value. Whether it's \$50.00. Whether it's \$1,000.

Our Company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost. Also transit insurance.

Write for free circular to:

**General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada**  
 Dept. D, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.  
 OTTAWA BRANCH:  
 No. 106 York St., Ottawa.

**ABSORBINE**

**Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E Free.**

**ABSORBINE, J.L.,** liniment for manking. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.  
**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.**

**Ontario Veterinary College**

**TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO**

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College.

**College Re opens October 2nd, 1911**  
 N. B.—Calendar on application.  
**E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S. M. S., PRINCIPAL**

**NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS**

**Gerald Powell,** Commission Agent and Interpreter, **Nogent Le Rotrou, France,** will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

**Messrs. Hickman & Scruby**

**COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND**

Exporters of pedigree live stock or all descriptions.  
**FACILE PRINCEPS.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**SHEEP GOING BLIND.**  
 Our sheep are all going blind. They seem to have sore eyes, running water at first, then a thick scum forms over the eye and they can't see. The eye is of a pinkish color. They have not been near other sheep. Is there any treatment, or will they get better. The lambs have not taken it yet.

C. T. B.  
 Ans.—We have known this trouble to pass away in the course of a couple of weeks, as a rule, and do not think any treatment is necessary.

**EGG PRODUCTION—ALFALFA AND BLUE GRASS.**

1. How many eggs will an average hen lay per year, if proper care and food is given?  
 2. Will alfalfa and blue grass, mixed, say, one-third blue grass, two-thirds alfalfa, make good horse's hay, or can it be ground together successfully?

A. M. L.  
 Ans.—1. About 100 to 120. A hundred and fifty is good work, though there are strains bred with a view to a two-hundred egg standard, but we suspect very few maintain it for many generations.

2. This mixture would make excellent horse hay if cut at the right time, but your stand would, in all probability, soon run largely, if not wholly, to blue grass, the alfalfa being crowded out. Grass is one of the arch enemies of alfalfa.

**DAIRY QUERIES.**

1. From cream weighing 31 lbs. I churned 14 lbs. 2 ounces butter. What should cream test as regards percentage of butter-fat?  
 2. The temperature of cream at time of churning was 56 degrees, and the butter came in about eight minutes. Would all the butter be out of the cream with that length of time churning?  
 3. Should a cream test from samples taken each day for a month (the system used in butter factories), vary much from the test from a sample taken at any one time during the month, the cream screw not being changed in the meantime, and other conditions as uniform as possible during the month?

J. C. H.  
 Ans.—1. Assuming an average overrun of one-sixth, you had 12.1 pounds of butter-fat, which is 39 per cent. of 31. That is to say, your cream probably tested 39 per cent. or thereabouts, depending upon the thoroughness of the churning and the amount of water and salt incorporated with the butter.  
 2. You may have had a fairly exhaustive churning; you should have had with a temperature of 56 degrees, though, as a rule, it requires a little longer time than eight minutes to recover all the fat in the cream. Still, much depends on the cows, and some give cream that will churn pretty exhaustively in five or ten minutes, especially when receiving succulent food.  
 3. From various causes, the one day's sample may vary considerably from the month's average, as determined by the composite test.

**GOSSIP.**

John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., who has recently returned from Scotland, writes: My touring while in the old land was both pleasant and profitable; travelled along west coast of Scotland, through Caledonian Canal, attended the Highland Society Show at Inverness, where the very best of stock was exhibited. On the east coast I saw excellent crops of wheat, oats, turnips and potatoes. I think Aberdeen is one of the most substantial cities in Scotland, visited the fish market there, which was a wonderful sight, worthy of mention for its beauty. Mr. McFarlane, in his advertisement, offers for sale a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls, up to fourteen months, roans and reds; also Oxford Down ewes, and Lambos of both sexes. Also Lincoln lambs, both sexes.

**Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?**


**USE DURABILITY BRAND**  
**Mica Roofing**



For steep or flat roofs; waterproof; fireproof; easily laid. We pay the freight on all orders of five square and over to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.

**Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,**  
 101 Rebecca St., Hamilton, Can.

**Union Horse Exchange**  
**UNION STOCK YARDS,**  
**TORONTO, CANADA.**  
**The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.**



**Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.**  
**J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager**

**Clydesdales! Clydesdales!**  
**Spring Hill Top Notchers**



Gentlemen, we wish to remind you that owing to our late importations we won't be showing at any of the fall exhibitions. Our lot comprises fillies and mares, stallions, 3 and 4 years old. They are the ripe cherries every one of them, and must be sold at the lowest possible price to make room for this fall importation. There's no man who ever buys a stallion or mare but who comes back again; why, because we have the goods and back up what we say. We wish to thank every one for their kind patronage in the past. Yours truly,

**J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and La Verne, Minn., U. S. A.**

**Ormsby Grange Stock Farm**  
**ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.**

A full stock of **CLYDESDALES**, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

**DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.**

**WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM**

Has now for sale a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep**

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch.  
 Write for prices and catalogue to:

**J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., Lennoxville, Que.**

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE**

Imported and Canadian-bred **CLYDESDALE** and **SHIRE HORSES, PONIES, SHORTHORN CATTLE** and **LEICESTER SHEEP.** A choice importation of the above animals was personally selected in June. For further particulars write:

**J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.**  
 8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.

**Bay View Imp. Clydesdales**

We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line.  
**John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.**

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.**


We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.  
**T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., ED. WATSON, Manager.**

**JUST ONE 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion**

left. A well-bred colt that will make a ton horse. Price right for quick sale.

**BARBER BROS.**  
 GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES**



My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices. Long-distance phone.

**GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine.** Prices reasonable.

**Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.**

**CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS**

My second importation this year will land about the last of September, and will consist of the best that can be procured in Scotland and France. Don't fail to see my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. Terms to suit.

**T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO**

**HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**



I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high-class in type, quality and breeding; stallions over a ton and very fleshy; fillies of superb form and quality. If you want the best in Canada, come and see me.

**JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.**

**Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires**


In Clydesdales I am offering several stallions from 1 to 6 years of age, Imp. and Canadian-bred, high-class in type, quality and breeding. Ayrshires of all ages in females, big, well balanced, choice in quality and producers, and one young bull fit for service. Prices very easy.

**R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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Complete courses at your own home by mail in Stationary, Traction, Gas and Gasoline, Marine or Locomotive work. We will fit you for government examinations for engineer's license. Write for circular. Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd., Dept. E, Toronto, Canada.

### Elm Park Aberdeen - Angus

The young bulls we have for sale are sired by: Magnificent, Imp., 2856, champion of Canada, 1910; Prince of Benton, Imp., 828, champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903; Lord Val. 2nd 868, champion Calgary, Halifax, Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibitions. Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. Phone 708.

### ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

### Shorthorn Heifers

Have some excellent heifers all ages. Will make it worth your while if desiring anything in this line to call. Have also got some very nice bull calves. WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

### Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont. Erin station, C. P. R.

### OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable. JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1911 A splendid lot of Leicesters on hand. Shearlings and lambs sired by imported Wooler, the champion ram at Toronto and London, 1910. Choice individuals and choice breeding. A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

### High-class Shorthorns

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

If you want a good Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right. Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

### Shorthorns

Choice selections of bulls and heifers at all times for sale at very reasonable prices. Robert Nichol & Sons, Nagersville, Ont.

### Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection. Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

### Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Offers a choice lot of one- and two-year old heifers, all sired by Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 = also Leicesters, rams and ewes, of all ages. W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O. Brant Co.

### SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs for Sale

Red and roan bulls up to 14 months, by Blossom's Joy 73741; cows and heifers; Clydesdales, both sexes; Oxford Down and Lincoln lambs, both sexes; Oxford Down ewes. All at low prices. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TO INDUCE OESTRUM.

Is there anything that I can give a cow to bring her in season? I have a pure-bred Ayrshire which dropped her last calf April 23rd, and has not since been in season. Am anxious to get her in calf. J. H. F.

Ans.—We do not know of any treatment that would be likely to have the desired effect.

#### MILKING FRESH-CALVED COW.

Is it better to milk a fresh cow out clean, or to just take a little from her for a time? Our cows' udders usually become hard a day or two after calving. We are very careful not to give too strong feed at that time. READER.

Ans.—The consensus of opinion among dairymen and veterinarians strongly favors not milking a cow out clean for several days after calving. The more closely we imitate the natural procedure in this respect, the less liability there is to complications.

#### SUGGESTED TRESPASS.

A and B own adjoining farms. A is putting up a new line fence. A measures across the back of B's lot, together with two men; also across the center. Can B sue A, or the two men, for trespass, no notices being up, and not being forbidden by B, and no damage being done? Ontario. L. T.

Ans.—There is nothing to legally prevent his suing, but we do not see that he could do so successfully as to either A or the others mentioned.

#### DRAINAGE OUTLET.

A owns a farm on which is a low place that he wishes to drain. The outlet is across B's farm, where already is a tile drain sufficient to carry B's water, but not large enough to carry A's. Can A compel B to take up his tile and put in larger, providing A is willing to pay for larger tile; or what course should A take to get an outlet? Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A is entitled to take advantage of the outlet mentioned for his proposed drain, but, of course, must do so without expense to B. A ought to see B, and come to a suitable arrangement of the matter with him if at all possible. In the event, however, of their being unable to agree, A could call in the Township Engineer and get the matter disposed of under The Ditches and Water-courses Act.

#### RAPE AND TURNIPS IN CORN.

1. Will you kindly tell me which is more beneficial, to sow rape or white turnips on corn ground, and what time of year?

2. When writing in regard to a company farm, what is their address? MISS A. B. H.

Ans.—1. We presume the inquirer has in mind the sowing of one or the other crop between the standing corn at the last cultivation. Rape sown in this way at this time often produces quite a growth. We cannot say so much about turnips, having had little experience. With either crop, the growth depends very much upon the frequency of showers. The rape could be thus sown in July, or even in August.

2. For obvious reasons, we cannot publish the addresses of firms which do not advertise.

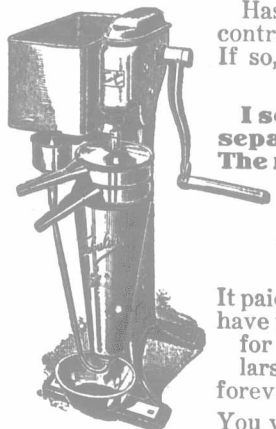
#### Veterinary.

#### TUMORS.

A year ago a hard lump appeared on heifer's leg near fetlock joint. Now there are four or five smaller lumps, about the size of walnuts, growing around it. They make the joint somewhat stiff. M. S.

Ans.—These are small tumors. We cannot tell what caused them. They seldom do any harm, but when they cause lameness should be treated. Treatment consists in castrating and securing the animal, and carefully dissecting the tumors out, stitching the wound with silk sutures, and then dressing three times daily until healed with a five-percent solution of carbolic acid. When the growths are in close proximity to a joint, it requires a veterinarian to operate with safety. V.

## PAID HIM TO CHOOSE SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator



Has anyone tried to convince you that disks or other contraptions are needed in modern cream separators? If so, read this:

Stouffville, Ont.

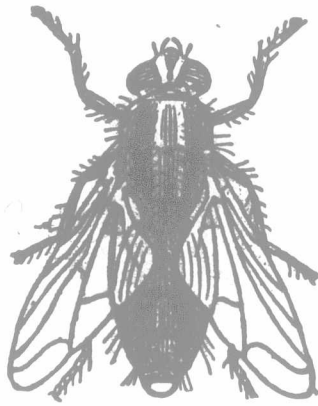
I separated 459 lbs. of milk through disk cream separator one week and produced 23 lbs. butter. The next week separated 459 lbs. of milk through the Tubular and produced 26 1/4 lbs. butter. WM. HELMKY.

THE TUBULAR MADE 3/4 LBS. MORE BUTTER FROM ONLY 459 POUNDS OF MILK

It paid Mr. Helmky well to choose the Tubular, for Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks—wear a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. You will finally have a Tubular. Buy The World's Best first. Save yourself the expense of discarding some cheap or complicated separator. If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalogue No. 193. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



There are no dead flies lying about when



## WILSON'S FLY PADS

are used as directed. All Drug-gists, Grocers and General Dealers sell them.

### THE MAPLES' PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS

The record of our herd of Hereford cattle at the leading Canadian shows for many years has never been duplicated by any other herd in Canada. We have now for sale show and high-class stock in both bulls and females. Look us up at the leading shows. Phone connection. MRS. W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O., near Orangeville.

### ORCHARD BEACH HEREFORDS

Canada's greatest herd. Over 50 to select from. Bulls of all ages, females of all ages. Show stock a specialty. Anything in the herd is for sale. Foundation stock at very reasonable prices. Long-distance phone. L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. JOHN CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.

ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Calmsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm, Bell phone.

### Salem Shorthorns

I am offering a number of heifers, different ages, for sale. They are bred in the purple and should interest any body in search of the right kind. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT., ELORA STATION.

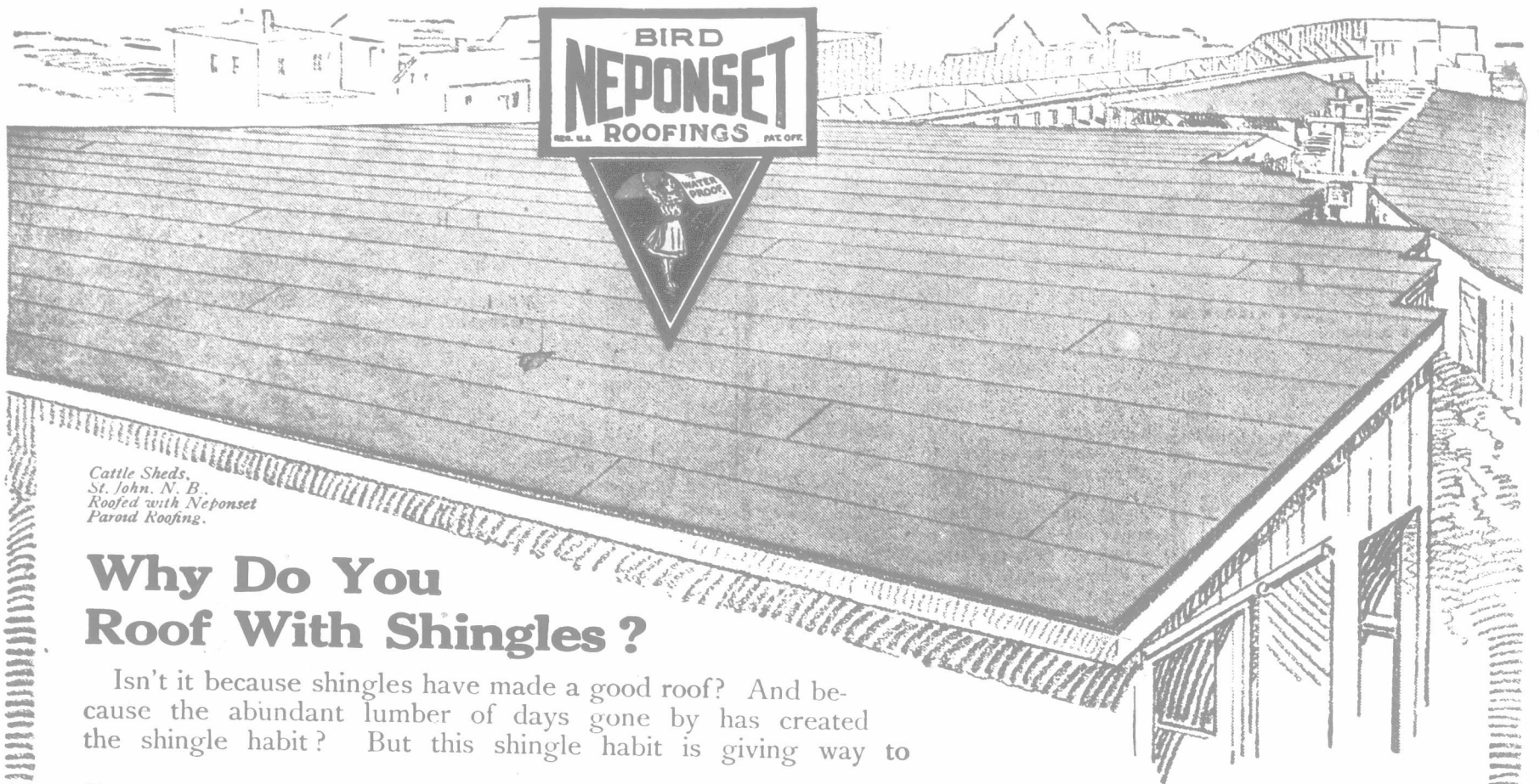
Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.

### Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from toals 2 years of age off. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Exeter Sta.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.





Cattle Sheds,  
St. John, N. B.,  
Roofed with Neponset  
Paroid Roofing.

## Why Do You Roof With Shingles?

Isn't it because shingles have made a good roof? And because the abundant lumber of days gone by has created the shingle habit? But this shingle habit is giving way to

# NEPONSET Paroid Roofing

The Real Rival of Best Shingles

A. L. BOWEN,  
user, writes:

"A Barn burned next to me on the 4th. The shingled barn caught a dozen times from sparks but NEPONSET Paroid saved house and storehouse. Sparks won't fire Paroid."

Lasts longer. Costs less to buy and less to lay. Gives actual fire protection. Let us send you actual records of NEPONSET Paroid covering 13 years' hard service on barns, factories, storehouses, railroad and Government buildings, etc.

Other NEPONSET Roofings are—NEPONSET Proslate for houses; NEPONSET Red Rope for temporary buildings.

**NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada.**

The leading dealer in every town carries NEPONSET Roofings. If you do not know him, write us. Ask for the NEPONSET Book of Roofing Facts.

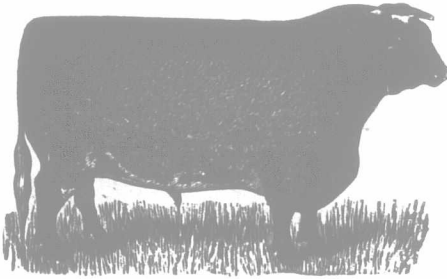
**F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, 488 Lotteridge St., Hamilton, Ont.**

Established 1795

Winnipeg, Calgary, St. John, N. B., Vancouver, B. C.

M. & S. PIERCE,  
dealers, write:

"We have never had a complaint from any one we have sold NEPONSET Paroid to and those we sold to years ago come again when in need."



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.  
ARE OFFERING

### 15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank's Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**

Long-distance phone.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.** Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.



### 1861—IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS—1911

One right good yearling bull from imp. sire and dam, a good worker and sure; also a number of richly-bred young cows and heifers in calf or calves at foot. For prices and particulars, address:

Elora Sta., G. T. and C. P. R.

J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONT.

## Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

**Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.**



## Elmdale Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydes

Our Scotch Shorthorns are Clementines, Missies, Mysies and Nonpareils, headed by the great sire of champions, Prince Gloster. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale; high-class in type, breeding and quality. Shropshires, the best breed producers, from imp. stock; also Clydesdales. **THOS BAKER & SONS, Salina P. O., Ottawa, Ont.** Phone connection.

## Brampton Jerseys

cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

## GOSSIP.

### HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

It is said by those conversant with the breed, that the world's greatest grass-feeding breed of hogs are the Hampshire, or White Belted. A. O'Neil & Son, of Birr, Ont., four miles from either Lucan or Denfield Stations, G. T. R., are the first and largest importers of this great breed in Canada, and already their trade extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and to several States of the Union. They have constantly on hand a big number to select from, and anything in the herd is always for sale.

The stock boars comprise such creditable types of the breed as Herdsman, bred by W. Essing, of Illinois. At Toronto this fall, this boar was first under two years, and Stone's Perfection, bred by E. C. Stone, of Illinois. This one was first at Toronto and London last year, and second at Toronto this year. Trafalgar was third at Toronto this month, being beaten by his stable mate. Among the many very large and choice brood sows are such noted show animals as Gold-medal Queen, also bred by Stone. She was second in the aged class at Toronto this year; also Gold Maid. This great sow was first at Toronto under one year. Daisy was third at Toronto under two years, etc. Besides these and several other winners, the championship for best sow, any age, at Toronto, came to this herd. Parties wishing to visit the farm will be met at either Lucan or Denfield Stations upon notification. The farm is connected with long-distance phone from Lucan. Look up their exhibit at London.

Friendship hath the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse, and the tenderness and patience of the best mother—Lord Clarendon.

## Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns: 60 head on hand, including cows and heifers and calves of both sexes. In Cotswolds: A few shearing ewes and a good bunch of lambs coming on for fall trade. In Berkshires: A nice lot now ready to ship.

**CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont.**

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone.

**HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.**

## OAK LANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds

Heifers and cows for sale; prices right. Will sell our stock bull, "Uppermill Omega"; quiet and extra sure.

**GOODFELLOW BROS. MACVILLE P. O. ONT.**

Bolton, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

**DR. T. S. SPROULE M. P. Markdale, Ont.**

**CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**—A few superbly-bred cows and several heifers in calf for sale; all from imported or highly-bred stock. Herd headed by Lord Fyvie, imp., of Missie and Scottish Archer family.

**DR. T. S. SPROULE M. P. Markdale, Ont.**

**CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS**—Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. **L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ontario.** Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barns. Phone.

## J. B. COWIESON & SONS

Queensville, Ontario

Toronto Metropolitan Ry. car stops at farm.

Stop 79. Phone. Breeders of

**PURE-BRED JERSEYS**  
**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**

Bulls, boars and rams, good enough to head your herd. Write and get prices before you buy.

**High Grove Jerseys** No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**



### Impurities of the Blood

Anyone whose blood is impure should read this Testimonial

Mr. Chas. Martin, Box No. 367, Kenora, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago, while working in Hamilton, Ont., I was taken sick, and no one knew what ailed me. Every bit of food I ate I vomited up and consequently I became very weak. My landlord told me that after that he thought at one time I was booked for the cemetery. Walking down street one day I happened to see Burdock Blood Bitters in a druggist's window so went in and got a bottle. Before I had taken half of it I broke out, all round my loins in sores. I showed it to my landlord and asked him what he thought of it. He told me it looked as if I had a heavy attack of chicken pox. Both he and his wife tried all they knew how to persuade me to stop taking the B.B.B., but it was no use. I had gotten so bad I thought it did not matter much whether I went under or not, so I got a second bottle and judge to my surprise to see the sores begin to disappear, and by the time I had taken three bottles I did not care for the best man in Hamilton. I am 61 years of age and am able to do a day's work with the next man, thanks to B.B.B.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## HOLSTEINS

MONRO & LAWLESS

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

### Rich-Milking Holsteins

We have at present some choice yearling heifers, sired by Idalin's Paul Veeman and served by King Segis Pietertje; also some bull calves from 3 to 5 months old, and some 2-year-old heifers due to freshen in September, which have A. R. O. backing. Write for further particulars.

H. C. HOLTRY, Belmont, Ont.

### Homewood Holsteins!

We will have a few members of our herd at Toronto Exhibition. Also a few choice bull calves, one yearling, for sale. We would be pleased to meet our customers there.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

### Fairmount Holsteins

Our herd shows splendid records in private tests. They are bred from high official backing. Anything is for sale, including three young bulls sired by our richly-bred stock bull.

C. R. GIES, Heidelberg P.O., St. Jacob Sta. Telephone.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at Ridgedale. I have two young bulls fit for service, which will be priced at a snip for quick sale. Write, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. Long-distance phone. R. W. WALKER, UTICA, ONT.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

GLENWOOD STOCK FARM Have two yearling Holstein bulls fit for service, both of the milking strains. Will sell cheap to make room. Thos. B. Cartlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont. Campbellford Station.

HE GOT HIS. Standing by the entrance of a large estate in the suburbs of Glasgow are two huge dogs carved out of granite. An Englishman, going by in a hack, thought he would have some fun with the Scotch driver.

"How often, Jock, do they feed those two big dogs?" "Whenever they bark, sir," was the straight-faced reply.

Keep "SNAP" handy when you grease the wagons and machines. Soap won't clean your hands—"SNAP" will. At your dealer's—15c. can. 85

### GOSSIP.

#### ORIGIN OF HEAVY HORSES.

Prof. J. C. Ewart, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, contributes to the Highland and Agricultural Society "Transactions," a lengthy paper on the origin of the Clydesdale and other heavy breeds of horses. In his introduction to the subject, he cites the old breeding maxim: "Mate the best with the best, avoiding close affinities," which, however, he would modify as follows: "Except when making or modifying a breed, mate the best with the best, but avoid close affinities and crossing different strains and different types of the same strain."

He concludes his paper as follows: "If the conclusions arrived at from studying the skull, teeth, limbs, etc., of fossil and living races are warranted, it follows that our modern heavy breeds are not the descendants of a coarse-headed, clumsy, slow-moving, small, prehistoric race,—are not, in fact, a striking example of the beneficial effects of domestication, but are a blend, in most cases, of three perfectly distinct wild races—viz., (1) a large, robust, broad-browed race, with a straight or dished-face, and with stout limbs adapted for a forest life; (2) a race in build not unlike certain modern thoroughbreds, characterized by a face bent downwards on the cranium, a prominence between the eyes, long limbs, well-laid shoulders, high withers, and a high set-on tail; and (3) a race highly specialized for a steppe life, characterized by a long, narrow face, and, as in many steppe forms, by large nasal chambers (which imply a "Roman-nose"), by clean limbs, close hocks, and a wonderful power of clearing obstacles.

"It has often been assumed that the "original" horse was only about 12 hands high—about the size of an Iceland pony—but it now appears that one of the wild ancestors (the "Siwalik") of modern horses measured over 15 hands, one (the "forest") about 15 hands, while the third (the "steppe"), though now represented by a small race (12 to 13 hands high), probably, when its range was wider, measured about 14 hands.

"If Clydesdales, like Thoroughbreds, notwithstanding domestication and artificial selection,—are really a mixture of several distinct types which refuse to blend to form a pure breed, it is evident that breeders of Clydesdales, like breeders of Thoroughbreds, should avoid having too many "free generations" between the sire and dam; in other words, they should, unless for special reasons, avoid crossing distinct types.

"Having by accident or design secured a good strain, they should endeavor to maintain the strain in all its purity. On the other hand, breeders who have in different strains should bear in mind that it is possible, by working on Mendelian lines, to engraft on their strain the points (e. g., good shoulders) which appreciably increase the value of other strains. By mating unrelated mares with a stallion having the points desired, and then interbreeding the offspring or mating their fillies with a half-brother (out of an unrelated mare of the right type) from another stud, they will have a good chance of obtaining what they desire.

"It may be added that breeders of heavy horses might well bear in mind that animals with hoofs and limbs of the "steppe" or "Siwalik" type are more likely to stand the wear and tear of city life than animals with broad hoofs, "round" cannon bones, and hairy heels, inherited from a "forest" race, adapted for the moist pasture-lands and peat-bogs which prevailed in Central Europe in prehistoric times."

In renewing his subscription, an Essex, Ont., correspondent, writes: "I could not do without your valuable paper. It is a great help and stimulus to me. Every farmer who pretends to do any kind of farming should have it. Best wishes for continued success."

### PRECISE.

Tom Moore was once at a dinner, and opposite him sat a Mr. Reach, whose name Moore had seen in print, but had never heard pronounced. The poet addressed him politely as Mr. Reach, and he swelled up indignantly and said:

"My name is Re-ack, sir." "Indeed!" replied Moore; "well, Mr. Re-ack, will you kindly pass me a pe-ack?"



## Lakeview Holsteins

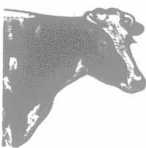
Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol heads the herd, and his first twelve daughters will freshen and be tested here this coming winter. We own them all, and they are a promising lot. Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol is sired by Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, who has 96 A. R. O. daughters, five of which average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, has a 26-lb. record, and is the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, who held the world's record with 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. This bull is at the Toronto Exhibition. Look him over and get prices on his sons.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

## FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

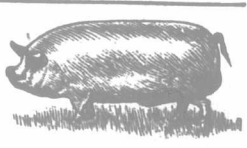
We own the world's champion cow, Pontiac Pet, 37.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. We have here her sire and over 50 of her sisters. We can offer you young bulls that are more closely related to her and to Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd, 37.21 lbs., than you can get any place else in the world, and our prices are right. Nearly 200 head in herd. Come and look them over.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK



### Holsteins and Yorkshires

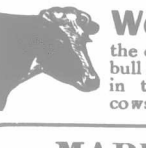
Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171, our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27 1/4-lb., 26-lb., 4-year-old and 25 1/4-lb., 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.



## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.



### Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

### MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Two yearling bulls fit for service; also choice bull calves. Three-year-old heifer due in July. Write for prices.

Bell telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

### THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ontario

### Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths

A choice bull calf, sired by Brightest Canary, whose two nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in a week. Dam, a four-year-old, record of over 12,000 lbs. milk in one year. 25 fine young Tamworth pigs two weeks old; sire and dam imported; best quality; booking orders at \$8 for quick sale.

A. C. HALLMAN, BEESLAU, ONTARIO

### Centre and Hillview Holsteins

We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662.8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day.

Long-distance phone. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Sta.

### HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.

Imp. Hobsland Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers.

Right good ones, and bred from winners. R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.

### City View Ayrshires

Several R. O. P. cows and others just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or phone.

JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

### Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Right good ones, and bred from winners.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec

### SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

### Just Landed

45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers, all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

### CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES!

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. H. C. HAMILL BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

### CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!

Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale.

P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

### STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

### Ayrshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all ages: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT

### HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

### Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Please Mention The Advocate



## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

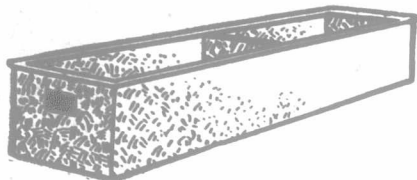
### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

### Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



## Steel Water Troughs

Made of heavy galvanized steel, our Troughs and Tanks are strong, compact and durable. So successfully have they stood the test during the past five years that we are willing to ship any size you select to your station on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first-class in every detail. Write for catalogue H. We will build any size or style to order. Ask for quotations. Agents wanted.

**STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONTARIO**

**Pure Shropshires for Sale**—30 ram lambs, born first part April, 1911, and 25 ewe lambs, do.; sired by Dryden ram. Price, \$10 to \$12 each, including pedigree; also 30 ewes from one to five years, and fine St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages, both sexes. **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunleya Farm, Knewlton, P. Q.**

**Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry**—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White Wyandotte poultry. **W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont.** Phone connection.

**SPRINGBANK Oxford Downs**—We never had a better lot of lambs of both sexes to offer than this fall, sired by Imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and of ideal type; a few shearing ewes and two shearing rams can also be spared; order soon. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Fergus Station, Ontario.**

**Tower Farm Oxford Downs**—I am offering 12 good shearing rams; one imported shearing ram bred by Geo. Adams. A few shearing ewes, also lambs of both sexes. All by imp. sire. **E. Barbour, Erin, Ont.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harrison, Ont.** Buena Vista Farm.

**Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires**—I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. **SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P.O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns.** Phone.

Little Helen, just three, who is a great talker, was annoying her father by her chatter. He was endeavoring to finish some important writing, so said: "Run away, dear; papa is very busy." Helen toddled off, and after the space of about five minutes, returned, and standing beside her father's chair, laid an appealing hand on his arm, and, looking up into his face with a most grievous air, said: "Papa, I've very lonely; I can't find anyone to leave myself wif."

## GOSSIP.

E. Barbour, Tower Farm, Erin, Ont., on the Elora branch of the C. P. R., breeder of Oxford Down sheep, in a new advertisement offers for sale twelve yearling rams, a few shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs, all by imported sire, and also an imported Adams-bred shearing ram.

## THE CLYDESDALE RECORD.

Volume 18, of the Clydesdale Stud-book of Canada, published by the Clydesdale Horse Association, as compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, has reached this office. It is a substantial and admirably printed book of over 1,100 pages, indispensable in the library of breeders of the Scottish draft horse. To realize the healthy progress of the breed, it is only necessary to compare this volume with that of the previous year, which it nearly double in size. This fact considered with the progress of other breeds of horses is indicative of the remarkable growth of the country in all branches of farming and in railway construction and lumbering, which absorb such large numbers of heavy horses.

## POPLAR LODGE BERKSHIRES AND SOUTHDOWNS.

Near Kettleby, in King Township, within easy reach of Aurora or Schomberg stations, is the old and well-known stock farm, Poplar Lodge, the property of Simeon Lemon, Kettleby P. O., Ont. Mr. Lemon is one of the first Canadian breeders of Southdown sheep and Berkshire swine, both of which breeds, under his careful attention and selection of breeding stock for over a quarter of a century, have reached their greatest perfection. Mr. Lemon is not a show man himself, preferring to fit his stock properly and sell them to others whose tastes lie in the show-ring business. This he has been doing for a great many years, and very many of the great winners in Southdowns and Berkshires were bred by him, but not always credited to his superior craft as a breeder and fitter, the exhibitor in all cases of the smaller animals, such as sheep and swine, getting the credit. Just now he has on hand a superior lot of both the breeds, shearing rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs of the highest types of the breed, young boars ready for service, and young sows of breeding age, as well as a number of younger ones of both sexes. Write Mr. Lemon your wants in Southdowns or Berkshires. He will use your right and ship just what he agrees.

## CHESTER WHITE SWINE, SHROPSHIRE AND DORSET SHEEP.

High-class type and quality of a degree never before equalled in the herd during its many years existence, is the status of the choice herd of Chester White swine, the property of W. E. Wright & Son, of Glanworth, Ont., a few miles south of the city of London. The following are just a few of his present breeding animals: Stock boar, White Boy 6477, second at Toronto and London in 1910; third at Toronto, 1911. Ascot Lad 6738, first at Toronto in 1911 in the yearling class. Breeding sows, Sally Ann 5790, first in aged class, Toronto and London, 1910; first and champion, Toronto, 1911. Three of her daughters under six months, at Toronto this year were first, second and fourth, and a half-sister of hers at Toronto this year was second to her in the aged class, in all of which the remarkable evidence of type and quality of the strain is shown. Minnie 6592, under two years, was first at Toronto this year, and last year was first and champion at London. Beauty 6591, her full sister, was third at Toronto this year in the same class. Queenie 7363, in the yearling class, was third at Toronto. From such high-class stock as this, for sale, are a large number of both sexes, many of them of breeding age, orders being booked and selections made as orders are received. In the Shropshire and Horned Dorset sheep, the same high-class quality prevails, due to careful selection of breeding stock. In the two breeds, Mr. Wright is always to be found at the leading shows. High-class animals are always for sale on his farm.



## Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

Are ideal in quality and type. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

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**Southdown Rams**—Select your flock-header early. Come and see my home-bred stock.

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**Collies** that win at the shows and make excellent workers.

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Choice shearing rams sired by grand champions, and out of the best of dams. We have in the lot flock headers and showing propositions. We guarantee them to be as described. See representatives at Toronto's Canadian National.

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO**

## Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

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**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

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**J. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LA FAYETTE, INDIANA**

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**HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO**

## LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service, and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**  
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

**Hampshire Hogs and Leicester Sheep**—We have the highest-scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. Also high-class Leicesters. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P.O., Linwood Sta., C. P. R.; Newton Sta., G. T. R.**

## Hampshire Pigs

Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence.

Both sexes for sale, bred from imported stock.

Write for prices.

**J. H. RUTHERFORD**

**Caledon East, Ont.**

**Box 62 Long-Distance Phone**

## Pine Grove Yorkshires

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.** Descendants of imported stock.

## Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 7 to 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

## Swine OF ALL BREDS FOR SALE.

I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Freighsburg, Que.**

## HAMPSHIRE SWINE

We are the largest importers and breeders of Hampshire hogs in Canada. We always have a big lot to select from of all ages and both sexes. Send us your order, and we will send you just what you want. **A. O'NEIL & SON, Birt, Ont.** Lucan or Denfield Stns. Phone connection from Lucan.

## Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. & Stn.

## Maple Leaf Berkshires

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs eight to ten weeks old. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. **C. P. R. and G. T. R. Bell phone.**

**Joshua Lawrence Oxford Centre, Ont.**

## Monkland Yorkshires

I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. **MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

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For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

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For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 32, Milton.

**J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

## PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Sold out of young boars. Have a few young sows three and four months old. Price right for quick sale. **Milton, C. P. R.**

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Largest herd in Canada. 100 pigs ready to ship. Pairs and trios not akin; also a few sows ready to breed. Bell phone at the house.

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Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.**

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"Come, Willie," said his mother, "don't be so selfish. Let your little brother play with your marbles a while."  
"But," protested Willie, "he means to keep them always."  
"Oh, I guess not."  
"I guess yes! 'Cause he's swallowed two o' them already."

Mrs. Muggins—I'm going to buy some neckties for my husband.  
Mrs. Buggins—Gracious! Will he wear them?  
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Mr. James McLaughlin, Bracebridge, Ont., writes:—"In order to let you know what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have done for me, I am writing you."  
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Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of money The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### TRADE TOPIC.

**EXCURSION TO WESTERN CANADA.**  
The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesday, August 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Home-seekers' Excursions will be run from all stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth, or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double-track line of the Grand Trunk from the East to Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a. m., which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called immigration examination, and there is no detention at any point.

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Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

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For further particulars, apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

### GOSSIP.

**HAMPSHIRE SWINE AND LEICESTER SHEEP.**  
Hampshire swine and Leicester sheep of the highest type and prizewinning qualities of their respective breeds, are the specialties bred by the well-known firm of Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., four miles from Linwood Station, C. P. R., and eight miles from Newton Station, G. T. R. Imported in large numbers annually from the leading breeders on the other side of the line, their herd of White-belted Hampshires is constantly kept up to a high standard of excellence. This year their chief stock boar in service, Glengoland, bred by E. C. Stone, of Illinois, was second at Toronto, and last year he was first at both Toronto and London. His assistant in service, Canadian Boy, also bred by Mr. Stone, was last year first at Toronto and London. They are an exceptionally large, lengthy pair, with a heap of quality. Among the brood sows is that great one, Our Beauty, five times winner of first prize at Toronto, and as proof of her wonderful prizewinning blood, this year at Toronto four of her full sisters were the quartette that won the \$500 Silver Cup presented by the American Hampshire Association, the five being daughters of one of the greatest sows the breed has ever known. Other great sows are Beauty, first in her class at Toronto; Princess, a full sister, was third at Toronto; Winsome Lady, under one year, was second, and Lady Charming, in same class, was third. Anything in the large and well-selected herd is for sale, from sucklings up. The flock of Leicesters have, by their wonderful record of winnings at the leading shows for many years, proven that there are none better in Canada. For sale are a number of high-class flock-heads and shearlings.



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are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes.

The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write to nearest branch house for catalogues and other information.

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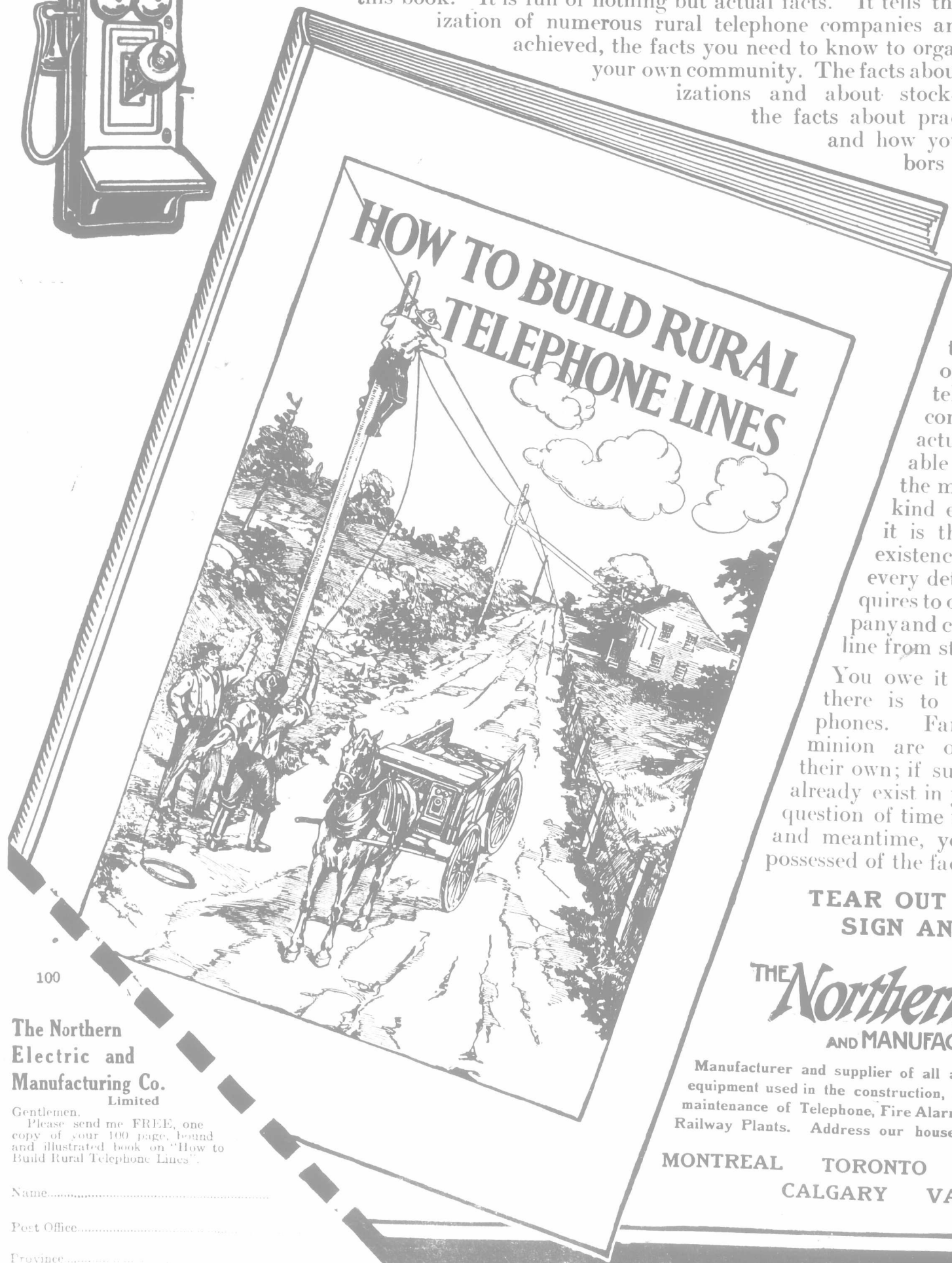
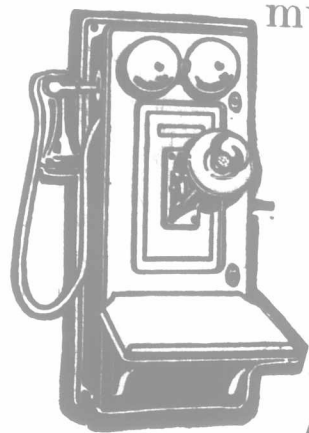
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