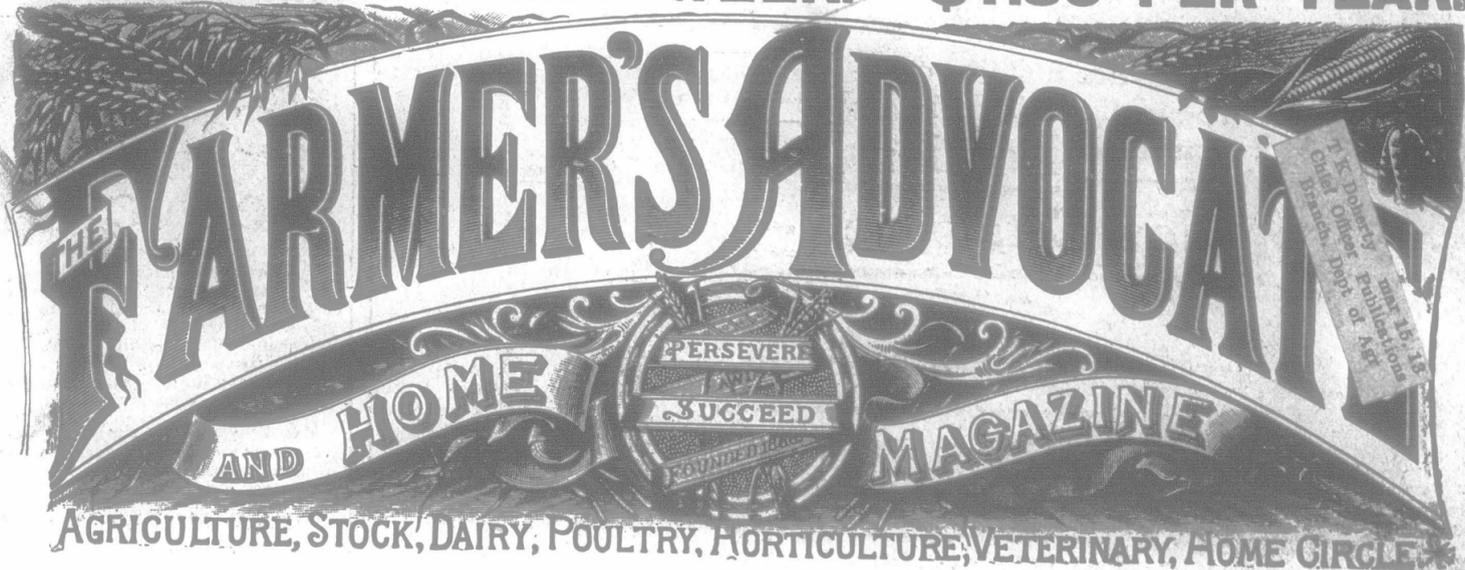


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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1913.

No. 1095

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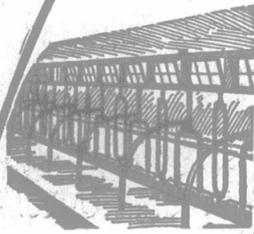
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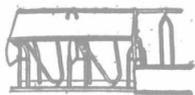
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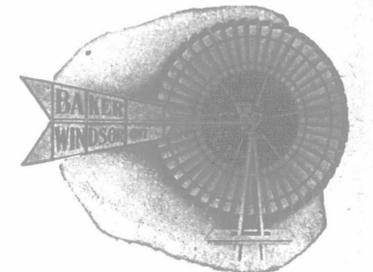
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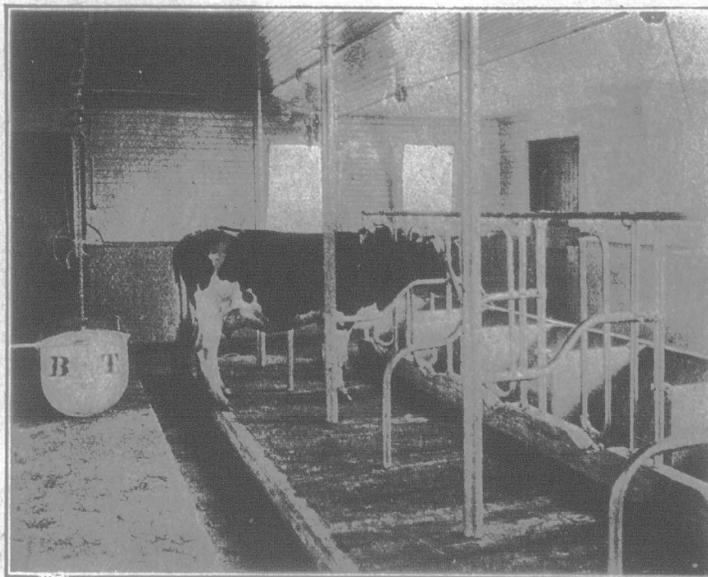
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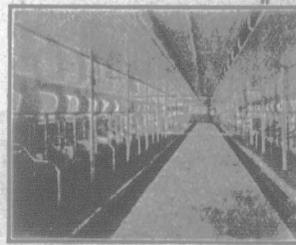
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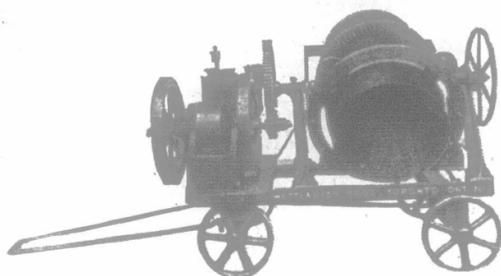
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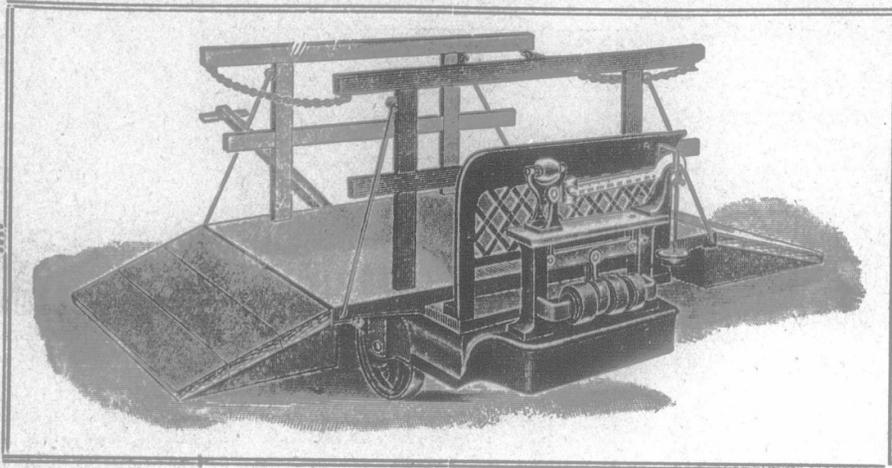
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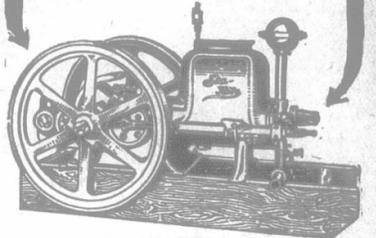
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VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1913.

No. 1095

EDITORIAL

New for the county fairs.

A man cannot be beaten at his own game. "Midway" fakery are a first-class proof of this old adage.

Fine exhibits, fair weather, fascinating and frivolous feats of folly and large crowds, all go to make up a successful fair.

Label all fruit according to quality. Our market rests with the people who pack and handle the fruit. Deceit is costly.

Apple-crop reports still indicate a small yield and considerable scab, although some growers believe that at picking time a better average than most people expect will be realized.

The leaves are commencing to color and drop, being the first warning that summer is fleeting and winter approaching. Fall is a busy season on the farm, and it is just as important to keep well up with the work now as at other seasons.

An early harvest in many sections served to give farmers an opportunity to commence autumn cultivation early, and many are the fields which have been cultivated lightly in preparation for a deeper working later on. Many weeds should succumb to this treatment, and general good tilth result.

The man who wrongly labels his fruit in order to get a higher price for it and knows that he does so, is the worst kind of factor, for not only does he deceive the purchaser, but he does other producers an irreparable injustice by arousing indignation against all growers in the section from which the fruit came.

Over one million people saw the Canadian National, and each and everyone should have carried away some valuable hints to help in the daily routine of life. There were plenty of educational features. Did you see them or did the midway attract your best attention and get your money, giving nothing in return?

There is no game of chance in watching closely the decisions of the judges at the fair. Awards are made with a reason, and usually there is something to learn from them. It is not necessary that all agree on placings. Good judges frequently differ. In these differences many helpful points are generally brought out.

There is hope for the cause of the people when a United States Senate can resist the temptation to "log-rolling" and pass the Underwood tariff bill, providing substantial though moderate reductions from schedules that have long been recognized even by strong protectionists as altogether excessive. While the new bill may not have the large effect hoped for in the way of reducing costs of living, it will tend to stem the increase, and should pave the way for a much more liberal policy of commercial intercourse in years to come. The Chinese wall is crumbling."

The Most Worthy Winners.

"She is a very nice cow, but she is no good." Such was the remark which a well-known showman made regarding a cow at one of this fall's large exhibitions. Upon being asked why the fine specimen before us was considered valueless, the breeder said, "She never produced a calf." This cow is good enough individual to attract more than passing notice, and red and blue ribbons and championships might, according to our present methods of making awards, rightfully rest on her halter, but of what use is she to the breed she represents? Here is the question. A prize-winner is not always the valuable animal that his or her winnings would indicate. The real test is breeding value. If the prize-winning cow or bull is able to produce calves of greater individual excellence than themselves, then are they worthy winners, and no laurels are too good for them. Small wonder is it that breeders lay more importance upon winning prizes given for herds of calves bred and owned by the exhibitor. This shows the comparative breeding value of their herds, which often cannot be ascertained from the open classes, where stock is bought in at astounding prices to show, or where animals are non-breeders. The best individual, even if it be a non-breeder, has a value to illustrate type, but the animal which has the greatest true worth is the winner which is not only a winner but a producer of winners. A premium should be placed on breeding ability, and "get of sire," "progeny of dam" and "calf herds", are worthy of being made even stronger features of our exhibitions. This is applicable to all breeds and all classes of stock. Encourage showing and also encourage breeding.

A Return of Interest.

Judging from the interest manifested at the ringsides at various shows in Eastern Canada this year, the beef breeds of cattle are gradually regaining some of their lost ground as far as popularity is concerned. The dairy breeds, as usual, had a large number of admirers and rightly so, but a certain apathy which has hung about the judging of the beef breeds in very recent years seems to have taken flight, and the stock-loving public are returning to their former love. It may be that the agitation in favor of the dual-purpose cow has served to arouse the slumbering, for well do they know that such must come, if come it does, from a beef type rather than from the extreme dairy breeds. The great cry of the scarcity of beef may be making itself felt. And there are those who are getting tired of the labor of milking cows, and long again for the beef animal. Beef-raising is a staple industry. Like all other such, it is subject to ups and downs, due to the inherent desire of all humans to make changes. Supply and demand operate in its case as effectually as in any other branch of agriculture, but, no matter what happens we must have beef cattle. They cannot be replaced, and it is good to see them again standing high in public favor. This need not necessarily affect the dairy interests detrimentally. They, too, are on solid ground.

A Breach and a Bridge.

The idea, occasionally expressed, that the drift of young people to the cities and towns is due to lack of rural amusement, is no compliment to the sturdy young manhood and womanhood of the country, and it would be nearer the truth to say that the real, underlying cause is economic, coupled with a system of public school education that has made a breach with the farm and a bridge to the occupations of the town and the professions which largely centre there. Rightly or wrongly young men see, or think they see, prospects of more immediately remunerative employment in the town, and an opportunity to marry and have homes of their own. Young women swarm into the towns because of multiplying opportunities to make a livelihood for themselves. Considering the conditions under which agriculture is very generally carried on, the objects referred to may not be so speedily obtainable, but foresight and consideration for the aspirations of young people on the part of some whose holdings of land and farm methods are becoming more extensive, would go far towards refilling empty rural houses, and the erection of new ones of a moderate type in size and cost. Youth desires—and so ought any rationally constituted adult—a fair share of recreation and rest. These are available in properly ordered rural life, but that the craving for amusement is the chief townward driving force, is rather a superficial view, though it is a factor, of course.

Irish Farm Labor Movements.

There are some apparently curious anomalies in connection with the supply of farm labor in Ireland. The report of the Department on Irish Agricultural Laborers shows that there is a decreasing number of those migrating annually for temporary work in England and Scotland. The total number estimated for 1912 as 16,000 is slightly over that for 1911, but as compared with previous years, there is a steady decline for the last five years, when the number crossing the Channel for temporary employment was given as 24,000. Most of those go from Connaught, the largest contributors being the Unions of Swinford and Westport, where the numbers are returned as 2,889 and 1,228 respectively. Ulster is the only province where there is any large movement of migratory agricultural laborers, and 91 per cent of those go from Donegal, where the returns estimate 1,914 for last year. The total amount of savings brought or sent back to Ireland by these migratory laborers, is roughly estimated at £190,000 in a season.

Strange to say, the Irish farmer has the same difficulty as those in Great Britain or Canada in securing farm hands, and especially those of a skilled type. This is due partly to emigration, and to the migration to towns where better wages can be had, and the total number of agricultural laborers in Ireland has declined from 509,344 in 1871 to 199,900 in 1911. A great deal of this is due, of course, to the introduction of binders and other labor-saving machinery. The farmer does not require the same amount of assistance as he did forty years ago, when a much larger proportion of the work had to be done by hand.

But the first question that arises is—why should there be a dearth of skilled labor in Ireland when so many Irish workers go to the trouble and expense of annually going over to

The Farmer's Advocate

HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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Great Britain for work during the busy tillage season? The answer, says the Irish Times, is not hard to find. The men who migrate to England and Scotland are grouped together in poor congested districts, where no labor is to be had on neighboring farms. They have to leave home to find employment, and they go where the best market awaits their labors. In the best districts in Ireland in Co. Antrim and around the cities of Belfast and Dublin, agricultural wages vary from 18s. to 16s. a week, in other districts it varies about 9s. a week, some times without allowances; but, taken generally, the report gives the agricultural wages in Ireland as 12s. 6d. a week, as representing the value of cash payment, and such allowances as a free cottage, potato land, milk, or grass for a cow, etc. Why not come to Eastern Canada where there is employment all the year around on well-ordered farms? One of the first necessities to secure and hold this type of labor, will be housing and a garden plot for the new comer and his family.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

All seasons have their attractions for the naturalist, but it seems to me that much as we appreciate the first burst of life in the spring and the deep greens of summer, the early autumn has the greatest charms of all. By September the sun has lost its burning power, the woods are free from mosquitoes and black flies, and the seasons of growth come to a glorious end in a blaze of color from the turning leaves, the Golden Rod and the many-hued Asters. After the heat of the summer, we find a great invigoration in the fresh September days. Then it is the fruiting season, when we see the results of the flowers of summer, and when nature's provision for the continuation of the species is most manifest.

The flowers which far more than any others render the autumn brilliant, are the Asters and the Golden Rods. Of Asters there are many species, which grow in many different situations. In damp places we find the Tall Purple Swamp Aster, a species with thick, dark-red, hairy stems and large purple flowers; the Panicked Aster, a tall species with fair-sized white flowers, and the Umbelled Aster, with its large, flat cluster of big white flowers at the top of the stem.

In dry places we see the little spreading Diffuse Aster, with its long branches, bearing rather scattered flowers, and several other Asters with lilac or pale-blue flowers, which are distinguishable from one another only by the botanist who is making a special study of this rather complicated group.

In the woods are the Large-leaved Aster, with its very large, heart-shaped, rough-hairy leaves and big blue flowers; the Heart-leaved Aster, with its smaller heart-shaped leaves and smaller pale-blue flowers.

There are also a great many species of Golden Rods, many of them differing so much from one another that they can be recognized as distinct species at a glance; others, which are so much alike as to require very careful study to distinguish them. The commonest species of all is the Canada Golden Rod, a tall plant with rather narrow leaves, which are decidedly three-veined, a hairy stem and a large panicle of medium-sized golden flowers. One species of Golden Rod can be told by its time of blooming; it is called the Early Golden Rod, and is always the first to come into flower. It is a tall species with large, smooth leaves at the base and smaller leaves up the stem.

One species of Golden Rod is interesting from the fact that it has white or very pale yellow flowers, instead of the usual golden blossoms. It grows on dry banks and is common in some localities and absent from others.

The study of the autumn plants is something like that of the fall migration of birds: it is far more difficult than the study of the spring plants. We consequently find many people who confine their attempts at the identification of both birds and plants to the spring and early summer. But to those who already know the early plants well we would tender the advice to make a careful study of the Golden Rods and Asters. The only way to attain to a knowledge of these difficult



White Forms of Fall Purple Aster.

groups is to get a copy of Gray's Manual and get right after that particular group. Identify every member of the group that you come across, make a note of the characteristics of the different species, and if you come across a species which, after many trials, you cannot place, send it in to me, through "The Farmer's Advocate," and I will be glad to help you with it. Be careful to send the whole plant, for the determining characters lie as often in the lower leaves as in the upper leaves or the flowers. Also, have it pressed according to the directions given in "Nature's Diary" early last spring. Any plants sent in for determination should always be collected in duplicate, those which are exactly alike given the same number and a numbered specimen sent in, so that the name of the species may be placed against the number.

A bird which is rather rapidly extending its range in Ontario is the Green Heron. It is only a few years ago that I saw the first pair near Guelph; now it has extended its range much further north.

The Green Heron is from sixteen to eighteen inches in length. It is lustrous green on the back and wing-coverts, dark-brownish beneath, with a purplish-chestnut neck. On the head is a long, soft crest of dark green feathers. It occasionally breeds in colonies like the Great Blue Heron, but more usually in single pairs. The nest is a platform of twigs in a tree or bush. The eggs are from three to six in number and of a pale greenish color.

Europe Through Canadian Eyes-IV.

Instead of taking a trip on the lake or up the nearby mountains on the Saturday afternoon of the Zurich S.-S. World's Convention, we decided to visit a real Switzerland farm. Having obtained from the city electrical engineer, through the kind help of Mr. Milligan, British Vice-Consul, the address of a farmer who used electric power, and having also secured an interpreter in the person of Mr. Coon der Lippe, of Southern Illinois, one of the Convention delegates, we took train for Regensdorf, a small village six or eight miles from Zurich. By making inquiries as we went, and walking about one and a half miles, we arrived in due time at the farm home of Mr. Dubendorfer, a member of the "Kantonsrat." His farm contains 36 hectares, or about 90 acres. He employs four men the year around and an extra man in summer. He pays these men, on an average, \$2.80 per week and board. Though grain crops, such as rye, wheat and oats, are grown, and a considerable area is devoted to potatoes and sugar beets, yet milk is almost the only article sold. With the exception of six heifer calves, Mr. Dubendorfer's whole stock of cattle consisted of milking cows, twenty-six of them. Besides these, he keeps four horses and from four to six swine. The milk is sold to a penitentiary, and for it he receives 19 centimes per kilogramme, or, as a kilogramme is about 2 1-5 lbs. and a centime about 1-5 of a cent, he receives \$1.73 per 100 lbs.

We were simply amazed at the excellence of these Swiss cows. Our idea of Swiss cattle had been that they were stunted, hardy creatures, specially adapted for getting a living on scant mountain pastures, and whose milk production would be insignificant. Instead, we saw magnificent animals, not at all inferior to the Holstein cows we had lately admired in Holland, equalling them both in size and milk production. Another surprise was in learning that these cows were kept stabled until the middle of August, when they are turned out to pasture. The principal reason for this practice, so far as could be discovered, was that there were no fences on the farm, and the grain crops being in small patches, here and there and anywhere, the cattle could not well be let loose until after harvest. At the time of our visit the feed of these cows consisted of hay which had been cut in May (dried grass we would call it) and fresh second-crop grass cut every day or every second day. No grain food is given to them in summer. In winter, ground rye or oats and a species of oil-cake and some sugar beets are given, in addition to the roughage of hay and straw. The cows were in fine condition, and, as milking was in progress while we were there, we can testify that they were giving a large flow of milk.

But, as our chief object in visiting the farm was to make inquiry as to the use of electricity on Switzerland farms, we must turn from the ever-interesting subject of dairy cows to the other of electric power and light.

Switzerland is a poor enough country in some respects, but she has unlimited water power, not massed, as in South-Western Ontario in one great cataract, but distributed over the whole land in waterfalls and rushing rapids innumerable. The electric power and light plant of the Canton of Zurich, as distinguished from the city of the same name, which has its own electric plant, is owned and operated by the canton itself through the "Kantonsrat," a body similar to our county councils. Mr. Dubendorfer, who is a member of that body, has a 3-horse-power motor at his barn and another small motor at his house for pumping water with which every part of his house is supplied. With the barn motor he runs a cutting box, a grain chopper and a horse-fork. This motor is placed outside the barn near the ground and drives a shaft overhead on which are three pulleys, each of which can be connected by belt to the particular machinery it is to drive. A roof projects from the side of the barn and covers the whole. The power is transmitted from central at a pressure of 8000 volts, which is stepped down to 145 volts for lighting purposes, and to 250 volts for power. The cost is 16 centimes per kilowatt for lighting (about 3 1-5 cents) and 20 centimes (4 cents) for power. Mr. Dubendorfer is not allowed to use power except during daylight, as the demand for electric light among the neighboring farms has so increased that the transmission wires are taxed to the limit to supply it. He states that not a great number of farmers as yet have power motors, but nearly every one has electric light in his house. The use of electricity on Swiss farms generally has increased rapidly and is still increasing. In Italian Switzerland, where he lived nineteen years ago, electric light in farm houses was then just beginning to be introduced. It is



A Swiss Cottage.

now the method of lighting in nearly every house. Mr. Dubendorfer believes that power also might be more generally used with advantage. With his 3-h.p. motor he grinds about 640 lbs. of grain per hour, and the expense for power of unloading 120 tons of hay was, he estimated, but five francs (\$1.00). In the house, which is of three stories, the water is pumped into a small reservoir in the attic, from which it is distributed in pipes wherever needed. A simple automatic device turns on the power, when the water in the tank runs low and shuts it off when the tank is filled.

Readers will have naturally supposed that the farm visited, like many Swiss farms afterwards seen, would be hilly in the extreme, or at best its fields would be steeply sloping. On the contrary, it was as level as a farm in Essex Co., Ont. It is situated on one side of a level, somewhat circular, plain of four or five miles in diameter, which is surrounded on all sides by high wooded hills. A small part of the farm in question, it is true, took in some hill forest, but the remainder could not well be more level. Open ditches at the sides of fields are used, but no underdrains. The soil being of silt, doubtless allows the water to drain off into the side ditches from a much greater distance than would be possible in an ordinary, more compact soil.

To those who are out in the open every day, and all day, it may seem like a windy tale to speak of how we felt in that peaceful valley. Confined to the city of Zurich and assiduously attending convention meetings for the greater part of the week, to get away from the crowds and the crowded streets into the open fields, where one could look around without hindrance, and get right among crops and stock again, was, to an old farmer, like what a bird would feel on being released from a cage. Our feelings were not merely those of walking on air, of which we frequently hear, but of being up in it, borne clear off the ground on invisible wings. The constant series of surprises which assailed our consciousness may have been due in part to the singular exaltation of spirit mentioned, but in the further reference to things purely agricultural to which, with the Editor's permission, we return with a ready rebound, we shall try to hold hard down to strict truth.

The true Swiss cattle are brown. Not the color of brown human hair, however. Rather, the color much resembles that of Jersey cows, with the yellow tint left out. A darker line runs along the back, while around the muzzle and in the inner side of the ear the hair is almost white. But there is much less emphasis placed on mere color points than with us. Quite frequently spotted cattle may be seen, white with yellow spots. All of the same breed, so we were told. Mr. Dubendorfer's best cow was of that color. She was valued at \$180, and would bring in Canada, for dairy purposes alone, in the neighborhood of \$100. His stock bull, for which he paid \$600, was of the same color.

The hay on this farm is cut with a McCormick

mower, though in Holland such an implement is almost unknown.

It happened that while our inspection of the herd was in progress three farmer-looking men appeared at the cow-stable door. Their business was to estimate the value of the cows for the purpose of issuing insurance against disease. Such insurance of live stock is compulsory in that canton at least, the whole matter being under municipal control. The rate is 12 cents per cow per year.

Before we left we were asked if we would like a drink of milk, and, of course, we were ready. Von der Lippe, who lives in a town, especially so. But when set down at the table, we were faced with a huge loaf of home-made bread, from which each was expected to cut off what he desired butter, preserved fruit and a sliced radish as big as your fist. This generous drink of milk was taken with great relish and the subtle satisfaction that steals into hearts not at all selfish at getting an experience that others of our party could not claim.

This farm-house, as has been hinted, was well built and well appointed, the home of a man well to do. Yet there was an utter absence of mere display. No carpet on the floor, no cloth on the table, but the floor was of real oak, and the tables and chairs were free from veneer, and did not creak under strain. Solid comfort and real ease prevailed. On leaving, Mr. Von der Lippe, moved by the kindness received, searched his pockets for some little article to bestow to a four-year-old sturdy boy, one of three, but, not finding what he wished, he was about to give a coin to the lad, when he was observed by the father. With a frown and an emphatic negative gesture, the father forbade the act. "None of that here," he seemed to say.

Having all through our journey, in steamboats, trains and hotels, been so continually importuned in wordless speech for the longed-for "tip," it was cause for rejoicing to find one free from the sycophant spirit so common. It was another



An Alpine Valley and Village.

proof of the rugged independence native to the tiller of the soil and of the fact that in more senses than one the farmer is the backbone of the country in which he lives. T. B.

THE HORSE.

Size, substance, quality, action—these four the judge looks for in the horse of the heavy draft breeds.

Geldings still get prizes in a few of the breeding classes. Such would be far better shown in the harness section, leaving the breeding classes for the breeding animals.

People still admire a good horse. An almost deserted ringside, when some classes of cattle were being judged quickly changed to a mass of people when a strong class of horses entered the ring.

Action counts for a good deal, even in the drafter. In a very strong class of single horses in harness at Toronto, the biggest and thickest horse rolled or paddled badly in front and smaller horses won over him, chiefly because they could move stronger and straighter. Bad action lessens the horse's efficiency.

Shires in the Canadian judging ring show better quality from year to year. Coarse bone, as indicated by an over-profusion of long, curly, coarse hair, is giving way to the flat, flinty variety, with a more moderate supply of hair of finer quality. This accomplished with the massiveness and heavy muscling retained makes the Shire a draft horse hard to beat.

The Heavy-draft classes had out some of the best animals at the Canadian National. It is a

source of much satisfaction to see these Canadian-bred classes up to a high standard. It might be advisable to add a prize or two to several of the more important sections in these classes, most of which get only three or at most four awards. A main feature should always be new or amateur exhibitors, which are not very likely to make their debut in the open or imported classes, and, to encourage these, a little more money in the Canadian-bred classes would not be misspent.

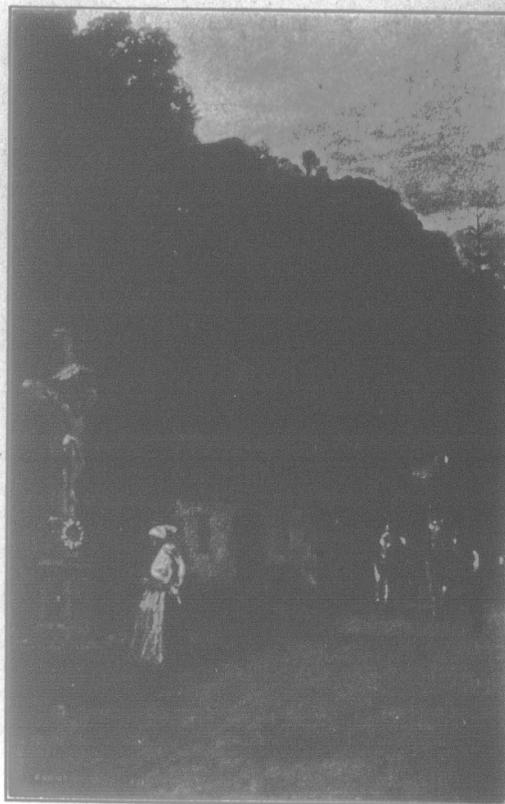
A horse's training before he goes into the judging ring cannot be too thorough. This is proven year after year, but never more conclusively than at this year's Canadian National. The new judging ring is situated quite close to a "Roller Coaster", and the ceaseless roar from a number of the racing cars, together with the excitement always present where large crowds assemble and many horses line up—noise and bustle almost pandemonium, for the animal unfamiliar with such—was enough to almost upset the equilibrium of the coolest old show horse hero of many conflicts. It pays to educate before showing.

Horse Breeding on the Farm.

Horse raising is a business that most farmers could carry on with a certainty of profit. Yet it is a branch of animal husbandry that is very often sadly neglected by the average farmer. It is too bad that so many farmers do not take more interest in raising good horses. They seem to think that any thing on four legs will do. If farmers would take a livelier interest in the horse-raising part of their business, the horse stock of the country would soon be materially improved. It will be found that, whether the colts are good or bad, they will cost on an average of about eighty dollars apiece to raise to an age of three years. As the most of this is for feed consumed, the amount will be very much reduced when the farmer raises his own hay and grain. The crops required are only those which most farmers feed to other live stock. To start horse raising no special equipment is required, only a few extra stalls and paddocks are necessary.

It is in the quality of the animals raised that the margin of profit is found. An ill-shaped animal of no particular breeding, when sold at three years, will bring a profit of only ten or twenty dollars, or perhaps be raised at a loss. While, on the other hand, a typical, well-bred animal of good size, will leave a margin of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars profit over and above the cost of production. The work a draft animal will perform after he is two years old will help pay for his keep.

There are in general demand to-day four different types of horse, namely—heavy draft, carriage, roadsters and saddle horses. The raising of fast-trotting breeds should not be followed by any farmer, as it is an almost certain road to financial ruin. The average farmer has neither the time nor the ability to so train an animal of



A Wayside Crucifixion.

the trotting breeds, as to render him an extremely likely animal is his own class.

The draft horse is a far safer proposition, because he develops more rapidly and becomes serviceable at an earlier age than do individuals of other breeds. An animal of the draft breeds will thus reduce, in the aggregate, the total cost of its upkeep to a saleable age. The man who is not an expert in the feeding, breeding and general management of show horses, stands a fair chance of success when handling animals of the draft breeds. Moreover, there is no limit to the demand for good, well-bred draft animals. And young horses of three years or over will take the top prices in the markets if properly cared for.

In breeding draft horses there are certain salient features, requiring special attention on the part of the breeder. Before a horse can be considered a fit animal to breed from, he should have good underpinning. The feet must be well placed, and, to go straight, it is essential that he stand straight upon them. A sloping pastern is desirable in promoting the free and easy movement which is so often seen in the better class of heavy horse. The legs should be neat and clean, with no indication of meatiness about them. In draft horses good breeding is indicated by the quality and quantity of the feather. Unless a horse is strong over the loins or coupling he will be a hard keeper, and, no matter how well fed, he will never look as good as he should. Flatness on the loin means a long-backed and open-ribbed animal, a conformation that is never deep in the girth, and, therefore, crowds the heart and lungs, preventing them from properly performing their functions during times of extreme exertion. This carries with it a weakness of constitution that is highly undesirable in breeding stock. Sloping, massive shoulders are characteristic points of excellence in the typical draft horse.

No person is more favorably situated for the breeding and feeding of first-class draft horses than is the farmer of the present day. In the matter of feeding hay, most men give their horses far more than is necessary. In fact, it is worse than waste, to feed a horse more than he requires, as the digestive organs are injured by the great strain placed upon them. The correct amount of hay for a horse is one pound per day for every hundredweight. This, of course, when he is getting a liberal allowance of grain. Thus, if the horse weighs 1,500 pounds, he should receive about 15 pounds of hay each day. This may be fed in two or more feeds, as it is not good to feed it all at one time.

One of the best feeds for horses is alfalfa hay. In districts where this legume succeeds, it is well worth the trouble of growing a piece for horses alone. An alfalfa pasture is the best place on the farm to keep the colt in when growing. A horse will eat from 30 to 40 pounds of this hay if he gets it. As over half this amount is wasted it is but foolishness to feed this much. In fact it is worse than wasting, as this amount of alfalfa will cause serious digestive troubles. In one hundred pounds of alfalfa there is about eleven pounds of protein. Two pounds of protein is about as much as a horse can handle satisfactorily in a day. Therefore, about 20 pounds should be the limit for any horse. In the matter of feeding roots, carrots are the best for horses.

Cape Breton, N. S. JOHN H. MacDONALD.

Corns.

Many horses go lame as a result of what is generally termed corns. A New Zealand veterinarian gives the following on causes and treatment which may help some horse owner to relieve the sufferings of his faithful animal. Corns are the result of a bruise of the sensitive foot under the horn of the sole, and the seat is in the triangular space between the bars and the wall at the heel. It occurs in the fore feet, and generally on the inside. The earliest sign is a red staining of the horn, which later becomes purple, then yellow.

Certain types of bad conformation predispose to it, viz., wide open feet with low heels, and those with flat soles, but the direct cause is the pressure of the heel of the shoe. A short shoe fitted too closely; a shoe worn too long, when as the hoof grows the shoe is carried orward and heel presses on the seat of the corn; a too free use of the knife, lowering the inside heel too much; and excessive paring, thus weakening the sole, may all cause a corn.

An affected horse often shows shortness of the step; when at rest he shifts weight from one foot to another, but lameness is not characteristic.

If neglected, suppuration may supervene, with intense lameness, and pus may work its way upwards and burst at the coronet, causing what is known as a "quittor."

The direct cause must be removed, and in most cases the shoe requires attention, and a three-quarter shoe, plain or bar, will be found useful, and its use should be continued until the corn has worn out. In a dry corn nothing else is required.

Paring out corns is to be avoided at all times

as the sole is weakened and no good results follow this practice. If pus is present, the horny sole over the affected area must be removed, and its evacuation aided by antiseptic poultices, such as a bran poultice, a little lysol being added to the water with which it is made. This should be continued for a couple of days, after which the wound should be packed once daily with the following dressing: Iodoform 1 part, boracic acid six parts—or with a saturated solution of iodoform and eucalyptus oil—then covered with a piece of tow and bandaged, and treatment continued till healing occurs.

In a neglected case which has eventuated in the formation of a quittor, the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon should if possible be at once procured.

LIVE STOCK.

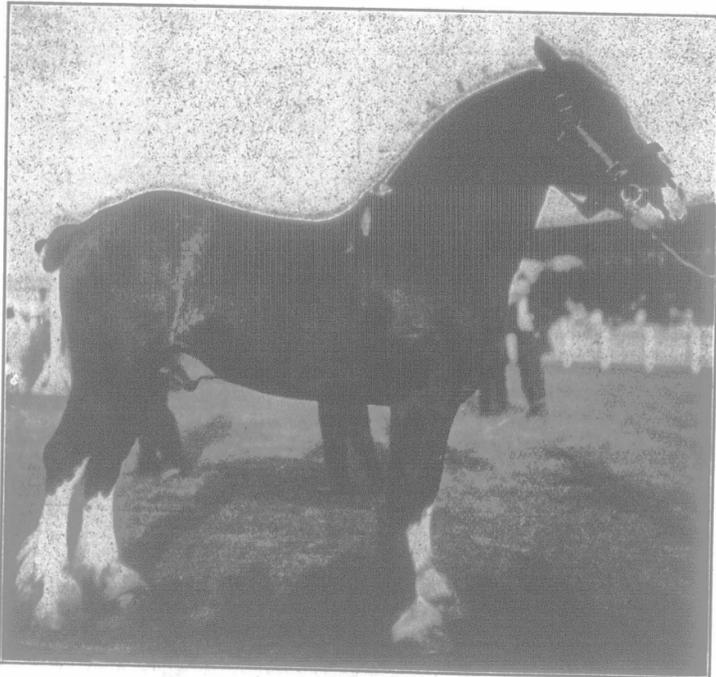
Quality counts. In the various classes placed by expert judges, most of the money is won by animals showing quality and finish.

Judging from the size and quality of this year's sheep exhibits, things are looking up for the sheep-breeding industry in Canada.

Never have we seen more interest taken in the live stock at the fairs. After all, people admire life, and, in the stock barns, are their desires satisfied.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the stock breeder to see his favorites out in great numbers, and of the highest quality at the annual fall exhibitions.

With the price of pork so high and the demand for breeding stock so great, it would seem that the show of hoes at the Canadian National might have been stronger numerically.



Lord Ullin.

First-prize 3-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Toronto. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

If you did not win the highest award at the larger shows, keep up the good work by exhibiting at the country fairs. Most of these latter are worthy of patronage, and a win at them means another step on the ladder to success.

To take scrub stock to an exhibition just to carry away the prize money in classes where entries are sure to be few in number, is not in the best interests of stock-breeding. Turn out; win money; but always show animals a credit to the breed to which they belong. Show managements should shut down on the man whose animals are not worthy of awards.

An Essex County crop correspondent thus delivers himself on the dog question as it affects the sheep industry:

"I received from the Department of Agriculture a few days ago a useful and instructive pamphlet on sheep raising. I consider sheep to be among the most useful of farm animals. There is less work in the winter to look after them than in the case of any other farm animal. The sugges-

tions in your pamphlet would be more readily followed if it were not for the worthless dogs that are in the country. I had a flock of something over thirty sheep, but the dogs got at them last summer and practically ruined the flock. I think that if our legislators could have seen that flock after the night with the dogs, some laws for the protection of sheep would be forthcoming. The inspector valued the damages at over \$70.00. And this is going on in different parts of the country every night in the summer and fall. The worthless dogs should be muzzled when loose."

The Shorthorn and Milk Production.

At the Canadian National Exhibition this year there was a section in the Shorthorn class for cows in milk, or for the dual-purpose Shorthorn cow. It was gratifying indeed to see four very choice cows come out. All looked like producers, and each swung a fairly large udder with nicely-placed teats. Not one of them showed the extreme beef type, nor did they look like milk-producers alone, for each showed beef form to a degree. The winner was a very smooth cow, fine at the shoulder, straight in her lines, and gave every indication of being, when dry, a fair type of beef animal, while, in the form in which she was shown, she is unmistakably a producer. Many at the ringside admired the class, and breeders who, in former years, stuck closely to the extreme beef type, stepped out of the judges' stand to admire the coming type of cow, for interest seems to point to the milk-producing Shorthorn. The Farmer and Stockbreeder recently contained an article dealing with this subject as it applies in Britain and in Canada:

"In recent years a greatly increased interest has been manifested in the milk-producing power of the Shorthorn, and important as the matter is now, it cannot fail to grow in importance.

"With the axiom that supply and demand rule the market we are all familiar. We may be less fully assured that demand rules supply, but

sooner or later in inevitably does. There is no gainsaying the fact that the demand for beef-producing cattle led the old masters in the art of breeding to set about producing an out-and-out beef type of Shorthorn, and it would be futile to deny that the milking productions of the breed suffered in consequence.

"The determination to develop and improve the beefing qualities of the Shorthorn naturally showed first and always shows most strongly in districts where, apart from the rearing of pure-bred calves, milk is of almost no account, and good store cattle are in keen demand. This was the position in Aberdeenshire when Amos Cruickshank began his unparalleled service to the North Country Shorthorn. The foreign demand was a later development, which once and for all fixed the Scotch type, as it is known throughout the world to-day.

"For the great and important work of grading up the native cattle of the Western prairie

the beefy type of Shorthorn has proved eminently suitable, and the men most experienced in that far-reaching enterprise believe that the demand for this type must endure; since to keep up the standard abroad, it seems essential that fresh blood should continue to be imported from the Old Country.

"Even if the demand for this type proves to be as enduring as has been confidently anticipated, alongside it there must grow up, as the population of these great countries of the West multiplies, an ever-increasing demand for milk. To meet this rapidly developing condition of the foreign market two things must be done if the Shorthorn is to keep the supremacy which it has gained, and so well held in the foreign market. The reputation of the breed for beefing propensities must be kept up, and its reputation as a milk breed must be improved. Is this a possibility, or are the two things incompatible?

"This question is rendered equally as urgent in the Home Country by the conditions presently prevailing. What is the secret of the shortage of store cattle? Quite a sufficient number

THE DAIRY.

Some Essentials to Success in Dairying.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Dairying and profitable dairying are often two very different things. Unfortunately many of us do not realize the difference between these terms until after long and often unprofitable experiences. The first essential to success in dairying is to choose from one of the recognized dairy breeds a cow or a number of cows having the real dairy conformation. The animals should be vigorous and strong in constitution, with great depth and breadth of body. They must show fineness and breeding about the head and neck, as well as the proper development in the mammary system. Not for a moment should the shape and size of the udder be overlooked. I do not necessarily mean that an udder must be large, but it should have as great a size as possible, provided it milks out well, becoming soft and pliable, free from lumpiness or fleshy quarters when milked dry.

I well remember my first experience at buying a cow. The animal was a beautiful Jersey, well-built and excellent in dairy conformation, except that the forequarters of the udder were pinched and small while the rear quarters were very large, and, as I learned later, very fleshy. The animal gave fine, rich milk on the start, but later on she rapidly fell off in quantity. Her calves, regardless of the desirability of their sire, invariably developed udders having the peculiar deformity of their dam. Originally the cow cost \$56.50, but owing to her two serious faults—that she was not persistent in milk-giving, and that she had a deformed udder—I was unable either to sell her at a profit or to derive any gain from her milk flow. Consequently she was sold at a public sale for the small sum of \$18.00, and I was not at all sorry to be rid of her. Of course conformation is not the only clue to the animal's usefulness, but nine times out of ten the safest thing is to pay due attention to it.

The most important factor in dairying is to know that the cows are profitable producers. I have known many farmers who were feeding milk cows which did not give enough milk to pay for their rations, and simply because they were not aware that any of their cows were so poor. There is but one way to know—to use a tester and some scales. The milk should be weighed at each milking, and an accurate sample taken with some reliable make of sampler. Then after a regular interval, preferably not less than a week, the composite sample of each day's milk is tested, and the total butter fat for the week is determined. The feed for each cow should be weighed during the week of testing. Thus, at the end of the week the owner knows definitely the production of the cow, the cost of her maintenance, and, therefore, his profit. By carrying on this test work during a week of each month, the unprofitable cows can be determined and disposed of accordingly.

A few cows in a dairy herd that fall behind on the balance sheet go a long way toward discouraging a hard-working farmer. And yet it is often the cow that is least suspected that, according to the test, proves to be eating up the profits. The test requires but little time for its operation, and yet probably it pays greater returns than any other device on the dairy farm. A few hours a week devoted to it will readily mark out the poor cows, which may then be disposed of before eating up any more profits.

A feature of profitable dairying is to maintain a herd of pure-bred dairy cattle. The well-bred pedigreed cow requires no more food or no greater care than the scrub cow, granted the two give equal amounts of milk, and yet she will produce offspring that will many times outsell the ordinary good animal which does not have the papers. Good breeding goes a long way toward making a dairy farm profitable.

Milk production is the supreme object of the dairy cow. To secure the fullest pail of the richest milk is the dairyman's aim. To him it

of calves to meet the demand are born in the country, but nearly a third of what is produced are slaughtered within a week of birth. The causes which contribute towards this extraordinary stage of matters make far too big a subject to be dealt with here, but, put shortly, it is entirely due to the demand for milk. That is the one broad, comprehensive reason, and by far the most weighty of the particular reasons therein included is the fact that except for breeding pure stock, the calves produced by the recognized milk breeds are not worth keeping alive, being next to valueless in the store market. The demand for milk must be met."

The article concludes by stating that the Shorthorn cow of the milking kind is the one to meet this demand, and, at the same time, replenish the supply of store cattle. Such cows as composed the class at Toronto look good enough to fill the bill.

Causes of, and Cures for Bloating.

Concluded from Page 1585.

"A careful and observing stockman of Colorado, who has had a large experience with alfalfa bloating, informs me that he prefers a moderately small, sharp butcher knife to either a trocar and cannula or a pocket knife. It gives relief quicker and with no bad effects. Sometimes, if the opening through the skin is small, made by a small knife, a quill or small tube is fastened in to keep the incision open, so the gas can escape. It is usually necessary to keep the incision open for several hours. The only bad result of tapping is that occasionally green food gets outside of the rumen into the abdominal cavity in sufficient quantities to cause inflammation and death; but if the operation is intelligently performed, these bad results are extremely rare—probably not more than one case in one hundred. If the weather is warm, care should be taken that flies do not bother the wound in the skin.

"If the case is not severe enough to warrant tapping, the following remedies will be found useful: A gag made by winding a good-sized rope back of the horns and through the mouth, or a bit, made of a piece of wood the size of a fork handle, can be tied in the animal's mouth. The bit should be smooth to prevent injuring the mouth. Then a small handful of salt should be thrown well back on the roots of the tongue. This causes the animal to work its tongue, increases the flow of saliva, and thus favors the regurgitation, or gulping up, of the gas. The salt and saliva which are swallowed help to stop the fermentation.

"Blankets wrung out of cold water and wrapped around the abdomen or belly, or cold water dashed on with a bucket, often give relief. Turpentine given as a drench, in milk sufficient that it will not irritate the animal, is good, two ounces of turpentine for adult cattle and one-half ounce for sheep being a dose. Hyposulphite of soda, dissolved in water and given as a drench, is good; one ounce for cattle and two drachms for sheep. This can be repeated every half hour for two or three doses. Aqua ammonia, two ounces for cattle and one-half ounce for sheep, well diluted with water; carbolic acid, cattle 30 drops, sheep 8 to 10 drops, in sufficient water; common soda, in half-ounce doses for cattle and one-half drachm for sheep, can be given. In giving medicine as drenches, they should be well diluted with water or other substances until they will not burn when touched to the tongue. In giving drenches, be careful and not choke the animal. If the animal coughs or struggles violently, stop at once until it recovers somewhat. Give drenches slowly. After the bloating has been relieved, it is a good plan to give a purgative—one pound of Epsom salts and one-half pound of common salt for cattle and for sheep, six ounces Epsom salts and three ounces of common salt dissolved in warm water and given as a drench."

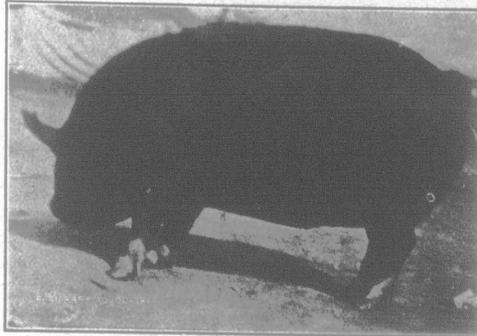
THE FARM.

Divide Cost of Permanent Roads.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A good road is a desirable asset as well as a money-saving convenience. There are several classes of roads. Some are only for local traffic almost entirely, others are divided equally between local and inter-urban traffic, while others are used more for inter-urban travel than for local use. It is the different phases of this situation we wish to discuss. There is or ought not to be any reason why the first as well as the last class should not have good roads. But there is a difference as to who should pay for it. In the first case it should be divided between the local owners and the municipality and in the other two cases such a system of taxation would be decidedly unjust. It is not fair that London

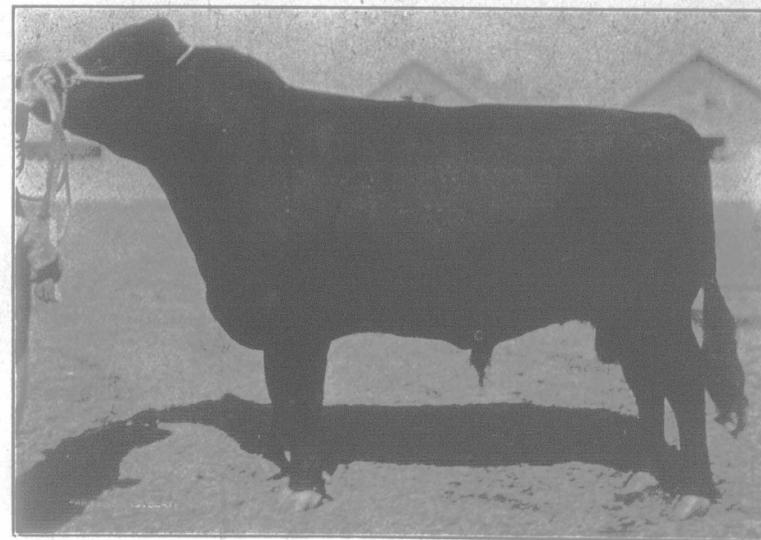
should be taxed for roads in Toronto or vice versa, nor that one county or municipality should be taxed for construction or maintenance for the benefit of the citizens of other municipalities, yet this is exactly what happens when a municipality has to construct and maintain a road that is mostly or partly inter-urban. Take the road from Kingston to Toronto and West; Hamilton, and London, or St. Thomas. Why should not this road be taken over by the Government, and maintained by them with a proper levy on adjacent municipalities? I say adjacent because a town or township not adjoining may be equally or more interested in maintaining this road than an adjoining one. Roads of less inter-urban importance should be built by the county with Government assistance, if it has been found to be



First-prize Berkshire Sow at Toronto. Owned and exhibited by Sam Dobson & Sons, Norval, Ont.

of value to more than one municipality, while roads of local value only should be built of funds levied locally.

Is the machinery available or what method should we adopt to determine what each municipality or individual should be taxed? For obviously the property adjacent to a good road is made more valuable by the building of a good road so the individual should be taxed according to the amount he profits by such road. Here is where a traffic expert to determine the nature and the origin of travel, and levy an assessment or assessments on each individual, municipality or government, would be useful. He could have powers similar to those of an engineer under the Municipal Drainage Act. Then, too, there could be less objection to having any particular road permanently built, as the part determined by the expert would have to be paid locally under a special assessment of the individual property



A Good Type of Angus Bull. One of Jas. Bowman's Toronto winners.

holders, I believe this would also give people more pride in their fronts as some communities would set an example, while others would be sure to follow. The Government should accord the majority along any road the right to petition to have any road built and present it to the township council for consideration, while the traffic engineer, under instruction from the Council should determine the value of the improvement to each. We see how some farmers lavish money and work on their farms and lawns and houses. Nor would we discourage such efforts, but by keeping the roads, roadsides, fields, and buildings more uniform in appearance we might make the country more attractive. JACOB LEUSZLER. Oxford Co., Ont.

the dairy farm. A few hours a week devoted to it will readily mark out the poor cows, which may then be disposed of before eating up any more profits.

A feature of profitable dairying is to maintain a herd of pure-bred dairy cattle. The well-bred pedigreed cow requires no more food or no greater care than the scrub cow, granted the two give equal amounts of milk, and yet she will produce offspring that will many times outsell the ordinary good animal which does not have the papers. Good breeding goes a long way toward making a dairy farm profitable.

Milk production is the supreme object of the dairy cow. To secure the fullest pail of the richest milk is the dairyman's aim. To him it

means all. The average farmer desires all these things just as much as the more successful neighbors, who, by good fortune, have learned the secrets of profitable dairying. Even after obtaining an ideal cow, there are some little, almost unnoticeable essentials that aid the maximum production. The dairy cow is a nervous animal. She has been bred for generations to produce milk. Her nervous system, like that of the race horse, is concentrated upon one thing. She has been bred into a wonderful milk machine. Quietness is as essential to her production of milk as food and water. She must not be scared. At milking time she should be spoken to softly and smoothly. If one treats his cow as a friend, in return she will fill the pail to the brim with rich, yellow milk.

Butter fat is the product in the dairy business which pays the bills and earns the profits. Experience has shown that milk tests higher in fat during the winter months than in any other season. Moreover fat brings a higher price in the winter than in the summer. Consequently it is much more profitable to have as many cows as conditions will permit freshen in the late summer or early fall, thus arranging so that the animals give their greatest flow of milk during a period when the fat content is up to the maximum.

A very important feature in successful dairying is to use none other than the best sire obtainable. In the selection of the bull, as in other things, there are always various conditions to be considered. Very many set rules cannot be laid down that will cover all cases, but there are a few essential features which should always be looked for, and can be observed no matter what breed or what particular kind of an individual one may want. In the first place, he should be a distinct breed, as a man can never get anywhere by breeding to anything but a pure-bred sire. Secondly, he should be in good health and of good general dairy conformation. Next, he should be from good producing ancestry. Then one should strive to get an animal that shows strong points where the cows show weak ones, as it is in this way that one can best get at correcting the faults in his herd. For instance, if the cows are generally poor testers he should get an individual whose ancestors have been high testers, or if the cows are generally small and fine-boned, a larger and coarser-boned sire should be used. Then, too, the bull should be true to his breed type as far as possible.

The only way to judge a bull is by his progeny, as that is the object in mind in purchasing a sire. Unless he is the getter of good progeny he is not wanted, and for this reason if one can get hold of a bull that has daughters in milk that have proven good, then he knows what he is doing. There is some prejudice against the use of old bulls, and it is well to be a little careful about purchasing them, but if they are not too old for service and are still sure, I do not see any objection to them, except that they might be ugly, but, on the other hand, many of the young fellows will soon become so. One must be prepared to handle vicious bulls if he is going to remain in the business, as they often prove to be the best of sires. I once heard a prominent breeder express himself as having no use for a vicious bull, but when he afterwards found that some of the greatest sires were ugly fellows, he said that he would have to take back his statement. There is nothing to be lost in purchasing an old bull if he is a good one and a sure breeder, and can be obtained at a reasonable figure.

One should have his bull looked up some time before he needs him, instead of following the general practice among dairymen of waiting until they are in need of the services of a sire before buying him. It is much better to have to feed an extra bull for a while than it is to get caught without one or have to use an inferior one.

In purchasing a young bull it is a good plan to speak ahead for the animal. In other words, one should look up the ancestors he likes and speak for their progeny, but if he buys him in this way he should arrange for the animal to be cared for properly until he can get him, and then as soon as convenient and practicable get the animal under his own care and feed him well, and handle and develop him according to his own ideas. And in doing so one should keep the youngster under his own control at all times. He should be handled a good deal, and in such a way that he can be taught and led around at any time. When he is old enough for service a ring should be put in his nose, and his handling be done with a strong staff, as it is best not to trust such an animal very far, no matter how quiet he may seem to be.

In general, I believe people do not spend enough money for their bulls, and what they do spend is not usually spent judiciously, as they do not investigate the breeding closely enough before purchasing. Many will buy a bull for his markings or for some other unimportant characteristic. When I buy a bull the only records I consider very strong are the annual ones. I want the

dam of my bull not only to give a good flow of milk and test well, but also to be a persistent producer.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Milk Production in Canada.

A very comprehensive bulletin, under the above title, has just been issued from the press, and forms No 72 of the regular series of bulletins of the experimental farms.

Its author, J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, has made milk production a subject of special study and experiment for many years, and has embodied in this bulletin the most valuable of the information obtained.

As suggested by the subtitle, (Crop Rotations, Dairy Barns, Breeding Dairy Cattle, Feeding, Care and Management of Milk Cows) the subject of milk production is not as simple as might appear at first glance. A maximum output of milk



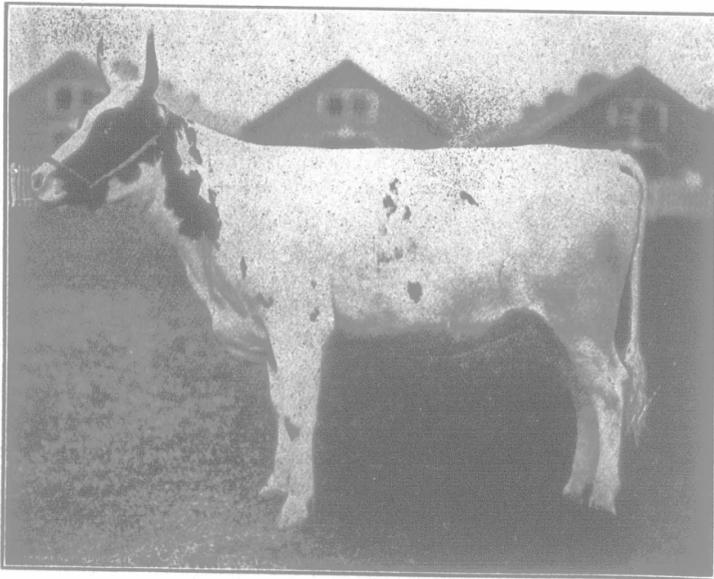
First-prize Ayrshire Herd at Canadian National Exhibition, 1913.

Owned by R. R. Ness.

is dependent upon many factors, and the author's endeavor has been to treat of these as fully, clearly and simply as possible, so that the bulletin may be of value to the general farming community, both in aiding them to make a start along correct lines, and also as a work of reference on those dairying problems which occur from time to time.

The subject of milk production is treated under the following heads:

1. The farm chosen, the rotations followed and the crops grown.
2. The breed of cattle selected, and the breeding methods followed.
3. Stables and care and management of the herd.
4. Milking and care of milk.
5. Feeding methods and rations.



Holehouse Randy 9th.

Ayrshire heifer, first-prize junior-yearling and junior champion female at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1913. Exhibited by R. R. Ness.

Under No. 1, are discussed questions of prime importance, which arise before the would-be dairyman takes up the problems of dairying proper. The location and area of a farm best suited to this purpose, the nature of its soil, the most suitable crops to grow, and rotations to follow are treated. Suitable rotations are given for all parts of Canada, and a diagram showing arrangement of fields under a three and four-year rotation. The diagram also shows a good arrangement of the farm buildings, runs and paddocks.

No. 2. The breed of cattle chosen will be readily admitted to be an essential factor to success. The author is convinced, however, from his experiences, that there is no 'best' breed, and says "generally speaking,"

their eggs one way or another. While preserved eggs are not equal in quality or flavor to new-laid eggs, properly handled, still the consuming public have to be satisfied."

An epidemic, last spring, of a form of white diarrhoea among poultry in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., has been traced by the scientists to blackbirds, which breed, nest and feed in great flocks about the place. The blackbirds flew into the yards to feed on grain thrown to the chickens, and their droppings, swarming with disease germs, polluted the feed and water of the poultry and spread the infection. The bacillus of white diarrhoea was found in the bodies of both fowls and blackbirds dead with the disease.

POULTRY.

Egg Preservatives.

Egg preservatives are now demanding the attention of many housewives. While it would be more desirable to put forth an extra effort to produce eggs in winter, it is always wise to be prepared for the worst and to have at least a few good fresh eggs put down for winter use. Here is how Prof. M. C. Herner, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, deals with the subject:

"There are various egg preservatives in common use, but only a few are entirely satisfactory. The old-time method of preserving eggs in bran, oats or salt, is pretty well extinct. The eggs preserved in this manner usually show considerable evaporation, and in the case of bran or oats they usually have a musty flavor. Those packed in salt generally taste salty. The best thing for preserving eggs seems to be some material which excludes the air by filling up the pore space in the egg shell, thus preventing evaporation; at the same time also excluding molds which injure the quality of the egg.

"One of the best preservatives is the water glass solution made of eight parts of water (previously boiled) to one part of water glass. Eggs placed in this solution will keep indefinitely. Take an ordinary five-gallon crock or wooden pail, put in the eggs, and pour on enough of the cool solution to cover all the eggs. Melt some paraffin and pour it on top, thus forming a thin covering or blanket which excludes all air.

"Another good preservative can be made by taking two pounds of fresh lime, one pound of salt and four gallons of water. After the lime is well slacked, stir the solution and let it settle. After it has settled, stir again and let it settle once more. Then pour off the clear liquid and use it as a preservative. Place the eggs in a crock as in the water glass solution, and also use the paraffin.

"Eggs preserved in either of the two solutions are almost as good as new-laid eggs, but of course they should not be sold as such. In some instances those in the bottom of the crock have had a lime-like or a water-glass taste, owing to the accumulation of those materials in the bottom of the solution.

"Another method of preserving eggs which is followed almost exclusively by commercial men, is placing them in cold storage. Eggs preserved in this way are generally sold as fresh eggs. They usually show some evaporation, and are also inclined to go watery, and have a bitter taste, which necessarily makes them inferior to new-laid eggs."

"The only way of solving the difficulty the produce men have of supplying eggs to their customers in the winter time, when new-laid eggs are extremely scarce, seems to be in preserving their eggs one way or another. While preserved eggs are not equal in quality or flavor to new-laid eggs, properly handled, still the consuming public have to be satisfied."

HORTICULTURE.

Favors Northern-Grown Seed Potatoes.

Experimental evidence presented in a Vermont Bulletin (No. 172) seems to justify the following conclusions concerning seed potatoes:

That Northern-grown seed is superior to that grown in the South.

That the effect of one year's removal of the potato from Northern influence is greatly noticeable, and that after this period the decline in yield is quite rapid.

That after a six years' removal from Southern influence, the Southern seed almost, is not quite, equalled that from the North when tested under similar environment.

That, except in Northern latitudes and under favorable growing conditions, an occasional lot is not a frequent, change of seed is desirable.

Prof. Cockerell, under the aegis of Messrs. Sutton, the English seed house, has evolved by hybridizing, what is said to be a real, red sunflower, which has been accorded an award of merit by a leading British horticultural society.

FARM BULLETIN.

A Ticklish Load.

By Peter McArthur.

I should have known better, and, in fact, I did know better. I have known better for a long time. Yet I went to town to get empty apple boxes without putting on a wagon box or a hayrack. But I was going to bring home only a dozen boxes, and, when I went to hitch the driver to the one-horse wagon, I thought the cord-wood rack it was provided with would carry the little load all right. I didn't even take the trouble to hunt up the stakes, so what I had with me was practically a platform with a stake at each corner. Still I was going to bring home only twelve empty boxes that would not weigh more than fifty pounds. I would manage all right. There was no need, being fussy, especially as I was in a hurry. But when I got to the post office I found a post card telling me that eighteen crates of honey pails were waiting at the station. I felt a vague uneasiness on getting this news, but concluded that I could bring them home with the apple boxes. I got the boxes first. It was amazing the amount of room they took compared with their weight. They covered the whole bottom of my rack. Nevertheless I piled them on, and started on a trot for the station. I didn't trot far. Those light boxes seemed to feel the jolting far worse than I did. Every time I struck a pebble they would bounce into the air, and, in spite of that law of physics, which states that an object thrown up from a moving object will fall on the place from which it started, or words to that effect, those boxes never came down in the same spot. Before I

had gone ten rods I had to stop to trim my load. When I had straightened the boxes so that they would ride I let the mare walk, and tried to figure out some way to pile on eighteen crates that would probably be very little heavier, and every bit as slippery as what I had on.

* * * *

The crates of honey pails were wide and flat, and took up about twice as much room as the apple boxes. I couldn't put two rows side by side. I had to pile them on top of one another, and I knew that there was trouble ahead. Moreover, I had to pile the apple boxes two deep, and I had had enough experience with them to know what that would mean. But having started I was going to see the thing through. I made a fairly neat job of the loading, and tried to hope that everything would be all right. Then I started. Two hundred and sixteen honey pails began to rattle with the first turn of the wheels. Not being used to such a racket the driver jumped. Two hundred and sixteen honey pails clanged and the wrestling began. By the time I got her under control, my pretty load looked as if it had been struck by a cyclone. It had shifted in about seven different directions. An apple box had fallen against a wheel, and the crates of pails looked as if they had been spilled abroad. As soon as the mare was quiet, I righted the load as well as I could without taking it all off and starting again from the bottom. By the time I had done this I had figured out that the only way I could keep the load straight would be to lie on top of it, wrap my legs around the hind end, my arms around the front end, and do the driving with my teeth. Of course, it would be a ridiculous sight for the village folk, who have a keen appreciation of everything of the kind, but I didn't care for that. However, I didn't put my plan into practice. After examining the lines I decided that I would not like the taste of them. When the driver was entirely quiet, I started her gently and crawled along the main street. Three times before I got to the home road I had to stop and fix my load. In doing this I lost my daily paper, and, by the time I had turned the corner, I was feeling real peevish.

* * * *

When I had turned off the stone road I thought everything would be all right, but I was mistaken again. As the road has been graded and people drive to one side instead of on the middle, I found that the wagon was tilted just enough to start my ticklish load slipping. There was nothing for it but to let the horse walk at her own pleasure, while I devoted myself to pushing back the crates and boxes as they threatened to slip overboard. Now, the driver at her best is not a fast walker, but when allowed to take her own time you would need to sight on a couple of posts to see whether we were moving. She would swing her head around to bite a fly—and come to a full stop. When she started again she would swing her foot up to knock a fly off her belly—and stop again. I don't think I ever knew flies to be so plentiful. She was biting at them or striking at them all the time. But the slow motion had its advantages. The boxes and crates stopped slipping,

and presently I resigned myself to my fate and began to look about me. After all a slow drive is best when one is trying to enjoy the country. It was a perfect autumn day, hoar-frost in the morning and midsummer heat at noon. The sky was cloudless, and not a breath of air was stirring. I had the road and the fields all to myself. It must have been such a day and such a scene that inspired Archibald Lampman's "Heat."

"By his cart's side the wagoner
Is slouching slowly at his ease,
Half hidden in the windless blur
Of white dust puffing to his knees.
This wagon on the height above,
From sky to sky on either hand,
Is the sole thing that seems to move
In all the heat-held land.

Beyond me in the fields the sun
Soaks in the grass and hath his will;
I count the marguerites one by one;
Even the buttercups are still.
On the brook yonder not a breath
Disturbs the spider or the midge.
The water bugs draw close beneath
The cool gloom of the bridge.

Where the far elm-tree shadows flood
Dark patches in the burning grass,
The cows, each with her peaceful cud,
Lie waiting for the heat to pass.
From somewhere on the slope near by,
Into the pale depth of the noon,
A wandering thrush slides leisurely
His thin revolving tune,

In intervals of dream I hear
The crickets from the droughty ground;
The grasshoppers spin into mine ear
A small innumerable sound.
I lift mine eyes sometimes to gaze;
The burning sky-line blinds my sight:
The woods far off are blue with blaze:
The hills are drenched in light."

* * * *

My enjoyment was suddenly disturbed by the appearance in the distance of what I took to be an automobile. These overgrown "road-lies" usually give the driver hysterics, and with the honey pails to bang and scatter we would probably have a wild time. Fortunately it turned out to be a wagon, and we got around the home corner safely. Then we came to the railway, and, as we crossed it, the wagon rolled forward and the mare started to trot. By talking gently and tugging on the lines I got her stopped before the load slipped off. I trimmed the boxes again and then crawled the rest of the distance home. When we reached the barnyard two crates slipped off, but I didn't mind much—in fact I felt triumphant because I had kept them from falling off sooner. I was an hour late for dinner and had to explain to everyone just what had kept me, and how I managed to lose the daily paper. And when peace was restored, I made up my mind that the next time I go after light boxes of this kind I shall take a wagon and hayrack, even if I am going to bring home one box.

Dame Fortune Smiles on the Western Fair.

London and Western Ontario overflowed en masse into the Western Fair of 1913, which admirably reflected the buoyant spirit of progress and enterprise of its constituency. As an index of the splendid and substantial achievements in agricultural products and live stock, it was a credit to what is admittedly one of the fairest domains in Canada. Nearly all classes in point of numbers distanced the exhibition of the previous year, and the quality of what was shown has rarely been equalled, judged by the exacting utilitarian demands of modern times. Instead of hindering the fair the conflagration a week before seems to have helped it, and the loyalty of the people and exhibitors to the show should encourage the management to press forward to still better things in the way of facilities for witnessing the judging of the breeding and other classes that cannot be seen from the grand stand. It was really pitiful to witness the almost hopeless efforts of hundreds of men and women to observe the work of the judges in passing upon the merits of many of the magnificent classes, both draft and lighter horses. In the area west of the midway they crowded about the ropes or scantlings, unprotected from the sun, and south of the breeding rings great throngs stood ankle deep in dust, straining their necks and eyes to see the ribbons tied on the ponies and other classes. If thousands can be expended upon grand-stand attractions and facilities, surely the time has come when a decent position could be afforded for the comfort and education of the public and in the further interest of the breeders. A spectacular parade of prize stock is all right in its way, but it cannot take the place of a proper judging arena. As part of an institution so energetically

managed in other respects, the absence of such provision is deplorable. It may be a minor point, but the vast crowds, wearied of sight-seeing at times, on Wednesday and Thursday particularly would have gratefully appreciated a few more park seats on which to rest themselves about the grounds, which are naturally among the best-shaded and beautiful in Canada.

The cheese exhibit was one of the very largest ever seen at London, and, in point of appearance and quality under the "triers" of the judges, was seldom if ever equalled. Western Ontario cheese makers did themselves proud in the way the exhibit was put up, and the Dairywomen's Association of Western Ontario must be profoundly gratified at the response to the enlightened campaign, which, for years back, has been prosecuted by the Secretary Frank Hens and his capable associates in furthering the cheese and butter industry. The output of the latter product from the creameries has been large this season, and the quality of what came forward on exhibition was excellent. The butter-making competitions were popular as usual, and the instructive talks by Mr. Hens and the demonstrations in milk and cream testing deservedly appreciated. In this building and elsewhere there was a great display of cream separators, and the single exhibit of honey was so large and fine that it made up for some of the absentees, and was worth a visit to the dairy had it been heretofore of everything else.

Everybody knows that Middlesex and surrounding counties have enjoyed a record season, but the people were hardly prepared for the truly wonderful display of roots, grains, fruits and flowers assembled. The showing mentioned in last week's "Farmer's Advocate" from the fields

and gardens of the London Hospital for the Insane was remarkable, and the special Middlesex exhibit arranged under direction of I. B. Whale, the district representative of the Department of Agriculture, was superb in quality and appearance. People could hardly believe their eyes, and had to be assured, "Yes, all this was produced right here in Middlesex," and one visitor declared that it made the once vaunted fruit display from a Western province "look like thirty cents." In the general fruit department a very decided improvement was made by the new shelving, in a tier sloping downward toward the visitors, making it easier to see the exhibits and facilitating the work of the judges. Perfection seems to have been reached in tomato culture, for it would be difficult to conceive how many of the varieties shown could be improved, but more care should be exercised in naming legibly the different sorts making up collections. Ireland itself could never have surpassed the wonderful displays of the ever popular potato. The Woman's Institutes were in evidence with displays of the skill of their members in canning fruit.

In the Main Building or "Palace" there were many splendid industrial exhibits, and the show of wood and iron work by public school pupils in London delighted thousands of visitors. Even with the extensive annex to the Main Building the space desired by piano manufacturers was crowded, the displays greatly exceeding those of previous exhibitions. There can be no question but that the people are becoming musical, and are steadily looking for instruments of a better class, both in quality of construction and in elegance of appearance. Upstairs a model rural school building and grounds were shown. In the

new transportation building nearly one hundred beautiful carriages and other vehicles were on view, and when one reflects on the large and magnificent entries of horses, it must be concluded that everybody will not be riding in motor cars for a while. As usual, stoves and ranges were a most conspicuous feature. In the machinery department gasoline engines, including some from England, were an outstanding attraction to hundreds of men and boys who are looking for economical farm power. The steam farm engine was not in evidence, and just enough plows were visible to indicate that plowing is not yet a lost art. Cement machinery was strongly in evidence. As already indicated, the pure-bred live stock classes were grandly filled, and great crowds of admirers, old and young of both sexes, trooped through the sheds where the animals were stalled. The swine exhibit was not strong numerically, for the reason that the incessant call for breeding stock buoyed up by the remarkable market demand for pork and bacon, holds the stock in the pens of breeders low. The sheep show was one of the strongest in years, and, with the expectancy of still further advancing prices under the new United States tariff, the outlook is good. The wonder continues that the Canadian farmer, short-handed for labor as he is, does not rally the sheep to his aid. It would lighten his toil, clean his fields, and fill his pockets with greater ease than any other stock. Poultry continues to hold a proud place at the London Fair, and the department on the chief days is always crowded. The new art building seems also to call for enlargement, and it is creditable to the growing appreciation of the people to see such throngs of keenly interested visitors studying the pictures exposed to view. A great deal of praise is due the gentlemen of the art committee under the chairmanship of Ald. E. H. Johnston, assisted by W. H. Abbott (who was mainly instrumental in securing the beautiful loan pictures from the Detroit Museum of Art) and other connoisseurs for the growth of this department, which will in time, by the encouragement of worthy Canadian painters and the stimulus of loan pictures, do so much in the cultivation of the public taste for what is one of the purest of pleasures.

Attendance broke the records. Up to Wednesday night, each day registered an increase over 1912. Thursday fell back a little, but, with fine weather continuing to the close, the total eclipsed all past achievements. Unfortunately, we understand, there has been a looseness of statement in years gone by, so that the actual figures of today do not compare so favorably with previous reports, as the relative attendance would justify. The penalty of exaggeration is that it sets false standards, which are afterwards hard to surpass.

Horses.

Veteran visitors to the Western Fair unite in declaring that the live-stock department this year was the best they had ever seen here. Certainly for numbers and quality, the horses, cattle and sheep, taken altogether, were much ahead of anything in recent years. An increase of \$2,000 in cash prize money, plus a number of special grants and contributions, goes far to account for the very satisfactory result, and proves that Western Ontario stockmen have the goods to exhibit when it is made worth their while to do so. The judging was unusually satisfactory, and everything passed off smoothly to all concerned. The story is a pleasant one to tell.

Clydesdale breeders had every reason to be proud of the exhibit at London. Horsemen who have observed the ring for years back declared they had never seen it better. John Gardhouse, who made the awards here, as in all the heavy breeds, had a big afternoon's work, but did it to the satisfaction of everyone, picking smooth, even, typical horses of good quality for top positions. Mr. Gardhouse's judging was an education, not only in respect to the decisions themselves, but equally so in the quiet, systematic and careful manner in which he went about his work.

Exhibitors included:—T. H. Hassard, Markham; Fierheller Bros., Mt. Elgin; Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis; R. Brown, Glendale; W. B. Annett, Alvinston; Jas. Smith, Innerkip; J. Telfer, Milton W. Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; W. G. Dale, Seaforth; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas; R. B. Pinkerton, Essex; H. McDougal, Tiverton; John Guest, Ballymote; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; H. M. Brown, Wilton Grove; Thos. McMichael, Seaforth; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; Chas. Hansford, Strathroy; S. R. McVittie, Muncey.

Aged stallions mustered seven or eight. Telfer's Marathon, a big bold-crested horse, with abundance of bone, correct type and quality all over, won easily. King's Champion, in second place, was a good thick brown that would have answered to better advantage with a little more attention to his toilet. Parkinson's Commodore

is a nice-topped horse, but could do with a little more strength of forearm and muscling. The eight three-year-olds furnished a more even contest than their seniors, being probably the best section of the breed. Goodfellow's three Baron's Pride colts came in for first, third and fourth. Kirkcudbright Baron is the flashy white-stockinged roan which stood second at Toronto. For the blue ribbon Mr. Gardhouse took Hassard's Craigie Chattan, leaving in fifth position the same exhibitor's King of the Saxons, which had worn third colors the previous week. Craigie Chattan's feet found much favor, but he is a bit round in the quarter. Baron Hope was third, and Baron George fourth. The judge's comment was that the latter showed a little more depth of body and was rather sweeter about the hocks than the colt below him. A contrast in fit was exemplified by the two-year-olds, of which only a pair came forward. McDougal's King Darrel won readily. Keir Democrat II. is a fair good yearling, which secured the red for Pinkerton. The second entry was thin and only fourteen months old. Loyal Canada's Pride has quality, but lacks bone. Prouse's Hartland Style had been lamed in the car, and was led from the ring without trying conclusions. For sweepstakes, Marathon won over the three-year-old and also secured the Clydesdale Association special.

Considerable time was taken to place brood mares with foals. Hogg's Royalette is an excellent roan mare, with the distinction of a win at the Highland two years ago in the yeld class. She possesses many good points, and, with higher fit and some more gimp in showing, would have bid harder for championship later on. Second was a mare called Walnut Hill Victoria, and following her, a pair shown by W. J. Dale, Vereen, by Silver Cup, and Lady Picken, a very wide bay mare, that could do with heavier bone.

championship honors against the previously mentioned firsts, besides a couple of yeld mares, and also the winners in the Canadian-bred specials. In teams, Jas. McCartney won out with a clinking good draft pair, closely followed by Watson, while Pinkerton took third with a pair shown on the line, leaving Prouse's team fourth for lack of more ample scale.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, J. Telfer; 2, Mossip; 3, Parkinson; 4, Annett. Three-year-olds: 1, 3 and 4, Goodfellow Bros.; 2, Hassard. Two-year-old: 1, H. McDougal; 2, Pinkerton. Yearling: 1, Pinkerton; 2, Brown; 3, Guest. Stallion sweepstakes: 1, J. Telfer. Brood mare: 1, Hogg; 2, Webster Bros.; 3 and 4, W. J. Dale. Filly, three-year-old: 1, S. R. McVittie, Muncey; 2, Hansford; 3, Fierheller Bros.; 4, S. J. Prouse. Filly, two years' old: 1, Goodfellow Bros.; 2, McVittie; 3, Hassard; 4, Hogg. Filly, yearling: 1, Pinkerton; 2, Webster Bros., Glencoe. Foal, 1913: 1, Pinkerton; 2 and 3, Dale; 4, Hogg. Mare sweepstakes: 1, McVittie. In harness (pair Clydesdales or Shires): 1, Jas. McCartney, London; 2, A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas; 3, R. B. Pinkerton, Essex; 4, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll. Special Clydesdale Stallion: 1, J. Telfer. Special Clydesdale mare: 1, McVittie. Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion: 1, L. McMichael & Son, Seaforth. Canadian-bred Clydesdale mare: Dickson Bros., Atwood. Pair of Canadian-bred mares or geldings: 1, McCartney; 2, Dickson Bros., Atwood; 3, Watson & Sons, St. Thomas.

SHIRES.—Barring Del Drury's aged stallion, San Boy 2nd, the less said about the Shire exhibit the better. There were few of them out, and it would have been better had they been fewer. It did not improve matters that one of the exhibitors should have publicly "chewed the rag"—the expression is none too strong—demanding a sweepstakes ribbon that the judge was loath to award. Of recent years there have been some really excellent exhibits of the English draft breed, and it was a pity that with a capable Shire breeder as judge there should not have been a good competition for him to decide.

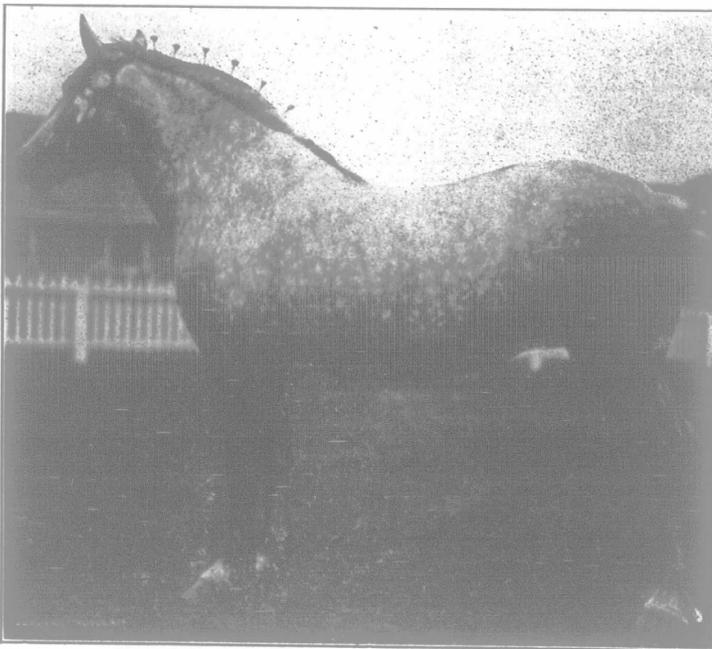
THOROUGH-BREDS.—The blood horses were not numerically entered. Thayer's Nasbaden had it all to himself in aged stallions, and won the championship over a three-year-old, a two-year-old, and a yearling, each a single entry in its class. Geo. W. Bell judged the breed.

Exhibitors: R. Thayer, Dunboyne; N. H. Shore, Glanworth; J. Coventry, Woodstock; Hon. Adam Beck, London; F. N. Case, Burgessville; Brady Bros., Glanworth; J. E. Smallman, London.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Thayer. Three-year-old: 1, R. Thayer. Two-year-old: 1, J. Coventry. Yearling: 1, Beck. Sweepstakes stallion: 1, Thayer. Brood mare: 1, Thayer; 2, Coventry. Filly or gelding, 3 years old: 1, Coventry; 2, Beck; 3, Case. Filly or gelding, 2 years old: 1, Brady Bros.; 2, Beck. Filly or gelding, yearling: 1, J. E. Smallman. 1913 foal: 1, Thayer. Sweepstakes mare, Thayer.

HACKNEYS.—While the Hackney classes were not all filled, there were several extra good rings, particularly the aged stallions and the three-year-old fillies and geldings. Mature stallions mustered six. Semple's first-prize and champion, De Wilton, is a splendid horse, a wonderful actor, full of quality and very breezy. The second is also a right good one, perhaps not quite so classy about the head. The third hadn't the education or finish of the others, albeit he holds the honor of a placing at the London Hackney show. The second-prize horse won first in class for sire and get. The first-prize brood mare is a very typical Hackney. Three-year-olds were very strong, the first, second and third being all of a type, smooth and beautifully turned. Fourth was another good one, but a little plain of hip and rather large. Two-year-olds were also good. In the absence of the appointed judge, of Hackneys and high steppers, Capt. T. E. Robson officiated in his usual capable manner.

Exhibitors: Chas. Osier, Cairo, Ont.; Wm. Mossip, St. Marys; W. J. Dale, Seaforth; A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas; John Semple, Mil-



Kanaille.

Champion Percheron filly at Toronto, 1913, and second in her class at London 1913. Owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton.

Seven three-year-old fillies, all entered and all out, furnished an excellent class for type, quality and fit. Competition for first place was very close between a dark brown entered by Mr. McVittie, Superintendent of the Muncey Institute, and a bay belonging to Chas. Hansford. The McVittie mare is a recent importation, having been secured at the Finlayson sale in London, Ont. Ella Fleming is her name, and a well put up animal she is, beginning with a first-class foundation, and showing, as well, good underpinning, good bone, an excellent middle and all sorts of quality. She had no odds to spare, however, over Blue Belle of Broadlea, an extra fine-bodied animal. If Mr. Gardhouse had been obliged to commence at the tail end of this class, he would still have had a creditable first. In two-year-olds a pair of beautiful blacks, a bit rangy, but with quality of silk, were exhibited by Goodfellow and Hassard. They were divided by McVittie's Cambo Queen, by Hiawatha, dam by Baron's Pride. This filly was lower and more compact than the others, and, but for being badly shod, making the shell of her foot appear more shallow than it is, would likely have headed the string. Black Queen, the winner, is a get of Everlasting, out of a dam by Up-to-Time. The third-prize, Nell of Ailton, is a Baron of Buckley get, while Hogg's fourth-prize Iris of Petty, claims no less illustrious lineage than Bonnie Buchlyvie. Ella Fleming won

verton; Chas. Hunt, Dorchester; H. Shore & Son, Glanworth; Ratz Bros., Tavistock; J. G. Hanmer, Burford; E. Guest, Ballymote; J. Telfer, Milton West; D. N. Munroe, Glencoe; G. H. Smith, Delhi; G. C. Dale, Seaforth; Haas Bros., Paris.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, J. Semple; 2, Osier; 3, Mossip. Sire and get, C. Osier. Brood mare: 1, Osier; 2, Hunt; 3, Watson & Sons. Three-year-old filly or gelding: 1, Telfer; 2, Guest; 3, Hanmer. Two-year-old filly or gelding: 1, Haas Bros.; 2, Osier; 3, Watson & Son. Filly or gelding, yearling: 1, Osier. 1913 foal: 1, Osier; 2, Watson & Son; 3, Hunt. Sweepstake, female, Osier. Sweepstake, Stallion, Osier. Stallion, any age, section 14, gold medal, Semple. Mare, any age, gold medal, G. H. Smith, Delhi.

PERCHERONS.—A growing interest in Percherons was manifested by the cordon of keenly observant spectators who followed the judging of this splendid draft breed. It is not long since the placing of the Percheron ribbons at this fair was little more than a formality. It is different now. Entries were numerous and of superior quality. Five good aged stallions lined up for examination. Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Journal is a solid, iron-grey, and won fairly. Sullivan's Dictator is the light, dappled-grey, whose wonderful action and quality won him second place. Hassard's more even, close-coupled and stronger-topped Jacobites was third. Competition diminished nothing when the six three-year-olds appeared. Hassard's good, smooth blocky grey has a beautiful head, and graced top position. Next to him was Guest O. Wilkinson's black Kothorne, and after him Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Koumas, followed by Hassard's low-set black.

A very nice pair of brood mares were forward. Haas Bros' Pears Victoria is a good mare, with a very breezy-looking head and nicely put up, only a bit short in the quarter. Guest's Kamacan, imported by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, was second. Awards were reversed in foals. A pair of cracking good greys and a thin black, unfitted but of good quality, comprised the three-year-old fillies. Kocarde and Kanaille stood in order of mention, this being a reversal of the Toronto placing. Kanaille is a thicker and considerably deeper-ribbed filly, but hasn't the phenomenal action of the first, nor did the judges approve her looks quite so well. Ringside opinion would have sustained the Toronto decision. An even pair of two-year-olds and another of yearlings rounded out the exhibit. By the way, a white-legged Percheron appeared in the yearlings. It was a cross-bred, and entered here on the assumption that cross-bred fillies or geldings would be in order here, as they are allowed in the Hackneys and roadsters at this fair. Once again we would respectfully suggest that the Western Fair Management revise and systematize its classification throughout. This applies particularly to the light-legged breeds.

Exhibitors: Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; T. H. Hassard, Markham; T. J. Sullivan, Windsor; Chas. Osier, Cairo; Guest & Wilkinson, Ballymote; John Guest, Ballymote; Haas Bros., Paris; H. B. Powers, St. Thomas.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1 and 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Sullivan; 3, Hassard. Three-year-old: 1 and 4, Hassard; 2, Guest & Wilkinson; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Two-year-old: 1 and 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 3, Sullivan. Brood mare with foal: 1, Haas Bros.; 2, Guest. Mare, three years old: 1, Hassard; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 3, Sullivan. Filly two years old: 1, Hassard; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Filly, yearling: 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Sullivan. 1913 foal: 1, Guest; 2, Haas Bros. Pair in harness: 1, H. B. Powers.

CANADIAN-BRED HEAVY DRAFT.

There is no discount on the Clydesdales shown in the Canadian-bred heavy-draft class, open to registered Clydesdales or Shires. In aged stallions McMichael had a worthy pair in Glen Rae, many-times champion, and Lord Ronald, the champion of 1912. Glen Rae is a solid block, with a great top and a wonderful middle, quarter, and capacity through the heart. Lord Ronald exceeds him in underpinning and moves better. Dickson Bros' first-prize three-year-old is a quality brown, well fitted, but none too thick. Dickson Bros. had a very good brood mare, which secured sweepstakes and special for best Canadian-bred female. Carmichael had a thick, useful two-year-old. McDonald showed a splendid bay team in harness, a big harnessy-looking pair, and a credit to the man who raised them.

Exhibitors: T. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; Dickson Bros., Atwood; H. McDougall, Tiverton; Donald McIntosh, Embro; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; Wm. Rinn, Constance; Geo. Dale & Son, Clinton; Fierheller Bros., Mt. Elgin; Webster Bros., Glencoe; Glenn Cornish, Clinton; P. McDonald, Rayside; J. Carlin, St. Columbian; D. McAlpine, Dutton, Ont.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1 and 2, McMichael & Son. Stallion, three years old: 1, McIntosh. Stallion, two years old: 1, Dickson; 2, Carlin. Stallion, yearling: 1 and 2, McMichael; 3, Prouse. Stallion, sweepstakes, McMichael. Brood mare: 1, Dickson Bros.; 2, McMichael; 3, Rinn.

Filly or gelding three years old: 1, Dale & Son; 2, Fierheller Bros.; 3, McAlpine. Filly or gelding two years old: 1, McMichael. Filly or gelding, yearling: 1, Rinn; 2, Cornish. Foal of 1913: 1, Dickson; 2, McMichael; 3, Rinn. Female, any age, Dickson. Stallion and three of his get: 1, McMichael. Pair of heavy draft in harness: 1, McDonald; 2, Dickson; 3, McMichael.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—In agricultural horses first in brood mares went to A. A. McMillan, of Pasadena; in two-year-old fillies or geldings to H. M. Brown, Wilton Grove; in yearlings to Glenn Cornish, of Clinton; in foals to R. B. Pinkerton, of Essex, and first for pairs in harness to Dickson Bros., of Atwood.

ROADSTERS.—The two whirlwind harness teams of W. J. Crossen, of Cobourg, swept everything before them in the sections where they competed, winning first for pairs under 15.2, first for pairs over 15.2, first and second in singles, both over and under 15.2, trotting sections, also championships for best Standard-bred mare any age. They are all bays, trotters, with any amount of speed, perfectly sound and of faultless conformation. Their breeding is worthy of note. Of the larger pair, Medion is by Mendicino by Electioneer; Geo. H. Ketcham is by Crescius 2.024. Of the smaller pair, Lady C. is by Mardi Gras, by Nutwood, while Molly Chimes is by Chimes, by Electioneer; Lady C. was the champion. Manager J. P. Richards informs us that these two teams have won at eighteen shows since the spring show at Toronto last year. The award list gives other details.

Exhibitors: Ira A. Mabee, Aylmer; C. H. Mabee, Tillsonburg; Mrs. H. Raison, London; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; W. H. Grosch, Milverton; G. W. Rawling, Ealing; N. Norton, Tamblings Cors.; T. H. Hedley, Denfield; J. M. Boyd, London; J. H. Pickering, Forest; C. Hunt, Dorchester; Robt. Pierce, Longwood; H. B. Powers, St. Thomas; G. F. Dale, Seaforth; E. Dorman, Byron; Ketchum & Spence, St. Thomas; Walter Carter, Aylmer; Brady Bros., Glanworth; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; W. J. Crossen, Cobourg; A. McFarlane, Littlewood; W. Fitzpatrick, Belmont; R. Brown, Glendale; S. H.

PONIES.—Judge, Dr. Geo. W. Bell, Kingston. Shetland, any age: 1, L. Wainwright, City. Mare, any age: 1, J. H. Banbury, Zenda; 2, J. E. Nichol, Wilton Grove; 3, T. W. Case, Burgessville. Welsh stallion, any age: 1, Ratz Bros., Tavistock. Mare, any age: Chester Abell. General mare, under 13 hands: 1, J. N. Case, Burgessville; 2, J. H. Banbury, Zenda. Filly or gelding, 2 years old: 1, Banbury; 2, L. Wainwright. Filly or gelding, 1 year old: 1 and 2, Banbury; 3, Case. In harness, single, 12 hands: 1, C. H. Mabee; 2, Miss Robinson, City; 3, Chester Abell, City. Single in harness, over 12 and under 13½ hands: 1, Ratz Bros.; 2, F. N. Case, Burgessville; 3, J. K. Darch, City. Pair ponies 13½ hands: 1, Banbury.

HIGH STEPPERS.—Single, gelding or mare 14½ hands and over: 1 and 2, G. H. Smith, Delhi; 3, W. J. Blackburn. Pair, geldings or mares 14½ hands or over: 1, G. H. Smith; 2, J. G. Hanmer, Burford; 3, D. N. Munroe, Glencoe. Judge, Capt. T. E. Robson.

SADDLE and HUNTERS.—Judge, Dr. Geo. W. Bell. Saddle horse, gelding or mare: 1, Hon. Adam Beck; 2, Reason Bros.; 3, Geo. C. Gunn, London; 4, Mrs. J. E. Smallman. Filly or gelding, 3 years old: 1, Reason Bros.; 2, W. J. Blackburn, London; 3, J. E. Smallman; 4, Wm. H. Smith, London. Filly or gelding, 2 years old: 1, T. N. Case; 2, W. J. Blackburn; 3, D. McAlpine, Dutton. Cavalry horses: 1, Ratz Bros., Tavistock; 2, E. J. Henderson, Belton; 3, J. Coventry; 4, T. N. Case. Heavy weight Hunters: 1, W. J. Blackburn; 2, Hon. Adam Beck; 3, Mrs. Halsall, Toronto; 4, J. E. Smallman. Hunter, light weight: 1, Reason Bros.; 2, W. J. Blackburn; 3, Hon. Adam Beck; 4, H. C. Becher, London.

Beef Cattle.

Half a dozen of the pedigreed breeds of cattle of high-class type and quality were well represented at the Western Fair, and were brought out in fine condition, doing much credit to the ambitious exhibitors.

SHORTHORNS were exhibited by H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, Man.; Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; D. A. Graham, Hanstead, Ont.; Douglas & Son, Mitchell, Ont.; R. & S. Nicholson, Park Hill, Ont. The class was judged by James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., whose rulings in a case or two were different from those made in Toronto the previous week, one of which was the revising of the first award in the aged bull and champion sections, and which was not approved by some of the ringside spectators, though the honors fell to a grandly good bull.

Awards were as follows:—Bull, 3 years and over: 1, Mitchell Bros.; 2, Emmert. Bull, 2 years and over: 1, Mitchell Bros.; 2, Emmert. Bull, 1 year and over: 1, Mitchell Bros.; 2, Emmert. Senior bull calf: 1, Emmert; 2, Mitchell Bros.; 3, Nicholson. Junior bull calf: 1 and 3, Watt; 2, Douglas & Son; 4, Emmert. Bull championship: Mitchell Bros., on Raphael (imp.). Cow, 3 years and over: 1 and 3, Emmert; 2, Mitchell Bros. Heifer, 2 years old: 1, Watt; 2 and 3, Emmert. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Emmert; 2 and 3, Mitchell Bros. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Emmert; 3, Watt; 4, Mitchell Bros. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 4, Emmert; 2 and 3, Watt; 5, Mitchell Bros. Heifer calf, junior: 1, Emmert; 2 and 3, Mitchell Bros.; 4, Watt; 5, Graham. Champion female: Emmert's first-prize aged cow, Fairstart 2nd (imp.). Graded herd: 1 and 3, Emmert; 2, Mitchell Bros. Young herd: 1, Emmert; 2, Watt; 3 and 4, Mitchell Bros. Two animals, get of one sire: 1, Mitchell Bros. Two, the produce of one cow, 1 Emmert. Short-horn cow, in milk: 1, Mitchell Bros.; 2, D. A. Graham.

HEREFORDS were creditably shown by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; H. Dudley Smith, Hamilton; J. Page, Tyrconnell; O'Neil Bros., Denfield; Thos. Skippon, Hyde Park—the first-named leading in all sections of the class, save three, including that of aged bull and male championship.



Baron's Pride.

Shorthorn bull at head of John T. Gibson's herd, Denfield, Ont. His sire is Missie's Champion and his dam a heavy-milking Clipper cow.

Smith, Delhi; J. W. Davey, Berlin; C. F. Rosser, Denfield; D. E. Philip, Ailsa Craig; R. Thayer, Dumboyne; C. Mabee, Tillsonburg.

Awards.—Aged stallion: 1, Mabee; 2, Raison; 3, Mabee; 4, Miss Wilks. Stallion, 3 years old: 1 and 3, Miss Wilks; 2, H. H. Grosch. 2-year-old: 1, Norton; 2, Hedley; 3, Boyd; 4, Rawling. Yearling: 1, Pickering; 2, Grosch. Stallion sweepstakes, Mabee. Brood mare: 1, Mabee; 2, Miss Wilks; 3, Mabee; 4, Hunt. Filly or gelding 3 years old in harness: 1, Miss Wilks; 2, Pierce; 3, Powers; 4, Dale. Filly or gelding 2 years old: 1, Miss Wilks; 2, Carter; 3, Dorman; 4, Ketchum & Spence. Filly or gelding 1 year old: 1, Mabee; 2, Douglas & Son; 3, Brady Bros. Foal, 1913: 1, Mabee; 2, Miss Wilks; 3, Mabee; 4, Brady Bros. Mare any age: 1, Crossen. Stallion and get, Mabee. Single, gelding or mare 15.2 and over: 1 and 2, Crossen; 3, A. Mabee; 4, C. H. Mabee. Single, gelding or mare under 15.2: 1 and 2, Crossen; 3, Miss Wilks; 4, Pickering; 5, MacFarlane. Pair 15.2 and over: 1, Crossen; 2, Mabee; 3, Miss Wilks. Pair, gelding or mare under 15.2: 1, Crossen; 2, Smith; 3, Brown; 4, Fitzpatrick. Single, gelding or mare, pacers: 1 and 3, Miss Wilks; 2, Davey; 4, Mabee. Pair, geldings or mares, pacers: 1, Miss Wilks; 2, Mabee. Single, in harness, driven by farmer or son: 1, Rosser; 2, MacFarlane; 3, Thayer; 4, Philip. Judge, Roadsters on line, Geo. W. Bell; Roadsters in harness, Benjamin F. Yeates.

which went worthily to the grand Bonnie Brae 21st, head of the Hamilton herd.

Awards were:—Bull, 3 years old and over: 1, Smith; 2 and 3, Clifford; 4, O'Neil Bros. Bull, 3 years old: 1, O'Neil Bros. Bull, 1 year old: 1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Smith; 4, Skippon. Bull calf, senior: 1, 2, 4 and 5, Clifford; 3, Page. Bull calf, junior: 1 and 5, Clifford; 2 and 3, O'Neil Bros.; 4, Smith. Male champion: Smith's first-prize aged bull, Bonnie Brae 21st. Cow, 3 years and over: 1 and 4, Clifford; 2, Smith; 3, Page; 5, Skippon. Heifer, 2 years old: 1, Smith; 2 and 3, Clifford; 4, Page. Yearling heifer: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Clifford. Senior heifer calf: 1, 2 and 5, Clifford; 3, Smith; 4, Skippon. Junior heifer calf: 1, Clifford; 2, 3 and 4, O'Neil Bros.; 5, Skippon. Champion female: Clifford's Miss Brae 26th. Graded herd: 1 and 3, Clifford; 2, Smith; 4, Page. Young herd: 1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Page; 4, Skippon. Four calves: 1, Clifford; 2, Page; 3 and 4, O'Neil Bros. Two, get of one sire: 1, Clifford. Two, produce of one cow: 1 and 2, Clifford. The class was judged by Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS were admirably represented by selections from the noted herds of James Bowman, Guelph; Robert McEwen, Byron, and T. D. Broadfoot, Fergus—the Guelph herd, as usual, capturing a good majority of the principal prizes. The class was judged by James Douglas, Caledonia, and awards were as follows:—Bull, 3 years and over: 1, Bowman. Bull, 2 years old: 1, Bowman. Bull, 1 year old: 1, Bowman. Senior bull calf: 1, 3 and 4, Broadfoot; 2, McEwen. Junior bull calf: 1 and 2, Bowman. Cow, 3 years and over: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3 and 4, Broadfoot. Heifer, 2 years old: 1, 2 and 3, Bowman. Heifer, one year old: 1, Broadfoot; 2 and 3, Bowman. Senior heifer calf: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot. Junior heifer calf: 1, Bowman. Herd of four calves: 1, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot. Champion bull: Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard. Champion female: Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 11th.

Dairy Cattle.

AYRSHIRES.—The two herds from Northumberland County came on to London from Toronto, meeting here good competition from Turner & Son's stable, and the two presented a comely exhibit indeed. Wm. Hunter spared a day from his busy fruit farm at Grimsby to judge his old favorites, and did his work well, of course. In the aged bulls, Lessnessock's Forest King graced top position, leaving the others in same order as Mr. Drummond had them at Toronto. In the two-year-olds Hume's White Duke of Springbank was preferred to Turner's entry, which, though excelling in depth, was close at the pin bones and a little lacking in openness throughout. Stewart won in calves. The aged bull was sweepstakes. Had a reserve been selected, it would have been the two-year-old. A perplexing situation confronted Mr. Hunter in the aged cows. Diversity of size and type was marked. Turner's Briery of Springbank is a big, deep, roomy, long-quartered cow, with a capacious milk vessel. She is a heavy producer, and looks it, but yet is not a strictly first-class Ayrshire type, particularly in regard to her udder. She would scarcely have done in first, and it was hard to know where else to place her. Hume's star cows, Clerkland Kate 2nd and Lassie, were finally put first and second, with Stewart's Maggie Mitchell third. The latter cow is somewhat plain over the rump and hasn't the venous system of the second, but excels her in substance through the heart. Fifth was a typical small cow, with a fine udder, whose lack of size held her down. In three-year-olds, Turner won with Betsy Brown. An even class of two-year-olds was headed by Hume's Spicy Ena, followed by Turner's Whitehill Rose 3rd, Hume's Spicy Lass and Stewart's Sprightly 2nd. The calves were a corking good class. Turner had three crackers, of which, however, only one got into the money, the others being excluded by necessarily fine discrimination in type. For all their numerous winnings, Turner's had to concede first to Hume in the herds, judged both by uniformity and by score. Clerkland Kate 2nd was the sweepstakes female. The display was a credit to the breed.

Exhibitors: Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.; Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Cor., Ont.

Awards:—Aged bull: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart. Bull, two-year-old: 1, Hume; 2, Turner. Bull, yearling: 1, Hume; 2, Turner. Bull calf: 1, Stewart; 2 and 3, Turner & Son. Aged cow: 1 and 2, Hume; 3, Stewart; 4, Turner. Cow, three-year-old: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart. Heifer, two-year-old: 1 and 3, Hume; 2, Turner; 4, Stewart. Heifer, yearling: 1, Turner; 2 and 4, Hume; 3, Stewart. Heifer calf: 1, Turner; 2 and 3, Stewart; 4, Hume. Bull sweepstakes: Turner. Female sweepstakes: 1, Hume. Herds: 1, Hume; 2, Turner; 3, Stewart. Herd, calves: 1, Stewart; 2, Turner; 3, Hume. Get of sire: 1, Stewart;

2, Turner; 3, Hume. Produce of cow: 1, Hume; 2 and 3, Turner.

JERSEYS.—Jerseys made about their usual London showing. B. H. Bull & Son had divided their herd at Toronto, sending two carloads to Ottawa, two to British Columbia, and one to London. The Brampton herd secured most of the best prizes, but several other exhibitors had enough good stock to make competition interesting. Brampton Stockwell was the first-prize aged bull, but in two-year-olds Laithwaite got to the top with Rosette's Eminent Butter Kid. Yearlings were very strong, bringing out the champion in Oxford Model. Brampton Astoria, the cow which had just calved before showing at Toronto and had been placed fifth there, led her class creditably, leaving the blue for Mrs. Lawson's Famous Girl. The wonder of the show, however, was the yearling in milk, Brampton Youll D'Queen. This precocious heifer is a model of type, and queens it with an udder that would do credit for size and shape to many a developed cow. Female championship was for her.

Exhibitors: B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; Mrs. E. Lawrence, London; Geo. Laithwaite, Goderich; Mac Campbell & Son, Northwood; Mrs. B. Lawson, London; Wm. Peterson, London. Judge, J. W. Humpidge.

Awards:—Aged bull: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Mrs. Lawrence. Two-year-old: 1, Laithwaite; 2, Bull & Son. Yearling: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Laithwaite. Bull calf, senior: 1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Mrs. Lawrence. Bull calf, junior: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Mac Campbell & Son. Aged cow: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Lawson; 3, Laithwaite. Cow, 3 years: 1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Mrs. Lawrence; 4, Laithwaite. Two-year-old heifer: 1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Laithwaite. Heifer, yearling in milk: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Laithwaite. Heifer, yearling dry: 1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Laithwaite; 4, Mrs. Lawrence. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Wm. Peterson. Heifer calf, junior: 1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, Laithwaite; 4, Mrs. Lawrence. Sweepstakes,

mention the case to illustrate the easy possibility of error in opinion. Red and blue in three-year-old heifers was for Kelly's Netherland de Kol Gluice and Houwtje Calamity Posch. The heifer that was third in Toronto could do no better here. Osler won female sweepstakes with Cherryvale Winner 2nd, and championship on the aged bull.

Exhibitors: E. F. Osler, Brant; Tig Wood, Mitchell; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; C. J. Pearce, Ostrander; E. C. Gilbert, St. Thomas; C. E. Trebilcock, London; R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg.

Awards:—Aged bull: 1, Osler; 2, Wood. Two-year-old: 1, Pearce; 2, Hulet. Yearling bulls: 1, Kelly; 2, Wood. Bull calf, senior: 1, Hulet; 2, Kelly; 3, Osler. Bull calf, junior: 1 and 3, Pearce; 2, Osler; 4 and 5, Gilbert. Aged cow: 1, Osler; 2, and 5, Hulet; 3, Wood; 4, Pearce. Cow, 3 years old: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Hulet; 4, Osler; 5, Gilbert. Two-year-old heifer: 1, Kelly; 2, Hulet; 3, Pearce; 4, Wood; 5, Osler. Heifer, yearling: 1, Hulet; 2 and 3, Pearce; 4, Kelly. Heifer calf, senior: 1 and 4, Hulet; 2, and 3, Pearce; 5, Osler. Heifer calf, junior: 1, Pearce; 2 and 5, Kelly; 3 and 4, Gilbert. Sweepstakes, bull, Osler. Sweepstakes, female, Osler. Section 14, herd: 1, Kelly; 2, Hulet; 3, Osler; 4, Pearce. Section 15, herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Kelly; 3, Pearce; 4, Gilbert.

Sheep.

Here, as at Toronto and Ottawa, the sheep department was uncommonly strong. Cotswolds were the breed most heavily represented, and the merit of the entries was not a whit behind the number. In fact, judging from the results of the official arbitrament, there must have been more high-class Cotswold entries here than at the Canadian National. The Toronto first-prize aged ram could do no better than third. All the Toronto firsts were forward except in aged ewes, where, among seven or eight, Shore had a clear call, with a great, wide, strong-backed sheep of excellent wool, and lacking in fineness of bone. She was first as a lamb, and now as a two-shear has beaten a Royal first-prize shearer for sweepstakes. W. A. Douglas judged the longwools.

Leicester money was divided among the same contestants as at Toronto, except Bow Park Farm, which was not represented. Barring the ewe lambs, where second and third prizes were reversed, awards remained unchanged. Snell won both championships with an imported shearing ram and a home-bred shearing ewe. Lee's splendid flock of Lincolns cleaned up the firsts in that breed, and took a liberal helping of seconds as well. His competitor was a comparatively new exhibitor who had some pretty fair stock. Teeswater made almost a sweep in Oxford Downs, which were judged by Geo. Telfer. The heaviest Shropshire competition lay between Campbell and Hanmer. The Hanmers had sold part of their Toronto exhibit for export to the States.

Judge Hindmarsh made an unexpected placing in aged rams when he choose for second an entry that was nowhere at Toronto.

The McEwen flock was strong, of course, in Southdowns. A spirit of satisfaction and confidence pervaded the sheep barn, that came the nearest to optimism of anything that has been evident in the business for years past.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Judge, Geo. Telfer. Exhibitors: Col. McEwen, Byron; J. G. Hanmer, Burford; J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; Geo. Cotton, Byron; J. D. Ferguson & Son, Mapleton.

Awards:—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, 2 and 3, McEwen. Ram, shearing: 1, McEwen; 2, Lloyd Jones; 3, Cotton. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Ferguson & Son. Ewe, 2 shears and over: 1, McEwen; 2, Ferguson & Son; 3, Cotton. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Cotton. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Cotton. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, McEwen. Pen, ram lamb, etc.: 1, McEwen; 2, Cotton. Pen, ram any age, etc.: 1, McEwen; 2, Cotton. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, McEwen; 2, Cotton. Ram any age, McEwen. Ewe any age, McEwen.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Judge, Geo. Telfer. Exhibitors: Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare.

Awards:—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Bowman. Ram shearing: 1, Kelly; 2, Arkell; 3, Bowman. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Bowman. Ewe,



Primitive Breeds of Sheep as Seen at the Royal Show, Bristol, England.

male, Bull & Son. Sweepstakes, female, Bull & Son. Section 15, herd, Bull & Son. Section 16, 4 calves under 1 year: 1 and 2, Bull & Son.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS.—The Dutch cattle were out in considerable strength, contributed by several well-known herds and passed upon by a young breeder G. A. Brethen, of Peterborough County. A. E. Hulet, of Norwich, divided his herd at Toronto, sending one aggregation on to Ottawa and bringing the rest to London. Of the two aged bulls, Osler's Count Hengerveld Fayne de Kol was here again preferred to the Wood bull Logan Prince Schuiling. Pearce showed a smallish two-year-old, which turned down Hulet's Sir Posch Mercena. Yearlings were numerous enough and comprised some good young things, but were not very even as a class. Kelly was first with a pretty good animal, winning over Wood's Toronto third-prize Prince Korndyke Schuiling.

Nine cows invited inspection. Osler's Cherryvale Winner proved a winner. She is a fine type of cow with a big udder, which heavy production has sagged a trifle out of shape. Hulet's Pauline Colantha Tensen stood second, followed by Wood's Prince Calamity Posch de Kol, a smallish but excellent type of cow, with an extra nice udder. A dry cow was fourth. It is not always easy to estimate correctly the quality of an udder without seeing it milked out. We understand that one cow in this class, which was not in the money, was faulted on the ground that her udder looked as though it were fleshy. We chanced to see her later, and observed that her udder hung in loose folds, having milked out extra well. We do not mean to criticise the placing of the class, but

2 shears and over: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Bowman. Eye shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Kelly. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Kelly; 2, Bowman. Pen, ram any age: 1, Kelly; 2, Bowman. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Kelly; 2, Bowman. Ram any age, Kelly. Ewe any age, Kelly.

DORSET HORNS.—Judge, Geo. Hindmarsh. Exhibitors: W. E. Wright, Glanworth; J. A. Orchard, Shedden; J. C. Nichol, Wilton Grove. Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Orchard; 2, Wright. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Orchard. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Orchard. Ewe, 2 shears: 1 and 3, Wright; 2, Orchard. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Nichol; 2, Wright. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Orchard. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Wright; 2, Orchard. Pen, ram any age: 1, Orchard; 2, Wright. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Wright; 2, Orchard. Ram, any age, Wright. Ewe, any age, Wright.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Judge, Geo. Telfer. Exhibitors: Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; Johnson Bros., Appin.

Awards.—Peter Arkell won all the prizes, except third on ram lamb, which was won by Johnson Bros., and second in the following classes: Pen, ram lamb, etc. Pen, ram any age. Pen, Canadian-bred.

FAT SHEEP.—Judge, Wm. Douglas. Exhibitors: H. Shore & Son, Glanworth; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; Jno. Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; J. Lloyd Jones Burford; J. Linden, Denfeld; Col. McEwen, Byron; Johnson Bros.

Awards.—Wether, 1 year old, L. W.: 1, Kelly; 2, Linden; 3, Shore & Son. Wether under 1 year: L. W.: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Whitelaw. Wether 1 year and over, M. W.: 1, J. & D. J. Campbell; 2, Lloyd Jones; 3, McEwen. Wether under 1 year: 1, Lloyd Jones; 2, Johnson Bros.; 3, Wright.

COTSWOLDS.—Judge, Wm. Douglas. Exhibitors: H. Shore & Son, Glanworth; E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; E. F. Park, Burford; G. H. Mark, Little Britain.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Brien & Son; 2, Shore & Son; 3, Mark. Ram, shearing: 1, Park; 2, Shore & Son; 3, Mark. Ram lamb: 1, Park; 2, Brien & Son; 3, Mark. Ewe, 2 shears and over: 1, Shore & Son; 2, Brien; 3, Mark. Ewe shearing: 1, Park; 2, Brien & Son; 3, Mark. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Park; 3, Shore & Son. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Mark; 2, Brien & Son. Pen, ram any age: 1, Shore & Son; 2, Brien & Son. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Shore & Son; 2, Brien & Son. Pen, ram any age, Park. Ewe any age, Shore & Son. Pen of 4 lambs: 1, Shore & Son; 2, Brien & Son. Special: 1, Brien & Son; 2, Shore & Son.

LEICESTERS.—Judge, Wm. Douglas. Exhibitors: J. Snell & Son, Clinton; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; E. F. Park, Burford; John Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; G. Laithwaite, Goderich.

Awards.—Ram, 2 shears and over: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell & Son; 3, Park. Ram, shearing: 1, Snell & Son; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Kelly & Son. Ram lamb: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly & Son; 3, Snell & Son. Ewe, 2 shears and over: 1 and 3, Snell & Son; 2, Whitelaw. Ewe, shearing: 1, Snell & Son; 2, Kelly & Son; 3, Whitelaw. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Kelly & Son; 3, Whitelaw. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Snell & Son; 2, Whitelaw. Pen, ram any age: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Snell & Son. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Snell & Son; 2, Whitelaw. Ram, any age, Snell & Son. Ewe, any age, Snell & Son.

LINCOLNS.—Judge, Wm. Douglas. Exhibitors: H. M. Lee, Highgate; J. Linden, Denfeld.

Awards.—Aged ram: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, Linden. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Lee; 2, Linden. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, Linden. Ewe, 2 shears and over: 1, 2 and 3, Lee. Ewe shearing: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, Linden. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, Linden. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1 and 2, Lee. Pen ram any age, etc.: 1, Lee; 2, Linden. Pen, ram any age: 1 and 2, Lee. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Lee. Ram any age, Lee. Ewe any age, Lee.

Swine.

For a bacon-hog country, the exhibit of swine cut rather a sorry figure, with only one herd of Yorkshires and one of Berkshires. There were a few Tamworths and some passable Chester Whites, but the hog pens were mostly filled with representatives of the American breeds. Has all our wonderful bacon-hog propaganda come to this? If so, what is the reason?

YORKSHIRES.—Judge, P. J. McEwen. Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, were the only exhibitors.

BERKSHIRES.—Judge, P. J. McEwen. W. W. Brownlee, of Georgetown, was the only exhibitor.

CHESTER WHITES.—Judge, P. J. McEwen. Exhibitors: James Page, Tyrconnell; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; D. De Coursey, Bornholm.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Wright; 2, De Coursey. Boar, yearling: 1 and 3, De Coursey; 2, Wright. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year: 1 and 2, De Coursey; 3, Wright.

Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, De Coursey; 3, Wright. Aged Sow: 1, De Coursey; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, yearling: 1 and 3, Wright; 2, De Coursey. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, De Coursey; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Wright; 2 and 3, De Coursey. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Wright; 2, De Coursey. Boar and 3 sows: 1, De Coursey; 2, Wright. Boar, any age: 1, De Coursey. Sow any age, Wright.

TAMWORTHS.—Judge, J. D. Brien. Exhibitors: D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; J. C. Nichol, Wilton Grove; Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills.

D. Douglas & Son won all prizes except third in class for yearling boar, which was won by J. C. Nichol, and, in the class for sow under six months, Geo. G. Gould won.

POLAND-CHINAS, DUROC JERSEY AND ESSEX.—Judge, J. D. Brien. Exhibitors: Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood; Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills.

Awards.—Boar, 2 years: 1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Gould. Boar, 1 year and under 2: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Gould. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year: 1 and 3, Gould; 2, Campbell. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Gould. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, 2 and 3, Gould. Sow, 1 year and under 2: 1 and 3, Gould; 2, Campbell. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Gould. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Gould. Four pigs, etc.: 1, Campbell. Boar and 3 sows, Gould. Boar any age, Gould. Sow any age, Gould.

HAMPSHIRE.—Judge, J. D. Brien. Exhibitors: Hastings Bros., Crosshill; J. H. Rutherford, Caledon; C. A. Powell, Arva.

Awards.—Aged Boar: 1, Rutherford; 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Boar, yearling: 1 and 3, Hastings Bros.; 2, Rutherford. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, Powell; 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Boar, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Sow, 1 year and under 2: 1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1 and 3, Hastings Bros.; 2, Powell. Sow under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Hastings Bros. Four pigs, offspring of one sow: 1, Hastings Bros. Boar and 3 sows: 1, Hastings Bros. Boar, any age, Rutherford. Sow, any age, Hastings Bros.

Poultry.

Nearly 2,800 birds occupied the pens in the Poultry and Pet-Stock Department, according to Vice-President J. H. Staunders. The show of utility breeds was excellent. Rhode Island Reds were very numerous, entered, over-running the allotted pages in the judge's catalogue. The White Wyandottes, Leghorns and all the important varieties of Rocks (except the Buff were prominent. Turkeys were shy, and there were not so many geese and ducks as usual. Campines, the comparatively new breed of Belgian origin, seem to have made rapid headway, judging from the numerous and creditable display that was staged near the entrance to the Poultry Building. Campines are a single-combed breed of the Mediterranean type, about the size of Leghorns, and resembling Single-Combed Pencilled Hamburgs in plumage.

We give below the names of the principal winners in the more prominent utility breeds.

Buff Wyandottes.—R. Patterson, Guelph. Golden Wyandottes.—R. Sanders, Ealing; R. Johnston, London; R. Patterson, Guelph; J. A. MacArthur, London. Silver Wyandottes.—Flawn & Benbow, London; R. N. Wray, London. Black Wyandottes.—H. H. Pickell, Leamington; P. J. Sharkey, St. Thomas; B. Davis, London; Ratz Bros., Tavistock; W. J. Craig, London. Light Brahmans.—J. W. Jarvis, London; N. O. Gould, Dark Brahmans.—C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; G. H. Vaughan, London; G. Blackburn, London. Buff Cochins.—H. Wyatt, London; Dr. W. A. McClure, Toronto. White Cochins.—J. M. Thorpe, London; D. Bogue, Lambeth; J. J. George, Port Elgin. Black Cochins.—Dr. W. A. McClure, Toronto; C. A. R. Tilt. Partridge Cochins.—C. A. R. Tilt; R. Oke, London; E. Syer & Co., Milton. Langshans.—R. McCurdy, London; C. A. R. Tilt; F. V. Stinchcombe, St. Thomas. Barred Plymouth Rocks.—W. McLoud, London; Fred. J. Hind, Toronto; Wm. Walters, Woodstock; J. A. Nash, London. White Plymouth Rocks.—G. Burgess, London; F. C. Dulmage, London; F. A. Andrews, London; Highworth Poultry Yards, London. Buff Plymouth Rocks.—H. Goddard, Listowel; Dr. J. McArthur, London; L. Tozer, London; Wm. Moore, London. White Wyandottes.—A. D. Whaley, Fanshaw; J. Criddle, London; Carroll & Bartlett, London; J. T. Erskine, London; Fred. J. Hind, Toronto; F. Smoothly, London. Partridge Wyandottes.—Hedden, London; T. H. Brooks, London; W. T. Oldridge, London. Columbia Wyandottes.—J. Cunningham, London; J. Eccles, Brantford. Silver-Pencilled Wyandottes.—G. Bedgood, London; R. Patterson, Guelph. S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—T. A. Faulds, London; Wm. Moore, London; R. B. Beamish, London; J. H. B. MacDonald, London; Canadian Red Yards, London; H. H. Pickell, Leamington. Campines.—John Farley, St. Thomas; M. D. Kennedy, London; J. A. Nash, London; Ratz Bros., Tavistock.

Buff Leghorns.—W. H. Switzer, Ekrid. White Leghorns.—J. Plitsch, Shakespeare; R. Mathieson, St. Marys; R. W. Kemp, London; T. Wardell, Woodstock, E. Butter, London; H. Goddard, Listowel. S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Wm. Moore, London; Orr & Creeden, Paris; Rev. J. G. Taylor, Chatham; E. T. Jones, St. Thomas. S. C. Black Minorcas.—G. Young, London; T. A. Faulds. White Minorcas.—E. A. Bock, London. R. C. Black Minorcas.—A. Glen, Glanworth; T. A. Faulds, London. Silver Grey Dorkings.—D. Bogue, Lambeth; J. W. Jarvis, London; H. Goddard, Listowel; Ratz Bros.; A. Gledhill, London; W. E. S. Potts, London. Colored Dorkings.—G. & J. Bogue; D. Bogue; S. C. Buff Orpingtons.—Carroll & Bartlett; Paul Quick, London; F. Cudmore, Thamesville; K. Humpidge, London. S. C. White Orpingtons.—G. S. Henderson, Hamilton; F. A. Andrews, London; Wm. Kaffler, St. Marys; Highworth Poultry Yards; W. R. Bishop, London. S. C. Black Orpingtons.—Hamilton & Smith, London; Kemp & Waterman, London. R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—J. Vander, London; Jack Cresswell, Brampton; R. B. Beamish, London; D. Dark, Ealing; Red Feather Yards; Canadian Red Yards. R. C. Brown Leghorns.—F. C. French, London; Ratz Bros., Tavistock; W. Wintersgill, London; W. English, Ingersoll. Andalusians.—C. A. R. Tilt; T. H. King, Appin.

The Dairy Exhibit.

The exhibit of cheese was declared by experts the strongest in the history of the fair. The highest score was 97.32, on a June White. In point of finish the cheese have never been surpassed, if, indeed, they have been equalled at this fair. Scores were uniformly high. The money was better distributed than formerly, six cash prizes being offered in each section for Cheddars. Butter was not up to the usual standard either in number of entries or in average score. Unfavorable weather conditions at the time of making the exhibition butter, was assigned as an explanation by one competitor. J. B. Muir made the awards.

CHEESE.—Awards.—Sec. 1, June colored: 1, Geo. Empey, Newry, score, 96.82; 2, B. F. Howes, Atwood, 96.65; 3, D. Menzies, Listowel, 96.32; 4, R. E. Hastings, Atwood, 96.16; 5, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.15; 6, J. T. Donnelly, Sparta, 95.33. Sec. 2, June white: 1, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, score, 97.32; 2, Geo. Empey, Newry, 96.99; 3, C. A. Barber, Woodstock, 96.16; 4, T. O'Flynn, Tavistock, 95.66; 5, Henry Youn, Molesworth, 95.65; 6, B. F. Howes, Atwood, 95.62. Sec. 3, July colored: 1, Geo. Empey, Newry, score, 96.82; 2, R. E. Hastings, Atwood, 96.66; 3, Henry Youn, Molesworth, 96.65; 4, B. F. Howes, Atwood, 96.32; 5, Wm. Morse, Trowbridge, 95.82; 6, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95.15. Sec. 4, July white: 1, Peter Callan Woodstock, score, 96.99; 2, J. K. Brown, Ethel, 96.82; 3, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.16; 4, Henry Youn, Molesworth, 95.98; 5, C. A. Barber, Woodstock, 95.66; 6, Donald Menzies, Listowel, 95.66. Sec. 5, August colored: 1, Henry Youn, Molesworth, score, 96.49; 2, O. R. Francis, Cassell, 95.66; 3, J. K. Brown, Ethel, 95.66; 4, I. H. Schneider, Rostock, 95.66; 5, Edwin Phelps, Birnam, 95.66; 6, R. E. Hastings, Atwood, 95.50. Sec. 6, August white: 1, Geo. Empey, Newry, score, 97; 2, B. F. Howes, Atwood, 96.82; 3, Peter Callan, Woodstock, 96.33; 4, Geo. Woodcock, West Monkton, 95.99; 5, O. R. Francis, Cassell, 95.99; 6, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95.83. Sec. 7, 2 flat cheese: 1, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, score, 96.83; 2, Geo. Empey, Newry, 95.83; 3, C. A. Barber, Woodstock, 95.50. Sec. 8, 3 stilton cheese: 1, Peter Callan, Woodstock, score, 95.82; 2, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 95.49; 3, B. F. Howes, Atwood, 95.49. Sec. 9, to the dairy instructor whose group of factories scores the highest number of points: 1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, score, 41 points; 2, A. E. Gracey, Woodstock, 8; 3, T. F. Boyes, Lambeth, 6. Specials, Bank of British North America—\$25 divided as follows: Geo. Empey, Newry, score, 96.82—\$6.25; Peter Callan, Woodstock, 96.99—\$6.25; H. Youn, Molesworth, 96.49—\$6.25; Geo. Empey, Newry, 97—\$6.25. A. M. Smith & Co., a silver cup, won by Geo. Empey, Newry. Heintzman Piano Co., a silver cup, won by C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville.

BUTTER.—Awards.—Sec. 1, creamery solids: 1, T. W. Dunn & Co., Cowansville, Que.; 2, J. R. Almont, Silverdale; 3, J. F. Wilson, Forest; 4, J. H. Scott, Exeter; 5, H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas. Sec. 2, creamery prints: 1, T. W. Dunn & Co., Cowansville, Que.; 2, J. R. Almont, Silverdale; 3, H. W. Patrick, St. Thomas; 4, J. E. Wilson, Forest. Sec. 3, farm dairy package: 1, Mrs. Armstrong, Brussels; 2, T. H. Pugh, Milverton; 3, Miss B. Gregory, Ilderton; 4, Mrs. J. B. King, Lambeth. Sec. 4, farm dairy prints: 1, T. H. Pugh, Milverton; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton; 3, Mrs. J. B. King, Lambeth. Sec. 5, special on 10 one pound prints: 1, Mrs. W. Armstrong, Brussels; 2, Mrs. Young, Tamblings Corners; 3, E. Lawrence, City; 4, Mrs. J. B. King, Lambeth.

The Greatest of Twenty-six Annual Ottawa Exhibitions.

A show for everybody, with almost all our industries represented by creditable and gratifying exhibits, the twenty-sixth annual Central Canada Exhibition, held last week in Ottawa, passed into history designated "a record breaker." Following a Dominion Exhibition, which Ottawa was lucky enough to land in 1912, many naturally expected an appreciable lessening of interest at this year's show, but, owing to the fact that the management followed last year's rules, and agreed to pay transportation charges on live stock, this, a most important feature of the exhibition, was well up to the high standard set in 1912. True, some classes were not quite as strong in numbers as upon that occasion, but from week-old sucking pigs to big draft horses weighing well over the ton, the live-stock show was indeed creditable. Never in the history of the exhibition did such a show of swine greet the judge. Pigs of all colors, shapes, sizes and types were there to the number of five hundred, entries overflowing the old pens and the new ones provided after the fire just before the show, and filling what, two years ago, were the sheep pens. Sheep also beat their former records at Ottawa, over three hundred entries competing. Horses were scarcely as numerous as at last year's Dominion show, but the quality of the exhibits, and most of the classes were strong, was just as good as, if not better, than upon that occasion. Dairy cattle are always the feature of the cattle classes at Ottawa. Ayrshires and Holsteins lined up particularly strong this year, and Guernseys, Jerseys and French Canadians, while not as numerous, furnished some of the best of the exhibition. Beef cattle are never extra good classes here. Last year saw the two Western herds of H. L. Emmert and R. W. Caswell at Ottawa, but neither came back this year. However, their places were taken by some good Ontario herds, and it was the general opinion at the ringside that, outside of last year's Dominion fair, the Shorthorn classes were more uniform than ever before. Herefords, Angus and Galloways had fewer animals out, but many first-class individuals were among them. We mention live stock first because it forms the pivot of Ottawa's exhibition.

While dealing with this branch of the great fair, a suggestion might not be out of place. Few, indeed, are they privileged to see the judging at Ottawa. A small stand is provided at the judging ring, but the cattle rings have none whatever, and constables were stationed at the gates leading across the race-track to these rings with instructions to keep the people out. Nearly all interest is lost in the judging, for unless the people can see with at least a small degree of satisfaction, they soon move on to other less-interesting and less-educative attractions where they can see well and in comfort what is on exhibition. There is plenty of room at Ottawa to make a large judging ring or arena—open-air or covered—and, if desired, it might be divided—one end for horses and one end for cattle, and seats placed the entire length of the ring, and the public admitted free to these seats. Something like this must be done, or the judging will continue in coming years to be gone through with before a mere handful of tired people, while the midway, with its chance games and fakers, continues packed from end to end.

Perhaps the building most admired by the crowds of people who make it a point to visit the exhibition annually, was the new "General Purpose Building." This building, last year in course of construction and now completed at a cost of \$90,000, is one of the most imposing on the grounds. It contained everything in machinery and machinery-made goods from a huge bell buoy, intended to warn sailors of the dangers of the deep, to granite monuments to bear appropriate epitaphs if they fail to heed the warnings. Automobiles, cement mixers, stump pullers, noisy gasoline engines, windmills, and a full line of farm machinery including a thresher, combined to make this one of the drawing cards of the fair.

Howick Pavilion, well-known to followers of Canada's leading exhibitions and the home of the Winter Live Stock and Poultry Show, had every inch of space taken. Upstairs over two thousand of the feathered tribe kept up their four-o'clock-a. m. serenade throughout the entire day. In one end below were the three hundred and twelve sheep, somewhat crowded in rather dark pens, but otherwise very comfortable. A part of this lower stable, used as a dairy barn at the winter show, held the Jerseys, Guernseys, Herefords, Angus and Galloways, and on the ground floor were manufactured articles of all kinds, vying with each other in attractiveness of design and usefulness in the economy of every-day life. There were booths for all. Even the Women's Equal Suffrage Association was represented.

The main building was crowded from end to end with exhibits like unto those of manufactured articles in Howick Pavilion.

The Horticultural building is badly situated, and many failed to see it at all. A new building

Exhibitions.

for grains, roots, vegetables, flowers and fruit would be a great help in bringing this valuable branch before the people.

Pavements were not missed so much this year as last, because of the fair weather which prevailed throughout the show. It is well though to prepare for rain, and a little paving done each year would soon accomplish considerable in this respect.

Crowds were the largest on record, and all seemed to be well satisfied. Two biplane ascensions daily, each featured with spiral dives and other dexterous feats served to keep up interest in things generally, and the daring young aeronaut was praised on all sides. Even some of the judges, in the midst of placing important classes of gilt-edged live stock, glanced heavenward at the "human bird" soaring above. It was a good exhibition.

Cattle.

Cattle were not in the stalls at Ottawa in as large numbers as was the case last year. Undoubtedly this was due to the fact that last year Ottawa's exhibition was the Dominion exhibition. But this year's showing certainly compared favorably with the average made at the Central Canada. As is always the case, the dairy breeds, particularly Ayrshires and Holsteins, were strongest numerically.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., placed the awards in all the beef breeds.

BEEF BREEDS.

SHORTHORNS.—With the exception of last year's Dominion Fair, when two strong herds from Western Canada lined up against those from the East at Ottawa, this year's exhibit of the Scotchman's favorite breed of beef cattle was the strongest and most uniform seen at the Central Canada Exhibition in many years. Of course, it was not a show of world-beaters, but the herds furnishing the competition were all good herds, and competition was keen in many of the classes.

Missie Marquis repeated his Toronto winnings, taking first place in aged bulls and championship over all. Gloster 20th, not quite so thick a bull and not in so high a fit, went second with a little plainer bull, Sam, third.

Two was the number of two-year-olds to answer the call, Nonpareil Ramsden, the fourth prize-winner at Toronto, a very good type of red-roan youngster, winning over Best Boy, also a promising bull not quite so straight and smooth as the winner.

Only two yearlings came out. Corsican 2nd, a smooth roan in good breeding condition, won over Royal Robe, a bull of good quality, but in low flesh.

Seven bull calves made a good class, and after the smoke had cleared away, Broadhooks Star, the very strong-topped, high-quality, smooth bull which took the blue at Toronto, was leading, with Golden Goods, a little bigger calf and winner of fourth at Toronto, second. Judge, a smaller red, was third.

Six aged cows, none of them in high fit, did not make a very strong class. Sunflower, a fairly smooth, thick cow, won over her stablemate, Avere 16th.

Of five two-year-old heifers, Golden Drop 15th, a low-set, smooth, thick heifer, was the best. Maid Fanny, a straight-lined, smooth, even heifer, second, with Vanity 15th, scarcely as straight in her lines, third.

Yearling heifers were five strong, and Maid Fanny 3rd, a fine type of deep-fleshed, smooth heifer, won, with the thick Lady of the Valley 7th second, and a plainer heifer, Golden Drop 17th, third.

Seven heifer calves were one of the best classes of the show, Golden Drop 19th, which stood fifth at Toronto, winning over her stablemate, and fourth-prize winner at Toronto, Pine Grove Flossie 3rd. The winner is a smooth, even-fleshed, straight roan, a little lower-set than the second-prize calf, but scarcely as big. Golden Drop 19th afterwards landed the championship.

Exhibitors: Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ont.; W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont.; T. Scobie, Scobie, Ont., and F. W. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Awards—Bull, aged: 1, Smith, on Missie Marquis; 2, Wallace, on Gloster 20th; 3, Scobie, on Sam. Bull, two years old: 1, Kyle Bros. on Nonpareil Ramsden; 2, Nicholson, on Best Boy. Bull, one year old: 1, Nicholson, on Corsican 2nd; 2, Scobie, on Royal Robe. Bull calf: 1, 2 and 3, Kyle Bros., on Broadhooks Star, Golden Goods and Judge; 4, Nicholson,

Cow, aged: 1 and 2, Nicholson, on Sunflower and Avere 16th; 3, Kyle Bros., on Red Beauty; 4, Wallace, on Duchess of Gloster 20th. Heifer, two years old: 1, Kyle Bros., on Golden Drop 15th; 2 and 3, Nicholson, on Maid Fanny and Vanity 15th; 4, Wallace, on Cora. Heifer, one year old: 1 and 4, Nicholson, on Maid Fanny and Clementina 12th; 2 and 3, Kyle, on Lady of the Valley 7th and Golden Drop 17th. Heifer calf: 1, 2 and 4, Kyle Bros., on Golden Drop 19th, Pine Grove Flossie 3rd and Broadhooks 25th; 3, Nicholson, on Lenora 3rd. Herd: 1, Kyle; 2, Nicholson; 3, Wallace. Senior and grand champion bull: Missie Marquis. Junior champion bull: Broadhooks Star. Senior champion female: Sunflower. Junior and grand champion female: Golden Drop 19th. Breeders' young herd: 1, Kyle Bros.

HEREFORDS.—White faces were not numerous, only one herd and one aged bull besides being out. Mrs. W. H. Hunter & Sons' well-known herd took all the money for which they competed, viz., first on aged bulls, on General Togo; first on yearling bulls, on Roxies Laddie; first and second in bull calves, on Jimmie No. 2 and I'm the Guy; first and second in aged cows, on Miss Winnie and Brenda 7th; first and second in two-year-old heifers, on Princess Victoria and Brenda 10th; first and second in yearling heifers, on Brenda 11th and Dimples; first, second and third in heifer calves, on Sweetheart, Nancy Canoe and Juliet 3rd and first in herd prizes, Jimmie No. 2 was made champion bull and Sweetheart champion female.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Sixteen head from the Highland Home herd of J. A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont., and three animals belonging to J. Harvey, of Fr. Lichsburg, Que., made up the show of this breed. Harvey got second in aged bulls, first in bull calves, and third in aged cows, McLeod taking first in aged bulls, first and second in yearling bull's, second in bull calves, first and second in aged cows, first in two-year-old heifers, first and second in yearling heifers, first in heifer calves and first on herds. The aged bull and aged cow were made champions. None of the cattle were in very high condition, but they were a uniform lot and a good breeding herd.

GALLOWAYS.—D. McCrae, of Guelph, took his herd of fourteen head of Galloways from Toronto to Ottawa and got all the money in the classes in which he had animals entered. The cattle were only in good field condition, and were not specially fitted for the show yard.

GRADE BEEF CATTLE.—In this age it does not seem necessary to continue with classes for grade stock at our larger exhibitions, yet such is the practice at Ottawa. A few very good individual animals were brought out, all being grade Shorthorns.

Awards.—Aged cow: 1, Scobie; 2 and 3, Wallace. Heifer, two years old: 1, Wallace; 2, Scobie. Heifer, one year old: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Wallace; 3, Scobie. Heifer calf: 1, Scobie. Best female: Kyle Bros. Herd: 1, Wallace; 2, Scobie.

FAT CATTLE.—Only a few finished cattle came out in the fat cattle classes. Nearly all the steers were big, rough, raw-boned individuals, scarcely well enough finished to be termed fat cattle. A few very well fitted, smooth, deep-fleshed females lined up in the class for cows.

Awards.—Steer, three years old: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2 and 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Steer, two years old: 1, Kyle Bros.; 2 and 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Steer, one year old: 1, 2 and 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Three export steers: 1, B. Henry, Bell's Corners; 2 and 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Fat cow: 1 and 3, Kyle Bros.; 2, R. & S. Nicholson.

DAIRY BREEDS.

HOLSTEINS.—The Holstein classes were all well filled, and some of the best animals of the breed in Ontario and Quebec made things interesting for Judge F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont. In fact at times the job seemed plenty large enough for him, and more than once "kicks" were registered against his placings, which were not always too consistent. However, few judges can place stock to suit all people, and, undoubtedly, all placings are made with a reason. No two judges see all things alike.

Exhibitors: A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.; Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont.; W. E. McKillican, St. Elmo, Ont.; A. L. Stackhouse, Kinburn, Ont.; W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont.; Richard Hall, Kenmore, Ont.; F. H. McCullough & Sons, Navan, Ont.; F. S. Caldwell, Carp, Ont.; R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.

Ten aged bulls came out, and a fine lot they were. Prince Abbekerk Mercena, the Toronto champion, won with Pleasant Hill Pontiac Korndyke second. This is a very nice bull, showing

extreme dairy type, but has scarcely the substance of the winner.

Only three two-year-olds were forward. Homestead Abbekerk Prince, last year's champion, won the class, but many at the ringside would have placed Woodland Schuiling Sarcastic above him. The winner showed a little humped on the back, and was not as well brought out as last year. The judge thought the second-prize bull sagged a little in the back, but he was a straighter bull than the winner.

Of eight yearling bulls Reuben Abbekerk Mercena was the best in the judge's eye. He is quite a smooth, straight bull, but not quite so fine on the shoulder as the second-prize, a big, growthy youngster, Colony Farm Ragapple. Sir Pet Posch De Kol, whose dam has a record of 38.54 pounds of butter in seven days, was third.

Princess Colantha Abbekerk led the senior calf class, and Gooderham's King Segis Pontiac Posch, the Toronto junior champion, was first among the junior class.

The line-up for championship was a grand array, Prince Abbekerk Mercena winning.

Nine aged cows in milk made a most interesting class. Queen De Kol Posch, a big cow, straight in her lines, and showing great capacity, but having a rather small udder, went first. She has been milking ten months. Polly Martin, a big cow, with a large, nicely-balanced udder and well-placed teats, was second. Dot of Ormstown, a heavy producer, but a little light of middle, was third.

Five three-year-old cows were led by Rhoda's Queen Princess, Fenesta Rue Tot going second.

Countess Abbekerk Francy, a Toronto winner, swinging a nice udder, was placed over Netherland Pietje Korndyke in the two-year-old class of five.

Of eight senior yearlings, a poor class, Padoga Veeman Mercena found favor in the judge's eyes. Johanna De Kol Buttercup was second. These are a good pair of heifers, but the quality of the remainder of the class was rather indifferent.

Eleven junior yearlings had some good ones, and some very poor individuals. A small heifer with a very drooping rump and a thick, heavy hide, was placed above Mapleshade Abbekerk Jewel, a nice straight heifer. Third stood a rather plain, droopy-rumped heifer, which many would have placed below the fourth-prize Lettie Pietje Korndyke.

Both the calf classes were quite strong. Five aged dry cows were led by Hulet's Toronto champion, Woodlawn Queen. She was an easy winner.

Six dry two-year-olds were a good class, Lila of Pleasant Valley landing the red over Thelma Johanna De Kol.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Hulet, on Prince Abbekerk Mercena; 2, Sangster, on Pleasant Hill Pontiac Korndyke; 3, Gooderham, on Prince Malta De Kol; 4, McKillican, on Sir Posch Beets. Bull, two years old: 1, Hulet, on Woodlawn Schuiling Sarcastic; 2, Stackhouse, on Homestead Abbekerk Prince; 3, Stevens, on Romeo of Fairview. Bull, yearling: 1, Hulet, on Reuben Abbekerk Mercena; 2, Hall, on Colony Farm Ragapple; 3 and 4, Stevens, on Sir Pet Posch De Kol, and Sir Pontiac Brookdale. Bull, senior calf: 1, Hulet, on Princess Colantha's Abbekerk; 2, Gooderham; 3, Hulet, on Sir Woodlawn Mercena; 4, Holtby, on King Fayne Segis De Kol; 5, Stevens, on Sir Ragapple Korndyke. Bull, junior calf: 1, Gooderham, on King Segis Pontiac Posch; 2, Parnell; 3 and 4, Stevens, on Sir Gladie Ackrum, and Sir Natoye Pontiac Artis; 5, McCullough, on Sir Griselda Pontiac. Champion bull, Prince Abbekerk Mercena. Cow, aged: 1, Gooderham, on Queen De Kol Posch; 2, Caldwell, on Polly Martin; 3, Sangster, on Dot of Ormstown; 4 and 5, Stevens, on Brookdale Korndyke Netherland, and Jewel Pet Posch De Kol. Cow, three years old: 1, Sangster, on Rhoda's Queen Princess; 2, McKillican, on Senesta Rue Tot; 3, Hulet, on Princess Abbekerk Pauline; 4, Gooderham, on Sily F. De Kol; 5, Sangster, on Rhea of Pleasant Valley. Heifer, two years old: 1, Hulet, on Countess Abbekerk Francy; 2, Stevens, on Netherland Pietje Korndyke; 3, McKillican, on Johanna Rue; 4, Sangster, on Loratte of Pleasant Valley; 5, Gooderham, on Purity Monarch. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Hulet; 2, Stevens, on Johanna De Kol Buttercup; 3, Holtby, on Francy Dutchland Hengerveld; 4 and 5, Sangster. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Sangster; 2, Hulet, on Mapleshade Abbekerk Jewel; 3, McCullough, on Epworth Barbara; 4 and 5, Stevens, on Lettie Pietje Korndyke, and Mercedes Pietje Netherland. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Hulet, on Lady Pauline Colantha; 2, Stevens, on Johanna Pontiac Canada; 3, McKillican; 4, Gooderham; 5, Sangster. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Hulet, on Princess Abbekerk Pauline; 2, Holtby, on Francy Bonerges Velstra; 3, Stevens, on Lettie Korndyke. Cow, aged, dry: 1, Hulet, on Woodlawn Queen; 2, Gooderham, on Artalisa 2nd; 3, Sangster, on Edna Duchess Hengerveld; 4, Stevens. Heifer, two years old, dry: 1, Sangster, on Lila of Pleasant Valley; 2, Gooderham, on Thelma Johanna De Kol; 3, McCullough, on Epworth Jewel; 4, Stevens, on Pauline of Evergreen.

Champion female, Woodlawn Queen. Four animals, get of sire: 1, Hulet, on get of Abbekerk Mercena; 2, Stevens, on get of Pleasant Hill Pontiac Korndyke. Progeny of cow: 1, Hulet; 2, Sangster; 3, McKillican. Graded herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Sangster; 3, Gooderham. Breeder's herd: 1, Sangster; 2, Stevens; 3, McKillican.

AYRSHIRES.—The Scotch breed of dairy cattle was not so strong numerically as at last year's show, but nevertheless the exhibit made was one for breeders to feel proud of. Female classes were more outstanding than those for males, and the entire exhibit was much stronger than at the recent Canadian National. Prof. H. Barton, of Macdonald College, made the awards. Some criticisms were heard, all the breeders not seeing things as he placed them. Judging from his placings, he favors a rugged, strong type of Ayrshires, for almost invariably did he turn down the finer individuals.

Hobsland Masterpiece won the aged-bull class, and was again made champion. A big, strong bull, Netherhall Sir Douglas, stood second, and Stonehouse Bellboy, a smaller, high-quality bull, third. This was a reversal of the placings at Sherbrooke. Free Trader was fourth.

Burnside Lucky Cavalier headed the two-year-old class, with Moonlight second.

Sunnyside Imperial Chief, a big, straight type yearling, won his class. A smaller bull, but very smooth throughout, Hobsland Sunrise, was placed second, and the smooth, high-quality Cherrybank Smile, third.

Six senior and five junior calves made two very good classes.

Auchenbrain Fanny 9th could not be turned down in the aged-cow class, and Broomhill Flora, which freshened after leaving Toronto, went second.

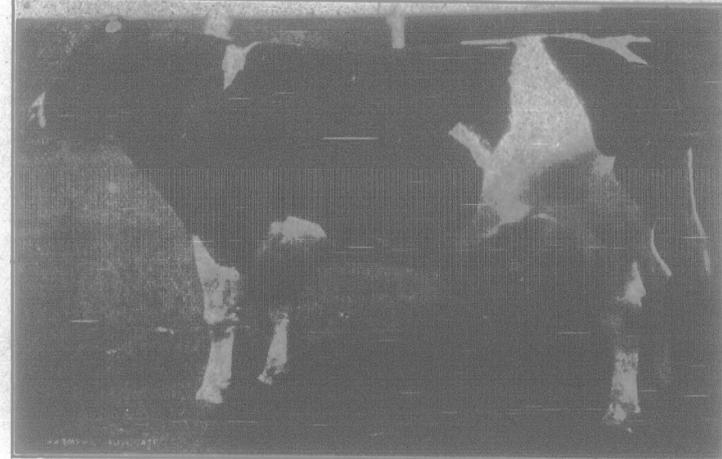
Of five three-year-olds Burnside Maggie was adjudged the winner, Logan of Kelso, another of the right sort, going second.

A very strong class of eleven Canadian-bred three-year-olds was headed by the great Cherrybank Milkmaid, carrying a beautiful udder and showing Ayrshire type of the highest order

Ness, on Prince Arthur, and Burnside Burland; 2, Macfarlane, on Johnson 2nd of Kelso; 3, McArthur, on Maplehurst King; 5, Owens, on Sterling Silver. Bull, junior calf: 1, Ness, on Burnside Ben; 2, Owens, on Silver Moon; 3, McArthur, on Archie of Maplehurst; 4, Logan; 5, Tuttle, on Royal George. Champion bull, Hobsland Masterpiece. Aged cow, in milk: 1, 2 and 4, Ness, on Auchenbrain Fanny 9th, Broomhill Flora 2nd, and Beuchan Spottie; 3, Logan, on Mains Bell; 5, Owens, on Maria. Cow, three years old: 1 and 4, Ness, on Burnside Maggie, Burnside Dandy; 2, Macfarlane, on Logan of Kelso; 3, Owens, on Ada of Montebello; 5, Logan, on Sunnyside Belle. Cow, three years old (Canadian-bred): 1 and 4, McArthur, on Cherrybank Milkmaid, and Violet of Maplehill; 2, Macfarlane, on Lady Mary of Kelso; 3, Logan, on Quebec Queenie; 5, Ness, on White Lady. Heifer, two years old: 1, 4 and 5, Ness, on Burnside Maggie 2nd, Burnside Denty 2nd, and Burnside Lady Dina; 2 and 3, McArthur, on Cherrybank Lena, and Southwick Mag; 6, Logan. Heifer, yearling: 1, 3 and 4, Ness, on Holehouse Randy 9th, Diana 8rd, and Netherhall Merlie; 2, Macfarlane, on Dairy Queen of Kelso; 5, Logan, on Sunnyside Jane; 6, Owens, on White Heather. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Ness, on Hobsland Rosy 9th, and Burnside Miss Muir; 3 and 6, Owens; 4, Logan; 5, Ness. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Macfarlane, on Rosebud of Kelso; 2 and 3, Owens; 4, Macfarlane. Dry cow, aged: 1 and 2, Ness, on Barcheskie White Beauty, and Finlayson Maggie; 3, Macfarlane, on Stately of Kelso; 4, Logan, on Miss Hall. Dry heifer, two years old: 1, Ness, on Hobsland Barbara; 2 and 3, Logan; 4 and 5, Owens. Champion female, Auchenbrain Fanny 9th. Herd, bull and four females: 1 and 2, Ness; 3, McArthur; 4, Logan. Young herd: 1, Ness; 2, Logan; 3, Macfarlane. Get of sire: 1, Ness. Produce of cow: 1 and 2, Ness; 3, McArthur.

JERSEYS.—Thirty-two head of this breed formed the exhibit at this year's exhibition, but competition was limited to one herd only, all the animals being from the large herd of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario. A finer herd was never exhibited at Ottawa, and the owners have every reason to feel proud of the individual excellence of the animals comprising it. Their winners were: First on aged bull: first and second on two-year-old bulls: first and second on yearling bulls: first, second and third on senior calves: first on junior calves: first, second and third on aged cows: first and second on three-year-old cows: first and second on two-year-old heifers: first, second and third on yearling heifers: first, second and third on senior calves: first and second on junior calves.

J. M. Dolson, Alton, Ont., judged this breed and also the Guernseys. GUERNSEYS.—This breed was represented by the good herds of Guy Carr, Compton, Que., and Jas. Stevens, Bedford, Que. Fewer in numbers than was the case last year, the quality was well up to former standards. Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Carr; 2, Stevens. Bull, two years old: 1, Carr. Bull, yearling: 1, Carr; 2, Stevens. Bull calf: 1, Stevens; 2, Carr. Champion bull, Carr. Cow, aged: 1, Carr; 2 and 3, Stevens. Cow, three years old: 1, Stevens; 2 and 3, Carr. Heifer, two years old: 1, Carr; 2, Stevens. Heifer, one year old: 1, Carr; 2 and 3, Stevens. Heifer calf: 1, Carr; 2, Stevens. Champion female, Carr. Herd: 1, Carr; 2, Stevens. FRENCH CANADIANS.—A fair showing of this breed was made, but scarcely as many animals were in the stalls as in 1912. The quality is never very high in this breed, and there is great room for improvement, which, if it cannot be made, leaves little to be said in favor of continuing the breeding of this race. GRADED DAIRY CATTLE.—Unsatisfactory classes were the rule in grade cattle for dairy purposes. Holstein and Jersey grades made up the exhibit, and three judges of dairy breeds combined their efforts in placing awards, and once again did the three-judge system fall down, the trio deliberating three times as long as necessary on most of the classes. Awards.—Aged cow: 1, Sangster; 2, Spratt; 3, Caldwell. Cow, three years old: 1, Sangster; 2, Bull; 3, Caldwell. Heifer, two years old: 1, Sangster; 2, Bull; 3, McCullough. Heifer, one year old: 1, Bull; 2 and 3, Caldwell. Heifer calf: 1, McCullough; 2, Parnell. Herd: 1, Sangster; 2, Bull; 3, Spratt.



Prince Abbekerk Mercena. Champion Holstein bull at Toronto and Ottawa, 1913.

Lady Mary of Kelso, a big, strong heifer, scarcely giving as much evidence of being a producer as the winner, stood second.

Nine was the number of two-year-olds to answer the call, and a good lot they were, Burnside Maggie 2nd had her troubles in defeating Cherrybank Lena and Southwick May, two real good individuals.

Fourteen yearling heifers made one of the strongest classes of the show. Holehouse Randy 9th repeated her Toronto performance, defeating Dairy Queen of Kelso, which carried off the blue.

Senior calves were a very choice lot, ten good ones coming out, and nine junior calves also made a good showing.

The class for dry cows was headed by Barcheskie White Beauty and Finlayson Maggie, both from the same stable, while their stable mate, Hobsland Barbara, got the red in the class for dry heifers.

Hobsland Masterpiece and Auchenbrain Fanny 9th added to their laurels by taking the championships.

Exhibitors: R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Senator Owens, Montebello, Que.; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; J. W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.; D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que.; Geo. E. Tuttle, Metcalfe, Ont.

Awards.—Bull, aged: 1, Ness, on Hobsland Masterpiece; 2, Logan, on Netherhall Sir Douglas; 3, Owens, on Stonehouse Bellboy; 4, McArthur, on Free Trader. Bull, two years old: 1, Ness, on Burnside Lucky Cavalier; 2 and 3, Owens, on Moonlight, and White Star. Bull, yearling: 1, Logan, on Sunnyside Imperial Chief; 2, Ness, on Hobsland Sunrise; 3, McArthur, on Cherrybank Smile. Bull, senior calf: 1 and 4,

Sheep.

Ontario exhibitors again took the greater portion of the money at Ottawa, but each year sees the entries from Quebec coming out a little stronger and in better fit, and not a few of the prizes went east this year. It would be difficult to name any one breed as making a stronger exhibit than the others, but, perhaps, the hardest fights of the show were fought in the Cotswold and Leicester classes. These two breeds were unusually strong in numbers, and never have we seen them of quite so good quality as at this year's show. Southdowns were more numerous than last year and showed better quality. Shropshires were scarcely as strong in numbers, but showed their usual high quality and kept up their end of the show very well. A better show than usual was that made by Hampshires and Suffolks, and Oxfords were numerous and of high average quality. Dorset Horns made a good showing, much better than is generally seen at Ottawa, where very often not many of this breed turn out. Lincolns were the disappointment of the show, scarcely a good individual being forward. John Campbell, of Woodville, placed the awards to the satisfaction of all concerned, and pronounced it a very creditable showing.

The chief winners were:—Cotswolds—A. Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; Thos. Allin, Newcastle, Ont.; Norman Park, Norwich, Ont. Leicesters—H. & N. Allin, Newcastle, Ont.; Bow Park Farm, Brantford; H. F. Goff, Cookshire, Que. Lincolns—A. Denis; Paul Sylvestre, St. Clairvaux, Que. Southdowns—A. Ayre, Bowmanville, Ont.; T. Springstead, Abingdon, Ont. Shropshires—John R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.; J. C. Stewart, Dalmeny, Ont.; A. Denis; P. Sylvestre; J. W. Balsom, Hampton, Ont. Suffolks and Hampshires—J. & A. S. Wilson, Hornby, Ont.; A. Denis; Paul Sylvestre. Dorsets—Forster Farm, Oakville, Ont.; James Robertson & Sons, Milton West, Ont. Oxfords—Weir Bros., Malvern, Ont.; Geo. Tuttle, Greenbush, Ont.; J. W. Balsom, Hampton, Ont. Cheviots—Guy Carr, Compton, Que.; H. F. Goff, Cookshire, Que.

Awards:—Cotswolds—Ram, aged: 1, Park; 2, Allin; 3, Denis. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Allin; 2, Park. Ram lamb: 1, Park; 2, Denis; 3, Allin. Ewe, aged: 1, Allin; 2 and 3, Park. Ewe, shearing: 1, Allin; 2 and 3, Park. Ewe lamb: 1, Allin; 2 and 3, Park. Best pen, Park.

Leicesters—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Allin; 2, Bow Park Farm. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Bow Park Farm; 2, Allin. Ram lamb: 1, Goff; 2, Allin; 3, Bow Park Farm. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Allin; 3, Bow Park Farm. Ewe, shearing: 1, Bow Park Farm; 2 and 3, Allin. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Allin; 2, Bow Park Farm. Best pen, Allin.

Lincolns—Denis and Sylvestre divided the awards, with the former taking a little the greater portion of the money.

Southdowns—Ram, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Ayre. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Springstead; 2, Ayre. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Springstead; 3, Ayre. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Springstead; 3, Ayre. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Springstead; 3, Ayre. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Springstead; 2, Ayre. Best pen, Ayre.

Shropshires—Ram, aged: 1, Kelsey; 2, Denis; 3, Stewart. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2, Stewart. Ram lamb: 1, Stewart; 2 and 3, Kelsey. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Kelsey; 3, Stewart. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Kelsey. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2, Stewart. Best pen, Kelsey.

Suffolks and Hampshires—Ram, aged: 1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Sylvestre. Ram, shearing: 1, Wilson; 2, Denis; 3, Goff. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Wilson; 3, Sylvestre. Ewe, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Wilson. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Wilson. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Wilson. Best pen, Wilson.

Dorsets—Ram, aged: 1, Goff; 2, Forster Farm; 3, Ayre. Ram, shearing: 1, Robertson; 2, Forster Farm; 3, Ayre. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Forster Farm; 2, Robertson. Ewe, aged: 1, Robertson; 2, Ayre; 3, Goff. Ewe, shearing: 1, Robertson; 2, Forster Farm; 3, Ayre. Ewe, lamb: 1, Robertson; 2 and 3, Forster Farm. Pen, Ayre.

Oxfords—Ram, aged: 1, Denis; 2, Weir Bros.; 3, Sylvestre. Ram, shearing: 1, Balsom; 2 and 3, Sylvestre. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Balsom; 2, Weir Bros. Ewe, aged: 1 and 3, Weir Bros.; 2, Balsom. Ewe, shearing: 1, Balsom; 2, Denis; 3, Weir. Ewe lamb: 1, Weir; 2, Balsom; 3, Denis. Best pen, Balsom.

Cheviots—Carr and Goff took all the money, Carr getting all the firsts and flock prize.

Fat Sheep—Long-wooled wether under one year: 1, 2 and 3, Goff. Short-wooled wether, shearing: 1, Springstead; 2 and 3, Kelsey. Short-wooled wether lamb: 1, Springstead; 2 and 3, Kelsey. Best five short-wooled: 1, Balsom; 2, Kelsey; 3, Ayre.

Swine.

The swine exhibit, as previously mentioned, was the largest ever seen at Ottawa. Long lines of pens were filled to their capacity with the highest-quality lot of hogs the fair has ever known. Western Ontario exhibitors were out in force to compete with those from Quebec and the Ottawa Valley. Many, indeed, were the hard-fought classes, and the breeders from the Western part of this Province, while winning a large share of the prize money, had to go the limit to beat the strong entries from the East. John Platt, of Hamilton, judged all breeds.

BERKSHIRES.—This breed made an exceptionally strong showing, and seldom is it that so many of the choicest animals of the breed are seen together. Nearly all the entries were brought out in the best of fit, and it was no easy task to place the awards.

Exhibitors: J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.; S. & H. A. Dolson, Norval St., Ont.; Geo. E. Tuttle, Metcalfe; E. W. Booth, Cityview.

Awards—Aged boar: 1, Harvey; 2, Dolson; 3, Tuttle. Boar, yearling: 1, Harvey; 2, Tuttle; 3, Dolson. Boar pig, senior: 1, Tuttle; 2, Harvey; 3, Booth. Boar pig, junior: 1, 2 and 3, Dolson. Sow, aged: 1 and 2, Dolson; 3, Booth. Sow, yearling: 1, 2 and 3, Dolson. Sow pig, senior: 1, 2 and 3, Dolson. Sow pig, junior: 1, 2 and 3, Dolson. Litter of five pigs: 1, Tuttle; 2, Booth; 3, Harvey. Herd: 1 and 2, Dolson; 3, Harvey.

YORKSHIRES.—Like the Berkshires, this breed was strong numerically and in quality excelled previous shows at Ottawa. All the stock was well brought out and a credit to the breeders and fitters.

Exhibitors: Wm. Manning & Son, Woodville, Ont.; J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.; Gramandyne Stock Farm Co., Ottawa; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.; W. Slack, Maryville, Ont.; Mr. Forth, Brockville, Ont.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Manning; 2, Harvey; 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Boar, yearling: 1, Featherston; 2, Manning; 3, Harvey. Boar pig, senior: 1 and 2, Featherston. Boar pig, junior: 1 and 2, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 3, Featherston. Sow, aged: 1 and 2, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 3, Featherston. Sow, yearling: 1, Featherston; 2, Forth; 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Sow pig, senior: 1, Harvey; 2, Featherston; 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Sow pig, junior: 1, Featherston; 2, Harvey; 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Champion sow: 1, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 2, Featherston. Champion boar: 1, Manning; 2, Harvey. Litter of five pigs: 1, Forth; 2, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 3, Slack. Herd: 1, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 2, Featherston; 3, Harvey.

CHESTER WHITES.—John Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.; P. Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.; John Miller, Brome Centre, Que., and D. De Courcy, Bornholm, Ont., had out large herds of this breed, and made a showing to compare quite favorably with that made by the other breeds.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Miller; 2, Sylvestre; 3, Harvey. Boar, yearling: 1 and 3, Harvey; 2, De Courcy. Boar pig, senior: 1, Sylvestre; 2 and 3, Harvey. Boar pig, junior: 1, De Courcy; 2, Miller; 3, Sylvestre. Sow, aged: 1, Harvey; 2, Miller; 3, Sylvestre. Sow, yearling: 1, De Courcy; 2, Harvey; 3, Sylvestre. Sow pig, senior: 1, Miller; 2, Harvey; 3, De Courcy; 3, Miller. Litter of five pigs: 1, Harvey; 2, Miller; 3, Sylvestre. Herd: 1, Miller; 2, Harvey; 3, De Courcy.

TAMWORTHS.—There was a record showing of this great bacon breed. Never were there more of the breed on Ottawa Fair Grounds and never did the average quality run so high. They made a great showing, the herds of J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que., Gramandyne Stock Farm, Ottawa, Ont., and D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, dividing the money.

Awards.—Boar, aged: 1, Douglas; 2, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 3, Harvey. Boar, yearling: 1, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 2, Douglas; 3, Harvey. Boar pig, senior: 1, Douglas; 2, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 3, Harvey. Boar pig, junior: 1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Sow, aged: 1, Douglas; 2 and 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm. Sow, yearling: 1, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 2, Douglas; 3, Harvey. Sow pig, senior: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow pig, junior: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Litter of five pigs: 1, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 2, Harvey; 3, Douglas. Herds: 1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Gramandyne Stock Farm.

BACON HOGS.—Of all the bacon hog exhibits ever seen in the country, the seventeen lots of four which competed at Ottawa this year made the best showing. They were a great lot and the measuring-up of the different breeds was watched with much interest. Tamworths, as at Toronto, won the class.

Awards.—1 and 7, Douglas; 2 and 4, Featherston; 3 and 5, Gramandyne Stock Farm; 6, Harvey.

Horses.

Always strong in numbers and quality, the horse exhibit of the Ottawa Fair is probably the biggest drawing card of the great show. Admirably managed, under the skillful superintendence of D. Brown, the various classes are run off without a hitch. This year's exhibit, while not as strong numerically as last year's Dominion show was unsurpassed in breed type and fitting, and certainly, augurs well for the horse-breeding industry of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. An advanced feature was the limiting of classes for the so-called general-purpose horse, to two, single and double in harness, and even these might be eliminated without any harm being done, as the various registered breeds coupled with the agricultural class fully cover the ground for all purposes. As was the case last year, the various light and heavy-harness classes, both single and double, shown before the grand stand, were well fitted and the quality exceedingly high, a most pleasing contrast to that of late years, when the light entries would appear to indicate a serious displacement of the fancy-harness horse by the automobile.

CLYDESDALES.—This breed made the largest exhibit of the breeding classes. Strong in numbers, and strong in the recognized qualifications that combine to make the ideal draft horse, the great interest manifested by the thousands surrounding the ring, would appear to indicate that the great Clydesdale never was more popular than now. The class for stallions, imported or Canadian-bred, four years old and over, was the interesting centre of the entire exhibit, and probably more so this year than ever before, as several notable winners were destined to meet for a final tussle for supremacy. Sir Spencer Imp., the great son of Sir Hugo, exhibited by E. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., whose past history of invincibility in the show rings of Canada has never been equalled by any of the many good ones we have had, was out fresh and fit. On Guard Imp., the noted son of Prince Sturdy, exhibited by Allison Bros., Chesterville, Ont., was there too, a horse whose fame as one of the best types of the breed ever seen in Canada is well known, and a horse whose showing history is a brilliant one. Title Deeds Imp., sired by Everlasting, and exhibited by Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., is a horse of almost perfect form, good in all necessary show-yard qualifications as a draft horse, but slightly off in his action in front. Black Ivory Imp., by Everlasting, and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., has a history of many winnings. He is an exceptionally smooth horse, with lots of quality at the ground. Golden Crown Imp., by Gold Mine, exhibited by Wm. Meharey, had very little reason to take a back seat from any of them. These five were the winners in the order named, they were pretty even in their scorings, but it was early in evidence that the big fight was between the first two. On Guard, who won over Sir Spencer last winter, and rightly too upon that occasion, was considerably off bloom, particularly noticeable in his underpinning, while Sir Spencer was at his best. This, coupled with his sensational action, brought the latter to the top.

The interest in the class, for stallions three years old, was narrowed to Corinthian Imp., by Memento, from the Columbus stables, and Bladnoch Imp., by Everlasting, from the Howick stables. They were a pair of good ones, with size and lots of quality, and nothing to choose between their action, but Corinthian was the better fit, and won the top honors with Bladnoch second.

Stallions two years old had an entry of nine, representative of the better qualities of the Clydesdale. Smith & Richardson again came to the top with the well-balanced colt, Gartley Ideal Imp., by Baron Ideal. Second and third went to R. Ness & Son, on Olipper Count Imp., by Dunure Baron and Bombie Pride Imp., by Mendel, a pair of nice-quality colts, but with scarcely the scale of the first. Fourth went to J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, Que., on The Clincker Imp., by The Right Honorable. This colt just lately landed, and not in show fit has the right size, quality of underpinning and action that will make him a dangerous competitor for any of them when conditioned.

The award in stallions one year old went to Villiage Swain Imp., by Kinleith Pride, from the Columbus entries, and second to Sir Homer, by Whitekirk Hero Imp., the entry of Allison Bros.

Championship for best stallion any age went to Sir Spencer, with Corinthian reserve.

The class for brood mare, with foal at foot, brought out just enough to cover the four prizes offered, but nothing was lacking in the quality and type of the entries. First went to Adam Scarf, of Cumming's Bridge, on Lady Gold, by Fyvie Gold; second, to Alfred Morrow, Russell, Ont., on Jean Percy Imp., by The Percy, and third to the same owner on Miss Kippen Imp., by British Chief. Adam Scarf took fourth on Florence McLaws, by McLaws.

The three-year-old fillies furnished the most sensational of the female classes, with an entry of nine, they presented the ideal to which breed-

ers are aiming. R. Ness & Son again came to the top with the noted show-mare, Lady McTaggart Imp., by Sir Spencer. This mare was later made champion over all ages, and also won the Clydesdale special for best Clydesdale mare of the show. Second went to Smith & Richardson, on Polly Woodburn Imp., by Woodburn; third to T. L. Fairburn, Billings Bridge, Ont., on Prunella Imp., by British Time, and fourth to the Columbus entries, on Queen Margaret Imp., by Dalziel.

The class for fillies two years old, had the biggest entry of any of the female classes. With much quality material to choose from, first went to Ness, on Ruby Gem Imp., by Ruby Pride; second to Smith & Richardson, on Lily of Rattrra Imp., by Kinleith Pride; third to B. Rothwell, Ottawa, on Manilla Imp., by Bonnie Buchlyvie, and fourth to N. Scarf, Cummings Bridge, on Rose Evendale Imp., by Lord Evendale. Ness was fifth on Stewarton Belle Imp., by Johnstone Victor.

Fillies one-year-old were led by J. H. Esdon, Bainsville, Ont., with Princes Ivory, by Black Ivory. Second going to Smith & Richardson, on Black Jewell Imp., by Bydand, and third to R. W. Whiteford, Allan's Corners, Ont., on Lady Johnston, by Johnston Squire Imp.

The prize for stallion with three of his get went to Smith & Richardson, on Black Ivory Imp., and that for best string of ten horses, owned by one exhibitor, went to R. Ness & Son, Clydesdales, Canadian-bred only.—In no other line of Canadian horse breeding is so much improvement noticeable as in Clydesdales. Many cases are recorded from this year's shows, where they outclassed their imported competitors, and this show was no exception.

Stallions, four years old and upwards, were well represented by an entry of four. The invincible champion on many former occasions, Koyam, by The Rejected Imp., exhibited by D. G. Boyd, of Kars, Ont., had his colors lowered by the big, stylish entry of Smith & Richardson, in King of Fountain Park, by King Thomas Imp. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the supremacy of these horses, but either could have got first and no harm done. Third went to W. J. Wilson, Carp, Ont., on Royal Montrose, by Stanley Prime, and fourth to R. W. Whiteford, Allan's Corners, on Wee Saga, by Sagamore.

Stallions, two years old, furnished strong individual competition. Gallant Baron, by Baron Elrig (Imp.), exhibited by Adam Scarf, owing to his superior action, was placed first over Mazepa, by Silver Standard Imp., exhibited by B. Rothwell, Ottawa. Third went to W. P. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont., on Cashel Lad, by Gay Sprig Imp.

The class for stallions, one-year-old, had what proved the winner of the Clydesdale Association special for best stallion any age, on Smith & Richardson's Glen Ivory, by Black Ivory Imp., second going to R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont., on Brown Acme, by Acme Imp.

Brood mare, with foal at foot.—First to R. W. Whiteford, on The Belle, by Killarney Imp. Second, T. L. Fairburn, on Rosvelva, by President Roosevelt Imp. Third, Henry Bros., Bell's Corners, Ont., on Neil Cairnton, by Royal Cairnton Imp. Fourth, N. G. Valiquette, Montreal, on Daisy, by Up-to-date Imp.

Fillies or geldings, three years old, had an entry of exceptional merit, first and third going to Smith & Richardson, on Ivory Queenie, by Black Ivory Imp., and a black mare by same sire. Second went to Henry Brothers, Bell's Corners, on Jessie Elrig, by Baron Elrig Imp., and fourth to J. Tierney, Twin Elm, Ont., on the gelding Diamond.

The class for fillies, two years old, had an entry of merit. First being exceptionally choice, with outstanding quality that won the Clydesdale special for best Canadian-bred mare of the show. She was Pretty Lass, by Silver Mark, exhibited by George Watson, Leonard, Ont. Second was Allison Bros' Dolly Hero, by Whitekirk Hero Imp., and third, R. W. Whiteford, on Topsy Fashion, by Orphan Fashion Imp.

Fillies, one-year-old, had a single entry, Margo, by Black Ivory Imp., exhibited by N. G. Valiquette.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Entries for Thoroughbreds were limited to two classes, aged stallions and brood mares, with foals at foot. In the class for stallions there was an entry of ten, considerably mixed as to merit and quality.

Awards: 1, J. Bovaird, Brampton Ont., on Selwick; 2, Ottawa Hunt Club, on Kirkfield; 3, S. Nesbitt, Montreal, on Moss Rock; 4, M. Minoque, Montreal, on Frank Napin; 5, W. Cochrane, Ottawa, on Ponka.

Brood mare, with foal at foot.—First, John Coventry, Woodstock, Ont., on Victoria Coventry. Second, J. Bovaird, on Ismailian.

PERCHERONS.—Percherons, while not as numerous as last year, showed a big entry, and a continual improvement in quality. R. Hamilton & Son, of Simcoe, Ont., and J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., were both out with a large, well-fitted entry. J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, Que., was also there with a big entry lately landed from France, and, of course, considerably handicapped by lack of fitting, but showing a lot of

size and quality. Other exhibitors were: James Haslett, Richmond, Que.; Walter Wood, Cornwall, Ont.; F. Malo, Boucherville, Que.; W. E. & E. S. Wilson, Manotick, Ont., and Rock Morien, Montreal, Que.

The class for stallions, four years old and over, had an entry of twelve, and seldom has more draft character been seen together at any Canadian show, and the judge, Robt. Graham, of Claremont, Ont., had his work cut out to select the winners. First was found in the big, black, quality horse Imola, owned by J. B. Hogate. This horse was second to the Toronto champion, and shows a beautiful finish and nice, true action. Second went to R. Hamilton & Son, on Junior, a horse of great size and quality, but not so perfect in his action as the first. Third went to the same firm on the grey, Jackson, a horse with more quality than either of the others but lacking in finish. Fourth stood a massive grey, of Arnold's importation, owned by Walter Wood, Hareng, a horse of great character, but not so good in either action or quality.

Stallions, three years old, had an entry of five, first going to a grand, quality colt, well-fitted and true in his paces, Kairouan, from the Simcoe stables. Second, third and fourth, were taken by Arnold, on Kamas, Kyste and Karlos, a trio of big, good-moving colts, only lacking in fitting to go up against the best.

Four two-year-old stallions came out, first going to J. B. Hogate, on the well-fitted colt, Loustic, and second, third and fourth, to Arnold, on Loin, Londonien and Leez.

All the filly classes went to Arnold on entries of a quality fit for strong competition.

SHIRES.—Shires made a rather weak showing. Never very strong at this show, this year the entry was small, but representative of some high-class types of the breed.

The class for stallions, four years old and upwards, had three entries, Roxwell Saxon Harold Imp., exhibited by J. Bovaird, Brampton, Ont. Verona Leader, exhibited by James Callandar, North Gower, Ont., and Marsh Eldorado, exhibited by Neil Sangster, of Ormstown, Que. Marsh Edwards led, with Verona Leader second.

Stallions, three years old, had a single entry, Rudgate Squire Imp., a horse capable of winning in pretty strong company, exhibited by John Johnson, Perth, Ont.

Only one two-year-old was forward, Joliet General, recently imported and exhibited by J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, Que., and up to a standard of excellence not often seen.

One three-year-old filly represented the entire female exhibit, Daisy Imp., exhibited by J. E. Arnold.

BELGIANS.—Belgians were not out in any great numbers, but sufficiently strong to make an excellent breed representation.

Stallion, three years old and over, had an entry of two, first going to Tresor de Gentinnes, owned by Dr. J. C. Reid & Brothers, Chateauguay, Que., a horse of splendid type, and a fairly good mover. Second went to L. P. Sylvestre, of St. Theodore d'Acton, Que., on an entry that showed very little Belgian type.

First in stallions, two years old, went to The Duc Imp., exhibited by J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, Que., a newly-imported colt, that the week before at Sherbrooke, Que., in a class of six, won first and championship.

All the filly classes which had entries went to the Arnold stables. They were judged by Robt. Graham, of Claremont.

HACKNEYS.—The exhibit of Hackneys was the best seen at this show for several years, high-class in type, quality and action, the try out in the various classes reminded one of by-gone days, and evidenced a return of popularity for the greatest actors and most stylish of all light-harness horses.

Stallions, four years old and upwards, had an entry of six. Christopher North Imp., the entry of T. B. Macauley, Hudson Heights, Que.; Dainty Duke of Connaught Imp., the entry of B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Spartan Imp., the entry of James Tilt, Derry West, Ont.; Terrington Lucifer Imp., the entry of N. G. Valiquette, Montreal; Samuel Smiles Imp., the entry of Felix Pigeon, St. Madeline, Que., and the entry of Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que., each of them a past champion at this or other big shows. Spartan, was at his best, and carried off the coveted red and afterwards the championship; second going to Christopher North, third to the entry of Neil Sangster, and fourth to Dainty Duke of Connaught.

Stallions, three years old, had two entries. Glenavon Premier Imp., exhibited by A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, and Duke of Connaught, exhibited by Mrs. G. E. Stacy, of Ottawa, the awards going in the order named.

Stallions, two years old, had a single entry. Glenderneth Wildfire Imp., an exceptionally high-class colt, exhibited by T. B. Macauley.

Only one brood mare with foal at foot was shown, the well-known, sensational-acting, Cymbal Imp., exhibited by T. B. Macauley.

Fillies, three years old, had an entry of two. Winsome Lassie, exhibited by Major C. W. Maclean, Point Claire, Que., and Reta, exhibited by N. G. Valiquette, Montreal. They were placed as named.

The two-year-old filly class had an entry of three, Victoria, exhibited by T. B. Macauley; Miss Derwent, exhibited by James Tilt, Derry West, Ont., and an entry from W. J. Parnell, Lennoxville, Que. They were placed in the order named.

Macauley won the yearling class. Best Hackney mare, any age, England's Pride Imp., an exceptionally good, all-around acting filly, exhibited by Major C. W. Maclean. She was also awarded the gold medal donated by the Hackney Horse Society of Canada. Cymbal was reserve. H. M. Robinson, of Toronto, Secretary of the Hackney Horse Association, placed the awards in a manner that showed a thorough knowledge of the work in hand.

STANDARD-BREDS.—Other years have seen a bigger entry in the Standard-bred class, but it is doubtful if the quality was ever up to the standard of this year. The principal exhibitor was Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont., whose entry was up to a high merit, and well fitted. Other exhibitors were: Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; S. Nesbit, Montreal; T. Michael Griffin, Kemptville, Ont.; Alesther Hall Stock Farm, Ottawa; C. Quinn, Alymer, Que.; John Helmer, Westboro, Ont.; C. W. Creswell, Martintown, Ont., and Guy Carr, Compton, Que.

Stallions, four years old and upwards, had three entries. S. Nesbitt getting first and afterwards championship on Raglan; Smith & Richardson, second on Bonn, and Griffin, third on Hal Clause. In this class it was a little difficult to understand the placing, as the second-prize horse looked like an easy winner, but the judge, Dr. J. A. Sinclair, of Cannington, Ont., universally acknowledged to be one of the best and most impartial judges of Standard-bred horses in Canada, saw differently.

The single entry of C. Quinn, Bingen Dare, a horse of faultless form and action, composed the three-year-old class.

Stallions, two years old, had an entry of four, first going to Ashley Farm, on Noble Peter; second to Alesther Stock Farm, on Norbisco; third to C. H. Creswell, on King Royal, and fourth to John Helmer, on Laragraph.

Two yearlings, both from the Ashley Farm, were all to answer the call. First going to Alick, and second to George Raynor.

In the class for brood mare with foal by her side, there was an entry of four, Ashley Farm getting first and second on Noble Lottie and Lottie Fraser, the latter being awarded the gold medal donated by the Standard Horse Society for best mare and foal together. Third went to Alesther Hall Farm, on Ettaire, and fourth to T. M. Griffin, on Lady Clause.

In the filly classes the prizes went to Ashley Farm, except first in filly three years old, and third on filly one-year-old, which went to Guy Carr.

FRENCH CANADIANS.—In common with other years, French Canadians made a good showing. Since the founding of a stud book for this breed in the National Records, a marked improvement is annually in evidence in the uniformity of type, and this year some very good animals were out. Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert, Que., won the class for stallion four years old and over; L. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que., getting second, and Robert Mills, of Ormstown, Que., third. In stallions three years old, first went to an exceptionally choice entry of Ansen Cabana, St. Cuthbert, Que. In two-year-old stallions first went to Denis, and second to Sylvestre.

Brood mare and foal: 1, Denis; 2, Sylvestre. Filly, three years old: 1, Pierre Sylvestre, Clairvaux, Que.; 2, L. P. Sylvestre; 3, R. Mills. Filly, two years old: 1, Dr. J. C. Reid & Bros., Chateauguay, Que.; 2, Denis; 3, L. P. Sylvestre. Filly, one-year-old: 1, Denis. Stallion in harness: 1, Ansen Cabana; 2, Denis. Louis Laval, St. Guillaume, Que., placed the awards.

CARRIAGE AND COACH.—There was a splendid exhibit of carriage and coach horses, some particularly choice animals being out. This is also true of the Roadster classes, while, in the agricultural classes, the exhibit was most encouraging, and reflected much credit on the Eastern breeds. A fitting climax for the most successful show ever held in Ottawa in the live-stock department, was the Heavy-Harness classes, a line-up which was both a credit and an honor to the exhibitors.

Judges not previously mentioned were: Clydesdales, Shires, Agricultural and General Purpose, George Hay, Lachute, Que.; R. S. Starr, Port William, N. S., and George Charlton, Duncreef, Ont. For Thoroughbreds, Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph, Ont. For Carriage and Coach and Roadsters, H. M. Robinson, Toronto.

Poultry.

Following a year showing a rather small entry in poultry, this year's exhibit was one of the largest on record. The number of entries found in the coops upstairs in Howick Pavilion numbered 2,200. This was one of the strongest showings of the feathered tribe ever seen in Ottawa. The bulk of the exhibits are generally made up by poultry firms and individuals resident in and around the capital city. In this

respect this year's show was no exception to the rule, as by far the greater portion of the entries came from the city and vicinity. The utility breeds were especially strong, all the varieties of the Wyandottes, Rocks and Orpingtons being a feature of the entire exhibition. Barred Rocks were much stronger in numbers than last year, coming up to what one would expect in this popular breed. White Wyandottes made about the best showing ever seen in Ottawa, and Orpingtons, judging from the exhibits, seem to be growing in popularity. Never have we seen a stronger exhibit of turkeys and water fowl. All breeds of ducks and geese were very numerous and more turkeys than usual were in the coops. Bantams and the smaller breeds were out in great numbers, and pet stock made the usual strong showing. White Leghorns always make a very strong showing and generally lead in numbers. This year's exhibit was well up to that made on former occasions. Some of the prize-winners in the utility classes were:

Barred Rocks: A. Switzer, St. Marys, Ont.; J. H. Taylor, Delaware, and Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa. In White Wyandottes: A. M. Cameron, Beaverton; R. Hartwick, Fisherville. Silver Pencilled Wyandottes: Hintonburg Poultry Yards, Ottawa. White Rocks: F. H. King, Ottawa. Rhode Island Reds: Hintonburg Poultry Yards. Buff Orpingtons: A. H. E. Hellyer, Ottawa. White Orpingtons: S. K. Burhin, Ottawa. White Leghorns: T. S. Crouch, Ottawa; W. A. Corbett, Cornwall. Brown Leghorns: A. G. H. Collins, Ottawa; Taylor Bros., Dewittville, and A. Switzer, St. Thomas. Turkeys: Taylor Bros.; James Snetzinger, Eamers Corners; M. Shantz, Ayr. Waterfowl: James Snetzinger and Taylor Bros.

Taylor Bros. won the diploma for the largest collection of waterfowl. It was the general opinion among the poultrymen at the show that the young stock was a little better than that seen at Toronto this year, and that the most of the older stock did not show moult to such an extent as that at the latter showing.

A feature of this year's poultry exhibition, and one entirely new, was a candling demonstration given by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in charge of W. A. Brown and J. H. Hare. Together with the candling of all grades of eggs, the different methods of crating and various cartons used in shipping, all the different market classes of eggs were demonstrated. As an educative feature, this was beyond doubt the strongest feature of the poultry show. Just how to handle eggs, and exactly what each grade of eggs looks like before the candle, could not help but have a lasting effect upon all those interested in poultry and egg production. This is the first exhibit of the kind made in Ottawa, and no doubt the Department will in future make it even more attractive and instructive.

Dairy Products.

In the heart of a great dairy district, dairy products are never anything but an attractive, strong show at Ottawa. The past few years have seen the butter classes improving annually, until the climax was reached at this year's show, when the winning tubs scored 99. Scores were high, even and close in both cheese and butter, and Judges L. A. Zufelt and Geo. Barr were greatly pleased with the exhibits. A feature was the winning in butter of exhibits from far-away Alberta. Western Ontario exhibitors did well in cheese, which was of exceptionally high quality.

CHEESE.—Awards—August, factory, colored: 1, Roy E. Hastings, Atwood, Ont.; 2, Silas E. Morris Kinburn, Ont.; 3, Norman H. Purdy, Belleville, Ont.; 4, Henry Young, Molesworth, Ont. 5, Benson Avery, Kinburn, Ont.

August, factory, white: 1, Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.; 2, Benson Avery, Kinburn, Ont.; 3, Timothy O'Flynn, Tavistock, Ont.; 4, Jas. W. Fretinell, Oxford Mills, Ont.; 5, Jas. A. Ferguson, Mallorytown, Que.

June, factory (white or colored): 1, Clarence J. Donnelly, Scottsville, Ont.; 2, Geo. Empey, Newry; 3, Ben. F. Howes, Atwood; 4, Benson Avery, Kinburn; 5, Norman H. Purdy, Belleville. Factory, aggregate: 1, Robert Thompson; 2, R. E. Elliot.

Best, factory-colored, cheese: Gold medal, Geo. Empey, Newry, Ont.

Windsor Salt Co.'s special: Norman H. Purdy and Henry Young, equal; two prizes equally divided.

BUTTER.—Creamery, tubs, boxes or firkins: 1, Wm. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta; 2, J. F. Monpetit, Point Chateau, Que; 3, Wm. Hansen, Inn'sfail, Alta; 4, A. Servais, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 5, T. W. Dunn & Son, Cowansville, Que.

Creamery prints or fancy packages: 1, Wm. Jackson, Markerville, Alta; 2, Wm. Hansen, Inn'sfail, Alta; 3, John Anderson, Renfrew, Ont.

Fairy tubs, boxes, firkins or crocks: 1, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, Ont.; 2, Mrs. J. O'Connell, Hanotick, Ont.; 3, B. D. Young, Mansonville, Que.; 4, J. H. Pillar, Winchester, Ont.

Dairy, best package or basket of prints: 1, Mrs. A. Wallace; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels, Ont.; 3, B. D. Young; 4, J. H. Pillar.

Horticultural Products, Roots and Vegetables.

The display in the Horticultural building was scarcely as good as that made last year. The exhibit of fruit seemed to be much smaller than upon that occasion, but flowers and vegetables were a strong feature, even more so than upon previous occasions. The outstanding exhibit in this building was that made by the Central Experimental Farm. Under the dome of the building, directly in front of the entrance, was erected a large octagonal structure completely covered with grains, grasses, field roots from variety tests and exhibits made by the various departments of the work carried on at the Experimental Farm. Boxes demonstrating correct and incorrect packing of fruit made a good educative feature of the exhibit. The Botanical department exhibited a number of the more destructive diseases of potatoes and garden vegetables. One of the strongest departments of the entire exhibit was that of poultry. Various breeds of fowl were on exhibition, feeds recommended for eggs and fattening were shown, and the various methods of handling eggs, sorted and unsorted, clean and dirty, were demonstrated. Many cards were displayed to help the poultryman in the raising and feeding of his chickens. In feeding, the following six rules were laid down: Feed plenty, feed regularly, feed a variety, feed wholesome food, give plenty of water, and feed to keep the birds active.

The department of chemistry made a very interesting exhibit, one of the chief features of which was a "pillar of prosperity," made up of the following: Drainage, moisture, thorough tillage, manures, clover, rotation. The department of entomology showed the various insects which attack economic plants, and gave the best-known methods of combating them. Rotations of crops were actually growing in boxes, the young plants being about three inches high. This was a very vivid example, and one of the best methods of bringing before the people crop rotations. The five-year rotation shown was: grain, clover hay, corn, grain, clover hay, and the three-year rotation: corn, grain, clover hay. This was one of the best exhibits ever made by the department, and its educative value can scarcely be estimated.

The Ottawa Vegetable Growers made, as usual, an exhibit of vegetables grown by members of their Association. There was nothing outstanding in this lot, all varieties being very high-class, however. A larger assortment of roots and vegetables than usual was out at this year's show. The roots were large and much smoother than those shown last year. In fact, we have never seen a more uniform exhibit in this department. Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg, Ont., was the chief winner. S. J. Woods, Metcalfe, Ont., and Alf. Wallace, North Gower, Ont., also taking considerable of the money. The fruit exhibits, as previously stated, were small, very few apples being on the tables and only a few plums on plates being shown. The chief winners in fruits were James Cox, C. H. Snow, C. G. Ross, J. D. McDonald, J. R. Cole and Wm. Trick.

Grain.

Grain, outside of that entered in the field-crop competitions, is never a strong feature of Ottawa exhibition, but this year it was a better quality than usual.

Exhibitors: S. J. Wood, Metcalfe, Ont.; D. Cummings, Russell, Ont.; T. V. R. Gourley, Kinburn, Ont.; W. H. McConnell, Aylmer, Que.; Jas. F. Ferguson, Dalmeny, Ont.; Geo. E. Tuttle, Metcalfe; Jas. Snetzinger, Eamers Corners, Ont.; Wm. Trick, Ottawa.

Awards.—Spring wheat sheaf (Red Fife): 1, Cummings; 2, Wood. Spring wheat sheaf, a.o.v. white: 1, Wood. Spring wheat a.o.v. white: 1, Gourley; 2, Wood. Oats, banner sheaf: 1, McConnell; 2, Ferguson; 3, Gourley; 4, Wood. Oats, a.o.v. white: 1, Tuttle; 2, Gourley; 3, Ferguson; 4, Wood. Barley sheaf: 1, Tuttle; 2, Cummings; 3, Wood. Peas, large (bundle): 1, Wood; 2, Snetzinger. Peas, small (bundle): 1, Wood; 2, Cumming. Corn, flint: 1, McConnell; 2, Wood; 3, Wm. Trick. Rye: 1, Wood. Red clover: 1, Cumming; 2, Wood. Timothy: 1, Snetzinger; 2, Cummings; 3, Wood; 4, Tuttle.

FIELD-CROP COMPETITION—GRAIN.

Awards—Sheaves—Fall wheat: 1, Wm. Thompson, Aurora, Ont.; 2, J. Gillespie, Ayr, Ont.; 3, W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, Ont. Spring wheat: 1, P. W. Boynton, Ont.; 2, L. Galbraith, Renfrew, Ont.; 3, D. B. Stewart, Renfrew, Ont. Oats: C. W. Thurston, Robcay, Ont.; 2, H. L. Goltz, Bardville, Ont.; 3, E. J. Broadway, Emsdale, Ont. Barley: 1, G. J. Morrison, Orono, Ont.; 2, F. A. Legge, Jefferson, Ont.; 3, Robt. Howie, Smithdale. Grain, in

sacks.—Fall wheat: 1, Wm. Thompson; 2, W. C. Shaw; 3, J. A. Gillespie. Spring wheat: 1, P. W. Boynton; 2, L. Galbraith; 3, D. B. Stewart. Oats: 1, W. R. Rennie; 2, J. A. Cockburn, Puslinch; 3, H. L. Goltz, Bardville. Barley: 1, Alex. Morrison; 2, F. C. Nickham, Walter's Falls; 3, F. A. Legge.

Buttermaking Contest at London.

Keen interest was taken in the butter-making contest at the Western Fair, the crowds of spectators on Wednesday and Thursday being the largest ever seen there. Good work was done by the competitors, though a larger entry in the amateur classes would be welcomed. The present rules debar from competition in this class anyone who has previously won a better prize than third at any exhibition. It is suggested that the rule be changed to exclude only winners of firsts.

Sec. 1, Amateur Class: 1, Miss I. M. Cole, Tavistock, score, 94.06; 2, R. C. Young, Tamblin's Corners, 86.66. Sec. 2, Free for all: 1, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, score, 98.55; 2, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 98.10; 3, Miss A. R. Barber, Guelph, 97.90; 4, Miss M. Bryden, Puslinch, 97.75; 5, Miss I. M. Cole, Tavistock, 97.58; 6, R. C. Young, Tamblin's Corners, 94.53. Sec. 3, Sweepstakes: 1, Miss M. Bryden, Puslinch, score 97.38; 2, Miss A. R. Barber, Guelph, 96.90.

Special.—No. 3 Daisy Churn, donated by Beattie Bros., manufacturers of churns, London, was won by Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, she having the highest score in the competition.

Vegetable Field Crop Exhibit, Western Fair.

Celery.—W. R. Trott, London West—Variety, White Plume; J. Harris & Son, Belleville—Paris golden; Chas. Dobbs, Mount Dennis; J. J. Davis, London R. R. 7—White Plume and Paris golden; P. A. Bell, Humber Bay; W. Trick, Ottawa—Paris golden; Cooke Bros., Cataract—Paris golden.

Tomatoes.—W. B. Johnson, Dunnville; G. W. Bycroft, London R. R. 7—Byron pink; J. J. Davis, London R. R. 7—Byron pink; F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; E. W. Grummett, Echo Place—Earliana; Harper Secord, St. Catharines R. R. 2; W. A. Birdsall, Sarnia R. R. 2—Moore's King of the Earlies.

Onions.—F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; Chas. Aymer, Humber Bay; Jos. Norris, Eagle Place—Yellow Globe; Chris. Dent, Sarnia R. R. 1—Yellow Danvers; Fred Somes, Sarnia R. R. 3—Yellow Danvers; G. H. Poad, London R. R. 8—Yellow Danvers; R. Hachborn, Echo Place—Yellow Danvers.

Associate Professor Animal Husbandry.

Wm. Reek, B.S.A., a 1910 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been secured as Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry on the staff, to succeed R. W. Wade, recently appointed Director of the Ontario Department of Agriculture Live Stock Branch and Secretary of the Provincial Winter Fair. Mr. Reek is the son of a Kent, Ont., farmer who, since graduation, has had a varied and valuable experience as demonstrator in the Physics Department, giving special attention to drainage problems; acted as private secretary to C. C. James when Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and subsequently in the Provincial Immigration Office in London, England. His forte, however, is in the field of live stock husbandry, and the college is to be congratulated upon his acquisition to the staff in that important branch.

Toronto Milk Prices Rising.

The Milk and Cream Producers' Association, representing dairymen who supply milk and cream for Toronto city trade, have decided to adopt the recommendation of their secretary, A. F. Reynolds, and endeavor to boost the wholesale price of milk to \$1.75, or, if possible, \$1.80 per can for the winter months. Scarcity of feed, dear labor, and high cost of cows were reasons advanced to justify the increase. During the summer producers have been receiving \$1.65 per can, retailers selling for nine cents per quart and five cents a pint, or, to ticket purchasers, for four and one-third cents a pint, and eight and two-third cents a quart. Corresponding winter prices proposed are \$1.75 per can to producers, and ten cents a quart or more to retailers, consumers who buy tickets being likely to receive some advantage.

There were 1,675 rural mail routes in operation in Canada on September 1st, serving nearly 70,000 boxes. In addition 511 new routes were under advertisement, so that there are nearly 2,200 routes already established or about to be set up, and nearly 80,000 farm houses are receiving mail at their doors.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - 11,560,000
 Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
 Total Assets - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
 Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers invited.

Sale Notes collected.

Savings Department at all Branches.

Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at Union Yards, Monday, Sept. 15, were one hundred and forty-eight cars, 3,221 cattle, 503 hogs, 714 sheep, 239 calves, 81 horses. No sales. At the City Yards there were 19 cars, 321 cattle, 70 hogs, 481 sheep, 76 calves. Quality of cattle generally good with one extra choice load, trade good. Exporters, \$7.00; common to good butchers', \$5.00 to \$6.40; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.00; milkers, \$5.50 to \$8.00; calves, \$4.50 to \$9.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.60; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$10, fed and watered.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	25	509	534
Cattle	418	9,465	9,883
Hogs	26	5,119	5,145
Sheep	1,170	6,111	7,281
Calves	84	1,398	1,482
Horses	54	54	108

Receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the corresponding period of 1912 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	40	247	287
Cattle	445	3,227	3,672
Hogs	830	3,979	4,809
Sheep	980	4,244	5,224
Calves	157	553	710
Horses	1	10	11

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets show an increase of 247 cars, 4,206 cattle, 336 hogs, 2,057 sheep and lambs, 772 calves, and 43 horses, compared with same week of 1912.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

Receipts of live stock for the week, it will be seen, were much more liberal than for the corresponding week of 1912. Notwithstanding the fact of liberal receipts each market day saw an active trade in all the different classes of live stock. The feature of the market was the excellent demand for stockers and feeders, for the American market, and so great was the demand for these classes that prices advanced fully 25 cts. per cwt. Fat cattle prices ruled about 10 cts. to 15 cts. per cwt. higher than for the previous week. Sheep, lambs and hogs sold at about steady prices, but calves were 50 cts. per cwt. higher.

Exporters.—Swift & Company, of Chicago, bought 100 export steers, 1,320 lbs. each, at \$6.60 to \$7.05.

Butchers.—Choice butchers' cattle sold at \$6.50 to \$6.90; good butchers at \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.90 to \$6.20; common, \$5.50 to \$5.80; inferior to common, \$5 to \$5.25; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.65; good cows, \$4.75 to \$5; medium cows, \$4 to \$4.50; common cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.25; good bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.50; common bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—There were many buyers for these classes. Steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$6.10; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.25; rough Eastern stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—A moderate

supply of milkers and springers met a fairly active trade at about steady prices. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$75 each, the bulk of sales being made between \$55 and \$67.

Veal Calves.—The market for veal calves was strong all week at an advance of from 25c. to 50c. per cwt. Choice veals sold at \$9.50 to \$10 per cwt.; good at \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium, \$7 to \$8; common at \$5 to \$6; rough Eastern calves at \$4 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were liberal. Prices were easier. Sheep, light ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.00; ewes, 140 to 160 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25; culs and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Lambs sold from \$6 to \$6.80, the bulk selling at \$6.25 to \$6.60.

Hogs.—The market for hogs was firm all week at \$10 for selects, fed and watered, and \$9.65, f.o.b. cars, and \$10.25, weighed off cars.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, new, 84c. to 85c., outside; 87c. track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, 98c.; No. 2 Northern, 97c.; No. 3 Northern, 98c., track, lake ports.

Oats.—New, white, 33c. to 34c., outside; 35c. to 36c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39c., lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside.

Barley.—For malting, 52c. to 53c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 80c., midland, 85c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, winter-wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, new, \$3.65 to \$3.80, in bulk, seaboard, Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5, in cotton 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute..

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$18 to \$18.50; No. 2, \$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$21, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$21, in bags; shorts, \$23; middlings, \$25.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat, 15c.; country hides, cured, 13c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to 50c. each; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$1.85 each; horse hair, 85c. to 87c. per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

WOOL.

Coarse, unwashed, 15c.; coarse, washed, 24c.; fine, unwashed, 17c.; fine, washed, 26c. per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm at unchanged quotations. Creamery, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery, solids, 25c. to 27c.; separator or dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—New laid, 25c. to 26c. for case lots.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, track, Toronto, 75c. to 85c. per bag; New Brunswick potatoes, 85c. to 95c., track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts liberal, but prices remain firm. Chickens, dressed, 22c. to 23c. per lb.; chickens, alive, 17c. to 18c.; ducks, dressed, 16c. to 17c.; ducks, alive, 12c. to 13c.; hens, dressed, 16c.; hens, alive 12c. to 13c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.80 to \$2.40 per bushel; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.25; primes, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruits and vegetables during the past week were very large, and prices easier in many lines. Quotations are by the basket unless otherwise specified. Apples, 25c. to 40c.; canteloupes, 40c. to 75c.; peaches, 60c. to 75c.; plums, 30c. to 60c.; blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75; lawton berries, 5c. to 6c. per quart; cucumbers, 20c. to 35c.; pears, Bartlett's, 25c. to 40c.; green peppers, 30c. to 40c.; gherkins, 40c. to 75c.; grapes, 25c. to 30c., small basket; corn, per dozen, 7c. to 10c.; cucumbers, 20c. to 25c.; tomatoes, 25c. to 35c.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

At the Union Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, trade in horses continues very quiet, not more than one carload being disposed of last week. At the other city sale stables the same conditions of trade is reported. Prices range as follows: Drafters, \$240 to \$275; general purpose horses, \$150 to \$200; expressers, \$140 to \$175; drivers, \$100 to \$125; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$100.

Montreal.

The market showed further activity and prices held firm and in some cases advanced a little. The supply of really choice steers was limited and sold at \$6.75 to \$7. Good steers brought \$6.25 to \$6.40. Common stock was in active demand at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and store cattle sold readily at \$5.00 to \$5.50. Sheep and lambs showed no change, lambs selling at 6c. to 6c. and sheep at 4c. Calves ranged from \$3 to \$12 each. Hogs showed a little weaker demand at \$10.25 to \$10.40. Rough stock was \$10.00 and sows \$8.25 to \$8.40.

Horses.—Prices remain about steady. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 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., \$125 to \$200 each; broken down old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market showed a decline in sympathy with the falling off in live-hog prices. Abattoir-dressed fresh-killed sold at \$14.25 per cwt.

Honey and Syrup.—Not much change was shown. White clover comb honey was 16c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. Maple syrup, in tins, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; in wood, 7c. to 8c. Maple sugar, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs continued a better quality. Prices showed very little change. Strictly fresh eggs brought 32c. per dozen. Selected eggs sold at 29c. and lower grades down to 20c.

Butter.—Butter again showed an advance, choicest creamery selling at 25c. to 25c. and second grades at 24c. to 25c. per pound.

Cheese.—A quieter tone characterized the market, finest Westerns selling at 13c. to 13c. per pound. Easterns brought 12c. to 13c.

Grain.—Business in grain was quiet. Canadian Western oats, No. 2, sold at 40c. to 41c.; No. 3 at 39c., and extra No. 1 feed at 40c. to 40c.

Barley.—Manitoba feed, 50c. to 51c.; malting, 62c. to 63c.

Corn.—American yellow, No. 2, 85c. to 86c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, \$5.60; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90; Ontario winter-wheat patents, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; straight rollers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; in bags, \$2.80 to \$2.40.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$27; moullie, \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure grain; \$26 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Pressed hay in car lots, No. 2, \$12 to \$13 per ton; No. 1, on the local market, \$14 to \$14.50, and No. 2 at \$13 to \$13.50.

Potatoes.—Prices for potatoes were 70c. to 80c. per bag in car lots.

Hides.—Beef hides, 11c., 12c. and 13c. per pound. Calf skins, 15c. to 17c. Lamb skins 50c. each. Horse hides \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.50 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$6.70 to \$7.80; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.70 to \$8.50; calves, \$8.75 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.20 to \$8.85; mixed, \$7.60 to \$8.80; heavy, \$7.45 to \$8.50; rough, \$7.45 to \$7.70; pigs, \$4.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep.—Native, \$3.40 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.85 to \$5.70; lambs, native, \$5.35 to \$7.60.

British Cattle Market.

Quotations this week were at 13c. to 14c. per pound, but with a very poor demand.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.75 to \$9.00; shipping, \$8.25 to \$8.65; butchers, \$7 to \$8.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers, \$6 to \$8; stock heifers, \$5 to \$7.05; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$7.50; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, \$35 to \$90.

Veal.—\$6 to \$12.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.75 to \$8.85; mixed, \$8.90 to \$9; Yorkers, \$8.75 to \$9.10; pigs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; roughs, \$7.50 to \$7.65; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$8.50 to \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.90; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.25; wethers, 5.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Cheese Markets.

Cowansville, Que., butter, 25c.; Campbellford, Ont., 13 6-16c.; Madoc, Ont., 13c.; Stirling, Ont., 13c.; Cornwall, Ont., 13c.; Napane, Ont., 13c.; Pictou, Ont., 13 7-16c. to 13c.; Alexandria, Ont., 13c.; Brockville, Ont., 13c.; Kingston, Ont., 13c.; Vanleek Hill, Ont., 13 8-16c. to 13c.

Gossip.

SOUTHDOWNS, ANGUS AND COLLIES AT ALLOWAY LODGE.

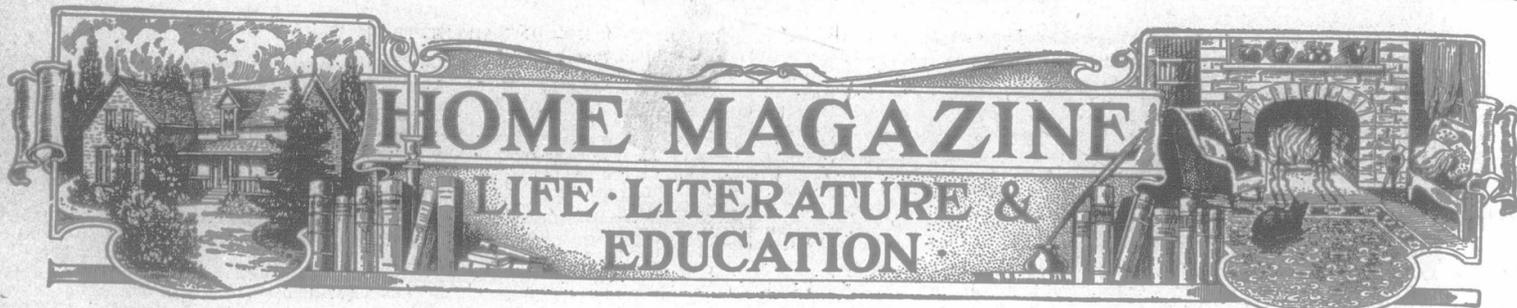
A recent visit to Alloway Lodge Stock Farm, the property of Robert McEwen, Byron, Ont., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Southdown sheep and Scotch Collie dogs, found all the stock in fine condition and thriving well. Running in the fields we noticed six bull calves, all promising youngsters, sired by the choicely-bred stock bull, Blackbird Beverly, a winner at the Chicago International. Two of the calves will be a year old in November; the others were dropped in January. All the home-bred stock shows improvement in quality, and Blackbird Beverly has surely done a lot of good in the herd. The breeding cows are as good a lot as may be found in any herd, the foundation stock having been imported from the best herds in the United States. The Southdown stock never was as strong as it is to-day. Prize winnings at Toronto prove this statement. Alloway Lodge took every first in single classes, and first for flock and championships. Home-bred stock from this flock won the best of the prizes at the shows in the West this season. Winnings on home-bred and imported stock alike are convincing evidence that Mr. McEwen knows how to breed good stock, and knows also the kind to buy to strengthen his flock. Twenty shearing rams which should be taken readily by those in need of useful rams for use on grade ewes, are offered as well as a number of first-class rams and ewes to strengthen pure-bred flocks. The demand for Southdowns is increasing, because the butcher's business demands the smaller cuts of mutton. A nice litter of Scotch Collie puppies is coming on, and they should make good workers. A dog has recently been imported for breeding purposes, which has won fourteen first prizes in the Old Land. Two females in whelp to a prize-winning dog have also been imported. Look up the advertisement, and enquire about this good stock.

AUCTION SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement of the clearing sale to take place on Sept. 30th of a herd of 70 head of purebred and high-class Holstein cattle, the property of Wm. H. Johnson & Son, Avon, Middlesex County, Ont., near Putnam, C. P. R., and Springfield, M. C. R. The offering includes 25 cows in milk, 31 heifers, 11 heifer calves and 3 bulls. This sale should prove a favorable opportunity to secure useful dairy cattle of this popular breed. The pedigrees of the registered animals in the catalogue show that they are of excellent producing families.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Sept. 30th, Wm. Johnson & Son, Avon, Ont., Holsteins.
 Oct. 22nd, D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont., Holsteins.



Cedar Smoke.

A swamp is burning:
A cedar swamp, and through the deepening day
A freighted wind comes in from Arcady
With song of yearning.
And part is perfume, part a smoke-wreath grey,
But most, I think, a dream, long laid away.

The days of leisure
When grassy fields fulfilled its inmost sense,
And zig-zag corners of an old rail fence
Were filled with treasure:
When yellow marsh flowers, tawny goldenrod
Made us forsake the field's prosaic sod.
Then, joy of straying—
To come on little pools, shining between
Red dewberries and glossy wintergreen.

A time of playing
On borderlands, until our wanderings
Led to the swamp's wild heart of wild green things.

Good-bye, my dream—but let me play my play.
That cedar smoke drifts in from Arcady.

—Richard Scrase.

A Ramble About the Western Fair.

Like the Phoenix arising from its ashes, the Western Fair at London, Ont., after the big fire that occurred during the preceding week, appeared, happily, quite its old self—yes, more than its old self, for the West Ontarians who attended it declare it "better than ever," especially in stock, horticulture, and art. Fortunately a number of the main buildings had escaped—the "Palace," the Dairy Building, the Horticultural Building, and the Art Gallery; it was easier to replace the low structures required for stock, machinery and vehicles of transportation, but even at that marvels had been accomplished during the few days left for the re-creation of the demolished buildings. Indeed the grounds of the London Fair must have presented an interesting sight, with hundreds of workmen making nails fly and walls rear as if by magic. Enough to say that the seemingly impossible was done, and that when the crowds began to arrive on September 8th but little sign even of smoke or blackened cinders was left.

As usual, the horticultural exhibit excelled itself. This is always a strong feature of the Western Fair, but this year the long bright summer and copious rains of Southern Ontario in marked contrast to the long drouths of the North, had prepared a showing that could not easily be excelled. The display of apples has, perhaps, been better in some former years, but the vegetables and flowers were very fine.

An erection of shelves, painted white, with mirrors behind, was a new and very attractive feature of the room in which fruit, ferns and flowers combined to make the apartment one of the most attractive on the grounds. Down the centre was ranged a long, low table, so heaped with palms, ferns, asparagus and crotons as to form a veritable bank of greenery. At the sides were disposed gay collections of cut flowers, asters, gladioli, zinnias, and petunias, being most in evidence, with several cases of dahlia flowers arranged singly. Among the latter the odd cactus dahlia was everywhere seen, as though gaining in popularity.

At one end of this room a feature was an exhibit of fruit, raw and in jars, sent by the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia.

In the adjoining apartment, devoted to

fruit and vegetables, some very fine exhibits were noted. Middlesex County had an attractive display of fruit, while near-by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Provincial Crop Competition had tumbled out a veritable horn of plenty of everything good to eat that can come from a vegetable garden—tomatoes so red that they glowed, odd green warty squashes, golden pumpkins, pearly celery, egg-plant fruit in royal purple, carrots, onions, peppers red as fire, crisp white celery, cauliflowers that really looked like creamy white flowers encircled by tender green. Surely Ontario is a land of plenty.

It was impossible to reach all the cards to see the names of the prize-winners, and rather impossible to read the names—apparently scribbled in haste with pencil—on some of those that could be examined. If a suggestion is order, may one express an opinion that the names of prize-winners should be written in ink, in a large clear hand, so that spectators may be easily able to see? There is always an interest about knowing who won the prizes.

At the Western end of the apartment was an extensive and very creditable exhibit of grain, flowers and vegetables from the London Hospital for the Insane. Elsewhere were showings from the various nurserymen of the vicinity, while down the centre was ranged a very attractive series of tables showing what individual exhibitors have been able to do. One vegetable marrow nearly four feet long aroused our curiosity, and on examining the card we found it to have been grown by Mr. W. Trott, of London West.

We also noticed particularly some vegetable oyster (salsify) particularly clean and free from rootlets, grown by Mr.

Tucky, of Hyde Park. "I wonder why everyone doesn't grow vegetable oyster," said one of us. "It is so delicious, especially when prepared in milk with a speck of dried codfish added. Just the thing for supper on cold winter nights. Surely if people knew about it they would grow it as surely as carrots or beets. For my part I like it better than either."

Before passing from the table let us pause to note the very interesting exhibit in connection with the Women's Institute. Such delicious canned fruit and jellies! Truly, "Here's to the housewife that's thrifty," and judging from the fact that Wilton Grove, Thorndale and Hyde Park all succeeded in capturing prizes, there are thrifty housewives in plenty in the very immediate vicinity of London.

Of extra interest, perhaps, were two jars—one of pumpkin preserve, a beautiful golden color, and, apparently, as delicious as it looked; the other of canned pineapple, in which the pineapple had been cut into compact little cones, evidently with one of the little scoops made for cutting vegetables, fruit, etc., in this way.

In the Palace the usual array of fine needlework and patchwork of all kinds occupied its accustomed place. Really, while admiring the beautiful things, one can never look at all those millions of stitches without wondering, "What of the eyes that followed them all in the making so tediously?"

It is certainly "nice" to be able to do fancywork, and to have a bit to pick up at odd moments, but there is a danger of becoming addicted to it, and so making a vice of it to some extent. When one harms one's eyes for the sake of

fancywork, or hurries at it until one is nervous, or works at it when one might be doing something more important, then one is making a vice of it. But let us hope that all of the dainty things shown in the cases were done in odd moments.

Particularly admired were: A filet or square-meshed crocheted bedspread, made made by Miss Grace Fenech; some handsome pieces of punchwork, Hardanger, and cross-stitch; a set of beautiful table mats, bearing a first-prize ticket and the name, "Mrs. Kester"; embroidered pillowcases with an initial at the end, by Miss C. Schreiber; handsome towels with ends of punchwork and embroidery; and a very handsome centrepiece, in which the embroidery was done in old blue and white, the whole edged with fine lace.

Of course there were scores of other beautiful things, but there is not space for the mention of each. Here, too, unfortunately, the names of most of the prize-winners could not be discerned.

The Art Gallery was, of course, a centre of interest. Indeed it would be hard for even the most practical to look at the pictures, few in number but excellent in quality, that absorbed the attention of visitors, without realizing that there are pictures and pictures. Were there more exhibits of really excellent pictures throughout the country there would be fewer daubs on the walls. People would realize that it is better to have but one or two real pictures—or none—in a house, than fifty with neither point nor interest.

Pictures, too, are something more than decorative. They express men and women; they express the spirit of an age, or, at least, the spirit towards which the best minds of an age may be striving. As Ruskin has expressed it, "Whenever the faculties of men are at their fullness they must express themselves by art." Hence the perennial interest of pictures, and statuary, and literary landmarks.

"The Return of the Herd," an immense canvas by William H. Howe, N. A., loaned by the Detroit Museum of Art, was, of course, much admired for its perfection of workmanship, the life-likeness of the cattle, the keen clearness of the atmosphere. A fine picture it is for a large city gallery. More touching, however, to most spectators was the much smaller canvas near it, "Vespers," by Gari Melchers, of Paris, France, showing an old peasant sitting in church, with his little granddaughter by his side. "Simple faith" was the atmosphere emanating from the picture; who could look at it without feeling the uplift of its quiet message?

Upon the other side of the Howe picture was a little gem, perhaps one of the most universally admired in the gallery, "The White Flower," by Florence Carlyle, loaned by Mr. John Marr, of London—a figure of a shy, yet coquettish little maid in filmy white, shrinking against a background of dull rock and greenery—a very poem in itself.

Several pictures by Gruppe, of New York, notably "The Loggers" and "November Afternoon," were marked by a dainty individuality of touch and color; a canvas by John Cotton, Toronto, "Sea Pinks and Blue Bells, Cornish Coast," was refreshingly delightful, both in subject and workmanship; "Porthmeor Beach," a study in purples, showed a somewhat similar subject very differently treated. "Off the Orkneys," a sea scene, green water with white-topped billows, and "The Irish Sea," another with a big wave in the background, green as the Emerald Isle itself, both proclaimed to visitors who know his work the inimitable touch of St. Thomas Smith, while among others much liked were "Carting Seaweed," by W. E. Nor-



Who Said "Fruit"?

ton, England; "Landscape and Sheep," by Claude Hayes, R. I., England, and "Going to Market," an Italian street scene, by A. Tiratelli, Rome. Among the many left on this wall one must not forget to mention especially two canvases. The first is "The Bulldog," a painting with a somewhat misleading name, by John Russell, showing a delightfully jolly boy apparently engaged in polishing copper pans, etc., while the bulldog looks on approvingly, though somewhat in the background. The play of light and color on the pans and glass globes in this picture has been wonderfully accomplished. The second referred to is a "Scene on the Coast of Normandy," the old canvas by Eugene Isabey, which was last year rescued from the garret of an old house in London. When cleaned it was recognized as an Isabey, and so the value was fixed at \$2,000.

Too much credit cannot be given to the men, among them Mr. Thomson Smith, Mr. John Marr, Mr. W. H. Abbott, Mr. C. R. Somerville, Mr. A. E. Somerville, and Mr. J. P. Hunt, A. R. C. A., who by loans of valuable pictures which they have bought, contributed so largely to the success of the art exhibit of the Western Fair.

Turning to the other side of the gallery one found the professional and amateur work, with blue, red and green tickets, adding the usual interest. In the professional class first prize was taken by John Russell, of Hamilton, for several studies in figure. A series of portraits brought Miss Bradshaw, of London, second prize; and several landscapes with a portrait third to Mr. J. P. Hunt, of London. Among other prize-winners and exhibitors were noted the names of Miss Burnett, London, for watercolor; Mr. Davidson, London, also in watercolor; Miss Bradshaw, St. Marys; Mr. Botham, England, and others.

In the amateur class an interesting portrait of a girl by Miss Marion O'Dell bore a first-class ticket. The "amateur" exhibit is of especial interest always because of its promise. The still greater interest will come in watching the career of some of the youthful exhibitors as the years pass.

We did not visit the Poultry Building, as that was not on our programme, the poultry reporter having charge of that, but we did take a peep at the dogs. A number of veterans there were, heroes of many fairs, whose tickets tacked above told eloquent tales of peaceful battles entered and won. Quite contented and quiet these were, quite used to fairs and curious people; but there were other new-comers who were not so comfortable and barked furiously, or whined piteously, poking out their heads from the doors of their kennels and bringing pleading eyes to bear upon everyone who approached in hope that someone might prove a liberator. Caresses there were in plenty, for most of the world loves a dog as well as a "lover." Men thumped the canines vigorously on the back in the way men have of expressing affection to animals; women rubbed and patted hairy heads by the hundred and went away with their hands smelling "doggy"—and the dogs wagged friendly tails and wondered what it was all about, and hated the whole thing cordially. Hound and collie, coach-dog and stag-hound, mastiff and sheep-dog, terrier and bulldog, cocker-spaniel and setter, all were there, with a few cases of high-society pets at one end—Pomeranians, Pekingese and toy spaniels, but for sheer intelligence and affection give us the farm collie every time. Of course we may be prejudiced. At any rate the dog, we all have suspected—and no less an authority than Thompson-Seton has corroborated the idea—is the most intelligent of animals. Indeed there is reason to believe that he knows more and reasons more than humans give him credit for; there are grounds for believing that he is even possessed of one sense more than humans can boast—a marvellous sixth sense. He is the most affectionate of creatures—given half a chance. May we give him a whole chance, pity his limitations (wouldn't he speak if he could?) and make him what he was meant to be, a friend to man.

"The crowd" is always interesting at fair time—so many many people all on pleasure bent—people with serious faces

and people with laughing faces, self-conscious young lovers and married folk so matter-of-fact that sometimes "he walks ahead," women with babies, and solicitous grandmothers, last, but not least, children everywhere laden with souvenirs—anything from glass ships to toasted cornflake samples.

Speaking of glass ships—did you see the glass blowers? You may pass five-legged colts and three-legged cows and ladies wrapped up in snakes on the Midway without more than a passing glance,

It seems odd, too, to see people cheerfully drinking lemonade and all sorts of things from glasses which, as a rule, are washed in dark and mysterious secret. When the golden age of the future comes this washing will be done in full view with sanitary washing apparatus from which the water pours clear and pure. The "hot dogs" at some of the stands appealed more, the cooking of course guaranteeing the killing of germs. . . . Speaking of sanitary measures, we noticed that at Toronto Exhibition all the

"He who would climb and soar aloft Must needs keep ever at his side The tonic of a wholesome pride."

A wholesome pride in honest attainment—that is all right—a generous pride which is, perhaps, satisfaction rather than pride. Only that species is mean and low which is conceited, puffed up, which sneers at the failures of others and takes delight in "knocking." From such as thus deliver us! Let our pride be linked on the one hand with humility and on the other with sympathy. But hoots! We are moralizing.

The Western Fair, too, is over, but it is time to begin preparing for the fair of next year. That's the best of these fairs—they are "to be continued." If we would have fine crops and vegetables and flowers we must see that the soil is worked up this fall, and that the manure is put out and worked in all ready for the mellowing influence of frost and snow. It remains for the enthusiastic folk to begin now, in this way, to "boost" the fair for next year, with the very best kind of boosting. One doesn't like slang, but really that word does express so much. JUNIA.

The Window.

It has been discovered that ordinary broom-corn makes excellent paper-pulp.

It is now stated that the first ship to pass through the Panama Canal will not be Amundsen's vessel, "The Fram," but a steamship of the Panama Railroad Company's fleet, either the "Advance" or the "Alliance."

France has given the names of some of her literary men to her ships of war. Her fleet already includes the Voltaire, the Condorcet, the Diderot, the Victor Hugo, and the Michelet.

Commenting on the dedication of the Palace of Peace at The Hague during the last week of August, when it was formally presented to the world as its Supreme Court, The Independent says: "Through the vision and munificence of Andrew Carnegie the world courthouse is here. Will the next edifice be erected for the World Parliament? Tennyson's dream of the parliament of man, the federation of the world, has become the aspiration of to-day. It will become the reality of to-morrow." The Peace Palace, it will be remembered, was donated to the world by Andrew Carnegie. The idea of it, however, originated with Andrew D. White.

Mrs. H. A. Boomer, of London, Ont., who for so many years contributed ar-



"All-cheering plenty, with her flowing horn, Led yellow autumn, wreath'd with nodding corn."—Burns.

but you will think of the glass-blowers again whenever you pick up a rounded vase or vinegar bottle. Their side-show is usually the most educative of any of those on the Midway. It shows how something useful is done.

ice-cream cones sold at the Neilson booths were neatly wrapped in paper. They were quickly unwrapped before your eyes, filled with ice-cream and passed over to you sans dust, sans fly-specks, "above suspicion," like Caesar's wife. It is a fashion that should spread. All in good time, but may the day hasten.

The performance before the grandstand, sometimes clever, sometimes just silly, affords something to watch, at any rate—and the grandstand is such a fine place for resting. The races and hurdle-jumping are, of course, among the really interesting features, as is also the parade of prize-winning stock. How proud one must be to see his animals strutting along there with tossing horns or flowing mane, as the case may be!—A well, pride of the right kind is all right. As the poet says:



Getting Ready for the Fair.

ticles regularly to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," over the signature of H. A. B., has been especially honored by the King. On the recommendation of the Duke of Connaught, due no doubt to her long association with the cause of women in Canada, and to her connection with famous philanthropic and charitable societies, she has been appointed as an honorary associate in the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, an honor accorded to very few women in Canada. Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, of Toronto, has been promoted as Lady of Grace in the Order.

The good-roads movement instituted by Governor Major, of Missouri, promises to spread. A fortnight or so ago, it will be remembered, the Governor proclaimed a two-days "holiday" of a unique sort, a holiday upon which every man in the State should turn out and help in doing the manual labor required on the roads. The idea "took" and upwards of 300,000 men, even to the Missouri Chief Executive, set to work with spade and shovel. With Governor Major worked Governor Hodges, of Kansas, who contributed two-days labor in jumpers and overalls. The total value of the work done on the roads during the two days has since been estimated at \$1,500,000, and Governor Hodges has announced that a similar two good-roads days will be proclaimed for Kansas. Newspaper comments on the movement have been, on the whole, enthusiastically laudatory. "Governor Major," remarks the Buffalo Enquirer, "has recalled the fine old spirit of other days when the people did things for themselves and helped each other in jobs that required co-operation"; and "it would be glorious if all the people would get together in national larks of this kind every year with a general hurrah for the workers and a general boot for the shirkers."

Some time ago The Independent, in order to ascertain public opinion in regard to the ten most useful citizens of the United States, instituted a competition asking for votes. The ten Americans receiving the highest number of votes were in order: Thomas A. Edison, Jane Addams, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt, Helen Gould Shepard, Alexis Carrel, Geo. W. Goethals, William Jennings Bryan, Woodrow Wilson and Luther Burbank. The competition attracted much attention and subsequently a similar competition covering the British Isles was set afoot by British Weekly. The result of this competition, recently published, is the following list, also in order of popularity: King George, David Lloyd George, Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, A. J. Balfour, Dr. Clifford, Viscount Kitchener, Earl Roberts, Dr. Meyer, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. G. Campbell Mearns. Comparison of the two lists will be found interesting.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Does Liberality Pay?

There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.—Prov. XI., 24-25.

These words, written 3,000 years ago, are marvelously up-to-date. People have discovered by experience that if they are to make a business prosper they must not be niggardly in their expenditure. A farmer who buys cheap seeds and farm implements, who pays his workers as poor wages as possible and feeds them in niggardly fashion, is not taking the right road to wealth. Money is like grain. If little is spent there will be poor returns. A walk through the Toronto Exhibition must convince the most ignorant miser that it pays to spend money liberally—though judiciously, of course—in any business.

The exhibit which interested me most was the "motion picture" description of the National Cash Register Co. of Ohio. I have not taken a contract to advertise the firm—probably farmers, as a class,

have little use for a cash register, anyway. But the exhibit interested me and I like to "pass on" interesting things.

The pictures showed the little workshop where, about 30 years ago, the first register was made; and—contrasted with it—were the present buildings, which would extend more than a mile if placed end to end. Of course an enormous business like that, giving employment to about 10,000 people in various parts of the world, could not have grown so swiftly from its insignificant beginning unless money had been spent freely on machinery, wages, buildings, etc. But such business expenditure can hardly be called liberality, it is simply a judicious investment of capital.

But, side by side with business investments, have run the liberal investments of money and energy for the good of employees, which were not expected to bring any returns to the capitalists. We peeped into the recreation rooms provided for women workers, who are given recess twice a day to enjoy them. The rooms were bright with flowers, and one girl was playing on the piano while others rested. We saw the bath-rooms, shining with white enamel and nickel, where each worker may take a bath twice a week in the summer, "in the company's time," and as many baths as he wishes in his own time. We saw the rest-room for women, and the emergency hospital, to be used in case of sickness or accidents. There was a picture of a group of boys, a gang of "toughs" living in the neighborhood formerly, whose amusements were the breaking of factory windows and the damaging of property. They were taken in hand and a settlement house set aside for their use. The first day very few came. Nothing had been done before to suggest kindly interest in their welfare, and they were suspicious. The next day it was announced that food would be provided, and there was a rush of boys to the place. Besides the classes in wood-carving, clay-modeling, etc., for the boys, and cooking, sewing, etc., for the girls, the children were taught the delights of gardening. They began on a small scale, with "egg-shell gardens"—all their plants were growing in egg-shells. Later the "Boys' Garden Co." was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and the boys of the neighborhood grow vegetables for family-use and for sale. We saw a motion picture, showing them hosing away vigorously, each in his own little plot. It contrasted in my mind with something which had struck me very favorably a few hours earlier, in a Toronto park. There was a gang of prisoners at work mowing the grass, and their listless movements showed that they were not interested in the least. The boys in the picture were evidently putting heart into their work and enjoying it. One picture showed the disposal of a perishable crop, which was not offered for sale, but used as quickly as possible. Each boy had a big section of watermelon, and was eating it with great relish.

We saw the reading-rooms, and library of fiction and reference, maintained for the benefit of the N. C. R. employees, the baseball diamond and the beautiful country place occupied by their Country Club. We saw the Riding Club on horseback, playing an exciting game with a huge ball several feet higher than the horses.

We saw the beautiful grounds around the factory, which were laid out at great expense under the directions of a first-class landscape gardener. "The workman at his bench looks out on the best that nature affords, and is silently urged to keep his work up to the standard of his surroundings." We saw both men and women workers doing physical culture exercises as a little break in their work, and also had a peep into the gymnasium, where a more elaborate system of exercise is in use after and before working hours. We saw the men coming in to work about an hour ahead of the women; and the women going home from work fifteen minutes before the men.

There was the polishing-room, where suction fans carry away the particles of dust and brass, so that the eyes and lungs of workmen are not injured, and the laundry, where aprons and sleevelets are done up at the company's expense for the women. We were shown the small army of uniformed cleaners, whose business it is to keep the buildings clean and the windows bright. "Workmen do better work in clean surroundings."

Does this great liberality, and consideration for the comfort, pleasure and welfare of employees, pay the N. C. R. Co.? Well, it seems to be a prosperous business when the report of the firm declares that last year over 40 tons of punching steel was used every day in making the registers.

As I said, I know nothing about the business value of the N. C. R., but I have been greatly impressed with the methods employed by the N. C. R. Co.—as declared in their exhibit. Consideration for their workers seems to be profitable, even as regards worldly prosperity; and no one could look at the group of tough-looking boys, transformed into clean, alert, businesslike young fellows, without realizing that they are growing better things than vegetables in those boys' gardens—honest, industrious men. By improving the men of the next generation they are sowing good seed for all generations to come, and the best harvest will ripen in eternity.

It pays to be liberal in one's expenditure of money and strength; not seeking direct returns for every dollar spent, but trying to improve the conditions of others. It pays to be liberal (not only in outward appearance but in inner reality) and to really care about the good of other people.

St. Paul lived in troublous times, when the Christian religion was derided by the world, and yet he said confidently: "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

Doctor Grenfell is a man of practical common sense, and he looks around him and declares that whole-hearted servants of Christ are men of power in the world to-day, in every field, everywhere. He says: "True following of Christ, that is, faith, always lands a man on top."

But we must not forget that an appearance of unselfishness is a hollow fraud and sham, a despicable hypocrisy, unless it springs from real kindness of heart. To be liberal in act, in order to win a rich personal harvest, may be good policy in this world, but it has no promise of reward in the life which is to come. Those who give alms in order to be "seen of men" receive their reward here—and even here they seldom win respect or genuine honor. Prosperity built on a lie is liable to come crashing to the ground any day.

"In the long run fame finds the deserving man.

The lucky wight may prosper for a day, But in good time true merit leads the van, And vain pretense, unnoticed, goes its way.

There is no Chance, no Destiny, no Fate, But Fortune smiles on those who work and wait.

In the long run."

DORA FARNCOMB.

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Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state issue in which design appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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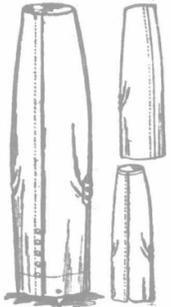
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7965 Cutaway Coat,
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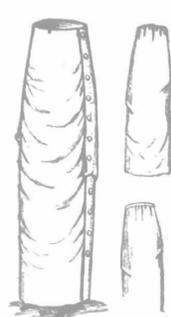
7966 Girl's Balkan Middy Dress 8 to 14 years.



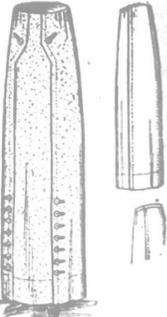
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Diamond Dyes Can Solve Your Dress Problem

Miss R. L. ROSTON writes:



Blue charmeuse gown dyed black

"Like all small towns ours has many cliques and rivalry runs rife. I found it impossible to keep up with girls whose dress allowances were much larger than mine, and worried and fretted—then I was told of Diamond Dyes.

"It is very easy to exaggerate, but when I say that after using Diamond Dyes my costumes were both envied and beautiful is expressing it mildly.

"It was so very easy. The enclosed photograph shows one of the delightful and stylish gowns I made.

"Taking a much used blue Charmeuse gown, I dyed it black with Diamond Dyes. The result was a gown much admired and I believe copied.

"Dresses that I thought I could never wear I have recolored and transformed into beautiful stylish gowns.

"There's no need for any woman to worry about the dress problem—she really owes it to herself and those around her to get a magic package of Diamond Dyes.

"They will entirely solve all vexing problems of dress, making possible a complete stylish wardrobe."

Diamond Dyes

Made a Pleasure Trip Possible

Mrs. H. R. RIDOT writes:

"I have just arrived from Wares, S. D., and as my trip was made possible by Diamond Dyes I want to tell you all about it.

"I had few new clothes, in fact not enough to go back east.

"Then I was told of Diamond Dyes.

"I got down all my oldest dresses—I hunted in the attic high and low for things I had discarded as absolutely worthless.

"Old waists, trimmings, long out of date, were added to the pile of what looked impossible.

"The result was a complete stylish wardrobe.

"Mine may be an unusual case, but now that I have used Diamond Dyes I know that every woman may have all the splendor of dress—all those little touches so dear to a woman's heart that make for complete happiness.

"N. B. The photograph I enclose will show you one of the gowns I made. I had a pink sponge suit which I thought practically gone. By dyeing it dark blue with Diamond Dyes, it has turned out to be simply charming and Pink Sponge suit dyed blue."



Truth about Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabric—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics.

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods to color Vegetable Fibre Fabrics, so that you may obtain the Very Best results on EVERY fabric.

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There's a busy little fellow,
Who came to town last night,
When all the world was fast asleep,
The children's eyes shut tight.
I cannot tell you how he came,
For well the secret's hid;
But think upon a moonbeam bright
Way down the earth he slid.

He brought the Misses Maple
Each a lovely party gown;
It was brilliant red and yellow;
With a dash or two of brown.
And he must have had a Midas touch,
For, if the truth is told,
The birches all, from top to toe,
He dressed in cloth of gold.

Then he took a glittering icicle
From underneath the eaves,
And with it, on my window,
Drew such shining silver leaves,
Such fair and stately palaces,
Such towers and temples grand,
Their like I'm sure was never seen
Outside of Fairyland.

Who is this busy little man,
Whose coming brings us joy?
For I'm very sure he's welcomed
By every girl and boy;
The little stars all saw him,
Though they will not tell a soul;
But I've heard his calling card reads
thus:
"J. Frost, Esq., North Pole."
—HELEN STANDISH PERKINS, in Independent.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box

Dear Beavers,—My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about three months, and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am going to give you an autobiography of my pet dog.

THE STORY.

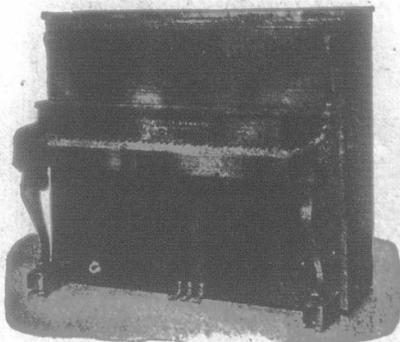
I am a little black-and-tan terrier called Friday. The first I remember I was in the hands of a cruel master, who very seldom gave me anything to eat. One cold day in winter, as I was following my master down the street, I noticed an open door and slipped in. It proved to be a blacksmith shop, and one of the occupants, out of pity, offered to buy me. My master wanted five dollars, but as I was such a poor specimen, the gentleman finally succeeded in getting me for twenty-five cents. I was carried to my new home, and after being fed a good supper of hot bread and milk, my new master declared I very much resembled a Hubbard squash, as my head was so much bigger than my body. I soon became very mischievous and had to be whipped for chasing the buggies and automobiles, but I gradually learned obedience, and am a happy and a very good-looking dog, if I do say it myself.

MERLE MOSCRIP.
Bannock, Ont. (Age 11, Jr. IV. Bk.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We live on a hundred-acre farm, but have another hundred acres rented. We have ten horses and about twenty-four cattle, and I do the chores while father is putting in the grain. I go to school every day and like my teacher fine. His name is Mr. Shillinglaw. He has been teaching for a long time. We have a library in our school with over three hundred books. Some of them are: "Glengarry Schooldays," "The Man from Glengarry," "The Sky Pilot," "The Bonnie Brier Bush," "The Silver Maple," and others. I have read "Beautiful Joe," "Black Beauty," and "Coral Island," and other interesting stories. I have four pets, a dog, two calves, and a colt, which I can lead all around. She is just one year old. My dog I call Collie. I hitch him to the sleigh in the winter. I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

JOSEPH E. McLELLAN.
Seaforth, Ont. (Age 9, Jr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote you a letter some time ago; as I did not see it in print I thought I would write again.



Your Money and that Piano

There is no question about the sterling value of your money: Nor should there be any question about the lasting value of the piano you are going to get for it. There will not be if you buy a

Sherlock - Manning 20th Century Piano

Here are the plain facts. There are only a few really great pianos made. The hidden parts of these are identical, and—the Sherlock-Manning is one of them. So lasting and brilliant is the tone of this superb instrument that competent, unbiased judges call it

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SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.,
London, (No street address necessary) - Canada

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Eleven Delicious Flavours — Try them!

In Symington's Soups the true flavours of the various fresh vegetables are perfectly preserved, and all the Soups are in the highest possible degree wholesome, economical, and nourishing. A packet makes a quart, and there is nothing to do but to pour the contents into water, stir, boil, and serve. Splendid for a camping meal.

Mulligatawny, Green Pea, Lentil, Pea, Celery, Onion, Ox Tail, Scotch Broth, Tomato, White Vegetable, Mock Turtle.

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For booklets and information apply to the General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.

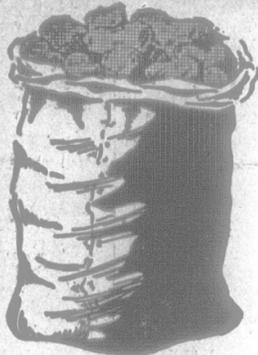




Your dreams come true! If you've had dreams of owning a car, you can realize them now. Ford prices are down to where you can hardly afford not to own the one car that has proven itself universally satisfactory.

Six hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—all f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., complete with equipment. Get catalogue and particulars. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario (formerly Walkerville, Ont.).

MONEY IN POTATOES

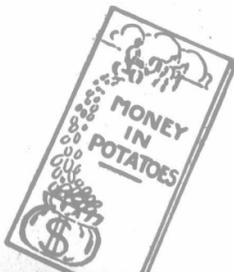


Every Bag a DOLLAR

Get them all

THE farmer with a big crop of potatoes has a gold mine at his back door.

- Every bag is a dollar.
- Every bag left in the ground is a dollar lost.
- Every bagful chopped by the plow is a dollar lost.
- If it costs \$5.00 too much an acre to harvest them it is \$5.00 per acre lost.
- To handle the whole crop and handle it cheaply is going to make a big difference in the profits.



We can help you there. Our book "Money in Potatoes" has ideas that will help you to mine that crop of potatoes to the last dollar.

Dollars saved in the potato field are as good as extra bushels to the acre. The "big crop" coupon will entitle you to a free copy of the book "Money in Potatoes." Send it in to-day. There is money in it for you.

BIG CROP COUPON

The Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited, Galt, Ontario
As a Potato Grower I would like to have a free copy of this book.

Name _____
Address _____

For pets I have a Shetland pony, named Teddy, and four kittens.

I enjoy riding and driving my pony. I like to ride him on the gallop, and sometimes I drive him to Sunday-school. Often I have my picture taken with the pony.

I go to school and am in the first book. My teacher's name is Miss Hunter, and I like her very much. I will not write any more, for fear this goes in the W. P. B.

Here are some riddles:
When is a person obliged to keep his word? Ans.—When no one will take it.
Why may a beggar wear a very short coat? Ans.—Because it will be long enough before he gets another.

MILDRED WILCOX.
Springford, Ont. (Age 7).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am sending a composition to your Circle:

MAGGIE'S PARTY.

Maggie had been wanting a party for three years, and at last one day her mother told her that on the following Wednesday she might have one.

On Monday Maggie's mother asked a couple of ladies in to help her get ready for the party, and they were very busy both Monday and Tuesday.

Maggie sent invitations to both her friends and schoolmates, and only two whom she asked didn't come.

The ones who came were Sadie, Jane, Nellie and Johnnie Wilson; Peter, Mary, Maggie and Tom Smith; Sarah, Viola, Verna and Victor McArthur; Fern, Ella, Sarah, John and Ross Campbell, and ever so many others.

When tea was ready Maggie's mother rang a little bell, and everybody crowded in.

After tea the big boys had a game of football, and little Tom Smith would not keep away from them, and one of the boys kicked him by mistake, and he had a sore foot for a few days.

When Maggie's father came home from his work and found all the children so happy, he ordered an auto to take each child home, and all had a fine time.

Well, I will close now as it is getting rather long. If any of the Beavers wish to write to me my postoffice is Gibraltar. Well, good-bye.

Your loving friend,
CECILE CAMPBELL.
(Age 11, Jr. III. Class).
Collingwood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I enjoy reading the letters in your paper, also the story of Rebecca.

I have two pet kittens. I call them Cutie and Funny. I think they are lonesome for me when I am at school, for sometimes they meet me when they see me coming home.

I had four pet rabbits given to me, but they died.

I have a little garden, where I planted some peas, and beans, and cabbage.

I live two miles from school. I go to school every day. We like our teacher very much.

I will close for this time, wishing your Circle every success.

Your faithful reader,
HILDON L. WOODS.
(Age 10).
Metcalfe, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is the first time I have written to "The Advocate." I enjoy reading the letters very much. I have two brothers, Kenneth and W. A., but no sisters. I go to school and I am in junior second book. Last summer my oldest brother, Kenneth, cut his ankle on a piece of glass. The doctor had to put in four stitches. Kenneth could not walk for a week, and he was very patient and good. My youngest brother, W. A., is two years old. He tells father he is going to plough and unhitch the horses when he gets big. Last year I received from the school one dozen purebred eggs. They raised nine chickens. This year I have a pen of sixteen purebred chickens. I received from the school this year nineteen potatoes. We have "The Advocates" we received in eighteen ninety-eight yet. I love to read the stories in them, and I still love to read the stories in "The Advocate." I will close now.

ALICE GALBRAITH.
(Age 9, Class Jr. II.)
Iona Station, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I now take the pleasure to write a short letter to your charming corner, of which I have been a silent but interested reader of the Circle for some time. I feel rather timid to enter into your cozy corner, but I hope I am welcome. I go to school every day and like it well. I live on a farm of one hundred acres, and we grow a lot of fruit. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and it is always welcome in our home. I will write again if I see my letter in print. Wishing you all success.

NELLIE BYERS.
(Age 9, Class Second).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I enjoy reading your letters very much, so I thought I would try to write to you, as I have not written for a long time. We have a little colt that we call Rose. We tamed her with sugar, and now she has got so tame that she comes right in the house. One day when she came in the house my sister shut the colt and me in. We have six little kittens, and one of them is mine. I call it Tootsie. It is black, white and orange. Isn't that a funny color? We also have a dog we call Fido. He is a good dog. I like to get a stick and run with him. I have two sisters, but they are both in Brantford visiting now. Well, I have written enough for this time, so I will close, wishing the Beavers every success. Bye-bye.

F. MURIEL ANDERSON.
(Age 10, Book Jr. IV.)
Beatton, Ont.
P. S.—I wish some of the Beavers would please write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—My first letter was in print, and I hope to see this one, too. For pets I have a grey kitten. I call it Bobby. He is three months old, and when I call his name he comes running along and mews. We also have a little grey colt called Billy. During the holidays we had lots of fun. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly one year, and I enjoy myself in reading the Beavers' letters. I live one-half mile from St. Clements and nine miles from Waterloo. As my letter is getting long, I will close with riddles.

1. I went once over the London Bridge, I met two brothers, one had a head and the other had none.
 2. What goes up hill and down hill and yet never moves?
 3. Why has a kiss two S's?
 4. Why is the letter R a profitable letter?
 5. White and black and red (read) all over.
- Ans.—1. Pin and needle. 2. Street.
3. Because it takes two to complete it.
4. Because it makes rice of ice. 5. Newspaper. ANNA KUNTZ.
St. Clements. (Age 9, Jr. III.)
Please, when will your doll's competition begin again?

The doll's dress competition will begin before very long, Anna.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle, and I enjoy reading the nice letters. I passed this year into the senior second class. I am sending a picture of my colt Nellie and I. Nellie is quiet and will not kick. When we are milking Nellie will come into the stable for me to pat her. I was over to Uncle Jack's pretty nearly a week, and spent the rest of my holidays at grandma's.

I will close with a riddle: A man without eyes saw plums on a tree; he neither took plums nor left plums; pray how could that be? Ans.—The man had only one eye and there were only two plums on the tree and he took one.

RUTH CAMPBELL.
(Age 9, Sr. Second Class).
Ilderton, Ont.

The picture is very nice, Ruth. What a nice quiet little colt you have!

Honor Roll.—Harvey Collard, Gladys Collard, Rose Ecuyer, Georgina Simms, Alice Rodger, Reba Gillett, Leola Pitcher, Pearl Arner, Hilda Corbett, Rilla Corbett, Irene Bellamy.

JUNIOR BEAVERS' NOTES.
These little girls wish some of the Beavers to write to them: Irene Bel-

Janet (age 9), Berryland Ont.; Janet Mather (age 9), Pana, Ont.
Several of the letters sent in July are still waiting their turn.

RIDDLES.

Black I am,
But much admired,
Many horses I have tired,
Tired horses, weary men,
Guess this riddle if you can.

Ans.—A set of harness.
(Sent by Cyrus Martin, Wallenstein, Ont.)

Why do we go to bed? Ans.—Because the bed won't come to us.
What has an eye and cannot see? Ans.—A needle.

(Sent by Janet Mather, Pana, Ont.)
There was a girl in our town,
Silk an' satin was her gown,
Silk an' satin, gold an' velvet,
Guess her name; three times
I've told it.

Ans.—Ann.
(Sent by Isabel Stewart, Morriston, Ont.)

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—No I don't mean cookery stewing, making cheap cuts of meat tender or anything of that kind—even though we often touch upon those topics in this corner. I don't mean worrying either, for worrying implies, or should imply, some real basic cause for trouble—I mean just "stewing."

Have you ever known a woman who stewed? I have,—heaps of them—but I have knocked about the world so much that I have been bound to come up against all sorts of people. I have also met heaps of women who never stew.

Stewing?—What does it mean? Why just keeping oneself simmering and sizzling away about nothing—and the worst of it is that all this simmering and sizzling is pretty sure, in time, if not checked, to bring about effects differing very little in disastrousness to those caused by real worry.

People say not to worry.—Sometimes that is not so easy, but surely anyone can guard against stewing.

Now let us round up a few of the stewers, and see what they look like

I once knew a woman, pretty and dainty, and invariably charming socially, who cried—yes cried, and cried, and cried—because the paper-hangers were longer than she had expected they would be in finishing the decoration of her house. You will scarcely believe me when I tell you that the overtime was only one-half day; but that is honestly the fact. You see she had become so finical that she simply had to stew if the daintiness and prettiness of her home was at all disarranged, and this extra half-day was the straw that broke the camel's back. . . . Oh this making a god of one's house, what foolishness it precipitates! And yet the old world still turns, and things go on even though the pretty rooms do happen to be in a turmoil for an extra half-day, and even if the cake does go flat, or if Mrs. High-and-Mighty does chance to come in and "catch" one with an old dress and a dirty apron on.—Isn't it strange, when you think of it, that the world really does go on turning when such dreadful domestic things as these happen!—really turning, and great things really happening, and great works of state and literature and science and art really being conceived and worked out and finished, no matter how one stews over the wall paper, or the flat cake, or Mrs. High-and-Mighty's opinion! (Maybe, if one knew it, Mrs. High-and-Mighty may not be "opining" at all. She may never have thought of the old dress, and the soiled apron since.)

And don't you know the little woman

who deliberately makes work for herself, and then stews, stews, stews, because she has so much to do. She fills her house with carpets, and an overplus of cushions, and upholstered furniture, all of which catch dust, and hold it unless frequently beaten or gone over with the vacuum cleaner, if she is so fortunate to have one. She crowds tables and shelves and mantels with a whole array of vases, and pictures on little basels, and ornaments of all kinds—all of which have to be dusted, one by one; she acquires a pile of silverware that she doesn't need, but that must be periodically cleaned, and quilts that will be never used, but that require frequent attention because of moths, and so it goes, and so "she" goes, with a pucker on her brow, and a preoccupied air, and a sort of tenseness that looks like, never relaxing about her whole body.—And she grumbles. She has always so much work to do.

Bless my soul, if I found working such a distress I would make a bonfire of half the stuff, if I couldn't get rid of it any other way, and introduce labor-saving devices for cleaning and caring for the rest! What is the sense of becoming a slave to dust and moths?

Then there is the steeper who stews because the neighbors are getting finer houses than she has, or because their children are getting along better at school, or because Mrs. Next-door takes pleasure in exhibiting her new dresses and boasting about her rich relations. What is the use of caring one little dried-up, odoriferous, "two-for-five" red herring about that? Bless their hearts, these boasting people? Let them have these things if they want to, and get all the joy out of them that they can. Just let us reflect, what is true, that it isn't what we ourselves own that makes us happy, but just how we feel about things, "inside."

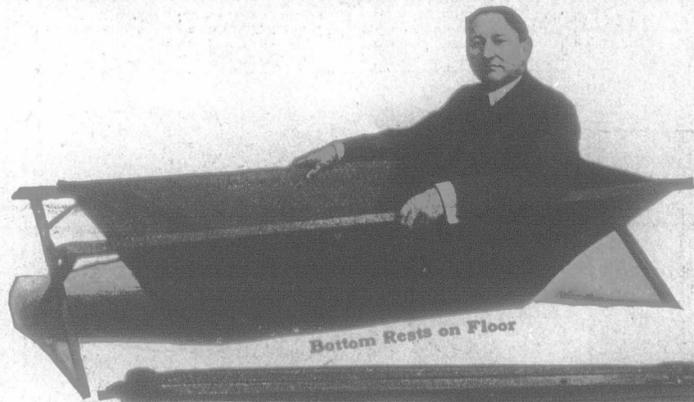
A little woman said to me the other day "Mrs. T. nextdoor is always trying to make me feel jealous over what she has and I haven't, but I just said to Mac that I am not going to be jealous, no matter what she has."

—No, I don't think Mrs. T. was "trying" to make her jealous. She was just taking an innocent, childish delight in boasting about her possessions, and showing off her pretty things,—and what did that matter, after all?

It's very easy to stew, (especially if one lives in a town or city, or in a country district, in which fashion and "style" have become of paramount importance) about not having fashionable clothes. And really what a grand chance there is to keep it up year in and year out, since the styles change about every six months! But I have sometimes wondered if, sometime, the fashions will not, once and for all, crystallize into styles that are really so comfortable and even so artistic that they will not change again very materially,—in which case we may wear out our old clothes with some degree of comfort, may we not?

Of course there is a perfect furore in some papers and on the lips of some fussers just now about the indecency of present styles, but really, so far I have seen but very few women who seemed to be at all immodestly dressed. In Paris and New York there may be, possibly, a few daring flyers who are wearing rather shocking gowns, but we don't see them in Canada. We do see narrow comfortable skirts (perhaps a few of them might be a bit wider) from which every bit of unnecessary weight and fulness have been banished (so easy to iron, too), and we do see comfortable, drooping hats that keep the sun out of one's eyes, and pretty, cool, cotton summer dresses instead of hot stuffy ones, and warm winter coats buttoned up to the throat. . . . What is there immodest about any of these? For my part I think that people who see so much immodesty everywhere must have something nasty in themselves. If they hadn't they wouldn't be forever seeing—or rather imagining—things. I am quite sure that after our present time of really comfortable clothing it will come rather hard on the most of us if we ever have to go back to double, dusty, weighty petticoats, thick starched summer waists, and pleated skirts that you "walk up" every time you go up-

THE RESULT



Weight of man in tub 188½ pounds.

THE WINNERS

Winner	Guesed the exact weight
Mr. C. M. Blythe, Guelph, Ont., R. R. No. 5	" 189 pounds.
Mr. D. P. Rodger, Arklan, Ont.	" 189 "
Miss Edith Howard, Ettrick, Ont.	" 188 "
Mrs. Charles Mills, Carmifon, Ont.	" 188 "
Mrs. Silas Lane, Southport, P. E. Island	" 188 "

Only two of the above guesed the exact weight, while thirteen came within half a pound of it either way, and to decide the winners, the thirteen slips were placed in a hat and the first three, namely, Miss Howard's, Mrs. Mill's, and Mrs. Lane's declared the winners of a free bath tub with Mr. Blythe, and Mr. Rodger.

We congratulate the five winners upon their success, and all have had their prize tub delivered to them.

We also wish to extend congratulations to the winners of the second prizes, and third and fourth, and we found that so many gueses were within the second prize limit, that we have extended the number slightly over what we advertised.

Second and third and fourth prizewinners—Your tubs have been set aside and tagged, waiting shipping instructions. Reply at once and get your tub.

Will the prizewinners, kindly fill out the Guarantee Tags, and send them into this office with their Name, Address, and Date.

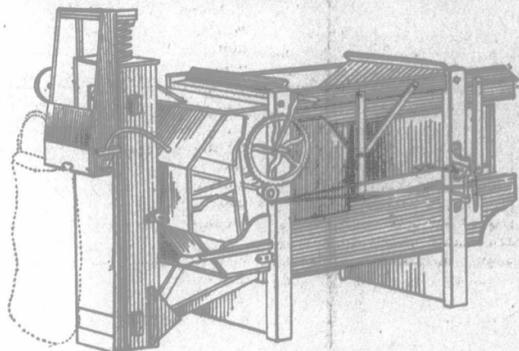
The following have won prizes, but owing to the nature of the paper which blotted very easily, were unable to make the address out properly, and since these people are winners, we ask them to write us and send their full address, when we shall be glad to write them again,—

- Mrs. Albert Harriman.....Quebec
- Mr. Chas. Whitman.....Ontario
- Mr. Dean Sherwood.....Ontario
- Mr. Willie Woodman.....Quebec
- Mr. Wm. M. Smith.....Ontario, Box 21.

FOLDING BATH TUB CO., LIMITED
Gananoque, Ontario.

Remember: What You Sow, You Reap
"Wild Seeds Sown Will Surely be Grown"

Klean With the Kline



THE KLINE FANNING MILL

is the only mill on the market that will separate wild oats from wheat and leave it fit to sow.

The KLINE has a prestige in farming circles that no other mill enjoys. It is founded on correct principles, is built of solid materials properly kiln-dried, has an elevator different to any other, and, above all, the mill has an enormous capacity.

The KLINE has given unparalleled satisfaction for the last forty years, and is now in the height of its glory.

If we have no agent near you, we will send you a mill complete from the factory, freight paid, at the following prices:

- Mill Complete—Ontario, south of North Bay, \$32 cash.
- Balance of Ontario and Quebec, \$33 cash.
- Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, \$34 dash.

For further particulars and catalogue of mill write to head office:

KLINE MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, - Beeton, Ont.



"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."
"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."

Steady—Regular—Dependable Quality,
there's the FIVE ROSES idea.

No bad dreams bakeday eyes—the
morning batch "flat" instead of "up."

So very exasperating, you know, to get
less loaves this week than last from
the same quantities.

FIVE ROSES is the sure flour—reliable,
you see.

No wrinkling worries over bread, or cakes, or
pies, or anything.

Bake things always up to the mark of your
happy expectations.

Disappointment—never.

Four times Uniform—Strength, Color, Flavor,
too, and Yield.

FIVE ROSES—trouble-proof flour.
Use FIVE ROSES always.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

stairs, and can't hold up to save your life, even with two hands, on a muddy crossing. We have at last achieved at least comfort,—we have the perfection of artistic touch to look forward to. We have done away with hoops and bustles, and tight corsets, and fibre chamois, and heavy overskirts, and ridiculous, over-trimmed hats. May we continue to be wise.

The new fall fashion books, by the way, show much the same lines as have prevailed during the summer: plain, straight skirts with some little touch of distinctiveness; one-piece dresses with drapery if of very flimsy or pliable material; cut-away coats; quite a few Balkan blouse effects in long coats as well as in suits and dresses; invariably front or side-front closings. The hats, by the way, are small and close-fitting, except for very elaborate occasions. Many of those already appearing in the shop-windows are all white faced with black velvet underneath, a style that over-ran Paris last year.

.....

And now just to get away from these intimate topics, did you notice an item in the paper recently stating that at the great Universal Peace Congress held a fortnight or so ago at The Hague, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, an American delegate, stated that 2,000,000 women of the United States are protesting against the fortification of the Panama Canal, and asking that it shall be free to all nations, and that its entrances shall be marked by statues of peace?

I have never quite forgiven Ruskin for declaring once that women are among the prime upholders of war although, once or twice, on hearing of gifts of rifles given to school-boys by Daughters of the Empire, I have thought that perhaps he was right. This declaration, however, by Mrs. Sewall, applauded to

the echo by the great assembly of men and women present, means infinitely more than any such gifts from a few societies, and I think it is more expressive of the real feeling of the mass of women-kind. What is the use of mother-love, or sister-love, or any kind of love, even love of humanity, the greatest and broadest of all, if it does not aim at the saving of every mother's son, and every wife's husband, and every sister's brother or lover?

Unquestionably women, in the homes, do much towards moulding the sentiment of the growing boys, and, it seems to me, looking to the advanced stage of things to which we are coming, that it will be no little matter if women everywhere stand for peace and good to all humanity.

Peace sentiment is certainly growing,—there is no doubt about it. Even twenty years ago the great soldier was a very great man. To-day he is not so great a man. The great statesman counts for more than the soldier who still glorify war, and the other few who hope to gain by it.

Fifteen years ago one heard little talk of peace. To-day it is in the air everywhere, notwithstanding the counter-talk of those who believe, or would like to believe, that the world is not yet ready for arbitration.

Ten years ago The Hague was simply The Hague. To-day it is chiefly noted for its magnificent Peace Palace, founded by Andrew Carnegie for the settling of the quarrels of the world. True, it has as yet achieved no startling prevention of a war, but it is educating, educating.

The Peace Statue of Christ, erected a few years ago on a spur of the Andes between Chile and Bolivia (or, was it Argentina?) is also educating, educating. So also are the many peace congresses children of the great

international congresses at The Hague, held here and there throughout the civilized world. Perhaps some of you read about with interest, or still better, were privileged to attend the last of these, which came to our very door, the peace assembly, with its over 1,000 delegates, which met at Stag Island near Sarnia on August, 25th. A grand auditorium is to be built there, as a permanent memorial of the one-hundred years of peace between us and our sister nation to the south,—a memorial and an inspiration,—and peace conferences are to be held there once each year.

Yes, everything is working, working, towards the glorious era in which the Christmas song, "On earth peace, goodwill to men", will be something more than a mockery. The socialists, and the working men almost to a man, are beginning to cry out against war. They are beginning to understand that if those who agitate wars had to go into the thick of them with the all-suffering and no-glory that comes to the common soldier, there would speedily be an end of it all, and so they are rebelling against being made scapegoats as before. The revelations in Germany, France and England during the past year, too, showing how rich ammunition and gun manufacturers have engineered wars, and even tried to promote actual collision between nations in order that their own coffers might bulge over still more with gold, have had a powerful effect. They have shown just exactly how much some of the wild howlings of "patriotism" and "loyalty" have amounted to, and have made additions a-plenty to the ranks of those who, for long enough, have felt that humanitarianism counts for more than patriotism, and that it is better to be a "citizen of the world" than a citizen of any mere country or province.

Since writing the above I have read the peace article by "our own" Peter McArthur, which appeared in our paper of August 28th.—So now you see that your letters are not the only ones which must stand over. When I read that I wanted to throw mine away,—but, well it was ready for the press, so I decided that perhaps a little more on the subject could be tolerated.

Since then, too, I have read a report of a strong speech given by Mr. W. M. McClelland at the Congress of Canadian Clubs, held in Hamilton a short time ago. I hope you read that too. His contention was that Canada should keep absolutely out of warfare, or any appearance of it, as she has done for the past one hundred years, and that if she has any money to spare it would be better devoted to a peace propaganda than to making war-preparations, which will be antiquated and useless before the years have passed.

Yes, the Peace Spirit is abroad. Have you ever noticed that at times one big thought seems to grip all the earth, pressing firmly and yet more firmly until all civilization has felt it? We can scarcely choose other than to watch this one. Perhaps we can help it on.

JUNIA.

RE RUBBER SEALER RINGS.

Dear Junia.—I want to thank you for answering my letter so carefully. It has given me plenty of food for thought. I was sorry I had not asked whether you think it is a mistake for a housekeeper to always carry in her mind what she is going to do next when she is working. Thank you for asking me to write again to your Nook. I shall when I get some ideas. The only one I have at present which might help, is that we always boil the rubbers on the cans when canning corn, and have



The Farm Burden Bearer

YOU and your farm wagon spend a great deal of time together. Of all farm tools, it is your standby. Its wheels bear the burden of big loads—tow-

ering racks of hay or grain, sacks of produce, loads of sand and gravel, anything that needs moving, over miles of roads to market. It takes solid strength to stand up long under that. When next you ride on a load, listen to the constant racking, creaking, groaning sound of the wagon box, wheels, and running gear as the load pitches back and forth over the road ruts. Not an unpleasant sound, but the strain that causes it is hard on the wagon. IHC wagons—

Petrolia Chatham

give the buyer the most he can get for his money because they defy hard usage for the longest time, and are easiest on the horses, which is no small item.

These are a few of the things that contribute to the making of the unbeatable IHC wagon reputation. Selection of the finest grades of lumber, oak, hickory and pine, and of the best quality of steel and iron; many months of toughening air-drying for every piece of wood; skilled assembling of parts, fitting of bolts and rivets, and perfect shaping and ironing; application of the purest paint to act as wood preservative and to prevent shrinking and warping of the wood. In the constructing, the wagon undergoes many careful inspections by experts who test every part and verify each operation so that when the wagon is ready for the farmer, it is practically perfect in every detail and thoroughly up to the IHC standard.

And there are many other reasons we have not room for here why IHC wagons are the best to buy. A visit and a talk at the IHC local agent's, where the wagons may be studied, will convince you as to the wagon you want. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
 At Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, P. Q.
 Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N. B. Quebec, P. Q.



splendid results. This is in answer to your question in the Aug. 21st edition. Kent Co., Ont. M. H.

We are glad to hear from another about the sealer rings. Now this matter will be clear henceforth.

In regard to your query, I would think that if a housekeeper finds it pleasant to keep thinking about what she has to do next, she should do so; if, on the other hand, she finds such thinking nerve-racking or putting her in a rut, she should try to get rid of it just as soon as possible. Of course, it is necessary, to some extent, to plan all work ahead or one might get into a dreadful muddle.

ELDERBERRY WINE.

Dear Farmer's Advocate.—One time I cut out of your paper a recipe for making elderberry wine, and when we moved I lost it with some others I cut out of your paper. So, if it is not too much trouble, and you can find it, I wish you would give it to me. We have lots of elderberries on this farm. Thanking you in advance.

Lambton Co., Ont. MRS. J. F.
 Here are several recipes for elderberry wine:

1. Add to 3 gals. crushed berries 3½ gals. water, ¼ cup raisins, 2 oz. whole allspice, 1 doz. whole cloves, 1 oz. ginger-root, 4 oz. stick cinnamon. Boil all for half-hour, then strain. To every gal. of liquid allow ¾ lbs. sugar. Put all into a cask and, when nearly cold, drop in a piece of toast spread with 1 yeast cake softened in a little tepid water. When fermentation has ceased, close the cask tightly. The wine will be ready for use in 3 months.

2. To 1 quart juice add 3 qts. water, 3 lbs. sugar, and boil 20 minutes. When cool put on top of the liquid a piece of toast covered with dissolved yeast cake. Let stand 3 days in a jar. Skim, then put in a jug with 1 cup raisins. Let stand for 9 days, then close tight for 3 months.

3. To 1 peck elderberries take 2½ gals. water, ¼ lb. sugar, and ¼ pint hop yeast. Bruise the berries, add the water, and boil 10 minutes. Strain, pressing juice out well, then add the sugar and yeast while the liquid is still warm. Set aside in a cask for 10 days to ferment, then cork tightly and let stand 3 months before drawing off and bottling.

When Apples Are In.

Sweet Apple Pickle:—To 7 lbs. pared and cored sweet apples allow 3 lbs. sugar, 1 pint vinegar, and 1 oz. ginger-root in a bag. Make a syrup of the sugar and vinegar, add apples to the boiling liquid and simmer 3 or 4 hours.

Apples, Canned:—Make a syrup as above, but using more sugar and omitting the vinegar. Cloves or cinnamon may be boiled in the syrup instead of the ginger-root. Drop in peeled and cored sweet apples whole, or peeled and quartered, sweet or tart apples. Cook slowly until tender, and seal at once.

Brown Apple Sauce (To serve with pork or goose):—Stew peeled and quartered apples in gravy, simmering until tender, beat to a pulp, and season with cayenne.

New Apple Sauce:—Cut the pared apples in quarters. Place in an earthen dish, sprinkle well with sugar, and cook, covered, in a slow oven for several hours. You may add small chips of lemon peel if you like.

Scotch Baked Apples:—Core 6 apples. Mix together 8 teaspoons sugar, 6 teaspoons orange marmalade, 4 tablespoons bread crumbs, and ¼ tablespoon butter, and fill cavities with this. Put in pan and bake. Mix 4 more tablespoons bread crumbs with a tablespoon butter and brown in a separate dish in the oven. Just before serving the apples put some browned crumbs on each and serve with sugar and cream.

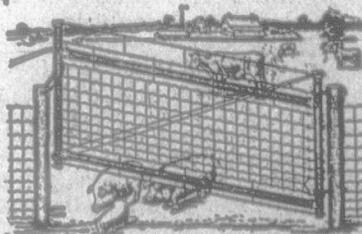
Apples in Paste:—Make a paste as follows: Sift 2 small cups flour with ½ teaspoon baking powder and 1 teaspoon white sugar. Rub in 3 or 4 dessert spoons butter until like fine crumbs, then mix with a knife to a paste with a very little cold water. Divide the paste in 4 or 6 pieces. Have an apple for each piece, peeled and cored, place the apple on the dough (which must not be rolled) and work with the dough all

LEARN ALL ABOUT A GAS ENGINE

Practical instruction on Stationary and Portable engines for Farm and Factory use. Automobiles (Shopwork and Driving lessons) Motor Boats. Write today for illustrated Booklet and full particulars. Educational Department

Y.M.C.A. TORONTO BROADVIEW BRANCH

"Clay Gates"



Selected by Men Who Know

CLAY STEEL FARM GATES ARE IN USE AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Guelph; MacDONALD COLLEGE, Quebec; EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Ottawa; and on the farms of nearly all the leading Stock and Dairy Farmers of Ontario and Eastern Canada, because they are

The Best Farm Gates

made. They raise (as shown in the illustration) by easy adjustment, to lift over snow in winter or to let small stock through. They won't bend, sag, burn, blow down, or rot. Clay Gates last a life time, and are thoroughly guaranteed.

Send for 60 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Try them before buying them; 30,000 Gates sold last year on these terms. Send for illustrated price list.

The Canadian Gate Co., Ltd., 34 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.

Wanted—Successful Farmers

IN THE

San Joaquin Valley, California

This great valley in the heart of California yet has room for over half a million men who will farm its fertile acres in the way they should be farmed. There is no room for the failure, no place for the man who can not succeed where he is. But there is a wonderful opportunity for the man who has the success habit.

Here is a climate that will grow all the products of the temperate zone, and many of those of the tropical. You have no long cold winters. Every day can be profitably spent in out-of-door work. Here is a soil which under irrigation is of surpassing richness. Here is ample water, and all conditions of pleasant living in a well-settled land.

We will tell you of the opportunities in general. We will search out for you just the kind of a location you are seeking. It might take you weeks or months and many miles of travel to find the spot that our knowledge of local conditions will direct you to at once.

After you have found the spot we will send to you a man who knows the country thoroughly, and if you wish he will tell you the methods and crop rotations which are most successful here.

All this service is free. It is part of the effort the Santa Fe is making to let people know of the advantages along its lines. The railroad has no land to sell and no interest to serve but your ultimate success here.

What the San Joaquin Valley is, and what others are doing here, is told in our two books, which are free and yours for the asking. Then, if you are interested enough to ask further questions, you will find me eager to answer.

G. L. SEAGRAVES

General Colonization Agent

A. T. & S. F. Ry., 2262 Railway Exchange, Chicago

about it with floured hands. Fill the hole in apple with sugar and a clove or two, work dough over top, brush with water or milk, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a greased tin in a sharp oven from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour.

MR. FARMER:

Harvest is over, your crops have been good. Now you begin to prepare for next year.

ALSO.

Improvements on your House and Barns

Write us for prices and catalogues on everything you need. **LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, BRICK, CEMENT, DOORS, FRAMES, SASH.**

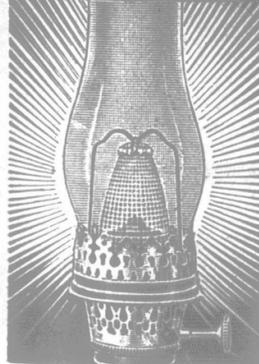
INTERIOR FINISH. ALL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT WOODS, KILN DRIED.

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TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

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10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp;

BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL

Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

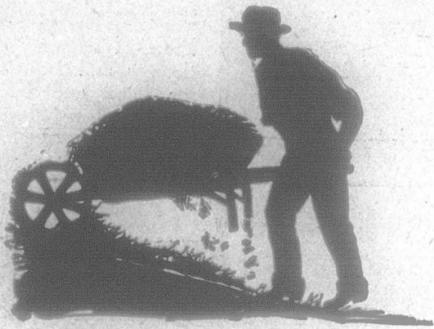
\$1000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 723 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED

to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$500.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.



Some farmers are like Gladstone. You will remember he got his exercise by chopping down trees.

Some farmers—a good many of them—are getting theirs like the man in the picture above.

Trundling one wheelbarrow-load after another for half a day from stable to yard is exercise all right. And what a "plug" it is to get a well-filled wheelbarrow up the plank gangway on to the manure heap—especially in winter.



50 lbs. pull on chain raises the load.

But have you time for this exercise?

Then why do it?

You wouldn't think of sowing or reaping in the old-fashioned way. Then don't make cleaning out stables the exception.

DILLON'S LITTER CARRIER lightens the labors of farmer's boy or hired man. It enables him to finish the stables in a fraction of the time before required.



Load of 800 lbs. runs easily along the smooth track.

A trim, well-kept barnyard, too, is the result of using a DILLON LITTER CARRIER. The bucket can be run out over the yard and dumped where desired.

A boy can work it. It can be fitted up without difficulty. The cost is the minimum for a first-class equipment. We have no Agents—you deal directly with the factory.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON

110 Mill St. South, - Oshawa, Ont.



Electric Steel Wheels with Wide-grooved Tires

Are the ideal wheel for farm and road. Built to fit any axle or skein, of any height, any width of tire and capacity.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 8 Elm St., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.

Or NORMAN S. KNOX
47 Wellington St. East TORONTO, ONT.



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.

ALL kinds of farms. Fruit farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby, Ont.

AIM for Vancouver Island—Canada's most favored climate; suits middle-aged and elderly people well; good profits for ambitious men with small or large capital in business, professions, fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, manufacturing, mining, fisheries, timber, railroads, new towns, endless opportunities. Write to-day for authentic information. Vancouver Island Development League, 1-29 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED to rent—150 to 200 acre farm with good buildings, well fenced and watered. For Star Office, Paris, Ont.

YOUNG woman for assistant in city home, must be good cook. T. B. Escott, Dundas Street, London.

News of the Week

CANADIAN.

An expedition fitted out by Sir William Mackenzie is now en route for Hudson's Bay. "The Laddie," as the steamship is called, will not return before the end of two years.

A special patrol of Royal Northwest Mounted Police has been despatched to Bathurst Inlet to investigate the fate of H. V. Radford, explorer, and George Street, of Ottawa, believed to have been murdered there by Eskimos. Since their departure it has been reported that Street is alive and has reached Smith's Landing.

Harry K. Thaw was suddenly deported to the border last week by order of Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and Acting Minister of the Interior for the Dominion. Hurrying by automobile he reached a point in New Hampshire, where, at time of going to press, he still remains, the proceedings to be taken against him by Attorney Jerome to obtain his return to Matteawan as a ward of the State, having been accidentally delayed.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Two islands, Hope and Falcon, belonging to the group of Friendly Islands in the South Pacific, have disappeared, carrying with them several hundred natives and a few white men. Earthquake shocks had been registered from the vicinity a short time before the catastrophe was discovered.

William Jay Gaynor, Mayor of New York, died of heart failure on board the liner Baltic on Sept. 10th.

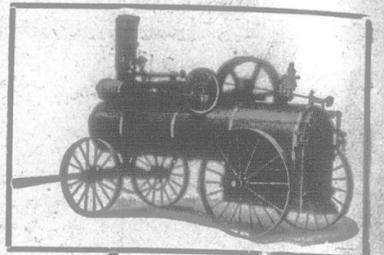
On September 9th the Democratic tariff bill, providing for freer trade for the United States, passed the Senate by a vote of 44 to 37, the vote marking the first time in the history of the Government in which the Senate has passed a tariff bill with rates considerably lower than those recommended by the House. The bill subsequently passed to a Conference Committee for discussion, and, so far, in most cases the lower rates of the Senate amendments have prevailed.

The announcement of Dr. Noguchi's discovery, at the Rockefeller Institute, New York, of the germ of hydrophobia, has aroused extraordinary interest in scientific circles in France. Because of its treatment for hydrophobia, now long and painful, will likely be much shortened. Dr. Noguchi is a Japanese.

At the Zionist Congress in Vienna, which closed on Sept. 10th, the sum of \$100,000 was subscribed for the building of a Jewish University at Jerusalem. Plans for the Jewish colonization of Palestine were also extended.

Bubonic plague has secured a foothold among rats and squirrels in part of California, and some time ago a sum of money, recently increased by \$40,000, was appropriated by the Federal Government to wage war against these animals and fight against possibility of the appearance of the disease among humans. Last week a death due to it occurred at Martinez. The laborer who died had been berry-picking in a region where squirrels were known to be infected.

A series of Chinese outrages upon Japanese, including the killing of three Japanese at Nanking, the abuse of a consular messenger carrying the Japanese flag in the same place, and the torture of a Japanese lieutenant at Hankow, and culminating with the assassination of Director Abe in Tokio, have infuriated the Japanese public, and the Government on Sept. 11th demanded an apology from the Chinese Government, the payment of indemnity, and the punishment of offenders, including General Chang Hsun, commander of the Chinese Government at Nanking. It is reported that Yuan Shi Kai and his advisers have complied with these demands. All the men who participated in the assassination of Director Abe have either committed suicide or been placed under arrest.



REBUILT PORTABLE ENGINES

We have a splendid stock of good, rebuilt portable engines of different types and by different makers, from 10 to 18 horsepower, all splendid value at the prices we ask for them. Suitable for farmers' own use, silo-filling, threshing and other work. Ensure having your silos filled at the proper time by having one of these engines on hand to do the work. We also have several rebuilt traction engines and threshing machines to offer. Description and prices of our stock will be given promptly on request.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD.
Seaforth Ontario



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Appin (Ekfrid Way), Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Appin and Ekfrid, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.
Post Office Department, } G. C. ANDERSON,
Mail Service Branch, } Superintendent
Ottawa, 5th September, 1913.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Appin (north) Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Appin and North Ekfrid, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.
Post Office Department, } G. C. ANDERSON,
Mail Service Branch, } Superintendent
Ottawa, 5th September, 1913.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Dashwood (Khiva and Mt. Carmel) Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms may be obtained at the Post Offices of Dashwood, Khiva, Mt. Carmel and Sarepta, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.
Post Office Department, } G. C. ANDERSON,
Mail Service Branch, } Superintendent
Ottawa, 5th September, 1913.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Melbourne (Middlemiss), Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices of Melbourne, Middlemiss and Mayfair, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.
Post Office Department, } C. C. ANDERSON,
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Ottawa, 5th September, 1913.

EXTIRMO
The Triumph of Science

An infallible destroyer of Rats, Mice & Beetles.

Mummifies and leaves no smell. Recommended by eminent medical Officers, Sanitary Authorities, etc. Harmless to Human Beings & Domestic Animals.

From all Chemists, Druggists and Stores. FOR BEETLES AND COCKROACHES ASK FOR EXTIRMO B (Green Label).

Sole Proprietors: THE EXTERMA CO. 86 Chiswell St., LONDON, E.C.

Wholesale Agents: SHARLAND & CO., 97 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

SUGAR
AS YOU LIKE IT

FINE Grain Sugar
To have every grain alike, size of dots at left, each one choice extra Granulated White pure cane sugar, get the St. Lawrence in bags, with red tag—100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs.

MEDIUM Grain
In the bags of St. Lawrence "Medium Grain"—blue tags—every grain is choicest granulated sugar, about size of a seed pearl, every one pure cane sugar.

COARSE Grain
Many people prefer the coarser grain. The St. Lawrence Green Tag assures every grain a distinct crystal, each about the size of a small diamond, and almost as bright, but quickly melted into pure sweetness.

Your grocer's wholesaler has the exact style you want—grain, quality and quantity all guaranteed by

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited, Montreal.

St. Lawrence Sugar

For the Hair and Complexion



The successful home treatment of Scalp, Hair and Complexion troubles has been a specialty with us for over 20 years. We treat Pimples, Blisters, Blackheads, Eczema, Freckles, Mothpatches, Discolorations, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Rashes, Red Nose, Wrinkles, Dandruff, Gray, Falling or Lifeless Hair, Alopecia, Goitre, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Superfuous Hair, or any other non-contagious skin trouble. For Hairs on Face and Red Veins there is no reliable home remedy. Our method of Electrolysis is assured satisfactory. Consultation free and confidential at office or by mail. Booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free if this paper is named.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
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Established 1892

CHURCH BELLS
CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1856



Sample Gasoline Engines
AT SPECIAL PRICES

3 1/2 and 6 h.p. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new before leaving our factory. Prices and further particulars on request.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

IF YOU WANT BEST RESULTS
Advertise in the Advocate

Browsings Among the Books.

HOW MUCH DO WE NEED?
(From "Lay Morals," by Robert Louis Stevenson).

A youth, in choosing a career, must not be alarmed by poverty. Want is a sore thing, but poverty does not imply want. It remains to be seen whether with half his present income, or a third, he cannot, in the most generous sense, live as fully as at present. He is a fool who objects to luxuries; but he is also a fool who does not protest against the waste of luxuries on those who do not desire and cannot enjoy them. It remains to be seen, by each man who would live a true life to himself and not a merely specious life to society, how many luxuries he truly wants and to how many he merely submits as to a social propriety; and all these last, he will immediately forswear. Let him do this, and he will be surprised to find how little money it requires to keep a complete contentment and activity of mind and senses. Life at any level among the easy classes is conceived upon a principle of rivalry, where each man and each household must ape the tastes and emulate the display of others. One is delicate in eating, another in wine, a third in furniture or works of art or dress; and I, who care nothing for any of these, who am perhaps a plain athletic creature and love exercise, beer, flannel shirts and camp-bed, am yet called upon to assimilate all these other tastes and make these foreign occasions of expenditure my own. It may be cynical; I am sure I shall be told it is selfish; but I will spend my money as I please and for my own intimate personal gratification, and should count myself a nincompoop indeed to lay out the color of a halfpenny on any fancied social decency or duty. I shall not wear gloves unless my hands are cold, or unless I am born with a delight in them. Dress is my own affair, and that of one other in the world; that, in fact and for an obvious reason, of any woman who shall chance to be in love with me. I shall lodge where I have a mind. If I do not ask society to live with me, they must be silent; and even if I do, they have no further right but to refuse the invitation.

There is a kind of idea abroad that a man must live up to his station, that his house, his table, and his toilette shall be in the ratio of equivalence, and equally imposing to the world. If this is in the Bible, the passage has eluded my enquiries. If it is not in the Bible, it is nowhere but in the heart of the fool. Throw aside this fancy. See what you want, and spend upon that; distinguish what you do not care about, and spend nothing upon that. There are not many people who can differentiate wines above a certain and that not at all at a high price. Are you sure you are one of these? Are you sure you prefer cigars at sixpence each to pipes at some fraction of a farthing? Are you sure you wish to keep a gig? Do you care about where you sleep, or are you not as much at your ease in a cheap lodging as in an Elizabethan manor-house? Do you enjoy fine clothes? It is not possible to answer these questions without a trial; and there is nothing more obvious to my mind than that a man who has not experienced some ups and downs, and been forced to live more cheaply than in his father's house, has still his education to begin. Let the experiment be made, and he will find to his surprise that he has been eating beyond his appetite up to that hour; that the cheap lodging, the cheap tobacco, the rough country clothes, the plain table, have not only no power to damp his spirits, but perhaps give him as keen pleasure in the using as the dainties that he took, betwixt sleep and waking, in his former callous and somnambulous submission to wealth.

The true Bohemian, a creature lost to view under the imaginary Bohemians of literature, is exactly described by such a principle of life. The Bohemian of the novel, who drinks more than is good for him and prefers anything to work, and wears strange clothes, is for the most part a respectable Bohemian, respectable in disrespectability, living for the outside, and an adventurer. But the man

COCKSHUTT KANGAROO PLOWS



This is an ideal plow for easy handling and swift work. Onloamysoil, you can plow full width, and then readjust the frame for narrow plowing in clay or hard-baked land. Levers are easy to reach.

THIS famous Gang Plow has Cockshutt patents on several unique features. The frame is adjustable. It will plow wide or narrow. It has strength and light draft.

Any "Kangaroo Gang" is a handy plow of its class. The walking gang illustrated above is an exceptional favorite, because it is easy to guide, raise and adjust, while in motion. The operator has little difficulty in swinging it around obstructions. The light draft, wide furrow adjustment, and quick-change feature, mean quick plowing. See nearest agent for details.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED
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The Very Best of "HELP"

A Knechtel Kitchen Cabinet fills the bill for the housewife who finds it hard to engage a competent servant.

These cabinets have every convenience right at hand and save unnecessary steps from one side of the kitchen to the other, or to the store cupboard and cellar. They divide a woman's work by two.

The untarnishable bright aluminum extension top is better than any kitchen table and, as you sit at it, flour, sugar, meal, spices, pots and pans, &c., are within handy reach. Everything is perfectly arranged for convenience and the bins, jars, and air-tight canisters are ideal for keeping their contents in good condition. The



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Registered

Write for booklet "D" and pick out style you like.

in addition to improving the appearance of your kitchen will save you work, money and worry.

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS

in Canada. My herd at the present time is composed young stock and a few sows, numbering altogether about 80 head. They are of the very best show quality. All hogs shipped C. O. D. and guaranteed satisfactory. Write me your wants.

ARTEMAS O'NEIL, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

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Stallions two years old and over, dapple greys and blacks, 1,800 to 2,100. Stallions that are breeders. Stallions with style and action. Stallions that you can get business with. Mares that are breeders, for they have all raised colts and are now in foal to the best horses.

Send for circular, telling why I can sell cheaper than others.

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BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD

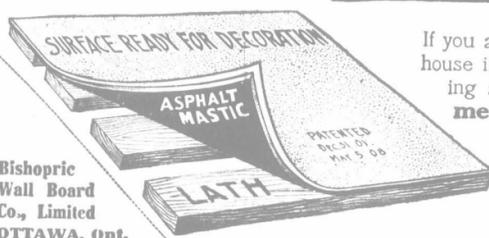
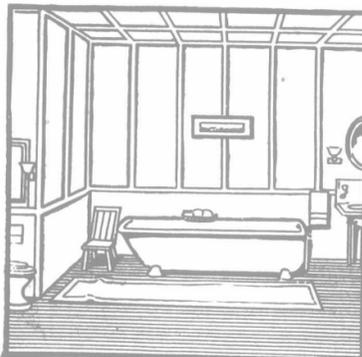
makes remodelling your home easy, quick and inexpensive



Are the Walls and Ceiling of your Bathroom in bad shape?

Is the plaster discolored, cracked or falling? Replace it, or cover it up, with the material that never cracks or falls, Bishopric Wall Board.

This Board is made, as you can see from the illustration below, of kiln-dried dressed lath imbedded under heavy pressure in a layer of Asphalt-Mastic, which is coated on the other side with heavy sized cardboard. This Asphalt-Mastic is absolutely damp-proof, making clean, sanitary walls and ceiling that will not warp, crack or pull away from the studding.



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Please send me your Illustrated Booklet and Sample of Bishopric Wall Board. L 18.

Cross off if not desired

I enclose 6c. to cover cost of mailing me Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home.

Name.....
Address.....

Do you need an extra room or two?

Then finish off the Attic with Bishopric Wall Board. It comes in sheets 4 feet square, packed 16 sheets in a crate, ready to be carried up to the attic and nailed right on to the studding.

You can put it on yourself if you like—and there won't be any of the muss and disorder through the house that you can't avoid if you use lath and plaster.

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If you are remodelling your house in any way, or building a new one, **by all means use Bishopric Wall Board.** It will save you time and money and give you a dryer, warmer house.

Mail to us in Ottawa this coupon, asking for fully descriptive Booklet and Sample of Bishopric Wall Board, which we will send you promptly free.

Enclose 6c. additional to cover cost of mailing and we will also send you a "Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home," showing Front, Rear and Side Elevations, Cross Section, and Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.

Bishopric Stucco Board made specially for stucco work. Write for Sample.

I mean lives wholly to himself, does what he wishes and not what is thought proper, buys what he wants for himself and not what is thought proper, works at what he believes he can do well and not what will bring him in money or favor. You may be the most respectable of men, and yet a true Bohemian. And the test is this: A Bohemian, though as poor as he may be, is always open-handed to his friends; he knows what he can do with money and how he can do without it, a far rarer and more useful knowledge; he has had less, and continued to live in some contentment; and hence he cares not to keep more, and shares his sovereign or a shilling with a friend. The poor, if they are generous, are Bohemian in virtue of their birth. Do you know where beggars go? Not to the great houses where people sit dazed among their thousands, but to the doors of poor men who have seen the world; and it was the widow who had only two mites who cast half her fortune into the treasury.

But a young man who elects to save on dress or on lodging, or who in any way falls out of the level of expenditure, which is common to his level in society, falls out of society altogether. I suppose the young man to have chosen his career on honorable principles; he finds his talents and instincts can best be contented in a certain pursuit; in a certain industry he is sure he is serving mankind with a healthy and becoming service; and he is not sure that he would be doing so, or doing so equally well, in any other industry within his reach. Then that is his true sphere in life; not the one in which he was born to his father, but the one which is proper to his talents and instincts. And suppose he does fall out of society, is that a cause of sorrow? Is your heart so dead that you prefer the recognition of many to the love of a few? Do you think society loves you? Put it to the proof. Decline in material expenditure, and you will find they care no more for you than for the Khan of Tartary. You will lose no friends. If you had any, you will keep them. Only those who were friends to your coat and equipage will disappear; the smiling faces will disappear as by enchantment; but the kind hearts will remain steadfastly true. . . I hope I would go as far as most to serve a friend; but I declare openly I would not put on my hat to do a pleasure to society. I may starve my appetites and control my temper for the sake of those I love; but society shall take me as I choose to be, or go without me. Neither they nor I will lose; for where there is no love, it is both laborious and unprofitable to associate.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Blanching Celery.

I have a row of celery in my garden now growing rapidly. What is the best way to whiten it for table use?

AMATEUR.

Ans.—Blanching or bleaching celery is accomplished by excluding the light, and this is usually done when the stalks are about a foot to fifteen inches high. Several plans are in use. Where one has a small quantity it is accomplished by gathering the head together and pressing down over it a four-inch tile, allowing the leaves to protrude through the top. Celery can also be blanched by wrapping paper about the bunches. Another method extensively used with the early crop by commercial celery growers is by placing inch boards a foot wide close against each side of the row, holding them in position with stakes. For the main winter crop the more general plan is to bank up with mould from between the rows, but taking care not to fill the heart of the bunch with the earth. Some advise drawing each bunch slightly together with soft twine, beginning at one end and continuing through the row without breaking the cord. The earth and plants should be dry when the banking is done. About four or five weeks are usually required to properly blanch celery, and the so-called self-blanching sorts, like Paris Golden, are more readily handled and whitened than the ranker growing green-stalked varieties.



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Many uses and full directions on Large Sifter—Can 10¢

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Every Other Agents' Offer Beaten to a Frazzle

Mr. Agent: Open your eyes—I have a good thing—a big thing for you. Listen to a whisper—don't make me shout so loud that other agents in your territory can hear what I have to say—and maybe get ahead of you.



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\$50 to \$100 a Week Certain Selling Steel Shoes

Farmers, miners, smelters, railroad men, creamery workers, hunters, every man who needs strong, long wearing, easy, comfortable, water and mud-proof—warm in winter and cool in summer—shoes, will buy and recommend "Steel Shoes."

One pair outwears five pair of any other style shoe ever made, and costs no more than ordinary leather working shoes.

\$300,000 for Advertising

I have spent this enormous amount of money in the last five years advertising "Steel Shoes." They are well and favorably known to thousands of men and boys everywhere. This is the largest sum ever spent to help agents make sales and profits.

Live Agents—Hustling Agents—Aggressive Agents

Write today. Let me tell you all about my new money-making plan for agents—the biggest money-maker of the century.

Send no money—just a short letter or postcard. All information, booklets, folders, etc., absolutely free.

N. M. Ruthstein

The Steel Shoe Man
Dept. 2
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From all stations in Ontario at very low rates to:

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- Los Angeles, Cal.
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- San Diego, Cal.
- Nelson, B. C.
- San Francisco, Cal.
- Prince Rupert, B. C.
- Mexico City, Mex.
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ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS ONLY WILL BE ISSUED

Proportionate low rates to other points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Mexico, New Mexico, Oregon, Nevada, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Full particulars, berth reservations, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent.



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Just the book you've been looking for.

Modern Quadrille and Complete Dancing Master

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No matter where you are or what subject you want to study, you can profit by our instruction. We teach: Commercial Course (Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law), Shorthand and Typewriting, Beginner's Course, Journalism, Special English, Elementary Art, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Electrical Course, Engineering (Stationary, Traction, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive, Automobile), Matriculation, Civil Service, Teachers' Examinations, or any subject. Ask for what you need.

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LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Choice Dairy Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. I am offering males and females of different ages, same breeding as won for me at Guelph, London and other fairs. The above stock are mostly the get of imported sires and dams. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Long-distance phone in connection.

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Shipping Stn., - - - Wanstead, G. T. R.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow should be sent to the secretary of the Association.
W. A. CLEMONS, - - - St. George, Ont.

Instinct or Reason.

One evening in the country corner-store the conversation turned upon the wonderful instinct—in some cases almost amounting to reason—shown by many of the lower animals. Naturally, we dropped into story-telling, and a few of the anecdotes related will, I trust, prove worth re-telling.

So far as cunning went, the fox easily led. One told of a story handed down from the Old Land which illustrates this trait so forcibly that I must needs tell it here.

One day the hounds in pursuit of a fox struck his trail, and hot upon the scent they sped across country. Presently they spied their quarry, scudding for dear life—up hill, down dale, through low bushes, across common—ever on, till a high precipitous cliff showed beyond. Death lay before, while death rushed behind with swift, relentless feet. The fox chose the least dreadful; without a moment's hesitation he disappeared from sight over the brow of the steep rock.

Unable to stop, the dogs followed the chase and went bounding over, to lie a mangled heap at the rocky base, while the crest-fallen hunters returned to the house, and the chase was abandoned.

Another day with fresh hounds the chase was resumed, but the event proved to be a repetition of the former hunt—fox and hounds alike disappearing over the precipice. When the occurrence had been repeated several times, curiosity and suspicion were at length aroused. Investigation revealed the clever ruse by which Reynard had rid himself on several occasions of his pitiless enemies.

His descent was merely a feint; a bush stood firmly embedded in the bank below the crest of the hill. Tumbling over the bank, the fox, grasping the bush, hung on, panting and tired, but safe, while his pursuers dashed to certain destruction. When danger of detection was passed, he slipped off to safer quarters.

Another person told how a couple of hunters brought into the farmhouse kitchen a fox, caught that morning in a trap, and which had been despatched by a blow upon his nose. The dead fox upon the floor was an object of curiosity to the various members of the family. By and by he was forgotten, and as the inmates passed in and out the outer door was left ajar. The coast being thus clear Reynard made good use of his legs. His temporary unconsciousness was gone; his wits had returned, and believing "discretion to be the better part of valor" he departed without any farewells.

An eagle was once observed to drop down and pick up in his talons a weasel. With the little creature in its clutches the majestic bird mounted high into the air. Then the observer noticed that the eagle rose straight into the air with his head in an unnaturally exalted position. Up, up he mounted till he showed a mere speck in the blue expanse of heaven, and soon no longer visible to the watcher. But ere long, as the interested spectator scanned the blue vault above, the eagle again crossed his vision. This time he descended rapidly with the weasel still clutched tightly in his talons. Finally he fell with a thud upon the ground and lay still, while the little weasel, alive and apparently little the worse for his trip to the upper ether, sped away. Investigation showed that the rodent had fastened his sharp teeth into the throat of the mighty bird, who, unable to free himself from his small but persistent enemy, had at length succumbed beneath the attack; thus the destroyer had become the destroyed.

"Do you know that for instinct approaching closely to reason, commend me to the dog," remarked another hitherto silent listener.

"In my boyhood, I remember we had a dog called 'Hunter,' and if ever a dog understood human language, he did. He would carry a letter safely for two miles, delivering it at the right house. With us in the bush, he would go to the spring for a pail of water, bringing it as well as any person could do. If a mitten or other article was missing when we reached camp, all that was required was to say: 'I've lost my mitten.' Off the dog would go and return with the missing article. I remember one spring the boys had a sugar camp and on their return home one night found that they had for-

The three-sided, triple grates will wear three times as long as the ordinary range grates. This one feature is well worthy of your consideration—there are many other exclusive ones which you should investigate before purchasing your range.

Pandora Ranges are sold everywhere by good dealers who back up our guarantee on this splendid range—McClary's

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An Extra Saving

WHILE Harab Poultry Foods are well known to be economical in actual use, we know they will save money when not in use. Not a great deal, perhaps, but that depends on you and the size of your poultry farm. This is how:

HARAB Poultry Foods

are manufactured scientifically by our own special processes. In the course of manufacture all the waste matter and moisture is taken out. And what's left is properly dried before packing into bags. In this way Harab Poultry Foods are put into excellent shape, and will remain so for a longer period than ordinary foods. Therefore, you can buy in larger quantities, thereby saving considerable on the purchase price. And you need have no fears of them going bad.

Write for poultry food folder and get acquainted with the full Harab lines.

The Harris Abattoir Co'y, Limited
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Where Accuracy Counts



ACCURACY in every detail of the cartridge is as important as the accuracy of the gun, especially when quick action is necessary or where a single shot may mean the safety of the hunter. Accuracy is one of the strong points of all

Dominion Ammunition

Metallics and shot shells

Accuracy in workmanship—accuracy of the powder load—in the size, shape and setting of bullets—in the charging and fitting of primers. The result is a sure-fire cartridge that shoots true and with a velocity that reaches home.

Dominion Ammunition is made to meet the climatic conditions of Canada. Loaded with smokeless and black powders (and all modern types of bullets).

Guaranteed to be perfect in every particular. Sold by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

Send for free booklet, "The Pilgrim: a Bear Story of the Canadian Rockies."

Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited
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"NINE LIVES"
Be sure that you buy your batteries with this trade mark

XCELL DRY BATTERIES

are guaranteed to outlive and outlast all other makes. Extra lives have been given to the Black Cat. Write for Catalogue.

CANADIAN CARBON CO., 95 KING ST. W., TORONTO 8

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

We have the champion Oxford Flock of America. Winner at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 50 yearling ewes by imported rams. Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS RIDLEY COLLEGE

St. Catharines, Ontario

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Baths just erected. Fine Hockey Rink. Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University Scholarship won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL

gotten a piece of sugar in the camp, at least a mile away. We talked it over among ourselves, and did not notice Hunter slip out, to return after a short absence with the sugar. I was only a little chap, but I well remember being told one day to being several articles of food to the camp where my father and brothers were working. I said, "I am going to hitch Hunter in my little sleigh and haul it back." I had often done this before. In order to insure finding him when required I tied him up in the porch. However, during the night he made such a fuss that my father let him go, and go he did. It was two or three days before Hunter came back, and in the meantime I carried my bundle on my back. "Old Sport" was a regular attendant at the church to which his master belonged. When the "second bell" began to ring, Sport rose from his place, and with dignity leisurely wended his way to the House of God. Reaching the church he passed in, and took his place beneath the seat in his master's pew.

Sometimes he was the only representative of the family present—bearing mute testimony to the power of habit, or what? One evening, going home from church, he was run over by a horse and killed, to the sorrow of the family, who sincerely mourned his untimely end.

A man well known to the writer related how, many years ago, his brother had gone up the Little Cascapedia River, about the end of March, one hundred miles into the forest on a trapping expedition. He intended returning in eight days, but took violently ill, and only with difficulty reached his camp, a distance of twelve miles, by crawling on his hands and knees. There in that rude wigwam of "splints," he lay for a week, having neither food nor fire; his only companion, a collie dog, named "Ranger," remained beside him nearly all that time. Meantime his friends became alarmed at his prolonged absence, and the brother who gave me the account, accompanied by another brother, set off through the country to look for him. He left home at six o'clock in the morning, and having travelled twenty miles, was upon the top of a mountain, from which he fired his gun, hoping to receive a reply. He was not disappointed. Immediately he heard the barking of a dog in the forest. At once the hunter set off in the direction from which the sound had come, and followed the dog's trail for twenty miles. In the camp he found his brother cold and apparently lifeless. It transpired that almost immediately on the arrival of succor the dog set off for home, which he reached that night.

Resting a short time, my informant departed on the long forty-mile tramp. Once during the night he rested for a few hours upon the end of a dry spruce log, one end of which he had set on fire for warmth.

Reaching home, he obtained a canoe, and once more set out to reach his sick brother. For fully five miles the two brothers hauled the canoe with the sick man through woods and over jams. It was little wonder that more than a month elapsed ere the sick man recovered from the effects of his strenuous exertions, while the rescued trapper was idle all summer, but words failed to tell how grateful they were to the dog whose faithfulness had been instrumental in saving his master's life.

An old man related that once in Anticosti he knew a dog belonging to the lighthouse keeper of West Point. Often a fox would venture out upon the ice from the shore in search of food. Calling his dog, the man would say:

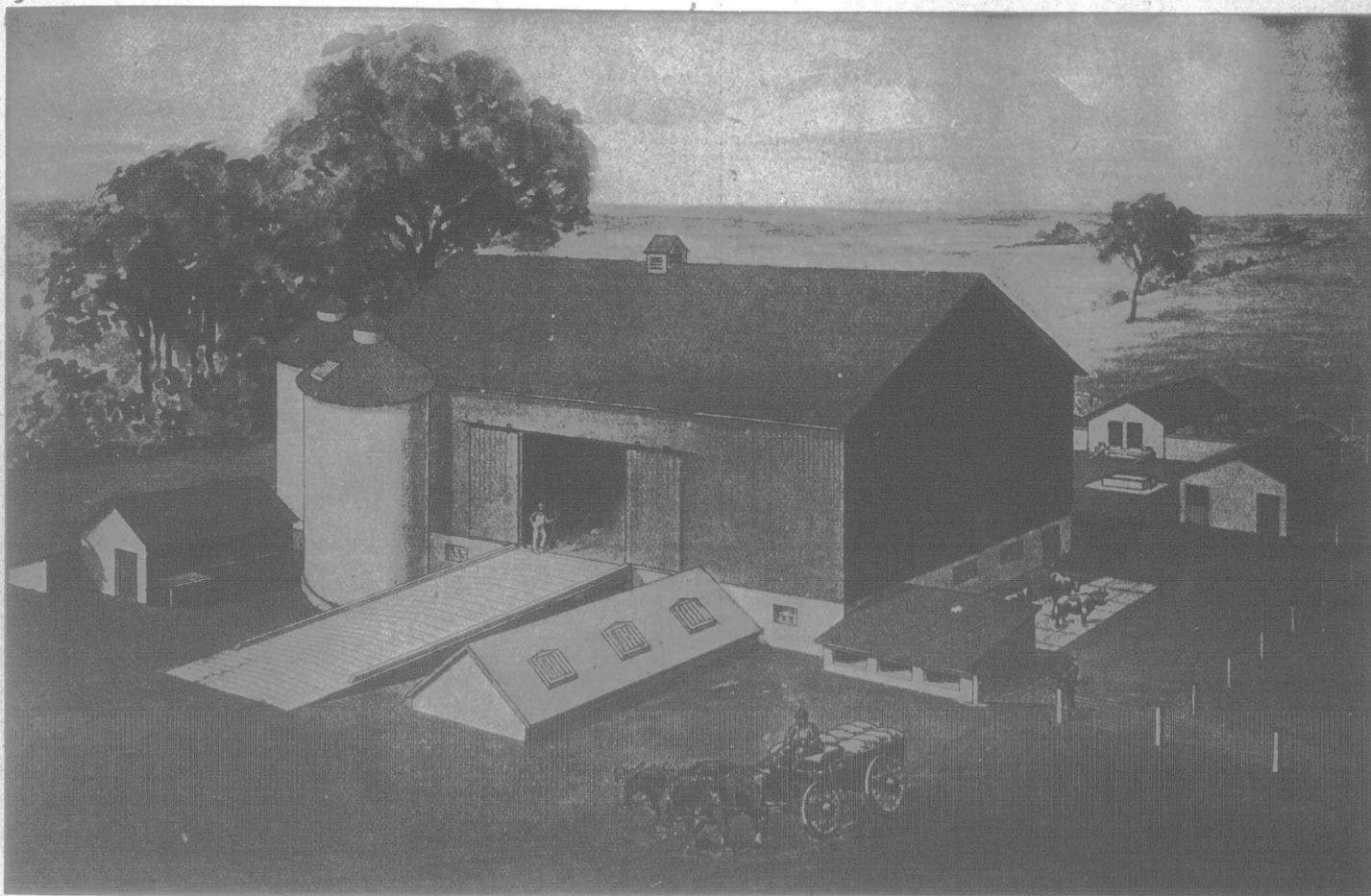
"Rover, there's a fox!"

Rising on his hind legs as though to assure himself that his prey was really there, the dog surveyed the situation. Apparently satisfied, he immediately set off, but going towards the woods in the rear. On and on he went till he was in a direct line with the unsuspecting fox; then down and out upon the ice to alarm the fox, who tried to escape. The dog, however, tacked back and forwards with relentless perseverance, the circle of escape always growing smaller. Hither and thither darted the fox in a mad effort to escape, but every avenue was closed, and at last the pursuer was upon his prey, and the most cunning animal was the victim of one still more cunning—the result of either instinct or reason.

MARGARET GRANT MACWHIRTER.
Bonaventure Co., Que.

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DO YOUR BUILDINGS LOOK LIKE THESE ?



The buildings illustrated above will last for scores of years. You will ask : "How can they last so long ?" The answer is that the concrete used in all these buildings is made from

ROGERS PORTLAND CEMENT

Ask a man who knows, and he will tell you that there is no other cement just as good as ROGERS.

Read what Thomas A. Edison says of "PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE"

"Men are lunatics to keep on building in brick and steel. Reinforced concrete is better and cheaper than either. Builders who stick to brick and steel are behind the times.

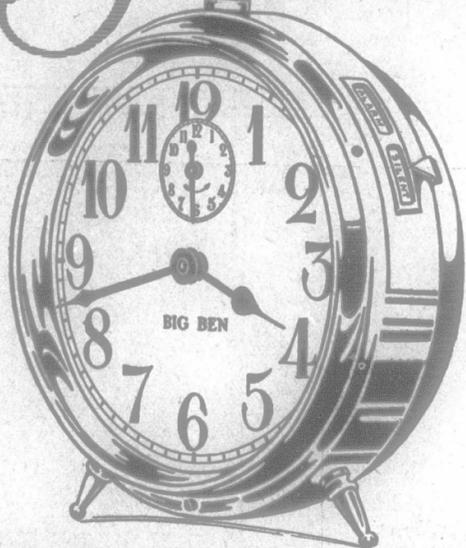
"Men who put up wooden structures are worse lunatics. It is because we use such building materials that the fire losses in this country amount to almost \$500,000,000 a year. Think what a waste of material and labor this represents. It is all unnecessary. Reinforced concrete is not only cheaper than brick and steel, but it is fireproof.

"A reinforced concrete building will stand practically forever. Within 30 years all construction will be of reinforced concrete, from the finest mansions to the tallest sky-scrapers."—[THOS. A. EDISON, in the *Cosmopolitan*.

We have a valuable book of 128 pages, entitled, "Portland Cement on the Farm," the regular price of which is \$1.00, which you can obtain free in connection with our special offer, as follows : Send us \$1.00 for the Rogers Book, and we will mail you with the book an order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Cement on the nearest Rogers dealer. If there is no Rogers dealer in your vicinity, send us 50c., and we will send you the book by return mail. The information contained in it is worth hundreds of dollars to you. With the aid of this book you will be able to make all your own cement improvements yourself.

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Big Ben



Presenting two ways to get up early

Big Ben will get you up on the installment plan, a little at a time, by ringing every other half minute for ten minutes, so you'll wake up gradually. Or he'll do the whole job all at once, with one long, straight, five-minute ring.

You can set him to do it as you choose, and shut him off short in the middle of his call either way.

That makes him two good clocks in one, to suit everybody's taste in early rising.

He plays no pranks. He won't go off before it's time and rob you of your full measure of sleep. He won't go off behind time and rob you of your work time. It's Big Ben's business to run on time, to ring on time and to stay on time.

Big Ben attends to his own business

and helps you attend to yours by getting you and the farm hands out early.

Then he sticks around the house and keeps time all day for the women folks so they can have your meals on time.

There never was a clock that fitted in better with the farm work.

He's triple-nickel plated and so handsome you'll want to keep him in the parlor instead of a bedroom.

Stands seven inches tall from the top of his head to the tips of his toes; has big, easy-winding keys, large hands, and big figures that you can read at a distance on dark mornings, and is built of good implement steel so he'll last for years. He's doing this kind of work in 3,000,000 American homes today.

Twenty thousand jewelers sell him—one in your neighborhood, probably. If yours doesn't, just send a money order for \$3.00 addressed to *Watches, La Salle, Illinois, U. S. A.* and he'll come to the front door, duty charges prepaid.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Chicory.

I am sending a weed which is coming into this neighborhood. It grows about three feet high. Would you please give name and how to kill it in your next paper?
SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—The weed is chicory, a common roadside weed, occasionally found in cultivated fields. A short rotation of crops and clean cultivation will soon suppress it. Individual plants are most easily destroyed by cutting low down and applying salt to the root.

Turkeys with Colds.

A flock of young turkeys (fifty-five) were exposed to a day's rain ten days ago. Quite a number are now spitting, running at nostrils, heads hot, but not swollen. Am giving potassium permanganate in drinking water, also bathing nostrils of ones badly affected with creolin. Is there anything more can be done? Are kept in a building every night with the door open.
H. J.

Ans.—These turkeys have taken a cold, which in time may turn to roup. Give them a good dose of salts, at the rate of a dessertspoonful per bird. This can be dissolved in water and mixed with ground grains. Follow this by feeding once daily a little ginger, about a table-spoonful to a dozen birds. This can also be mixed with dry grain, preferably shorts mixed to a crumbly state. Feed in clean troughs or on clean boards. Any food not eaten quickly should be removed and the troughs or boards washed with a weak solution of permanganate of potash, then stood in the sun to dry. Supply plenty of grit. Do not house the turkeys closely, nor allow to roost in a very drafty place. Out on the fence or in a tree is usually best. Fresh air

BEST ALL-YEAR LIVESTOCK FEED

MOLASSINE MEAL

ROYAL WARRANT

MR. POPE WRITES:

FERNDALE FARM, Auburndale, Mass.

Auburndale, Mass., May 21st, 1913

Molassine Co. Ltd.
Boston, Mass.



After supplying the Royal Stables for several years, His Majesty King George V has granted a Royal Warrant to the makers of MOLASSINE MEAL.

Gentlemen—I want to tell you that the "MOLASSINE MEAL" that I bought and commenced to feed some two months ago has proved to be the best food I have ever used. It certainly has proved wonderful results in our cows, calves and horses. Each one of our horses has gained more than fifty lbs. and it has given them the slickest coat they have ever worn. It certainly has put the bloom on the cows and calves. Our cows never kept up so well in their milk supply as they have this spring. "MOLASSINE MEAL" keeps their system in the pink of condition.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Frank H. Pope, Manager

You can obtain the same results as stated above by regular feeding of "MOLASSINE MEAL"—Try it.

MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA LIMITED

Look for this Trade Mark



on every bag

Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Ask your Dealer or write us direct.

ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL TORONTO

will assist in getting the birds in condition again. Continue to give the potassium permanganate in the drinking water, and I would suggest on alternate days to use a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to gallon of drinking water. Try rubbing the head with raw onion, simply cut the onion in half and apply. Be sure the birds have plenty of grit. Do not feed anything on the bare ground.
W. R. G.

Turkeys Dying.

My flock of young turkeys is rapidly dying off from what I think is diarrhea. The wings droop, the head is pale, and there is a yellowish discharge from the bowels. They refuse to eat and in most cases are dead in 24 hours.
M. L.

Ans.—I would advise sending one or two sick birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory for examination.

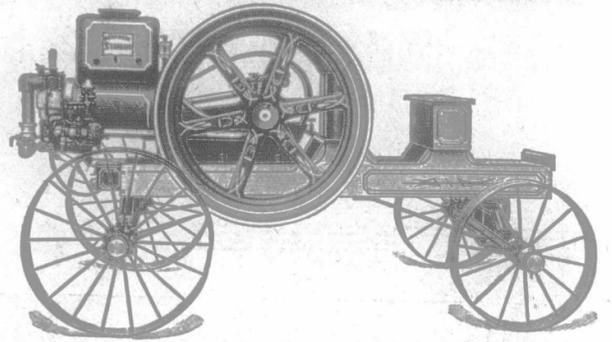
The description given is much like black head, but the birds are dying very quickly. It may, therefore, be some other disease.

Feed as described to H. J. Also give muriatic acid in our drinking water. If possible feed some sour curds dried off with shorts or middlings. Do not feed on the bare ground.
W. R. G.

Gossip.

The auction sale of Ben. Finlayson's imported Clydesdale mares and fillies at the Queen's Hotel stables, in London, Ont., Sept. 7th, attracted a good attendance, and the offering was a very creditable one, the animals for the most part being of a high-class in breeding, type and quality. The highest price obtained was \$500 for the three-year-old Ella Fleming, a splendid specimen of the breed, purchased by S. M. McVitty, Superintendent of Muncie Institute, Middlesex County. The average for the ten sold was \$280, and in nearly every case the buyer got a good bargain. Ella Fleming captured the female championship award in a strong class at the Western Fair last week.

The old farmer was making his usual weekly call on Mrs. Wiggins. "P'taters is good this morning", ma'am," he said, casting an admiring look at the basketful he had brought. "Oh, is they?" retorted Mrs. Wiggins. "That reminds me, I wants to have a word with you about them you sold me last week. How is it that them at the bottom o' the basket is so much smaller than them at the top?" "Comes about like this," replied old John, a knowing look on his face. "P'taters is growin' that fast now, that by the time I get a basketful dug, the last ones is about twice the size of the first!"



What Do You Know About It?

YOU'VE heard about the RENFREW-STANDARD Engine, of course, for is it not the most widely-discussed engine in Canada at the present time? But do you know wherein it differs from other gasoline engines? And there are features about this engine you should know about. Get posted.

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

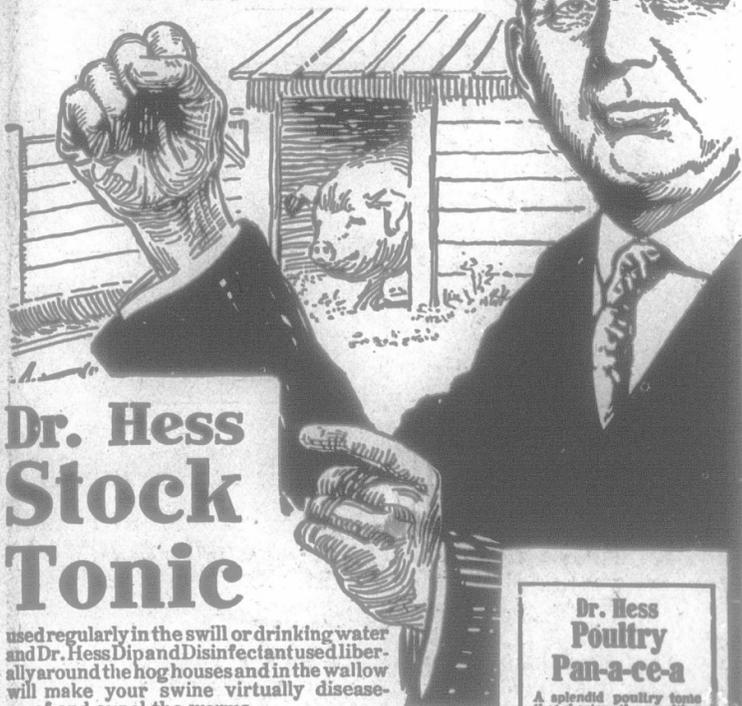
That's one thing it does—starts without cranking in all kinds of weather. The dangers and annoyances of cranking are banished with this engine. Another thing, the speed can be varied at will without stopping the engine to change speeds. And the construction of the mixer is remarkably simple and most unlikely to get out of order. Smooth-running, too. No need to put blocks of wood underneath wheels. This portable engine doesn't move the truck around. But get full particulars about it and other styles. Write for catalogue. All sizes, from 2½ to 60 h.p.

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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE IN CANADA.

I'll Eliminate Your Hog Troubles

GILBERT HESS, *Doctor of Medicine
Doctor of Veterinary Science*



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

used regularly in the swill or drinking water and Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant used liberally around the hog houses and in the wallow will make your swine virtually disease-proof and expel the worms.

Remember, the vigorous, well-developed, clean-kept hog is able to stand the ravages of these diseases far better than the weak, unthrifty animal. It is "the survival of the fittest" when hog disease is rampant.

In Dr. Hess Stock Tonic I have put every ingredient which my 25 years' experience as a veterinary scientist and doctor of medicine tells me a hog requires to keep healthy, thrifty and free from worms.

Feed this—a fattening hog that is not given tonics and laxatives is liable to come to trouble through overfeeding and a clogged system, just the same as a human being would suffer who ate a Thanksgiving dinner three times a day without laxatives. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the tonics and laxatives essential to heavy-fed animals.

I Absolutely Guarantee

that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will make your stock healthy, thrifty, free from disease and free from worms. If it does not pay you and pay you well, I have authorized your dealer to refund your money. Never sold by peddlers. I save the peddlers' salary, the up-keep of wagon and team and give you the benefit, which these prices prove: 25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100-lb. sack \$7.00. Smaller packages in proportion (duty paid).

Manufactured by

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

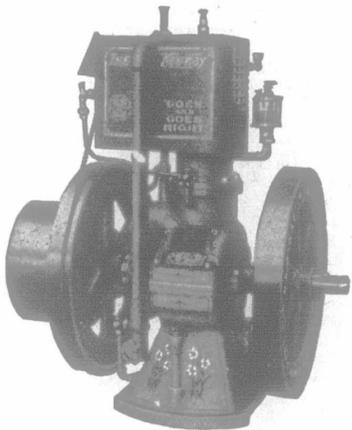
A splendid poultry tonic that shortens the moulting period, it gives the moulting hen vitality to force out the old quills, grow new feathers and get back on the job laying eggs all winter. It tones up the dormant egg organs and makes hens lay. Also helps chicks grow. Economical to use—a penny's worth is enough for 25 fowls per day. 14 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 5c; 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid). Guaranteed.

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Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks and dust bath. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 5c, 5 lbs. 25c (duty paid). I guarantee it.

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AIR COOLED ENGINE

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The "New-Way" Motor Company

OF CANADA, LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Shooting Squirrels.

I own a farm alongside of a large wood, in which the owners allow no shooting, and the squirrels come over by the dozen and destroy crops on my farm. Am I justified in shooting them on my own farm, whether in the squirrel season or not, without being liable to the law? Ontario. **SUBSCRIBER'S SON.**

Ans.—Yes, as to squirrels other than black or grey; the latter only in the open season.

Two Weeds.

I am a subscriber to your valuable farm journal, which I pride very highly for its valuable farm and live-stock hints.

Will you please tell me through the columns of your paper the names of the enclosed weeds. No. 1 was found in a newly-seeded field. 2 in an unseeded oat field. Will they be hard to get rid of? **MOSSBACK.**

Ans.—Neither specimen arrived in good condition, but as nearly as we can tell No. 1 is Russian Thistle, a bad weed, which should be hand-pulled if not too abundant. Clean cultivation will destroy it. No. 2 is a grass, apparently Red Fox, quite persistent in low spots.

Spurrey.

Please identify the enclosed weed and give directions for getting rid of it. Oxford Co., Ont. **W. J. R.**

Ans.—This weed, *Spergula arvensis*, is known as Spurrey by farmers of the Maritime Provinces, where it is pretty common. It is an annual and, like numerous other weeds, an introduction, commonly in forage crop seeds, from the fields of Europe. Its several base-curved stems grow from a few inches to a foot or more in height, bearing numerous linear leaves in whorls and white, chickweed-like flowers. In Europe it is said to be cultivated sometimes on sandy soil for sheep fodder. It does not become troublesome as a weed where short rotation of crops is pursued and it can be controlled by shallow cultivation in the fall and harrowing in the spring. **J. D.**

Chickens Die—Spray for Weeds.

1. Have chickens dying, they get sick and sleepy-looking for about a couple of days, and then die. Eat till the last.

2. What is good for spraying grass and weeds that grow up on gravelled walks. **G. J. O'N.**

Ans.—1. Examine them for lice. Have they diarrhea?

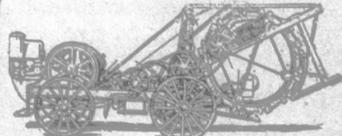
2. A solution of two pounds of iron sulphate to a gallon of water will kill dandelions, but it is generally advisable, in such walks, to keep the grass and weeds spaded out.

However, **W. H. Heard**, manager of the Spramator Co., informs us that he has had satisfactory results with the following formula, which he has thoroughly tested: Seven lbs. white arsenic; 14 lbs. sal. soda. Boil until both are dissolved, usually about 15 or 20 minutes. To this add 30 to 40 gallons of water and apply hot until the surface of the roadway or walk is well dampened. This, he says, will kill the weeds for one season.

Pruning and Planting Gooseberries.

I seek some information regarding growing gooseberries. I have a bush which is almost dead, and I would like to know how to use the few live shoots that remain. I would like to separate the bush and have two or three new ones from the old one. Also I would like to know how to prune and keep in gooseberry bushes in good bearing condition. **FARMER'S ASSISTANT.**

Ans.—If you wish to establish new bushes, take a number of cuttings of this year's growth and set them out where you want the new bushes to be, using one cutting to a place, and spaced six by four or five feet. Do it this fall. Prune out the rest of the bush well, leaving no wood more than three years old, but remembering that the fruit is borne on spurs on wood two or more years old. The gooseberry likes a cool, moist, although well drained and friable loam soil. The soil should be well fertilized and should be cultivated in the early part of each season. Prune annually, removing the wood four years old or more and also enough of the young shoots and laterals to open up the head.



Will You Dig Ditches for \$15 a day?

YOU probably think that's a big salary for an ordinary ditch digger. But the men who make this much are NOT ordinary ditch diggers—they're experts. They don't use the old pick and shovel method, but employ instead the fast, powerful

Buckeye Traction Ditcher

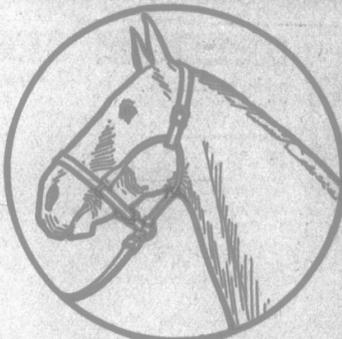
With this machine you can average 100 to 150 rods of straight, perfectly graded ditches a day. You can make from \$15 to \$18 a day digging the ditches for the farmers all around you, and you can keep busy from 9 to 10 months in the year.

You can get a Buckeye in a size to suit your needs and with either steam or gasoline power. Hundreds of men who own Buckeye gasoline machines have cut their operating expenses right down to the minimum by using kerosene instead of gasoline. The Buckeye engine works just as well on kerosene as on gasoline.

If you want to get a good line on the Buckeye, visit our exhibits at the state fairs of Detroit, Sedalia, Missouri, or Springfield, Illinois.

Send for catalogue. T.

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Findlay, Ohio



The "Jim Slick" Halter

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THE "Jim Slick" Halter will appeal to the man who is a bit particular. He will appreciate its fine points. He will notice the way it follows the contour of the head—no sharp angles or slants. Made in either 3/4-inch or 1-inch leather, with plain black mountings at \$1.25; with Leather Shank, \$1.60; with Solid Brass Mountings, \$1.40 and \$1.75. At your dealer's, or sent, prepaid, on receipt of price. West of Fort William, 25c. extra.

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Department "A"
Stratford - Ontario

Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE

General Graham, imp. [12102] (18694), foaled May 20th, 1908 (won 1st at Montreal Horse Show, 1911). Sire Gallant Faustieroy [7236] (18604). Dam May Queen [24921] (16701).
Mansfield Jr. [12406], foaled May 10th, 1910. Sire Mansfield [8213], by Douglas Macpherson, imp. Dam Heather Bessie [18807], by Up-to-Date Imp.
Silver Laddie [14048], foaled July 12th, 1911. Sire Up-to-Date, imp. [2733] (10474), by Royal Cartley, imp. Dam Lady Gray [18808], by Mansfield [8213].
The dams of the above colts have been noted prizewinners.

WILLIAM BEATTIE, Athelstan, Que.

Angry Farmer—Is this your dog jest been killin' my pigs?
Acquaintance—It is not.
Angry Farmer—Thin whose dog is it?
Acquaintance—It's yer own. I give 'em to yer jest before he killed the first.

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 a big knee like this, but your horse
 may have a bunch or bruise on his
 Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.



ABSORBINE
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will clean it off without laying the
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 and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over
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 FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a
 fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation
 Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc.
 Agents wanted. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Clover.
 If a man rents a farm can he take the
 clover off the rented farm to be thresh-
 ed, providing there is nothing mentioned
 about it in the agreement?
 Ontario. A. E. K.

Ans.—We think so.

Alfalfa Weeds.
 I am sending three weeds we found in
 our alfalfa, which we sowed in July,
 and whether they are troublesome.
 A. Y.

Ans.—The weeds arrived in poor condi-
 tion, and we were unable to ascertain
 whether more than one species was re-
 presented or not. Certain all of them
 belong to the mustard family, and they
 are likely Rocket, a weed introduced from
 Europe in alfalfa seed. Pull all of these
 plants noticed in the field.

Buying Crop—Feeding Stallion.
 Although only a subscriber of about
 a year, I come to you for advice on two
 subjects, viz.:

1. A sells B this season's crop, con-
 sisting of hay, grain and potatoes. B is
 also to get the second crop of clover if
 it be considered worth cutting. There
 is no written agreement between the two
 parties, but B has witness when he pays
 A for the crop, and it was spoken of
 and distinctly understood that B was to
 get the second cut of clover by the three
 parties, but in the meantime A sells his
 property to C, and doesn't tell C that
 the second crop of clover was to go to
 B with the first crop. Now in the mean-
 time C comes to hear that B is going to
 cut the second crop of clover and he
 writes B a letter strictly forbidding B
 to cut the clover and telling him if he
 does he will take action and impose dam-
 ages for trespassing, etc. Now the ques-
 tion in doubt is, can B take the clover?
 B can certify by several witnesses that
 he was to get the clover, but has no
 signed agreement.

2. What would be a good ration for
 young stallions, say from four to seven
 years of age, to produce growth, and
 also a gain of, say a pound a day?
 R. L. T.

Ans.—1. B is entitled to the clover.
 A should have sold the farm to C sub-
 ject to this condition. The best way
 to settle it is amongst yourselves. Pos-
 sibly A should allow C something back
 on the purchase price to cover the clover
 crop.

2. Feed all the good hay he will eat,
 or, approximately, one pound per day
 for each 100 pounds live weight. Oats
 in slightly smaller proportion are the
 best grain feed. Add a little bran, and
 in winter give a turnip or a couple of
 carrots daily.

Veterinary.

Pin Worms.

Mare and four-months-old colt both have
 pin worms. W. R.

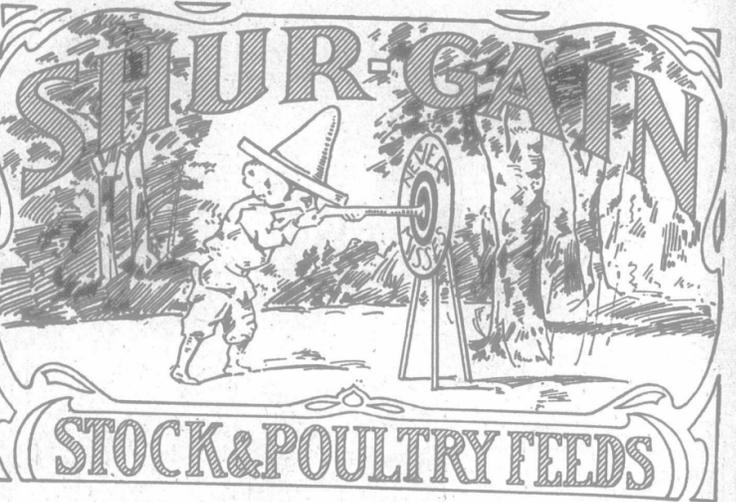
Ans.—Make an infusion of quassia chips
 by macerating 1 oz. of the chips to a
 gallon of cold water for 3 or 4 hours.
 Then heat some of this liquid to about
 100 degrees Fah., and inject a little in-
 to the rectum. Repeat the injection in
 two days. Also give a little of the in-
 fusion internally twice daily for three
 days. The mare should be given about
 3 oz. at a dose and the foal about 1/2 oz.
 V.

Suppurative Mammitis.

When mare foaled one side of mammae
 was caked and she would not allow foal
 to nurse it. It is now discharging mat-
 ter. Will this occur again if she foals
 next year? J. H.

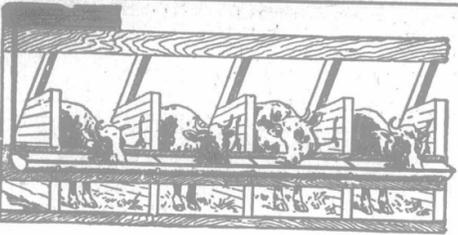
Ans.—Make a free incision into the
 mammae at point of discharge and then
 flush out the cavity three times daily
 until healed with a 4 per cent. solution
 of carbolic acid. Give her 3 drams hy-
 posulphite of soda three times daily for
 about two weeks. If treated properly as
 directed it should not recur as a result of
 the existing conditions, but as it is liable
 to occur in any mare there is no cer-
 tainty that it may not in this one. V.

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 leak. Long lengths made in
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OUR 1913 importation are safely
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 They have the size, weight, style,
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 vinced. Our prices and terms are
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IMPORTED CLYDESDALES
 A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations
 maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.
BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

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 To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation are home,
 and we have some of the best show material in this country. More size more style,
 more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and
 fillies. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON,** Queensville, Ont. Electric Cars every hour

Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys When in want
 of a high-class
 Clydesdale stall-
 ion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies,
 visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que. **T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor**
E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

Clydesdales for Sale My first importation for 1913 landed in
 March. One dozen fillies of the highest
 standard will be offered at rock-bottom
 prices during June and July. Write for particulars and prices or phone.
G. A. BRODIE - **NEWMARKET, ONT.**

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.
CLYDESDALES Imported and Canadian bred of large size, good colours,
 and the best of pedigrees always on hand. Pure-bred
 Jersey cattle of the choicest breeding, and Rhode Island Red Poultry of an excellent egg-
 producing strain. If you want a good start in such stock at lowest prices write me—
D. McEACHRAN.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Sale of Unsound Horse.

A sold B a colt and guaranteed it sound as far as he knew, and after B has it for one month he demands of A part of the money back which he paid A. Can he legally collect same or not?
E. A. A.

Ans.—It would seem that B has a very weak case, or no case at all. According to the terms of the warranty, as stated above, it would be incumbent upon B to prove that A was aware of an unsoundness at the time of the sale, and this might be difficult. Moreover, the Court would wish to be satisfied why claim was not lodged sooner. In the event of the plaintiff successfully establishing a case, he might be entitled to a refund of the purchase money upon return of the animal, but hardly to a partial rebate at his own dictation.

Rye for Hay.

1. Does rye sown in the fall and cut when green make a good substitute for hay?
2. How much seed should be sown per acre?
3. Is it suitable for light soil?

1. About what stage of growth would be best to cut?

I like "The Farmer's Advocate" very much.
H. H.

- Ans.—1. Rye may be used as a substitute for grass in making hay, but one objection is that it often carries ergot, which is credited with causing abortion.
2. Sow rather thickly, say about two bushels per acre. For grain a bushel and a half is sufficient.
 3. Yes.
 4. Cut before the rye is fully headed out.

Deportation.

I have a man working for me who has just sent over to the Old Country the money to fetch his girl out here and her brother. When the girl lands in Canada she will not have anything to do with him and said she only had him on a string so she could get the money to come out to Canada. After she has been out a week the hired man tries to assault her, but is not successful. Fearing trouble, I sent her away to the place where her brother is working, on the next farm. The next day she goes to work for somebody else, about four miles away. What I would like to know is this:

1. Can I have the girl deported, as she has no money?
2. Could my man come on to her brother for the passage money for them both, there being no promise of repayment?
3. If so, how should he go about it?
4. Would it be sufficient to deport her that she came out under false pretences? If so, whom should he report to?

Ontario. DOPHONEY.
Ans.—1 and 4. We think not.
2 and 3. No.

Pitting Turnips.

I am going to have a large crop of turnips this fall. The cellar of the house will not hold all of them, and I have to store about 200 barrels some other place. An agricultural expert told me that I could build a cellar or house to store them with very little expense and time. My barn is very cold and old. Would you please advise me how such a store room could be made?
A. S. M.

Ans.—Why not pit them? To pit roots, select a high, dry spot, run a furrow around the site of the pit, taking care to have drainage away from the lowest point of the ditch, and throw the loosened earth inward to elevate the site a little. Level off. Pile the roots neatly in a long A shaped pile, sloping evenly to the top. Cover with a few inches of straw, and this with five or six inches of earth, leaving holes for ventilation every four or five feet apart at the top of the pit. Tiles may be stood in here. It is well not to cover too heavily at first, as roots are liable to heat when first placed in a pit. If additional covering is needed to keep out frost, a few loads of straw manure may be added any time in the early part of the winter.



The Gurney-Oxford Attracts Madam to the Kitchen

THE GURNEY-OXFORD has a large following of fashionable cooks who dip into the culinary art simply for the pleasure they derive from trying dainty recipes previously not attempted. They are all most enthusiastic supporters of the Gurney-Oxford because it contains many exclusive devices that make a perfect cooking equipment.

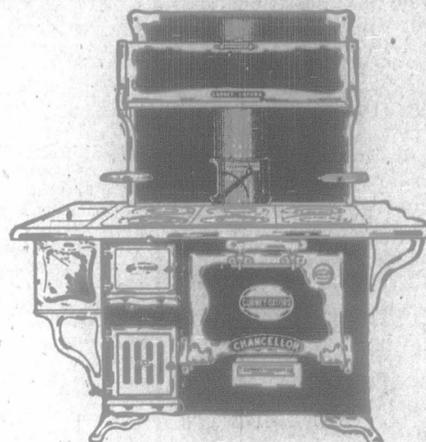
oven is required. Then the necessary heat can be obtained quickly by simply turning the Economizer lever to another notch.

Such control as this enables many smart women to invent some very tempting dishes which they set triumphantly before their friends. It will pay you to investigate the Gurney-Oxford.

Its oven is evenly heated in every corner to insure deliciously dainty cakes, golden brown biscuits, and light flaky pastry. A special Divided Flue carries the heat to every hole on the range. The top is perfectly smooth and clean, requiring no black lead polish.

But most important is the Economizer. It is a small lever that moves around a series of six notches giving the exact degree of heat required for any particular dish. The heat of the range can be shut off and the kitchen kept cool between meals by turning the lever to a certain number.

The fire is held at a low ebb on a special Reversible Grate until a baking



SOLD BY MODERN HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited

Toronto - Canada (X)
MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER



CLYDESDALES---Stallions and Fillies

WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured up to the standard of this lot, big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in the purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.

SMITH & RICHARDSON - Columbus P.O.
Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. L.-D. 'phone,



Springhurst Shorthorns

Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

SHORTHORNS

ELORA, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

—Records show that cattle bought from the Sale herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E. G. J. CLIFF, Manager. Toronto, Ont.

TREASURE VALLEY SHORTHORNS Present offering consists of a number of young cows and 2-year-old heifers in calf. Several are of dual-purpose type. Two are bred from —Helen's Rose—75804—, now entered in Shorthorn R. O. P. test; and has given over 5,000 lbs. milk in 5 months, testing 3.8 per cent. A. G. SMILLIE, R.R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont.

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows. ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

Hunters and Trappers



Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc.

Yes, you can learn easily—quickly—perfectly in your own home by mail. Success guaranteed. Fascinating work. We have 35,000 specimens students, and every one is an enthusiastic taxidermist. Big profits to all who know taxidermy. Write today.

Special for Canadian Students

For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly. Write today. We will send you, absolutely free and prepaid, one handsome new book on taxidermy and the taxidermy business. Hundreds of letters from satisfied Canadian students sent on request. We want every Canadian and foreigner in Canada to write for these free books today. No obligations whatsoever. Right a postal or a letter will do, but write today—while this special offer lasts.

WESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMIC
5034 Elwood Building, Omaha, Neb.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** to remove the lameness in 48 hours. Money refunded if it does not. Easy to use and one to three 4-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Spavin and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Fifty-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

MOLASSES FEEDS For Dairy Stock and Horses
Write for FREE samples to **CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY TORONTO**

SHORTHORNS!

Bulls of useful age all sold. Would appreciate your enquiry for females. Catalogue and list of young animals.

H. Gargill & Son, Gargill, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.

KYLE BROS. R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913 **Shorthorns and Leicesters**

I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Connaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

Oakland—42 Shorthorns

Here is a herd of breeders and milkers. Only one young bull left ready to go, and he is a good one. We also offer our two stock bulls, -72892- and -81845-. Write your wants. Price sells.

JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.

THE MANOR SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Young bulls, also heifers, got by, and cows in calf to one of the good bulls of the breed. In Lincolns, 5 yearling rams and 10 ram lambs by an imported ram. Inspection solicited. **J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS—Six choice young bulls fit for service, at reasonable prices, from good milking strain.

ROBERT NICHOL & SONS Hagersville, Ontario

SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp.) -32070- and Benachie (imp.) -69954-. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.) -56038- (89909). **GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd which numbers about 50 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices. **Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ont.**

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Diseased Cow.

1. A sells a farrow cow to B at auction sale, without guarantee, in January, and on Sept. 2nd B sells her to butcher, who takes her home, kills her at once, and finds what veterinary pronounces a long-standing case of tuberculosis. B expects nothing from butcher. Can B claim damages from A? If so, can A claim damages from former owner, A buying the cow privately two weeks before sale.

2. Could you give us names of reliable cattle owners or dealers in Eastern Ontario or near it? **F. O.**

Ans.—1. Assuming that there was no warranty given in the case of any of the transactions, the butcher is the one who will have to stand the loss.

2. Information of this kind may be readily gained by inserting a small inexpensive advertisement in our Wants and For Sale column.

Roup.

Our spring chickens are dying off. Heads swell, they run at the mouth, become blind and in a few days die. What is to be done? **A. A.**

Ans.—Roup. Induced by drafts, filth, dampness, or too close quarters. See that your poultry-house is well ventilated without having too much of a draft through it, and do not allow a great number of birds to huddle up together in limited quarters. Destroy all the badly affected and isolate the less seriously affected from the well ones, placing the latter, if possible, on premises unpolluted by diseased birds. Disinfect the present quarters, using air-slaked lime under the dropping boards, to the bushel of which has been added one pint of crude carbolic acid. Spray the inside of the house or coop with a whitewash containing five per cent. of carbolic acid or creolin. Give each bird that is affected, and is thought worth trying to doctor, one teaspoonful of dry salts and bathe the head with a weak solution of some good commercial roup cure, or a Seiler's tablet dissolved in water. Use Epsom salts in the drinking water of all the birds, about a dessertspoonful to a gallon of drinking water. Roup cure may be used in the same way, according to directions accompanying.

Lightning - Rod Ground Connections. Preparing Soil for Beans.

1. I have a field of sod which has been in hay two years. In preparing it for beans would it be best to plow it now, work it up well this fall on top, cultivate in spring and then plow again in the first week in June before sowing? That ought to kill a lot of weeds. Or had it better be left till the latter part of May and then plow the sod down and work on top?

2. Would like your advice on lightning rods. I had rods put on my barn and house last year, and the agent told me one ground wire was enough for a barn 40 x 56 feet, and for the house and kitchen one point on the centre of each and one ground wire six feet down was sufficient. Another agent comes along and says it is no good without two ground connections. That there has to be a current over buildings. That as you cannot get an electric shock if you hold the battery with one hand only, a lightning rod is useless without two grounded ends. What is the truth about it? **A. P.**

Ans.—1. The practice of the best bean growers is to plow down the sod (clover sod preferred) as early in spring as possible, and surface work it every week until planting time in June. Our advice is to follow their practice rather than either of the methods you suggest.

2. We would prefer to have two grounded ends on a barn 40 x 56 feet, not because there is anything in what the second agent who came along says about a current passing. That is simply hush; but because of giving twice as many points of contact with the earth and thereby ensuring a greater measure of safety in case of an extra heavy discharge of lightning. At the same time whole systems of rods with but one ground connection have given almost complete immunity from lightning stroke. **T. B.**

Don't delay another day ordering an

Ideal Green Feed Silo

Don't put off ordering your silo thinking that there is still plenty of time.

There has been such a demand for Ideal Green Feed Silos this year that some farmers who wait too long may get left.

Get your order placed now, and your new silo up in time to take care of your corn.

You know you ought to have a silo, so what's the use of putting off ordering it a single day longer.

Thousands of successful owners are thankful for the day they erected an Ideal Green Feed Silo on their farms.

Our large, illustrated Silo Book contains much valuable information about silos and silage. Sent free upon request.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
LARGEST AND OLDEST SILO MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Write For This Book!

Send ten stamps to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of the "Poultryman's Handbook"—160 pages—profusely illustrated. It is not an advertisement, but a complete guide to success in poultry-raising. Money back if not pleased.



Pratt's Poultry Regulator

prevents chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, exerts worms and prevents leg weakness, egg eating and unnatural habits in poultry. It is a guaranteed egg producer. "Your Money Back If It Fails."
At your dealer's, 25-lb. pail \$2.50; 100-lb. bag \$9.00; also in packages at 25c, 50c and \$1.00
PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONTO



SHORTHORNS

One high class imported 13-months bull calf; one junior yearling show bull; one promising 11-months bull calf; one 14-months farmer's bull. Some bargains in heifers and young cows, including a few imported heifers.

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Five bulls from 8 to 15 months—3 roans and 2 reds. Females of all ages. Eleven imported mares—4 with foals by their side, 5 three-year-olds, and 2 two-year-olds; all of the choicest breeding. Catalogue of Clydesdales mailed on application.

BELL 'PHONE. BURLINGTON JCT. STA. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

I STILL HAVE FOUR YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AND MORE COMING ON

Several heifers that are bred right and that will make great cows; some of them in calf now to my great breeding sire, Superb Sultana—75413—perhaps the greatest son of the great Whitehall Sultan—55949—that was imported by me and used so long in Mr. Harding's herd. I sell nothing but high-class cattle, but the price is within the reach of all. A few Clydesdales, Shropshires and Cotswolds always on offer. Local and long-distance telephone.

ROBERT MILLER STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

5 Shorthorn Bulls 5—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd calves Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves
A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.
Myrtle, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance 'phone

Irvine Side Shorthorns

We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.
L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.



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 Street, Toronto, Ont.

15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a valid proposition to see, d. on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from the present, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipment made promptly.

WINNIE CO. W.A.N.
TORONTO, ONT. and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our hands-on free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 1200, BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

We take all that you produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 10th of each month.

Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now. Write:

Mark the envelope **CITY DAIRY CO.,** Toronto, Ontario, Dept. C.

Cream Wanted

We guarantee highest Toronto prices, full weight and prompt returns. Our 15 years' experience ensures satisfaction. We furnish cream cans and pay express charges. Write:

Toronto Creamery Company, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

For Cooking, Butter, Cheese, Table and all purposes,

RICE'S PURE SALT

goes furthest.

North American Chemical Co., Ltd.
CLINTON ONTARIO

Milk Wanted

For milk route in Windsor

WALTER N. KNIGHT
20 Aylmer Ave. Windsor, Ont.

The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. For sale at present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDENS, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Minster Farm offers swine of both sexes and bull calves from R. O. P. cows with records up to 14,752-lbs. milk 1 year. All records made under ordinary conditions. For extended pedigrees write: **RICHARD HONEY & SONS, Brickley, Ont.**

Ayrshires

Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 450 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. **H. C. HAMILL,** Box Grove, Ont. Locust Hill, C.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L.D. Phone.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Crate Fattening.

1. Would you kindly advise me through the columns of your valuable paper the way to make crates for fattening chickens, and also tell how many chickens should be allowed in each crate?

2. What is the best ration while fattening? I read something about this in some paper, but have since lost it. Should chickens be in a building while crate-fattening—that is should crates be erected in some building?

Ans.—1. Provide crates about 18 inches square and of convenient length, with slatted bottoms to allow the droppings to fall through and slatted up and down in front to allow the birds easy access to the feeding troughs. Divide the crates into apartments two feet long. These should each hold three or four birds, according to size. Place on trestles to bring to a convenient height and also to allow the droppings to fall through; if the crates are more than one tier high, a space of four to six inches is left between the tiers. In this space is slid a shallow galvanized-iron pan, which catches the droppings from the crate above. A board with a notch in it is nailed to each end of the crate and supports a trough usually made of half-inch by three-inch or half-inch by four-inch boards, made of planed lumber, so they can be easily kept clean. Crates made in six-foot sections are handy.

2. A very successful crate-fattener thus described his method in "The Farmer's Advocate" a year or so ago: "Stir up a wet mash of ground grain, fairly thin, and let set over night, or, if in the morning, until night, so it will get just a little acid, but not really sour. I generally feed a mixture of about equal parts ground oats and corn, with some low-grade flour added. If you have milk available, by all means mix the mash with it; if not, use water and add a little meat meal. I have had very good results using ground barley, and I know some very successful feeders who use a proportion of ground buckwheat. It has been my experience that it does not make so much difference what you feed as how it is fed.

"I begin by feeding lightly for the first day or so, just putting a little in the troughs at a time, so as not to give all they will eat at first, else they will gorge themselves, and when that occurs it is best to let the birds run for a week or so, and then put in the crates again. When the birds seem to have almost enough, clean out the trough and give water to drink. This may be kept in the trough until next feeding time.

"About the third day give them all they will eat in half an hour in the morning, then clean the troughs and water. At night do the same. This done, the birds will be always ready to eat. About twice a week, provide plenty of grit. Keep a sharp eye out for any birds that refuse to eat. If you have any like this throw them out of the crate and let them run for a few days.

"If the birds are fed regularly morning and evening (long enough before dark that they will have plenty of time to eat) in about fifteen days to two weeks the breast-bone will be covered with flesh and the skin will have that soft kid-glove feel. Some may take a little longer, but it is not advisable to crate-feed too long. I always judge by their individual condition. Usually three weeks is quite sufficient.

"I have tried feeding tallow the last week, but it seemed difficult to get the birds to eat it from troughs. With a cramming machine I would use it.

"In my opinion the secret of crate-feeding lies in regular feeding and being particular to clean the troughs after the fowls finish eating. This last is even more important than the first. My experience has been that where this is not done the fowl get poorer instead of fatter. If one cannot observe these two points and must leave the troughs full of feed, don't coop the birds up; let them run. Shelter from rain and winds should be provided, but very warm quarters are not desirable."

Great Dispersion Sale of 70 REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE 70 Holstein Cattle

25 cows in milk, 31 heifers (all supposed to be in calf), 11 heifer calves and 3 bulls; also one reg. Clydesdale mare in foal, the property of Wm. Johnson & Son, Avon, Ont., will be sold without reserve on Lot 3, Con. 6, North Dorchester Tp., on

Tuesday, September 30th, 1913

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Trains will be met on morning of sale, Putnam, C. P. R., and Springfield, M. C. R. Catalogues on application.

T. MERRITT MOORE, W. G. DEAN, Auctioneers.

WM. H. JOHNSON & SON, Proprietors, Avon, Ont.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ontario (10 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Sta. on Farm; G.T.R., 1 mile)

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22nd, 1913, at 1 o'clock Sharp, Storm or Fine.

This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five choice yearlings are a feature of the offering; and nineteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, being fashionably bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted.

C. P. R. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale. Catalogues on application to D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont.

LINDSAY, POUND & DIBB, Auctioneers. JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

"Avondale Farm" offers Three Great Bulls

PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE, five years old, our famous herd bull. SIR JOHANNA GLADI KORNDYKE, two years old, dam, a 25-lb. daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. PONTIAC ARTIS KORNDYKE, one year old, same dam as above, sire, King Pontiac Artis Canada. The two young bulls are magnificent individuals, well marked. Must have room.

A. C. HARDY, Brockville, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

REMEMBER—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow. Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so, secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

SUMMER HILL HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. Phone 2471.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale. **E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.**

Just now we are offering a few cows, also some sows ready to breed.

A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ontario.
L. D. PHONE FINGAL, VIA ST. THOMAS.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. All ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que. Telephone in house.**

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants. **JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glenarry.**

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

The spring trade is on; we are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters.

Several imported cows and bulls for sale. **B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.**
Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.

FARNHAM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE

Our present offering is a number of superior OXFORD DOWN YEARLING AND RAM LAMBS for flock headers, by our imported Royal winning rams. Also ninety field rams and eighty ewes, either by imported sires or g. sires imported. Also five superior HAMPSHIRE ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
Phone Guelph 240-2. ARKELL, ONT.

American Shropshire Registry Association

with its 25 volumes of record, 4,500 memberships, 365,000 registrations.

It is the one for every farmer to join. Read the reports of sheep shows, the mutton and wool market, and judge for yourself. Even the U. S. Government has recognized its merits. It is the best general-purpose sheep. For information address: J. M. WADE, Secretary. LaFayette, Ind.

ALLOWAY LODGE**Southdown Sheep Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

I will exhibit Southdowns at Toronto and Southdowns and Angus at London shows this fall, and would like to meet anyone interested in either of these breeds. Write for circular to

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ontario
Tel. and railway station, London.

SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS

We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year. Our offering: Shearing ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and the stock ram imp. Hamtonian 279th.

WM. BARNET & SONS,
R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont. Phone

Choice Leicester Sheep

Good covering, best quality. Also Banded Rock fowl, Emden geese. Prices reasonable.

G. A. GREER, TROUT CREEK FARM,
Box 52, Lucknow, Ont.

DORSET RAMS FOR SALE

Two shear yearlings and ram lambs. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

A. E. FIELD-MARSHALL, Beamsville, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

for sale at reasonable prices, boars fit for service, also young pigs ready to wean; boars and sows 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ont. R.R. 8

MINSTER FARM

We are sold out of Tamworths also females in Holsteins but still have some choice bulls for sale from 2 to 6 months, officially backed and right good ones.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
Brighton Sta., phone.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. Mac Campbell & Sons.

Northwood, Ont.

Young BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale,

two and three months old. Write

FLEETWOOD WILSON, Irrawarra Ranch
Sunnywold, Vernon, B. C.

Trying out a new car on the road between Cedar Grove and Great Notch, he stopped to pick up an old farmer who looked as if he might like a ride, and who admitted that it was his first experience in an automobile. The machine was hitting a pretty good clip when it skidded on a soft spot and ran into a tree. Nobody was hurt, but, as the ruralite picked himself up, he said to the motorist, "Well, that was going some. But say, mister, there's one thing I'd like to ask you. How do you stop one of these contraptions where there ain't no trees?"

SNAP

FOR THE SUMMER GIRL'S

HANDS

LEAVES THEM SMOOTH AND SOFT

AT ALL DEALERS 15¢

THE SOAP IN THE TIN, THAT IS GOOD FOR THE SKIN

SAVE COUPONS

Gossip.**YORKSHIRES AND SHROPSHIRE AT SUNNYBROOK.**

Sunnybrook Stock Farm, owned by Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville P. O., Ont., lies in Victoria County, about two miles from Grasshill station, on the C. P. R., and three miles from the same named station on the G. T. R., and is the home of a particularly choice lot of breeding stock in Yorkshire hogs and Shropshire sheep. The chief stock boar in service is the 1,200-lb. Toronto champion of this year, Eldon Duke, 32228, of the renowned Summerhill breeding. In spite of his great size, his type and quality are up to a high standard, as his winning first and championship at Toronto this year in very strong company would indicate. The brood sows, averaging in weight about 700 lbs., are all of the equally renowned Oak Lodge breeding, which stamps the herd from a breeding standpoint the best procurable, and their individual merit is just as high. From such breeding for sale are young things of both sexes of any desired age. The Shropshires are all bred from the noted champion flock of J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, better than which are none. For sale is a big selection of ram lambs, a grandly-covered, growthy lot. Write Mr. Manning your wants.

BELMONT HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

The many desirable qualities of the White-belted, or Hampshire hogs which make them particularly suitable for the ordinary farmer of modest means have brought them to the front and created for them an active demand never excelled by any other breed in the short time since their introduction to the farmers of Canada. The great Belmont herd of Hastings Bros., Crosshill P. O., Ont., Newton station, G. T. R., and Linwood station, C. P. R., is generally recognized as the leading herd of Canada, a recognition their almost clean sweep of the awards at the big shows of Ontario for several years past would entitle them to. This is one of the first herds of the breed established in Canada, selected from the leading herds of the United States, and from which large annual importations are necessary to fill the many orders and supply their widely extending trade, which takes in every Province in the Dominion. Hastings Bros. enjoy the confidence of every man with whom they have done business, for they endeavor to do exactly as they agree. Their herd is a large one, and their breeding stock not akin, and at all times they can supply either sex of any age desired. Write them your wants.

CANADA'S GREATEST HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS.

The great Northwood herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, owned by Mac Campbell & Sons, of Northwood, Ont., is still to the front after nearly a quarter of a century of existence, and again this year, in common with that of almost every year since the foundation of the herd, has been strengthened with new blood from the noted herd of A. E. Waggoner & Son, Lindsay, Ohio. One of this year's importations is a daughter of the invincible show hog, W.'s King I Am. This splendid sow is now suckling a litter of nine sired by the great boar, Good Enough Chief II, a fact worth remembering by breeders wanting a change of blood. Still at the head of the herd is the several-times champion, Jock, 824, assisted by the prize-winning Red Wilkes, 797. Breeding stock from this herd have, several times during the past year, been distributed to every Province in the Dominion except British Columbia. On hand at all times for sale are both sexes of any age. Mr. Campbell has also an exceptionally choice herd of Jersey cattle numbering about twenty head founded on selections from the herds of David Duncan & Son, Don, and Mr. Everitt, Chatham, at the head of which is a son of the prolific bull, Fontaine Boyle, and out of a daughter of the great show bull, Blue Blood of Dentonia. For sale are several young bulls sired by the stock bull and out of heifers averaging 35 lbs. milk a day during their first lactation periods, with granddams up to 52 lbs. a day.

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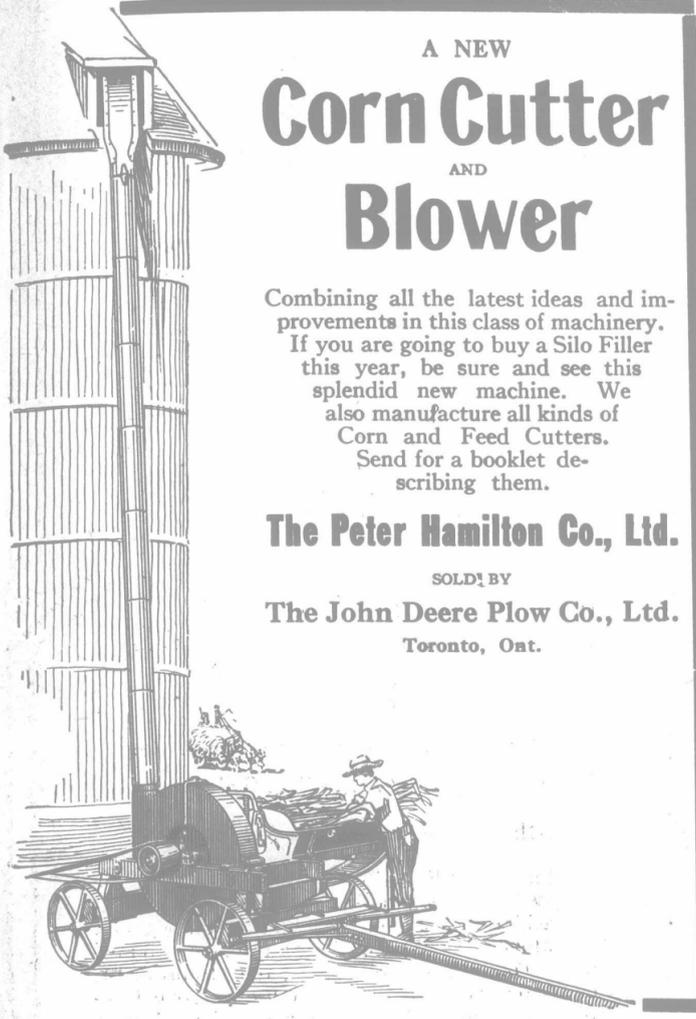
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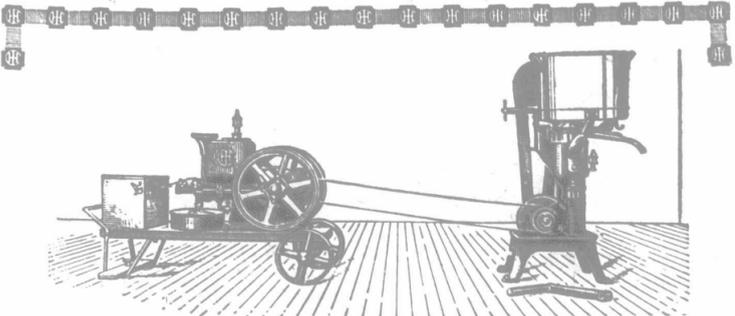
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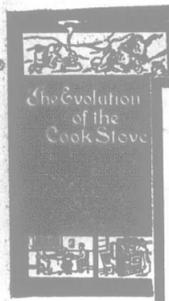
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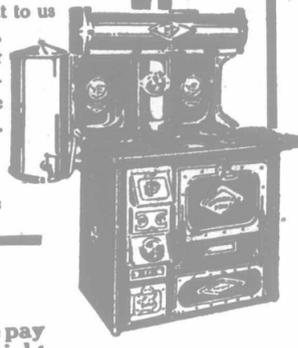
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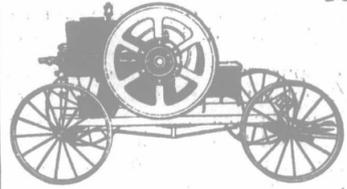
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