

Caustic Balsam Good for Shoe Boils

Stanbridge Station,
Quebec, Canada, Nov. 5, 1903
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.

I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your GOMBAL'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. It is a fine medicine for all bunches where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dogs' ears, one part of BALSAM to three parts of vaseline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard, by injecting the BALSAM into the boils with a hypodermic syringe. THOS. G. GIBSON.

The Air-Cooled Gasoline Engine

That there is a widespread demand for a small engine to take the place of wind mills for pumping water is evidenced by the overwhelming amount of business that is offered the Gibson Manufacturing Company, of Port Washington, Wis.

This concern makes gasoline engines in all styles and sizes, and issues a handsome catalogue which may be had for the asking. Their small air-cooled engines, made in three sizes from one to two and one-half horse power, have attracted great attention everywhere, for they are very low in price, competing successfully with wind mills, and at the same time render much greater service.

Prosperity of Canada Manifest in the Exhibits of Dairy Produce and Machinery at Toronto Exhibition

The farmers who visited the Toronto Fair this season paid more than the usual attention to the display in the Dairy Building. Things pertaining to the dairy are, of course, close to the hearts and pockets of a great portion of what we call the "country" population of a nation, and increased interest is to be expected from year to year in exhibitions calculated to appeal to them, but the prosperity that is everywhere in Canada, and especially amongst the agricultural classes, was strongly manifested to any close observer in the interest with which farmers and their wives went through the Dairy Produce and Machinery Building at Toronto's great Fair. Especial interest was shown in the various makes of cream separators, and of these the Vermont Separator, manufactured by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., seemed to be given a full share, and to attract very strongly to those who examined it—an especially large number of orders being reported. These machines are manufactured on a very strong and simple plan—superior workmanship is evident in every part of their mechanism, and this mechanism is on a simple scale, for instance, there are only two simple parts on the inside of the bowl and it, therefore, may be easily and quickly washed, the gear being enclosed is entirely protected from dirt and dust—all the working parts run in oil and are accurately made and fitted, ensuring an easy running machine.

The U. S. is the only Separator that embodies all the above advantages, and owing to these and to the strength and quality of the metal used in the manufacture, The Vermont Farm Machine Co., have none but satisfied customers. This company has recently issued a new, handsomely illustrated catalogue, which they will mail free to any address on request. It explains all about the Separator, and would undoubtedly prove valuable to any prospective purchaser.

**Roofed With Paroid Roofing**

Many of the largest farm and poultry buildings in the country as well as government and railroad warehouses, factories, etc. are now roofed and sided with Paroid Roofing. The above illustration shows the largest stock barn in Minnesota, covered with Paroid. In spite of cheap imitations it grows in popularity, because every one who uses it finds it economical, extra strong, durable and thoroughly satisfactory. Make no mistake—get Paroid.

Light slate color; contains no tar; does not crack nor run, does not taste rain water, keeps buildings dry and warm, looks well, lasts long, spark, water, cold, heat, smoke and gas proof. That's why it's so popular.

Sample Free. To show you exactly what it is we'll send you a free sample and name of nearest dealer. In return, please send us your name and address. For a 2 cent stamp we'll send book of building plans for poultry and farm buildings.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.

Originators of Free Roofing Kit—fitures for applying in every roll.

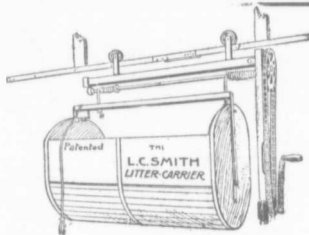
Established 1877.

Hamilton, Ontario.

The L. C. SMITH FEED AND LITTER CARRIER

**Strong,
Simply Constructed,
Easily Operated.**

No cog wheels to wear and slip, nothing to get out of order.



LYMAN C. SMITH

OSHAWA, Ont.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course. Home Study Course. Degrees in simplest English. Diploma granted. Positions obtained for successful students. No tuition, except of daily satisfaction guaranteed, particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Ontario.

Better write for it. MENTION FARMING WORLD when writing.

Nova Scotia Sheep Sale a Great Success

Nova Scotia is sharing with the other parts of the world in the success of the sheep breeding industry. More particularly is this the case in the eastern section of the province. During the last two years there has been a great deal of competition on the part of local and United States buyers for the wool and mutton product in this part of Nova Scotia. The Boston market considers Nova Scotia lamb to be worth two cents per pound more than the average lamb purchased elsewhere, and, as a result, American buyers have operated especially in Antigonish county, and have been paying during the present year five cents a pound, live weight, for lambs, the buyers taking their scales with them and weighing the lambs right out of the pastures.

The great obstacle in the way of further advancing this industry is the difficulty of securing as high class stock as should be maintained under the circumstances. The Government

of Nova Scotia had already done considerable to foster the sheep breeding industry in that province, and with a view to assisting the sheep breeding industry, the Government instructed Principal Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro, to purchase some fifty rams, partly in Nova Scotia and partly in Ontario, which were to be sold at public auction, and bought at the people's own prices, the Government standing good for any losses which might be incurred.

About twenty-five rams were secured in Nova Scotia and twenty-five others in Ontario. Those in Ontario being from such flocks as Senator Edwards', W. E. Wright's, Henry Atwell's, A. W. Smith's, A. & W. Whitelaw's and Wm. Parkinson's.

The sale was an unbounded success. Prices for yearlings and two-year-olds (field sheep) running from \$20 to \$36, and lambs at proportionate prices, the only criticism offered being that there were not half enough to supply the demand.

The results from bringing such high class stock, as was purchased, in this section of Nova Scotia cannot but do good, and it would appear that in conjunction with the high prices at present prevailing, the movement ought to do a great deal to further stimulate the sheep breeding interests in the province by the sea.

On the Fence

Any Dairyman who is—on the Separator question—should be sure to climb down on the right side.

CHEAPNESS De LAVAL

and inferiority is boggy ground, and you find it out when you put your foot in it. Paint and promises are catchy things, but don't skim milk.

superiority insures complete satisfaction and the difference in cost is earned for you hundreds of times during the lifetime of the DeLAVAL. It does the business.

CATALOG FREE

It is better to chuckle with satisfaction than to cuss with remorse.

The DeLaval Separator Co.

Winnipeg 77 York St., Toronto Montreal



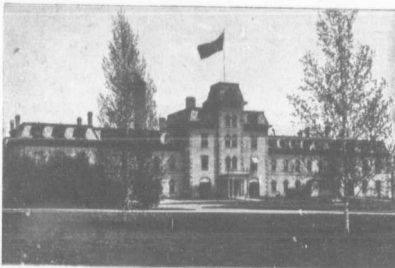
Tudhope Carriages

It's a positive luxury to ride in a Tudhope. The perfect ease and solid comfort, make Tudhope the Carriages for business as well as pleasure.

Guaranteed by a firm that has been building Carriages in Canada, since 1855.

TUDHOPE No. 4
The most popular carriage sold for general use. Green wool cloth or hand buff leather seat—selected hickory gear, wheels and shafts—Dayton silk wheel-rubber tire wheels if desired—silver dash rail—green or wine painting. You'll see dozens of them on every road. Let us send you our free illustrated catalogue—which gives details you want to know.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., LTD. ONTARIO, ONT.



ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH . . CANADA

There are a few Vacancies yet in the First Year.

Farmer's Sons now through with the corn harvest should think of a course at the College. Apply at once to

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., President

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Coming Events | 670 |
| Auction Sales | 670 |
| Kingston Dairy School | 670 |
| Nova Scotia Sheep Sale | 671 |
| Cooled-Cured Cheese on Top | 672 |
| Grooming the Horse | 672 |
| Cold Storage for Fruit | 673 |
| Agricultural Implements at rail Fairs | 673 |
| This is Your Chance | 673 |
| Beginning of Modern Agriculture | 673 |
| Editorial Notes | 674 |
| Horse Industry Ontario | 674 |
| Agriculture in Ireland | 675 |
| Made Deputy Minister | 676 |
| Agriculture in Sweden | 677 |
| Our New Zealand Letter | 677 |
| Prof. Macoun on Seedless Apples | 678 |
| A Handy Cart | 678 |
| Central Canada Fair— | |
| Heavy Horses | 678 |
| Light Horses | 679 |
| Beef Cattle | 680 |
| Dairy Cattle | 680 |
| Sheep | 681 |
| Swine | 681 |
| Dairy Products | 681 |
| Western Fair, London— | |
| Light Horses | 682 |
| Heavy Horses | 682 |
| Cattle | 683 |
| Sheep | 684 |
| Swine | 684 |
| St. John Exhibition— | |
| Industrial Exhibits | 684 |
| Horses | 684 |
| Cattle | 685 |
| Sheep | 685 |
| Swine | 685 |
| Poultry | 685 |
| Butter and Cheese | 685 |
| Agricultural Products | 685 |
| Made Him Lopsided | 685 |
| The Potatoe, etc. | 686 |
| Peach Leaf Curl | 686 |
| County Fruit Exhibits | 686 |
| THE HOME WORLD— | |
| The Kitchen Table | 687 |
| Heating the Home | 687 |
| Strange Place for Milk | 687 |
| How He Worked the Grocer | 687 |
| Old-Fashioned Flowers | 687 |
| Polite Japanese Children | 687 |
| The Boys and Girls | 688 |
| In the Kitchen | 689 |
| Health in the Home | 690 |
| Sunday at Home | 690 |
| In the Sewing Room | 691 |
| Engineering—Homesteading | 693 |
| Packing Butter | 693 |
| Knuckles Over | 693 |
| Worms in Dogs | 693 |
| Succession Duties | 693 |
| Legality of Marriage | 693 |
| Foreclosing Mortgage | 693 |
| Overdue Payment | 693 |
| Poultry at London Fair | 694 |
| Plucking Ducks and Geese | 694 |
| Preservation of Eggs | 694 |
| A Hint to Beginners | 694 |
| Blood Spots in Eggs | 694 |
| Capon and Caponizing | 694 |
| F. W. Man on the Wing | 695 |
| Gossip | 696 |
| Big Clydesdale Sale | 697 |
| Mr. Hogate's Big Sale | 699 |
| About Horses | 700 |
| Market Review, etc. | 701 |
| Prince Edward Island | 701 |
| Wire Fence | 702 |
| New Device for Sucking Pigs | 702 |
| Some Tariff Figures | 702 |
| Books and Bulletin | 703 |
| Canadian Holstein | 703 |
| Need of Scales on the Farm | 703 |

Cool-Cured Cheese on Top

There were eight prizes for cheese at the Sherbrooke exhibition this year. It is stated that the winners all but a sixth prize were "cool-cured" cheese.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

TORONTO, 1 OCTOBER, 1906.

No. 19.

Cold Storage for Fruit

THE need of the hour in connection with the apple trade of this country is cold storage. There are millions of marketable apples wasted every year because of this need. Instances could be given without number of the products of orchards wasted or put upon the market in poor condition, entailing a great loss to the producer, the shipper and the consumer. We say consumer because very frequently he is the loser, as when he buys a barrel or box of apples that have been overheated and out of condition. Everybody, therefore, would be greatly benefited by some system of cold storage that would enable the grower to preserve his fruit in good condition for the best market.

The apple trade, as at present conducted in Canada, is largely a gamble. Little or no system is shown in handling the business. The shipper hustles over the country contracting for orchards. He often contracts for more than he can handle properly. Especially has this been the case this fall, when large quantities of good apples have fallen off before the pickers and packers could overtake the work, with the result that a great deal of the crop will be lost, though we have heard of one or two instances where shippers have barreled up these wind-falls and are sending them forward to the old land as hand-picked, carefully packed fruit. While it is no doubt necessary for every one connected with the business to hustle as soon as the season opens, there seems to be more confusion and carelessness in the handling of the fruit crop of this country than any other branch of our trade.

Wherein lies the remedy? In co-operation and cold storage. If growers, and especially the smaller growers, would co-operate, not only in the picking, packing and selling of their fruit, but also in spraying their orchards and protecting them from insect pests, greater economy could be exercised in handling it, and the fruit would reach the consumer in better condition. But co-operation will not do everything. Adequate cold storage facilities should be supplied in order that the fruit, as soon as it has been carefully picked and packed, may be preserved for the market in the best condition. With proper cold storage our summer and early fall apples could be kept for market up to November, at least, and perhaps longer, our late fall apples, till well on in the winter, say February or March, and

our hardy winter varieties from that time till the new fruit comes in again. Such a regulation of the trade may seem somewhat idealistic, but there is no reason whatever why it cannot be carried out, if well equipped cold storage warehouses are established in the various apple growing centres.

Agricultural Implements at the Fall Fairs

A disappointing feature in connection with the agricultural departments of our large fall exhibitions is the weakness of the farm implement display. Toronto Exhibition was woefully lacking in this regard, as were also London, Ottawa and other large fairs, and it is time that something were done to change matters in this regard.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

We want good reliable men to work for us in every county in Canada. If your fall fair has not yet been held, write at once for our special terms to agents to work for us at the fall shows. You can see the fairs in your district, have a good time and make a little on the side in addition. **The time is short. Don't delay.**

When the fall fairs are over there are plenty of opportunities offering to secure subscribers, such as auction sales, farmers' meetings, etc.
Sample copies and outfit sent on application.

It is several years now since the agricultural implement men decided to give up exhibiting machinery at the fairs, the chief reason assigned was that it entailed more expense and time in fitting up and maintaining the exhibit than it was worth. We have no quarrel with them for having come to this decision. At the same time there were strong reasons then, and which are very much stronger to-day, why the implement men, as well as the exhibitors of live stock and agricultural products should do their share towards keeping up and maintaining the agricultural end of our larger fairs. To-day, as never before, the farmer is looking for improved and up-to-date farm machinery. The scarcity of farm help has compelled him to turn his attention to this matter as a means of helping him over this difficulty. He visits the fall fair with the hope of seeing if there is any new improvement in the way of farm machinery on the market, and is, of course, greatly disap-

pointed in not finding anything in the way of an adequate or respectable display of the implements of the farm. Some few of the smaller concerns contribute somewhat to the display, but the big attractions of the past in the way of farm implement exhibits are conspicuous by their absence.

Of course, if the larger implement men refuse to make a display, it is hard to see what can be done by exhibition managers and others to induce them to do so. It does seem a pity, however, to have, what was always a most attractive display and could be made so again, a genuine farm implement exhibit, left out in connection with our exhibitions. With very few exceptions, no exhibitor, either of live stock or anything else, gets a sufficient direct cash return to pay him for the time and trouble required to make an exhibit, and why should the implement men be entitled to any special consideration in this regard. If everyone viewed the situation from their narrow point of view, we would have no exhibitions at all, and their great educational value to the country would be lost. While we would not presume to dictate to the manufacturers of farm machinery what they should do, we feel like appealing to their sense of fair play and their patriotism in this matter. The exhibition people want a display of agricultural implements, the farmer wants it, and it is up to the manufacturers of farm implements to meet their wishes.

The Beginning of Modern Agriculture

For thousands of years the world made little advancement agriculturally. At the beginning of the nineteenth century about the same implements were in use on the farm as were to be found in the days when Ruth gleaned in the fields of Boaz. Agriculture at that time had not risen much above the sickle, the flail and the "old familiar rush of the winnowing mill." The plow in common use was about of the same kind as the one Cincinnatus abandoned when called to battle for the imperiled liberties of ancient Rome. The agriculture of to-day is, therefore, a distinctly modern movement, and we do not have to go back very many years to reach a period when the inventions and methods of the present day were unknown.

For many centuries the farmer's calling was one of intense drudgery and performed by brute strength only. The idea of saving labor by utilizing brains and skill never occurred to anyone, the tiller of the soil trudged

along putting in an existence little above that of the slave. It was not till nearly the close of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth century that anything like scientific skill and knowledge was brought to bear upon agriculture, and it was fully a century or more afterwards before it became at all widespread or had any material effect upon the general agriculture of the world. The first really scientific farmer history gives any record of was Jethro Tull, an Englishman, born in 1680. A writer in the New York American gives the following account of this man and his work:

The first scientific farmer, so far as the records show, was one Jethro Tull, an Englishman, who wrote and labored in the cause of agriculture between the years 1680-1730.

Tull claimed that, since it was from the soil that plants mainly derived their nourishment, the finer the condition of the soil the better would be the results to the farmer.

A great hobby with Tull was the thorough pulverization of the soil. He claimed that it was from fine earth, not from hard clods, that the plant got the nutrition it needed to make it productive.

He also insisted upon deep plowing, to give moisture to the plant's roots, and upon frequency of cultivation, to keep the surface open to the influence of the rays of the sun.

In a word, it was the Englishman who first strove to impress upon men's minds the idea that farming was a science, and that in order to get good crops agriculture needed to be carried on upon scientific principles.

Tull, furthermore, believed that there was no reason why agriculture should be carried on almost wholly by brute strength. He believed in saving as much of man's labor and strength as possible, and he set himself to the task of finding ways and means of doing farm work that should be an improvement upon the old muscle-wearing methods.

His thinking took shape in the invention of a horse hoe, a grain drill and a threshing machine—not much as compared with those of to-day, but still a great improvement upon the old-time flail.

The impetus given to scientific farming by Tull started the movement which was later on taken up with enthusiasm by Arthur Young, the correspondent and friend of Washington.

Young did a great deal for agriculture. By his pen, by travel and painstaking investigation and experiment, and last but not least, by a series of bright and useful inventions, he did more for the ancient art than any man of his day and generation.

With the birth of modern chemistry, and through the writings and experiments of such men as Sir Humphry Davy, Thomas Jefferson, Justus von Liebig and others, agriculture began to look up as it never had before, and to-day, as a result of those men's labors, the farmer is beginning, for the first time since farming began, to get from the earth something like a fair return for his toil.

I say "beginning," for there can be no doubt that we are simply upon the threshold of successful farming. A hundred years hence, when the truths of chemistry shall have been almost universally applied to the agricultural act, returns such as would now be

considered miraculous will be the common order of the day.

We have been merely playing with the earth heretofore. When we get down to the principles and practice of a scientific husbandry, our harvests shall be manifold what they are even to-day.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, has decided to locate an experiment or demonstration farm about 450 miles north of Toronto on the Government railway, and south of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The location selected is about midway between the northern and southern bound. of the surveyed country. This station will be used to test the suitability of the country for growing cereals. Later on experiments will be made with hardy fruits.

Mr. G. G. White, B.S.A., Lanark county, Ontario, and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College will go to the Argentine about November 1st to take up an important line of work for the Massey-Harris Company. This appointment adds another to the long list of graduates who have been selected to do important work in agriculture in foreign countries.

The Iowa Agricultural College have a school of instruction for road officers. The session this year was held from August 13th to 18th. The course covers four subjects: Class-room work, field work, modern road machinery and cement in highway improvement.

The United States has a record corn crop this year, totalling, it is estimated, 2,751,000,000 bushels. This will mean more buying of cattle for feeding and better finished animals. Canada also has an excellent crop wherever it has been grown this year.

HORSE INDUSTRY OF ONTARIO Investigation to be Made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture

At the last session of the Legislature the Minister of Agriculture secured an appropriation for the purpose of making an investigation into the condition of the horse industry in the Province of Ontario. This work is now being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture of Ontario and will be commenced early in October. The object of this investigation is to obtain information to be used in deciding as to the best policy to adopt to encourage more extensive breeding of a better class of horses.

The following are the principal points which will be considered in the course of the investigation.

(1) The number, type, quality and breeding of stallions and brood mares in the Province.

(2) What conditions have affected or are affecting the quality and number of stallions and brood mares in the various sections of the Province, and if the effect is for good, whether or not the same conditions could be applied in other sections; and if the conditions have not a good effect, what could be done to remove them.

(3) What class of horses can most

profitably be raised in different sections of the Province under the natural conditions found in those sections.

(4) The system of owning horses by a syndicate, and any other plan at present adopted in Ontario other than private ownership.

(5) The views of horsemen generally as to the advisability of a Stallion Inspection Act.

(6) Suggestions from those interested in the horse business as to what can be done to improve conditions of the horse business generally.

In order to procure this information at the stallions throughout the Province will be inspected. The Province will be divided into eight districts, and from five to six weeks spent in each district by the committee appointed for that district. The districts will consist of a number of counties grouped together. The number of counties in each district is decided by the length of time required to go through a county. Each county will require from four to nine days. The information regarding mares cannot be got so accurately, but a great deal of information can be procured from the stallion owners in each district as to number, type and quality of the mares, which the committee will have an opportunity of confirming by noting the appearance of the mares seen while travelling through the district. Regarding the other matters of a more general nature, information can only be procured by close observation, and by conversation with those met by the committee, who may have any knowledge of the local conditions.

In addition to the work as above outlined, it is being arranged to have one public meeting in each county at some point centrally located, and where a special interest is taken in the horse industry. The object of the meeting is to give any person who so desires an opportunity of expressing his views to the committee. The meeting in each county will be held immediately after the committee has completed the work in that county.

In each Farmer's Institute district the secretary has been asked to assist in the work of procuring the names and addresses of the stallion owners and laying out the most convenient route for the committee to follow while in his district. He has also been asked to accompany the committee, and to arrange for the public meeting in the county. Arrangements have been completed for the dates allowed for each institute division, the dates and points at which the public meetings will be held and the points at which committees will transfer from one institute district to the one following.

The work should have the sympathy and co-operation of all owners of stallions and of all who are interested in the horse industry. It is hoped that the committees will be given every facility for procuring the information required, and that every person interested will take advantage of the opportunity being given to express his views as to how the horse industry of this Province can best be improved.

"Have you heard that Jones is offering to exchange his car for a horse?" said a member of an automobile club to an acquaintance. "No," was the reply. "It's quite true." He says, if he has got to indulge in violent language, he prefers to talk to something with ears!"

Agriculture in Ireland *

When the British Government decided to put in motion machinery for the improvement of agriculture in Ireland, the plan adopted included the idea that all the details should be worked out and controlled by an organized department of agriculture with headquarters in Dublin. It has attached to it other branches, and is called "The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ireland." It has also the control of the fisheries branch.

This was brought into existence by an Act of Parliament passed in 1899, and is said to be the outcome of the work of what is called here "The Recess Committee." This means the

ly thought out, and now, after six years' experience, although there are some minor suggestions made toward improvement, it is to me really wonderful how few and unimportant they seem to be.

The Act brought into existence two bodies through which some control was intended to be given to others outside the department proper.

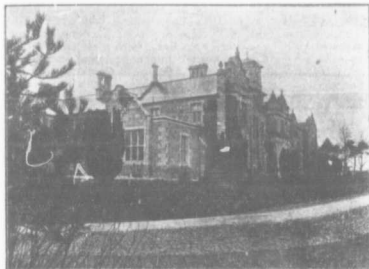
First—"The Council of Agriculture," which consists of a large number, two-thirds of whom are elected by the County Councils and one-third nominated by the department. This plan enables some men well adapted for such a position, but who, owing to local reasons would not be elected, to be chosen, and the body is, because of this, additionally represent-

THE FUNDS REQUIRED

for the work to be undertaken were provided by the statute, and, I think, afford a reasonable sum, at least up to the present time. The amount devoted directly for the development of agriculture alone is at least £100,000 (\$300,000).

There are, however, many pressing needs which should be met, but I have already heard more than once the answer "No funds."

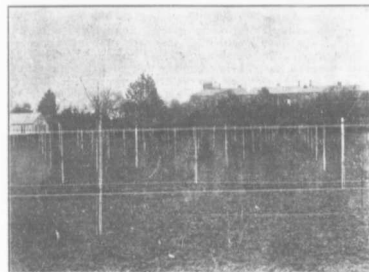
The present and only vice-president up to this date is the Right Honorable Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C., V.G., who has most loyally devoted his time and his talents towards the efficient organizing of this department. I feel sure that few of your readers ever heard of it or its work. I propose, therefore, in a few articles to give some idea of its scope and the



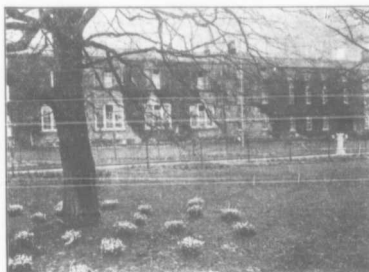
The Munster Institute, Cork (Residential Dairy School).



The Entrance Avenue, Albert College.



Part of a new Orchard, Albert Agricultural College.



Residential Quarters, Albert Agricultural College, Dublin.

committee which held its sittings during the recess between the regular sittings of Parliament. The head of the department in Ireland is called the "Vice-President," the president being the member of the Government known as the "Chief Secretary." The statute originally contemplated that he should have a seat in the House of Commons, but as it reads now it permits of the occupant continuing the work without being a member of that body.

The statute is a marvel of completeness, and carries in itself

THE MARKS OF A MASTER-MIND

Every detail has been most thorough-

* This is the second of the series of articles on this subject by the Hon. John Dryden. The third article will appear next issue.

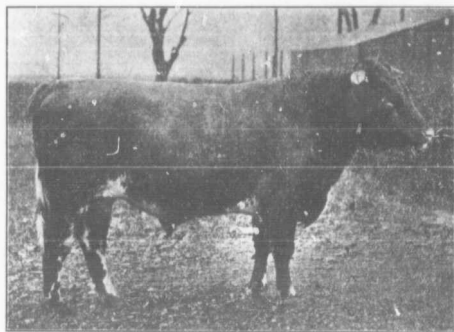
in its character. The second body is "The Board of Agriculture," consisting of twelve members, eight of whom are elected (a given number for each province) by the Council of Agriculture above referred to, and four named by the department. The council is required by statute to meet once a year, but may meet more frequently if it is thought necessary. The board meets much oftener and really controls the expenditure, inasmuch as the approval of this board must be obtained for all expenditure other than that which the statute provides. The council, on the contrary, has no real power. It is a body meeting to discuss schemes and measures and represents public opinion speaking through it to the department, asking for changes when they are required or suggesting something altogether new.

different schemes put in operation.

Unfortunately, in Ireland industries of every kind have been obliged to carry on their operations without guidance or assistance of any kind from the State. Agriculture was entirely without organized effort or education of any real value. The result was that every farmer, acting independently, found his own way. It was not always the best, but handed from father to son for generations it became as an unwritten law, which could not be changed. While this situation existed in Ireland, in our own country, the United States, as also several prominent countries of Europe, education, organization and co-operation were working marvellous changes. In Ireland

THE BEST MARKET

in the world is at their door, yet



The Shorthorn Bull, Lavender Lad, in the Albert Agricultural College herd, Glasnevin, Dublin.

others were forcing them out. To remedy all this, and much more, was the task set before the first vice-president. A good start has been made, but the organization is not yet complete. It is still proceeding with considerable energy.

The first great need may be easily imagined. It was to find a supply of competent men to teach better methods and right principles. Scarcely anything had been done in this direction, the result was, therefore, that after searching diligently it is asserted that no one could be found who seemed qualified to assume the headship under the vice-president. It is now a matter of history that

OUR PROFESSOR ROBERTSON

was appealed to to undertake it, but he refused to consider it at all. Finally, Prof. Campbell, who has the misfortune to be born in Scotland, was discovered, and at once secured by the vice-president. It is no flattery to him to venture the remark that no better selection could have been made. Unselfish to a high degree, and working incessantly until his health is giving way, he has under his chief, in five years—from nothing—brought into existence a working department, carrying its influence and its working schemes into nearly every part of Ireland.

Besides his other qualities, he has been able to exercise good judgment in the selection of his helpers. Fitness and loyalty to the work in hand have been demanded, and apparently secured in every case.

An enthusiastic head has developed enthusiastic workers in the different branches.

In the beginning of the organization the first thought was to provide institutions of learning where young Irishmen could be trained so as to be able to carry all over the country the

GOSEPL OF BETTER AGRICULTURE

Several of these are now in operation, but of a somewhat different character, and several others are being prepared, and will in a year or two be actively at work.

At the head of all of them stands the Albert Agricultural College at Glasnevin. This institution, although in active operation, is not yet fully equipped. It corresponds to our own college at Guelph, and is situated just outside the city of Dublin, about the same distance as at Guelph. The

views given herewith show very well some of its beauties and attractions. It had been used for other educational purposes previously to its acquirement by the department, but the buildings were unsuitable for its present purpose, and have already been remodelled, so as to supply the needs of the present institution. Other buildings are to be added, I understand, at a later date, so as to be ready to meet the demands which will certainly be made upon it.

It would seem that elsewhere than in Ontario educational institutions of this character must come under criticism of a form never applied to institutions for the training of other classes. I, at any rate, have good reason to remember the unjust, as well as unfortunate, criticism of our own Agricultural College, continued for many years, having the effect of lessening the attendance and depriving it of the popularity which it now has and should have had earlier, if our public men had treated it as it deserved.

Strange to say, I had the privilege immediately after my arrival in Ireland of attending a meeting of the agricultural council, referred to previously, where a similar criticism was indulged in concerning the repairs at Glasnevin. It was claimed that the new lavatories were

ALTOGETHER TOO GRAND

for such an institution. I saw them afterward. They are of modern type, the only ones that are really sanitary, and can be kept in order—nothing more. No one in all the kingdom would offer any objection if he found them in any other public institution, but as this institution was for the training of young men for the farm, something meaner would be more fitting. I am glad to say only one man was found to support it at this council. The discussion lasted some other but finally received its quietus by the vast majority.

The thought that anything will do for the young men to be trained for the farm is out of date. The country, either in Ireland or in Canada, owes more to the farmer's boy than to any other class. It is he who produces much of the wealth which, unfortunately, does not remain with him, but is scattered among all classes. Do the best possible for him and he will

PAY IT BACK TEN-FOLD

But I am digressing. To come back

to the college. An examination is demanded of all applicants, but it is not onerous. Any fair common school student would pass in Canada. It consists of four subjects: English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Algebra (to simple equations and elements of Mensuration) and practical agriculture or horticulture. At this institution young men are fitted for their own work, spending part of every week on the farm at the college, or if desired, he is here prepared for a higher course at "The Royal College of Science" in Dublin, with which it is affiliated. Attached to this college is a farm of 170 acres, or 112 outside of the college grounds. The land is of splendid quality, and is well managed by one of the graduates. Here I saw good specimens of poultry (well handled), pigs of different breeds, but all intended to be useful for the whole country. A very good herd of Shorthorns, at present headed by a Cruickshank Lavender bull—(see cut). Some of the young animals were seen here, both male and female.

Another, more practical institution and not known in Ontario, is also supplied, where the young farmer becomes an apprentice, spending one year only, and taking part in all the practical part of the farm, and receiving also such technical instruction as is deemed necessary for his own guidance.

There are at present three of these institutions with farms attached, and I believe more are to be added. They are certain to be well patronized and to exert a powerful influence on the agricultural farm life in Ireland.

I must not omit to mention that similar institutions are

PROFITED FOR YOUNG WOMEN

where thorough instruction in all the work pertaining to the care of the home is given. It includes domestic economy, the care of poultry, butter making, etc. I am not seeking to give details, but merely suggesting the general line of work in this respect. Enough, however, is given to indicate that the country life of Ireland will soon be permeated with this new knowledge, gradually working into greater and better production, enriching all concerned.

In the next article I will mention some of the more practical schemes by which an attempt is made to help the farmer of the present day. Some of these, if not all of them, were new to me, and I judge, will also be of interest to your readers.

Made Deputy Minister

Mr. A. P. Kitchen, B.S.A., of the editorial staff of The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, has been selected as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, in succession to H. R. Honeymonth, who has resigned. Mr. Kitchen comes to his new duties well equipped for the work. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College of some years standing. Previously to taking up agricultural newspaper work in the West, he was assistant to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa, where he obtained a familiarity with departmental routine that will be helpful to him in his new sphere.

"When is the best time to sow barley?" was a question put at the periodical examination held in an agricultural college. "Three days before a gentle rain," said a sharp youth promptly replied.



Swedish Dairy Maids. Note the shape of the milk churns.

Agriculture in Sweden

By Our ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT

THE BUTTER INDUSTRY

Great advances have been made of late years in the manufacture of butter in Sweden for the British market, and many precautions are taken to ensure that a genuine article is exported. The most important centres are Malmo and Gothenburg, at both of which there are large warehouses entirely devoted to this branch of trade. The methods of testing butter in Sweden seem to be thorough. At the port of shipment it is tested at least three times a year, and often if necessary, to dispose of any suspicion as to its uniform quality.

To avoid any attempt on the part of the dairies to send specially made butter to these tests, the butter is not taken from the dairies, but from the shippers when it reaches their hands for exportation. It is then sent to the buildings where the butter tests take place; it is there left for a week before being examined by experts appointed by the government.

After the lapse of this time the butter is of the same age as that offered on the British market; the object of adopting this measure is that an opinion can be formed as to the quality of the different butters when they reach the consumer in Great Britain. With respect to the butter tests, the judges consist of three dairy experts and three shippers; these are divided into three sections, so that each section is represented. Each group works separately, but after the groups have finished testing all the butters they come together to compare the different points they have given to each butter.

A system of points is adopted in judging the butter, 18 to 15 being given to the finest quality. The results of the butter tests are immediately communicated to the various dairies, as well as to the dairy experts of each province. If any dairy sends poor butter regularly, it is the duty of the expert to pay a visit there, find out the cause, and remedy it.

Since the beginning of 1905 a Swedish mark has been adopted for Swedish butter—the "Rune" brand. This trade mark is intended for the best class of butter only, and experts are appointed to investigate complaints; while indispensable conditions laid down for dairies which desire to make

use of the brand include the pasteurizing of the cream or milk and a limitation of moistures in the butter of 16 per cent.

The adoption of this renders it certain that Swedish butter is sold as such, and also prevents foreign marks being sold under false pretences.

MARGARINE RESTRICTIONS

The regulations in force which govern the manufacture of margarine are very stringent in Sweden. A recapitulation of their chief points will show how the purity of Swedish butter is maintained. The same oil must be added to margarine during the process of manufacture in the proportion of at least 10 per cent. of the fats or oils employed. Persons who manufacture butter or cheese for sale are not allowed to manufacture margarine or margarine cheese for sale on the same premises, and it is forbidden to keep margarine, or the fats employed in its manufacture, on the premises where butter is made, stored or packed for export.

Persons who, except for their own consumption, manufacture or trade in margarine, must keep it in vessels which are either quadrangular or of such an oval form that their length is at least half as much again as their breadth. The word "margarine" or "artificial fat," as the case may be, must be clearly branded or otherwise durably printed on the top and base sides of the receptacle, together with the name of the manufacturer, or, if the article has been imported, with the importer's name. In the retail trade it may be exported for sale in small quantities, but it must have a clearly visible label, with the proper designation.

Contravention of the regulations is punishable by fines, confiscation of goods, notices in local papers at the defendant's expense, or by imprisonment.

A. W. IS.

Our New Zealand Letter

THE WEATHER

As in the "Nor-West" and other countries, so our seasons change. This past July has been one ever to be remembered by a few unfortunates. These in the past have been the envy of many, as they possess beautiful alluvial flats on the river

banks. The continued rains of the 14th, 15th and 16th inst. have caused the rivers to swell to such an extent that they have overflowed their banks and flooded the level lands adjoining to a greater extent than has been known for years past. Around this district and Auckland generally the floods have been unknown, as far as damage, such as felt by some of the Gisborne farmers, where whole flocks have in some instances been almost entirely destroyed. One flock of over 1,200 sheep has only 50 left, and this loss, at a time when it will take most of 20s. (\$2) each to replace. The weather since has cleared and we have what appears to be an early spring—two months before its time. Beautiful sunny days with occasional showers have produced a dark green over the pastures.

SHEEP

Our flocks for the past few years have diminished to the extent of several millions through the suicidal policy of, in some instances, exporting the best ewe lambs, the prices for the time being too tempting to resist. But the last two years has been a more reasonable time, and together with more country being opened up we have again passed the 20-million mark by at least thirty thousand. A fair estimate of income from these is at least 15s. (\$3) each, giving a return of \$75,000,000 from sheep alone, which, I take it, is equal to your last year's "Nor-West" wheat yield (100,000,000 bush. at 75c.). The wool alone is estimated at £3,000,000, but the advance realized by those who shipped "home" of about 25 per cent. would make it over another million sterling. I always claim for your "Nor-West" that when, as in 1905, you produced 100 million bushels of wheat you should be an authority on plows, etc., and have read with especial interest of your "seed and weeds special," your train loads of plows, then in like manner we may claim some of the knowledge with regard to the "management of sheep."

You advise tying up the fleeces with strine. For years New Zealand sheepmen have rolled their fleeces on tables made of laths an inch apart to allow any dirt to drop through. Throwing the fleeces out, as those accustomed can easily do, on its inside, then turn the edges in (the skirts are by many taken off and sold separately), then roll from tail to neck, packing it away on the floor according to class, ready for baling. No strine is used, and after remaining on the table a little while comes out in a compact ball. We have been advised for years that all manufacturers object to string of any sort being used, as if accidentally left with the wool, breaks their machinery.

DIPPING

For a New Zealander to be recommended "not to forget to dip his sheep," as in your issue of June 15th, would be quite an experience, as to mention scab, a greater surprise than ever. By a rigorous inspection and compulsory dipping scab has been an unknown disease in New Zealand. And ever since the commencement of compulsory dipping some time in January, February, etc., has been most rigorously enforced.

And to expose sheep for punishment with lice even is an indignity offence. Many, for their own benefit and to keep their flocks as free as possible from ticks, dip twice in the year. First, off the shears, as when shorn the ticks go straight off the ewes onto the lambs, and consequently the ticks do not thrive as well as they otherwise would. Another reason is that in our rough country an odd sheep

or more is left back at mustering, and with the wool on these are easily seen again, then got in, shorn and run through the dip, and thus at least once every individual sheep is dipped.

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

By the papers we learn that the Canadian manufacturers' exhibits are on the way, also the Canadian Government exhibit, which, it goes without saying, "will be a credit to all concerned." All the space is now allotted and reaches a frontage of over five miles.

WAINGARO.

Prof. Macoun on the Seedless Apple

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD.

During the past two years much attention has been drawn to the Spencer seedless apple in the press, and recently at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and probably other exhibitions in Canada, this fruit has been advertised and orders solicited. While we have nothing to say in regard to the quality of this fruit, nor having had the opportunity of testing it, we draw attention to the fact that there are seedless apples which have been originated in Canada, which are probably just as good, or perhaps, better than the Spencer seedless apple. The writer knows of three distinct seedless apples in this country.

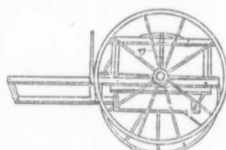
Unless a seedless apple is as good or better than a McIntosh, Northern Spy, King, Spitzenburg, or other good dessert apples, it is of little practical value, in my judgment, unless for evaporating or canning, and as so many culls and windfalls of well known varieties can be obtained for this purpose, the writer does not believe that seedless apples, unless of great merit, will become popular or useful, and in the case of the Spencer seedless apple we have not yet seen sufficient reliable evidence of its high quality to warrant paying a high price for it.

W. T. MACOUN,

Horticulturist,
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa,
Ont.

A Handy Can Cart

A necessary adjunct to a cow stable is a convenient, easy mode of transferring the milk cans from the stable dairy to the wagon or milk stand. The cut shows a cart that may be used to advantage for either one large can or four small ones. The advantage of such a cart is that it has wheels large enough to run easily over uneven ground and the body of the cart is wide enough to prevent upsetting. There is a similar cart manufactured but it may be made out of



a discarded axle and pair of light wheels that may be picked up in almost any community. The bar, *a*, shows the axle bent down at right angles from the hub bearing. A bar the same size is welded on and carried across to the other side. This drop axle forms a cradle to support the box of frame.—E. M. Hollis.

The Central Canada Fair

Ottawa exhibition still continues to improve, and this year proved no exception to the rule, unless it be in the sense that it was one of the most improved. Favored with the finest of weather, attracting large crowds from city, country, and from distant parts of Canada, those who came were not disappointed in the character of the attractions or the exhibits. The large machinery, art, process and produce buildings were well filled with exhibits of which no more can or need be said than that they represented Canada's best, and Ottawa has one more event to congratulate herself upon in this line, too, for at last, after so, these many times, the arena has been rebuilt, and the work finished in righteousness, for this time it has not fallen down.

This fall the building was used as a theatre, in which a splendid attraction of the comic opera character, "The Gingerbread Man," was presented by a troupe of first class artists, and formed a strong drawing card for the exhibition. The building is not an entire success for this kind of work, however, as it is rather hard for those who get back seats to get their money's worth, a condition for which some attention to acoustics would probably provide the remedy. The grand stand was well patronized, and on at least three days was well packed, and the audience were treated to a fine vaudeville show, with an excellent band in attendance, while horse races, both running and trotting, balloon ascensions, and the judging of different classes of live stock amused and diverted the audience by turns. The stables were well filled with exhibits, many of the leading stock-breeders of Canada having their strings out on exhibition, and in cattle, horses, sheep and swine, poultry, dogs and cats, there was all that could be desired for the fancier, the breeder or the farmer to observe and profit from.

The character of the local exhibits is always an attractive feature at Ottawa show, and this year marked an added enthusiasm among the local stock-breeders. It is to be regretted that so much of the judging, which is done before noon in many classes, has such a small ringside attendance. This is a matter for which some provision should be made, as a great deal of the value of a show is lost where so very few are present. A very strong department in Ottawa show is that of the horses, and local breeders of drafters, carriage, trotters and gallopers are always to be relied upon to bring forward a very creditable class of good ones. The

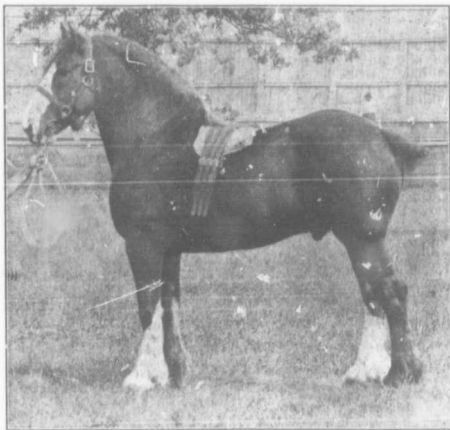
DRAFT HORSES

this year were no exception to the rule, and while the heavy classes were well filled by the exhibits of leading importers, many of the classes were strong in the goods bred on the farms of the Ottawa valley. In Shires a number of fairly good representatives were out, and in the aged class the first was carried by the exhibit of J. P. Fletcher, of Osgood Mills, while in three-year-olds the only horse for the honor was shown by N. Lalonde, of Alfred, Ont., who also got first in two-year-olds. In three year fillies a really creditable pair were shown by Mr. Fletcher. A new class was instituted this year at Ottawa, a class in which amateurs only in the horse business were allowed to compete. This class was evidently formed to exclude importers, and proved to be rather an awkward one to handle, as the way it worked out, some importers suc-

ceeded in landing their goods inside the ring, while others did not.

In the heavy class of Canadian-bred class Mr. L. Douglass, of Markdale, Ont., secured first with a good sized horse of very good character. Mr. W. Higginson, of Rockland, got second place. Third went to D. Christie, of Winchester, Ont. In this class was a good one throughout. In three-year-olds first prize was awarded to a good drafty son of old Lewie Gordon, shown by Harris, of Gatineau, with second to the exhibit of J. H. Wallace, of North Gowrie, Ont. The two-year-olds were also a very creditable lot, in which C. W. Barber landed first with his nice drafty colt King of Quality, and J. G. Clark second with Prince Erskine, a get of the well-known Woodroffe Ploughboy. There were three yearlings to the front, and first honor went to McLatchie, of the Gatineau, while second place was filled by the exhibit of Mr. Clark by the same sire, and third to Reid & Co. for a nice smooth bred three yearling, Lily Roseburn, Lord Cecil. In mares with foal McLachie got first place with a very creditable mare, with W. Allan, of Summers, second. In the class for two-year fillies C. W. Barber landed first with Elsie Darnley, a get of Prince Patrician, while in the yearling class McLatchie stood first, also getting first on foals with the foal at foot of his first prize mare Royal Countess. In the class for stallion and three of his get the money was landed by J. G. Clark on his stallion Woodroffe Ploughboy. Sweepstakes in stallions was won by Mr. Douglass, of Markdale on his stallion The Duke of York, and in mares by the fine, flashy, well turned, well typical filly Lily Roseburn, shown by C. W. Barber. This mare is an exceptionally fine Canadian-bred, having all the quality, feet, hoof, head, pattern and ankle that a Scotchman could ask for. She is a get of the well known Canadian bred stallion Burnbrae, a horse which just died a short time ago. In the open class for all comers Canadian bred, Smith & Richardson landed first on a horse of good size and conformation, while McLatchie second on Stanley Prince. In three-year-olds Smith & Richardson were the only exhibitors out, the same being the case in two and one-year-olds. In one year fillies the same firm landed first, while in two year fillies the money was for Reid & Co. In single mare or gelding there was a little more competition, Wallace getting first, Barber second and McLatchie third. The whole business showed the fallacy of splitting up the classes that are already too light at its best—the Canadian-bred classes. It is a waste of time, and the money which it requires could be spent to as good advantage by increasing the number of prizes in open class. Sweepstakes in stallion was awarded to Smith & Richardson, their good King's Cross colt, King Cobalt, getting the honor.

In Clydesdales the classes were strong. Enough of Canada's leading importers had come down to impart to this show a bit of the quality which characterized Toronto Industrial. The ribbons were awarded by Mr. George Grey, of Newcastle, Ont. In the aged class three good stallions were to the front, and first went to the T. H. Hubbard's imp Sir Mark, whose super action and style captivated the judge's eye, as it had many another. Second went to a very good horse, Prince Fuschias, shown by Wm. McHarey, Russell, Ont., sire of Prince Albert, a horse with lots of good bone



The Clydesdale stallion, Sir Mark. Champion at Ottawa and 3rd prize, Toronto, 1906. Owned by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

type, substance and scale. Third place was filled by the flashy, stylish exhibit of R. Ness & Sons, Catacly, a son of the premier horse Hawatha. In the three-year-olds three grand horses lined up for the judge's decision. Two of these had met before at Toronto, two right good ones, in Mr. T. H. Hassard's Vigorons and Mr. Ness' Baron Silloth. Smith & Richardson had out their fine Baron Buchlyvic colt, Baron Richardson, and they made three grand colts. After some deliberation the judge decided to reverse the decision of the Toronto judges, and placed R. Ness's Baron Silloth first, with Baron Richardson second. Whether this was a correct award or not seems to be a subject upon which many able and disinterested judges absolutely fail to agree, but all are outspoken in regard to the high quality of the three stallions. It is possible that another six months of fitting may help to finally dictate the right winner in this class. In the two-year-olds a long and strong class came forward, in which Mr. Ness' Castle Baron, by Baron's Pride, came first, with Smith & Richardson's Dumore Baron, second; Royal Freeland, owned by the same firm, came third. It would have satisfied more fanciers had Royal Freeland been placed first, with R. Ness & Son's Vanderbilt, a colt of superb quality and grand underpinning, second. In the yearling stallions only one entry was coming, and the prize went to Smith & Richardson. In three-year fillies there was some more gilt-edged goods to be handled, and first was given to R. Ness on his fine, flashy brown, get of Balmedie Queen's Guard, with second to Smith & Richardson. In two-year-olds the latter firm had out an exceptionally fine Canadian-bred in Maggie Priam, a get of Mr. Beith's grand breeding stallion, Prince Priam. Ness & Son came second in this class with another very flashy, even filly, Scottish Princess, sired by Montrave Ronald. In the sweepstake for stallions, T. H. Hassard's aged stallion, Sir Mark, had to face R. Ness' Baron Silloth, but was adjudged a winner, and was given the ribbon. This, with one or two other

decisions was not satisfactory to the ringside, but it is only fair to say that there can be no doubt that Mr. Grey awarded the honors according to his own opinions, and was himself satisfied that the honors went where they belonged. Sweepstakes in fillies went to Mr. Ness on his mare by Balmedie Queen's Guard.

In the agricultural classes first for mare and foal went to T. Fairbairn, of Billing's Bridge, for his mare Besie, sire British Pearl, with foal at side, by Reid & Co.'s Cecil, which also landed first.

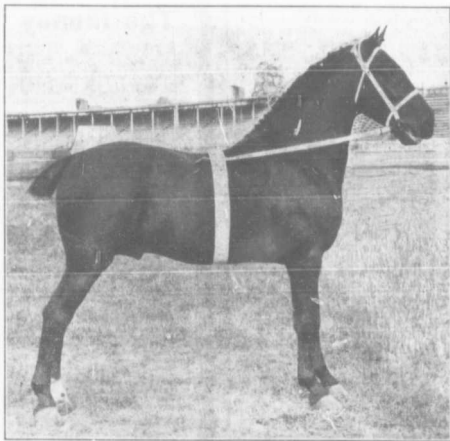
In class for mare or gelding first went to J. Eoyd, of Huntley, second to Jas. Callander, and third again to J. Eoyd. The three and two-year-olds

were represented only by one entry each, Mr. Fred Richardson, of Billing's Bridge in the latter. In agricultural teams two good representative ones were to the front, first being awarded to J. Stewart, of Moose Breck, and second to T. Fairbairn. In the general purpose class first for brood mare went to a good useful kind of mare shown by W. P. Hurdman, of Hurdman's Bridge, second to W. Allan, third to Gorman Bros, of Hurdman's Bridge. The latter firm also won first on mare or gelding, both in four-year-olds and three-year-olds, while in two-year-olds there was some competition, Jas. Callander landing first with a good useful kind of mare, sired by his well known black stallion, Dandy Dinmont. Reid & Co. were second in this class with Hurdman third in place. In yearlings the money went to A. Spratt, of Johnston's Corners, and in foals first was captured by Gorman Bros, with a thick, promising colt by Tofty, with Messrs. Swison and Hurdman in place respectively.

The Belgian, Percheron and French-Canadian classes were handled by Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, P.Q., and in aged stallions first went to a massive and heavy horse shown by S. Wilson, of Manotick. This horse was well turned and showed a good deal of bone, but was a rather poor mover. Second place was awarded to T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook. In three year stallion first place was for Hassard with a lighter built, but sound, active horse, with second for another from the same barn. In two-year stallion Hassard again landed first, the exhibit of J. J. Watson, a very stylish, active, trappy sorrel being barred, but getting a special prize, being prohibited on score of breeding from competition. In French-Canadians there was little to please, or even interest the visitor, there being only one stallion on the grounds, which showed a very strong trace of the French-Canadian type and character once so popular, and this one was not very good in his paces.

LIGHT HORSES

The Hackneys were this year an



British Yeoman, champion Hackney stallion, Ottawa, 1906. Owned by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

interesting class, and reminded the visitor more of two years ago than a year ago at Ottawa. In the aged class the ribbons, which were awarded by Prof. H. G. Reid, of the Ontario Agricultural College, went first to a nice high-going, tractable brown stallion owned by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., with second to the same exhibitor for Dainty Lord, with third to R. MacKay, of Winchester, for his good going Merry Andrew, a nice, dark broodmare owned in his paces. There were several other good ones in this class, among them a very typical, smoothly-made chestnut, shown by Dr. J. J. Watson, of Howick, P.Q., with Mr. Beit's old sire, Smylett's Performer, and an exhibit made by T. Irving, of Winchester. In the three-year-old class first was placed on the exhibit of B. Rothwell, of Ottawa, a nicely turned chestnut, Dainty Doughty, a magnificent, scarcely perfect in his paces, but a colt with lots of promise in him. Silfield Mikado, a fine, trim, stylish brown, shown by T. H. Hassard, who went high all round, was placed second, and third in another interesting class, the two-year-olds. Mr. Hassard had out a light bay colt with white markings, rather raw looking, but with action hardly surpassed by anything out in the older classes. This colt gives lots of promise of turning out a topper. Second place was filled by Hon. W. C. Edwards' dark bay Paramount, third by T. P. McKully's Marquis of Dufferin, and fourth by the Rockland colt, Tessington Playmate. In standard-breds there were two horses out in the aged class, Money Musk, shown by R. McKay, of Winchester, landing the ribbon over Pap Larabie, shown by J. McIntosh, of Martintown. In the two-year-olds, Hews, of Papeauville, was the only exhibitor, and sweepstake was given to the aged horse. Thoroughbreds were also few in number, there being two aged stallions out, the Jones of Brampton, proving the winner, with Gorman, of Ottawa, for competitor.

The call for carriage and coach brought a hint or two for the shows which will still persist in keeping up this class, in its being won by R. McKay's Hackney stallion Merry Andrew, the other entries showing little pure breeding of any kind, or evidence of it, though the harness events in this class are of great interest and value. In the two-year filly, first went to R. Reid & Co., of Howick, with second to J. Stuart, of Moose Creek, and in the yearling class a pleasing gelding by Smylett's Performer stood first, with A. Spratt sponsor for second. For best pair of carriage horses S. Sweetland, of Ottawa, came first with T. Irvine, of Winchester, second. In single carriage Hon. W. C. Edwards landed first, J. C. Newton, Ottawa, second, and J. C. White, of Ottawa, third. Special for best carriage team went to the exhibit of C. E. Plain, of Ottawa.

The roadster classes, as usual, were filled with some inelegibles from other classes, and there were enough of them to take all the money. Black, of Carp, W. Skuce and J. Riordan getting the ribbons in three-year-olds, J. Ligault, of Charrand, was the only one forward, and Mr. Black's stallion won the sweepstake. A number of useful looking fillies were out, and in the two-year-old a filly, shown by W. Booth, of Ottawa, landed first.

BEEF CATTLE

In the cattle stalls the first to attract attention is always the Short-horns. Through this year the entry list was not long, yet it contained the cream of the land, for the herds of

Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Peter White, of Pembroke, and Mr. E. W. Booth had out a heavy share of Toronto's winners. The awards were as follows: Aged bulls, W. C. Edwards & Co.; second, E. W. Booth; two-year, W. C. Edwards & Co., Bertie's Hero; second, P. White, Pembroke, Marigold Sailor; one year, W. C. Edwards & Co., Royal Favorite; second, P. White, Stary Morning; senior yearlings had five entries, first and second, W. C. Edwards & Co.; third, Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont.; aged cows, first and second, W. C. Edwards & Co.; third, P. White; two-year heifer, first and second, W. C.

BEST STANCHIONS

Another Improvement to Save Time and Money for Farmers

The stanchions as made by the Metal Single & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., are far ahead of anything else for comfortable, economical stabling. They do away with partitions and stalls—give live stock all the freedom necessary, turning freely on a rotary swivel—and keep stock clean. They save one-third the floor space—make the barn light, airy—enable the floor to be quickly cleaned—and a boy can do the work of two or three men in fastening up the stock.

Mr. R. Connell, Roebuck, says: "Your outfit is the most complete and comfortable rig I know of to winter stock in. Stockmen who see them down here are well pleased. A cow, in your stanchion, has plenty of light, freedom, can lick herself and seem comfortable, while in reality she is tied up. I know our cattle will pay us for building our new stable and giving them such a fine outfit. Write for free illustrated booklet to Metal Single & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont. 38

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

as a \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in your spare time by mail, or you may attend by illustrated lectures and great diploma with degree. Write for free Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business. It means loss. It isn't necessary. There is money in cow raising. You can't get it any other way. There is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves space; because it means almost no difference between cow profits and cow loss. Write for a circular to see how it works. Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and how you receive your feed. It's one of the best things you can get. Write for our "Business Plan" and our catalog is \$2.00 both free. Write for them.

The Sharpies Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., Toronto, Can., Chicago, Ill.

Edwards & Co.; heifer, P. White, first, second and fourth; third, W. C. Edwards & Co.; senior calf, P. White, first and third; second and fourth, W. C. Edwards & Co.; champion cow, W. C. Edwards & Co.; champion bull, W. C. Edwards & Co.; both herds, W. C. Edwards & Co.

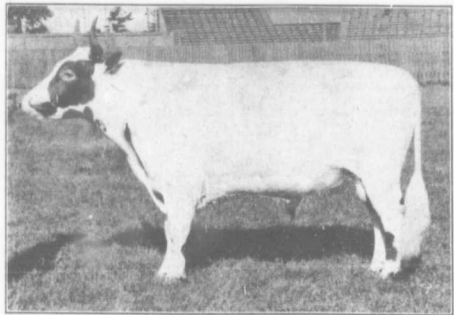
In Polled Angus stables the exhibits were of a creditable character, and in these as well as the Short-horns, the prize was awarded in the most satisfactory manner by Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Freeman, Ont. Only two exhibitors were out, these being Mr. A. G. Spafford, of Compton, P.Q., and Mr. J. A. McLeod, of Plainville, Ont. The prize was divided in a fairly even manner, and though it was close on herds, this prize, together with female championship, went to Mr. McLeod. Championship in bulls went to Mr. Spafford's Minden, of Wilton Grove.

In Galloways the only exhibitor out was Mr. Robert Shaw, of Brantford, Ont., but he had, as usual, a string of the best kind of goods, and his fine bull, Viceroy of Goodland, as well as the sweepstake cow, Toronto Maid, were worthy of the money awarded them.

Herefords were represented by the fine herd of R. J. Penhall, of Naber, Ont., headed by the prize bull, Mail Corporal, afterwards sold to Mr. Miller, of Arnprior, for a handsome figure. This latter gentleman had also out a few exhibits, winning first on yearling bull Championships both went to the Penhall herd.

DAIRY CATTLE

But it was in the dairy stables that strong herds were out in numbers. In the Ayrshire department, over the strongest at Ottawa, as well as most eastern fairs, competition and interest ran high. Messrs. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., have of late years been forging ahead in the Ayrshire department at a remarkable pace, as well as the energy and ability which Mr. R. Ness is showing in this department. Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, Ont., is also by careful breeding, selection and skill, fast bringing his herd to a very high standard, both in showing qualities and in practical utility as well, and though the show ring misses the strong herds of St. Anne's, Lachine, and Maxville, still the rings show all their old time fulness and quality. The fight for the leading prizes was between Hume and Ness, the latter winning first in both herds, with male and female championship as well. This was a reversion of Toronto decision, as far as the females were concerned, but the Ness exhibit came out in far better bloom than at Toronto, so that the case was probably justified. First in aged bulls, R. Ness, Barcheskie's King's Own; second, Alex. Hume, Lessnassock's Royal Star; third, J. A. Wood, Barcheskie's Royal Delight; fourth, P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers, Rarestyle's Heir; two-year bulls, A. Hume, Prince Sunbeam of Glenora; second, P. A. Gouin; third, R. Ness, MacLands Specular; fourth, R. C. Clark, Hammond, Ont.; One year bulls, J. H. Black, Lalchute, Lessnassock's Oyama's Guarantee; second, R. Ness, Auchenbriar Abraham; third, A. Hume, Starlight; Six months, entries, first, Hume; second, Ness; third, Hume; fourth, Gouin. Bull calf under six months, first, Ness; second, Gouin; third, Hume; fourth, W. Owens, Montebello, P.Q. Bull and three of his gets, 9 entries, first, Ness; second, Hume; third, Owens. Four-year-old cow, 10 entries, first, Ness's Bargethough Heather Bell; second, Hume, Eva of Menie; third, Gouin; fourth,



Barcheskie King's Own (Imp.) Champion Ayshire Bull, Toronto and Ottawa, 1906. Owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

Ness, High Newton Sillerfoot. Three-year cow, first and second, Ness; third, W. Owens; fourth, A. Kennedy & Sons. Canadian-bred cow, three years and over, first, Ness, Nellie Burns of Burnside; Hume second. Cow and three of her progeny, Ness with Nellie Burns; second, Kennedy; third, Gouin. Two-year-heifer, first, Ness; second, third and fourth, Hume. One year heifer, Ness, first and second; Hume, third, fourth and fifth. Six months calf, Ness, first and second; Gouin, third and fourth, Owens, fifth; Hume, sixth. Calf under six months, Ness, first; Hume, second; J. A. Wood, Genoa, third; Ness, fourth. Dry cow, J. A. Wood, first; Ness, second; Gouin, third. Dry cow, two years old, Ness, first; J. A. Wood, second. Owens, third. Herd bull and four females, first, Ness, second, Hume; Ness, third; Owens, fourth. Junior herds, Ness, first; Hume, second; Gouin, third. Grade dairy cow, Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., first and second. Three-year grade dairy cow, T. Fairbairn, Billing's Bridge, first and sweepstake; second, R. Reid & Co.

Some strong herds of Holsteins were out this year and made a good showing. Aged bulls, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont., was first with Kondyke Mutual Paul De Kol; J. H. Caldwell, Fallowfield, Ont., Shining Light, second; W. C. Stevens, Phillippsville, Ont., Ocean Queen's Rob Roy, third. Two-year bulls, W. C. Stevens, Six Alta Posch Beets, first. Yearling bull, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont., first and second; Brown third. Six months calf, Gilroy first, Brown second, third and fourth. Calf under six months, W. C. Stevens first, Brown second and third. Aged cow, 12 enties, Gilroy's Highland Ptertie, first; Brown's Car Born De Kol, second; Caldwell's Rhoda, third; Brown's Spreckel fourth. Three-year cow, Stevens' Beauty De Kol first, Brown's Klouthide De Kol second, Gilroy's Lady Bertha De Kol Paul third. Two-year heifer, Stevens' Kitty Marlin De Kol first, Gilroy's Jewel Lady second, Stevens' Panzy of Evergreen third. One year and under in milk, Gilroy first, second, third. One year heifer, Gilroy first, Brown second, Gilroy third. Six months calf, Gilroy first and third; Brown second. Under six months, Gilroy first, Brown second, Caldwell third and fourth. Champion cow, Gilroy's Highland Focus Ptertie. Senior herd, Gilroy first, Brown second. Junior herd, Gilroy first, Brown second.

In Jerseys there were several strong exhibits out. For aged bulls B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., had first, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, P.Q., second, E. P. Ball, Rock Island, third. Two-year bulls, E. Caradis, Cummings' Bridge, first; Bull second, Bull third. One year bull, Bull first, Bull second, Bull third. Six months calf, Bull first and second, Rushton Farm third and fourth. Aged cows, 6 entries, Bull & Son first, second and third, Rushton Farm fourth. Three-year cow, Bull & Son first and second, Caradis third. Two-year heifers, Bull & Son first, Bull second, Rushton Farm third. One year heifer, Bull & Son first, Rushton Farm second and third, Caradis fourth. Six months calf, Bull & Son first, Rushton Farm second and third, Bull & Son fourth. Under six months, Bull & Son first and second, Rushton Farm third. Championship in males and females went to B. H. Bull & Son with first for senior and junior herds.

A good strong herd of French-Canadian cattle were shown by Arsené Denis, of St. Norbert Sta., P.Q.

SHEEP

On the whole the exhibit of sheep was up to the usual mark, though it is an old complaint at Ottawa show that too often there is only about one exhibitor for the money in many breeds. This was in some instances the case this year. In Cotswolds Elgin F. Park had out strong pens, the winners of a good share of the money in strong company at Toronto, and with no competition he got all that was coming. Shropshires were also among the list of those with only one advocate on the grounds, good pens being shown by Mr. Hammer, of Burford. In Lincolns the prizes were awarded to Arsene Denis and to E. F. Park, all first in rams going to Denis, while all first in ewes were captured by E. F. Park. In South-downs Telfer Bros. had it all their own way for firsts, Mr. G. Carr, of Compton, having out a creditable flock, but hardly in condition to compete with the veterans from Paris. The latter firm also had it all their own way in Hampshire Downs, having a very strong exhibit, while in Dorset Horns Jas. Robertson & Sons, of Milton, were the only exhibitors.

SWINE

The swine department was this year well filled, especially the class

for bacon hogs, in which there were strong and numerous classes. The judging was done by Mr. D. C. Platt, of Millgrove, Ont. In the Berkshires the exhibit was of a very strong character, Mr. W. H. Durham having his champions from Toronto, and in competition was the firm of Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, Ont. The latter firm captured second on boar under six months, second on yearling sow, first and third on six months sow, third on sow under six months and first on litter of pigs, the rest of the money going to Durham. In the Yorkshires there were some strong classes, Aged boar, T. Short, Gloucester, Ont., first; J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont., second and third. One year boar, P. O. Collins, Bowersville, Ont., first; J. Featherston, second; J. Barr, Renfrew, third. Six months boar, P. O. Collins first, Featherston second, Barr third. Under six months, Featherston first, Collins second, A. Dennis, St. Norbert, P.Q., third. Two-year sow, Collins first, Featherston second, Collins third. One year sow, Featherston first, Collins second and third. Six months sow, Collins first, Featherston second and third. One year and under six months, Featherston first, second and third. Best litter pigs, J. Barr first, Collins second and third. Chester Whites were represented by the pens of Mr. Robert Clark of Ottawa, who made a very creditable exhibit, but was the only exhibitor. Tamworths were represented by the herd of R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg. In the prize for pen of best export bacon hogs the Yorks were first, going to Featherston, second to Barr and third to Collins. In grades or crosses first went to R. Clarke, Ottawa, for Yorkshire-Chester White crossbreds, with Fearnston second.

DAIRY PRODUCE

A very good exhibit of cheese was shown in the new dairy building. Quebec makers were successful again in capturing practically all of the prizes offered for butter. The awards were as follows:

Best two factory white cheese—1, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 2, W. F. Gerow, Napanee; 3, A. Bingham, Marathon; 4, Robt. Anderson, Adamton; 5, Jas. Cox, Waba. Best two factory colored cheese—1, John Henderson, Winchester Springs; 2, John W. Clarridge, Glen Huron; 3, T. E. Whattain, Picton; 4 and 5, Geo. Gibson, Douglas.

Gold medal, for best two cheese exhibited—Miss Mary Morrison. Syndicate instructors' prize of \$25—Dairy Instructor R. E. Elliott, Carp.

Best lot of dairy butter exhibited—Wm. M. Horne, Frontier, Que. Best package or basket of art of dairy butter—1, Wm. M. Horne; 2, Mrs. R. Bottom, Aylmer Road; 3, B. Young, Masonville, Que. Best two tubs dairy butter—1, Wm. M. Horne; 2, B. Young; 3, J. J. Tucker, Smith's Falls. Best two tubs, colored butter—1 and gold medal, Waterloo Creamery, Waterloo, Ont.; 2, Geo. S. Dobbie, Brownsville; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier; 4, E. Woodworth, Lacolle, Que. Prizes or fancy packages of creamery butter—1, Geo. S. Dobbie; 2, E. W. Evans, Kingsley, Que.; 3, W. H. Stewart.

Finest Criticism—He—"Do you think Miss Robinson's photographs do her justice? She—Oh, yes; justice tempered with mercy."

Precisely Located—"Where were the Kings of England crowned?" was a question on an examination paper. "On their heads!" wrote a boy, in the space left for the answer.

Western Fair, London

The Western Fair at London can look upon the year of grace 1906 as one of the most successful in its many good days. Favored with almost ideal days from Sept. 7th to 13th, and with a record breaking attendance and good stock and produce, it delighted its patrons as well as its managers.

The Western Fair is the largest fair. It is not in the same class with Toronto Industrial, now re-named National Exhibition, but for a good show of the products of the farm and for an attendance of farmers and their families it quite excels. The London

LIGHT HORSES

district has long been famous for good light horses. Thoroughbreds were a small class, but three very fine aged horses were shown, and a few very good ones. G. J. Fitzgerald, London, was first for stallions, with W. R. Hare, Aylmer, second, and R. Erskine, Ealing, third. Adam Beck, M.P.P., had first and third for mares with a fine pair, and had all three prizes for foals. H. McEwen, Nilestown, had second for mares in a strong class.

Hackneys were better than has been seen in London in recent years. Oswald Sorby, Woodlands, Ealing, had a good exhibit, and won several prizes, including all the specials and both the English medals. His aged stallion, a fine chestnut, is Warwick Model, by Garton Duke of Connaught. He goes with good square action, and has fairly high style, both with knees and heels. His winning mare, Langton Lily is by the same sire, and a dark chestnut with white markings. She was imported as a two-year-old, and has not been shown in England. He has also the first prize in each class for a trio of fillies, Jubilee Star, by Jubilee Chief, and much like the old champion is the three-year-old. Brentwood Lily, by Dippenham, and Woodwood Queen, by Middleton King, are in the two-year-old and yearling classes. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, had the second prize aged horse in Fashioner, a dark chestnut, while Forest Fashion, as a two-year-old, and King's Chocolate, a two-year-old, won firsts for their owners. They are a good pair and were well up in the prize list at Toronto. W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, had second for a three-year-old, and A. St. Clair, Aylmer, the same place in the two-year-olds. J. W. Coulter, Talbotville, won for brood mare with foal, and had second for his foal. W. J. Travers, Talbotville, third for mare and first for foal, and Telfer Bros., Milton, second for mare and third for foal. This latter one of the Toronto winners where the other pairs were not shown. The younger classes in fillies were well filled with fairly good animals.

The classes for carriage and coach horses were only moderately filled. There were no yearling colts and only a single entry in the older colt sections. In the aged class, St. Clair, Aylmer, was first, as was W. A. Watts, Flanessville, second and R. A. Small, Komoka, third. Telfer Bros., Milton, had the three-year-old, and Henry Zinn, Listowel, the two-year-old colt. The former a brother with Hackney style, and the latter more of the standard-bred type. W. H. Shore, Glanworth, had a very fine mare—good enough to win first place. Fred Irwin, Crumlin, had second place, and R. A. Small third prize brood mare. The foals winning came to their dams. C. D. Woolley, Port Ryerson, had some fine fillies of good size and style. Clinton E. Woodhull, of Kilworth, had second prize for a three-year-old. T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, having

first for a yearling filly with H. Zinn second and Love Bros., Littleworth, third.

The harness sections were well filled with a fine lot of horses. For 10 hands and over, C. D. Worley, Port Ryerson, had the winning team, P. Herold, Tavistock, second, and James McCartney, London, third. In the singles C. D. Worley again won first with A. St. Clair second. For pairs under 10 hands and over 13.2 Mrs. A. Beck, London, won and got both first and second prize for single carriage horse. W. F. Johnston, Inglewood, being second for pairs, and Daniel Thompson, Belmont, third.

The feature of the light horse department was the show of Roadsters. A very large class and keenly contested in almost all the sections, more especially in the harness ones. Of the many exhibitors, so well scattered were the awards that very few got two awards. In the aged stallion two London horses competed for first place. Johnson Bros. won first and G. J. Fitzgerald second, J. S. Koch, Tavistock, third. G. Laidlaw, Glanworth, had the winning three-year-old stallion and Love Bros., Littlewood, had first for their two-year-old; Robt. Brown, Glendale, second, and F. W. Entrench, Tavistock, third. J. C. O'Brien, London, won with a young colt. There was a good class for brood mares with foal by her side. C. N. Annatt, Glencoe, had first for mare and second for foal. H. E. Hadcock, Zenda, was second for mare and third for foal, and H. Raison, London, got first for his foal, while his mare had third place. Henry McClurg, Ailsa Craig, had the winning single roadster, a very nice mare with good speedy action—she was good enough to win champion prize in her class. H. J. Darroch, Palmerston, had the winner in the class for 15 hands 2 in. and under. R. I. Young, London, had the winning team of over standard size, while the pair under the size was led by J. D. Cowan, Drambo. This roadster class had many very nice animals with lots of speed as well as pleasing figure, and it was one of the most popular in the show.

For saddle horses Mr. A. Beck, London, won first and second for a fine pair, well bred and well schooled, Maroon and Matchless. The same owner had first for both heavy and light weight hunters. The former

GOOD HOMES IN VIRGINIA

Virginia offers fine opportunities to the farmer and investor. Climate is mild and healthful, soil is fertile and grows all crops and fruits. Near the great markets. Land is selling below its value, but increasing in price every year. Many Canadians are buying in Virginia. The State Department of Agriculture gives any information on address.

D. W. KOEHLER,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Richmond, Virginia

class for the heavies was won by Jack Forest and the latter by Heather Bell. The former an up-stater for saddle horses with two white feet and a very good timber-topper, taking his jumps with ease and grace. Both did well and showed good training. Mr. Petrie, Stratford, had third for saddle horse and second for three-year-old filly. Hon. Adam Beck, M.P.P. offered special prizes for mare or geldings, three or four years old, suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, to be owned and shown by farmers or farmers' sons, to be sired by a Thoroughbred stallion. There was a fair number of entries, and first went to a very neat filly, a chestnut with white markings, owned by C. R. Marlatt, Staffordville, and a very neat mover. Second went to H. J. Darroch, Palmerston, for a bay of good quality and a crisp mover. Third to James McCartney, London, for a bay rather plain, with good legs. Agricultural horses were a strong class. Richard Birch, Anderson, had a fine brood mare for which he had first, and also first for her foal. D. L. McIntyre, Ailsa Craig, had the second prize two-year-old filly. F. Brazier, Kintore, had firsts for the younger fillies. D. L. Campbell, Mossley, had the best farmer's mare, a very nice pair.

HEAVY HORSES

There was a large show of Clydes and Canadian-bred farm horses, and a good lot they were. Acme, the recently imported son of Baron's Pride, was first. He is a well made, strongly coupled horse, much bigger than he looks. He has fine quality of bone and hair; the bone plenty though not over large, and the hair of moderate quantity. He is sedate and quiet, as best becometh the draft horse. He is owned by Oswald Sorby, Glanworth, who got third place for his brother, Prince of London, a darker horse, with white markings. Second went to Capt. T. E. Robson for Lord Powis, by Moncreiffe Marquis. Jas. Henderson, Bolton, won for three-year-olds, and he had also the second prize two-year-old. The former, Lord Cecil, a dark brown with one white foot, is a good mover and has got bone and feather. Dalgety Bros., London, had first and third for imported two-year-olds. The former for Lord Kimberley, by Prince Alexander, a well grown bay with dark front legs and good bone. Frank Comfort, Sheddin, had the second prize three-year-old, and James Richardson, St. Paul's, had second for a promising yearling colt, and first for brood mare with foal, a very good one. He had also the winning three-year-old filly and the first prize yearling filly, altogether a very good lot. Wm. Young & Son, Mount Brydges, had

Let Cows & Horses Drink When They Want It

It's poor economy to keep stock in a warm barn—and then turn them out to drink ice cold water at a frozen trough.

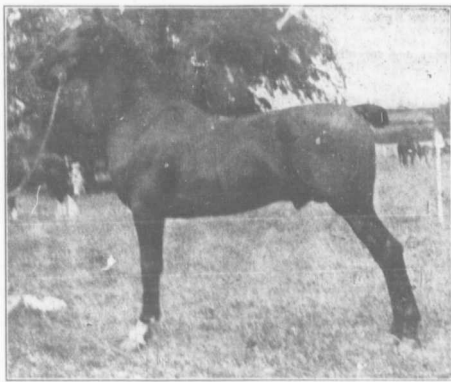
OUR WATERING BOWLS, in the barn, pay for themselves by keeping stock in prime condition.

Our system works automatically—supplies plenty of water—bowls are always clean, can't rust, and shaped so the water won't slop over the edges.

Write for copy of Illustrated Booklet about our Watering Bowls, arrangement of cement floors, and other helps for farmers.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO. LIMITED, Preston, Ont. 41





The 2-year-old Hackney stallion, Crovke Mikado. Champion, Toronto, 1906. Owned by Urubam Bros., Clarendon, Ont.

second for brood mare, and also for foal, and third for filly. J. W. Robinson & Sons, St. Mary's, had the winning two-year-old filly, with W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, second, and Chas. E. Eaid, Simcoe, third. The latter had a good exhibit of young fillies of very good quality, but lacking somewhat in size. His third prize two-year-old is a light bay with white markings. Helena, by Royal Chatton, very neat and nice, but not large. D. R. Palmer & Son, Thorndale, had first for yearling filly and first for foal of 1906. Sims Bros., Thamesford, second for yearling with a very nice filly. O. Sorby, Guelph, had the winning team of Clydes, Miss Charming, by Lord Charming, and Lady Calista, by Surprise. They are well matched, and the former won sweepstakes for best mare of any age.

English Shires, as they are named in the prize list, were a small class. Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, showed an aged stallion and a two-year-old. The latter the champion, a big well grown black with four white legs, and a good specimen of the breed. Albert Healey, Beeton, showed a roan mare and foal and a two-year-old filly. These were all

the Shires shown. Hamilton & Hawthorne had the only Percherons—ten in all. Four aged stallions, headed by the grey horse, Kernal, three three-year-old stallions and three mares.

Heavy draft Canadian-bred, not tracing to imported mares, was a class not as well filled as one could wish, in fact most of the third prize ribbons went back to the office. O. Sorby had the honor of winning the only one in the class with a yearling colt. Archie Blake, White Oak, had the winning stallion with Robert Miner's Bothwell second. A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, had the best three-year-old, and Wm. Young & Son, Mt. Brydges, the two-year-old. David R. Palmer & Son, Thorndale, had the second ribbon in both sections. Geo. Nicol & Son, Wauabeno, won for yearling colt, with James & Horton, Hensall second. J. H. McCully, St. Mary's, had the winning brood mare; D. R. Palmer & Sons, second, and with a first for a young foal. Telfer Bros., Milton; Jas. Malcolm, Lakeside, and James & Horton had the first for fillies with Wesley Kent, Embro, second, for a yearling, there being only four shown in the three sections.

CATTLE

In the beef breeds there was a good show of Shorthorns, with many good animals not shown in Toronto. Herefords had the best of those shown at Toronto, and also some good ones from Thos. Skippen, Hyde Park. Aberdeen-Angus had only the herd of Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and Galloways that of D. McCrae, Guelph. These two herds are good representatives of the breeds, but one would be glad to see more competition in these valuable breeds of beef cattle.

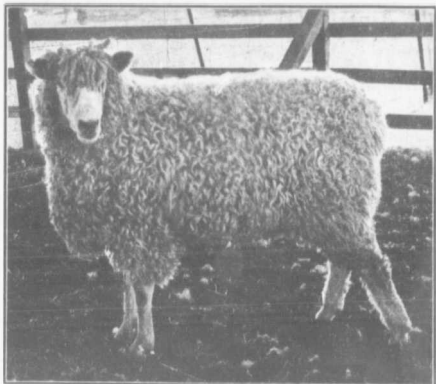
John Davidson, Ashturn, judged the Shorthorns, grades and fat cattle, and R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, the other beef breeds. H. J. Davis had the only aged bull in Shorthorns. He is a red bull, bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, the expert judge this year at Toronto. Two-year-olds were headed by W. Lawrence, Mitchell, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, second, and A. J. Watson, Castlederg, third. The latter exhibitors had the same order in yearlings, except that first place went to James Cowan, Seaforth, for a very thick-fleshed red bull, bred at Cargill and good enough to win the sweepstakes as best bull, any age. In calves, Harry Smith, Exeter, had first with J. A. Crerar second and third. In heifer calves H. Smith had first and third with H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, second. The latter thought he should have had the third place as well as the second, and protested the award. H. Smith had the winning yearling heifer and seconds for both yearlings and two-year-olds. J. A. Crerar won for cows both first and second and for both sections of senior heifers, he had also all the herd prizes.

In Herefords the awards were much the same as at Toronto, H. D. Smith winning again for herd and most of the first prizes, with J. A. Govenlock second. Thos. Skippen won second and third prizes for calves and third for a cow.

The Jersey awards were divided between D. Duncan, Don, Toronto, and B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, almost an even divide of the list was made as between these two herds. E. Edmunds & Son, London, had second for a two-year-old bull and third for a heifer. Mrs. Lawrence, London, had the winning yearling bull. All the other prizes went to the above-named herds. There were no Guernseys shown, though the list offered was much the same as the Jerseys. Ayrshires were fair. W. Stewart &



Two prize-winning Shorthorn cows, Toronto, 1906. Owned by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Mr. James Smith, manager, is holding the one to the reader's left.



Champion Cotswold Ewe, Toronto, 1906. Owned by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.

took second with a Scotch-bred stallion, imported three years ago by Robert Ness, Howick, Que.

Only one Percheron was shown, a black stallion of fair quality, owned by H. C. Jewett, Fredericton, N.B. In heavy draft mares, fillies and foals W. W. Black, Amherst, took all the first prizes. John Knox, St. John, taking second on brood mare and foal.

CATTLE

In the Shorthorn class there were two herds, those of C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., and R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N.B., and contained some good animals. The prizes were very evenly divided between them. Snowball securing most firsts in bulls and Archibald in cows and heifers. The young stock in both herds was most creditable, and all were in excellent fit.

W. W. Black, Amherst, was the only exhibitor of Herefords and of fat cattle, and got firsts in each class. His herd was in its usual high form, and is a splendid illustration of this excellent breed.

In the dairy classes both Ayrshires and Jerseys were strong in numbers, and the former made a grand showing with three splendid herds and some smaller exhibits.

M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N.B., got four firsts on bulls and five on females, and also both herd prizes. McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B., and C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., divided the other firsts and shared the lower awards with S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N.B., Wm. Mullin, St. John, and Allandale Farm, Hampton, N.B. Especial mention should be made of the females in this class. McIntyre Bros. made a grand display of utility cows, both in the pure breeds and grades in the latter class taking every possible award but one. Archibald's herd was not in as high finish as the other two, and for that reason could not be placed as high as their form and quality might otherwise have entitled them. Good stockmen were united in their opinion that the Ayrshire display had rarely before been exceeded in the Maritime Provinces.

The Jersey class contained a large number of useful animals. Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B., S. Creighton, Silver Falls, and Josselyn &

Young, Silver Falls, were the principal exhibitors, while B. V. Milledge, St. John, and R. Robinson, Sussex, showed a few head, and took some first prizes in young stock. The three largest exhibitors divided prizes pretty evenly.

The chief exhibitor of Guerneys was Walter McMonagle, Sussex, and he brought out his herd in fine form, taking most of the prizes. R. Robinson, Sussex, and E. J. Peters & Son, Elmhurst, had a few head. Robinson getting diploma for best bull on a calf under six months and several second prizes on heifers. Peters & Son got third on aged bull.

With the exception of a few head shown by Harding Brothers, Welsford, N.B., there were no Holsteins shown.

SHEEP

H. W. Corning, Yarmouth, N.S., and Donald Innes, Tobique River, N.B., had each a few Cotswolds of good quality, and divided the prizes where they competed. Albert Boswall and S. L. Boswall, of Pownal, P.E.I., were the only exhibitors of Leicesters, and showed some grand sheep. The same exhibitors also showed Lincolns. Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road, P.E.I., was the only exhibitor of Shropshires, and had a fair lot. He also showed some good Shropshire grades in the fat classes. Guy Carr, Compton, Que., had some Southdowns and Merinos on exhibition.

SWINE

There were four exhibitors of swine. M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N.B., showing Berkshires and Yorkshires; H. W. Corning, Yarmouth, N.S., and Harding Brothers, Welsford, N.B., showing Berkshires, and Wm. Mullin, Yorkshires. There were some very good individuals, but not much competition, as there were nearly enough first prizes to go round.

POULTRY

Considering the early date, there was a very creditable show of poultry. The judge especially commended the Wyandotte class, considering it the best he had seen in Canada. There was good competition in nearly every class, and our poultrymen here have certainly set a worthy example to

other exhibitors in the support they gave this year's show.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

While the quantity was very small exhibitors of cheese and butter showed that the Canadian product need not suffer from the class of goods produced in the Maritime Provinces. A butter making competition was conducted during three days of the show, and four creamery butter-makers contested. P. E. Island makers captured all the prizes for colored cheese and first prize on white cheese. Cornhill Cheese and Butter Co., Cornhill, N.B., got second, and Petticoadie Cheese and Butter Co. third. For creamery butter Sussex Cheese and Butter Co., Sussex, N.B., got first, Acadia Dairy Co., Wolfville, N.S., second; Petticoadie Cheese and Butter Co., Petticoadie, N.B., third; E. W. Evans, Kingsley, Que., fourth; St. John Creamery, St. John, N.B., fifth.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Agricultural hall was very bare, the exhibits being few, and except in grains and potatoes the quality was not up to the ordinary. A late sowing and dry summer was, of course, very unfavorable to a good display. The exhibits of Donald Innes of grain, both in the straw and threshed from his selected seed grain, was an object lesson of great interest to anyone interested in seed improvement, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Innes will respond to the invitation he has had from the various other Maritime exhibitions to display his valuable object lesson in their halls.

The potato exhibit, while smaller than usual, clearly demonstrated New Brunswick's ability to produce potatoes of the highest quality, even in such an unfavorable season as the present.

Fruits were few and the apples small and backward. The display could not in any way be taken as a demonstration of the fruit producing abilities of the Maritime Provinces.

There were no honey exhibits, and the interesting natural history exhibits of past exhibitions were also greatly missed.

A demonstration of manual training work and a few other school exhibits were shown, and the manual training display elicited a great deal of interest.

The judges in the different classes were as follows, Horses—Dr. J. Standish, Ontario. Beef breeds cattle—C. M. Macrae, Ottawa. Dairy breeds—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Sheep and Swine—C. M. Macrae and T. H. Mason, Poultry—Sharp Butterfield, Massachusetts. Dairy products—W. H. Olive, Mont-real. McADAM

Made Him Lop-sided

A correspondent sends us the following on the dual-purpose cow:

"I have a farmer friend who is a staunch believer in the dual-purpose cow. He is slightly lop-sided in build, one shoulder being higher than the other. I asked him recently what made him so crooked, and he said that when he was a boy his father kept two cows, a little scrawny dairy cow and a big Shorthorn. He always carried the milk from the Shorthorn in his right hand and the other cow's milk in his left. That's why his right shoulder has been lower ever since. The father finally sold the little cow and bought another Shorthorn, so that the younger boys are all as straight as a string."

The Potato—Its Culture and Early History*

The potato is one of the most important and useful food products of Canada, yet owing to the ease with which a fair crop can be obtained little effort has yet been made in this country to improve the methods of its cultivation. By most farmers the same methods which were employed by their forefathers in the old country and in this are followed to-day, the only important difference being that of late years it has become the custom with most farmers to at least make an attempt to destroy the potato beetle, as their influence in reducing the potato crop is so evident that the loss of crop, if their depredations are unchecked, is impressed on the farmer's mind. The fact that at work, while the evidence of neglect of proper methods of cultivation is not so apparent. Unfortunately, however, this work of spraying for the potato beetle is not as thoroughly done as it might be and very often most of the foliage is destroyed before the insects are killed.

We believe that there is no crop which rewards the farmer so well for good culture as the potato crop. The yield of wheat, oats, and barley may be increased by a few bushels per acre by good tillage and by sowing the most productive varieties, and the crop of carrots, mangels, and turnips may be much improved also, but there is not nearly the rate of increase as can be obtained with potatoes. According to the census of 1901, the average yield per acre of potatoes for the whole of Canada was only 123.37 bushels, although some of the best farmers have grown from 400 to 500 bushels per acre, and 300 bushels per acre is not unusual.

At the Experimental Station, Ottawa, the highest yield from small plots has been at the rate of 772 bushels per acre, but in a well verified experiment in the United States, potatoes were grown on one-twentieth of an acre plot at the rate of 1,461 (1,062½ bushels actually) per acre. These were grown by Mrs. Selinda E. Jones, of Chautauqua county, N.Y., in 1888 in a Woman's National Potato Contest, conducted by the late E. S. Carman, in which there were over 1,900 entries. This lady obtained the first prize. The variety was White Elephant. The second prize was won by a lady of Wyoming, who on a one-twentieth acre plot grew at the rate of 1,015 4-5 bushels per acre. There is a French record of 1,533 bushels per acre. There are also other records of potatoes grown at the rate of over 1,000 bushels per acre. In field culture such high yields are scarcely possible, but they are something to work for, and there is no doubt that the average yield for Canada could be at least doubled if the best methods were employed by every grower. A "Potato Contest" in Canada would, we believe, result in a much greater interest in potatoes than there is at present. Publicity given to the large yields which could surely be obtained with the methods of culture employed would be a great stimulus to better methods of culture in Canada. The large yields quoted were not obtained from any specially selected strains of seed, so far as we are aware, but simply by superior

methods of cultivation and care of the crop. What the results would have been if the competitors had had several years to prepare for the contest and adopted special methods of selection during those years, it is hard to say, but we believe that the yields would have been even larger. The potatoes grown to-day in America have probably come from three main stocks. First, from the stock taken from America to Ireland about 1566 by Sir Walter Raleigh or some of his colonists; second, from a stock introduced into Europe from America by the Spaniards a few years earlier; and third, from the stock used by the first of the American settlers, who doubtless got their first supply from the natives. While the potato had doubtless been used by the natives for a long time, it is not probable that it had received very high cultivation. The first good description of the potato after it had been introduced into Europe was made by de l'Écluse, a noted French botanist, in 1601, who described it under the name of *Papas Pernanorum*. In his description he wrote that one tuber yielded as many as 50 tubers of unequal size from one to two inches long, irregularly ovoid and reddish. The flower was more or less pink externally and reddish within. He sowed seeds, which produced a white-flowered variety. While there are no statistics available to furnish a comparison of the yields obtained 300 years ago and now, we know that there has been a great increase in the size of the potatoes. Potatoes one to two inches in length would not be considered marketable to-day. A potato two inches long would weigh about 1½ ounces. I have read of potatoes grown out west in our time which weighed six pounds, but even if we take a potato of one pound in weight, which is not an uncommon size, the increase in size has been very great.

There is no doubt that from the information available of the past history of the potato under cultivation there has been great improvement during the past 300 years.

Peach Leaf Curl

This disease, also known as "curl" or "leaf blister," proves very injurious to peaches and nectarines during certain seasons; almond trees are also sometimes attacked. It occurs in every part of the world wherever these trees are cultivated, but is most abundant and destructive in humid regions, although not entirely absent from districts where the air is exceptionally dry.

The leaves and the young shoots are the parts attacked by the fungus. On rare occasions the blossom is also affected. Diseased leaves become fleshy, much puckered and twisted and curled, and grow to a larger size than usual. The color is at first a pale yellowish green, often becoming more or less tinged with rose color. Finally, the upper surface of the diseased leaves becomes covered with a delicate bloom, somewhat resembling the bloom of a plum. This represents the fruit on the fungus. Often the fungus has formed fruit, the diseased leaves fall to the ground. This usually occurs before midsummer. Young shoots infested by the fungus become swollen and twisted or curved, and the internodes are very short, consequently the dis-

seased leaves generally form a tuft at the end of a stunted shoot. When a bunch is once infested the fungus continues to grow in the tissues, and passes into the new leaf buds formed each season. The appearance or intensity of the disease, even in the case of leaf buds originating from infected shoots, depends almost entirely on prevailing climatic conditions.

During a genial spring, when growth is unchecked until the leaves are full grown, "curl" is practically absent; whereas if a cold damp period occurs while the leaves are young the disease at once appears, and its rapid spread is much favored by alternating short spells of warm and cold weather.

The injury caused by the disease consists of the dropping of the fruit at an early stage, and the strain on the tree due to the growth of a second crop of leaves about midsummer, which usually remain free from disease. In the case of nursery stock consecutive attacks for three or four seasons usually kill the tree, or stunt its growth to such an extent that it is practically valueless.

It has been contended that "curl" can be held in check by spraying with a fungicide alone, but unfortunately repeated experiments have proved that this is not always the case. In the case of diseased trees all the terminal shoots bearing infested tufts of leaves should be removed and burned. Diseased fallen leaves should also be collected and destroyed. By removing the diseased shoots one source of infection, viz., that arising from the spores formed on the leaves falling from such, is removed, besides there is no advantage in retaining such contorted twigs on a tree.

A second source of infection depends on the presence of spores that have passed the winter on the angle formed between the buds and the branch on which they grow, inside the bud scales, or in minute cracks in the bark. Such spores should be destroyed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, commencing when the buds show the very first indication of swelling. Two sprayings at intervals of ten days, if thoroughly well done, should suffice. The leaf buds should not be sprayed after they begin to expand or the foliage will be destroyed or injured.

The mixture should be made with 20 lbs. of sulphate of copper and 10 lbs. of lime to 100 gallons of water. The sulphate of copper must be dissolved in a vessel of cold water, and the lime, which must be pure and fresh, slaked in another vessel. The contents of the two vessels should be poured together into a tub and the proper quantity of water added.

Sulphate of copper solutions are poisonous, and tubs, pails, and other vessels which have contained the mixture must not be used for other purposes.

R. W. GILBERT.

County Fruit Exhibits

At the Horticultural Exhibition to be held at Massey Hall, Toronto, November 6-10, twenty of the best fruit counties in Ontario will make exhibits. Each county is offering prizes for the variety of apples specially suited to the section. The Provincial Fruit Growers' Association will pay all express charges on the fruit to Toronto, providing that the fruit is grown in the county offering the prize. Prize lists and other information can be had on application to P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

*Part of a paper read by W. T. McEwen, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Canadian Seed Growers' Association



The Kitchen Table

Sence livin' in the city, I been a-feed-
in' some.
At them there uppish rest'rants, thits
crackin swell, by gum!
Theres finger bowls—dod gah 'em!—
an waiters on th' jump—
At fu I cottoned t' it, like any other
clump;
But now I got a longin' fr good old
homelike ways,
An' mem'ry keeps returnin' t' them
there early days.
W'en, on th' kitchen table, its red
cloth glowin' bright,
Malindy set th' dinner—at noontime
—not at night.

They wa'n't no pesky waiters a-work-
in' fr a tip—
Malindy done th' waitin' an' et be-
tween each trip;
Th' knives an' forks was iron, th'
dishes wasn't much,
We had a pewter castor, an' napkin
rings, an' such;
Th' stove was piled with kettles, a
skillet an' a pot,
A-soakin' fr th' washin', in water,
b'ilin' hot;
They wa'n't no silver platters; they
wa'n't no birds an' wine
Served on th' kitchen table—but,
gosh! them meals was fine.

We lit th' lamp at supper—I smell th'
durned thing yet!
Malindy hollered "Ready!" an' every-
body set;
Th' apple sass an' jelly an' swellin'
homemade bread
Was all a blame sitch better than
what town folks is fed;
You folks kin have yer candles an'
courses by th' score,
I want th' kitchen table, heaped full
o' things, once more;
This fussy, stylish dinin' is plum ag'in
my creed—
Oh, gimme th' old table an' let me
set an' feed!

Heating the Home

NOW is the time to prepare for
cold weather. "In times of
peace, prepare for war" is no better
advice than "In times of heat, pre-
pare for cold." Farmers need a fur-
nace as much as anybody. Yes, more
so. He who lives out in the cold so
much, works with wet feet and
clothes, and she who sweats over a
kitchen fire so many hours of a day
needs a furnace more than any other
class of toilers. Why? Because the
men should be able to come into a
warm house—not a hot or cold one—
and sit down in the living room and
read without getting chilled and stiff
or half baked by an over-heated stove.
He should have a place to go so as
not to be compelled to sit in the
kitchen and be in the queen's way.
The queen of the household should
have the house warm all over so that
when she goes from the hot kitchen
stove to sweep or make beds she
need not catch cold by the sudden
and extreme change. She, too, wants
a comfortable place to rest when her
kitchen duties are done—or between
spells.

These are the conditions that pre-
vail where a house is stove heated.
The kitchen stove is pretty apt to be
the only source of heat in spring and
fall. Everybody huddles up in the
kitchen. You get in the way. You
overpopulate one room and it be-
comes "close." It may be "too much
bother" to fix up a stove in the liv-
ing room until the weather becomes
quite cold. Then you roast your
shins and chill your back. A stove
heats only one part of the room, and
that to excess. It consumes the oxygen
that the family needs to breathe.

Then there are the cold halls and
bedrooms. "Healthy to sleep in the
cold," you say. No, it is not—unless
that air is pure. Cold air is not
necessarily pure. It deceives folks.
Our forefathers who slept in garrets
and cabins where the snow blew
through the cracks and covered the
beds were healthy not because the air
was cold, but because it was pure from
outdoors. A closely built bedroom
of this day may be cold, but have no
access of fresh air, thus the differ-
ence.

The furnace is the best all round
heater for a dwelling. It puts all the
dust, dirt and labor down cellar and
saves work for the women. It heats
the floors and makes the folks more
comfortable without baking their
heads. It, if built right, sends a vol-
ume of warm, not hot, pure air
throughout the house so that one is
comfortable every where. It affords
ventilation all the time.

A few cobs in the furnace will take
the chill off the whole house in the
spring and fall and there are fewer
colds.

Consider this subject of house heat-
ing now. Study it a long time before
you buy a furnace.

Strange Place for Milk

One of the city children sent to the
country by the Fresh Air Society
witnessed the milking of a cow for
the first time.

He had followed the farmer to the
barnyard and as the milk fell into the
pail the child asked:

"Is that the milk we drink?"

The farmer said it was, and the
youngster remarked:

"At home we keep the milk in a re-
frigerator. Do you keep yours in that
thing?" pointing to the cow.

How He "Worked" the Grocer

One boy who has made a thorough
study of the hen question hit on an
important discovery the other day.
To prove it he went to the local gro-
cer and said: "I want a dozen eggs,
and they must all be laid by black
hens."

The dealer said, "Anything to
oblige, but you've got the best of me
this time. I couldn't tell a black
hen's egg from any other."

"I can," said the lad confidently.
"Well, go ahead, then, and pick 'em
out for yourself," remarked the store-
keeper, and watched him count a
dozen eggs into a bag. Then the boy

handed over the money, and the gro-
cer remarked thoughtfully:

"It seems to me the black hens laid
all the biggest eggs."

"Yes," said the young customer,
"that's the way it works."

"That grocer says it cannot be
"worked" again, however.

Old-Fashioned Flowers

They aint no style about 'em.
And they're sort of pale and faded;
Yet the doorway here, without 'em,
Would be lonesomer, and shaded
With a good deal blacker shadder
Than the Mornin'-glory makes,
And the sunshine would look sadder,
For their good old-fashioned stalks,
—Riley.

Polite Japanese Children

Japan is the country in which ha-
bits of politeness begin to be formed
with the first training of the child.
A recent traveller writes of what he
observed in the most obscure parts
of the country. Among the many
things which he found to praise none
is more pleasing than the fine
courtesy of the children.

I saw some children emerging from
school, and stopped on the opposite
side of the street to look at them.
They came out with none of the rude
boisterousness which characterises
pupils at home, but walked sedately
and quietly, with books and slates
under their arms.

The first to come out were not a
little startled, evidently, at seeing a
bearded foreigner looking at them.
They stopped a moment, and then,
with a courtesy which I wish I could
imagine possible in an English town
or an American village, made an
exceedingly respectful bow, and pas-
sed on. Of course I returned the salu-
tation.

The next ones repeated their civi-
lity, and then as fast as the pupils
came to the front they bowed and
made profound reverences all along
the line. It was a very pretty pic-
ture, and quite well illustrated the
polite bearing of the Japanese, who
are thus trained to civility from child-
hood.

Before a baby can speak, almost
before it can totter alone, it is taught
to lift the hand to the forehead on
receiving a gift; and I never saw a
child fail to make this signal of re-
spect and gratitude without being re-
proved or reminded of the omission
by some bystander.

At another place I came suddenly
upon two pretty children who, ap-
proaching from the opposite direction,
were completely taken by surprise,
and had no opportunity to escape.
Their faces showed that they were
very much frightened, and the young-
er clung closely to his brother.

Just as I was about to speak they
made the most profound reverences,
withal so prettily that I gave them
each a penny, demonstrating,
I hope, in their minds that even a
white-faced barbarian is not dangerous
if one is polite.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Punctuation Marks

Six little marks from school are, Very important, all agree, Filled to the brim with mystery, Six little marks from school.

One little mark is round and small, But where it stands the voice must fall,

At the close of a sentence all Place this little mark (.) from school.

One little mark with gown a-trailing, Holds up the voice, and, never failing, Tells you not long to pause when hailing

This little mark (:) from school.

If out of breath you chance to meet Two little dots, both round and neat, Pause, and these tiny guardsmen greet—

These little marks (;) from school.

When shorter pauses are your pleasure, One trails his sword—takes half the measure, Then speed you on to seek new treasure;

This little mark (!) from school.

One little mark, ear-shaped, implies, "Keep up the voice—await replies"; To gather information tries,

This little mark (?) from school.

One little mark, with an exclamation, Presents itself to your observation, And leaves the voice at an elevation,

This little mark (!) from school.

The Red Reminder

WALTER Freeman had lived in Welchville fourteen months, and this was his first invitation out in all that time. And it was from Ralph Stanley, too, the fellow who had just returned from Europe with a French tutor, and whose parents were the wealthiest, it was said, in the town!

Mrs. Freeman, smiling, took the dainty missive.

"At home, Tuesday evening, 6.30 o'clock, The Willows."

"Do you think my clothes are—" "Suitable?" interrupted Mrs. Freeman, with a reassuring smile, noting the doubtful expression on Walter's face. "Certainly, dear. Your black suit is just the thing. Do you suppose I can find them?" with more seriousness.

"I— they're in the closet," stammered Walter, blushing. "I hung them!"

"Didn't somebody's mother do that for her boy the next morning after he got back from Lake Whitney? If I remember correctly the vest was behind the bureau."

"I— come to think of it, I guess you did," replied Walter, slowly. "But I will remember hereafter to put things in their place!"

"How are you coming on with your bookkeeping?" asked Mrs. Freeman, the evening before the dinner at the Willows, as Walter sat at the table busy with his entries. "It's pretty warm to be doing private work, but I suppose you're almost ready for the position at Cole's?"

"Very nearly; Mr. Hubbard says I'm doing finely. I wish I had some

red ink," suddenly; "mine is completely out. I meant to get some this afternoon, but forgot it."

"I think Uncle John has some. It's on the lower shelf in his closet. Don't forget to return it."

"There!" an hour later. "It's so hot I don't believe I'll do any more. I can finish in the morning!"

"I won't bother to take the ink back to-night—I'll just set it in the cupboard till morning."

He took up the ink and carried it to the kitchen.

Returning to the sitting-room, Walter turned out the light and hurried to bed.

"I'll have to shut down that window!" He awoke in the night, and threw back the light covering. "Seems though the mosquitoes are thicker than ever." Then, after closing the window. "I'll have to go down and get some camphor, my face is all bitten up. I'll be a pretty sight to-morrow!"

Groping along without a light, Walter found his way to the kitchen, and going to the cupboard took down the camphor bottle.

"I'll fix it so they won't bother me any more," and he completely covered his face and ears with the contents of the bottle in his hand there in the dark.

"It doesn't smell very strong," he remarked to himself, "but I guess it will keep the mosquitoes off—that's the main thing."

Walter closed the cupboard door and went back to bed.

It was late when he awoke the next morning.

"What!" he exclaimed, hurriedly, glancing at his face in the mirror. "I've—why, what is it?"

His face and ears were a brilliant red.

"Mother," he called, hurrying to the stairs. "Come here—quick! What is the matter with me?"

"Walter!" cried Mrs. Freeman, in alarm. "Where have you been!"

"Nowhere."

"But what is it?"

"I don't know; I don't feel any different than usual. It's only my face—but that is awful!"

"Doesn't it pain you?" anxiously.

"No!"

"Have you put anything on it?" and Mrs. Freeman closely examined Walter's face.

"Nothing—nothing except camphor. I got up in the night to put some on to drive off the mosquitoes; but camphor isn't red!"

"Where was it?"

"In the cupboard in the kitchen."

"Did you put your Uncle John's red ink back in its place before you went to bed?"

"No, I—I was going to this morning," stammered Walter.

"You put it in the kitchen cupboard, and you've gone and covered your face and ears with—"

"Not with red ink!" exclaimed Walter, in dire distress.

"It must be; nothing else could give that color! You don't know how you look, dear," and Mrs. Freeman couldn't refrain from laughing.

"Then I—I can't go—" Walter hesitated. "It can't be washed off; I know from the little I've got on my fingers at times—it has to wear off!"

"I'm afraid, dear, you'll have to send regrets. You couldn't possibly go to Ralph Stanley's with the appearance you present."

"Oh, mother!" There was such a tone of bitter disappointment in Walter's voice. "And it's what I've wanted for months—a chance to get acquainted with folks."

"I know, dear; and if you only—" "Hadden't been a slave to Not-have-a?—I could have gone. Do you suppose this will teach me—this horrid red—hereafter to put things where they belong?"

"I trust so, my boy."

And it did—effectually.

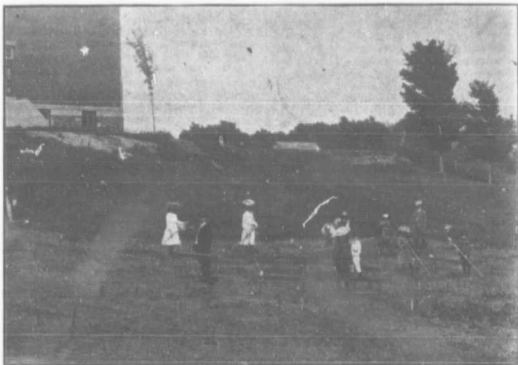
"I'd like to go away for the rest of the week, sir," said the tired book-keeper.

"There is no need for you to do that," replied the employer. "Stay here, and the rest of the week will come to you."

"Do you call this a band of picked musicians?" said the hotel manager to the leader of a summer band.

"Acht! dot vos so. I bick 'em mine-sellef," replied the bandmaster.

"Well, then, you picked them before they were ripe."



A new kind of school work—Young gardeners at a Rural Consolidated School.

IN THE KITCHEN

An Ideal Kitchen

My kitchen is small so as to save steps and scrubbing extra space. The sink has a long wooden part to serve as a table. To one side of the sink is a cupboard made in the wall deep enough for a china closet, with glass doors on the dining-room side. Below doors, are drawers for spoons, and linen. All drawers open into both rooms. The cupboard is built about three feet into the dining-room, making a little hallway at the side, shutting off the kitchen somewhat, which you enter through a swing door. On one side of the cupboard is a window with a slide to close. Through this may be passed the dishes to be washed. The stove is near the sink. A kitchen cupboard, small with doors, is above the sink for the pots and pans.—A. L. D.

Practical and Good

Apple Cream and Apple Whip.—To make this pretty dessert, cook some tart apples and crush them to a pulp through a fruit press. Blanch and pound fine half a pint of almonds, add a pint of the apple pulp, which should be chilled, half a cup of sugar and half a pint of whipped cream. Beat until light and thick and set on ice for at least an hour before serving. When ready to serve, put it in glass cups and sprinkle bits of chopped almonds over the top.

Apple Pie.—To make Dutch apple pie, line pie plate with dry crust a little thicker than usual, put in a small handful of flour and one of sugar. Stir together, fill plate with slices of tart apple, the Maiden Blush is very nice, sprinkle thickly over top with white sugar, dip sweet cream enough over the top to moisten all the sugar, grate over some nutmeg, bake rather slow and serve warm. This is delicious.

Sweet Cream Cake.—One cup white sugar, lump of butter half the size of an egg, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder. Beat all together until smooth, bake in layers. Let get cold then take one cupful thick sweet cream and beat till stiff, use one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, nutmeg, flavor with bananas or anything preferred. Put in between layers and place on top.

Cold Meat Fritters.—Put one ounce of butter in a saucepan to melt, then mix into it one ounce of flour and a gill of milk; boil up, when it will become very thick and leave the sides easily; mix into it about one-quarter pound of any cold meat, finely chopped, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the juice of half a lemon, salt and pepper and salt. Leave the mixture until cold, shape into corks or balls, with the hands dipped occasionally in flour to prevent sticking. Dip into the following batter and fry in boiling fat or lard: Lightly beat one egg in a gill of milk, and beat into it lightly one ounce of flour.

Cocconut Pudding.—Beat two eggs with a cup of milk, add a quarter of a pound of grated cocconut, mix with three tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar and an equal amount of melted butter. Flavor with a tablespoonful of grated lemon peel, and the juice of half the lemon. Put in a buttered baking dish, and bake an hour in a

slow oven. Serve with whipped cream, slightly sweetened.

Catsup.—Cook and rub through a sieve five and a half pounds of grapes, add one pint vinegar, three pounds sugar, one tablespoonful allspice, one of cloves, cinnamon and pepper and a pinch of salt. Boil until thick. Two gallons of stewed tomatoes, one half pound salt, a half ounce each of garlic, pepper and pimento, and one ounce of cloves and ginger root. Put into kettle, cook thoroughly, strain, bottle and seal with wax.

Household Notes

If too much salt has been added to soup, slice a raw potato and boil it in the soup for a few minutes. The potato will absorb much of the salt.

Cover a grease spot on matting with French chalk and sprinkle benzine on it. Allow the benzine to evaporate and brush off the chalk, when the grease spot will have disappeared.

Nuts are blanched by pouring plenty of boiling water over them and allowing them to stand until cool enough to be handled, when they will easily slip from their brown skins while held between the fingers.

Finger marks on woodwork can easily be removed by rubbing them with a cloth dipped in paraffin oil. Wipe off with a cloth wrung out in hot water and rub dry with another cloth.

Serviceable puddling bags are made of heavy jean. Grease the bag well and dredge with flour before putting the pudding in it, allowing space one-third that occupied by the pudding to give it room to rise.

Try alum boiled in small quantities for toothache. Hold in the mouth but do not swallow. Alum can also be used effectually to stop bleeding.

Easy Fudge Candy

Boil together one cup medium brown sugar and one cup granulated, with half cup boiling water, till it threads or hardens in water. Do not stir while boiling. Have ready in granite pan or large dish one tablespoon butter and two of sweet cream, into which slowly pour the hot candy, beating all the time. Beat in a cool place till thick and then pour to the depth of one inch in a pan to harden. Makes a rich, creamy fudge. Any kind of nuts may be added just before putting to cool.

The Wet Umbrella

The best way to dry an umbrella, and to preserve it, is to leave it spread on the floor or in the hall. When there is not enough room to allow that, reverse the usual method and stand the umbrella in the corner with handle down. The rain drips quicker off the points. The ordinary way collects all the water at one place, where the cloth dries slowly, and therefore rots the quicker. Never put several wet umbrellas together in one umbrella stand.

An article that is becoming more and more used is salt. With some, the coarsest salt possible to get—sea salt preferably—is thrown into the bath water and used as a sort of weak brine. Another form of use is to take large handfuls of moist salt

**Get Top Prices
For Your Butter.**
The use of a little care, and WINDSOR SALT, will improve your butter 100%.

Windsor SALT

is absolutely pure—
dissolves quickly—and
is easiest to work. It
makes the most delicious
butter that readily brings
the highest market price.

FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for
the coming season should
apply at once to the GOVERNMENT
FREE FARM LABOR BUREAU.

Write for application form
to

Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

There's
Many
A
Slip

in the
making of our
R's Coffee, sometimes
it's made too early—some-
times it's made too late.
Sometimes there's too little
of it, more often there's too
much. These slips don't
happen when using

**CAMP
COFFEE**

Ask for it at your store.
R. Patterson & Sons,
Coffee Manufacturers,
Quebec.

\$3.00 to the Pacific Coast

from Chicago via the Chicago and North-Western Ry. Tickets on sale daily up to Oct. 31st at above rate to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, B.C., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and other Western points. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Special freight rates on household effects. Choice of routes and splendid train service. For berth reservation, illustrated folders and further particulars, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King St., Toronto, Ont.

and rub the whole body and limbs with this following the "scour" with a rinsing off in cool clear water. This is found to be very strengthening.

IN THE SEWING ROOM

School Clothes

It is not usually best to buy the winter dresses so early in the season, unless one has a chance to get the goods at a reduction on account of the merchant wishing to dispose of his last winter's stock before buying new goods. In such cases one can sometimes secure excellent bargains.

The partly worn dresses left from the previous winter can usually be made to do good service for school wear. If the dress is not badly worn and is not outgrown, it may be nicely cleaned with pearline jelly, and given a change of trimming. If it is too small, or if one of mother's dresses is to be made over for the child, it is best to rip it before giving the necessary washing in pearline suds, as the parts can then be pressed to look nearly like new. If it is faded in places, or if for any other reason it is desirable to change the color, it can be very easily done by coloring it with Diamond dye, which always gives a fine color when the directions are followed. Choose a color that will please the little wearer, having it not very dark, and get a little new trimming, or some from the household treasure box, that has not been on her dresses before. Make the dress by a pretty pattern, and the owner will be as well pleased as with a new one.

Dainty white aprons are nice for small girls to wear to school, as they keep the dress clean and look nice, too.

May Manton's Hints

GIRL'S BOX PLAITED DRESS 5272

Simple dresses that are made in one piece and that give long lines are the most becoming for the younger girls and also by far the most fashionable. This one is box plaited, so allowing opportunity for a number of variations, and is as simple as well, can be at the same time that it is absolutely



5283 1 fancy Chemise, 5272 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, Medium, Large Sizes, 4 to 12 years.

smart. In this instance the material is white pique and embroidery is applied between the box plaits to the depth of a yoke, while the cuffs and the collar are made of embroidered edging, but the frock can be left perfectly plain if a still simpler effect is desired. Again, while it makes a most satisfactory model for pique, linen and the like, it is also well adapted to the woolen fabrics that will be needed for many weeks to come.

The dress is made with front and backs and the closing can be made

beneath the box plait at the centre front or at the centre back as may be liked. The belt is prettily shaped and confines it at the waist, while the sleeves are the new ones that are tucked at the wrists.

FANCY CHEMISE 5283

There was a time when the chemise had fallen into disuse and was not deemed an essential part of the wardrobe, but such no longer is the case. This one is among the prettiest of the season and is made with a yoke, which



5335 Corset Cover, 32 to 42 bust. 5362 Chemise Night-Gown, 32, 36 and 40 bust.

gives an exceedingly elaborate effect, while in reality it is absolutely simple, there is a ruffle at the upper edge. SHIRT WAIST WITH ELBOW SLEEVES 5350

Elbow sleeves have become so popular that their usefulness has extended even to the plain waists, and the very latest are shown with such, and the roll over collars that mean slightly open necks. The model illustrated is an admirable one, including all the newest features.

The waist is made with the fronts and back, the back being plain while the fronts are tucked, and is finished with hems at its front edges. The collar illustrated is of the soft negligee sort and joined to the neck edge while the sleeves are simply full and finished with roll-over cuffs. A regulation stock can, however, be substituted if better liked and narrow bands can take the place of the cuffs if a plainer finish is desired. and can be made with very little effort indeed.

The chemise is made with the front and the backs. The front is gathered at its upper edge and joined to the pointed yoke. The back is laid in tucks at its upper portion and inverted plaits below, which gives necessary and comfortable fullness, and

CHEMISE NIGHT-GOWN 5362

Such a loose, simple night-gown as this one is among the best liked for warm weather wear, and, in addition to being thoroughly comfortable and graceful, involves the least possible labor in the making.

The gown is made with front and back only and is slipped on over the head and drawn up at the neck by means of ribbon inserted in heading, which finishes the upper edge. The trimming is applied on indicated lines. The sleeves are cut in one piece each,

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It is impossible to make a soap any better, purer, or more pleasant to use than

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Ideal for toilet, nursery and bath.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED
MRS. MONTREAL 3-106

their edges being held together by ribbon bows.

CORSET COVER 5335

The corset cover is made with fronts and back and allows a choice of sleeves or no sleeves. When the sleeves are omitted the arms-eye edges are finished with heading or embroidery, when used they are joined to the corset cover, their edges being trimmed to match the neck. The back is tucked at the centre for its entire length and the fronts at the waist line only, giving the suggestion of a girle and away doing with fullness at that point.

GIRL'S SUSPENDER DRESS 5281

The suspender dress is a well deserved and apparently permanent favorite



5281 Girl's Suspender Dress with Gimpes, 6 to 12 years. 5350 Shirt Waist with Elbow Sleeves, 34 to 44 bust.

for the younger girls and is exceedingly charming in all its variations. The dress consists of the dress, the gimpes and the suspenders. The gimpes is simply made, with front and backs and is tucked to form a yoke, while the sleeves are in bishop style. The skirt is cut in five gores and is laid in backward turning plaits that meet at the centre back. The suspenders are made in two portions each and are buttoned onto the belt, the portions being joined one to the other by means of buttons, which also serve an ornamental purpose.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morang Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

Do You Raise Chickens?

I suppose you raise some chickens. In fact it is a pleasant and healthy occupation. There is money in it, too.

How do you raise them? Still the old-fashioned method, or with an incubator and brooder? What success have you?

Does it happen that in your incubator chickens will die in the shell at the time they ought to come out? Some are all feathered; they are big chicks? If that is the case it is your own fault.

Everybody can raise chickens with the old hen. All you have to do is to feed her and she will do the work. But as soon as you take the place of the cluckers you have to know how to do the work.

Can you raise the chicks? Lots of people have good luck; the chicks hatch fine, but they cannot raise them. They die off one after the other, and they cannot raise but a few little runts.

What is the reason? Where is the trouble?

If you don't hatch them right it is your own fault, and if after you have hatched them you can't raise them it is due to the fact that you don't know how to feed them properly.

You will learn in time; it might take you three or four years, but you will find out how to hatch them and raise them. But I will tell you a simple way of getting some information—information that you cannot do without, and you will get this information for merely nothing.

READ MY PROPOSITION—READ IT THROUGH

It won't cost you a cent. You all know that THE GOLDEN KENNELS AND POULTRY COMPANY, Limited, of Chatham, is the largest poultry plant in Canada. I started this plant for my pleasure three years ago, and now am giving all of my time to the interests of my company. I have made a success out of my venture. Why? Because I knew how to manage my stock, how to hatch my eggs right, and how to feed my chicks in the right way. I am now publishing a monthly poultry paper. I want my paper read by all the poultry raisers; I want every farmer in this country to receive monthly my review, which will contain all the information and different methods by which successful poultrymen have achieved their successes.

Don't you think it will pay you to get my paper? You have some birds you intend to winter. Do you know how to mate them properly? How to feed to have lots of winter eggs? Do you know how to feed them so that your eggs will be fertile in the spring? Then all you have to do to find all about those important features of poultry culture, you only have to subscribe to my poultry paper for a year. The price is \$1.00 a year, but to everybody sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IN STAMPS and mentioning FARMING WORLD, I will send my paper for one year absolutely free.

Now don't delay, but right now send your subscription in. Address all your letters to R. J. Cote, Chatham, Ont., Canada.

SPECIAL NOTICE

If you want to see sample copy of my paper, "Poultry and Dogs," before sending in your subscription, just drop me a postal card with your name and address, and I will send you at once, absolutely free, a sample copy, which will show you how you can profit by having my paper every month regularly.

Don't delay. Write to-day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Engineering—Homesteading

Would you kindly answer in THE FARMING WORLD the following: (1) Where has a person to go to learn engineering? Are there books I could learn it from? Where can one procure the papers on learning it? (2) To whom should I write to find out the rules for homesteading in Saskatchewan? Can a father homestead for his sons under eighteen years of age?

JOSEPH HOBLEY,
Kent Co., Ont.

(1) If you mean that you wish to learn to operate a steam engine, stationary or otherwise, you had better write to the "Engineering Journal of Canada," 36-38 Lombard Street, Toronto. If, on the other hand, you mean civil engineering, write to Principal Galbraith, School of Practical Science, Toronto.

(2) W. D. Scott, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa. Mr. J. H. Hartley, 77 York Street, Toronto, in charge of the Manitoba Immigration office, would be glad to supply you with any information he can regarding homesteading. To be eligible to homestead land in Western Canada a person must be at least eighteen years of age. Since April last parties desiring to homestead land must apply in person to the land office of the district in which he desires to locate. For example, if you desire to homestead in the Regina district, you would have to apply in person to the Government land office at Regina, Sask. Formerly a homestead could be applied for through a friend, but that rule has been changed, and no homesteads will be granted to any but those applying in person.

Packing Butter

Would you kindly give the best way of packing butter for winter use?—J. W. S., Three Rivers, Que.

One of the requisites in keeping butter is to have the quality right. This secured it is not difficult to keep butter, providing a dry cool atmosphere can be secured. There is no other package that gives better satisfaction in packing butter on the farm than earthen jars or crocks. They would be used a great deal more in the trade were they not so heavy and easily broken during transportation. Before beginning to pack the butter have the butter-ladle scalded and then cooled off in cold water. Pack the butter firmly, so that there will be no holes at the top or sides of the crock or tub. If holes are left, moisture and air will gather and sometimes cause a change in the color of the surrounding butter. Have the crock well filled and the top surface smooth. Place a clean cloth on the butter, and on this sprinkle a handful of salt. A little water may be sprinkled on the salt to cause it to become wet. If you have parchment paper, a layer on top of the salt will do no harm. A temperature of 50 deg. F., or lower is favorable to the keeping quality of butter. Keep in a dry place, dampness causes moulds. Vegetables or foods of other kinds should not be placed near where butter is kept, as they will impart their flavor to the butter. In this answer we are taking it for granted that enquirer is asking for information about packing butter for his own use during the winter.

Knuckles Over

1. A two-year-old driver colt knuckles over in front. He seemed to knuckle when first born, but got all right by fall and was straight all winter, but again began to knuckle badly when let out on grass. 2. A two-year-old mare is badly foundered and when worked gets so lame in her front leg that she can hardly walk. The shoulder gets almost powerless, but improves when the mare is turned on grass.—S. W.

Knuckling in young colts is often the result of neglect of the feet. If the hoof, during the winter, is allowed to grow it reaches such a length by the spring that the foot is thrown into an unnatural position. The angle of the foot is altered so that too much weight is thrown on the back tendons. These become overstrained, and finally contract, throwing the fetlock forward. This may be prevented by shortening the hoofs twice during the winter. You should now blister the back tendons and let the colt run on the grass. 2. Blister the shoulder and turn her out.

Worms in Dog

Kindly let me know a reliable remedy for worms in dogs; one that can be procured at a country drug store.—W. W. L.

Powdered arica nut is the most reliable remedy for worms in dogs. It must be fresh, however, as the ground nut found in drug stores is often adulterated, old and inert. The best way to buy it is in the whole nut, which can be grated down on a nutmeg grater. Half a nut is an average dose for a dog weighing 30 lbs. Starve the dog well first, then give the grated nut mixed with butter. Follow with a dose of castor oil in two hours, unless the dog is already purged.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," THE FARMING WORLD, Toronto.

Succession Duties

Would you, through your legal column, give me the laws regarding succession duties?—R. McC., Ontario.

Space would not permit us to print all the law relating to succession duty, but if you will write us as to the particular point on which you wish information, we shall be pleased to answer your question.

Legality of Marriage

If a man goes through the marriage ceremony with a woman under an assumed name, is the marriage binding on him.—J. C. L. (Ontario).

Yes, the marriage is legal. It is not the name, but the person who is married. If all other formalities have been properly observed, the marriage is binding on the parties.

Foreclosing Mortgage

A. Holds a mortgage on my farm. I failed to pay the interest which came due in May last, and it is still unpaid. A. Now demands payment of the whole amount of the mortgage,

both principal and interest. He says he can do this as I did not pay the interest when it came due. Can he do so, or must he wait for payment of the principal till the date mentioned in the mortgage for the payment of same?—J. P. (Orillia).

Mortgages generally contain a provision to the effect that in the event of the interest not being paid when it falls due principal money shall become due and payable. If the mortgage from you to A. contains such a clause, A. has the right to demand payment of both principal and interest, as you have made default in payment of the latter. If, however, you paid up all arrears of interest on the mortgage together with any costs which A. has incurred through your default in not paying the same when it fell due, he would, no doubt, be satisfied. If not, and he went on with his proceedings, he may have commenced to foreclose the mortgage, or to sell the property or both, the court would no doubt grant you relief, and stay any such proceedings on payment by you of all arrears and costs as aforesaid.

Overdue Payment

I bought a horse from C. over seven years ago for which I agreed to pay forty-five dollars within three months from the date of the purchase. I did not have the money within the time, as I was only starting out for myself. C. never asked me to pay him for the horse until a few months ago. Can he collect the amount from me now, or is it outlawed?—C. H. (Palmerston).

C.'s right to recover by legal process would be barred after six years from the date fixed for payment unless in the meantime you had made some payment on account or had given C. some proper acknowledgment that you owed him the amount, in which case it would be barred after six years from the date of the last payment on account or from the last acknowledgment, as the case might be.

If you gave no such acknowledgment, and C. took no legal proceedings to collect the amount within six years from the date on which payment became due, his right to enforce payment by legal process is gone, provided you wish to take advantage of the statute limiting the time within which such actions must be brought, and plead same as a defence to any action he may bring to recover the amount you owe him. This statute does not obliterate the debt. It merely limits the time within which actions must be brought to recover same, and if no action is brought within the time limited thereby, and the debtor wishes to take advantage of that point and to plead same as a defence to any action brought after the expiry of the time so limited, he is entitled to do so, and it is a good defence under the statute to the claimant's right to recover.

Where He'd Be

Mrs. McSosh—"I wish all the saloons on creation were in the bottom of the sea!"

Mr. McSosh—"Gee, you gotta mean disposition! Wanner get me drow'n, eh?"—Cleveland Leader.

Passer-by—"Is that your nork down there on the road, gu'n'?"

Farmer—"Pork. What'd e mean? There's a pig 'o' mine out there."

Passer-by—"Ah, but there's a motor car just been by."

In the Poultry Yard

Poultry at London Fair

The poultry building has seldom been so crowded as it was this year at the Western Fair, London and vicinity is noted for its chicken fanciers, and they certainly came out strong this year. Without London ads would hardly be worth seeing. Besides London men this year there was a large number of outside breeders. The pigeon exhibit was, without doubt, the best seen in London for many years. D. J. Wrooman, London, had an extra fine exhibit of Short faced and Muffed Tumblers. In the chickens, T. E. Sage took everything in Dark and Light Brahmas. W. H. Beattie led in turkeys, J. A. Boyce in Plymouth Rocks, and Geo. Colwell, Paris, in geese. Every breed of chicken was on exhibit, and great credit is due to the exhibitors for the quantity of birds shown. The decorations about the buildings were very creditable.

Plucking Ducks and Geese

Many people think that the main profit in keeping waterfowl is in the feathers, and to that end they catch the living ducks and geese and pluck the breast. As to the humanity of the proceeding, we all know that the creatures that are intended for our use must be made to suffer a small amount of fear and pain. Fortunately for the helpless things that are at our mercy, torture and profit do not as a rule go hand in hand, and the suffering that they must undergo it has been ruled in the sacred name of profit must be very small. Now largely in the case of geese, and procure and to establish good layers and fertile eggs. A well mated goose and gander, who produce a large number of healthy offspring yearly, are a very valuable possession, and as such should be treated with consideration.

It has been said that a good pair of geese will flourish and be useful for 50 years. There are few of us who are in a position to speak on this point from personal experience as yet, but, so far, I have found, as have many others, that geese go on improving for a very long time. I have a pair of Toulouse geese that I bought three years ago. The gander won two first prizes and special for the best of any kind in the show as a gosling. Next year I mated him to a gosling goose, who laid 25 eggs, every one fertile. The year after 28 and this year 42, and 12 eggs, which were as good as the first, and hatched fine big goslings. Every one of the 41 were fertile. Apart from the labor of plucking these immense and aggressive birds, I consider that the extra feathers would not compensate for the "set back" that they receive when the terrified birds are captured and robbed so painfully.

With ducks it is even worse, for they are such nervous creatures at the best that it is quite impossible to such a severe strain on prospective layers.

To sum up with, I should say "don't." The waterfowl will give you a bountiful harvest if you treat them properly and with respect, while to torment them in your chase after what is in the long run a doubtful profit. Table birds must not be plucked, as the inflamed surface of the breast renders them unfit for use if the feathers are not while the bird is alive. There is a funny little

anecdote, which most have heard, about the plucking of living geese. Three little old ladies were charged with cruelty, as they had been known to have plucked the geese while still alive. When called up to answer to their charge they said that they were not guilty of such conduct, as they had only plucked the ganders. Which shows that they were both courageous as well as wise awake.

(Mrs.) OCTAVIA ALLEN,
Ganges, B.C.

Preservation of Eggs

The North Carolina Experiment Station has submitted a report to the Department of Agriculture showing the results of some experiments with egg-preservation.

A ten per cent. solution of water glass gave very satisfactory results, the eggs keeping well from June until the following May. Some of those used in December so closely resembled fresh eggs that it would take an expert to tell which were the fresh eggs and which were the packed ones after they were cooked. A twenty-per cent solution of water glass did not give as satisfactory results. Though none of the eggs were spoiled, the whites in some eggs were slightly coagulated and some of the eggs would not sink to the bottom of the solution.

A lime and salt solution gave as satisfactory results as water glass, only one of the eggs being spoiled. A solution of lime and salt with British Egg Preservation (borax and sodium bicarbonate) also gave good results, but it could not be seen that the addition of the preserver gave any returns for the money it costs and the trouble of using. A solution of salicylic acid in water (one ounce to a gallon) gave good results, one of the eggs being spoiled, but it did not leave the eggs in as good condition as the water glass or the lime and salt solutions, since the acid weakened the shells.

Eggs were also coated with salicylic acid and cotton-seed oil with and without alcohol, with paraffin, collodum and gum arabic, and then packed in cotton-seed hulls. Conclusions could not be drawn as to the value of these preservatives since the eggs were accidentally destroyed. However, it is believed that these preservatives and others of a similar character are not as satisfactory as the liquid preparations, because of the extra labor in putting up and the evaporation that takes place, leaving the eggs shrunken in appearance when broken.

A Hint to Beginners

It is by far the least expensive method of getting good birds to purchase eggs and raise the chickens, as they can be obtained at from 15c to 15c each now from birds which could not be bought if \$20 per head was offered for them. The chickens raised in April and May are just as valuable for the winter shows as those hatched earlier in the year; in fact, are in better condition for the October and November events than those which are out before. To get chickens ready for these shows it is advisable to feed them specially well during the first two months, and to keep them growing all the time. To get cockerels for fresh blood to produce utility birds, too, it is a good plan to purchase eggs now, as they are likely to depend on better now than the weather is more settled for the stock birds, as in windy weather

POULTRY EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word Cash With Order.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—8 breeding pens this season, headed by imported and prize stock. Eggs \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per set, extra. Incubator eggs \$3.00 per 100. Write at once for free catalogue—Jesse H. Jones, 1015 E. 10th St., P.O. Box 1015, Pease, Orpington Club, Importer and Breeder, Channahon, Ill.

HARVEY PERKINS, Osawa, Ont., Buff Orpingtons, M. F. Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Eggs for sale.

I HAVE some yearling Barred Rocks to dispose of at very low prices. Young stock ready first November. Write for catalogue. One bird first class. Inquiries answered. A. S. WERDEN, Anecida Farm, Bethel, Ont.

the male birds are not as they would otherwise be, unless provided with scratching-sheds or covered runs to their houses.—Farm, Field, and Fire-side.

Blood Spots in Eggs

These are usually caused by the rupture of a small blood-vessel during the formation of the egg. The causes are numerous; they may be the result of a too attentive male bird, or be caused by a blow, and some people contend that high perches are dangerous, in consequence of causing the hens to jump so far down, and thus causing a rupture. Improper feeding is possibly a frequent cause; overforcing foods are calculated to rupture these delicate vessels. Stale food and damaged grain are contributory causes. An occasional blood spot may be looked upon as caused by some casual occurrence, such as a blow or contact of the egg, and cause no uneasiness; but if the spots are of frequent occurrence the cause must be sought and the remedy applied accordingly. It will probably be found to consist of the before-named causes. If the birds are in an unhealthy condition, then the eggs will be unfit for use; but occasional blood spots in the eggs of healthy hens need not be looked upon with suspicion.—J. Porter, in "Brazier."

Capons and Caponizing

Capons are caponized by using tools made for this purpose. These cost about \$3 a set for the best makes, and can be got of any dealer in poultry supplies or almost any poultry publisher. The best time to caponize cockerels is when they are ten or twelve weeks old and from that time until four weeks older. Older birds frequently perform the operation at the earliest age.

Caponizing is a very simple operation and anyone with a steady hand can become an expert after a little practice. The operation is quickly performed and the birds seem to feel very little pain as they usually begin to eat at once after it is over.

Full directions how to perform the operation are always found in the box with every set of caponizing tools. A rapid operator will caponize two hundred birds in a day.

Capons never become tough like uncaponized cocks, their flesh remaining tender and sweet like that of a spring chicken. The difference between the flesh of a capon and that of a cock is about the same as that between a steer and a bull.



MEAT DEAL. For Egg Production a poultry show I have made every day. Meat makes Eggs. It is good for Caponizing, Turkey, Turkeys, Chickens and Hens. Turkeys, Calves and Pigs. Use Morgan's Home Cure, 25c. For more information write to Feeding Chickens and Poultry.

Clydesdale Men, Attention!

I will offer at Public Auction my entire consignment of imported Clydesdale Fillies, at

Woodstock,

October 25, 1906

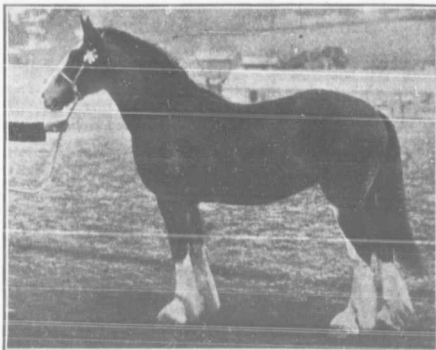
These fillies have been carefully selected by myself, and are well-bred, big, drafty animals, with lots of substance, bone, and first-class underpinning, action and quality. Come and see them, you will be pleased.

Terms of sale: Cash, or approved joint notes for reasonable terms, at 5 per cent. per annum.

For further information and catalogue write to

J. R. JOHNSON, Prop.,
SPRINGFORD, ONT.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer,
ILDERTON, ONT.



in the Canadian-bred classes at Toronto, Ottawa and elsewhere will attest his quality, has also exceptional breeding, as he has six recorded dams in the Canadian record. A few choice Canadian-bred fillies are also at the stables of the firm. At the head of them is Maggie Priam, a daughter of Prince Priam, whose winnings at recent shows will attest her merits, as at Toronto Industrial she defeated some of the strongest importations of the year. She has six recorded dams, all of them by leading sires. Baliegowrie Lass is by the well known horse Michaboe, and, as one would expect from such a sire, is remarkably well grown. Salome is another good filly, and well bred, being a get of Lavender.

Gossip

Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., and Mr. Thos. Baker, Solina, sailed on Sept. 13 for the old land. They will bring out a large importation, the former of Hackneys and the latter of Shorthorn cattle.

We regret to learn that the magnificent barns and stables at Pine Grove Farm, the property of W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., have been destroyed by fire. Though the loss will be large, we are glad to be able to

report that none of the splendid Shorthorns, which have made a record at this season's fairs, were destroyed. The buildings will, no doubt, be rebuilt at once, and made ready for housing the herd, and we are assured that the coming annual sale on January 17th, 1907, will not be interfered with in any way whatever.

Through an error in our report of the Clydesdale show at Toronto, the

name of Mr. J. C. Bell was given as one of the judges in the Clydesdale classes instead of the name of Prof. F. C. Curtis, who assisted Prof. Carlyle and Mr. Alex. Galbraith. Also in the Hackneys, the name of the sweepstake stallion is Crayke Mikado, owned by Graham Bros. We are pleased to call attention to these corrections.

Mr. W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que., writes:

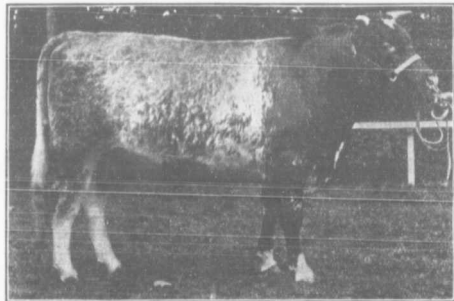
"I wish to correct some of your re-

It Pays to Breed the Good Ones

It has paid me and it will pay you to breed good ones better than the other kind. I can now supply you with the means of breeding something gilt edged and HIGH PRICED in pure bred Clydesdales. From my recent importation of nearly fifty head of Clydesdale Fillies, you have a wide selection. Some are prize winners in Scotland. Some others can be bought for less money. I am selling all at a very low price for the goods.



G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.



GREAT DISPERSION SALE

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

London, Ont., Oct. 23

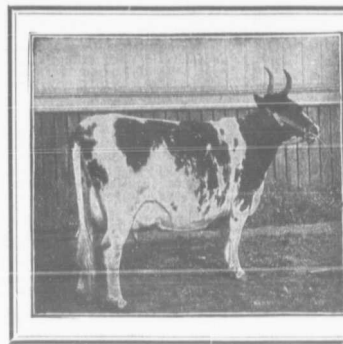
1906.

My entire herd of imported and home-bred
SHORTHORN CATTLE

Also one grand imported CLYDESDALE
STALLION, four years of age, and one
four year old HACKNEY STALLION.

For catalogue and further particulars
apply to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Ilderton, Ontario.



Great Sale of Ayrshires

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

50 Head of High-Class Ayrshire Cattle

Also Agricultural Implements, etc., the property of
Hon. W. Owens,

RIVERSIDE FARM, MONTEBELLO, QUE.

On C.P.R., North Shore Line,
between Ottawa and Montreal

Sale October 17, 1906, at 1 p.m. sharp

Send for Live Stock Catalogue.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
AUCTIONEER,
ILDERTON, ONTARIO.

port of the Shorthorn awards at the Canadian National. In junior yearling bulls (you have it senior) Thos. Redmond was first, Sir Geo. Drummond second, Jas. A. Crerar third, Gardhouse & Son fourth. Senior yearling heifers, Sir Geo. Drummond was sixth and seventh. In aged cow class you say, "Sir George Drummond was first with a nice smooth three-year-old that had not yet raised a calf." True, but she is over seven months in calf and shows it. She was not bred until after I bought Gold Cup at Mr. Flatt's sale. You also say, "She was not in very good fit and hardly thick enough." Mr. Duthie told the writer she was an "uncommon thick one," and was put into the ring in "perfect condition."

Big Clydesdale Sale

Mr. J. R. Johnston, of Springfield, Ont., whose shipment of Clydesdale fillies has already been most favorably commented on both in this paper and in leading Scottish journals, purposes holding an auction sale at which this consignment will be offered to the highest bidder. The fillies, as before stated, are an excellent lot. They are drafty, active and sound, and are of the thick, low-set type, which has ever proved popular in Canada. With lots of bone to suit

the Canadian demand, they still embody good flat broad bone, fine quality, and the best of feet and pasterns. The fillies are all in fine condition, and as they appear together in the pasture fields of the farm they make a pretty sight. They are all well bred and among them are a few of the gilt edged kind of pedigree which should make them doubly valuable to the Canadian breeder. Sired by such horses as Baron's Pride and leading sires of his get, Royal Chattan, the winner of championship honors at last year's leading horse show, Hill-head Chief, famous as a sire of great, big, drafty, good ones; Hiawatha, and such of his sons as Michaboe, a horse away over the ton mark in scale, and with dams by such sires as Prince of Carruchan, noted as the sire of champions; Mount Royal, whose males have been the dams of such horses as Royal Chattan, Royal Baron, and who was himself the sire of the renowned Royal Garty, there need little more be said than that the good, big, smooth, active horses reaching the ton mark in scale, and bred in exactly the same way, are now very numerous, and the number is only limited by failure to avail oneself of the opportunity. Mr. Johnston's sale will take place at Woodstock, Ont., on October 25th next, and those wishing something really useful in the improvement of Canada's draft horse should not fail to pin it in their hat.

The following is the breeding of the different lots to be offered:

Lady MacEachern (vol. xxix), by Baron MacEachern 13035; 1st dam Netherbell, vol. xxix, by Crown Royal 4313; 2nd dam Garnet Flashwood 11648, by Flashwood 2604; 3rd dam Myrtle 7608, by Garnet Cross 1662; 4th dam Lovely 1317, by Paragon-Wyllies —; 5th dam Maggie —, by Lochend Champion 448.

Balgreen Polly (vol. xxix) by Hill-head Chief 10774; 1st dam Polly Carruchan vol. xxix, by Prince of Carruchan 8151; 2nd dam Polly Poteath 13416, by Gallant Poteath 8638; 3rd dam Polly of Westertown 13414, by King James 4474; 4th dam Kate —, by Marshall 526.

Best Maid vol. xxix, by Knight of Albion 9562; 1st dam Royal Lady 13043, by Mount Royal 8065; 2nd dam Lady Cameron 10564, by Young Baron 919; 3rd dam Dainty 4465, by Brown Glancer 115.

Queen Annie (vol. xxix), by Hill-head Chief 10774; 1st dam Queen of Balgreen 15236, by Prince of Fortune 9826; 2nd dam Ballock Queen 11850, by Lord Lennox, Richmond, vol. x, p. 137; 3rd dam Scottish Maid 9304, by Earl of March 1127; 4th dam Mary of Rathvin —, by Lonach 470; 5th dam Elsie —, by Lord Haddo 486.

Jess Chatton (vol. xxvii, p. 35), by Royal Chatton 11489; 1st dam Queen of the May 12759, by Mount Royal 8065; 2nd dam Balfar Jess 2205, by

Scotch Shorthorns by Auction

AT THE HOME FARM, WOODSTOCK, OXFORD CO., ONT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1906

Twenty head of imported cattle bred by Duthie, Gordon, Earl of Rosebery, and other noted breeders; also twenty head of home-bred cattle, mostly from imp. stock. The offering includes seven imported bulls and six home-bred bulls, including the 1st and 3rd prize junior bull calves at Toronto, which have been purchased for this sale.

The females include many show animals of high merit. Catalogues will be sent on application.

Auctioneers:
Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton
Thos. Ingram, Guelph
Jos. White, St. Mary's
P. Irving & Son, Woodstock

H. J. DAVIS,
Proprietor,
Woodstock, Ont.

COLLYNIE ROSEWOOD

Imported 1906 by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Calved Jan. 12th, 1906. Bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

DAMS

Rosewood 3rd, Vol. 20 E.H.R., by Cap-a-pie J. Bruce
Rosewood 24th J. Bruce Duke of Edinburgh 33114
Rosewood 6th J. Bruce Lord of the Isles 30211

SIREN

Union Jack 8490 T. A. Anderson
A. Cruickshank
Grand Forth 12407 A. Cruickshank
Moonshade 13410 A. Cruickshank
Dauphin 40290 G. Shepherd
South Star 75300 Mr. Jamieson
Stratton 52300 Mr. Barnett
Favorite 10290 H. Thomas
Son of Myths Count 950
Mr. Champion
Mr. Fisher's Old Red Bull 2252
Mr. Fisher
Turnell's Old Red Bull 0130
Foster's Bull of Holbeach 3501
In England

The Rosewood family has been in the hands of Mr. Bruce since the family was first noticed as a good one. Many of the most noted Shorthorns in Scotland have been of that family, but it is only necessary to mention Silver Pate 7603, one of the greatest latter day sires, now in use in His Majesty's herd.

Corsair 1419; 3rd dam Dainty of Kingsdale 2948, by Scotsman 700; 4th dam Jess II, by Sterling Tom 1347; 5th dam Jess, by Sir Colin Campbell 778; 6th dam Nille, by Sterlingshire Champion 820.

Coullie Binda, vol. xxvi, p. 285, by Carbineer 10522; 1st dam Miss Harland 15844, by Prince of Graigwood 10498; 2nd dam Miss Jean 12331, by Stonehenge 4039; 3rd dam Lovely Jean 1968, by New Style 509; 4th dam Miss 4963, by Dainty Davy 211; 5th dam Missie 1511, by Sir Walter Scott 737; 6th dam Jean, by Lathan Tom 506.

Darling XXIII (vol. xxvii, p. 77), by Emperor of Bombe 10748; 1st dam Darling VIII (11343), by Cairnbrogie Stamp 4274; 2nd dam Darling V (6498), by Strathleven 1529; 3rd dam Darling IV (2499), by Merry Mason 1222; 4th dam Young Darling (237), by Banker 24; 5th dam Darling, dam of Prince of Wales (673), by Samson 741.

Coullie Leda (vol. xxvii), by Royal Edward 11495; 1st dam Lottie Wood (14878), by Protector 10113; 2nd dam Maggie of Wester 10113, by Clinker 7,590; 3rd dam Rosie of Kinross, by Jumbo, by Topman 886; 4th dam Rosie of the Mains (12971), by Marguis 517; 5th dam Maggie, a black mare.

Tarves Pansy (vol. xxviii, p. 89), by Cairnbrogie Chieftain 11291; 1st dam Arie Pansy (14793), by Prince Sturdy 10112; 2nd dam Pandora, by Durdley 292; 3rd dam Galloway Lass.

Royal Blossom (vol. xxvii, p. 187), Royal Edward 11495; 1st dam May Blossom 16058, by Prince Thomas 10262; 2nd dam Spring Blossom 9398, by Lord Erskine 1744; 3rd dam Young Blossom 1210, by Earl Granville 261; 4th dam Jackston Maggie 91, by Lottie 455; 5th dam Susan, by Old Waffie 380.

Pretty Jane (vol. xxix), by Ornamental 11446; 1st dam Kate, bred by the late Jas. Alsop, by Lord Rosslyn 9788; 2nd dam Jip, bred by the late Jas. Alsop, by Young Clyde 1359.

Kate Dalrymple (vol. xxix), by Baron MacEachran 12035; 1st dam Lady Gavlock (vol. xxix), by Gairlock 8432; 2nd dam Beas of Mossdale 15458, by Druid Chief 2061; 3rd dam Blossom, by Young Clyde 1359; 4th dam Blossom, by Earl of Buchan 1126.

Flora Chattan (vol. xxvii, p. 11), by Gallant Chattan 12153; 1st dam Dall of Flinthills (14149), by The Scottish Hero 7340; 2nd dam Mary of Flinthills —, by Walter Bentley 4102; 3rd dam Gip of Flinthills (3254), by Young Pope 1060; 4th dam Love of Twinehall (3059), by Lord Raglan 1203; 5th dam Mary of —, by Lord Haddo 486.

Careful Belle (vol. xxix), by Prince Alexander Albert 10840; 1st dam Jean of Hillbrae (vol. xxix), by Pandora's Prince 4039; 2nd dam Durno Lass (vol. xi, p. 29), by Druid Chief 2061; 3rd dam Annie of Logie Durno (6134), by Gleaner 342; 4th dam Blossom (1201), by Lord Inverurie 487; 5th dam Rose.

Golden Daisy (vol. xxiii, p. 126), by Gold Mine 9540; 1st dam Daisy Bell 14208, by Everard 2353; 2nd dam Lottie Royal 18766, by Mount Royal 8065; 3rd dam Scottish Daisy 11320, by Saughar 2202; 4th dam Royal, vol. xi, p. 160, by Rosbery, vol. ix, p. 268; 5th dam Nell, by Prince David 643; 6th dam Nell, by Ivanhoe II, 399.

Lady Chattan, vol. xxvii, p. 2, by Royal Chattan 11489; 1st dam Princess Royal 14464, by Royal Alexander 9997; 2nd dam Princess Erskine 12131, by Lord Erskine 1744; 3rd dam Queen of the May 7193, by What Care I 912; 4th dam Glen, by Ivanhoe 396; 5th

Ring-Bone

There is no cure so old or bad that we will not mention

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the swelling and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Good for new and one-to-three months applications cure. Works just as well on richbone and bone spavin. No foreign ordering or sending any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser Night-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of Ringbone, Spavin, Sore-shin, and other ailments. Make a right beginning by sending for the book.

FLYING BROS., Chemists,
71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

dam Lily of Knockdaw 4253, by Ailsa 3370.

Miss Aster (vol. xxix), by Miehabe 11434; 1st dam Bloom, vol. xxix, by Gallant Pateath 8638; 2nd dam Rose, bred by Mr. Burr, late of Neatherton, by Walter Bentley 4102; 3rd dam Kate of Neatherton 878, by Pride of Bute 7182; 4th dam Maggie 8843, by Czar 210; 5th dam Kate —, by Comet 9832; 6th dam Carnock Maggie 2810, by Gar Everrie 321.

Juliet (vol. xxix), by Gold Crown 11727; 1st dam Kate, by Independence 6851; 2nd dam Sall, by Lord Fitzlyon 1747.

Nellie Gray (vol. xxix), by Flash-



ROCK BALT for horses and cattle, in tons and cartons. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto



BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

My new importation comprises a number of the deep, smooth, stylish cows with dairy qualities strongly developed. I can furnish you with any grandly bred bulls and heifers of the right kind at a reasonable price. If in want of something good and something useful drop me a line.

R. R. NESS, Howick, P. Q.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Phone
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.



CAIRNBROGIE

The home of **The Matchless MacQueen**, and more of America's Champions than all others combined. Breeders of **CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS GRAHAM BROS., - - Clarendon, Ont.** P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. 25 Miles East of Toronto.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

light 11096; 1st dam Lady Kate, vol. xxix, by Fortune Hill 9732; 2nd dam Lily Gray 15069, by Eastfield Model 6721; 3rd dam Mary Gray 15322, by Prince Charles Heir 6173; 4th dam Bessie Bell, vol. xxix, p. 230; Black Samson 62; 5th dam Bloom of Hunt-ly 10, by Old Times 578.

Kate Argo (vol. xxix), by Royal Chatter 11489; 1st dam Jip (vol. xxix), by Prince of Carrachan 8151; 2nd dam Mary (vol. xxix), by Prince of Fortune 9826; 3rd dam Princess Madge 12960, by Sirdar 4714; 4th dam Madge 6709, by Prince of Wales 673; 5th dam Haaton Bella 626, by Time of Day 875.

Nell of Pitman, (vol. xxix), by Prince Utica 11474; 1st dam Queen (vol. xxix), by Young Heir Darnley 10481; 2nd dam Esmo, vol. x, p. 115, by Glensie 5608; 3rd dam Love of

Dunrobin Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES

SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES

Thirty head of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales on hand. Our latest importation is just landed in fine condition, and we have some good ones to offer that you will say are worth the money. Come and see them.

Also a few choice Shorthorns and some first-class Yorkshire Boars.

D. GUNN & SON,
BEAVERTON, ONT.

G.T.R.

MY NEW IMPORTATION

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS have just arrived. I have your a grand importation. They combine size, action, conformation, style and quality. A number of them have been prize winners in the old country. Parties wanting something in this line will find what they want at a fair price and equable price.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Long distance phone at residence.

SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses, of the splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart.

Come and see them at their stables at

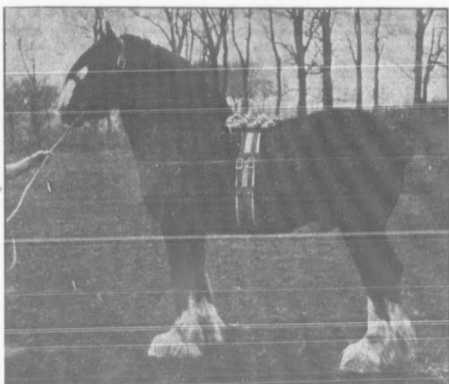
COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C.P.R.

Horsemen, Attention!**IMPORTANT****Auction Sale**

OF

**Clydesdale, Shire,
Percheron Stallions
and Fillies****50 HEAD 50**

I will sell by public auction at my barns at Weston, Ont., G.T.R. and C.P.R., on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1906

a consignment of 15 head of Clydesdale stallions, 25 head of Clydesdale fillies, 6 Percheron stallions and 4 Shire fillies. They are exceptionally fine individuals. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms of sale will be cash, but short terms on negotiable paper can be arranged for on day of sale.

**J. K. McEWEN, Weston,
THOS. A. MYLES, Thornbury,**
Auctioneers.

**J. B. HOGATE, Prop.,
WESTON, Ont.**

Nether Darnley 3652, by Lord Haddo 486.

Hell Cole (vol. xxix), by Cairnbrogue Chieftain 11291; 1st dam Bud Royalist, vol. xxix, by Royalist 6242; 2nd dam But 11073, by Prince of Lawrence, vol. vii, p. 261; 3rd dam Jean 3306, by Buchan, alias Jolly Boy 98; 4th dam Lilly of Cambusmonn 3305, by Young Campsie 929.

Mr. Hogate's Big Sale

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.

I have bought fifty head of stallions and fillies; 15 Clydesdale stallions, 6 Percheron stallions, 25 Clydesdale fillies and four Shire fillies. The Clydesdale stallions range in age from one to six years old. Mostly all two and three years old. The fillies range in age from one to three years old, and are sired by the best sons of Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and other noted sires of Scotland and England; also the stallions are bred the same. I intend having an auction sale at my barns at Weston, Ont., on Tuesday the 16th of October at one o'clock, p.m., of the 50 head.

Allow me now to offer a brief de-

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS
FREEMAN, ONT.**

Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering—30 young bulls, 10 imported cows, with heifer calves at foot, and again bred to imp. Prime Favorite and imp. Scottish Pride. Also 20 head of one and two-year old heifers. Drop us a line and receive our own catalogue, not issued. Burlington, Ont., G.T.R. Long distance telephone at residence.

DAVID McCRACK, Janesfield, Guelph, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Galloway cattle, Clydesdale horses and Cotswold sheep. Choice animals for sale.

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale some excellent horned yearling rams and ewes. Also one of the best lots of imported sheep that we have handled for some years. We can sell you a ram for a flock header or a few ewes to add to your flock.

Our young Shorthorns bulls are growing well, and we shall be ready for a big trade next season.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We have for sale some grand yearling rams, by imported sires, for flock headers. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs.

We breed only the best, using the best rams that can be obtained in England.

Guelph, G.T.R.
Arkell, C.P.R.
Telegraph, Guelph.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON,
ARKELL, Ont.**

**HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM
MITCHELL, ONT.**

A choice lot of Young Bulls for sale—promising herd-headers, of the most desirable breeding.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

**Maitland Bank
STOCK FARM**

Choice bred Shorthorns. A fine crop of young stock bred on choicest lines to choose from. Can supply a number of fine young bulls at square prices.

D. MILNE & SON, Ethel P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., Importer Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Herd headed by Pride of Scotland imp. For Sale—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorn Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale. Farm 3/4 miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., and electric cars from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains. Prize-winning Leicesters. Young Stock for sale. — Imported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Breeders of High Class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Clydesdale Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited Superintendent, Proprietors. Rockland, Ont., Canada.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of CLYDESDALE HORSES BERKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH FIGS.

FOR SALE, TEN TAMWORTH SOWS—Bred to farrow in May.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont.

Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd. Most successful Vet. Institution in America. Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., President, Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

HORSES

- SMITH & RICHARDSON**, Columbus, Ont.
See large ad.
- M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.
- THOS. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.
- R. R. BISS**, Hawick, Que.
- GRAHAM BROS.**, Claremont, Ont.
See large ad.
- W. H. PUGH**, Claremont, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.
- DAVIS & GRAHAM**, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.
- W. J. WELLS**, Temperanceville, Ont., mile from Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argo.
- HODGKINS & TIDDALE**, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.
- LAVIN & RICHARDSON**, Harrison, Ont. High-class Clydesdales for sale.

SHEEP

- J. LLOYD JONES**, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.
- J. A. JULL**, Burford, Ont. Oxford Downs, A. About 25 head of choice young Lambs. Also a few breeding ewes. All by Imported Rams.
- J. C. ROSS**, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading sheep. Imported and home-bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.
- TELFER BROS.**, Paris, Ont. Hampshire and Southdown sheep.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- J. M. GARDHOUSE**, Weston, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

- GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Bowhill Stock Farm, Teaswater, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.
- PETER ARKELL & SONS**, Teaswater P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, shoring and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.
- THOS. ARKELL**, Teaswater, Ont. sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.
- GEO. SWELL**, Yasville, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- NEWTON Prince and Lady May** (imp.), 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.
- GEO. N. HARRIS**, Lynden, Ont. Southdown sheep and Berkshire pigs.
- WM. McINTOSH**, Burgoyne P.O. Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Leicester, Good breeding stock on hand.

SWINE

- J. E. BRETHER**, Burford, Ont. See large ad.
- W. H. DURHAM**, Toronto. See large ad.
- J. COWAN**, Donagel P.O., Atwood sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

CATTLE

- ASHLAND STOCK FARM**, Pure Scotch topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MAISHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont. Tara Station, G.T.R.
- J. D. McARTUR**, Paisley, Ont. Some good young Shorthorns.
- W. J. THOMPSON**, Mitchell, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN DRYDEN & SON**, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

- W. G. PETIT & SONS**, Freeman, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.
- H. SMITH**, Exeter, Ont. See large ad.
- JOHN BRIDON**, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R.—Shorthorn cattle. 11 young bull calves from well-bred imported dams, and sired by imp. Sittytown Victor—5000.
- GEO. B. ARMSTRONG**, Teaswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Shorthorns bull for sale.
- W. H. FORD**, Dutton, Ont.—Shorthorn cattle, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individuals. Prices right.
- BROWN BROS.**, Lyn P.O., Ont.—A number of young Healden stock of both sexes for sale, from prize-winning and advanced registry parents.
- MACDONALD COLLEGE**, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, a province, the famous Leford Herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale, also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good—bred from the Scotch Milk strains, noted for robust constitution and large tails. Write for particulars.
- AMOS SMITH**, Trowbridge P.O., Ont. Shorthorn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.
- W. F. STEPHEN**—Box 103, Huntington, Que. W. Springbrook Ayreshires—for sale—some young stock, both sexes.
- J. A. GOVENLOCK**, Forest, Ont. Herefords, W. Young stock from carefully selected imported and homebred cows, prizewinners at auction shows.
- H. K. FAIRBAIRN**, Theoford, Ont. Shorthorns, some of the very finest of the breed. For sale, six heifers and two red bull calves.
- R. J. PENHALL**, Nober, Ont. Hereford Cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- OSLIVIE'S** Ayreshires—Lachine, Que.—Calves for sale, both sexes, also a few splendid cows. Robt. Hunter, Manager. Phone M 228.
- R. A. and J. A. WATT**, Salem, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, imported and home bred. A few choice herd headers.
- D. DeCOURCY**, Bornholm P.O., Mitchell Sta., G. T. R. Improved Ohio Chester White Swine. Shorthorn Cattle. Leicester Sheep.
- JOHN WATT & SON**, Salem P.O., Ont., Elora Sta., G.T.R. Pure bred Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice females.

- W. CLARESON**, Malton P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. Pure bred Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Some choice youngstock for sale.
- GLEN GOW GOUGH SHORTHORNS**, from such choice strains as imp. Wedding, Young stock sired by Killibeen Hearty bull, imp. Ben Lomond and imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to nine months of age; also some very fine females. Prices right. **Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**
- W. W. BALLANTYNE**, Stratford, Ont. Ayreshires of the best milking strains. Some choice young bulls for sale.
- D. SINCLAIR**, Keady P.O., Ont. Shorthorns of best beef and milking strains. Young stock from choicest strains. Cuse to imported stock. Tara station, T. R.

MISCELLANEOUS

- JAMES DOUGLAS**, Caledonia, Ont. Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.
- ROBT. NICHOL**, Brussels, Ont. P.O. and sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.
- T. GIBSON**, Denfield, Ont., sta. G. T. R. H. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.
- GEAS CALDER**, Brooklin, Ont. Shorthorns & Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.
- RICHARD GIBSON**, Delaware, Ont.—Shorthorn cattle and Clyde horses, Yorkshires. We guarantee satisfaction to all our orders.
- F. & G. PARKIN**, Oxford Centres, Ont. Berkshires Swine, Barred Rock Poultry. Prices right.

scription of a few of what I am going to sell. In the first place, I had not been in Scotland to buy for the past eighteen months, but had attended a number of the filly sales in Ontario, and watched the Clydesdale horses in the show ring, and had made up my mind that if the Clydesdales bred in Scotland had as nearly run out as the fillies that were being offered for sale represented the stock to be, I would never buy a Clydesdale stallion or filly in Scotland. I found, however, upon travelling over the breeding districts of Scotland and England that the first type of stallions and fillies can be found here, and that they are for sale, but you have got to put up a good price to take them out of the country.

I have brought for this sale 20 head of Clydesdale fillies that I think are of the right type, and many of them have been first prize winners here at both the large and small shows. Being able to secure the class of fillies that I did had induced me to hold an auction sale. I believe that the Clydesdale breeders of Ontario know good fillies when they see them, and would be willing to pay what they are worth, and I hope every breeder in Ontario whether he wishes to buy or not will come to the sale and have a look at them, then they can see for themselves, and I am sure they will agree with me as to what I have said. If they do not, I will pay their expenses to Weston and return, as I have the stock that will support just what I have said.

The terms of sale will be cash, but a short time can be arranged for on day of sale on negotiable papers. Bring bank references. My auctioneers will be James A. Myles, Thornbury, Ont., and Mr. McKeown, of Weston. I sail on the 22nd of Sept. from Glasgow, S.S. "Cassandra." Don't mind line, and should arrive at Montreal Oct. 5, Weston, Oct. 3, where the stock can be seen and inspected until day of sale.

Hoping that this will reach you in due time, I am,

Very truly yours,

Glasgow, Scotland, J. B. HOGATE.

Sept. 14, 1906.

About Horses

Hurry and worry kills more horses than hard work.

Horses compelled to do hard work should have the best treatment possible.

When a horse does not eat all that is given him, it should not be allowed to sour in the box.

Kindness and gentle persuasion are the best weapons to correct the peevish habit of shying.

With a horse, hard work or quick driving should not be done on a full stomach.

Horses just taken from the pasture are not in condition for long drives or hard work.

The strength and durability of the horses depends very much upon the kind of food they get.

A few days' work when out of condition will injure a horse more than a month's usage when all right.

Gentleness should rule every action in handling young horses. Harshness always creates fear and anger, and should never be tolerated.

You can better afford to starve your horses at any time than during the first year of their existence. A stunted colt seldom makes a well developed horse.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

TORONTO, Sept. 29, 1906.

The fall trade seems to be opening up in a satisfactory way, and prospects are bright. Call money rates firm and discounts are steady at from 6 to 7 per cent.

WHEAT

There is little that is new to report in the wheat situation. The market has not lost anything since last writing, and, if anything, the general situation is stronger and prices are a cent or two higher. The situation abroad is stronger, which accounts largely for the improvement on this side. Marketings have ruled light, and are below what they were a year ago at this time. At Toronto shippers' quotations are as follows:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 73c asked, 72c bid, outside No. 2 red, 72½c asked, 71¾ and 72c bid, main line east; mixed, 71½c asked.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 hard, 81c asked, 79½c bid, Point Edward; No. 1 northern, 80c asked, 79c bid, Owen Sound.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market continues firm, with higher values for new, which are quoted here at 35c outside. The total world's oat crop of 1906 is estimated at about the same as that of 1905, but as the consumption of oats for various purposes seems to be increasing, prices are not likely to go lower. The barley market rules steady here at from 45 to 52c as to quality and place of shipment. Peas are quoted at 75c. Corn rules steady, and speculators consider it safe to buy corn at present values. No. 3 yellow is quoted here at 55½c, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market rules steady at quotations, which rule as follows: Montreal, No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover, mixed, \$9.50 to \$10, and pure clover, \$7.50 to \$10 in car lots; Toronto; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 Timothy, and \$8 for No. 2 in car lots on track here. On the farmers' market here loose hay sells at from \$10 to \$12 per ton. Baled straw is quoted at \$8 per ton for car lots.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues in a healthy condition, with prices, if anything, in advance of a fortnight ago. There is more business doing and the demand is better. At Montreal selects are quoted at 22c in case lots and here at 18½ to 19c. On Toronto farmers' market fresh eggs sell at from 22 to 24c per doz.

On Toronto farmers market poultry is quoted as follows:

Spring chickens, dressed, 15 to 16c. live, 10 to 12c; old, dressed, 12c; live, 9 to 10c. Turkeys, dressed, 14c; live, 10 to 12c. Ducks, 14c; old, 10c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes are quoted here at 80 to 90c a bag in a jobbing way.

The bean market rules steady, with \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel ruling for car lots at Montreal. These quotations are for what is known to the trade as 3 lb. pickers.

FRUIT

The apple market is not so very high, considering the high price of barrels and freight. On Toronto fruit market apples are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl., and at Montreal at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 for fall fruit. In the country prices vary from 75c to \$1.25 per bbl. for the fruit alone. This is for winter varieties. Receipts of smaller fruit here are falling off somewhat. Peaches are quoted at from 35 to 50c for small and 70c to \$1.35 for large baskets; plums, 85c to \$1; pears, 20 to 50c; Bartlett's, 65 to 85c, and grapes, 20 to 30c for small, and 30 to 50c for large baskets.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market through the English dealer is inclined to hold back, keeps to a high level. The recent continued dry weather has caused a very large falling off in the make, and even if rains should come, the flow of milk will not recover much before the end of the season. This fact alone is bound to strengthen the market, and many factorymen, knowing this fact, are holding out for 12c, and some of them have sold at that figure, especially in Eastern Ontario where they have a little advantage in freight rates. Montreal quotations are 12½ to 13c for Quebec, 13 to 13½c for townships, and 13½c to 13½c for Ontarios.

Though the export demand is not brisk the butter market rules strong and steady. As with cheese, the make is falling off very fast, and stocks are said to be small. At Montreal good blue creamery is selling at 23½ to 23½c, and choice Townships at 23½ to 24c. Creamery prints are quoted here at 24 to 25c, solids, 23 to 24c, dairy prints at 22 to 23c, and pails and tubs at 19 to 20c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Live stock receipts ruled fair last week, with trade brisk for good quality, and on the slow side for common and inferior stuff. More good stuff is wanted, as the quality of the fat cattle offering is not good. Exporters sell at from \$4.50 to \$4.90, and export bulls from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. The best butchers' cattle bring from \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50, and cows and canners' from \$1.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. The bulk of the butchers' cattle sold at about \$4 per cwt. Trade in feeders and stockers is brisker and good ones are wanted. Quotations are as follows: Best feeders, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.75; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, at \$3.10 to \$3.40; best stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$2.90 to \$3.10; common to medium stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Trade in milch cows is good, considering the number and quality offering. Prices range from \$30 to \$60 each. The market for veal calves continues strong, and prices range all the way from \$3 to \$7 per cwt., from \$5 to \$6 being the ruling figures.

The market both for sheep and lambs is stronger, and prices are firmer. Export ewes sell at from \$4.25

to \$4.50, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Butchers' lambs sell at from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per cwt., the bulk going at \$5.50 to \$5.90. Feeding lambs sell at \$5.25 to \$2.75, the bulk going at \$5.50 per cwt. Canada lambs are quoted at Buffalo at \$7.60 to \$7.80 per cwt.

Hogs are a shade higher than at last writing, and quotations here are \$8.50 for selects and \$6.35 for light fats.

HORSES

Business is picking up in horses, and prices are firm. Prevailing prices at the Repository here are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$195 to \$250; single pros and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$160; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$250 to \$375; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. \$160 to \$180; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., at \$170 to \$190; servicable second-hand workers, \$40 to \$70; servicable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75.

Prince Edward Island

Fine cool weather. Harvest was late this year on account of the backward spring. However, at time of writing (Sept. 17) the bulk of the grain is safely under cover. Farmers in the northern section of the Island report very light crops. Straw is likely to be scarce and dear. Some farmers are threshing and others are busy plowing. The after grass is very good and cows are milking as well as can be expected. Milk is in good demand. The grocer here laid in a good supply of butter this year. Eggs are in good demand, and are expected to advance in price.

On account of sending their milk to the factory many of our farmers have given up hog raising. Consequently pork is expected to advance in price.

A number of special prizes will be awarded at the P. E. I. Exhibition this year. Mr. T. Robins, of Bedford, will give for the three best fows sired by June Day prizes of \$10, \$6 and \$4, respectively, and Messrs. J. W. Howatt and S. C. Clark will give prizes of \$10, \$7 and \$3 for the three

DRY YOUR APPLES

It is a great pity that such large quantities of cul and wind-fall apples are wasted yearly in Ontario. These apples should be cut in quarters and dried, and thereby a considerable revenue gained. Dried apples will be worth fair prices this season.

Canadian quartered dried apples have gained a high reputation in foreign markets, but there are still many lots of inferior, dark, and often badly burnt goods offered to country merchants, which are really disgraceful, and show either great carelessness or ignorance. Apples should be dried quickly on a rack over a stove in order to retain the desired bright color.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FARMERS' DRIED APPLES. We buy outright and make prompt remittance.

THE W. A. GIBB CO.,
Hamilton.

CARNEFAC IN THE STABLE

IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO A PRIVATE VETERINARY

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY, TORONTO

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

WE HAVE SOLD the 103-acre farm which we advertised in the last issue and now propose to sell a fine 20-acre farm at the thriving village of Burford, to close an estate; splendid soil, very complete set of buildings; for full particulars write or call upon S. G. READ & SON, Builders, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—Information regarding good farm for sale with good title, somewhere near Toronto. Give price and description and character of soil. Also state when possession can be had. Owners only need answer. State how far from town, and mention improvements. Address: W. C. CUNNINGHAM, Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

NURSERY STOCK

HIG WAGES selling northern grown Trees. Quality supplied. Write weekly. WISNER'S NURSERIES, Fort Elgin, Ontario.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall season. Write terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERIES CO., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHEESE-MAKING—Gentlemen (30) with some experience in Cheddar, Stilton, and Butter-making, desires situation in factory next April, at moderate salary. Active and scientific worker. Colonial, 155 Christchurch Street, Ipswich, Eng.

OVER one hundred students of this school have been placed in positions during the past year. Some now earning over one hundred dollars monthly. Write to qualify you to do likewise. B. W. SOBELSKY, Principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto.

WANTED—Farmers' lowest quotations on No. 1 baled hay and oats, from one to twenty carloads, f.o.b. at your station, shipments to be made this fall and next spring. Apply to BOX 74, Burk's Falls, Ont.

PIGS FOR SALE—Choice, improved, large English Berkshire, six weeks old; prices reasonable; crate and feed furnished. Free charges paid to your station; satisfaction and reliable delivery guaranteed. JAS. KKAN & SON, Orillia, Ont.

Horses and Cattle Sold on Commission. Large industrial centre, constant demand, ad- vance on consignments. J. E. LAIRD, Newcastle-Tyne and Sunderland. Call to Laird, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Laird, Sunderland. Bankers, Barclay & Co., Sunderland.

best foals of Tom Medium. For herds of Shorthorns over two years of age the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will give prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$10, and for herds of Shorthorns under two years of age prizes of \$20, \$12 and \$8. For the best Yorkshire cow, any age, Messrs. H. Birks & Sons, silversmiths of Montreal, will give a sterling silver medal. Messrs. Davies & Fraser offer prizes of \$9 and \$6 for the two best finished hogs not weighing over 125 when dressed, the property of but one exhibitor. And the Department of Agriculture offer prizes of \$12, \$8, \$5 and \$4 to the person showing greatest skill in judging beef cattle, dairy cattle and sheep. Other valuable special prizes are offered, which should insure a lively competition.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture have been attempting to take a cattle census of P. E. I. by means of the public school teachers. The plan is to send a letter to every school teacher in the province, asking for his or her co-operation, and very little labor on the part of the teacher is

required. It is suggested that as an exercise in writing each pupil be asked to write on paper the names of every rater in the district. Then each of the older pupils could be assigned certain persons for the purpose of finding out how many cattle each had. One of the pupils could compile these returns, fill in the blank form and return in the envelope enclosed for that purpose.

In order to instruct the fruit trade in box packing, Mr. Stewart will, under the auspices of the F. G. Association, demonstrate in special packing every day during the exhibition week in the vicinity of the fruit exhibit, and make such other local experiments as may be considered necessary.

Not much change in market prices. On Sept. 14 strictly fresh eggs sold for 18c. per doz. Wholesale buyers give 16c. per doz.

The land is now in good condition for plowing. A. R.

Wire Fence

| NUMBER OF STAPLES TO THE POUND | Value |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 11½ inch..... | 100 to the pound. |
| 12½ inch..... | 85 to the pound. |
| 13½ inch..... | 72 to the pound. |

| NUMBER OF POUNDS BARB-WIRE TO THE ROD | Value |
|--|-------|
| Common Glidden barb-wire, 1 1-10 lbs. to the rod. | 180 |
| Double thick Glidden barb-wire, 1 1-5 lbs. to the rod. | 200 |
| Plain fence wire, 1 lb. to the rod. | 200 |

MEASURING BARRELS

In measuring cisterns, reservoirs, vats, etc., the barrel is estimated at 31½ gallons, and the hogshead at 63 gallons.

A gallon of water weighs nearly 8½ pounds, avoirdupois.

A pint is generally estimated as a pound.

WINDMILLS AND PUMPING

One horsepower will raise 50 gals. water 56 ft. per minute. A windmill with 9½ ft. wheel, wind at 16 miles per hour, will raise 3 gals. water per minute to a height of 56 ft.; 10-ft. wheel, 9.5 gals. per minute; 12-ft. wheel, 18 gals.; 14-ft. wheel, 22.5 gals.; 16-ft. wheel, 32 gals.; 18-ft. wheel, 32 gals.; 20-ft. wheel, 64 gals.; 23-ft. wheel, 107 gals.

COST OF MIXED FEEDS, FERTILIZERS, ETC., TO COMPUTE.

Multiply the quantity of each ingredient (in pounds) by its price per pound; add the products, and divide their sum by the total quantity (in pounds). Quotient will be average price per pound.

A New Device for Sucking Pigs

A Wisconsin pig raiser gives in Successful Farming a unique method for raising sucking pigs. He says:

"The mother of the pigs died when they were two hours old. I put the pigs in a box 2 x 3 and got a dozen nipples and bottles. Then I took one pig at a time and taught it to take the nipple. Then I put it in another box so as to tell which ones were fed and kept on till all were fed. I found one pig that would not take the nipple but would eat out of a pan.

I made a little device of my own so I could feed them all at a time. I took pieces of fence boards, placed far enough apart to allow the bottles to go through and on such a slant that the pigs could get all the milk in the bottles. After the pigs were fed once from the rack they did not need to be shown a second time, but would make for the rack as soon

as they were let out of the box. After they were ten days old, they were taught to eat out of a trough. They were four weeks old, living and doing fine.

Some Interesting Tariff Figures

The following schedule, for which we are indebted to the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, shows that the importations of foreign-made machines into Canada is rapidly decreasing and that there is no necessity for increasing the tariff for the purpose of protecting the manufacturer:

| | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Coltivators and Weeders | 75,088 | 50,801 | 16,405 | 5,755 | 22,863 | 21,948 | 12,408 |
| Drills, Grain Seed | 61,383 | 40,298 | 10,022 | 2,012 | 5,009 | 3,060 | 2,682 |
| Planters and Field Rollers | 64,383 | 40,298 | 10,022 | 2,012 | 5,009 | 3,060 | 2,682 |
| Harrows, Self-binding and without | 33,779 | 63,810 | 69,612 | 2,410 | 3,157 | 4,010 | 4,411 |
| Harrows, Self-binding and without | 661,610 | 806,279 | 821,304 | 9,288 | 9,006 | 11,002 | 7,288 |
| Binders | 8,820 | 11,820 | 9,148 | 1,028 | 13,244 | 11,818 | 7,694 |
| Hay Forks | 607 | 607 | 4,187 | 6,101 | 91 | 2,350 | 197 |
| Manure Spreaders | 318,408 | 330,278 | 422,222 | 17,643 | 26,600 | 18,170 | 610,000 |
| Mowing Machines | 188,402 | 190,106 | 199,653 | 10,092 | 21,103 | 30,252 | 13,755 |
| Tractors | 23,000 | 24,171 | 25,810 | 2,833 | 29,239 | 7,000 | 3,295 |
| Other | 1,801,981 | 1,604,230 | 1,088,971 | 2,084,000 | 2,403,000 | 2,403,000 | 1,840,230 |
| Total | 1,801,981 | 1,604,230 | 1,088,971 | 2,084,000 | 2,403,000 | 2,403,000 | 1,840,230 |

Business Training

On the front cover of this issue will be found the announcement of the Northern Business College, Owen Sound. This school is in every way a slant that the pigs could get all the milk in the bottles. After the pigs were fed once from the rack they did not need to be shown a second time, but would make for the rack as soon

Books and Bulletins

MACARONI OR DRIUM WEARERS—Bulletin 22, Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.

CROP ROTATION—Bulletin 95, Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AND LIQUIDS—Bulletin 78, Experiment Station, State College, Penn.

WHOLE MILK, SKIM MILK, BUTTERMILK AND CREAM—Bulletin 151, Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

CANNED MEATS—Bulletin 133, Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa.

BEDFORD DAIRY ASSOCIATION Reports for 1966, H. S. Foster, Knowledge, Que. president.

INSECTS, ETC., ON VEGETABLE CROPS—Bulletin 150, O.A.C., Guelph.

ORAGE PLANTS AND THEIR CHEMICAL COMPOSITION—Bulletin 20, Experiment Station, Estabrook, Wis.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY—Bulletin 149, Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS—Bulletin 145, Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

POULTRY—Bulletin 143, Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE FRUIT TREE LEAF-ROLLER—Bulletin 71, Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

ALFALFA GROWING—Bulletin 73, Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.

"CALF SCOURS," A NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT—Bulletin 122, Experiment Station, Clunston College, S.C.

REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURAL—Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—Bulletin 100, Experiment Station, Orono, Maine.

MOSQUITOES—Bulletin 100, Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

WINTER WHEAT—Bulletin 114, Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind.

ORCHARD CULTURE—Bulletin 111, Experiment Station, Wausau, Ohio.

REPORT, FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS FOR 1966—Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

BLIGHTING OF BEARS—Bulletin 172, Experiment Station, Woodstock, Ohio.

Canadian Holstein Tests

Twenty-five cows and heifers have made official records sufficiently large to entitle them to enter the Record of Merit since my last report, as follows:

1. Highland Phoebe Pletzer's (8831) at 7y, 5m, 14d, milk, 592.5 lbs.; butter fat, 15.28 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.47 lbs. Owner, G. A. Grotzky, Glen Ruell, Ont.

2. Lady Colantha DeKol (8033) at 5y, 7m, 14d, milk, 465.7 lbs.; butter fat, 15.49 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.47 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster, Crimsworth, Ont.

3. Rhoda of Ormstown (1908) at 5y, 11m, 25d, milk, 407.4 lbs.; butter fat, 15.75 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.25 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

4. Victoria Teasle 2nd (3800) at 4y, 7m, 25d, milk, 500.4 lbs.; butter fat, 15.4 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.49 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tilsonburg, Ont.

5. Collette Rice (8907) at 11y, an-

3d, milk, 511.9 lbs.; butter fat, 15.44 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.94 lbs. Owner, George Rice.

6. Bonnie Paul (5600) at 7y, 2m, 2d, milk, 446.6 lbs.; butter fat, 14.92 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.49 lbs. Owner, Vera Sangster.

7. Rosalind Hacker at 4y, 3m, 2d, milk, 451.9 lbs.; butter fat, 14.55 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.93 lbs. Owner, George Rice.

8. Midsummer of Maple Grove (2984) at 7y, 10d, milk, 482.1 lbs.; butter fat, 14.53 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.29 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

9. Audrey (3119) at 6y, 3m, 2d, milk, 451.1 lbs.; butter fat, 14.41 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16.85 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

10. Netop Netherland's Clara (2923) at 7y, 10m, 5d, milk, 402 lbs.; butter fat, 14.71 lbs.; equivalent butter, 16 lbs. Owner, P. D. Pate, Oxford Centre, Ont.

11. Madeline (4851) at 2y, 10m, 25d, milk, 507.7 lbs.; butter fat, 15.55 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

12. Diploma 3rd's Belle (4095) at 2y, 10m, 25d, milk, 421 lbs.; butter fat, 15.77 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.99 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

13. Locust Hill Belle 2nd (3499) at 5y, 9m, 2d, milk, 415.4 lbs.; butter fat, 15.35 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.56 lbs. Owner, Samuel Dickie, Onslow, N.S.

14. Rhoda's Queen (4325) at 2y, 10m, 25d, milk, 382 lbs.; butter fat, 15.43 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.89 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

15. Maudie DeKol (2993) at 4y, 10m, 25d, milk, 392.7 lbs.; butter fat, 15.29 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.46 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

16. Utica Belle (4098) at 5y, 9m, 2d, milk, 294.6 lbs.; butter fat, 17.40 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.25 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

17. Corinne Albino DeKol (8328) at 2y, 10m, 25d, milk, 595.5 lbs.; butter fat, 10.80 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.61 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

18. Lady Minto of Ormstown (4829) at 2y, 3m, 2d, milk, 439.1 lbs.; butter fat, 15.20 lbs.; equivalent butter, 15.49 lbs. Owner, Neil Sangster.

19. Lady Freeman's Aggie (3759) at 2y, 11m, 25d, milk, 436.3 lbs.; butter fat, 10.44 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.19 lbs. Owner, F. C. Pettit & Son, Burnsville, Ont.

20. Anne-Archibald DeKol 2nd (8651) at 2y, 4m, 13d, milk, 297.5 lbs.; butter fat, 10.13 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.79 lbs. Owner, George Rice.

21. Hattie Ann Tallman (5709) at 2y, 11m, 30d, milk, 379.7 lbs.; butter fat, 9.39 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.53 lbs. Owner, Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

22. May Echo Verhelle (8230) at 4y, 11m, 30d, milk, 611.1 lbs.; butter fat, 10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 5.50 lbs. Owner, B. Malloy, Belleville, Ont.

23. Isabella Queen (5653) at 2y, 9m, 6d, milk, 284.3 lbs.; butter fat, 5.13 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.54 lbs. Owner, A. H. Temple, Curries Crossing, Ont.

24. Lady Verhelle (3223) at 4y, 10m, 19d, milk, 295.4 lbs.; butter fat, 8.07 lbs.; equivalent butter, 1.74 lbs. Owner, B. Malloy, Belleville, Ont.

THIRTY MONTHS AFTER CALVING

25. Gretchen of Evergreen (3845) at 2y, 9m, 10d, milk, 199.8 lbs.; butter fat, 7.15 lbs.; equivalent butter, 5.54 lbs. Owner, Thos. Davidson, Spring Valley, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS

Secretary.

The Necessity of a Scale on the Farm

We believe that most farmers realize the necessity of owning a good reliable scale. Selling and buying so much by weight he must realize that a little inaccuracy in his dealer's scales means considerable loss to him. We don't believe that prosperity makes him so careless of his own interests that he would care to give the grain buyer credits but or gives him full value, but the average farmer figures that he cannot afford to buy a farm scale when the crop is light or prices low.

Under either condition the necessity of a farm scale is plainly evident. When prosperity smiles on a farmer a little inaccuracy in his dealer's scales means a big loss, and when hard times and low prices prevail, though his loss is less all told, he can less afford to lose the amount.

One of our contemporaries has figured out the cost to farmers of slight errors in the weighing of grain and stock. It shows that a scale need not be very much out, but that a 1% loss for the farmer, and gives the following illustrations:

"Suppose a certain farmer sells thirty bags weighing 200 pounds each, receiving for these five cents per pound. If the scales are out of the way 1-20 of the scales will mean a loss to him of \$1.50 on the lot. This same farmer has 2000 bushels of wheat at 70c per bushel. If the scales are out 1-40 it will mean a loss to him of \$37.50. Now the above examples are by no means gross exaggerations, and it will be seen from the above figures that the total loss incurred would be \$39.00, enough to purchase a good set of scales to guard against all future loss. It is never an equal proposition to measure farm produce when selling it. If you measure in the stock it is only a small guess work, although the most infallible rule is used. The same is true of grain. Scales are not only used to measure in weight, and the farmer who sells by measure is simply losing one bushel in every four."

These other reasons are given by our contemporary why a farmer should own a scale:

"The careful, progressive farmer knows that the most important factor in farm production is the best quality of grain. This can never be told by measure, but only through weight. The feeder of stock is also very desirous to know just what progress his animals are making as a result of his efforts. With a set of farm scales they can be weighed regularly, thus accurately determining the gain proportional to the amount of feed. If the results with one kind of feed are not satisfactory he can forthwith change the feed and note the results with another, or he can determine how difficult but it is almost impossible without them. At any rate it is guess work pure and simple."

"Of course the scale must be an accurate, reliable one. We see that a firm in Chatham, Ont., is advertising a 4-ton scale which is guaranteed by the Canadian Government. It is made in three styles which are convertible into useful trucks. The firm sell them on very easy terms, in fact, so easy that what the scale will save a farmer should pay for it in time. We are sure it would pay any farmer to investigate the offer this firm makes. A postcard with your name and address on it sent to The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Dept. A, Chatham, will bring full particulars."

Mrs. Brown: "Jane, has Mr. Brown come home yet? I thought I heard him just now?"

John: "No, ma'am; that was the dog that was growling."

Balance of this Year and all of 1907 for 60c.

Now is the time to subscribe for

The Farming World

Canada's Favorite Stock and Farm Paper

If you are not now a reader of THE FARMING WORLD, do not fail to take advantage of this special offer. You will be pleased with every issue which you receive. Twice a month it will reach you and you and all the family will find it interesting from cover to cover.



Here is a Little Better Offer

If you will send us another new subscription along with your own we will send the two papers for one year from Jan. 1st, 1907, for \$1.00, and will mail the PAPER FREE to both subscribers for the balance of this year.

Persons subscribing now will receive a copy of Exhibition Number.

Write us for a FREE sample copy to show your friends, or send us their names and addresses and we will mail copies to them.



Agents Wanted! We desire to arrange with capable and responsible persons to represent THE FARMING WORLD at the Fall Fairs and throughout the country in general. Write for our proposition—it will interest you.

Remainder of the Year Free to New Subscribers

Cut This Out

The Farming World

90 Wellington Street West, Toronto

Dear Sirs,—Please send THE FARMING WORLD regularly from the present date to
1st January | 1908, for which I enclose 60 cents.
| 1909, for which I enclose \$1.00.

Name _____

P. O. _____

Prov. _____