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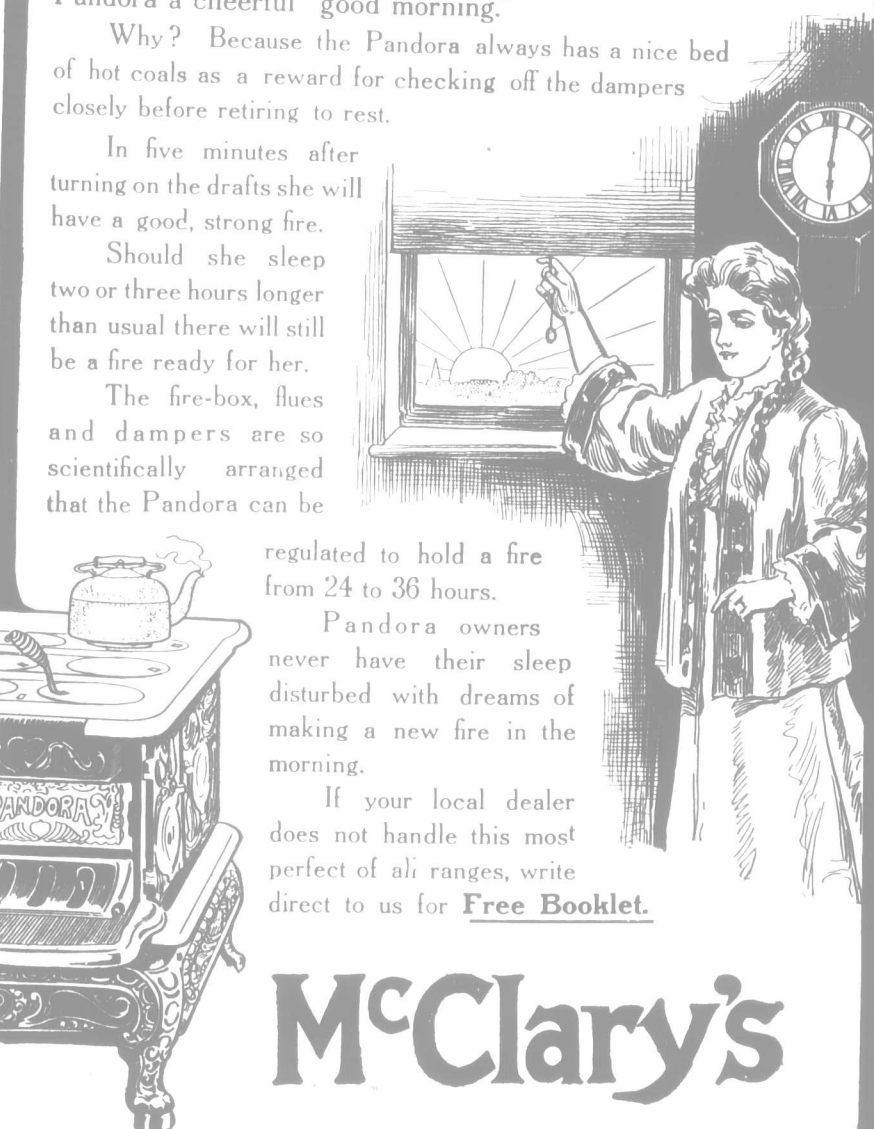
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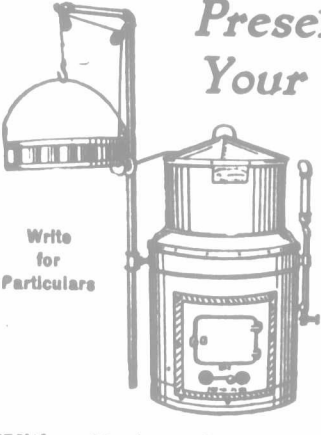
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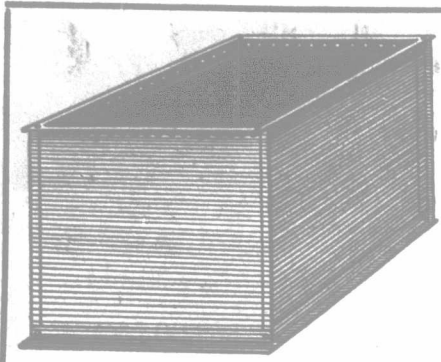
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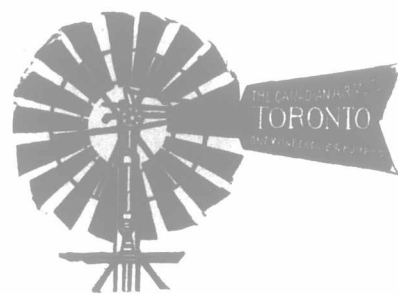
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De Laval Cream Separators

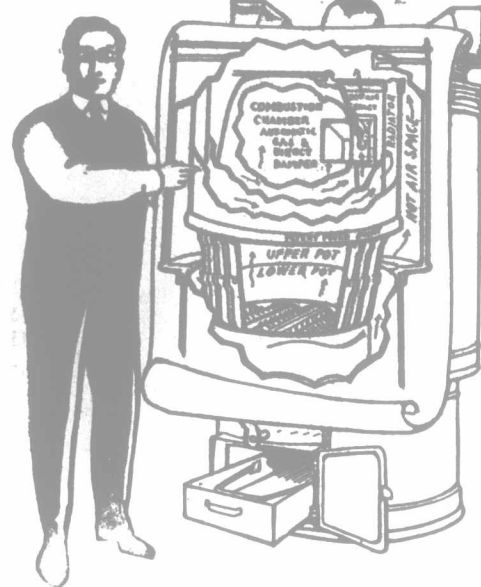
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Every part shows it.

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The Fire Pot is cast in two sections, bound with heavy flanges, which add 50% to the radiation

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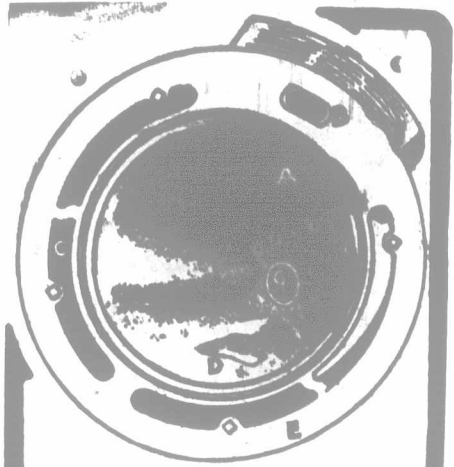
You must have a TELEPHONE some time or other in your locality, and you may as well have it now.

Do not be frightened by the thought that the organizing of a company is a difficult proceeding; come to us and we will teach you how to make it a money-making enterprise.

We are the only people in Canada who can supply you with anything and everything pertaining to a telephone.

Northern Electric & Manufacturing Co.,

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- A—Heavy cast-iron heating dome.
- B—Dust flue.
- C—Warm-air space entirely surrounding dome.
- D—Direct draft damper.
- E—Radiator.
- F—Where hot water attachments can be inserted.
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Why do we make our heating dome of heavy cast iron?

Because steel will warp and bend. Cast iron won't.

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This Dome will never burn out.

The durability of a furnace depends upon the lasting qualities of the dome, so that a furnace made with a cast-iron dome is much superior to one made with a steel dome. Our combined dome and radiator extracts and gives off the maximum amount of heat from the fuel—an amount greatly in excess of the heat from other furnaces.

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FURNACE CO., Limited,**
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(2) The east three-quarters of lot 40, concession 2 (south of the road), in said Township of Tyendinaga, known as the "Wilson Farm," containing 175 acres, having a frontage on Dundas St., Deseronto, of 60 rods, on which is a good 11-room brick dwelling and good barn, 15 acres timbered land, four never-failing wells, one with windmill.

The above farms are in a high state of cultivation, having been well tilled and cared for. Will sell en bloc or separately, to suit probable purchasers. Price, \$50 per acre. For any further information apply to

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
1866.

Vol. XLII.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1907.

No. 781.

EDITORIAL.

WHY GO TO COLLEGE?

Travelling eastward on a train through Western Ontario, the late Dr. John A. Williams, an eminent Canadian divine, one day fell in conversation with a young man returning from Chicago, where he had a lucrative position in the mechanical department of a leading railway, in order to pursue a college course. Curious to know what had prompted so unusual a procedure, Dr. Williams expressed surprise that his companion should thus take a couple of years from his work simply to obtain more education. Turning and looking the Doctor straight in the eye, the young man said, "Why, don't you think I owe something to my manhood?"

To-day hundreds of young men of the farm are packing their grips to start for school and college. Why? To what end? Just to escape from physical toil and obtain a soft-handed job? We hope not, because that would imply several perverted notions—one, that farming is not an occupation demanding and worthy the best intelligence that can be applied to it; another, that there is something lowering in working with the hands, and probably a general failure to appreciate the advantages and opportunities of rural life. It may be contended that it is to obtain more money-making power. Usually the material rewards of effort are proportionate to the knowledge, skill and faithfulness put into it, but if our vision takes in no greater orbit than the circle of a dollar, we shall never rise higher than the sordid clod, whether sitting in a palace or digging a ditch. The young man from Chicago had the right idea of the educational outcome—MANHOOD. Ability to serve, and its compensations follow.

Tempted by what they can earn under present-day conditions, we see the appalling evil of child labor in the towns, and even country people taking boys and girls of ten and twelve years from school, or permitting them to leave and "go to work" and earn something. Now, there may, unfortunately, be exceptional circumstances under which younger members of the family, by stern necessity, must forego even a fair rudimentary education, as given in the public schools, but if they lack the pluck and aspiration to improve themselves afterwards, they will go through life woefully handicapped in the race with others, and lacking, in large measure, that insight and outlook which helps to make life worth living. Almost any sacrifice of temporary material comfort should be made, rather than that the youth should suffer so serious a deprivation.

Further on the same rule holds good; increased educational training of the right sort gives increased power in stern work of life, and enhances the good that can be got and given by the individual as his contribution to the well-being of his contemporaries. Take the young man at the agricultural college, where he secures a thorough insight into the laws governing the soil, plant and animal life, studying at once the principles and the best practice in husbandry. He has an opportunity to study closely the economics of the farm, and should likewise obtain an insight into the broader economics that govern the relations of man to man and community to community, and having his vision and his sympathies widened by contact with other students and the faculty. He should come to discern that working with the hands is not mere drudgery, but he will respect it and rejoice in it as much as in any form of toil. Under the inspiration of enthusiastic and practical teachers, these institutions can do wonders for any willing, receptive and self-reliant young man

from the farm who goes there with a reasonable equipment of preliminary knowledge. Demonstration should go hand in hand with what is called theory. Cultivating at the same time the underpinning of a moral purpose in life and character, there is nothing to equal the doing method of education. We therefore look confidently to the agricultural college as part of our public educational machinery, to do an increasing share in stocking this country with successful farmers of unflinching probity, and so grounded educationally that they can hold their own as citizens in the work and public affairs of the country with any other class.

THE LITERATURE OF THE FARM.

The character and quality of the books and papers we read doubtless exert a greater influence in shaping our course of action in life than we are aware of, or are willing to acknowledge. The political proclivities of the people are largely the result of their regular reading of the organ or exponent of a party, presenting, generally, a biased view in the discussion of public questions, in which devotion to party interests play a prominent part. Similarly, at least in so far as it appeals to our judgment and reason, the character of the literature devoted to distinctively agricultural and allied topics which one reads, has more or less influence in directing his choice and course in the operations of the farm in relation to stock-raising, cultivation of the soil, crop rotation, and the special lines of the business to which he decides to devote the most attention. The quality of one's reading, from a moral point of view, the most important of all the incidents of life, unconsciously affects the character and tendencies of the reader; especially is this true of the plastic minds of the youthful members of the family, and proportionately so of those of maturer years. Hence the importance of the exercise of judgment and discrimination in the choice of the books and periodical papers placed in the list of the literature of the farm home. Circumstances may not admit of securing a large library, and a few well-chosen books are better than a larger number purchased without due regard to their reliability and helpful character. But, by all means, do some book-reading. Exclusive perusal of periodicals is too miscellaneous and scrappy to be thorough. Persons who confine themselves to newspaper reading lack in breadth and depth of knowledge, and are liable to degenerate until satisfied with the petty, personal gossip of the neighborhood. It is true that the working farmer has comparatively little time for reading, especially in the seasons for busy outdoor work; but in the long winter evenings he and his family have more favorable opportunities for reading than have city people, whose evenings are broken in upon by various distractions incident to their social life.

A wisely-chosen magazine, and a journal devoted to the specialties of farming and farm life, in addition to the local weekly and a daily newspaper, where the postal department provides a daily service, are not expensive luxuries, and can well be afforded by most farmers, and time can generally be found to read at least the portions of these periodicals in which one feels most interested. And in making choice of these, discrimination should be exercised, after comparison, to ascertain which is the most reliable and helpful in the general and special branches of farm operations and family life. The price of the yearly subscription to a farm paper is but little, especially when one considers its weekly cost, and it is a poor production that is not worth to a farmer many times its cost in useful information and helpful hints and suggestions. But in this, as in

most other things, the best is the cheapest, and care should be given in the selection to be sure that the literature chosen is directed by practical and experienced writers, who know what they are writing about, and are not likely to mislead their readers.

Farming differs widely from other lines of business, from the facts of variation in soils and seasons, and other uncontrollable circumstances, so that a course of cultivation or other action advised, which would be all right in some cases, would be all wrong in others, where the conditions are different. And for this reason each man needs to use his own judgment in view of the character of the land he has to deal with, the weather conditions of the season, the market he caters to, and other considerations peculiar to his circumstances. The more widely read he is, therefore, and the better informed on general lines, the less likely is the farmer to make the mistake of taking for granted that all the recommendations he reads, even in a farm paper, are safe to follow, but he will consider them in the light of his own situation, observation and surroundings, and will adopt or reject according to his own judgment, it may be, after experimenting on a limited scale, to satisfy himself as to its suitability to his conditions. Since, therefore, reading matter has come to be regarded as an essential of modern farm life, the points to be considered in the selection of the literature of the home are quality, reliability, suitability to circumstances, and up-to-dateness of character. And in order to being prepared to get the most out of such reading, it is the part of wisdom to investigate and make choice during the autumn, in order to be prepared with the best reading matter when the longer evenings of the early winter months come.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

The last few years have been years of almost unequalled prosperity for the farmer in many localities in Ontario. Just now we are approaching the winter, realizing that feed is likely to be scarce and dear, a situation that should cause many farmers to do some energetic planning. In the first place, the stock of the least value will probably be discarded as soon as possible. The all-too-prevalent drouth has rendered many pastures almost valueless for this season, and when the fall rains set in every bit of grass will be in demand for the fair support of even a diminished herd. Frosts have visited a great many places in Ontario, warning us that winter is coming. There is no occasion for a panic, but the farmer who wishes to bring his herd through the winter in good heart, at a fair profit, will probably do well to see that his culling is done at an early date. In not a few instances men will be tempted to sell the animal that will bring the highest price. This usually means the sacrifice of the best stock, leaving behind the culls. This is poor economy, and nothing short of the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of the unthrifty. At almost any cost, retain the best stock, and let the undesirables be fleshed up for local consumption or the canner. The best eat no more than the poorer, while the amount of return is vastly on the side of the higher-grade animal.

The advice of "The Farmer's Advocate" to sow millet and other fodder crops liberally has been very generally adopted, and will help out supplies, but still feed should be most carefully husbanded, and judicious but not parsimonious methods of feeding pursued. By reducing the herd, the feed will go further, and those remaining will receive the necessary full allowance in order to gains in flesh, and a good milk flow in case of dairy cows. Feed will be dear, but so will dairy

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

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New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
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ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

products and meat, and quality will, as usual, command top prices. The number of cattle put in for winter stall feeding will probably be materially lessened. Feeders will select more rigidly, and both for culis and stockers of quality a lower range of prices is expected. Taken all round, we shall need to put closer study into live-stock husbandry this season than usual, and if the present emergency spur us to keep only the best stock in a better way, it will be a blessing. The scarcity and the cost of labor, with a fodder shortage, will incite to improvement in the choice of stock and the methods of feeding.

QUALITY OF POPULATION BEFORE NUMBERS.

Numbers of people, size of cities, vastness of trade, do not constitute national greatness. It is the character and welfare of the average citizen that counts. This thought, previously expressed in these columns, we would repeat and reiterate. There is a disposition on the part of some people to envy the United States her eighty or ninety million of inhabitants. We do not share the wish. That Canada's population should grow healthily, is certainly to be desired, but that it should grow by the wholesale immigration of cheap-living foreigners, we would strongly deprecate. The American Republic includes in her census returns hordes of undesirable people she would gladly spare. If formidable statistics are the desideratum, we might swell the census returns by including in our population the number of horses and cattle in the country. They are by long odds preferable to the throngs of unassimilable foreigners threatening the future of the country.

Propos of this matter, we are pleased to find the following from "Bystander" (Dr. Goldwin Smith), in the Weekly Sun:

"It has been assumed that mere increase of population, no matter from what source, or of what quality, is an increase of well-being; and in that belief we have been welcoming a crowd of

lawless Calabrians and Sicilians whom we dignify by the vague name of Italians, to which their only title is the geographical; of Russian and Polish Jews, the least desirable of all possible elements of population; and of fanatical scatterlings, such as Doukhobors and Mormons. We have, besides, been opening the gate to Chinamen, while it was kept practically closed against their wives, a policy which seems specially to aim at the propagation of the worst immorality; though for this, the disorders of our own labor market have largely to answer. The political elements thus absorbed in our system are as bad as the social and moral. Besides, Canadians may surely desire to keep a little room for the future expansion of their own race."

THE YOUNG MAN THIS WINTER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Every wide-awake farmer's son is asking himself how he can best invest the coming winter, in view of his future welfare. This question reminds the writer of Dr. William Osler's advice to young doctors regarding the best investment of the first five hundred dollars of their earnings. "Gentlemen," said the first physician of the empire, "invest your money in more brains; I mean get more education." What applies to the young doctor applies with even greater force to the young farmer. His success in his work depends more than anything else upon his personal efficiency, and no more urgent question ever forces itself upon him than the problem of the development of his capability to grapple successfully with the many interests that demand his energy. No doubt the summer's work has been strenuous enough, and no one need be surprised if the young farmer feels the need of a rest. Such a lull in his arduous work has its place. The most energetic workers are those who find time for repose. But when his rest has been enjoyed, let it mean that the young agriculturist will enter upon some line of activity that will add mental capital that coming years will render available for his life-work. How may the young man best use the usually less-fully-occupied winter months, the end in view being his highest usefulness as a man and as an agriculturist? A young man who seriously asks this question will never be contented with merely "doing the chores," toasting his shins by day, and dancing attendance upon rural festivities by night.

For one thing, if the young man has a fair education, and has a little available cash, he will make no mistake in attending an agricultural college. The mental training that he will receive under such auspices, together with the unique opportunity afforded him for observation and investigation, will more than pay for the investment of time and money.

If however, he cannot attend college, he may hire out with some farmer in whom he has confidence, and who has been specially successful in some line of work in which the young man has had little or no experience. A few months spent in this way will surely result in a deal of added power in his future work. Not a few of our best instructors are our farmers who have learned to do by doing, and whose knowledge has been won at the cost of experience.

If, however, the young man finds that his duty is to remain at home, he should avail himself of the best books and magazines treating of the farm and its activities. Tremendous strides have been made in the last ten or fifteen years in the agricultural literature of our country, and of these advances the young man should avail himself. This literature should be not only read over, but studied, weighed, and judiciously applied.

Indeed, the one thing of supreme importance for the young farmer is to look his future steadily in the face, in view of the fact that no farmer succeeds unless he keeps the balance true between theory and practice, between thought and action. The tide of intelligence requisite for the successful pursuit of agriculture is rising rapidly, and no farmer can come to his own unless he brings to bear upon his work the finest industry, guided by the best-trained and most adequately-informed intelligence. Happy is the young man who realizes this, and who prepares himself for his struggle in downright earnest.

O. C.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

HIS TEXT-BOOK.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, my renewal. I cannot afford to farm without "The Farmer's Advocate." It is my text-book on farming, and I do not read, I study it; and, where a young farmer has not been to the agricultural college, the nearest approach to it for him is to make a study of "The Farmer's Advocate," which is within the reach of all.

E. F. CROWDER.

St. Joseph Island, Ontario.

HORSES.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

(Continued.)

SPLINT LAMENESS.

Splint lameness is quite common and sometimes quite alarming in young horses, and occasionally in horses of all ages. It is rarely seen in the hind limbs. In order to understand and appreciate the trouble, it is necessary to have an intelligent idea of the bony anatomy of the horse from the knee to the fetlock. This part is usually called the cannon, and consists of three bones, one large cannon bone extending the whole distance from knee in front and from hock behind to their respective fetlocks. This bone has a somewhat broad and flat posterior surface. To both internal and external edge of this surface is attached by ligamentous attachment a small, somewhat triangular bone, of considerable size above, where it articulates with the bones of the knee, and gradually decreasing in size as it extends downwards, becoming quite small, and terminating in a small nodule, somewhat pea-shaped, a little more than two-thirds down the large bone. This nodule can be easily felt on each side of the limb a few inches above the fetlock. In fine-limbed horses without long hair on their legs, they can sometimes be seen, and are occasionally mistaken for splints. A splint consists in bony union between the large and small bones. Inflammation between the bones is set up, usually simply by concussion during ordinary travelling. As a result of the inflammation, an exudate is thrown out. This is, of course, soft at first, but quickly becomes converted into bone, and unites the large and small bones by bony union. An enlargement of greater or less size is noticed, which, in most cases, gradually disappears by absorption until nothing can be noticed; at the same time, the ossific (bony) union between the large and small bones is permanent. We often hear people say that a horse over seven years old never has a splint. This arises from the fact that the visible enlargement has usually disappeared by the time the animal reaches that age, but, as stated, the union between the bones still exists. This absorption does not always take place, and it is not uncommon to observe well-marked splints in horses of all ages. In some cases the splint is double—that is, an enlargement is noticeable on each side of the leg—and in such cases there is generally an ossific deposit extending across the posterior surface of the large bone from one splint to the other. This often causes an irritation to the suspensory ligament, which passes down this surface, and causes permanent lameness. Except in cases of this kind, and in those in which the splint is so high that the knee joint is involved, splints seldom cause persistent or permanent lameness.

Symptoms.—In many cases there is no lameness. The first intimation of the presence of splint is the appearance of the enlargement, which gradually disappears. At the same time, splint lameness is often seen. The symptoms are usually characteristic. A horse lame from splint will usually stand and walk sound, but if asked to go faster than a walk will show well-marked lameness, the head drooping decidedly when the sound foot touches the ground. The lameness is often noticed before there is any visible enlargement. When a horse, especially a young one, shows this peculiarity of lameness, splint may be suspected. Manipulation will usually discover the seat of trouble. By pressing with the thumb and finger the line of attachment between the large and small bones, from the knee to the termination of the splint bone, the seat can be detected by the horse flinching and lifting the leg, and, if severe pressure be exerted, he will often rear on his hind legs. The usual seat of splint is the inner surface of fore leg, but may be on the outer surface of both. The hind limb is seldom affected, but when it is, the seat is usually the outer surface. When we know the peculiarity of the lameness and the manner of locating it, there should be little difficulty in locating the trouble.

Treatment.—Lameness is usually present only during the inflammatory stage. When the exudate becomes ossified (converted into bone), the inflammatory action ceases and lameness disappears, unless the enlargement be of sufficient size and so situated that it causes irritation to the

suspensory ligament, or involves the knee joint. Splint lameness sometimes appears very suddenly. A horse may be driven a journey and go perfectly sound, and after a rest, when taken out to drive home, may go very lame when asked to go faster than a walk. Treatment should be directed to allay the inflammation. Of course, the horse must be given rest. The seat of the splint should be showered with cold water several times daily for two or three days. This is often all that is necessary, and he will go sound, and after a while the enlargement will be noticed. In other cases lameness is more persistent, and it becomes necessary to apply a blister. A second or third blister is sometimes necessary, and in some cases it is necessary to have him fired by a veterinarian. In rare cases the lameness is persistent, and a long rest is necessary, and, as stated, lameness may be permanent. When lameness does not exist, it is seldom considered necessary to treat. Friction or blistering has a tendency to hasten absorption of the enlargement, but in most cases nature effects this without extraneous assistance. As a simple matter of fact, there are few horses that have done considerable road work that are free from splints, although they may never have gone lame, and there is no visible enlargements. Unless a splint is very large, double, or very close to the joint, it is not considered an unsoundness.

"WHIP."

AN OHIO HORSEMAN'S OUTLOOK.

The farmer who expects to breed horses in the future will no doubt ask what class of horses he should produce, and a study of the future demand for the different classes is highly advisable. In the opinion of Chas. McIntire, writing to the Ohio Farmer, there are three classes of horses that have a bright future before them. These are the draft, carriage and saddle classes. If proper types of these classes are produced, there is sure to be a good demand, and paying prices can be expected. But it will be well for the farmer to consider carefully which one of these classes he is best situated to produce. He should remember that there is a wonderful difference in the horsemanship required in producing and marketing the three named classes of horses. The general farmer, though he will seldom admit it, is not a horseman. Consequently, he should produce a horse that requires little expert horsemanship in the production and marketing. Every practical horsebreeder knows that a draft horse can be produced, fitted and marketed with less skill than can a carriage or saddle horse. This, together with the increasing demand for draft horses, is my reason for rating him first of all as the horse for the farmer to produce.

Draft horses are produced at a certainty. When the right kind of foundation stock is used in breeding, there are very few misfits. After the foal is two years old, it will pay its way by doing light farm work, and without injury to itself, if properly handled.

Blemishes and minor defects are not considered by draft-horse dealers to the extent that they are by dealers in other classes. The drafter goes on to the market or sells well at an early age, and now, when many farmers are feeding or fattening draft horses instead of cattle or other stock, the young, typical drafter does not even have to be fat in order to bring a big price. Draft brood mares make satisfactory farm teams, particularly if the colts are foaled in the fall, rather than spring. All things considered, the draft horse is undoubtedly the horse for the general farmer to produce who is raising horses to sell.

The carriage horse is a grand animal, and once secured, properly fitted and marketed, there is scarcely no end to the price which he will bring. But, unlike the draft horse, he is produced at an uncertainty, and, in order to be produced at a certainty, must have generations of uniform ancestors back of him. The mating of animals of uniform types has been found to be absolutely necessary, if matched teams are to be produced. This means that the successful breeding of carriage horses is a lifetime business; but if a young man is a natural horseman, loves the business, is willing to make it a study, and becomes an expert horseman (and none others will succeed in the breeding of carriage horses), there is a bright future before the carriage horse and the man who produces him. There is one qualification which is likely to be overlooked in the breeding of carriage horses, and that is size. Without size, success in the business is not assured. There are sure to be misfits in the breeding of carriage horses, but if these misfits have size enough and good disposition, they make grand farm teams and good users,

and can be disposed of readily for this purpose. Size, however, must not be had at the sacrifice of quality. A 17-hand carriage horse is no longer wanted; 16 hands being a little too high, 15.2 hands is better. The breeder of carriage horses should not use a brood mare weighing less than 1,100 nor more than 1,200 pounds. The stallion should weigh from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds, and both sire and dam should be highly bred, sound, with size, action, color, substance, perfect dispositions, and always of the approved type. The man who produces this type of horses, fits them perfectly, builds up a market for them, and does an honest business, will be engaged in a well-paying business in the future.

People almost everywhere are learning to appreciate the saddle horse, and he is growing in popularity. If many city folk would take less medicine and more horseback rides on a gaited saddler, they would be far better off. Horseback riding is invigorating, health-giving, and fascinating. A famous Eastern physician has said that horseback-riding is the noblest form of exercise—almost ideal. "It keeps the body, the figure and the heart young. It teaches self-control, develops the will-power, strengthens the heart and all the organs. It promotes animation, improves the appetite, invigorates digestion. The green-apple complexion gives way to blooming cheeks; poise and grace of carriage develops, and a new zest of life is felt. Are you thirty-five, and wish to appear twenty? Then, ride horseback. Do not say 'can't'—it means 'won't'."

As horseback-riding is becoming rightly appreciated, it is up to the farmer or someone to produce the horse. It must be remembered, however, that the breeding and training of gaited saddlers is a difficult proposition, and only an occasional individual will make it a success. The farmer who could make money producing draft

LIVE STOCK.

PACKING-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The Government of Canada did a wise thing last winter in passing the "Act Respecting the Inspection of Meats and Canned Foods," which went into effect on September 3rd. Seventy-five thousand dollars in money have been appropriated, and forty men, chosen from the ranks of qualified Canadian veterinarians, were specially trained for the work at Chicago, to the end that all the large Canadian packing establishments be brought under official oversight. The public conscience has been thoroughly aroused to the imperative need for a thorough inspection of the animal foods of the people, both at home and what is intended for export, because Governments in all lands, including Great Britain, are on the alert for defects, and their discovery might any day result in an embargo on Canadian products. New packing-houses and abattoirs are going up in all leading centers, and these must be placed and kept under rigid Government supervision. According to the new regulations, all establishments having inspection shall be suitably lighted and ventilated. All appliances, such as tables, trucks, vats, machines, containers, etc., must be kept clean and sanitary. All steps in the course of production shall be carried on carefully and with strict cleanliness, and under the supervision of an inspector. Rooms in which carcasses, parts or products thereof are prepared, shall be frequently whitewashed or painted, and shall contain facilities for cleaning all equipment. Employees of the establishment engaged in handling foods must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable diseases, and must observe such general rules as to the sanitation as may be deemed necessary by the inspector in charge. No

carcasses or parts thereof entering into the production of food shall be allowed to come into contact with anything that will contaminate or deteriorate them. Coverings used by employees to protect their clothing or persons shall be of material easily cleaned. Dressing-rooms and lavatory accommodations shall be ample, sanitary and fully equipped, and shall be entirely apart from any room or compartment used for the production or storing of food. The yards and pens belonging to or used in connection with any establishment shall be maintained in a clean, comfortable and sanitary condition, and shall not be used for the fattening

of swine or other animals, nor shall any offal or other refuse from the establishment be utilized for feeding purposes. Inspectors in charge of each establishment will suggest to the manager or owner any needed changes in the sanitary conditions, and will be required to report weekly to the Veterinary Inspector-General as to the general observance of this section. Inspectors are authorized to refuse inspection if sanitary conditions are not observed.

Carcasses from the United States marked "U. S., inspected and passed," carcasses from other countries certified to have passed Government inspection there, and other carcasses of animals killed in Canada, with the vital organs in place, can be packed after they have passed another Canadian inspection. No clearance from a Canadian port will be granted to a vessel carrying meats, unless the carcasses and parts are marked "Canada, approved." Transportation companies cannot accept shipments intended for export unless accompanied by a certificate that the meats or foods have been properly inspected and marked. The words "Canada, approved," cannot be used except on packages that have been officially inspected. Offences are punishable by fines to the extent of five hundred dollars.

The London omnibus horses are fed with crushed grain and chopped feed, on the idea that the grinding of the grain can be done more efficiently and cheaply by machinery than by the molars of the horse.



Marjorie.

First-prize yearling Shorthorn heifer, Royal Show, 1907. Bred and exhibited by His Majesty the King.

horses, might make a hopeless failure at producing saddlers. The plain-gaited or walk-trot-and-canter saddler is easily trained, but the people who are willing to pay the price want gaited saddlers that can go all of the five gaits and do it well. To train a horse to go all these gaits requires a great deal of effort and ability. But to the man able to produce him, the saddle horse assures a well-paying proposition, and must be classed among the profitable classes of horses to-day.

Now is an ideal time to begin the improvement of our horses, as outclassed horses can be readily disposed of at fairly satisfactory prices. Good stallions are to be found almost everywhere, and the horse-breeder of the future should aim higher than to simply produce a horse. He should give careful consideration to the class of horses he is to produce; should study himself and find out if he is really a horseman. He should study his farm and his market, and be careful not to make a mistake as to what class he is best qualified to produce.

The number of horses exported from Great Britain during the seven months ended July 31st, was 31,473, against 31,121 last year. Of the number exported this year, 14,433 went to Belgium, 11,804 to the Netherlands, 1,345 to France, and 3,891 to other countries. The value was £558,361, against £646,485 last year. The number of horse imported was 8,928, as compared with 11,271. Of these, 414 were from the United States, 99 from Canada, and 8,415 from other countries. The value was £226,130, against £301,857.

DRIED SUGAR-BEET PULP FOR STEER FATTENING.

In a season like the present, when stockmen must study economy in the composition and feeding of cattle rations, the results of careful investigative work in this direction are welcome. By reason of the presence of two large beet-sugar factories in Ontario, special interest is taken by farmers in the use and value of the by-product, pulp. The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station has been at work on the problem of the value of dried pulp in fattening steers, and R. S. Shaw and H. W. Norton, Jr., have issued a joint bulletin thereon. They state that, with the development of the beet-sugar industry in this State, dried beet pulp has been placed on the market in large quantities and recommended for feeding purposes. Much of it has been used by stockmen and feeders throughout the State, and many questions have been asked regarding its feeding value. Dried beet-pulp is a by-product of the beet-sugar factory, and consists of the refuse pulp which has been dried sufficiently to expel the greater part of the moisture content, so that it can be placed on the market and handled with other feeds. Its analysis, as compared with corn meal, given in Michigan Bulletin 234, is as follows:

Dry matter and digestible material in one pound:

	Dry Matter.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates and Fat.	Nutritive Ratio.
Dried beet pulp.....	.901	.075	.614	8.1
Corn meal894	.078	.772	9.8

The protein content is very nearly the same in the two, but the carbohydrates and fat, especially the latter, are considerably higher in corn meal. It would, however, be classed with corn meal as a fattening food, according to chemical composition. Several tests have, therefore, been carried on at this station for the purpose of securing information relative to its value for various feeding purposes. Bulletin 220, of this station, treats of the value of dried pulp for fattening sheep. In the tests reported, both plain dried and dried molasses pulp were used against corn, and the conclusions reached were:

1. Both dried beet pulp and dried molasses beet pulp are possessed of feeding values comparing very favorably with corn.

2. Grain mixtures containing dried beet pulp produce mutton at a less cost than similar amounts of grain mixtures alone.

In the test reported herein, comparisons have been made of the feeding values of dried beet pulp and corn meal for fattening steers. Three trials are reported. In the first, during the winter of 1904 and 1905, only two lots of steers were used, one lot receiving beet pulp in the grain ration, the other receiving corn meal. In each of the two later tests, January to May, 1906, and August to December, 1906, a third lot was entered, and received a combination grain ration, consisting of equal parts, by weight, of the grain mixtures fed to the other two lots.

The table of values used in all three trials was, corn meal, \$20 per ton; dried beet pulp, \$15 per ton; oil cake, \$28 per ton; silage, \$2.50 per ton; and clover hay, \$5 per ton. In the first test, covering 84 days, 9 steers were used. They were stall fed in two lots, and turned out to water. The rations were as follows: Lot 1 consumed through the feeding period an average per day as follows: 7.86 pounds corn meal, 1.56 pounds oil cake, and 9.68 pounds clover hay. Lot 2 consumed per head per day, 8 pounds dried pulp, 1.58 oil cake, and 9.67 clover hay. The average cost per head per day of the first lot was 12.46 cents, and of the second 10.63 cents.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In making averages, only the corn-meal lots and beet-pulp lots are considered, as trial No. 1 consisted of but these two.

AVERAGE GAIN PER HEAD DAILY.

Feeding Trials—	Corn Meal.		Beet-pulp Lot.
	Corn-meal Lot.	Beet-pulp Lot.	
No. 1.....	1.053 lbs.	1.184 lbs.	1.184 lbs.
No. 2.....	1.307 lbs.	1.408 lbs.	1.469 lbs.
No. 3.....	2.039 lbs.	1.713 lbs.	1.670 lbs.
Average.....	1.466 lbs.	1.441 lbs.	1.441 lbs.

In trials 1 and 2, the rations containing pulp produced the greatest gain, but in the last trial this was reversed. The corn-meal lot gained the most, next the corn-meal-beet-pulp lot, and last the straight beet-pulp ration. In the two earlier tests, the animals used were in a growthy condition, and were poor in flesh. The steers in the last trial were in very good condition when the test began, carried a fairly thick covering of flesh, and were ready to be fed a finishing ration. As a result, the corn-meal lot showed up best in gains, while in the earlier tests, where the steers were less inclined to fatten readily and finish when put in the test, the pulp lots made the greatest gains. This would seem to substantiate the previous statement that the gain produced by feed-

ing beet pulp is in the form of growth and development, rather than in the form of fat.

AVERAGE COST OF DAILY RATION.

Feeding Trial.	Corn-meal Lot.		Beet-pulp Lot.
	Corn-meal Lot.	Beet-pulp Lot.	
No. 1.....	12.4 cts.	10.6 cts.	10.6 cts.
No. 2.....	10.3 cts.	8.7 cts.	8.7 cts.
No. 3.....	14.1 cts.	11.0 cts.	11.0 cts.
Averages.....	12.26 cts.	10.1 cts.	10.1 cts.

The daily ration was cheaper in each case for the beet-pulp lots than for the corn-meal, the average being 12.26 cents per head daily for the corn, against 10.1 cents daily for the pulp, a difference of 2.16 cents per day in favor of the latter.

AVERAGE COST PER CWT GAIN.

Feeding Trial.	Corn-meal Lot.		Beet-pulp Lot.
	Corn-meal Lot.	Beet-pulp Lot.	
No. 1.....	\$11.82	\$ 7.17	\$8.97
No. 2.....	7.89	7.30	5.96
No. 3.....	6.90	7.30	6.59
Averages.....	8.87	7.30	7.17

In every case the pulp-fed steers gained at a less cost than the corn-meal steers, the average being \$8.87 per cwt. gain when fed the corn-meal ration, as against \$7.17 per cwt. gain when fed the beet-pulp ration, a margin of \$1.70 per cwt. in favor of the beet pulp for cheapness of gain.

The conclusions to be drawn from these three feeding trials, in comparison of dried-beet pulp and corn meal for fattening steers, are:

1. Beet pulp produced gain cheaper than corn meal. The average cost per cwt. gain for the steers fed corn meal was \$8.87, and for beet pulp was \$7.17, \$1.70 per cwt. cheaper with the dried beet-pulp ration.

2. The absolute gains produced by feeding beet pulp were practically the same as from feeding corn meal.



Oxford Down Shearling Ram.

First at Bath & West Show, 1907. Shown by Hon. A. Brassey.

3. The gains of the pulp-fed steers were in the nature of growth and development; the corn meal produced fat and finish. As a result, at the end of the feeding period, the corn-meal steers were in better condition for market than the others.

4. For growing animals, beet pulp produced the greatest gains. For animals in a condition for finishing, corn meal gave the most rapid gains.

From this, it would be safe to conclude that in the earlier part of the feeding period beet pulp could be fed in a larger quantity to advantage, because of its cheapness and at the same time ability to produce gain rapidly. During the finishing period, it should, however, be replaced, at least in a large measure, by corn meal, which possesses more value for finishing purposes. The corn meal is a much more concentrated feed, hence its especial value for forcing at the close of the feeding period, when beet pulp could not be used on account of the bulky character, rendering it impossible to feed sufficient quantity for the best results. These trials show that a thousand-pound steer will not consume over 10 pounds of dried beet pulp in a day.

The evidence of a rapidly-growing demand for meat and milk, and the testimony that British articles still command the best price and are in greatest favor, ought to encourage home producers, who should do their utmost to have the finest quality, which can only be done by careful selection in breeding, and by only using high-class animals of the finest type and quality. So long as this is done the foreigner must be content to allow the home producer to possess and retain the best position in the markets, though he may send an enormous quantity of the various articles.—[Live-stock Journal (British).]

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.

In his report, accompanying the British agricultural statistics for 1906, R. H. Row points out the important and, to Canadian stockmen, encouraging fact, that the consumption of imported dead meat per head of the population, is twice as great now as twenty years ago. This is especially significant in view of the fact that there is no evidence of any diminution in the home supplies of meat. The consumption of imported breadstuffs has increased in a much less degree, notwithstanding the reduction of home supplies. The figures, it is pointed out, appear to suggest that the proportion of meat to bread in the national dietary has substantially increased, or, in other words, that the average standard of living has risen during this period. The increase by 60 per cent. in the average consumption of butter and margarine in the twenty years may perhaps be regarded as another indication in the same direction, although in this case it is possible that the home production has not largely progressed, owing to the greatly increased sale of milk. It is reckoned that during the past twenty years the annual consumption of milk has increased by something like a hundred million gallons. Another interesting point brought out is that, while the imports of meat from foreign countries have increased in the twenty years by 100 per cent., those from the colonies have increased by 700 per cent. As regards prices, wheat was lower in 1904-06, as compared with 1880-82, by 36 per cent., barley by 27 per cent., oats by 22 per cent., beef by 26 per cent., mutton by 16 per cent., and wool by 4 per cent.

THE FARM.

DATE OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I understand the Governor-General has proclaimed the last Thursday in October as the date of our national thanksgiving this year. Several reasons might be given why any day in October is too early for the fruit-growers and farmers of Canada to spend as a thanksgiving for the blessings and bounties of the year:

1. In a great many cases the crops are not all then harvested.
2. With very few exceptions the work is pressing as urgently as at any other time of year.
3. Fully seventy-five per cent. of our rural population pay no heed to thanksgiving in any shape or form.
4. The small minority who do observe it at all do so by hurrying from their work into their best clothes and to church, and as soon as service is over hurrying into their working clothes and to work as quickly as possible, and that ends thanksgiving for them.
5. The day cannot be called a national thanksgiving when the bulk of the people pay so little regard to it.
6. If the date was fixed on, say, the third Thursday in November, instead of being as it now is—a source of irritation to the farming community—they, as a general thing, would welcome thanksgiving and observe it gladly and heartily.

How can the change of date, to one more suitable to the people in the country, be brought about? Judging from the past the farmers are helpless, and, what is worse, are to a large extent indifferent about the matter. How would it do, in view of the present situation, for the farmers and fruit-growers of our wide Dominion to pay no attention to the day fixed by the Government for thanksgiving, and agree on a date to suit themselves? Possibly the day our American cousins across the border observe as thanksgiving would be as suitable as any. I would like to see this subject discussed in the columns of your most valuable paper. Middlesex Co., Ont. ADAM BATY.

INTEREST THE BOY ON THE FARM.

We are living in a new century. Old things have passed away; old methods have become obsolete, and all things have become new. Mind now, as never before, governs matter. The idea that anything is good enough for the farm won't do in these times. If we are to succeed on the farm, we must wake up; adopt new and better methods; use more brains. Among other things provide the boy with a workshop and plenty of good tools. Don't put him off with a bucksaw and sawbuck. Boys don't usually take well to that tool. Teach him how to keep the tools in order, and encourage him to use them. This will wile away many an hour, develop his ingenuity and inventive faculties, and make him self-reliant on the farm. Don't laugh at his crudeness or ridicule his mistakes. Try to feel as if a boy still, only act as an older brother, to counsel with and encourage him in well-doing.

As soon as old enough to spend money he will be old enough to have money of his own. He should be taught that money simply represents the value of labor; that labor is a necessity, and not a curse; that the busy man is the contented and happy man, and that idleness is a curse.—[J. S. Woodward, before the New York Horticultural Society.]

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP OF 1907.

The official estimates issued from Buda-Pesth of the world's production of wheat in 1907 gives the grand total at between 3,100,130,000 and 3,205,550,000 bushels. By countries the amounts in bushels are as follows:

Great Britain	52,250,000
France	348,330,000
Germany	122,830,000
Austria	52,250,000
Italy	181,500,000
Holland	5,680,000
Switzerland	4,180,000
Belgium	13,380,000
Denmark	4,400,000
Sweden	5,870,000
Norway	290,000
Spain	110,000,000
Portugal	8,800,000
Greece	8,070,000
Egypt	14,670,000
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia)	130,000,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,270,000
Russia and European Asia	555,500,000
Roumania	53,170,000
Bulgaria and East Roumelia	31,170,000
Servia	11,000,000
Turkey, European Asia	47,670,000
East India	311,960,000
United States	641,670,000
Canada	93,500,000
Argentina	159,500,000
Chile	16,130,000
Uruguay	8,250,000
Australia	73,700,000
Algiers	33,800,000
Tunis	6,230,000
Tripoli	4,400,000
Mexico	16,500,000
Japan	23,880,000

Reports from South Africa, Paraguay and Brazil have not yet arrived. The crop is 288,270,000 bushels less than last year.

ONTARIO CROP REPORT.

The August bulletin from the Ontario Department of Agriculture states that the backward spring gave vegetation an unusually late start, harvesting and general growth being about a fortnight later than usual. Rain was not frequent enough for the best conditions, and a number of correspondents state that the land has been drier during midsummer than for many years.

FALL WHEAT.—This crop has turned out to be much better than was anticipated, though a larger acreage than usual had been plowed up or drilled in, with barley or oats; but the fields rallied remarkably well, and the yield per acre and sample will be good. The most favorable reports regarding fall wheat came from the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and West Midland districts.

SPRING WHEAT.—The crop got a poor start in the spring owing to the very backward weather, but it picked up nicely and there will be a fair yield. The straw is clean and the kernel plump. The main injury to the crop came from drouth and grasshoppers. Spring wheat appears to be steadily declining in favor with Ontario farmers.

BARLEY.—Correspondents describe barley as the best cereal crop of the year; yield well over the average, and the grain exceptionally free from discoloration. With the exception of attacks by grasshoppers in the northern districts, and occasional complaints of wireworm, but little harm from insects was reported.

OATS.—This will be, relatively, the poorest grain crop of the season. It made a bad start in the spring, owing to the cold weather then prevailing, and did not stool well. In many sections of the Province farmers were much alarmed by observing that when the crop was heading the leaves of the plant began to turn red or rusty in appearance, and that in some instances the lower part of the heads failed to fill out. The yield will be about three-fourths of that of recent years, but the grain will be light in weight in most cases, and hardly up to the mark in general quality. The straw will be short, but clean, and will make good fodder. Many farmers cut oats on the green side for two reasons: To escape the attacks of grasshoppers, and to supplement the poor yield of hay.

RYE.—Most of the rye grown in Ontario is used for cutting green for feed or for plowing under. Only a few farmers raise the crop for grain, and then it is usually sown on the poorest soil. The yield will be about an average.

PEAS.—The revival of pea-growing will be strengthened by the experience of the crop this year, for it has been remarkably free from the weevil or "bug," and notwithstanding the drouth, the yield will be large. The straw is of medium length, but it is clean and bright. The chief drawback to the crop has been its uneven ripening, full pods and blossoms being frequently reported in the same fields.

BEANS.—Frost on the night of the 3rd of July did much damage to the bean crop, and a considerable amount of replanting had to be done. Early beans a light yield, but late-planted a fair crop, is the present outlook should favorable weather prevail.

HAY AND CLOVER.—Two years in succession of winter-killing has proved too much for clover, and the average yield of hay will be the poorest for many years. A light cut is reported, taking the Province as

a whole, although here and there good yields are reported. Timothy did better than clover, but the general result may be regarded as a relative failure of hay as far as the yield is concerned; indeed a number of farmers scattered over the Province report only half a ton to the acre, and will have barely a sufficient supply for their live stock. The most cheering fact concerning hay is that the crop was cut, cured, and got under cover under excellent conditions, and is of superior quality. The second growth of clover was making a poor start owing to the drouth. Several correspondents speak favorably of alfalfa as a hay crop.

CORN.—The acreage is larger than in the last year or two, but owing to the cold and otherwise unfavorable weather at the time of seeding, a great deal of replanting had to be done. This means that much of the crop is quite late in growth, and renders an opinion as to its final condition rather doubtful. It is safe to say, however, that should favorable growing weather continue, and corn escape early autumn frosts, there will be a good general yield. The drouth was beginning to tell upon the crop as correspondents wrote; crows and wireworms were also complained of.

FLAX.—Flax is not now grown to a large extent. It will average about 1½ tons to the acre, and is regarded as a fair crop generally.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco-growing in this Province is confined chiefly to Essex. The crop was got in unusually late, owing to the cold spring weather, and the plants are reported to be rather small and uneven. The summer, while warm, was rather dry for tobacco, although several correspondents claim that the quality of the leaf will be good.

POTATOES.—Owing to the late planting and mid-summer drouth this crop has not made as much growth as usual, and the tubers are described as being rather small. Timely rains and favorable weather may yet bring the yield up to fair proportions. Bugs were plentiful and neglected. Blight has appeared in many sections, but practically no rot has been reported.

ROOTS.—Correspondents were unanimous as to the lateness of their growth, compared with the average season. Rain was much needed as correspondents wrote. Mangels were doing much better than turnips,

of all kinds will be scarce, and in most cases great care and economy must be practiced if live stock are to be brought through the winter in fit condition. More dependence than ever before will have to be made upon straw and corn as supplementary feed. The former is remarkably clean, and is said to be of excellent quality for feeding purposes, while the latter is still growing in the fields, and is having a race against frost.

BEES AND HONEY.—The cold and very late spring was hard upon bees. There was much winter-killing, and those that survived got a poor start owing to the backward condition of vegetation. Swarming was not satisfactory as a rule, and there has not been the average increase in the number of colonies. Clover was scarce, and bees had to depend more than ever upon basswood, buckwheat, and other nectars. Yields range from 5 to 100 pounds, but will average about 30 lbs. per colony, spring count. Foul brood has been occasionally reported, and has been closely looked after by the inspectors.

LABOR AND WAGES.—Correspondents are about equally divided as to the scarcity or sufficiency of farm help, but are practically unanimous as to the poor quality of much of the labor now being offered on Ontario farms. Owing to the hay crop being light and all classes of grain standing up well on short straw, together with the very open and favorable weather for harvesting, farmers were able this summer to get along with less help than usual. The use of wider agricultural implements and other modern appliances is also enabling them to get along with less hiring of labor. Interchange of work by neighbors is commonly practiced, one correspondent remarking that this makes them "masters and servants by turns." Wages range from \$1 to \$2 a day, and from \$18 to \$30 a month, with board.

YIELD OF FIELD CROPS PER ACRE.

For the year 1907 the Ontario Bureau of Industries is co-operating with the office of Census and Statistics at Ottawa in the collection of statistics of live stock and of field crops. The Census Office undertook to distribute and to collect the schedules. These schedules are now being received by the Bureau, and the compilation of statistics is in progress. The Bureau was unable to get this work of tabulation started until a month later than usual. It is, therefore, impossible to give in this bulletin the acreage devoted to the crops enumerated below.

We have, however, asked our four thousand correspondents to forecast the yield per acre, based on conditions prevailing on August 19th. These have been made up for each county, and by using the acreages of 1906, averages per acre have been estimated for the Province as follows:

FALL WHEAT.—22.1 bush. In 1906 the yield was 18,841,774 bush. from 787,287 acres, or 23.9 per acre. The average for the 25 years, 1882-1906, was 20.5, and for the five years, 1902-1906, it was 23.2.

SPRING WHEAT.—17.1 bush. In 1906 the yield was 3,267,000 bush. from 171,745 acres, or 19 bush. per acre. The average for 25 years was 15.9, and for the last five years it was 18.5.

BARLEY.—27.9 bush. In 1906 the yield was 25,253,011 bush. from 756,168 acres, or 33.4 per acre. The average for 25 years was 27.6, and for the last five years it was 32.8.

OATS.—30.4 bush. In 1906 the yield was 108,841,455 bush. from 2,716,711 acres, or 39.9 per acre. The average for 25 years was 36.2, and for the last five years it was 40.4.

PEAS.—21.0 bush. In 1906 the yield was 7,888,987 bush. from 410,356 acres, or 18.0 per acre. The average for 25 years was 19.4, and for the last five years it was 18.3.

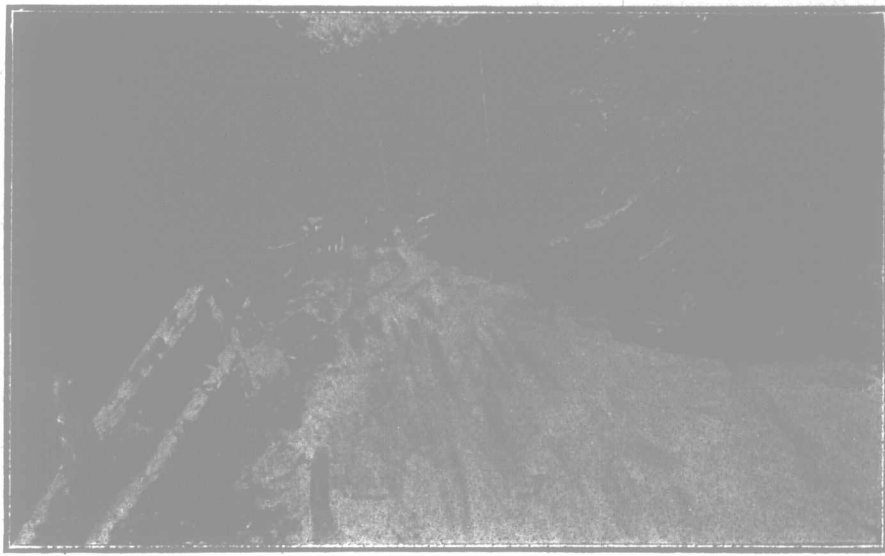
BEANS.—17.2 bush. In 1906 the yield was 950,312 bush. from 51,272 acres, or 18.5 per acre. The average for 25 years was 17.2, and for the last five years it was 16.8.

RYE.—15.6 bush. In 1906 the yield was 1,327,582 bush. from 79,870 acres, or 16.6 per acre. The average for 25 years was 16.4, and for the last five years it was 16.9.

HAY AND CLOVER.—1.18 tons. The yield of 1906 was 4,684,625 tons from 3,069,917 acres, or 1.53 per acre. The average for 25 years was 1.48, and for the last five years it was 1.74.

Watch out for stray weeds showing their heads in the root fields. Hoe them out. Stirring the soil will still do good.

Trim out the weeds and brush during September, and the drier and hotter the month, the more effective the work. Especially keep the road and lanes clear.



Watering Place on Road Leading to Inglis Falls, Near Owen Sound.

The water pours into the barrel from the limestone cliffs that skirt the roadway.

and the prospects of yield are from fair to good. Turnips are said to be very small, and have suffered from the fly and grasshoppers. Sugar beets have done well where grown. Practically nothing is said about carrots, which appear to be falling off as a field crop.

FRUIT.—Yields of all sorts fall more or less short of an average. Apples, while good in odd sections, more especially in Northumberland county and vicinity, will give on the whole a comparatively light yield; several correspondents estimate it at a half crop. This fruit, however, will be freer from scab and worm than more recent years. Pears are in the same class as apples this season. Plums will be scarce, taking the Province over; the curculio has, as usual, stung and destroyed an immense quantity of this choice fruit. Peaches are the poorest of the orchard crops. There will be less of them for market than for many years. Cherries were a fair crop, but black-knot is killing off the trees. Orchard fruits suffered considerably from drouth, and were all inclined to be small in size; high winds also thinned out much of the fruit. Grapes will be the best fruit crop of the year should the autumn be favorable. Strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits were not so plentiful as usual.

PASTURES AND LIVE STOCK.—Owing to the late spring, and the scarcity of fodder, all classes of live-stock were turned out upon grass before there was much growth, and they kept the pastures pretty closely cropped. Grasshoppers and drouth also helped to thin the fields. Pastures in most sections were rather dry, and in some instances cattle had to be fed hay. The horn fly is spoken of as having been very annoying to live stock, more especially to dairy cows. The milk flow was good during June, but it has fallen off considerably, and dairy supplies are lighter than usual at this time of year. Live-stock of all classes, while thinner than desirable, are otherwise in good condition, practically no mention being made of disease. Fodder

THE DAIRY.

GET THE HABIT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I started keeping milk records in season of 1906, upon the advice of Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa. I use a small spring scale. I started records to find out what cows were best milkers and payers. Result: Found at end of season that cows I thought were paying were simply boarders, and promptly disposed of them to the butcher as soon as fattened. The cow that gives large flow early in the season, and drops quickly afterwards until the end, has a small sum total in comparison to the steady milker. A good milker costs no more to feed than a poor one. I send all milk to the factory. From what experience I have with record-keeping, I would say it pays, as it is the only way to find out properly what each individual cow is doing for you in the line of dividends, and strongly recommend every owner of milk cows to get the habit. It pays.
Montcalm Co., Que. F. BURBIDGE.

THE TRING MILKING TRIALS.

The milking trials and butter tests at the Tring Show, England, are among the most famous of the year, and the results are watched with interest by dairy farmers and stockmen everywhere. Ernest Mathews, in the Live-stock Journal, records the event of last month as follows:

The large number of 104 cows were entered for the butter test and milking yield prizes at this the fifteenth year of these competitions at the Tring Show, the prize-list being on the same liberal scale; but owing to withdrawals, only seventy-six cows arrived to be tested, and three of these being taken ill during the test, the number actually competing was reduced to seventy-three. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that the cattle were an exceptionally good lot, the Shorthorns, South Devons and cross-breeds being, perhaps, as good a lot of dairy cattle as have ever been tested at this show, demonstrating the good these trials do. The trials were carried out on the same lines as on previous occasions, and as all the arrangements at Tring are perfect, and the staff as good as can be obtained, the labor entailed in superintending the work is reduced to a minimum. The cattle were stripped on Tuesday evening, August 6th, the milk of the next twenty-four hours being taken for the test. The prizes were awarded as follows:

BUTTER TEST.

Cows Not Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.	Days in Milk.	Butter.		Points.
		lb.	oz.	
First prize, Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry's Nab (Jersey).....	130	2	11 1/2	52.75
Second prize, Capt. Smith-Neill's Geraldine (Jersey)...	168	2	7 1/2	51.50
Third prize, Lord Rayleigh's Rachel 2nd (Guernsey).....	158	2	7	50.80
Fourth prize, Messrs. C. and M. Palmer's Virtue (Jersey)...	146	2	0 1/2	43.45
Cows Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.				
First prize, Marquis of Winchester's Wench (Jersey).....	158	2	9	52.80
Second prize, Messrs. G. B. Nelson & Sons' Red Rose 2nd (cross-bred).....	23	3	4 1/2	52.75
Third prize, Mr. R. Barclay's Poppy (Jersey).....	94	2	11 1/2	49.15
Fourth prize, Messrs. G. B. Nelson & Sons' Damsel (cross-bred).....	18	2	14 1/2	46.75

Medals and Prizes Given by the English Jersey Cattle Society.

Gold Medal, the Marquis of Winchester's Wench.
Silver Medal and £5, Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry's Nab.
Bronze Medal and £3, Captain Smith-Neill's Geraldine.
Forty Certificates of Merit and Highly-commended Cards were given in the two classes.
The £1 prize for the best Butter, Captain Smith-Neill's Geraldine.

The Inspection Prizes for Jersey Cattle That Had Won a Prize or Certificate of Merit.

First Prize, £10, Mr. A. Miller-Hallett's Lady Viola.
Second Prize, £5, Mr. W. M. Cazalet's Keepsake.

MILK YIELD PRIZES.

Cows Not Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.	Days in Milk.	Milk.		Points.
		lb.	oz.	
First prize, Captain Smith-Neill's Geraldine (Jersey)...	168	49	4	61.25
Second prize, Lord Rayleigh's Rachel 2nd (Guernsey).....	158	46	12	58.55
Third Prize, Mr. R. H. Cobb's Hermione 2nd (Jersey).....	59	49	2	51.02
Fourth prize, Mr. A. Pocock's Black Lily (Jersey).....	100	41	14	47.87
Cows Exceeding 900 Lbs. Live Weight.				
First prize, Miss K. Carleton's Burton Young Cherry (Shorthorn).....	72	68	0	71.20
Second prize, Mr. J. Evens' Iris (Shorthorn).....	66	66	4	68.85

Third prize, Mr. W. P. Vosper's Lady's Maid (South Devon)	72	64	0	67.20
Fourth prize, Mr. J. L. Shirley's Martha (Shorthorn)...	96	60	0	65.60

Twenty-nine highly-commended cards were given in the two classes.

It is satisfactory to record that only two cows gave milk deficient in fat.

The following table gives the average of all the cows tested in the two classes, respectively, with the points gained for butter and milk:

COWS 900 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT AND UNDER.	Days in Milk.	Milk.		Ratio, lb.	Butter.		Points.
		lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.	
126	32	4	13-7	1	10	6-17	38.41
105	34	15		1	9	7-8	41.48
53	40	3		2	0	3-4	41.48
COWS EXCEEDING 900 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.							
110	37	10	4-5	2	1	2-3	44.57
291	27	4		1	7	1-2	39.25
65	55	11	3-11	2	1	5-11	58.04
88	54	6		2	3	9-16	59.25
37	52	15		2	8	15-16	53.63

the Toronto Association found by experience the conferences held with the Toronto Retailers' Association very unsatisfactory. The price of milk at the different places was compared, when it was found that Montreal prices were slightly higher in winter, and rightly so, as it costs more to produce milk in winter in Quebec Province than in Ontario, as feeds were usually higher.

Secretary Reynolds spoke of the strong fight made by the producers last spring, and advised holding together again if necessary to get their price. He had heard from a number of producers who would not accept less than \$1.50 per can this winter.

Secretary Stephen stated that the Montreal dealers had already offered \$1.60 per 8-gallon can, delivered in the city, but he thought the producers would hold for \$1.72. He felt sure milk even at the latter price would be very scarce in Montreal by January. Farmers were now feeding as in winter, as there was no grass, owing to the drouth.

The stamping of milk cans was touched upon. Some were of the opinion this had been much abused; some advised setting aside all old cans not properly marked; others of taking them again to the inspectors for re-verification, which is within the rights of the producers, as many cans over size were marked a quart or so less.

Cream prices were also discussed, but nothing definite was arrived at. Montreal prices this summer had run about 33 cents per pound butter-fat. An endeavor is to be made to get more cream producers in the Toronto Association. The Hamilton producers had received 15c. and 16c. per gallon the past summer delivered, and the Galt producers 15c. per gallon at the farms. Many were of the opinion that there should be some method whereby the various Canadian milk-producing associations could work unitedly when desired, which resulted in the following resolution being adopted:

Moved by A. Foster, and seconded by F. M. Carpenter, that as it is in interests of the milk and cream producers of Canada that they should work in close harmony with each other, through their various organizations, it is hereby resolved that a committee be appointed, and it is hereby appointed, composed of the Presidents and Secretaries of the various milk and cream producers' associations of Canada, who shall have power to appoint substitutes, when necessary, and who shall confer together on matters relating to the production of milk and cream that are of general interest. Sec. Reynolds will act as secretary of this committee pro tem.
W. F. S.

NEARLY A TON OF MILK IN A MONTH.

Some recent records in the Cow-testing Associations are:

St. Edwidge, Que., June, 227 cows average 761 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 27.6 lbs. fat. Highest yield of milk, 1,420 lbs., testing 3.4. This is the largest number of cows tested this year in any Quebec Association; following similar work last year, there is very great interest evinced by the members in the work.

Ormstown, Quebec, for the 30 days ending July 7th, has the best average so far this season in these associations, 166 cows averaging 1,018 pounds of milk, test 3.4, 34.9 lbs. fat. One exceptionally good record is 2,063 lbs. milk, testing 3.3. These 166 cows had a total yield of 5,863 lbs. of butter-fat. At Cowansville, for the 30 days ending June 25th, 167 cows had a total yield of 4,141 lbs. of fat, or 1,662 lbs. less.

Regarding the cow in the Culloden Association that gave 1,990 lbs. of milk in the month ending July 6th, the owner writes as follows:

"Cow No. 13 is nearly a pure-bred Holstein, a large cow, well built, with well-shaped udder, is a good feeder. She is a cow you could hardly tell from Calamity Jane 1st, owned by George Rice. She is 15 years old last spring, has not lost a tooth yet, and is easy to milk. I always milk her myself at 5 o'clock morning and night. This cow has not been fed for any special test; she was fed the same as the rest of the herd last winter and spring. She calved 2nd March. Her winter ration was cornstalks not husked and straw mixed, cut through box; some millet, very little chop until a month before calving, when we gradually increased chop, with a handful linseed meal twice a day, turnips once a day. We did not turn out to grass until 20th or 21st of May, continued chop for two weeks on grass. This cow runs on road in daytime; is on good red clover at night. I read a great deal, try to learn all I can; am somewhat handicapped by not having a silo; have a good catch this year of lucerne clover, which will help me considerably. My hay was timothy last winter. This cow had no hay until about a week before calving, as I was rather short of hay.

Records to hand from the Pacific Coast show the average yield of 232 cows in the Chilliwack, B. C., Cow-testing Association for June to be 800 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 29.1 lbs. fat. There are several cows giving over 1,200 lbs. milk in the 30 days.

In other associations the averages run from 600 lbs. to 930 lbs. per month.

The records indicate a rather too rapid shrinkage, for it will be remembered that in the Spring Creek Association 263 cows in June had an average production of 919 lbs. milk, testing 3.5, or

MILK PRODUCERS MEET.

The meeting of officers and members of milk-producing associations, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31st, in the Albion Hotel, Toronto, was well attended. About 50 persons were present, mostly members of the Toronto Milk-producers' Association. Hamilton was represented by Messrs. Carpenter, Ofield, Wiggin, Milne, and others; Galt, by Mr. McKenzie; Montreal, by W. F. Stephen. Others present were: L. Annis, J. Reynolds, W. C. Grubb, Mr. Foster (Locust Hill), Mr. Connell, R. W. Walker (Utica), and others.

Mr. Grubb presided, and stated that the object of the meeting was to bring the different organizations to work together in matters which concern the milk producers as a whole. The fact of each organization knowing what was being accomplished by a kindred association in a neighboring city was an incentive to better work by each association. Addresses were made by a number of the representatives, referring to the existing conditions among the milk producers to-day—such as short pasturage, high prices of feeds and labor—and all unanimously agreed that unless the retailers gave a good rise in prices of milk and cream this winter the amount of milk produced for city trade would be far below the demand. Some thought that there should be no endeavor to produce the usual supply, as at present price of feeds there would be no profit in it, as in many localities feed was so short that there would be a great shortage before spring. A few favored a conference with the dealers, but the majority of the members of

32.3 lbs. fat. The milking period can be prolonged, and the dry, hot spells of July and August provided against by feeding soiling crops and ensilage. Those dairy farmers who have thus taken time by the forelock, find their monthly checks from the factory are still for good large amounts. There should be rigid determination not to depend next year on pasture alone to keep up the milk flow, but to grow corn, vetches, peas and oats, and clover.

Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

THE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Jas. McEwing, of Drayton, Ont., in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Ontario Farmers' Association, in Toronto last week, strongly condemned Provincial and Dominion legislation favoring individuals or classes, and congratulated farmers on the failure on the part of those interested in seeking to obtain a general increase in tariff duties. That such was not needed he argued from the fact that from 1900 to 1905 the capital invested in manufactures increased from \$447,000,000 to \$844,000,000, and the value of products increased fifty per cent. in the same period. He condemned the Dominion steel bounties, and said the Ontario taxation of railways was inadequate, and the municipalities were unfairly prevented from deriving much benefit by the increase. Commenting on the prospective shortage in Ontario crops for the year, amounting in value to millions of dollars in the aggregate, he said: "The withdrawal of this large sum of money from the ordinary channels of trade, in addition to the acknowledged stringency of the money market at the present time, will be a matter of serious moment to the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Possibly some good may arise from the threatened depression if it arouses the people to a realization of the fact that the standard of expenditure, private and public, has reached the danger limit."

A conference with Henry M. Whitney, Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, and Congressman Josiah Quincy, of Boston, was held during the session.

The decisions of the association were embodied in the following resolutions:

- (1) Resolved, that we reaffirm our opposition to the policy of bonusing or subsidizing any privately-owned enterprise with public lands or money, as it enriches one industry at the expense of others.
- (2) Resolved, that we reaffirm our policy of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, as

being a greater incentive to progressive reform under a democratic form of government.

(3) That the assessment of railway property for municipal purposes be put upon the same basis, as to actual value, as that of other railways.

(4) That we favor freer trade relations with any country, and call upon the Dominion Government to respond to any movement toward reciprocity.

(5) That public lands should be reserved for the actual settler alone, and that taxation should be adjusted so that it would encourage the use of land for production rather than for speculation.

(6) That we commend the Provincial Government for adopting the principle of levying a royalty on mineral output, and trust that the practice of a progressive royalty may be increasingly recognized.

(7) That we affirm our opposition to a protective tariff, because we believe it to be politically corrupting and economically burdensome to the masses of the Canadian people.

(8) Whereas millions in public lands, money and tax exemptions have been granted to secure long-haul, privately-owned railways, justice demands that a liberal state-aid policy be followed to secure the macadamizing of the equally important short-haul, public-owned highways.

Be it therefore resolved, that the present Government grant be increased from one-third to one-half the cost of construction.

Another resolution, favoring the amalgamation of the Farmers' Association with the Dominion Grange, together with the appointment of a committee to confer with the officers of the latter organization, was unanimously approved.

As a result of the joint meetings of the executives of the Farmers' Association and the Dominion Grange, it was decided to proceed with the amalgamation of these two bodies, but the present officers of the former will hold office till the annual meeting of the Grange in February, when the officers of the new organization will be chosen.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

SALARIES OF COUNTRY POSTMASTERS.

The Canadian Postmaster-General has decided that in future the minimum salary of a country postmaster will be \$35, while at present the minimum salary is \$25. On the first \$800 revenue the postmaster now gets 40 per cent. Hereafter he will get 50 per cent. On the first \$1,000, or all over \$800 and up to \$10,000, he now gets 25 per cent. In future he will get 30 per cent. on all over \$1,000 and up to \$10,000. At present he is allowed 15 per cent. on all over \$10,000, and in the future he will get 20 per cent. An allowance for night duty is now paid when a postmaster has to be on duty after 10 p.m. or before 6 a.m.; the minimum pay for this being \$6 and the maximum \$60, according to the time employed and the work done. It has now been decided to change the hours to 9 p.m. and 7 a.m., and to make the minimum allowance \$10 and the maximum \$100. The present scale is 10 per cent. on the revenue of the offices for which forward duty is performed when the forwarding is done direct, and 5 per cent. when indirect or through another forward post office. The new scale is 12 per cent. for direct, and the same for indirect forward duty.

Twenty-ninth Canadian National Exhibition.

Toronto's Exhibition is a wonder. Year by year it grows incredibly in scale of display, quality of exhibits, profusion and variety of entertainment, and in popularity. Conceived on bold, broad lines, backed by the City of Toronto and its individual moneyed men, pushed forward with daring enterprise begotten of civic pride and the enthusiasm of success, it has now, in the eighth year of its majority, under the managing genius of Dr. Orr, attained proportions and evolved to a perfection of clock-like order and organization that fairly beggar superlatives. In all that goes to make an exhibition instructive, attractive and permanently successful, the directorate of the Canadian National have led the way, baffling criticism by initiative and successful achievement. In fact, to put the matter in a nutshell, Toronto has the top-notch annual exhibition of America. To these encomiums the attendance testifies. Throughout the greater part of its two weeks' duration it drew daily crowds ranging from sixty to a hundred and twenty-five thousand people, and the quarter-million dollar grand-stand, with its 15,000 chairs, is already far too small. Night after night it was packed long before the performance began, and throngs of four to six thousand filled the space between grandstand and track rail. The manager who would not be satisfied with this year's receipts must be ambitious indeed. The evening attractions were the usual hippodrome and pantomime, followed by band music, tattoo and pyrotechnic exhibitions, all of a high order. In the afternoon there was the hippodrome and pantomime again, besides horse-judging and racing. The first exciting track event was the lowering of the track record by Lady May (Burns & Sheppard's mare), winning the \$500 purse in the trotters' and pacers' free-for-all, taking three straight heats, and lowering the records in each, the official time being 2.09 1/4.

The Midway was relegated to a remote corner of the grounds, and was unusually free from objectionable features. Display of manufactured goods was large, while the Process Building provided instructive entertainment for multitudes interested in seeing how the things we daily eat and wear and use are prepared.

From an agricultural point of view the crowning glory of Toronto Exhibition is the live stock, and here the high standard set by the keen competitions of previous years was well maintained. In some classes the average was lower, in others higher, but, taking it all round, 1907 will stand comparison with the best to date. Many new animals were on hand to compete for laurels, and where there are new contestants in the lists stockmen are always interested.

LIVE STOCK.

In respect of the number of breeds of live stock represented, and the excellence of the exhibits as a whole, the Toronto Exhibition, now known as the

"Canadian National," which came off this year on the dates August 26th to September 7th, holds, by common consent, the first place in the list of annual exhibitions of its class on the American continent. And the character of the display at this year's show was, on the whole, an improvement on its predecessors, the classes for horses, sheep and hogs being unusually strong in numbers and quality, while the cattle classes, with one or two exceptions, were well up to the standard of former years, the Shorthorns, Jerseys and Ayrshires being represented by entries totalling from 100 to 125 of each, the Holsteins being next in numbers, and all of a creditable class.

The single-judge system was adopted in all the cattle classes except that for Ayrshires, and while the placing of the animals was considered, on the whole, as nearly right as is usual, it was noticeable that the single judges got through their work with more despatch, though in no class, we are bound to say, were fewer mistakes made or complaints heard than in that of the Ayrshires. The Shorthorns were judged by A. T. Gordon, Combscouseway, Insch, Scotland; the Herefords by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; the Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways by James Smith, Rockland; the Jerseys and Guernseys by C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo.; the Holsteins by H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Ayrshires by Robert Hunter, Maxville, and Alfred Kains, Byron, Ont.

SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorn class was represented by one hundred and thirty individual entries, shown by nineteen exhibitors, all from the Province of Ontario, those showing most largely being Peter White, Pembroke; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; J. A. Watt, Salem; W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman; John Dryden & Son, Brooklin; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph; Thos. Redmond, Millbrook; Kyle Bros., Ayr; and H. Smith, Exeter.

The aged bull class was filled by half a dozen excellent animals, the contest for first place being between Pettit & Sons' imported, W. S. Marr-bred Prime Favorite, by Bapton Favorite, dam Princess Royal 40th, and Watt's Jilt Victor (imp.), bred by John Young, both roans, in their five-year-old form, and true to the most-approved modern type. The judge took considerable time in coming to a decision, finally placing Prime Favorite in premier position, a ruling which placed him in the running for grand championship for bulls of the breed, a goal he reached later in the day, with general approval. Prime Favorite has contended for supremacy three years in succession, each time coming nearer to it, and it is safe to say that, taking him all in all, few bulls of better type and quality have held the position in the history of the Toronto Exhibition. Straight, smooth, level, deep-ribbed, symmetrical, and standing well on a good class of limbs, he fills the bill for a first-class representative of his breed. The red four-year-old, Dryden-bred, Bertie's Hero, shown by Edwards & Co., smooth, and evenly-fleshed, fell into third place, the Watt entry excelling in character, of which he is choke-full, besides being thick-fleshed and of fine quality. Peter White's rich roan, Marigold Sailor, of the same age, always a favorite with breeders, owing to his model head, color and character, crowded the red bull hard, as he had done on former occasions, but was

placed fourth, a position by no means discreditable in such strong competition, leaving two other bulls of excellent merit for fifth and sixth places, in James Leask's (Greenbank) Gloster's Choice, and Cyclone (imp.), shown by James Lemon, Walter's Falls. A strong class of two-year-old bulls was headed by Challenge Plate, a lengthy, straight, smooth roan, shown by A. E. Meadows, Port Hope, bred by Redmond, of Millbrook, and sired by his Sailor Champion, by Royal Sailor (imp.). John Gardhouse & Sons had out a bull of much excellence of type, character and quality in their Prince of Archers (imp.), a rich-roan son of Royal Ensign and Butterfly Girl. With a little more fitting, this bull might well have gone higher in the ruling, and we predict for him a successful future. John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, had a capital claimant for higher place than third in the red, Edwards-bred Lancaster Champion, by Village Champion. He has smoothness and quality of the first order, and should make a satisfactory record.

In a class of only three senior yearling bulls, was found two really good ones, W. R. Elliot & Sons' red Rose Victor, by Sittyton Victor (imp.), and Geo. Amos & Son's roan Budd's Emblem, by Old Lancaster (imp.), the Toronto grand champion of 1905, the former a very straight, smooth, stylish bull; the latter low-set, thick-fleshed, deep-ribbed, and of excellent handling quality, entitling him, in the opinion of many breeders, to a higher place than second in the competition. The junior yearling section was filled by four good entries, the contest for first place being between Watt's roan, The Dreamer, by Mildred's Royal, and Clipper Chief, a roan imported by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, and exhibited by Kyle Bros., Ayr. The judge, after careful and prolonged examination, placed first the imported bull, a youngster of fine character and quality, which later carried him into the positions of junior champion and reserve for the grand championship.

In a good strong class of 14 senior bull calves, Thos. Redmond, who has a way of coming to the top with sons of the superior sire, Sailor Champion, had a sure winner in the rich roan, Gallant Sailor, one of the best seen here in recent years, right in type, color and character, and a very promising proposition for the future; while Amos & Son's red-and-white Lancaster Victor, by the grand champion, Old Lancaster, will crowd him all along the line, if both go on well, the latter having a lot of good qualities to his credit.

A good class of juniors was headed by a very level calf, of fine quality, sired by Gold Drop, and shown by Harry Smith, while Kyle Bros. had for second and third excellent sons of Bapton Chancellor (imp.).

A respectable class of aged cows was led by Edwards & Co.'s Pine Grove Clipper, a level, deep-bodied roan daughter of Marquis of Zenda, followed by Watt's excellent Tiny Maud and Olga Stamford, and Pettit's Warden Blossom. The sensation of the two-year-old heifer section, and of the Shorthorn class, was Amos & Son's roan Flora 90th, bred by the exhibitors, and sired by Old Lancaster, a heifer of remarkable character, substance and quality, said by the judge and others to be much superior to the champion female of the Highland Show this year, which there beat the Royal champion of the year. Pettit & Sons showed a roan heifer in this section, Rosetta 12th, a daughter of Prime

Favorite, the grand-champion bull, which many breeders considered entitled to second place, instead of third, as she has smoothness, quality and finish of the highest order, but she was placed below the white Butterfly Girl, shown by Edwards & Co., and which was junior champion here last year, but not nearly so strong this year. Peter White had a sure first in the senior yearling heifer class, in the red, Mina Lass 14th, bred by John Gibson, of Denfield, and sired by Proud Gift (imp.), now owned by Mr. White. She is a model of symmetry, and worthily captured the junior championship. The same exhibitor had a charming first in the junior yearling class in the beautiful roan, Belvidere Lily 9th, by Sailor Bruce, a son of Royal Sailor (imp.).

A strong class of junior heifer calves had a couple of close competitors for the first place in Dryden & Son's light roan Lavender Baroness, by Bertie's Hero, and Watt's red Mildred 30th, which, after much consideration, were placed in the order as named.

The graded-herd prizes went, first to Edwards & Co., second to Watt, third to Pettit & Sons.

The exhibitors' young herd prizes were awarded, first to White, second to H. Smith, third to Kyle Bros.; fourth to J. A. Watt.

The breeder's young herd—one bull under two years, two yearling heifers, and two heifer calves, all bred by the exhibitor—went, first to Dryden & Son, second to H. Smith, third to J. A. Watt, fourth to Amos.

The awards in full are as follows: Aged bull—1, Pettit & Sons; 2, Watt; 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, White. Bulls 2 years old—1, A. E. Meadows; 2, J. Gardhouse & Sons; 3, John Miller, Jr.; 4, Jas. Cowan, Seaforth. Senior yearling bull—1, Elliot & Sons; 2, Amos & Son; 3, Hastings Bros. Junior yearling bull—1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Watt; 3, Elliot & Sons; 4, Gardhouse & Son. Senior bull calf—1, Redmond; 2, Amos & Son; 3, D. Talbot; 4, John Miller, Jr. Junior bull calf—1, H. Smith; 2 and 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Pettit & Sons. Senior and grand champion, Pettit & Sons (Prime Favorite), Junior champion, Kyle Bros. (Clipper Chief). Cow 3 years and over—1, Edwards & Co.; 2 and 3, Watt; 4, Pettit & Sons. Heifer 2 years old—1, Amos; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Pettit & Sons. Senior yearling heifer—1, White; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Dryden & Son; 4, Watt. Junior yearling heifer—1, White; 2, John Currie, Ermosa; 3, H. Smith; 4, Redmond. Senior heifer calf—1, Dryden & Son; 2, Watt; 3, White; 4, Amos & Son. Junior heifer calf—1 and 2, H. Smith; 3, Watt; 4, White. Senior and grand champion—Amos & Son (Flora 90th). Junior champion—White (Mina Lass 14th). Graded herd—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Watt; 3, Pettit & Sons. Exhibitor's young herd, under two years old—1, White; 2, Smith; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Watt. Breeder's young herd, all bred by exhibitor—1, Dryden & Son; 2, Smith; 3, Watt; 4, Amos & Son. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Amos & Son; 2, Goodfellow Bros.; 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, Pettit & Sons. Three animals, get of one sire—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Amos & Son; 3, Dryden & Son; 4, Goodfellow Bros. Two animals, produce of one cow—1, Pettit & Son; 2, Redmond; 3 and 4, Smith.

HEREFORDS.

The exhibitors of Whitefaces were three in number—Jno. A. Govenlock, Forest; H. D. Smith, Hamilton, and W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont.—and they must be complimented on the way they had fitted their cattle and brought them out, as well as on the improved quality of their animals. The principal prizes fell, in most classes, to Jno. A. Govenlock, who has steadily persevered from an exhibitor of a single animal or two a few years ago, to a full herd of really very creditable stock to-day. The cattle were judged by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, who has performed this function satisfactorily for the past few years.

There were five entries in the class for bulls 3 years old and upwards, and here Hunter's six-year-old Improver came to the front in a ring of very good animals, showing substance and good form. Smith's well-known Bourton Ingleside, who has hitherto had an unbroken show-yard career of success, but who is not quite in his old-time bloom, was placed second. Govenlock's Imperial was third, and Smith's Keep-On fourth. There was only one two-year-old bull out, Hunter's General Togo, a nicely-fitted bull. Bull calves were a pretty nice lot. In this section Govenlock's Petrolea Fair Boy, out of Gem 45th (imp.), a big fellow, with a nice top, and well-ribbed out, headed the list, followed by a neat youngster of Hunter's, Spartan by name, and he in turn followed by a stable mate, Sir Horace, Govenlock taking fourth with Prime Lad. The senior bull championship and the grand championship fell to Hunter's Improver, and the junior championship to Govenlock's bull calf, Petrolea Fair Boy.

Aged cows were good, and well fitted, Govenlock having the massive Forest Lady to lead this section, his imported cow, Gem 45th, winning fourth place, while Smith's thick Amy 4th of Ingleside, a cow of good quality, was second, and Hunter's Brenda 4th, a smaller cow, third. There were three good three-year-olds, Govenlock scoring first and second, with Forest Lady 3rd and Little Sweetheart, respectively, and Smith third with a neat cow, Rose Leaf 6th of Ingleside. Two-year-old heifers were a well-grown lot, and here first fell to Smith's Jessie 9th of Ingleside, a nice smooth, compact heifer, the order of the other three being Govenlock's Pansy, Hunter's Ruthlin, and Smith's Laura 13th of Ingleside. A big, thick yearling of Govenlock's, Little Beauty 2nd, headed her section, Smith winning second and fourth with Laura 15th of Ingleside and Frivolity 4th of Ingleside, Hunter being third with Sunshine. The order in heifer calves was,

Govenlock first with Sunshine, Smith with Amy 10th of Ingleside, and Hunter with Brenda 8th and Maple Lily.

The herd prizes went to Govenlock, Smith and Hunter, in the order named, while Govenlock led for young herds, followed by Hunter and Smith. Govenlock scored in the female championships, winning the senior and grand championships with Forest Lady, and the junior with Little Beauty 2nd.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

While this class did not show any increase in point of numbers over the entries in 1906, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, being the only exhibitor, he must be given due credit for bringing out a nicely-fitted herd, and special mention should be made of his three-year-old bull, Lord Val 2nd, an animal of symmetrical proportions, with a very well-covered loin; also of his three-year-old cow, Elm Park Rosebud, a short-legged, thick and neat cow, and his grand yearling heifer, Elm Park Beauty 3rd, which very properly won the grand championship, as well as that for junior females, the senior championship going to the three-year-old cow. The senior championship for bull and the grand championship fell to Lord Val 2nd, and the junior championship for bulls to Elm Park Mailbag, the first-prize bull calf.

GALLOWAYS.

D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robert Shaw, Brantford, as of yore, contended for honors for the hardy black-skinned. McCrae had the best of it nearly all through, Shaw winning first for bull calves and for yearling heifers, also the junior championship; and McCrae all the other red ribbons, including the sweepstakes for both bulls and senior females, the aged bull Stormont winning the aged championship, the yearling, Cairngorm, the junior and grand bull championships. In females, the senior champion and grand champion was the two-year-old Fairy Ring, while Shaw's yearling heifer, Moorflower, was awarded the junior championship honors.



Monkland Guarantee (imp.)—25231—

Ayrshire bull. First in two-year-old class, Canadian National Exhibition, 1907. Owned by Harold M. Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

GRADE AND FAT CATTLE.

The display of beef grades and fat cattle was about the average, but of the eleven grade cows, 3 years old and over, entered, only two turned out, both belonging to Jas. Leask, Greenbank. This exhibitor won all the first prizes for grades, and also for fat steers two years old, and for steer calves. Jos. Stone, Saintfield, and John Brown & Sons, Galt, were other winners in grade and fat cattle, the last named heading the section for yearling fat steers and for 2 export steers under 4 years old. The first-prize animals in this latter section were a capital Aberdeen-Angus and a Galloway, while the second prize went to the same exhibitor for a Hereford and Shorthorn pair. Kyle Bros., Ayr, won a blue ribbon for a steer calf.

FAT CATTLE.

The sections for steers sired by a Shorthorn bull contained a number of very nice animals, notably the calf class. Jas. Leask, Greenbank, won premier honors for two-year-olds and for calves, besides other ribbons, while John Brown & Sons, Galt, led for yearlings, and were second for two-year-olds. Jose Stone, Saintfield, and Kyle Bros., Ayr, won a blue ribbon each. Following is the award list:

Grades.—Cow 3 years old and over—1 and 2, Jas. Leask. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Jos. Stone. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, Leask; 3, John Brown & Sons. Heifer calf—1 and 2, Leask. Four females owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Leask. Best female any age—Leask.

Fat Cattle.—Class 200: Steer, 2 years old, sired by a Shorthorn bull—1, Jas. Leask; 2, J. Brown & Sons. Steer, 1 year, by Shorthorn bull—1, Brown & Sons; 2, Jos. Stone; 3 and 4, Leask. Steer calf, under 1 year, by Shorthorn bull—1 and 3, Leask; 2, Kyle Bros., Ayr.

Class 205.—Fat steer, 2 and under 3 years—1, Jas. Leask; 2, J. Brown & Sons. Steer, 1 year old—1 and

3, Brown & Sons; 2, Leask. Steer calf under 1 year—1 and 3, Leask; 2, Kyle Bros. Section four, 2 export steers—1 and 2, Brown & Sons; 3, Jos. Stone.

DAIRY BREEDS.

AYRSHIRES.

The Scottish dairy breed admirably upheld its reputation, being represented by 120 excellent entries in the hands of half a dozen enterprising exhibitors, four of whom were from the Province of Quebec and two from Central Ontario. The exhibitors were R. R. Ness and Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que.; Alex. Hume & Co. and Wm. Stewart & Son, of Menie, Ont.; Harold M. Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and P. H. Gouin, Three Rivers, Que. The judges, who did good work, were Robert Hunter, Maxville, Ont., and Alfred Kains, Byron, Ont. The aged-bull section was headed as last year, by Ness' Barcheskie King's Own (imp.), the 1906 champion, looking as fresh in his five-year-old form as ever, standing on very short legs, with deep ribs, a handsome head, and quality of the highest order. Stewart's Rob Roy, looking better than ever, was placed second, and Gouin's Farmer King, a rich-quality bull, brought out in creditable condition, as were all of his herd, made a good third.

The two-year-old section was filled with four imported bulls of uniform excellence, such as is seldom seen in one ring. Mr. Morgan's Monkland Guarantee, full of quality and breed type, got into first place, though closely pressed by Hume & Co.'s Lessnessock Oyama's Heir, of similar type and character; Gordon's Auchenbrain Abram making a capital third, and Morgan's Monkland Victor a creditable fourth.

Yearling bulls were headed by Ness' Netherall Good-time (imp.), a rich-quality bull, young for his class; Hume's Lessnessock Royal Monarch (imp.), of fine type, coming in second, and Stewart's Queen's Messenger of Springhill, from imported sire and dam, made a capital third.

The senior bull-calf class, filled by eight excellent entries, was headed by Gordon's Stonehouse Snow King, the youngest of the lot, a typical youngster, full of the best of quality; followed by Stewart's Sandy o' the Brae and Hume's Haysmuir Milk Record (imp.).

A very nice bunch of junior calves was headed by Morgan's Croft Chief Pontiac; Stewart scoring second and fourth, and Hume & Co. third.

A splendid class of ten aged cows, showing capacious and well-shaped milk vessels, was headed by the last year's winner here, Hume's Eva of Menie, bred by the exhibitor, a model cow of the breed, of capital dairy conformation and breed character, looking fresh as ever.

Ness' Emma of Nethercraig (imp.), a sweet cow, of rich quality, came into second place, followed by Gouin's excellent Garclaugh Primrose (imp.), and Stewart's Scotland's Best of Dentonia.

Hume scored in a capital class of three-year-old cows with the white home-bred Pride of the Hume Farm, a signal credit to her breeder, carrying as she does a model-shaped udder, with correctly-placed teats of good size. It is indeed seldom that two such high-class cows, bred in the same herd, are seen at one show as the leaders in these two classes. Ness' capital quality cow, Barcheskie Lucky Girl, was a worthy second, and Gouin's Monkland Fanny 6th was third.

A remarkably strong class of 12 two-year-old heifers presented a difficult problem for the judges, nearly one-half the number being in milk and the others not having calved. There should certainly be two classes for two-year-old heifers, or the rule require that all entries be in milk, as it is impossible to judge with any certainty what type of udder a heifer not in milk or near it is going to develop. In this case the uncalved contingent were probably the best, or will be when they produce, but the judges evidently concluded they could do no better than confine the awards to the milkers, of which Ness' Monkland Maud (imp.), a beautiful heifer, with a model udder, was placed first, followed by Gordon's Monkland Jenny Lind (imp.), Hume's Bargower Snowdrop (imp.), and Stewart's May Mitchell.

The yearling heifers and heifer calves were equally interesting, and typical of their class. The senior male championship and grand championship went to Ness' Barcheskie King's Own, as last year; the junior male championship to Ness' Netherall Good Time; the senior female championship and grand championship, as last year, to Hume's Eva of Menie, and the junior female championship to Ness' senior heifer calf, Buchan Flora.

The appended list of awards shows the placing throughout:

Aged bull—1, Ness; 2, Stewart; 3, Gouin. Bull, 2 years old—1, Morgan; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Gordon; 4, Morgan. Senior bull calf—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart; 4, Gouin. Junior bull calf—1, Morgan; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume; 4, Gouin. Aged cow—1, Hume; 2 and 4, Ness; 3, Gouin. Cow, 3 years old—1, Hume; 2 and 4, Ness; 3, Gouin. Cow, dry, in calf—1, Morgan; 2, Hume; 3, Gordon. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Ness; 2, Gordon; 3, Hume; 4, Stewart. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1, Ness; 2, Morgan; 3, Stewart; 4, Hume. Senior heifer calf—1, 2, 3, Ness; 4, Morgan. Junior heifer calf—1, Hume; 2, Gordon; 3, Stewart. Female senior champion—1, Hume; cow, Eva of Menie. Junior champion—Ness; heifer calf, Buchan Flora. Grand champion—Hume; Eva of Menie. Graded herd—1, Ness; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Gouin; 4, Stewart & Son. Young herd—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Stewart; 4, Gouin. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1, Ness (King's Own); 2, Hume (Lessnessock Royal Star); 3, Stewart (Rob Roy); 4, Gouin (Rare Style's Heir).

JERSEYS.

The Channel-Island breed made an exceptionally strong showing, both in numbers and character, being represented by 123 entries in the hands of 6 exhibitors, namely, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; David Duncan, Don; Wm. McKenzie, Kirkfield; E. Wicks & Son, Bedford Park; Thompson Porter, Carleton West, and E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que. C. T. Graves, of Maitland, Missouri, who officiated as judge here last year, placed the awards again this year, giving fair satisfaction on the whole, though making one or two rulings which, in the opinion of not a few, might have been reversed without injustice.

The aged-bull section was well filled by half a dozen uncommonly good entries, which were headed by McKenzie's newly-imported four-year-old, Pearl of Kirkfield, a winner at the Royal Show last year, bred by the Marquis of Winchester, and sired by Distinction's Golden Fox. It is doubtful whether a more typical bull of the breed in conformation, quality and character has ever before appeared in a Canadian show, and he could hardly be denied first place, even in the strong competition he met here, though Bull & Son's Imp. Fereor (bred on the Island), which was favorite with not a few breeders present, made the contest exceedingly interesting, as considering strength of constitution, masculine character, without coarseness, and with superior handling quality, he pressed hard for premier place, and has realized the promise he gave as a sire of quality and the highest type. He was accorded second place without protest, though the third-prize bull, also from the Brampton herd, Arthur's Golden Fox, bred on the Island, had many admirers, and is a bull of pronounced excellence, with great depth of barrel, capital head, and approved type throughout.

The Brampton herd supplied a sure winner in the two-year-old section, in the beautiful King's Winged Fox o' Dreamland, bred by Thos. W. Lawson, and sired by Forfarshire Oxford King, a typical Island bull of finest character, second award going to a choice bull from the same herd, Brampton Buster Brown, a son of the ofttime champion, Blue Blood of Dentonia, and of the champion cow of the Canadian National this year, Imp. Sweet Eyes.

In the yearling-bull section, a popular first was found in Porter's royally-bred Golden Fox of Dentonia, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox. This young bull, winner also of the junior championship, is of excellent type, conformation and quality, and one that can hardly fail to prove a valuable sire of profitable workers, as well as typical individuality, as he comes from superior-producing ancestry. He had, however, a formidable competitor, in Duncan's Fontaine's Boyle, by Imp. Golden Fern's Lad, and out of Imp. Nunthorpe Fontaine, the richest kind of breeding, and he has type and character to match.

The senior-bull-calf section was strong, and was led by Bull & Son's capital Blue Beau, by Imp. Blue Blood, second award going to Wicks & Son's excellent King Cole, by Silence Owl, and third to Blue Emperor, of the Brampton string, another son of Blue Blood.

In the junior-bull-calf contingent, a favorite first was found in Duncan's Arts Champion, by Favey's Flying Fox, and out of Arts Work, the second and third awards going to Bull & Son for Blue Manxman and Cowslip Fox, the former being by Blue Blood, and the latter by Cowslip's Golden Fox.

The senior and grand championships went by common consent to McKenzie's first-prize four-year-old bull, Pearl of Kirkfield (imp.); and the junior championship to Porter's first-prize yearling, Golden Fox of Dentonia.

The string of fifteen aged cows made a splendid showing, with much uniformity of type, capacious and well-shaped milk vessels and well-placed teats, the first place being given rightly to Bull & Son's Imp. Sweet Eyes, in her fresh condition, though Duncan's Lady Primrose, who was above her last year, and second to her this year, owing to being dry, would have pressed her hard, if in milk, as she is of similar type and a strong, show cow. Brampton Pretty Maid, bred on the Island, made an acceptable third, and Duncan was fourth, with Marjoram of Don.

The surprise of the day was the placing of the three-year-old cows, McKenzie's Mabel Denton, by Golden Fox, and out of Flying Fox's Brunette, a prime favorite with the ring-side talent, owing to her fine conformation and perfect udder-development, being placed second to the Brampton entry, Imp. Catalina of St. Martins, by Golden Jolly's Son. The latter was first by common consent as a two-year-old last year, shown fresh, when she put up a splendid showing of udder; but, be-

ing dry this year, she, of course, made a much less favorable impression, but the judge, who also officiated last year, knowing what she could do at her best, placed her again at the head of the list. The consensus of opinion, however, seemed to be that the animals should be judged as they appear here and now, and not as in the past. Had the same principle been adopted in the aged-cow class, the placing might have been different.

In a strong class of two-year-old heifers, first place was given to the beautiful and businesslike Blue Fly, of the Brampton contingent, a daughter of Imp. Blue Blood and Imp. Pretty Maid, Duncan's Rosetta of Don, by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, making a very close second, and Bull & Son's Nameless, by Nameless King, a good third.

Duncan came to the front with an excellent entry in the class for yearling heifers, in milk, with Golden Primrose, Bull & Son being second and third, with Blue Lady and Ruby Light, both by Blue Blood.

Duncan also led in yearling heifers out of milk, with Golden Fawnsen and Arts Sweet Rose, as first and second.

Bull & Son were strong in senior-heifer calves, winning first and second, with Henrietta, by Fereor (imp.), and Blue Fern, by Blue Blood.

In junior calves, Porter had a popular winner of first award in Fern's Brilliant of Dentonia, by Fontaine's Golden Fern.

For four animals by one sire, Duncan was first, with the get of Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, and Bull & Son second, with the progeny of Blue Blood of Dentonia.

For four animals, the produce of one cow, Bull & Son won first, with the offspring of Imp. Sweet Eyes, and second with that of Pretty Maid.

The female senior and grand championships went to Sweet Eyes; and the junior championship to Brampton Henrietta, of the same herd, the first-prize senior-heifer calf.

The graded-herd prizes went, first and third to Bull & Son; second to Duncan.

Young herd, the heifers bred by exhibitor, first and third to Duncan, second to Bull & Son.

The awards, in full, were as follows: Bull, three years and upwards—1, Wm. McKenzie; 2, 3 and 4,

of extra good quality, while Clemons' five-year-old, Artis Mercedes Teake, made a right good third. The only two-year-old bull that came out was Logan Bros.' Count Mercena Posch, a bull of fine type.

In yearlings, Logan Bros. were again to the fore, with a good representative, in Jacob Clark, the blue ribbon going to Clemons' Prince Posch Pietertje C., and the third to Messrs. Lee & Sons' Bonheur King Posch.

Senior bull calves were a rather hard class to judge, there being no outstanding winner, though there were a number of very good ones. A. C. Hallman's Prince Pietertje Paul, a calf which improved on near acquaintance, secured first; Logan Bros.' entries were placed second and fourth; another of Hallman's third; and Clemons' fifth.

In the juniors, Logan Bros. captured first and second, and Hallman third.

The senior championship and the grand championship prizes were easy marks for Logan Bros.' five-year-old bull; the junior championship going to Hallman's bull calf.

Nine aged cows ranged up, including Faforit 7th, the sweepstakes winner of last year, and one of the best types of dairy cows in the section, but not showing up as well as she otherwise might have on account of being dry. She did not get above second place on this occasion, the first going to Jewel Sylvia, a good handler and nicely fitted. Both were shown by Logan Bros. Clemons' Kaatje de Boer 3rd, a good useful cow, with a large vessel and teats, was assigned to third place; fourth and fifth prizes going to Hallman's Princess Margaret 2nd and Minnie Grey, respectively.

Three-year-old cows were rather a weak class, and, possibly, another judge might have made a few changes in the order in which the prizewinners were arranged. Clemons' Maud Adams, the only one in milk, headed the list, followed by Hallman's Bertha Hengerveld De Kol, J. W. Lee & Sons' Rosa Bonheur 4th Flower 2nd, and Logan Bros.' Holmstead Maria.

Two-year-old heifers were a better lot, and even in type. Rose De Kol Teake, owned by Clemons, had the best udder and veins, and rightly carried off the red ribbon; the blue going to Messrs. Lee's Bessie Posch Netherland, a heifer with a good forehead; the yellow and white to Logan's Orne Rooker 2nd and Artis Molly, and the pink to another one of the Sir coe herd.

There was not much to pick between the two yearling heifers in milk shown; Logan Bros. secured first, and Clemons second.

Five yearlings out of milk competed for the prizes, and here two outstanding winners were found, in Logan Bros.' Minnie Rooker's Poem and Katie Rooker. Hallman's Acme Sadie Pauline and Rosie's Wonder 2nd took the second and fifth ribbons; Clemons' Mary Anderson 3rd coming in fourth. All were of good type and quality.

Logan Bros. scored a sweeping victory in senior heifer calves, winning the first four prizes; fifth going to Clemons' daughter of Julia Arthur.

In juniors, Logan Bros. again led; Clemons coming in second and third, and Lee & Sons fourth.

For four animals, the progeny of one bull, under 2 years, owned and bred by exhibitors, Logan Bros. won the red and white with progeny of Artis Mercedes Posch; Hallman the blue, with the progeny of Nannet Pietertje Paul; Clemons the yellow, with stock sired by Sir Mercedes Teake; while Lee's lot were by Pietertje Netherland Posch.

In the senior herd the order was: Logan Bros., Clemons, Hallman and Lee. In the young herd: Logan Bros., Clemons and Hallman.

Jewel Sylvia won the female senior championship and the grand championship, the junior championship going to the yearling, Minnie Rooker's Poem. Both female champions came from the Nova Scotia herd.

Following are the awards in Holsteins: Aged bull—1, Logan Bros.; 2, A. C. Hallman; 3, G. W. Clemons. Bull, 2 years—1, Logan Bros.; Bull, 1 year—1, Logan Bros.; 2, G. W. Clemons; 3, J. W. Lee & Son. Senior bull calf—1, Hallman; 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Hallman. Junior bull calf—1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Hallman. Senior champion bull—Logan Bros.' Artis Mercedes Posch. Junior champion—A. C. Hallman's Prince Pietertje Paul. Bull grand champion—Artis Mercedes Paul. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, G. W. Clemons; 4, A. C. Hallman. Cow, 3 years—1, Clemons; 2, Hallman; 3, Lee & Sons; 4, Logan Bros. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Clemons; 2, Lee & Sons; 3 and 4, Logan Bros. Heifer, one year old in milk—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Clemons. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1 and 2, Logan Bros.; 3, Hallman; 4, Clemons. Senior heifer calf—1, 2, 3, 4, Logan Bros. Junior heifer calf—1, Logan Bros.; 2 and 3, Clemons; 4, Lee & Sons. Female senior champion—Logan Bros.' Jewel Sylvia. Junior champion—Logan Bros.' Minnie Rooker's Poem. Female grand champion—Logan Bros.' Jewel Sylvia. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1, Logan Bros.; 2,



Holstein Senior Heifer Calves.

First-, second-, third- and fourth-prize winners at Toronto, 1907. Owned by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.

B. H. Bull & Son. Bull, two years old—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3, David Duncan. Bull, one year old—1, T. Porter; 2, D. Duncan; 3, Bull & Son. Senior bull calf—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, E. Wicks & Son; 4, E. P. Ball. Junior bull calf—1, Duncan; 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son. Senior champion—McKenzie, Pearl of Kirkfield. Junior champion—Porter, Golden Fox of Dentonia. Cow, four years and over—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2 and 4, Duncan. Cow, three years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, McKenzie; 3, Duncan; 4, Wicks & Son. Heifer, two years old—1, 3 and 4, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1, Duncan; 2, 3 and 4, Bull & Son. Heifer, one year old, out of milk—1 and 2, Duncan; 3, Bull & Son; 4, Porter. Senior heifer calf—1, 2 and 4, Bull & Son; 3, Duncan. Junior heifer calf—1, Porter; 2, Duncan; 3 and 4, Bull & Son. Senior champion—Bull & Son, Sweet Eyes. Junior champion—Bull & Son, Henrietta. Grand champion—Bull & Son, Sweet Eyes. Graded herd—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Young herd—1, Duncan; 2 and 3, Bull & Son. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1 and 3, Duncan; 2, Bull & Son. Four, produce of one cow—1 and 2, Bull & Son.

HOLSTEINS.

The Holstein class was noticeably short in point of numbers and in some sections in quality, said to be owing partly to the great demand and numerous sales, and partly to shortage of pastures. As compared with last year, the total number of entries were 81, as against 109. Old-time exhibitors, such as James Rattie, Norwich; C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell, and S. Macklin, Streetsville, were absent from the show-ring, but their place was partly filled by the appearance of Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S., who showed a very nicely-fitted herd, some of which had previously figured successfully in the show-rings here and elsewhere, and who won the major part of the red ribbons offered on this occasion. There were five prizes in nearly every section of the prize-list, towards which the Holstein-Friesian Association made their usual grant of \$100.

Three aged bulls faced the judge, Mr. H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N.Y., who had little difficulty in sending the red ribbon (first prize) to Logan Bros.' Artis Mercedes Posch, a grand bull, of the best type, and second to Hallman's three-year-old Nannet Pietertje Paul, a bull

Hallman; 3, Clemons. Aged herd—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Clemons; 3, Hallman. Young herd—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Clemons; 3, Hallman.

GUERNSEYS.

Representatives of this excellent dairy breed were shown by E. P. Ball, Rock Island; Guy Carr, Compton Station, and Mrs. F. M. Ball, Stanstead—all of Quebec—the awards in the class being as follows: Aged bull—1, Ball; 2, Carr. Bull, 2 years old—1, Ball; 2, Carr. Bull, 1 year old—1, Carr; 2, Ball. Bull calf—1 and 2, Carr. Senior champion and grand champion bull, E. P. Ball (Superbus of Lee Farm, 2 years old). Junior champion, Carr (Maple Ridge Togo, 1 year old). Cow 4 years or over—1, Carr; 2, E. P. Ball. Cow, 3 years old—1, Carr; 2, Mrs. Ball. Heifer, 2 years—1, Carr; 2, E. P. Ball. Heifer, 1 year old—1, E. P. Ball; 2, Carr. Senior heifer calf—1, Carr; 2, E. P. Ball. Junior heifer calf—1, Carr; 2, E. P. Ball. Herd—1, Carr; 2, E. P. Ball. Female senior champion, Guy Carr, the first-prize aged cow. Junior champion and grand champion, Carr's first-prize senior heifer calf, Maple Ridge Eulalia. Herd—1, Carr; 2, E. P. Ball.

DAIRY GRADES.

Dairy grades were not numerous, and were confined principally to grades of the Jersey breed, all shown by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton. Only one of the Short-horn grades entered in the aged class, a useful cow, shown by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, being brought out. She had a nice udder and took second prize in the class for four-year-olds and upwards, being sandwiched in between two Jersey grades.

HORSES.

An innovation was made this year in the horse-judging. Previously, the breeding classes have been shown in the small ring behind the Manufacturers' Building, only the harness and saddle classes being exhibited before the grand-stand. At the eleventh hour, it was decided to have all the horses shown this year on the track before the grand-stand, the harness classes towards the west, and the breeding classes towards the east end. A further change was in arranging the judging of the breeding classes on the horse-show system; i. e., judging a few classes of each breed every day, the whole programme extending over six afternoons, besides the opening day, when the ponies were shown. Thus, there were judged on each afternoon two or three classes of Thoroughbreds, two or three of Standard-breds and Roadsters, three or four each of Hackneys and Clydesdales, and the same of Shires and Canadian-bred heavy drafts. While no doubt the change adds a touch of variety for the grand-stand patrons, and also gives exhibitors a chance to have their entries promptly on hand when the judges are ready for them, nevertheless it does not meet with the approval of exhibitors or farmers, for the judging is witness by few of the people who would be most interested, and even these few cannot see it to the best advantage. The average grand-stand occupant cares little about draft horses, and not too much for breeding classes of any kind. As a matter of fact, the east end of the stand was practically empty so long as there was room in the west end and center. A farmer who visits the fair for a day or two usually wishes to divide his time among horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and numerous other departments, and he does not care to pay a quarter and spend a whole afternoon to watch, at long range, the judging of but two or three classes of his favorite breed. Another objection to the new plan is the difficulty of inducing expert judges to spend enough time at the exhibition to dispose of all the classes in the breeds they judge. This year four men passed on the several classes of the draft breeds, while there was some substitution necessary in Thoroughbreds and Hackneys. Under these circumstances, the judging is liable to lack the consistency that should characterize the work, in order to make it educational in the highest sense of the word. When the horses were judged in a separate ring, and each breed disposed of in one or, at most, two days, the fair-goer could arrange his visit accordingly, and dispose his time so as to see as much as possible in the few days he had to spend. Most of the grand-stand spectators would see all they wished of the breeding classes if the prizewinners were paraded once a day around the race-course. Such an arrangement, we are convinced, would be best for the exhibition, because acceptable to the visitors and exhibitors who patronize the fair.

One other fact must be mentioned in connection with the horse department, and that is the "vetting" of several horses after they had been judged. In the Live-stock Department of the 1907 prize-list of the Canadian National may be found, under the head of "Horses," rules 4 and 5, which read as follows:

"4. Veterinary surgeons appointed by the Exhibition Association shall be in attendance on the grounds during the Exhibition, for the purpose of pronouncing on the soundness of the horses entered for competition. No horse shall be allowed to compete for a prize until it has been examined by the Association's veterinary surgeons, and the Certificate placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee before the judging takes place. These certificates shall be private and confidential, and shall be used by the Chairman of the Committee only.

"5. The veterinary examination of all horses shall be conducted jointly by two of the Association's veterinary surgeons. Should they disagree as to the soundness of a horse, a third shall be called in, whose decision shall be final."

These rules are eminently right and proper, and if

any meaning can be drawn from the words, it surely is that the horses shall be examined before they are judged, and that horses passed by the veterinarians are entitled to prizes if of merit deserving such distinction in the opinion of the judges. Imagine, then, the feelings of exhibitors and spectators to find, in several cases, that horses which had been passed and given certificates of soundness, and finally placed by the judges, were re-examined by the veterinarians in the open ring, before the public, pronounced unsound, and disqualified from winning prizes! One of the most flagrant cases of this kind occurred in the aged Clydesdale stallion class, when, after the horses had been finally placed by the judges, the vets were called in, and disqualified the third horse on account of sidebones, although we are informed that they had passed him on the forenoon of the same day as sound and eligible to compete. Several other cases of the same kind happened before the eyes of all, while, in Shires, the judges informed our representative that one mare—a solitary entry in her section—was allowed to show, although, as one of them expressed it, she was "rotten with sidebones." In fact, the veterinary inspection, as practiced in the horse department of this year's show, was strongly resented by the exhibitors. Everyone concedes the justice and wisdom of a careful preliminary inspection, but the exhibitors desire that this should be final. We regret the necessity of mentioning these things, because the horse department furnishes the only blot of which we are aware on the conduct of this year's exhibition.

So far as the press representatives are concerned, there was but little ground for complaint. Reasonable freedom was allowed in moving about to inspect the entries from the most advantageous point of view. Thomas Graham, the Director in charge, was courteous and considerate in every way, and pulled the classes off punctually on schedule time.



Drawdykes Baron (imp.) [7792] (13446).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1905. First in two-year-old class, Canadian National, Toronto, 1907. Owned by Graham, Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont. Sire Baron's Pride (9122).

A notable omission from the prize-list this year were the classes for Percherons and Coach horses. Of the former, none were exhibited, but Robt. Ness, of Howick, brought a few French Coachers along, and had an aged stallion class by himself, with Cervau, Standard and Quiva.

THOROUGHBREDS.

The show of blood horses this year was very fair, away ahead of 1906 all round. The judge was Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Ottawa, with J. S. Bratton, of St. Louis, Mo., disposing of a few classes. A pretty good class of five responded to the call for aged stallions. First went to Davies' imported Orme Shore, who was subsequently acquitted with additional credit by the winnings of his progeny. When the judge was through, they stood: 1, Robert Davies, Todmorden, on the six-year-old imported chestnut, Orme Shore; 2, Crow & Murray, Toronto, on Cricklade, by Ladas; 3, Messrs. Barbour, Toronto, on Kapanga, by Spendthrift. The other two entries were Halting, shown by Patterson Bros., Toronto, and Cobourg, exhibited by Jas. Henderson, of Belton. The next class in the catalogue is for stallions four years old, of type and conformation calculated to produce saddle and hunting horses. First went to Morris & Wellington, of Fonthill, on a fourteen-year-old horse, Shafford (E. S. B., Vol. 18); 2, Robert Davies, on Ailes D'Or, by Melton; 3, Wm.

McKay, of Doncaster, on Procession, by Order. In three-year-olds, the red went to a solitary entry, Charivari, by Disguise; exhibitor, Charles Verral, Toronto. Two-year-olds—1, Jas. Bovaird, Brampton, on St. Bassett, by Imp. Basselaw; 2, Messrs. Barbour, on Long Boat, by The Greek. Yearlings were headed by Davies' chestnut colt, Lee Shore, by Orme Shore; 2, T. Ambrose Woods, of Toronto, on Irish Consul, by Salvator; 3, Davies, on Wings of Dawn, by Ailes D'Or; 4, Woods, on Hughie Wilson, by Ben Holliday. The special class for stallion any age, most suitable for getting half-bred stock, horse to have covered at least thirty mares during the season, resulted in another victory for Shafford, Crickdale being second, Procession third, and Kapanga fourth, or reserve.

An encouraging feature of the exhibition of this breed was the show of mares and fillies. Beginning with three-year-olds, we find Davies first on Gay Dora, by Kapanga Horse; 2, Fred English, Toronto, on a chestnut, Mode, by Sir Modred. In two-year-olds, Davies had it his own way with one called Beware, by the same sire. Yearlings—1, T. A. Woods, on Liqueur, by David Garrick; 2 and 3, Davies, on French Shore and Fairy Form, both by Orme Shore. Brood mares with foals, brought out Davies' redoubtable Lou D., by Stonehenge, with a filly foal by Orme Shore; Parisian Lady, by the same exhibitor; Lassie Lou, by Head Lad, exhibitor Wm. J. Stinson, High Park; and Mischiefmaker, by Meddler, exhibitor Robt. Davies—these four winning the three prizes and reserve in order of mention. The foals were placed as follows: 1, Davies, on Lou D.'s filly foal; 2, Davies, on a colt by the same sire, out of Parisian Lady; 3, Wm. J. Stinson, High Park, on Lou Corval, a chestnut colt by Cormorant. For championship, Lou D. and Liqueur showed against a couple of additional entries, viz., Barbour's Victoria Girl, by Billetto, and Spes, by Atheling. Lou

D. was chosen, with Victoria Girl reserve. It made a nice class. Lou D. is a grand mare, with size, substance, conformation and quality, combined with all the fire and spirit of a colt.

STANDARD-BREDS.

Excepting the classes for aged stallions, brood mares and foals, the American trotting breed was not numerously represented. Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, cleaned up the best money, although a number of other exhibitors mixed it up here and there. The junior classes of colts and fillies reflected added honors on the redoubtable old champion stud horse, Oro Wilkes, although the sire himself was missed from the ring. Honors were distributed with care and discrimination in the Standard-bred and Roadster classes by Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth, Ont., who rather upset expectations, however, in the aged stallion class by preferring the Cruickston Park entry, Bingen Pilot, to last year's Madison Square champion, Mograzia, from the same stud. Mograzia is a spanking good bay four-year-old, by Moko, with size, conformation, action and speed. Bingen Pilot is a brown five-year-old, by Bingen, and, from a ring-side point of view, did not cut any such a figure as Mograzia. Dr. Routledge explained that he gave it to the latter horse on the score of bone and shorter pasterns. He was not judging them from a speed standard. Third went to J. W. Horton, of Shedden, on a slashing big horse whose name and pedigree were not catalogued. Reserve was A. C. McMillan, of Erin, with John M. B., a bay four-year-old by Steel Arch. Three-year-olds called a trio headed by Tilt & Ross, of Derry West, with Jud Posey, a flower of a colt, by Baron Posey, out of Honey Sweet; 2, W. A. Collins, Sunderland, on Bud Bryson, by Bryson; 3, Porter Bros., of Appleby, on Archie K. Pointer, by Kettie, dam Thyra Pointer. A pair of very good two-year-olds were shown for first and second, respectively, by Michael Kreh, of New Hamburg, and Miss Wilks. The New Hamburg entry was a bay colt, of Cruickston Park breeding, called Inspector Nick, sire Oro Wilkes. Miss Wilks' entry was a chestnut, Peter Milton, by Peter the Great. Yearlings were represented by another get of Oro Wilkes, viz., Ormondo, bred and exhibited by Miss Wilks. Champion stallion, Bingen Pilot; reserve, Jud Posey.

The only three-year-old filly shown was Miss Wilks' Jew Belle, by Libertina. In two-year-olds, she had a pair, Dora Chimes, by Liberty Chimes, and Elgeen Oro, by Oro Wilkes. In yearlings, first belonged to Miss Wilks' gray filly, Vanita Oro, named after her sire, Oro Wilkes, and dam, Vanity W.; 2, Porter Bros., on Laura Pointer, by Wild Drino. The next class brood mare with foal by side, resulted: 1, Miss Wilks, on Baroness Dossie; 2, Steen Bros., Derry West, on Woodbine Fancy; 3, Patterson Bros., East Toronto, on La Belle Buckner; reserve, Steen Bros., on Mabel-ett. In foals, the shuffle changed honors a bit. John Watson & Co., of Listowel, secured the red on a brown foal, Monbars Tipping, by Monbars, out of Wild Crocus; 2, Steen Bros., on Woodbine Posey, by Jud Posey, dam Woodbine Gamey; 3, Miss Wilks, on Mary Mograzia, by Mograzia, out of Mary Celeste. Female sweepstakes and reserve both went to Cruickston Park, on Dora Chimes and Baroness Dossie.

HACKNEYS.

The Hackney exhibit was a strong one all through, and the judges' work was followed with keen interest to the end. The studs of leading Canadian importers and breeders were represented by high-class contingents, while a formidable new competitor in the lists was T. A. Cox, of Brantford, who brought out a capital string of recently-imported horses and fillies, with a few select individuals from the stables of Canadian importers. Exhibitors were: Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park; Graham Bros., Claremont; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Thos. Mercer, Markdale; J. B. Hogate, Weston; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll; H. J. Spenceley, Box Grove; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Joseph Telfer, Milton West; Harry Slater, Orillia; W. H. Nicholls, Hamilton. Honors were decided by W. H. Gibson, of Beaconsfield, Que., excepting one or two classes, in which J. S. Bratton officiated.

Aged stallions were shown in two classes, those over and those under 15.2 hands. Eight horses, all imported, turned up in the former class, and Mr. Bratton placed them thus: 1, T. Mercer, on Diamond City, by Precious Stone; 2, Graham Bros., on Cuddington, by Royal Sangett; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Linden Renown, by Danegelt's Son; 4, J. B. Hogate, on Samuel Smiles, by Blanch Squire. The placing came in for considerable criticism. Diamond City is a strapping big horse, with a high and pretty well-balanced action that covers the ground quite rapidly, but he is more of the type of a coach horse than a Hackney. Cuddington is the stamp of build and action that Hackney breeders prefer, and was picked by many for the top position. He is built on true Hackney lines, with a right way of going and a very nice knack of folding his hocks. Linden Renown was not shown at his best. Samuel Smiles put up a good exhibition in the ring, though shown in rather gross condition. Warwick Paragon, Coveney Marmion, Lord Stock and Hockwood Imperial were left without distinction. Warwick Paragon is a splendid horse in many respects, and bears an enviable reputation as a breeder, but could do with a little more crest. Coveney Marmion paddled considerably with his right fore leg. Lord Stock is a high actor in front, but needs balancing up behind. Hockwood Imperial was light-shod, and his action is undeveloped.

It is easier to find correct type and action in the under-15-hands-2-inch class, and four very nice models lined up. Positions were: 1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Brigham Radiant, by Rosador; 2, Graham Bros., on Terrington Activity, by Lord Drewton; 3, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Copmanthorpe Swell, by Garton Duke of Connaught; and 4, W. H. Nicholls, on Moordale, by the same sire. Brigham Radiant is a cracking good bay, lathe-like in his accuracy of form, and with action that is just about unimpeachable. Last year, in the Old Country, he was first and reserve for champion at the Royal, and first in the three-year-old class at Toronto and Chicago. He was not showing his best then, however, and was beaten for championship at Toronto by Crayke Mikado, but this year was able to turn the tables.

First in three-year-olds belonged to Crayke Mikado, a Garton Duke of Connaught get, imported by Graham Bros., but now owned by T. A. Cox. Yeager showed for second a horse called Nottingham Squire, of a rather similar type. Third went to Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Cliff Royalist, by Ganymede. Graham Bros. had it their own way with a pair of imported two-year-olds, Admaston Nugget, by Goldfinder 6th, and Royal Connaught, by Royal Oak. Cox received first with a single entry in yearlings. The special class for Hackney stallion in harness resulted in an easy victory for Graham Bros.' Rosary, by Rosador, who put up a magnificent show with Jim Murray handling the reins. Second went to Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Copmanthorpe, by Fandanga, and third to Yeager on Bold Elsonham, by Rosador. The championship contest afforded one of the prettiest rings we have seen for many a day. Six first-prize winners faced the judge, to wit: Brigham Radiant, Crayke Mikado, Rosary, Admaston Nugget, Diamond City, and Cox's recently-imported yearling colt, whose name was not catalogued. Judge Gibson looked long at Rosary, but made no mistake in his final choice of Brigham Radiant and Crayke Mikado for champion and reserve, respectively.

In females, a pair of imported three-year-old fillies were shown. First was awarded to Butler on Hollin Orchid, by Lincoln Baronet, a very taking sort of filly and an excellent mover, leaving second to Graham Bros.' Wild Iris. The five two-year-olds were dealt with as follows: 1, Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Saxon Queen,

by Saxon; 2, Cox's imported Maid of Wawne, by Royal Oak; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Gingerbread, by Storm King. A quartette of yearling fillies were headed by Spenceley's Her Majesty, by Royal Oak. Second was one of Cox's imported fillies, and third, Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Cherry Blossom, by Storm King. The call for brood mares with foals was answered by a string of four, top position being graced by Graham Bros.' 17-year-old matron, Minerva, with a chestnut foal by Royal Oak. She is still a grand mare, with beautiful form and action to match. The blue ribbon was affixed to Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Wild Cherry, with a colt by Storm King. She, too, is a fine mare, and moves with a long, clean stride. Third was Spenceley's Rosalee, with a filly foal by Rosary, while Graham Bros.' Misfire was retained for reserve. Misfire's foal, by Royal Oak, was good enough, however, for first in the foal class, followed by Minerva's foal, Toggerly, and Lady Connaught's Madonna, both by Royal Oak. All three prizes, it will be noticed, were won by Graham Bros., with the get of Royal Oak. Hodgkinson & Tisdale's colt, Dictator, by Storm King, and out of Wild Cherry, was reserved. Female sweepstakes was conceded to Minerva, reserve to Hollin Orchid. The best Hackney stallion in hand was Brigham Radiant, the corresponding honor for mares being captured by Minerva.

CLYDESDALES.

The history of Clydesdales at Toronto is a hard-fought battle of progress. Sometimes the struggle is keener than in previous years, but seldom is it less, and easy money is rarely or never won by Canadian exhibitors of the popular Scotch draft breed. Whoever wins a prize is obliged to earn it well. The very list of names of Clydesdale exhibitors is formidable: Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; Graham Bros., Claremont; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; O. Sorby, Guelph; Thomas

ing, now in his ten-year-old form; and Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Cairndale (imp.), by Mains of Airies. This still left stiff work enough. Finally the judges chose Sir Marcus for the top. He is a strong, well-knit, drafty type, with grand feet, pasterns and legs, and first-class quality of bone; in short, a well-built, typical Clyde. Right Forward is no longer in his best show form, and there are those who disputed his title to second place, although we believe the majority concurred. Adam Bede looked well enough in third, and from outside the ring, Baron Beau seemed a credit to fourth. He is a very toppy horse, and moves well, but not up to standard at the ground. The fifth horse, Baron Silloth, excelled in quality of bone and underpinning, and deserved at least one promotion. Some might have found a place, also, for Mercer's horse, Hallmark, a slashing big bay, with feet like small washtubs and lots of bone and masculine character. The judges, however, were content to place the first five in order of mention, when fate intervened in the persons of the official veterinary surgeons, and threw out Adam Bede for sidebone, although in the forenoon they had passed him as sound. Whether the horse really has a sidebone, horsemen who examined him were not agreed. If he has, it is a soft one, of recent development. In any case, it was most exasperating to the owner to have him publicly disqualified. Who it was that called in the veterinarians, we are not informed, but we have the judges' emphatic word that it was not by their request. The final placing was: 1, Sir Marcus; 2, Right Forward; 3, Baron Beau; 4, Baron Silloth.

Another post-judging inspection by the veterinarians occurred in the closed class. Here a worthy first had been found in Royal Baron, imported some three years ago by Graham Bros., but now in the hands of Hodgkinson & Tisdale. He is a big, massive stallion, of Baron's Pride breeding, with splendid top and bottom; howbeit the hair on his legs does not seem just as

smooth and silky as might be wished. An acceptable second was Durbar, the imported brown, six-year-old Baron's Pride horse, now owned by the Orangeville Horsebreeders' Association. Durbar is an up-headed, high-crested, clean-limbed quality horse, rather on the rangy order, but powerfully built for all that. After this it lay with David Graham's Cairngaan, the imported bay six-year-old, by Lord Douglas; John Raymer's Caliph, a Baron's Pride horse, of something the same stamp as Durbar, and a stout, true-acting, brown seven-year-old stallion, by Glenzier. When the placing was evidently completed, the vets. entered, and a little parley ensued. What happened, according to one of the judges, was that the brown was found to have a sidebone, whereupon an official certificate of soundness was produced. The veterinarians, however,



Diamond City (imp.) (8443).

Hackney stallion; bay; foaled 1901. First in class, four years and over, 15 hands 2 inches and over, Canadian National, Toronto, 1907. Owned by Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. Sire Precious Stone (6504).

Mercer, Markdale; Dalgetty Bros., London, Ont.; Robt. Davies, Todmorden; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; Donald Gunn & Son, Beaverton; John W. Cowie, Markham; George Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; Walter Leonard, Craigville; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll; Wm. Edwards, Claremont; David Graham, of Pickering, and John Raymer, of Ringwood. Judges were Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; Alex. Russell, Corville, Ont.; Prof. Curtis, Ames, Iowa, and Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis. The work was done by a committee of two or three, generally three, and the larger share of decisions were made by Capt. Robson and Mr. Russell, with Mr. Galbraith acting as a third judge in most of the cases decided after he arrived.

Twenty-five aged stallions were catalogued. They were shown in two classes, one open, and the other barred to importers. Of the eighteen in the open class, an even dozen were forward to try conclusions. A critical process of elimination left a bulging short leet of eight. These were Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Sir Marcus, a four-year-old bay by Sir Simon; Graham Bros.' Right Forward, the redoubtable champion of 1906; Adam Bede, the five-year-old Baron's Pride horse, shown by Smith & Richardson; Robt. Davies' Baron Beau, a recent four-year-old importation, the get of Baron's Pride; Ness' Baron Silloth, by the same sire; Mercer's imported four-year-old, Hallmark, by Hiawatha; Sorby's imported Rozelle, also of Baron's Pride breed-

explained that there was a mistake about the certificate, which should have mentioned sidebone. The awards, as handed out, stood: 1, Royal Baron; 2, Durbar; 3, Cairngaan; 4, Caliph.

There were some hard nuts to crack among the three-year-olds. Twelve were forward, and the short leet contained seven. Messrs. Galbraith, Russell and Robson, decided positions. Awards were: 1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Buteman, by Pride of Blacon; 2, Graham Bros., on Royal Choice, by Everlasting; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Buchlyvie Laird, by Baron of Buchlyvie; 4, Mercer, on Killilan Chief; 5, Ness, on Vanderbilt, by Casabianca. It is not disparaging Buteman to say that the first choice was a surprise to many. He is an even, well-balanced horse, good in all his parts, from the ground up. But Royal Choice came to Canada with prestige. He was first and champion at Edinborough, Ayr and Kilmarnock, while at the Royal he was second in his class to the champion. He has a magnificent forehead and quarters, exceptional underpinning, and a style and spirit all his own. Criticism must be confined to his coupling, which is just a shade slack, although this was accentuated by the lack of high condition. Buchlyvie Laird is a roan-bay colt, to which many horsemen take quite a fancy. His underpinning won him third; he would be improved, however, by a little more depth of rib. Killilan Chief whose sire, by the way, is Royal Chief, would have gone higher but for a bit of puffiness about

the hocks, something which, if noticed in time, could easily have been rubbed out. Vanderbilt bears the hallmark of quality that Mr. Ness always demands. He moves well, and is altogether a sort that would have done no discredit to third.

Of the twenty-five two-year-olds, a baker's dozen pulled out. When it was all over, the Bedford Park stable was first again with a Baron's Pride colt named Drawdykes Baron; 2, Graham Bros., on Boreland Chief, by Baron's Chief; 3, Dalgetty Bros., on Bullseye; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Columbus, by Baron of Buchlyvie; while out of the honors were Ness' Fickle Baron, a Montgomery-bred get of Baron's Pride, and Gunn & Son's Dunrobin, a neat colt, on the small side, but the trappiest mover of the lot. Drawdykes Baron is a fine, strong-boned kind, with all the quality he needs. Boreland Chief was a close competitor, well put up on an ample foundation. Bullseye is by Labori, and particularly strong in the coupling, but not quite so attractive about the head.

Getting down to yearlings, the list shortens. Ness won out with a well-developed, hard-boned colt, in the pink of condition, called Royal Benedict, sire Benedict; 2, Graham Bros., on King o' the Barons, by Baron Airies; 3, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Gay Sprig, by Refiner; 4, Davies, on Baron Forward, by Right Forward.

Champion horse any age was Sir Marcus, reserve Royal Baron.

Females begin in the catalogue with yeld mares. They proved a fair class, and the issue resulted: 1, Davies, on Flora of Ardyne, an imported bay Baron's Pride mare, rather attractive as to body, but nothing very extra in underpinning; 2, Gunn & Son, on Pearl, by Goldmine; 3, Davidson & Sons, on Queen Bess, by MacQueen; 4, Davies, on Princess Royal, by Prince of the Glen.

Three-year-olds were headed by Hodgkinson & Tisdale's grand, smooth filly, Fifeshire Lass, by Time Enough; 2, Davies, on a toppy bay by Baron's Pride; 3, Davies, on Marietta, by the same sire; 4, Smith & Richardson, on a Prince Tom get, Flosshead Princess, recently off the boat, we believe; at any rate, not in very good show fit.

In two-year-olds, the judges perpetrated a little joke on the ring-side talent, by standing the winners at the east instead of the west end, as had been done all along. Until the ribbons were handed out, it looked like a riddle, inexplicable on any ground except that everything had been forgotten but quality. All the scale and best conformation appeared to be at the wrong end. Needless to say, it turned out all right. Awards: 1, Gunn & Son, on Margherita, by Royal Blend; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Crissa Princess, by Prince Thomas; 3, Ness, on Strawberry Bloom, by Royal Fashion; 4, Gunn & Son, on Dunrobin Flora, by Everlasting.

Graham-Renfrew Co. showed a plum in yearlings in Lady Betty, a Baron's Pride filly, correctly turned in feet, pasterns, legs and body; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Craigie Belle, by The Dean; 3, Ness, on Belle of Dildawn, by Benedict; 4, Davies, on Zarena, by Baron's Pride.

A pair of brood mares with foals were shown by Gunn & Son and Davies. Gunn & Son were first, with Dunrobin Mabel, a sweet mare, by Prince of Roxburgh. The Davies entry was Lady Lochfergus, by Baron's Pride. Foal prizes went the same way. First was Dunrobin Doris, by Baron's Voucher, and out of Dunrobin Mabel. Davies showed a bay colt for second.

Female sweepstakes was awarded to the yeld mare, Flora of Ardyne, and reserve to Gunn's two-year-old, Margherita. Spectators considered the order should have been reversed, and there was talk of a protest. From a very casual inspection, we should say the two-year-old deserved it clearly on points, while, in a close case, it would seem only right to prefer a filly to a yeld mare. The filly will very probably breed, and, while the mare may, the probabilities are generally against her.

SHIRES.

Shires were slim in numbers. Morris & Wellington, of Fonthill; John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield; John Breckon, of Appleby; A. G. Clark, Alloa; Porter Bros., of Appleby; J. B. Hogate, of Weston; T. D. Elliott, of Bolton; and Archie Reid, of Yarratts, brought out a few each, but the entries in each class would not average more than two or three. J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, the well-known and successful exhibitor of previous shows, was missed from the showing this year, except for a solitary entry in yearlings.

In stallions four years old and upwards, Hogate showed the bay, imported Grimsargh Admiral, by Gunthorpe Advance, for premier honors, the blue colors decking Porter Bros.' Baron Kitchener, a gray, by Wenona Mark. Baron Kitchener is rather the blockier type, and was in higher condition, but the other had advantage enough to win. Three-year-olds were more interesting. The trio exhibited were lined up as follows: 1, Morris & Wellington, on imported Bramhope Cardinal, by Duke of York; 2, Gardhouse & Sons, on Admiral Togo, a Morris & Wellington-bred horse, by Mars; 3, Archie Reid, on Bramhall Zealot (imp.), by Blythewood Spark. Bramhope Cardinal is a very pleasing sort, with generous scale, consonant proportions, and real Clydesdale quality. Feet large and well-shaped, support pasterns of approved length and set. Sloping shoulders blend well into the body, and, altogether, he is put together in a way that should stand wear. Admiral Togo is another good one, and would ordinarily have graded first place. Red colors went unchallenged to Elliott's two-year-old, Sir Ralph

de Wellington, by Mars; breeders, Stone & Wellington. In yearlings, it was J. M. Gardhouse's turn to lift the money, with an only entry in a home-bred colt, Royal Nateby, by Nateby King. Championship, and the special offered by the Shire Horse Society for best stallion or entire colt, was won by Bramhope Cardinal.

Coming to females, Gardhouse & Son showed a useful yeld mare called Rose, by Pride of Hatfield. In three-year-old fillies, Morris & Wellington had a clear track with Ashwell Jess (imp.), by Catthorpe Canopus, the only competing entry being disqualified for sidebones. Two-year-old fillies called forth the reserve champion, Morris & Wellington's Pelham Queen. In yearlings, the Fonthill firm got first with Jeanette, a bay, of their own breeding, by General Favorite. Second were John Garhouse & Son, with Black Maud, a filly of their own breeding, by Coleshill Royal Albert. In brood mares with foals, it was Gardhouse's turn. Their entry was Holdenby Nicausis, an imported brown mare, of Chambers' breeding, sire Northgate Prince. She is a very smooth, sweet quality mare, with hard, clean bone, and A-1 feet, pasterns and legs. The remaining three were placed in order of quality, as follows: 2, Clark, on Black Jewel (imp.), by Tartar 2nd; 3, Morris & Wellington, on Lady Penzance, a mare of their own breeding, by Mars; 4, Breckon, on Brockhall Queen (imp.), by Puckrup Prince Harold. In foals, Lady Penzance had one called Dorothy, by Bank Statesman, that was good enough for the red, the Gardhouse mare's filly foal, by Patterton, being second, while Clark's Black Jewel furnished the third, in a bay foal by Nateby King. First for mare and two of her progeny went undisputed to Morris & Wellington's imported Beatrice. A worthy sweepstakes was found in the brood mare, Holdenby Nicausis; reserve, Pelham Queen.

CANADIAN-BRED HEAVY DRAFT.

Some really high-class Clydesdales turned up in the classes for Canadian-bred heavy drafts. In fact, it seems to us that improvement over the standard of previous exhibitions was more marked here than anywhere else. Among the foremost exhibitors were Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; Donald Gunn & Son, Beaverton; Graham Bros., Claremont; Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood; John W. Cowie, Markham; Nelson Wagg, Claremont; R. L. Graham, Schomberg; W. J. Howard, Amber; Alex. Jamieson, Redickville; John S. Beare, Cedar Grove, and half a dozen others who showed one or more horses each. Aged stallions were forward to the tune of six: Smith & Richardson's Lord Roberts, by Merriment; Howard's Balmanno Pride Prince; Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Baron Stewart, by Lord Stewart; R. L. Graham's Admiral, by imported Vice-Admiral; Gordon Montrave, by Montrave Matchless, shown by John Hutchinson, Millbrook; and Sir Louis, by Lewie Gordon, exhibitor Ira Nattress, Millbrook. First could not be gainsaid to Lord Roberts. He is a solid, well-built bay, all-Clyde from the ground up. Balmanno Pride Prince is a blocky, thick-set kind, though from appearances one would judge he excelled more in quantity than in quality of bone. Baron Stewart is rather on the rangy order. There was one other that seemed entitled to a place, a big horse, with lots of bone, and very good in his parts. The prevailing trouble developed, however, and the vets threw him out for sidebone. Lest the uninitiated reader be inclined to unduly discount some of the horses mentioned in this report, it may be explained that sidebones are very common in heavy horses, and, while constituting an unsoundness, and undesirable in stallions, are not to be compared with ring-bone. If confined to a single foot, and caused by an injury, a sidebone does not necessarily disqualify a horse for breeding purposes. As a matter of fact, prizes are awarded to hundreds of horses with this defect, and the fact that so many were found this year, simply indicates that the examination was critical. If the horse in question has sidebones, they certainly are not pronounced. However, if in the opinion of the veterinarians he was disqualified from winning a prize, it would have been only common courtesy to have advised the owner to leave him in the stable.

Three-year-olds were headed by Davidson's tidy MacQueen colt, MacArchie; 2, Pioneer, exhibited by Walter Mitchell, of Lindsay; 3, Lavender's Beat, by Lavender, owner Smith & Richardson. Two-year-olds made a good class of seven, led by W. J. Howard with the male champion, Balmanno Bold Prince, a clean well-put-up colt, by Balmanno; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Hopewell McQueen, by Hopewell; 3, R. L. Graham, on Royal Chattan, by Gallant Chattan. The only yearling was shown by Silas McDougall, of Edgely. Young Treasure is his name; sire, The Treasurer.

It was a very good string, indeed, of six three-year-old fillies that lined up on Saturday afternoon. A capital red-ribbon ornament was found in Wagg's MacQueen-bred Lady Margaret, dam Kate Erskine. We wish there were more like her in Canada. A grand, big, roomy filly, perhaps a bit on the rangy order, but possessing plenty of bone, the best of feet, pasterns and legs, sloping shoulders, and a well-knit frame, she bears the stamp of quality and breeding all over, and moves with a spirit and freedom seldom found in one of her scale; 2, Alex. Jamieson, on Dainty Miss, sire Bogie Stamp; 3, Cowie, on Grasmere Jessie, by Pedestrian; 4, Graham Bros., on Royal Ruby.

Two-year-olds.—1, Geo. Crawford, Oro Station, on Moss Lavender, by Lavender; 2, Richard Rowe, of Hawkstone, on Rose, by the same sire.

Yearlings.—1, Davidson & Sons, on Queen of the

Roses, by MacQueen; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baron's Queen, by Royal Baron; 3, John S. Beare, on Bonnie Queen, by MacQueen; 4, Cowie, on Nellie Chattan, by Gallant Chattan.

Class 90, geldings and mares over four years, brought in the four crack geldings of the Dominion Transport Co., Joseph Russell's Bob and Gamey, and a four-year-old mare, Susan M., by Two-in-One, shown by Nelson Wagg. It was strong company for any mare to face, and Susan M. acquitted herself with great credit by winning third. First went to Bobby Burns, by Macarlie, and second to Sport, by Lord Charming. Both are splendid, blocky, drafty horses, of a type to delight the heart of a teamster, and loaded with fat besides. The mare is a fine big, deep-ribbed sort, with splendid underpinning, and uncommon sweetness and feminine character—a good mate, in fact, for Lady Margaret.

Brood mares with foals, were headed by Davidson & Sons' Fair Queen, with a bay foal by MacQueen; 2, Gunn & Son's Jessie Keir, with a foal by Royal Baron; 3, John Graham's (Brampton) Polly Hurworth, with a get of Bogie Stamp; 4, W. J. Howard, on Minnie of Amber, with a foal after Balmanno. The foals were placed a little differently; 1, Davidson; 2, Graham; 3, Howard; 4, Gunn & Son.

Mare with two of her progeny—1, Davidson's Fair Queen; 2, Gunn & Son's Jessie Keir; Howard's Minnie of Amber; 4, John S. Beare's Brown Polly. Champion mare, Lady Margaret; reserve, Queen of the Roses.

Heavy-draft mare or gelding in harness—1, Bobby Burns; 2, Sport; 3, Susan M.; 4, Charlie, shown by Dominion Transport Co. Pairs—1, Dominion Transport Co., on Bobby Burns and Sport; 2, Joseph Russell, on Bob and Gamey.

PONIES.

The diminutive Shetland, Welsh and Hackney equines were adjudicated on Wednesday, August 28th, in advance of the other classes. Shetland stallion, any age—P. McCullough & Son, Markdale, on Foxglove, by Rattler; 2, Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal, on Viscount, by Havelock; 3, F. D. Elliott, Toronto, on Lord Minto, by Vermont Dewey. Shetland mare, any age—1, Alfred Rogers, Jr., Toronto, on Nepsie; 2 and 3, McCullough & Son, on Lady Troswick and Bessie. Welsh stallion, any age—1, W. A. Collins, of Sunderland. Welsh mare, any age—1, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, on May Fly. Hackney stallion, any age—1, C. J. Brodie, Claremont, on Graham Roosevelt; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, on Plymouth Horace, by Sir Horace. Hackney mare, any age—1, T. A. Cox, Brantford. Stallion 14.1 and under—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Bathgate Swell, by Woodland's Eaglet. Colt, filly or gelding—1, Dr. B. Gallop, Milton West, on Joe Rock, Jr.; 2, Arthur Taylor, Toronto, on Mona, by Altoneer. Yearling colt, filly or gelding—1, M. H. Nicholls, Hamilton, on Dorothy, by Sensation; 2, P. McCullough & Son, Markdale, on Bella, by Emir; 3, McCullough & Son, on Janet, by Foxglove. Brood mare, 14.1 and under, with foal—1, T. A. Cox, on Berkely Elegance; 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood, on Maud D.; 3, Robt. Davies, Todmorden, on Creta, by Parisian. Foal of 1907—1, T. A. Cox; 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons.

The final event in the breeding-horse ring was the awarding of a special prize for best string of ten horses belonging to a single exhibitor. It is a fancy prize, and valuable from a spectacular, rather than an educational point of view. First was won by Graham-Renfrew Co., with their magnificent aggregation of Hackneys and Clydesdales; second by Graham Bros., with the same breeds; and third by Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, with a select representation from her capital string of Standard-breds.

SHEEP.

The unprecedented demand for sheep, and the high prices prevailing for lambs, mutton and wool, and consequently for breeding stock of this kind, has had the effect of bringing out the largest and best display of sheep at the fairs this year that has been forward in a long time, if, indeed, it has ever before been equalled in this country. Extensive importations have been made this year by a large number of breeders, and it is noticeable that greater attention than usual has been paid to the quality and character of the selections brought out, nearly all being of a high class of individual excellence, so that this may well be called a red-letter year in the importation and exhibition of superior sheep. The only regrettable feature in this connection is that comparatively few home-bred sheep are now shown in most of the classes, breeders seemingly having concluded that there is little hope of winning with such in competition with imported sheep fitted for showing by professional English shepherds, whose whole time is devoted to this one pursuit, with large flocks to select from. If there is good ground for this feeling, the Sheep-breeders' Association might do well to agitate for a separate class for Canadian-bred sheep of the various ages, or for a separate class for imported animals in a more or less limited number of sections. As things go now, our young men are not likely to make much progress in the work of improvement of flocks, developing superior specimens, and fitting them for competition at the fairs. Perhaps on no former occasion have the various breeds been so uniformly well represented, as to quality, at Toronto as this year, though in one or two the number of exhibitors was less than usual, and not for many years has the feeling of satisfaction at the buoyancy of the trade been so apparent. The only pity is that so many Canadian farmers have given up sheep-breeding, and that so few

are for sale when the demand and prices are so satisfactory. The judging having been delayed in some classes till late in the second week of the show, the space available for our report is limited, and must be confined mainly to a statement of the awards in the various classes. The judges, who, as a rule, performed their duties fairly satisfactorily, were as follows: Cotswolds, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; Leicesters, R. Garbutt, Belleville; Shropshires and Southdowns, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.; Oxfords, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Lincolns, John Gardhouse, Highfield; Dorsets, John Campbell, Woodville; Hampshires, John Miller, Brougham.

COTSWOLDS.

Cotswolds were forward in larger numbers than usual, and of more uniform excellence, being shown by J. C. Ross, Jarvis; Elgin F. Park, Burgessville; Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; and Cooper & Nephews, an English firm, which sent out a few entries in a number of breeds. The first prizes were pretty evenly distributed between the two exhibitors first named, who had out a number of newly-imported animals, Ross winning for aged ram and ewe, ram lamb and shearling ewe, and sweepstakes for best ewe any age with the latter, Park securing first for shearling ram and open flock, and sweepstakes for his shearling ram. Rawlings & Bailey were first for Canadian-bred flock, and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor. Following is the award list in full:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Ross; 2, Park. Shearling ram—1, Park; 2, Ross; 3, Rawlings & Bailey. Ram lamb—1, Ross; 2 and 3, Park; 4, Rawlings & Bailey. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Ross; 2 and 3, Park. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Ross; 2, Rawlings & Bailey. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Park; 3, Ross; 4, Rawlings & Bailey. Ram, any age, sweepstakes—1, Park's shearling. Ewe, any age, sweepstakes—Ross' shearling. Pen of Cotswolds, 1 ram, 2 ewes, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Park; 2, Ross. Pen of Cotswolds, Canadian-bred—1, Rawlings & Bailey; 2, Ross. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Rawlings & Bailey; 2 and 3, Park. Wether, 1 year old—1, Park; 2, Ross. Wether lamb—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2, Ross. Four lambs, the get of one ram—1, Rawlings & Bailey; 2, Park.

LINCOLNS.

Lincolns were out in larger numbers than usual, and exceptionally strong in character and quality, probably stronger in Canadian-bred entries than any other breed, though there were also a number of newly-imported animals in the competition, the contest being keen in every section of the class, taxing the skill of the judge to the utmost, but good work was done throughout. The exhibitors, all strong in their entries, were: John T. Gibson, Denfield; J. H. Patrick, Iderton; Cooper & Nephews, England; and Wm. Oliver, Avonbank. The awards were as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Patrick; 2, Gibson; 3, Oliver. Shearling ram—1, Cooper; 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Ram lamb—1, Cooper; 2 and 3, Gibson; 4, Patrick. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Gibson; 2 and 3, Patrick. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Cooper; 3, Gibson. Ewe lamb—1 and 4, Gibson; 2 and 3, Cooper. Sweepstakes ram—1, Patrick's 2-shear. Sweepstakes ewe—1, Gibson's 2-shear. Open flock—1, Cooper; 2, Gibson. Canadian-bred flock—1, Patrick; 2, Gibson. Pen of lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Patrick; 2, Gibson. Wether, 1 year old—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Wether lamb—1 and 2, Gibson.

LEICESTERS.

Leicesters were well shown by A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; and J. J. Woollacott, Kennicott, the Guelph flock capturing first award for aged ram, shearling ram, shearling ewe, and open flock, and sweepstakes for ram, Hastings Bros. securing first for ram lamb, aged ewe, ewe lamb, and pen of lambs bred by exhibitor, sweepstakes for best ewe, and first for Canadian-bred flock bred by exhibitor. Awards in full were:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings. Shearling ram—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings; 3, Woollacott; 4, Whitelaw. Ewe, 2 years and over—1 and 3, Hastings; 2, Woollacott. Shearling ewe—1, Whitelaw; 2, Woollacott; 3, Hastings. Ewe lamb—1, 3 and 4, Hastings; 2, Whitelaw. Ram, sweepstakes—1, Whitelaw's shearling. Ewe, sweepstakes—1, Hastings' 2-shear. Open flock—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Hastings; 2, Whitelaw. Pen of Leicesters, Canadian-bred, and bred by exhibitor—1, Hastings; 2, Woollacott. Wether, 1 year old—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings. Wether lamb—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings.

SHROPSHIRE.

Shropshires made an exceptionally strong showing, a large number of newly-imported animals of superior merit being forward, showing much skill in their breeding and fitting. The exhibitors were: T. A. Cox, Brantford; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; Cooper & Nephews, England; W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth; Cox winning first for shearling ram, ram lamb, two-shear ewe; Hanmer first for aged ram, shearling ewe, sweepstakes for ram and for ewe, first for open flock and Canadian-bred flock, and for pen of lambs bred by exhibitor. Following is the list in full:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Hanmer; 2 and 3, Cox. Shearling ram—1, Cox; 2, Hanmer; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ram lamb—1, Cox; 2 and 4, Hanmer; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Cox; 2, Lloyd-

Jones Bros.; 3, Monkman. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Hanmer; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Ewe lamb—1, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 2, Cox; 3, Hanmer. Sweepstakes ewe—1, Hanmer's shearling. Sweepstakes ram—1, Hanmer's 2-shear. Open flock—1, Hanmer; 2, Cox. Canadian-bred flock—1, Hanmer; 2, Monkman. Pen of lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Hanmer; 2, Cox; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros.; 4, Monkman. Wether, 1 year old—1, W. E. Wright. Wether lamb—1, Wright.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Oxford Downs were very strongly shown by Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell; J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; Jacob Laughed, Wodehouse; and Cooper & Nephews, England. Henry Arkell & Son, who captured the bulk of the prizes, as usual, had out a superior lot of imported animals, in addition to many excellent home-bred entries. Their first-prize and sweepstakes shearling ram, recently imported, and sold during the fair to Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, for a very long price, is an extraordinary sheep in respect of size, quality and breed character. Lee & Sons also made a very creditable showing of typical sheep, well brought out, and were a good second in the competition. The award list follows:

Aged ram—1, Lee & Sons; 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Sons. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, Lee & Sons. Ewe lamb—1 and 4, Arkell & Son; 2 and 3, Laughed. Sweepstakes ram—1, Arkell's shearling. Sweepstakes ewe—1, Arkell's shearling. Open flock—1, Arkell & Son; 2, Lee & Sons. Canadian-bred flock—1 and 2, Arkell. Ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Arkell & Son; 2, Lee & Sons.

SOUTHDOWN.

Southdowns, though not out in large numbers, made an excellent showing for quality and breed type in the hands of Telfer Bros., Paris, and Cooper & Nephews, England. The placing of the awards was as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb—1, Cooper; 2, 3 and 4, Telfer Bros. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Cooper; 4, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Cooper; 4, Telfer Bros. Ram, any age, sweepstakes—1, Telfer Bros. Ewe, any age, sweepstakes—1, Cooper. Open flock—1, Cooper; 2, Telfer Bros. Canadian-bred flock—1 and 2, Telfer Bros. Pen of lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Telfer Bros.

DORSETS.

The competition in this class was uncommonly keen, the number brought out being greater than for some years past, and the entries of unusual excellence. The exhibitors were: R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Howard Bartlett, Kimbo; James Robertson & Sons, Milton; and Cooper & Nephews, England. The award list follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Robertson; 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Shearling ram—1, Cooper; 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Ram lamb—1, Cooper; 2, Harding; 3, Robertson; 4, Bartlett. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Robertson; 2 and 4, Cooper. Ewe lamb—1, Harding; 2 and 3, Cooper; 4, Robertson. Ram sweepstakes—1, Cooper's shearling. Ewe sweepstakes—1, Harding's ewe lamb. Open flock—1, Cooper; 2, Robertson. Canadian-bred flock—1, Bartlett; 2, Harding; 3, Robertson. Pen of lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Bartlett; 2, Harding; 3, Robertson. Wether, 1 year—1, Harding; 2, Hastings Bros. Wether lamb—1 and 2, Harding.

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshires were shown more strongly than ever before in Canada, several importations of a superior class having been recently made, and the sheep, brought out in first-class condition, made an excellent impression, which will no doubt tend to making them popular, as they are in England. The exhibitors were: Telfer Bros., Paris; John Kelly, Shakespeare; L. E. Morgan, Milliken; C. B. Baldwin, Scotland, Ont.; and Cooper & Nephews, England. The awards were as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Cooper; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Kelly. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Cooper. Ram lamb—1 and 4, Cooper; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Baldwin. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Cooper; 3, Kelly. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Cooper; 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Cooper; 2 and 4, Telfer Bros. Ram, any age, sweepstakes—Telfer Bros. Ewe, any age, sweepstakes—Cooper. Open flock—1 and 2, Cooper; 3, Telfer Bros. Canadian-bred flock—1, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros. Pen of lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly; 2, Morgan.

SWINE.

The review of this class will be found on page 1469.

POULTRY.

It is admitted on all hands that the poultry show of the Canadian National Exhibition is an interesting and attractive feature. More than that, it is an invaluable object lesson, because seen by so many hundreds of thousands of persons—certainly by more people than at any event of a kindred nature in Canada. I was going to say America; and why should I not?

It is, then, of the utmost importance that the poultry show of this great fair should at least keep pace with the rapid development characteristic of other departments, for the reasons:

1. Important to the directorate because a drawing and (we are told) a paying branch.
2. To the exhibitors, because a vast field wherein to show the quality of their stock.
3. To the poultry interests of the country, because

an extraordinary school of instruction to the multitudes who see and may learn.

AIDS TO DESIRED DEVELOPMENT.

It is admitted that development is desirable. Valuable factors to this progress will be found in the following:

- (a) A new and commodious building, in keeping with the national character of the fair.
- (b) A proper sizing-up of the interests of all classes of exhibitors by the directorate. We do not say this is not the intention.
- (c) A give-and-take spirit.

Clause B is mentioned because there are six or seven hundred less than the number of last year. There is a reason for this. Time between fair and publication does not permit of that careful inquiry necessary to learn both sides of the case. A leading breeder, asked his opinion as to the shortage, said: "I think one cause is the insertion of a clause in the governing rules, to the effect that unless four birds are entered in a section, first money would not be obtained." This, I think, kept away many exhibitors. Doubtless this will be remedied another year. As before remarked, time did not permit of seeing any of the directorate to hear their reasons. Nor does this really affect the quality of the birds on exhibition. It is only an explanation of what might be considered by some captious individual to be a sign of decadence, or lack of interest, which it is not.

THE SHOW ITSELF.

The display of birds is a good one. The competition in some classes has made it difficult for the judges to decide, but results show careful investigation. There is room to differ in one or two cases, but there is always this at every show. As long as the judge is capable and honest, he has always good reason for making his wards. There is an evident lack of development in the young birds, but this is doubtless due to the late and backward season. Some of the old stock were yet moulting, but this was more than compensated for by the good condition of the prizewinners. Some of them were certainly the finest birds your reporter has seen for many years. The utility classes—the term being understood to mean varieties that are good for both flesh and eggs, bona-fide dual-purpose fowls—such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Orpington families, were well represented.

UTILITY BREEDS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS have evidently a firm hold on the fancier, as well as the farmer. Their popularity does not wane. There were some very beautiful specimens on exhibition. The prizes were well earned. There must have been a good reason for not giving a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel, shown by Newton Cosh, first place. On cursory examination, it seemed to the writer the best specimen he had seen for many years. But Mr. Cosh had little reason to complain, for his winnings were numerous, as well as deserved. He secured the bronze medal for best collection. I. K. Millard & Son, in the Plymouth Rock family, all colors competing, were awarded the challenge trophy for four best birds. Winners in this, as well as in other branches, are given below.

WHITE ROCKS.—Some nice birds of this variety were shown. I. A. Dill, of Seaforth, received the bronze medal for best collection.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—The large number of this variety on exhibition gives a fair idea of their popularity. They are certainly beautiful as well as useful birds. Martin, of Port Dover, Ont., was missed, as were one of two other well-known breeders. Mrs. Dawson, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, was a winner of numerous prizes. She is an enthusiastic and skillful breeder, and her intelligent interpretation of the useful, in combination with correct shape and feather, should be listened to by all beginners. Mr. L. H. Baldwin, the well-known breeder, of Deer Park, was also an exhibitor and prizewinner. In such hands as Mrs. Dawson, Martin, Baldwin, Massie, Wright Bros., of Brockville, and Wright, of Renfrew, Ont., with others of equal reputation for probity and square dealing, the White-Wyandotte future is safe. It must not be inferred from these remarks that there are not breeders of equal standing of other varieties, but the day has come when reputation of breeder or variety can only be made by what is good on the part of both. The faker and unscrupulous dealer can no more stand than can a breed or variety without genuine merit to back them up.

BUFF AND OTHER ORPINGTONS.—All breeders are not admirers of the Orpington family. Some are pronounced in their opposition to the Buff family, but, for all that, they have made their way to a front place. It is seldom a variety has made such progress as have the Buffs. They were a large and very fine class. It is seldom that a more beautiful Buff pullet is seen than one of the hens which were shown by Mrs. R. Barnes, of Toronto, and which were awarded first and second prizes respectively, and special besides. It may be a little hackneyed to use the expression, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," but that pullet was certainly the former, and will be the latter, if not forever, at any rate until she is a mature old hen. It is to be hoped that, meanwhile, she will leave a numerous family. A. W. Hellyer, of Ottawa, won several coveted honors with splendid birds. The first cock was a fine specimen. Mr. Hellyer has got to that stage in Buff-Orpington breeding when he is a difficult quantity to win from.

In Black Orpingtons, which were a large and fine class, Mrs. Dawson, of Niagara, was a winner of first prizes for cock and hen, truly most beautiful specimens.

The cock was a splendid type, of large size and beautiful plumage. So was the second-prize cock, shown by W. J. Hurd, of Berlin, Ont.; also winner of third prize for cock. Such birds have only to be seen to be appreciated by the lovers of fine poultry from show and table points of view. "What is the principal objection to the Black Orpington?" was asked Mrs. Dawson by an onlooker. "I think it is that the black pinfeathers are apt to show when the bird is dressed for market," she candidly replied. The remark was made to Mrs. Barnes that it was sometimes said "that the Buff Orpingtons are not good layers. What say you?" She replied at once, "That may be said of any variety, for it is really a matter of strain. But I have found my Orpingtons to be excellent layers. Some of them, I am sure, cannot be beaten." And Mrs. Barnes was strictly correct; there are good and bad egg-laying strains of every variety. By selection, we can establish prolific-laying strains and marked types, and it should be the aim of up-to-date breeders to build up such strains. It was disappointing to find so few White Orpingtons, which are likely to become a popular variety.

Space will permit of reference only to Light and Dark Brahmans, which were few in number. The same may be said of Cochins. Dorkings were not as numerous as they should have been, but, what were shown of the Silver-gray variety were of good quality. The exhibitors in the foregoing classes were: C. A. Tilt, Doon; R. Oke, London, Ont.; F. Waters, Milton West, Ont.; J. McCormack, London, Ont.; A. G. Luxton, Milton West; J. G. Furminger, St. Catharines, Ont.

THE MEDITERRANEAN GROUP.

The Leghorn and Minorca families were fully represented in their different varieties. So were the Spanish and Hamburg group, but in lessened number. A breeder once said, "If a fowl is a good layer, would she not be useful?" "Certainly," I answered, "because the eggs she laid would be worth money. She would be a moneymaker from an egg-laying standpoint." "Well, what is all this we hear about the utility breeds?" he remarked. "Presumably," I replied, "because a fowl is required that is not only a moneymaker as a good egg-layer, but a good table specimen as well. At one time, it was the popular opinion that it was requisite to keep one variety to lay eggs and another for table use. But that is all changed now. By means of the trap-nest, or other efficient means of selection, we build up strains of Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Dorkings, etc., that are as good egg-layers as any of the Spanish family ever were, and, besides, being good for flesh." "But," he remarked, "cannot selection do a great deal for the Spanish family?" "Doubtless, from an egg-laying standpoint, but what about the flesh phase of the question?"

And the foregoing was all said without the least desire to detract from the splendid egg-laying characteristics of Spanish and Mediterranean breeds, so generally known and appreciated. And White Leghorns, in numerous cases, make small but early and toothsome broilers.

CONFEDERATED POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

The meeting of the Affiliated Poultry Associations, held in Farmers' Institute tent, during the second week of the Fair, was live and businesslike. Union is certainly strength, and a combination of organized effort is far more potent than single and disjointed action. This aggregation of the different poultry interests is the best move the poultrymen have lately made, and if its influence is only used in the right way, much good is likely to be accomplished. The President of last year was re-elected. From the way in which he handled the meeting, he is evidently the right man in the right place. Other officers were re-elected, and the Association enters a new year with every evidence of life. The meeting referred to was well attended, and the proceedings were interesting. We wish the Confederation every success.

THE SPECIALTY CLUBS.

There were meetings of several of these clubs during the second week of the Fair. It seemed to the writer that, at the Fat Stock and Poultry Show, at Guelph, in December last, and again at the recent Fair, the influences of these clubs for good were evident in the White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington and White Rock classes. More in these varieties than any other represented by a combination of breeders in the shape of a club, which is supposed to have an influence for the better. The meeting of the White Rock Club should have been better attended. Are White Rock breeders alive to the fact that the White Orpington is likely to be an early factor to reckon with, or are they content to remain as they are? Of these Specialty Clubs at present, the White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington and Barred Rock Clubs seem to be most alive. The Buff Orpington Club meeting is held during the Guelph Show. There is plenty of work for all the Specialty Clubs to do, and they should be at it continuously and zealously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The attendance at the Poultry Show was very large, as it is every year. The impressions left were favorable. The general public know a good thing when they see it. The awards of the judges, on a whole, were satisfactory.

THE DAIRY FEATURES.

On entering the west door of the fine Dairy Building at the Canadian National Exposition, one was forcibly impressed with the fact that hand cream

separators are the most important machines in connection with the dairy industry; at least, one might so conclude from the fact that these were about the only dairy machines displayed, if we except one exhibit by a Toronto firm, who have recently entered the field of dairy supplies. We used to see a large display of churns, butterworkers, cheese vats, presses, etc., among the dairy exhibits. It would seem as if there might be more inducement given for manufacturers of dairy machinery to display their goods. This is not said in any fault-finding spirit, but is given as a suggestion. While on this line of suggestions, we think someone should build and equip a model creamery and a model cheese factory on the grounds of the Exhibition. In these buildings could be displayed the latest and best machinery used for the manufacture of Canadian cheese and butter. It would not be necessary to have the machinery in operation, but have someone in charge to explain the exhibit to visitors and to see that it was kept in nice order all the time. We take this opportunity to commend those in charge of the Dairy Building for the exceedingly neat and orderly way in which we found the building, floors, passages and exhibits. Especially in the buttermaking-competition arena, it must have been a revelation to visitors, who make a great muss on the floor every time a churning is done, to see the competitors put up a lot of butter in record-breaking time, and yet have scarcely a spot on the floor. The Dairy Building was in charge of Mr. T. J. Dillip, under the watchful eye of Chairman A. F. MacLaren, M. P., Stratford. The judges were: Miss Lottie Shuttleworth, in the buttermaking competition, who preserved all the dignity of a judge on the bench; Mr. I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford, ironed the butter, and Mr. Jas. Whitton did similar service on the cheese. We heard no complaints from any quarter regarding the judges.

BUTTER EXHIBIT.

This was not so large as usual this year. Evidently the dry weather prevented the usual number of competitors. There are not so many prizes going to the sister Province of Quebec as in former years. However, the Ontario creamerymen ought to take more interest, and send a larger exhibit. The farm dairy classes were not so well filled as usual. We understand the quality was very good.

The list of prizewinners are: Butter, salted—1, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, P. Q.; 2, B. J. Payne, Beaverton; 3, Jas. Walker, Paisley; 4, Renfrew Creamery Co., Renfrew. Butter, unsalted—1, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood; 2, W. H. Stewart; 3, Jas. Walker; 4, J. Tuttle, Iroquois. Fifty pounds creamery butter, in prints—1, R. M. Player, Walkerton; 2, Jas. Walker; 3, J. H. LeClerc, Foster, P. Q.; 4, F. E. Brown, Petrolia. Forty pounds creamery butter, in ten-pound packages—1, R. M. Player; 2, J. H. LeClerc; 3, W. H. Stewart; 4, F. E. Brown. Thirty pounds tub butter, farm dairy—1, Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Frontier, P. Q.; 2, Andrew Thomson, Fergus; 3, Miss Maggie Johnston, Bowood; 4, Mrs. Lyons, Norval. One crock, or tub, of twenty pounds, or two crocks, or tubs, of ten pounds each—1, B. D. Young, Maissonville; 2, Mrs. L. Wilson, Port Perry; 3, Mrs. L. Potter, Enniskillen; 4, Miss Maggie Johnston. Pound prints, or rolls—1, Mrs. L. Wilson; 2, F. W. Crealy, Strathroy; 3, Mrs. W. Baldock; 4, A. Thompson. Small packages—1, B. D. Young.

CHEESE EXHIBITS.

We think we are safe in saying that at no previous exhibition in Canada, or elsewhere, have the facilities for exhibiting cheese products been so admirably arranged as at the Canadian National Exhibition for 1907. The glass fronts on the cases gave visitors every opportunity to see the cheese; while the cheese were kept as cool as the proverbial cucumber. Doors underneath the shelves allowed the boxes to be put out of sight, while the cold pipes from the large mechanical refrigerating plant maintained the cheese in perfect condition. There was no grease running on the floor, and the cheese will leave the building in as fine or even better condition than on arrival. This ought to induce a larger number of exhibitors to send their goods. The number of cheese this year exceeded that of last, but is not up to what it was some years ago. The place for exhibiting the cheese is well-nigh perfect, and reflects great credit on the management.

All the butter and cheese were sold at good prices, chiefly to Toronto firms. The prices paid were 12¢ to 14¢ per lb. for cheese, and 32¢ to 25¢ per lb. for butter.

The prizewinners in cheese are:—June and July, colored cheese—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, J. Whallam, Elmbrook; 3, J. Carter, Picton; 4, J. A. Mitchell, Mountain View. June and July, white—1, J. A. Mitchell; 2, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 3, Thos. Isbister, Lansdowne; 4, J. A. Paton, Atwood. August, colored—1, L. Tinning, Lynden; 2, J. A. Mitchell; 3, R. A. Thomson; 4, J. E. Stedelbaur, Fordwich. August, white—1, Miss Mary Morrison; 2, J. A. Paton; 3, J. A. Mitchell; 4, J. F. McNeil, Listowel.

Miss Morrison's cheese scored 96 points in this class, the highest-scoring cheese, and wins the trophy for the third time, which is now her property.

Stilton or cheddar loaf—1, R. A. Thompson; 2, Miss Mary Morrison; 3, L. R. Kinnell, Eversley. Canadian flats—1, J. A. Mitchell; 2, J. E. Carter; 3, Thos. Isbister.

Syndicate instructors' prizes for factories securing highest awards in June, July and August cheese—1, Jas. Burgess, Listowel; 2, Dr. Publow, Picton; 3, R. H. Green, Cayuga.

BUTTERMAKING COMPETITIONS.

Great interest was manifested in this feature of the dairy work. Thousands of people watched the competitors with a great deal of enthusiasm. Bets of "ten to one" that the ladies would win were frequently heard from enthusiasts of the sporting fraternity. The buttermaking competitions are a strong attraction, and, at the same time, an excellent educational feature of the Fair. We would urge upon buttermakers from the farm and factory to enter into this competition. The prizes are liberal, and we will venture to say that a buttermaker will learn more of the art of making butter quickly during one of these competitions than he or she will learn in a whole year on the farm or in the factory. A lady need have no hesitation in entering, as there is nothing to hurt the feelings of any girl or woman from the farm, or elsewhere, no matter how modest she may be. We know some excellent young ladies who have entered these competitions, and enjoy the work. It makes a pleasant vacation from the life on the farm. Besides, nearly everyone, at least, makes expenses. Try it next year!

Competitors are divided into two classes—amateurs and professionals. The former compete the first week, and the latter, the second week of the Fair. A scale of points was prominently posted so that competitors and visitors might know on what basis the prizes were awarded. This is a very commendable departure. The scale is: Skill in ripening cream, 10 points; preparation of utensils, 5 points; straining and coloring cream, 5 points; granular butter, 5 points; washing and salting butter, 5 points; working butter, 10 points; neatness and cleanliness, 20 points; exhaustive churning, 10 points; time for churning, 10 points; score of butter, 20 points. Total, 100 points.

Prizewinners in amateur class: 1, Miss M. M. Carrick, Roseville; 2, Miss M. Carrick, Galt; 3, J. A. Logie, Nassagaweya; 4, Miss A. W. Green, Loyal; 5, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood; 6, Miss R. Piree, Winterbourne.

In the free-for-all amateur class, the results were: 1, Miss Maggie Johnston, Bowood; 2, Miss M. E. Jayne, Cobourg; 3, Mrs. Alex. Simpson, Atwood; 4, Mrs. R. Houston, Dixie.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT.

The year 1907 marks an epoch in horticultural progress in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition. The old Horticultural Building, which had long served its purpose, has been replaced by a beautiful new Agricultural Hall, costing \$100,000, which is more in keeping with the importance of the varied agricultural and horticultural industries it accommodates. The Main Building, facing the lake, is about 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, with a large glass dome in the center. Three wings, each about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, extend back from this, giving ample space within, and a dignified appearance outside from every point of view. The Main Building contained the display of decorative plants and the exhibit of the fruit experiment stations. The eastern wing contained the fruit; the western wing, the vegetables and roots, and the center wing, the display of cut flowers and honey.

The horticultural display, as a whole, was one that Ontario might well be proud of, but it is doubtful whether either fruits or vegetables were as good as last year. This was due to the lateness of the season and the drouth which has prevailed in most parts of the Province. The season at which the Exhibition is held is much too early for a good display of most of our Ontario fruits, as none of our best apples, pears or grapes are sufficiently matured for exhibition at this season of the year.

A commendable effort has been made by the directors to make the Exhibition as educative as possible, and the special exhibit of varieties recommended by the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations reflected credit upon those who had it in charge. The educational value of the Exhibition has also been increased by a revision of the prize lists, which classifies the apples for domestic use and home market, and for commercial purposes and export market. Special attention is also being given to the exhibition of fruit packed in commercial packages for export and the home market. There was a good showing of apples packed in boxes, and Mr. A. McNeil, the judge in this section, had his hands full in overhauling them and awarding the prizes, most of which were divided among such well-known exhibitors as H. Dempsey, Rednersville; W. E. Weese, Albury; J. B. Guthrie, Dixie, and H. Marshall, Hamilton.

The first prize for forty varieties of apples was again awarded to Harry Dempsey, Rednersville, who has succeeded in capturing this prize for eleven years in succession. His strongest competitors were W. E. Weese, Albury, and H. Marshall, Hamilton. An exhibition of forty varieties of apples in one collection no doubt adds to the display, but, as an educational exhibit, this has not the value of some of the smaller collections, and it was remarked by some that in a large a collection of varieties there should have been a better representation of the early kinds, the earliest varieties shown being the Duchess. The most valuable exhibits from an educational standpoint are those calling for collections of five varieties each for export, for cooking, and for dessert. The most prominent varieties shown in the collection for export were Baldwin, Greengold, King, Golden Russet, and Northern Spy. For dessert, the principal varieties shown were Snow (Fameuse), McIntosh, Ribston, Northern Spy, and Swayze Pome Gris. The prizes in these sections were

divided among W. E. Weese and J. F. Dempsey, of Prince Edward County, and H. Marshall, Hamilton.

The exhibit of pears was not large, but the specimens shown were of good quality. The prizes in collections of five, ten and fifteen varieties were well divided among S. D. Furminger, St. Catharines; D. H. Wild, Hamilton, and H. Marshall, Hamilton. In the collection of five varieties, the competition was keen. With one exception, all exhibitors showed the same varieties—Anjou, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess and Flemish Beauty. The only other variety shown was Bosc.

In plums, there was an exceptionally fine display this year, and the judge, John Mitchell, of Clarksburg, had his work cut out for him in doing justice to the numerous exhibitors. The prizes for collections of five, ten and fifteen varieties were divided among S. D. Furminger, St. Catharines; T. G. Bunting, St. Catharines, and H. Marshall, Hamilton. That there is great room for choice of varieties in plums could be noted in the collections. Hardly any two exhibitors showed more than two or three of the same varieties. Naturally those varieties which most attracted the attention of the public were the large, showy Japanese sorts, but the judges, knowing better the value of such kinds, scored down somewhat severely those collections which showed an undue number of the Japanese varieties.

Because of the short season of the peach, it is not possible, at any one time, to make a great display of varieties. Possibly, also, on account of the comparatively light crop this year, the peach exhibit was not up to the old standard. The most prominent prize-winners were: T. G. Bunting, St. Catharines; E. Free, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and W. Armstrong, Queenston.

The unusually late season has delayed the ripening of grapes so that there were but few varieties, except the very earliest, which showed color. Even "ringing" had not sufficiently hastened them to give desired color this year. For this reason, the display of grapes, although a large one, was not nearly so attractive as it would have been two or three weeks later. It must be confessed that the great expanse of green grapes was more calculated to set one's teeth on edge than make his mouth water. The beautiful exhibit of house grapes helped to relieve the monotony. Were it not that the judge, Mr. Murray Pettit, is an expert of long-standing and can distinguish varieties in almost any stage of maturity, it would have been difficult to satisfactorily judge this class this year. There was stronger competition in this class than in most others. The prizes for collections were divided among: L. Haines, St. Catharines; F. D. Stewart, Homer; Stabley Prest, Stamford, and W. D. Selby, Homer.

Probably the keenest competition in fruits is that for the best display of fruits of all kinds, the prizes in this section being \$50, \$40 and \$30. In reaching a decision, the judges had no little difficulty, the awards finally going to T. G. Bunting, St. Catharines; St. Catharines Cold-storage Co., and W. Armstrong, Queenston. These exhibits are the most attractive in the Fruit Building, and should be placed in a central part of the Hall, instead of being grouped on one side, as was done this year.

The work of the judging might also be expedited another year by requiring the judge in each class to judge the collections in that class, and not keeping one or two judges all day judging collections of all kinds of fruits.

With such a beautiful building in which to exhibit, and a Board of Directors impressed with the growing importance of the industry, we may look for a decided improvement in the horticultural exhibition from year to year.
H. L. H.

MEAT INSPECTION STAFF.

Thirty-eight inspectors, all qualified veterinary surgeons, have been assigned the enforcement of the new Canadian Meat-inspection Act, and the regulations in all the meat-packing establishments of Canada, which do either an export or interprovincial business. There are twenty-seven establishments placed under inspection. Inspectors have been assigned to Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg and Montreal. The inspectors receive annual salaries of \$1,200. The inspectors and the establishments to which they have been assigned are as follows: in charge of Toronto houses; J. H. Wilson, R. Barnes, in charge of Calgary; A. R. Crooks, in charge of Winnipeg; M. J. Kellan, in charge of Montreal; T. Richards, in charge of the Matthews Co., Hull; A. C. Walker, Davies Co., Toronto; D. A. Irvine, Davies Co., Toronto; W. H. James, Davies Co., Toronto; L. A. Toronto; W. H. Blackwell Co., Toronto; W. A. McGill, Wilson, Park-Blackwell Co., Toronto; R. E. Murray, Harris Park-Blackwell Co., Toronto; F. A. Walsh, Harris Abattoir, Toronto; A. R. Torrie, Gunns, Limited, Toronto; C. E. Edgett, Gunns, Limited, Toronto; J. H. George, Fowlers Canadian Co., Hamilton, Ont.; I. Christian, Matthews Co., Brantford, Ont.; S. Ransome, Davis Packing Co., Peterboro, Ont.; C. J. Johannes, Davis Packing Co., Harriston; S. H. Ross, Fearman Co., Hamilton; F. H. S. Lowery, Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll; T. M. Pine, Canadian Packing Co., London; H. E. Marshall, Whyte Packing Co., Stratford; J. R. Thompson, Collingwood Meat Co., Collingwood; W. A. Henson, Collingwood Meat Co., Collingwood; J. A. McLeish, person, Jos. O'Mara, Palmerston, Ont.; J. D. Irvine, Coleman, Kin-Wm. Ryan Co., Fergus; J. D. Irvine, Coleman, Kin-Wm. Ryan Co., Fergus; Wm. Kime, Matthews Co., Hull; C. C. Evelyn, cardine; Wm. Kime, Matthews Co., Hull; C. C. Evelyn, Montreal Packing Co., Montreal; E. G. Lemieux, Montreal Packing Co., Montreal; N. L. Marquis, Davies Co., real Packing Co., Montreal; W. Symes, Laing Packing Co., Montreal; W. Symes, Laing Packing Co., Montreal; C. D. Bancroft, C. Reid, King Packing Co., Montreal; C. D. Bancroft,

Clarke Packing Co., Montreal; C. W. J. Hawthorn, P. Burns Co., Calgary, Alta.; A. R. Walsh, J. Y. Griffin Co., Winnipeg, Man.; J. H. Snyder, Gordon-Ironside Co., Winnipeg; J. D. Ross, Gallagher-Holman Co., Winnipeg, and F. Fisher, Western Packing Co.

QUEBEC HARVEST NOTES AND MILK SUPPLY.

Our almost two months' drought was ended on Monday, when a fine warm rain started and kept it up for nearly three days, refreshing the dry earth, putting new vigor into all plant life, and already the country is beginning to change from having a brown, burnt appearance to one of verdure. This has gladdened the heart of the farmers, as the prospect was becoming more than serious. The likelihood of drawing on the winter's supply of feed to keep the cattle through September was not the most promising, but now there is a possibility of being a living on the fields, without much extra feed, except in fresh-calved cows, for a time at least.

It will take a lot of rain to put water in the wells sufficient for the stock.

Harvesting is over, and threshing is in order. The fine weather enabled us to get the grain saved in fine condition, and, as most of it was cut on the green side, it will make good feed, and will be all required this winter. Grain is only proving about two-thirds of a crop, and, owing to ripening quickly, is not heavy in the grain.

Corn, potatoes and roots were at a standstill, but will make an advance now. Corn is not as mature as usual at this season, and, while we have some fine prices, they have scarcely begun to ear out yet.

Prices of hay at auction sales have soared to \$17 and \$18, in the barn.

The milk flow has decreased to about one-half. The condensed factory has difficulty in getting a supply.

The Montreal Milk-producers' Association met in Montreal on Monday. They met representatives from the Retailers' Association and some of the largest firms that handle milk in the city, with 24 cents per gallon, delivered in the city, but they refused to meet it, and offered 20 cents. This was refused by the producers, when, finally, a compromise was effected, and 22 cents arranged as the winter price, commencing October 1st and continuing to April 30th, 1908. Cream prices were arranged at 5 cents per cent. butter-fat—cream testing 22 per cent. butter-fat, \$1.10 per gallon, delivered in the city.

Malcom Smith, Lachute, was appointed President; Thos. McIntosh, Lancaster, Ont., Vice-President; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Secretary, and H. S. Tannahill, Trout River, Que., Treasurer.

This expected milk will retail at 9 and 10 cents in the city of Montreal.

These prices are 4 cents per gallon over last winter's prices; but, owing to the exceeding high prices of hay, the short corn crop and high prices of millfeeds, there will be small profits, even at these seemingly high prices, for milk and cream this winter, and, even at these prices, we predict a shortage of milk this coming winter, especially in January and February next.
W. F. S.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association was held in Toronto, on September 4th; Alph. Hoover, Green River, retiring President, in the chair. The following strong resolutions were adopted by overwhelming votes:

"That whereas the Bell Company has attempted to coerce all companies to sign contracts precluding such companies from connecting with any other person or company, and from competition with the Bell Co.;

"And whereas such clauses stifle competition and trench the Bell in monopoly, besides being used to break up independent inter-connection;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the action taken by the officers of the Association in protesting to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada against the ratification of such contracts, and requesting the right to be heard in opposition to such proceedings, be approved, and the President be authorized to take such action as may seem to him to be advisable in the circumstances.

"Resolved, that no member, who is either directly or indirectly connected with a telephone manufacturing or supply company, or firm, shall be eligible to hold office in this Association; nor shall the official headquarters of this Association be located upon the premises of any telephone manufacturing or supply house;

"That the emblem (a maple leaf), selected by the Executive Committee be approved; and all the independent companies are urged to use the same on all their printed matter, while it is hoped that subscribers will adopt the words, 'Independent Phone,' in their letter headings;

"That whereas the time is opportune for the Government of Ontario to take over the long-distance lines; and whereas the city council of Toronto has already petitioned the Provincial Government to this end;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Association hereby endorses the above action, and would urge upon the Government the holding of a plebiscite at our next municipal election in order to ascertain the voice of the people on this subject, and that a delegation be appointed to wait on the Government in regard to this matter.

"That whereas the Bell Telephone Co. is proposing long-distance connection to local independent companies

in various parts of Canada, and is offering in consideration therefor to abandon the local field in certain sections, and whereas it is the opinion of this convention that any such connection is bound to injure the independent-telephone cause as a whole;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this Association frowns upon and denounces any such affiliation or connection of independent telephone companies with the Bell Co. anywhere in Canada as being injurious to the people as a whole; and that this Association endorses the action of the International Telephone Association, held in Chicago, on June 4th of this year, in respect to such arrangements."

The following officers were unanimously chosen for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Demers, Levis, Que.; Vice-President, Dr. W. Doan, Harrietsville, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, S. F. Wilson, Toronto; Executive Committee, Dr. E. Hart, Brantford; Dr. A. Ochis, Hespeler, and Messrs. A. D. Bruce, Grimshy; O. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; F. Dogge, L. Moyer, Beamsville; J. Dyke, Fort William; J. R. Mayberry, Ingersoll, and G. W. Jones, Clark, Auditors—C. B. Adams, Harrietsville, and Dr. Dales, Stouffville.

It was further strongly recommended that a permanent Secretary be appointed to take up the general work of organization, and to promote all interests connected with the independent movement, and that the Executive officers lend their assistance as far as this was possible in their own localities.

It was decided to hold a two-day convention at Toronto Exhibition time next year.

POTATO - SPRAYING EXPERIMENTS.

A ten-year series of extensive potato-spraying experiments begun by the New York State Experiment Station in 1902 is in progress. In 1906 late blight started early, but the dry weather after August 15th checked it, so that, in general, the damage done was not as great as in the previous four years. There was scarcely any rotting of the tubers anywhere in the State; consequently, the benefit from spraying was less marked than in previous years. In experiments at Geneva, N. Y., four sprayings increased the yield of potatoes 63 bushels per acre, while three sprayings increased it 32 bushels. At Riverhead the gain due to five sprayings was 53 bushels. In fifteen farmers' business experiments the average increase in yield due to spraying was 42½ bushels per acre; the average total cost of spraying was \$5.16 per acre, and the average net profit was \$14.08 per acre.

The following is a brief summary of the results up to date:

At Geneva, 4 to 7 sprayings; gain, 182 bush. per acre.	
3 "	108½ "
At Riverhead, 5 to 7 "	66½ "
3 "	37½ "

Farmers' business experiments (averages for four years—forty-eight experiments):
Increase in yield due to spraying, 52 bush. to acre.
Total cost of spraying, \$4.84 per acre.
Net profit, \$20.61 per acre.
Volunteer experiments: Average gain for three years (141 experiments), 58 bushels per acre.

DATES OF THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

During Toronto Exhibition, meetings of the directors of the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations were held, at which the places for the next annual conventions were decided upon. The annual convention of the Eastern Association will be held at Picton, Jan. 8th, 9th and 10th. The Western Association will meet at Woodstock on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 15th and 16th. An exhibition of butter and cheese will be held, as usual, in connection with the Western convention. The conventions are to be supplemented this year by a number of special district meetings held throughout both Eastern and Western Ontario, at which patrons will be especially invited to attend. In addition, arrangements are to be made to send speakers to the annual meetings of cheese factories and creameries, as well as to the annual syndicate meetings, which have been chiefly attended by the makers.

MACDONALD COLLEGE BARNS BURNED.

The splendid barns, stables and silo, on the Macdonald College Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q., were struck by lightning and burned on Sept. 5, with the season's crops and \$5,000 worth of machinery; loss, \$35,000. The barns formerly belonged to Robt. Bedford. They will be rebuilt at once.

FEWER WESTERN CATTLE.

General Live-stock Agent McMullen, of the C.P.R., at Winnipeg, Man., forecasts a considerable falling off this year in Western export cattle, and higher prices. In 1906 the C.P.R. moved 74,000 beef cattle, but the exports this year will likely not exceed 50,000.

Mr. William LeVack, one of the best-known cattle-dealers in America, and President of the lately-organized LeVack Dressed-beef Company, died suddenly with heart trouble at his residence in Toronto, on Friday, September 6th. Born nearly 60 years ago in Wick, Caithness, Scotland, he came to Canada at nineteen years of age and settled in Toronto, becoming subsequently known as the largest individual shipper of cattle in America. For some years he ran a large abattoir on Givens St., Toronto, and about a year ago organized the LeVack Dressed-beef Co., with headquarters at Toronto Junction.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO. Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.

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MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock last week were moderate. There was little change in the quality or prices of cattle, with the exception that there was a better demand for exporters.

Monday's receipts at the Junction, 1,906; quality none too good; prices easy for exporters. Best, \$4.85 to \$5; one load, \$5.25; bulk of best, \$5; common, light, unfinished exporters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; prime, picked butchers', \$4.75 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.65; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.10; common, \$4.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$2 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2; milch cows, \$30 to \$60. Sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.40; lambs, \$5 to \$6. Calves and hogs unchanged.

Exporters.—Last week the best quality sold from \$4.80 to \$5.25, the bulk selling around \$5; two prime loads sold at \$5.40 and \$5.50 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50, and one bull of prime quality brought \$5 per cwt.

Butchers'—Prime picked lots, \$4.75 to \$5; best loads at \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—There is little demand, and few of good quality being offered. Light feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$3 to \$3.25; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, sold at \$1.75 to \$2.25 for inferior, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for common to medium.

Milch Cows.—The demand is for good to choice milkers, and forward springers with promising milking qualities. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$54 each.

Veal Calves.—The market was strong, with prices a little higher for the best calves. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$6.50, with a few reported as having brought \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large. Prices easier. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; rams, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries light; farmers, seemingly, are not disposed to take prices that packers are now offering. Packers quote selects at \$6.25, and lights and fats at \$6 per cwt.

Horses.—Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, report the market; between 60 and 70 horses were offered last week, the bulk of which were of poor quality, and sold at low prices. A few good horses were on sale, but there was practically no demand. Prices were unchanged from last quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, 86c.; No. 2, mixed, 86c., outside points; No. 3 red, 86c.; Manitoba No. 1 Northern, \$1.02.

Rye.—No. 2, 65c. bid, outside points. Peas.—75c., outside points. Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 72c. asked, freed, on track, Toronto.

Barley.—No. 2, 53c. bid, at outside points; No. 3X, 52c. Oats.—No. 2, white, scarce, at 43c. to 45c., outside.

Bran.—Market firm; at \$18 to \$19, outside. Shorts.—Market firm; at \$23 to \$24 per ton.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.60 to \$5, on track, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.25 bid, for export;

Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5.20; second patent, \$4.70; strong bakers', \$4.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Supply none too large, with prices firm, but unchanged. Creamery, pound rolls, 24c. to 26c.; creamery, boxes, 22c. to 23c.; dairy, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; dairy, tub, 19c. to 20c.; bakers', 19c.

Cheese.—Large, 12c. to 12½c.; twins, 13c.

Eggs.—Market firm at 18½c. to 19c.

Poultry.—Market steady. Chickens, 12c. per lb., alive; ducks, 10c.; fowl, 10c. On Farmers' Market, chickens sold at 14c. to 17c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. to 14c. per lb., dressed, by the basket.

Honey.—Dealers report honey as far from being plentiful, and firm, at 18c. per lb. for strained.

Beans.—Broken lots, \$1.50 to \$1.65 for hand-picked, in bags; car lots, hand-picked, \$1.80 to \$1.95; primes, \$1.20 to \$1.25, in bags.

Potatoes.—Receipts liberal; prices easier; farmers' and gardeners' loads sold as low as 50c. per bushel. The average price last week would average about 75c. per bushel.

Hay.—Baled, prices firmer, at \$14 to \$14.50 for No. 1 timothy, car lots, on track, Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, \$7.50, in car lots, on track, at Toronto.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts have been larger; peaches, pears and plums are becoming more plentiful. Peaches, 50c. to 75c. and \$1 per basket; plums, 75c. to \$1; peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.50; peaches, common, 50c. to 75c.; apples, 25c. to 50c. per basket; Lawton berries, box, 8c. to 12c.; blueberries, \$1.50 per basket.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

American buyers have been over, and have bought several large lots of seed at different points in Ontario. William Rennie Company report prices for alsike clover firmer, as follows: Alsike, No. 1, at \$7.30 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$7 per bushel.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 9c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 8c.; country hides, 7c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$3 to \$3.25; horse hair, 30c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 17c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 60c.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Kingston, Ont., white cheese, 11 15-16c.; colored, 12c.; salted butter, 22½c. Ottawa, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c. Listowel, Ont.—At the cheese fair last week nine factories boarded 1,492 boxes of cheese. Before the call, Mr. Fraser, Molesworth, said that he found the plan of selling at the call was a failure, because buyers paid more for cheese next morning than was bid at the call, and moved, seconded by Mr. Cleland, that rule 10, requiring selling on call only, be suspended for the day; and also gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would move to amend the constitution by repealing clause 4 of rule 10, thereby allowing cheese to be sold on fair day after the call. Mr. Rothwell said he was satisfied buyers did not bid on the call as much as they would next morning, and supported the motion to repeal the rule. Mr. Ballantyne said there was no doubt the spirit of the rule was being broken, and favored repeal. Motion carried. No sales were made on the call, the best bid being 12 3-16c. for Avondale. Napanee, white, 12 1-16c., and colored, 12½c. London, Ont., no sales. Russell, Ont., 12½c. Winchester, Ont., white, 12½c. to 12½c.; few colored, 12 7-16c. Cornwall, Ont., white, 12 5-16c.; colored, 12½c. Watertown, N. Y., 12½c. Cowansville, Que., 12c. to 12½c. Picton, Ont., 12½c. Belleville, Ont., 12½c. Brockville, Ont., 12½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., colored, 12 1-16c. to 12 3-16c.; white, 12c. Canton, N. Y., tub butter, 28c.; cheese, 13½c. Alexandria, Ont., white cheese, 12 3-16c.; colored, 12½c. Chicago, creamery butter, 21c. to 26½c.; dairies, 20c. to 24½c.; cheese, 12c. to 13½c.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from the port of Montreal, during the last week of August, amounted to 4,460 head of cattle, against 2,877 the previous week, shipments from Portland being 708 sheep, and 1,216 cattle. In the local market for cattle, prices were ½c. to ¾c. per lb. higher, largely due to the fact that the offerings were smaller, but also to the increased demand resulting from the return of hundreds of families to the city after their summer holidays. Exporters paid from 5c. to 5½c. for the best stock. Butchers took choice cattle at the same figures as exporters, while they paid 4½c. to 5c. for fine, 4½c. to 4¾c. for good, 3¾c. to 4½c. for medium, and 2½c. to 3½c. for common. Sheep sold at 4c. to 4½c. per lb., and lambs at 6c. to 6½c. per lb. Supplies of live hogs were fairly large, but many of the animals were contracted for at about 7c. per lb. Sales were made at 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers report a very dull market. During the week there was practically no demand, so that the shortage in supply is of but little consequence. Prices hold steady at the following figures: Heavy-draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$325 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Choice dressed hogs, at about 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb.; heavy weights, 9c. to 9¼c. per lb. Bacon, 10c. to 12½c. per lb. for green, and 13½c. to 15c. for smoked. Hams, steady, at 12½c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and upwards; 14c. to 14½c. per lb. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs.; 15c. for 12 to 18 lbs.; 15½c. for 8 to 12 lbs. Lard is 10c. to 11c. per lb. for compound, and 12½c. to 15c. for pure. Barrel pork is \$22 to \$22.50 per bbl. Potatoes.—Dealers have been paying 75c. per bag of 80 lbs. for finest white stock. They now are trying to buy at 65c. to 70c. One shipper reports that customers in Toronto are fully supplied. Green Mountains, from New Brunswick, are beginning to be offered, and dealers value them at about 70c. per bag.

Eggs.—Prices have advanced somewhat, and dealers now find that they have to pay 17½c. f. o. b., country points, west, and 18c. east. They are disposing of this stock at 20c. for No. 1 candled, 21c. for straight candled, and 24c. for selects, in single-case lots, or about ½c. less for five- to ten-case lots. The quality of the stock shows very little improvement, apparently, owing to the farmers being too busy with the harvest to market the eggs while they are still fresh laid. Demand is good.

Butter.—The market has shown a distinct advance. Sales of choicest Township creamery at as high as 22½c., though 22½c. was the general quotation. The range is from 22c. to 22½c., according to quality. Quebec creamery is selling freely at 21½c. to 22½c. Shipments of butter from the port of Montreal continue light, being only 6,138 packages during the week ending Sept. 2, as against over 15,000 a year ago. This brings the total shipments, this season, to 54,000 packages, against 258,000 a year ago. The local market derives its strength from the lightness of the make, largely, and the smallness of stocks held here.

Cheese.—Prices are distinctly higher. It would probably be impossible to secure Quebec cheese at less than 12c. to 12½c.; Townships at less than 12½c. to 12½c., or Ontario at less than 12½c. to 12½c. It is claimed that at these figures the demand has fallen off, but that the English market will simply be compelled to follow in a very short time. The volume of the make is falling off considerably, owing to the poor pasturage. Shipments from the port of Montreal, during the week ending Sept. 2, amounted to 73,000 boxes, against 55,000 a year ago, making 1,179,884 boxes to date, this season, against 1,349,484 a year ago.

Honey.—Some comb honey is arriving, and sections of white clover, said to weigh one pound, are selling at about 12c. to a cent or so more. Light strained, in large lots, is selling at 8c. to 9c. per lb. Flour and Feed.—Advances in price have been general. The advances in flour have been due to the advances in the price of wheat, while those in bran and

shorts have been due partly to the same cause, and more particularly to the scarcity of stock for immediate delivery. In all, the advances in flour reached 50c. per bbl., prices being now \$4.90 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers', and \$5.50 for patents. Bran is in very active demand, and prices are now \$21 to \$22 per ton, in bags, shorts being also wanted, and selling at \$24 to \$25 per ton.

Grain.—Oats, scarce and steady, at 49½c. per bushel for No. 2 Manitoba oats, carloads, in store.

Hay.—Dealers are offering \$16 to \$17 per ton for No. 1 timothy, Montreal, but holders are asking more. This is for old hay. For No. 2 timothy, \$14.50 to \$15.50 per ton is offered, and for clover and clover mixture, \$12.50 to \$13.50 is the range. There is not much demand for lower grades. English demand is light.

Hides.—Dealers are offering 7c., 8c. and 9c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, laid down in Montreal, and are selling to tanners at ½c. advance. Calf skins are quoted at 8c. per lb. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 1; while lamb skins are steady at 45c. to 50c. each. Horse hides are unchanged, at \$1.75 each for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Rough tallow is 1c. to 3½c. per lb., and rendered, 6c. to 6½c. per lb. The quality of the hides is excellent, and the demand from tanners is improving somewhat, though it can hardly be called active as yet. Receipts are increasing somewhat.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.30; cows, \$3.30 to \$5; heifers, \$3 to \$6.75; bulls, \$2.40 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$8.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$5. Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.20 to \$6.30; light butchers', \$6.40 to \$6.50; light, mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.30; choice light, \$6.50 to \$6.60; packing, \$5.40 to \$6.10; pigs, \$5 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.80 to \$6.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.80 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.70; lambs, \$6 to \$7.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75. Veals.—\$5.50 to \$9.75. Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.70; mixed, \$6.80 to \$6.95; Yorkers, \$6.75 to \$7; pigs, \$6.65 to \$6.80; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; dairies, \$6.25 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$8.10; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables, 11½c. to 12½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c. per lb.

At the annual sale of Jersey cattle, from the herd of Drs. C. E. Still and C. M. Laughlin, at Kirkville, Mo., August 28th, the 61 head sold averaged \$116 each, only five females selling for less than \$100. The 44 females averaged \$142. The price was \$1,000 for the two-year-old heifer, Rosette's Lucille, by Rosette's Golden Land, taken by G. G. Council.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 23rd.—At Guelph, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; W. R. Elliot & Sons, and A. E. Meyer, Guelph. Oct. 30th.—At Woodstock, Ont., J. R. Johnston, Springfield, Ont., 40 imported Clydesdales.

Thos. A. Peters, Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture, Fredericton, N. B., has been in Ontario buying some sheep for the New Brunswick Government to sell at auction in Fredericton, on Sept. 18th, during the week of the Provincial Exhibition in that city. The breeds purchased were Cotswolds, Shropshires, Leicesters and a few Lincolns. Cotswolds were secured from J. C. Ross, of Jarvis; Rawlings and Bailey, of Forest, and E. F. Park, of Burgessville. Shropshires from Robt. Miller, of Stouffville; Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Burford, and several from a few other breeders; Leicesters from J. J. Woolcott, of Kennitcatt; A. & W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, and Hastings Bros., of Crosshill. Lincolns were purchased, we believe, from J. T. Gibson, of Denfield.



Life, Literature
and Education.

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

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Probably thousands of visitors to the Toronto Exhibition took the opportunity, while in the Queen City, of spending an evening at Scarborough Beach, the "Coney Island" of Toronto; and among these visitors were likely many of our readers, men and women, boys and girls, used to the great solitudes of nature, hills and sunsets, and quiet skies, such as are never seen from city streets. These, no doubt, enjoyed the gayety and glitter of the brilliant scene at The Beach. Possibly the amusements struck the more mature minds as very foolish—as they are—yet the lights were beautiful, and the music of the very good picked bands provided for the Fair time was worth hearing, and it was pleasant to watch the flashlights turning out over the scores of boats loitering upon the dark surface of the lake. Such farm folk would go back pleased to have had the little change, ready, none the less, to appreciate the restfulness of the country.

To city folk, however, the prevalence of these places of amusement—for they are being established in almost every city in "civilized" lands—calls for deeper consideration. What will be their ultimate effect on the young people who throng in night after night at their gates? Will the amusements provided—the chutes, cascades, scenic railways, etc.—tend to make the young crave such nonsense to an extent which may take away their taste for more serious things, or do they simply appeal to the lighter element who could not be forced into more profitable pastime, and who here find "comparatively innocent though somewhat vulgar" amusement? Is it, on the other hand, the beauty of the lighting, the attractiveness of the music, which is the real attraction, and do minds already overtaxed by the pressure of modern living, demand such places where entertainment can be had of an evening, without the trouble of thinking, and without the necessity of sitting in a closed room? It is a broad question, and one which cannot be pronounced upon without a more thorough investigation of cause and effect than has yet been given to it.

Recently, two of the prominent magazine writers have launched into condemnation of such institutions, and it is likely that many others will follow, pro or con. Gorky, "The Bitter One," in writing of Coney Island, acknowledges its beauty, which his pen almost causes to shine again before us as we read. "With the advent of night," he says, "a fantastic city all of fire suddenly rises from the ocean into the sky. Thousands of ruddy sparks glimmer in the darkness, limning in fine, sensitive outline on the black background of the sky shapely towers of miraculous castles, palaces and temples. Golden gossamer threads

tremble in the air. They intertwine in transparent, flaming patterns, which flutter and melt away in love with their own beauty mirrored in the waters. Fabulous and beyond conceiving, ineffably beautiful, is this fiery scintillation. It burns, but does not consume. Its palpitations are scarce visible. In the wilderness of sky and ocean rises the magic picture of a flaming city."

But he will not see that any of the people enjoy even this beauty. To him it is all boredom, and he feels that all the people are bored likewise. They "screw up their eyes," he says, and, "smiling disconcertedly, crawl along the ground like the heavy line of a tangled chain." To him they seem unnaturally "grave and immobile," filled with the ennui which "seems to turn and turn in a slow circle of agony." And he explains—touching the truth here, so far as the commercial aspect is concerned—the real reason of the existence of such institutions:

"But it is necessary to make money, and in the commodious corners of the bright city, as everywhere in the world, depravity laughs disdainfully at hypocrisy and falsehood. Of course, the depravity is hidden, and, of course, it's a wearying, tiresome depravity; but it also is 'for the people.' It is organized as a paying business, as a means to extract their earnings from the pockets of the people. Fed by the passion for gold, it appears in a form vile and despicable indeed in this marsh of glittering boredom.

"The people feed on it. The people are always constrained. As yet they have never acted as free men. So they permit the enslavement of their bodies and their souls; for this alone, are they to blame."

John Galsworthy, the eminent writer of "Nation," writes in somewhat similar strain:

"On the black beach, beneath a black sky with its few stars, the sea wind blows its troubling savor from the West, as it did when man was not yet upon the earth. It sings the same troubling song as when the first man heard it. And by this black beach man is collected in his hundreds, trying with all his might to make high holiday. Here he has built a little theatre within the theatre of the night, and hung a little curtain to draw up and down, and round about it lit as many lights as he can light, that they may glare and show him many of himself, and nothing of the great encircling dark. Here he has brought singers, and put a band, armed with little pipes of noise, to drown the troubling murmur of the wind. And behind his little theatre he has made a little fire to cook a little smell, and qualify the troubling savor of the sea.

"Male and female, from all the little houses where he sleeps, he has herded to his music, as close as he can herd. The lights fall on his car herd. The lights fall on his little face, attentive, and white, and still—as wonderfully blank as little bits of wood cut out in round, with pencil marks for eyes. And every time the noises cease, he beats his little hands: 'Begin again, noises; do not leave me lonely to the silence and the sighing of the night.' Round the ring that he has made

he circles, and each small group of him seems saying: 'Talk, laugh—let me not stop—this is my holiday!'

"Towns, more towns! Fill every cranny of their houses, so that no moment of silence or of solitude can come to any one of you.

"Such is the lesson that man teaches, from the very birth, to every child of his unstinted breeding. And well he teaches it. Of all his thousands here to-night, drawn from his crowded, evil-smelling towns, not one has gone apart on this black beach to spend a single minute with his shadow, and the wind, and stars. His laughter fills the air, his ceaseless chatter, songs and fiddling, the clapping of his hands; so will it be for all the nights and days of his high holiday.

"And who so foolish as to say it is not good that man should talk and laugh and clap his little hands; who so blind as not to see that these are antidotes to little evils that his one great fear has brought upon himself? This ring of him with vacant faces, and thousand staring eyes, round the poor anæmic singer with the worn-out voice, or the stout singer with the voice of brass—is but an instance of Her [he refers to Nature.—Ed.] irony:

"So, this is the medicine you have mixed, my little man, to cure the pain of your little fevered souls. Well done! But if you had not left me, you would have had no fever! Fever dweels not with my Wind and Stars, nor in the rhythm of my Sea; it lurks not in the green growth, nor on my fallen leaves; in the million of my courses it shall not be found. Fever is fear—to you alone, my restless mannikin, has Fever come. And this is why, even in your holiday, you stand in your sick crowds before me, gulping down your little homœopathic draughts!"

Ostensibly, these writers have over-shot the mark; there is little trace of this pathetic ennui in the faces of the great majority who sit or stroll about at these condemned amusement arenas. Possibly they have deemed it necessary to speak in extravagant words, in order that they may make themselves heard; or it may be that the poetry within them, which speaks in every line of this prose-poetry which they have written, turns them, perforce, from the foolishness of it all—the forsaking of the great lights and solitudes of nature to dote upon this tiny tinsel and glitter—to the fire-tipped pen which speaks such words to the world. But yet the question is not settled. It is impossible to make all men nature-poets. "Poets nascitur non fit," is everlastingly true.

And yet, too, may it not be a species of poetry which brings men to these places? Shear Coney Island, or Scarborough Beach, or "Happy Land" of the lights—the scintillatingly beautiful lights—and the music, and the splash of fountains, and who would go to them? At the same time, it is a great pity that those in charge, having attracted throngs by these commendable devices, should not afford better amusement than "The Third Degree," and such inane performances as people are put

through in the House of Laughter, Scenic Railway, etc. Reasoning human beings do not require to be jolted and jarred and made fools of in order to be amused.

Surely the problem of creating a demand for pastime, at once amusing and edifying, is one that may well engage the attention of the sensible folk of the immediate future.

LIVING BY PROXY.

There was an ancient who, when urged to dance refused, saying that he kept slaves to do his dancing for him. We carry his principle even more fully into practice in this our day, applying it in every phase of our existence. There seems to be almost no individuality in our lives and less of originality. Take the matter of our amusements, for instance. For the majority of us, sport and athletics are confined to watching someone else do it. The other day thousands of people stood in the streets of Winnipeg to watch for the arrival of nine men who were competing in the twenty-mile foot race. The whole crowd had a great love for sport when someone else did the work, and its exertions were confined to betting on the result and cheering the winner. On Dominion Day, all over Canada people sat in hundreds and thousands to watch baseball or lacrosse, or some other game, played by a few men for the pleasure of the many whose most strenuous exertions were directed toward consuming peanuts and abusing the umpire. And yet nine-tenths of those people talked and acted as if they knew what outdoor sport was from actual experience. They prided themselves on their knowledge of athletic life, and most of them could not have run a block after a street car without being exhausted.

If this dependence were confined merely to amusements it would not be so serious, though it is impossible to develop one's muscles when another man is taking the exercise. But in the mental and spiritual worlds we are as prone to push the burden on to the shoulders of the few willing ones. In the churches we hire a preacher to do our praying and look after our soul's welfare, and a choir to do our praising. We call going to church and listening to these paid servants our Christian service, which is about as correct a term as to call eating three meals a day at our employer's table, service.

Our minds are as little exercised as our bodies. They are fed to repletion, for we read and read and read, so much and so often that there is scarce time for the mental digestive organs to assimilate these thoughts of other men, and no time at all to think thoughts of our own. In literature we shape our opinions on what someone with more initiative than the crowd says is the correct thing. Knowledge of the drama is confined to accepting the representation of some actor of what the dramatist tried to portray. The responsibility of inculcating morals and manners in children is handed over to a teacher in school or church who is to do for fifty or sixty what the parents should do for three or four. Women accept without demur the decree of a dressmaker in Paris or London as to what clothes they shall wear and when, and men wear the political garments that clothed an ancestor without giving a thought to their fit or becomingness.

It is a pity that we should not "by our own soul's law learn to live." There is in each one the capabilities for an

existence independent of others to a far greater extent than we dream. We can accomplish what the minority are accomplishing if we will do instead of trying to find someone to do for us. If not, we shall be like Kipling's Tomlinson:

And they came to the gate within the wall, where Peter holds the keys;
"Stand up, stand up now, Tomlinson, and answer loud and high
The good that ye did for the sake of men, or ever ye came to die,—
The good that ye did for the sake of men in little earth so lone!"
And the naked soul of Tomlinson grew white as a rain-washed bone.

"This I have read in a book," he said, "and that was told to me,
And this I have thought that another man thought of a prince in Muscovy."
And Peter twirled the jangling keys in weariness and wrath;
"Ye have read, ye have heard, ye have thought," he said, "and the tale is yet to run;
By the worth of the body that once ye had, give answer,—what have ye done?"

—Winnipeg Farmer's Advocate.

CAPE BRETON, ONE OF THE DOMINION'S MOST INTERESTING CORNERS.

Notwithstanding the evidences of progress which are to be seen in Cape Breton, as in other parts of Canada, it is still one of the few spots in the Dominion whose interest depends upon the romance of historical association, rather than upon commercialism. . . . As all history, however, has



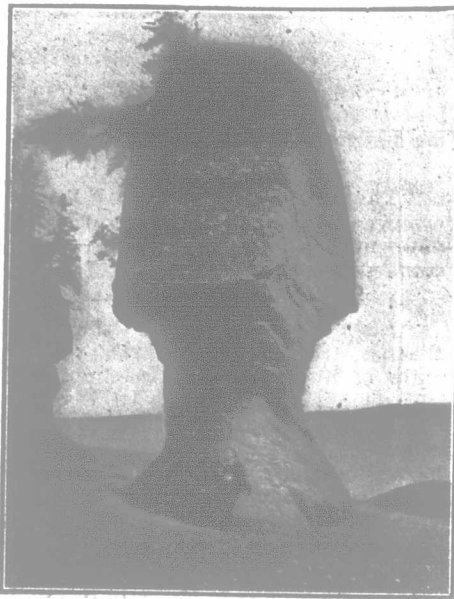
Canadian Views. Rock at Cavendish, P. E. I.

its origin in the thirst for commerce, so it was with Cape Breton. From its earliest days, it was the wealth of its fisheries which drew men to its shores, and, although the earliest visitors, the Norsemen, and, again, the Cabots in 1497, did little more than locate the island, it was not long until four nations had located fishing stations thereon. The first to arrive were certain Basque and Breton fishermen—from the latter of whom the island took its name—who chose Ste. Anne as their point of vantage. Following these came the English, who settled at English Harbor; the Scotch, whose colony, established by Lord Ochiltree, was ere long destroyed by the French; and the Portuguese, who established a station at St. Peter's.

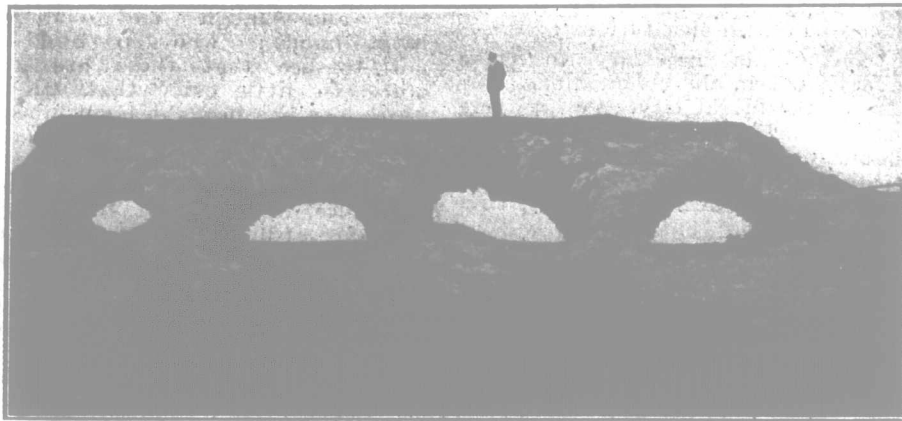
None of these venturers were, however, prodigiously successful, chiefly, perhaps, owing to rivalries and dissensions, and it was not until 1713 that Cape Breton became a place of importance. In that year, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Acadia was given back to England by the French, but the Island of Cape Breton was retained. Immediately it became the most important French possession on the north-eastern coast. Lured by its more genial climate, the French in Newfoundland removed to it; its name was changed to Isle Royale; and English Harbor, chosen as its capital, was renamed Louisbourg, in honor of the French King, steps being presently taken to fortify it, and so render it capable of holding its own among the jangling factions of the then rather tumultuous North. In 1720 the work began, over ten million dol-

lars of our money being expended in the fortifications, of which, to-day, but a few interesting ruins remain. That these huge walls have not better survived the shock of siege and weather has been chiefly due to the fact that the contractors, although working according to the plans of the most skilled engineers of Europe, used much sea-sand, which they must have known to be comparatively useless as building material in their work. Shifting on land, as at sea, these sands have failed in their office, and crumbling ruins are left as a monument, to the disgrace of workmen who could not be trusted.

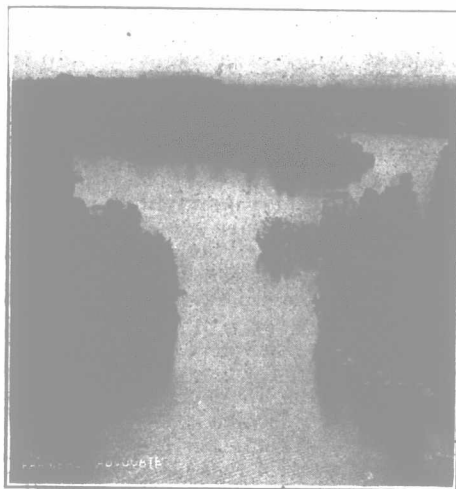
In 1745 the relations between the



Rocks at Hopewell Cape, Near Moncton, N. B.



Canadian Scenery Series. Louisbourg, Near Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.



The Grand River at Rockwood, Ontario.

French on Cape Breton and the colonials of New England became strained, and finally the latter sent an expedition, under the leadership of one Pepperell, to Louisbourg. This expedition was unique in many respects. It was quite unauthorized by the home-land, and was undertaken at the incitation of two or three venturesome spirits who seemed suddenly to have conceived a desire for excitement. In some respects it assumed the aspect of a holy war, for the New Englanders, Puritanical to fanaticism, were not slow to convince themselves that upon them rested the responsibility of ousting this nest of

Popery from its stronghold and tearing its images from the churches. Accordingly, to the number of four thousand, they set sail, besieged the fortress, and finally forced it to capitulate. Subsequently a force of British regulars arrived and took up their position in the fort, but two years later it was again returned to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

In 1758 the fortress was again stormed and taken by the forces of Amherst and Wolfe, and its defenders deported to France. In 1763 the whole island was formally ceded to England.

The war-time era of the great North American country has passed. The fortifications have never been rebuilt, and to-day they sleep very peacefully beneath the sun, crumbling away, little by little; yet, so long as they stand, adding but one more—though pensive—charm to the beauty of hill and sea and outreaching inlet, which makes so much of Cape Breton a land for the artist, for the dreamer, for all who love the beautiful in nature, as well as for those to whom alone her industries, her mining, her fisheries, her great steel works, appeal.

WHAT DAME DURDEN SAW AT THE BIG TORONTO FAIR.

I went down to the Big Fair this year armed with a determination to watch, most of all, for those things which might help our readers—those who did not go to the Fair as well as those who did—in some specific way. Well, I did manage to pick up a few hints, but it was like hunting for the proverbial needle in a haystack to find them—that is, to find

butter and growing vegetables. The butter looked so daintily clean and golden, nestling in its white, wax-paper coverings; and then the big tables of tomatoes and red peppers, and big, white cauliflowers, and orange-red carrots, and silver-skinned onions, and crimson beets, pretty as flowers, almost, and giving promise of such appetizing dinners! Little wonder such a sight might inspire one to raise vegetables.

The buttermaking competition was quite instructive and decidedly exciting. There were six girls and one man competing the day I was there—and, mark this, will you?—the man was the only one who "sat down to it." The rest, womanlike, bobbed up and down, up and down, breaking their backs and reddening their faces, while that man sat firm as a rock and cool as a cucumber, whirling his machine just as deftly, and with just as good results. I do think women just love to waste their strength and tire themselves out; don't you? Perhaps the etiquette of buttermaking requires that one shall stand—I don't know—but I do know this, if I had to make butter I should follow the example of that man.

A very striking feature of the contest was the absolute, delightful cleanliness of everything, and the almost entire absence of splashing about, either of water or buttermilk; indeed, there were but a very few drops to be wiped up from the cement floor. . . . Another was the difference in the quality of the article turned out, as it might seem to amateur eyes, by the very same process. One mass, as it was lifted from the churn, would look comparatively soft, and almost on the edge of being greasy; another—the great majority—would tumble out in those firm, golden grains, which at once proclaimed butter of ideal quality. I don't know much about butter-making—as you may have noticed I always get the Dairy Editor to answer all questions addressed to me on this subject—so I asked a woman near me why there should be this difference. She said she thought the cream producing the greasier sample had been warmed too much, that the butter came too soon, and was afterwards worked too much. This, I believe, is according to expert explanation.

THE FLOWERS.

I looked up the flower and foliage exhibit with the expectation of a rare treat, and was not disappointed, at least in the ferns and foliage plants. The showing of cut flowers was, I thought, distinctly disappointing for so large a Fair. The palms, ferns, crotons, dracaenas and lycopodiums were, however, enough to send the flower-lover into ecstasies—and the adiantums, or maiden-hair ferns, which surpassed anything I have seen of the kind. Crotons are very gaily-colored foliage plants, much more beautiful than the coleus. Lycopodiums resemble some species of seaweed, and are very beautiful. If possible, I shall see that articles on the culture of each of these are written for "The Farmer's Advocate" before long.

WOMEN'S WORK.

The exhibit in the Women's Building was, of course, much as usual. That white-work—the most sensible of all fancywork, since it can be kept clean—is still in high favor was evidenced by the quantities of it on every hand—Mountmellick, English and Roman embroidery; drawn work; Battenberg, point, guipure and "pillow" lace. It was all very, very pretty, but one wondered at what an expense of eyesight and energy. I never see an extensive exhibit of work of this kind without thinking of Thoreau's words: "Think, also, of the ladies of the land weaving toilet cushions against the last day, not to betray too green an interest in their fates! As if you could kill time without injuring eternity." A vice may easily be made of doing fancywork; nevertheless, there should be no objection to picking up a bit now and again while talking to a visitor. The only wrong-doing would seem to be to keep working away at it while one might be better employed.

The exhibit in pyrography and wood-carving was larger this year—and better—than usual. There were some very handsome hall seats; tables, etc., in carved wood, interesting, as well, because of original design and done by hand. Were I furnishing a house, however, I should have little carved wood in it;

any definite, write-upable things which could be even reasonably transferred from the Exhibition Grounds to the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate." Ostensibly the chief benefit of the Fair lies in the big, general uplift it gives you. It gives you an opportunity of seeing the best there is in many lines, and when you have seen that, you cannot go quite contentedly back to producing second- or third-class things. Just here, if you go home from the Exhibition feeling a bit discontented with your own achievements, let me congratulate you, for just such discontent is often the first step towards progress.

Again, the Exhibition is valuable for the big outing it affords. No matter what rut you have been in, the excitement and variety of the Fair takes you out of it, and out of yourself. And, while you are in the city, you are likely to "take in" a few other things—a run down to Scarborough Beach, a little trip to the Island, an evening at the theatre, or in seeing the performance from the grand-stand. Believe me, these things count. You will not work the worse, but the better, for having a complete change, such as these little deviations provide for you, once in a while.

And, now, to the Fair, and to begin with my notes at the—

DAIRY AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

I can't begin to describe the exhibit of butter and honey, fruit and vegetables. Suffice it to say that they looked so attractive that I felt, while looking at them, that if ever I gave up writing in an office I should like to take to making

plain, smooth surfaces are so much more easily kept free of dust. . . . The painted china exhibit was also very fine, but the almost entire absence of "natural" flower and fruit effects was almost striking. Nearly all the designs were conventional, or of strictly conventionalized flowers and leaves. . . . Passing over thousands of other things, I shall just pause to mention a hooked mat or floor-rug, which held me a long time. It was beautifully done, I think with woollen rags, or perhaps ravelled yarn, but clipped over the top so carefully that the effect was soft and mossy. The entire ground was in soft olive green, with a conventional pattern in a similarly soft golden brown, and the rug was quite as pretty and durable as the expensive Smyrna woven ones over in the Manufacturers' Building. I should like to see more of these really artistic rugs, so within the reach of everyone, in our homes,—rugs and painted or waxed floors, instead of dust-harboring carpets. . . . A few other specimens which were especially interesting in this department were of homemade flannel. I think we shall see the time when these home-woven flannels and homespuns, now being made by many of the habitant wives of Quebec, will be in much greater demand than now. Another consideration—when farmers' wives again begin weaving their own cloths, they will know the satisfaction of an independence of living unknown to any other class in the world. This day may come, as it must if manufacturers keep on pushing up the prices of textiles as they have been of late years.

THE MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.

In the Manufacturers' Building there were many opportunities of seeing the latest improvements in household furnishings, stoves, bath-room fixtures, furnaces, pianos, upholstery, sewing machines, etc., ad infinitum. Some extension book-cases, with leaded-glass fronts especially appealed to me, and some Hoosier baking cabinets, with aluminum-covered bake-boards, and everything necessary within reach. A new feature of these cabinets is a flour-bin, with a sifter at the bottom of it. When you want flour, you simply put your pan beneath the bin and sift as much as you need into it. The flour keeps always changing, you see, and you are saved the trouble of scooping up the old stuff from the bottom of the bin.

A feature of the Eaton & Co.'s furnished house, which always appears in this building, was that the drawing-room chairs had wooden backs, upholstery appearing only in the seats. In the kitchen, something new was the Maltese Cross rubber tiling which covered the floor. It looked very clean and soft for the feet, but I was not able to find out the price.

THE CAT SHOW.

I didn't get around in time to see the dogs, but the Cat Show was quite interesting, notwithstanding the fact that the poor pussies were nearly all either asleep or too tired and bored to look bright. It is a trying ordeal for them, shut up and frightened as they are, the more so since everyone tries to poke them up and make them play. There was a big tawny \$1,000 orange Persian fellow there who might, considering his value, have kept awake for the edification of the crowd; but no, he too slept the sleep of the just. . . . Before one empty cage sat a little girl, with its occupant, a big, glossy tabby, contentedly purring on her knee.

"Is this your cat?" I asked.
 "Yes. He's Marc Antony, you know, and he has won three prizes, a first and a special this time."
 "Do you visit him often?"
 "Oh, yes," replied the little miss, "I've been here nearly all the time of the Exhibition. He gets so lonesome, you know, if he's left alone."

One could have hugged this little girl for her kindness of heart. At least, one felt like writing her up as an example for the children, and older folk, too, of the Dominion. Kindness to domestic animals—those poor creatures, so helpless, so dependent on us for all that can make life worth living to them—is by no means as widespread as it should be.

THE ART GALLERY.

The Art Gallery was, as usual, the finest part of the Exhibition. There is little use of trying to describe any of the pictures to you, but we have made arrangements to reproduce several of

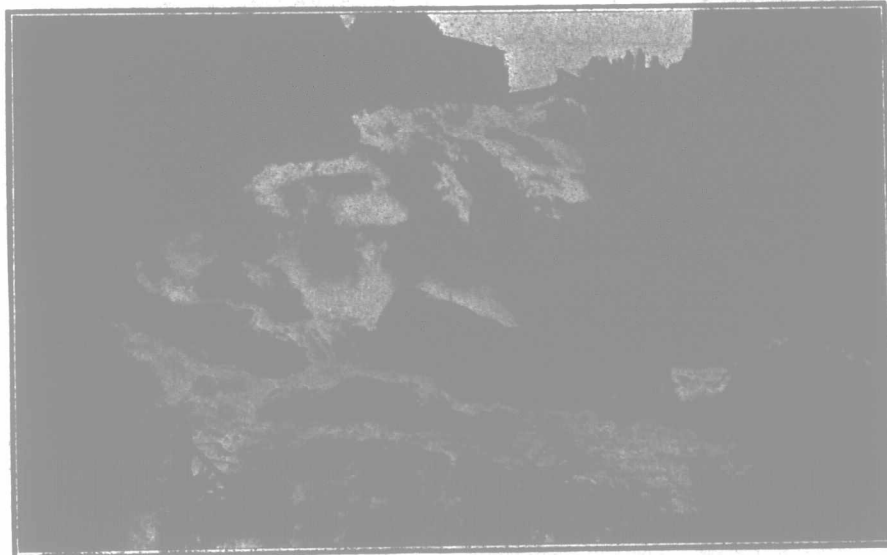
them in "The Farmer's Advocate." There was an unusual number by renowned artists this year; two by Sir Alma Tadema; two by Sir Joshua Reynolds; two by Hogarth; one by Salvator Rosa; one by Turner, the great Turner whom Ruskin extolled in his "Modern Painters," and one by Constable, with whom he found much fault. . . . Then there were pictures by many more modern European artists, and a great representation from our Canadian workers—Reid, Bell-Smith, Brigden, Wylie-Grier, Challener, Cutts, Gagen, McGillivray-Knowles, Chavignaud, Haynes, Forster, Hammond, Manly, Nelson, Staples, Tully, Wickson and others. Among work of the women artists, we noticed, especially, pictures by Mrs. Reid, Florence Carlyle, Mrs. Compton, Caroline Farncombe, Miss Muntz, E. A. Knowles, Gertrude Spurr and Miss Winch. This long list of names reads like a catalogue, yet it seems as though our Canadian people should be familiar, at least, with the names of those who are struggling to found a school of Canadian art. . . . I cannot begin to describe the pictures; after all, personal taste enters much into one's estimate of them. For myself I felt like passing by several big canvases about which crowds were constantly assembled—Bell-Smith's big Coronation picture; Caton-Woodville's soldier picture, "A Chip of the Old Block," and that wonderful splash of detail and color by John H. F. Bacon, representing the City of London thanking the Imperial Volunteers on their return from the South African war. Neither did the gaily-colored "Idyll," which also won much admiration, appeal to me, nor those very

AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

By Charles E. Jenney.

"Here's where you get your fresh lemonade!"
 "Yeow-eow-eow."
 "Balloons! Balloons! The best that are made!"
 "Walk right up, gentlemen, now."
 "Frankfurters, steamin', an' plenty of beer."
 "Score-cards! Score-cards! Score—"
 "Step right up, sir, and test your lungs here;
 You look like a pretty good blower."
 "Popcorn and peanuts, here, five a bag!"
 "Toss 'em up! Toss 'em up! Toss—"
 "Gosh, ain't that nigh one a likely nag!"
 "What'll you take for that hoss?"
 "Throw 'em in hard an' throw 'em in fast!
 Hit the li'l babe on the haid!"
 "Ring out a cane—this bald-headed mast!"
 "Tell you your fortune, sweet maid?"
 "Bet you a ten she wins by a length."
 "Wasn't them big Plymouth Rocks?"
 "Here is the mallet that measures your strength!"
 "Wonderful seven-legged ox!"
 "Sandwiches! sand—" "Bananas, ban-man—"
 "Ma, here just look at this spread!"
 "Samson, the strongest living man!"
 "Wonder what them pigs was fed?"

 "Been to the fair. You bet, it was great!
 Tired pretty nigh most to death;
 Dust, heat and noise inside of that gate!
 Glad to get home for a breath."



Inglis Falls, on the Sydenham River. One of the beauty spots near Owen Sound.

highly-colored impressionistic pictures in blotches of crimson and purple and gold and blue. But I felt like pausing long over Tadema's "Picture Gallery," wonderful in its perfection of touch and softness of coloring; over Vicar Cole's beautiful landscape, "On the Thames"; over that wonderful bit of action and clear atmosphere, "Neapolitan Fishermen," by Gabriel; over Cutts' and Gagen's fine marine pieces, and some bits of landscape by Brigden and others. Mr. Reid's "Tranquility" was very fine. This year, as last, he has kept to those hazy, dreamy pictures which he seems to have discovered. You see many paintings faithful to nature, but few that you feel as you feel "Tranquility." Bell-Smith has again excelled in a street scene, "London—Looking up Ludgate Hill," and there were several other very fine pieces of what might be called "architectural" painting, by Knowles, Fowler and others. It seems a pity, however, that Canadian artists do not keep to Canadian scenes. Surely, we have enough material for art at home without wandering off to England or Holland, as some of our artists have done.

The Big Fair is again over—"the best yet," so they say, but another is coming. If you have never yet taken advantage of it, plan to go next year. It will not disappoint you. Why should it? It is acknowledged to be the finest annual exhibition in North America. And, when you go, see to it that you spend no small proportion of your time in the Art Gallery.

DAME DURDEN.

The Quiet Hour.

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR CHOICE?

No man can serve two masters. . . . ye cannot serve God and mammon.—St. Matt. vi.: 24.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide In the strife of truth and falsehood, for the good or evil side. Some great cause, God's New Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight, Pass the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right, And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt that darkness and that light."

We hear a great deal in these days about the power of heredity, environment and education, until perhaps we sometimes fancy that every man is the victim of fate instead of "master of his fate"; and is a puppet, at the mercy of ancestors and teachers.

But it is folly to drift carelessly on, trusting the priceless opportunity of life in this world to every wind that blows. In spite of all the scientific statements about heredity, in spite of the tremendous influences of environment and education, our future character and destiny is decided by our own action or inaction.

Joshua makes this very plain to the Israelites, makes them understand that they cannot avoid the necessity of choice, when he says: "If it seem evil unto you

to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve."

Elijah takes the same stand when he sends out his ringing appeal: "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the LORD be God, follow Him: but if Baal, then follow him."

Our Lord has solemnly declared that we "cannot" serve two masters. That attempt proved a failure when it was deliberately tried, long ago, when the strange nations transplanted in Samaria "feared the LORD, and served their graven images."

But too many people try this divided service, though it must inevitably prove a failure. They dare not openly pledge their allegiance to Christ, dare not say from the depth of an undivided heart, "Thy will be done!" and yet they would be shocked and angry if anyone suggested that they had chosen any other service.

There seems to be safety in indecision, but in reality it is a most dangerous condition of mind. "I would, thou wert cold or hot," says the Judge and Ruler of men, "so, then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." Those are terrible words when we realize how lukewarm our hearts are in the cause of Christ. Let us "be zealous, therefore, and repent," as the lukewarm Laodiceans were exhorted to do.

What is the use of wasting our time and strength in half-hearted service, which we should feel ashamed to lay at the feet of our Master! He poured out all He had, for us—accepted pain, shame, weariness, sorrow and death, to give us life and holiness—shall we seek only, or chiefly, the satisfaction of our own lower desires?

One great lesson God is ever trying to teach us is the lesson of Trust. Over and over again we have found out by experience that if we get just what we want we are far poorer in the end than if we leave things trustingly in God's hands. And yet, when any new difficulty or perplexity arises, we are only too ready to think, as before, that we know far better than our Maker what is best.

Did you ever stop to consider that it is utterly foolish and illogical to trust God a little? Either we are perfectly safe in His hands or else He has no power at all to help us. Either the very hairs of our head are numbered, or else He knows and cares nothing whatever about us. No half measures are possible with God. Either it is absolutely safe for us to trust everything to His wisdom and loving care, or else it is not safe to trust anything. And yet how often we find people trusting their lives confidently in Christ's hands—when about to undergo a dangerous operation—and yet getting worried and anxious if an important letter is a day or two overdue. If God has any power to protect His children in great dangers, He must have ALL power, in small things and in great. Therefore, we are foolish to trust Him a little, or to trust Him sometimes; when He must be at our side always, or not at all.

Don't be satisfied with indecision. The five virgins, who were foolish enough to let their light die out for want of oil, were shut out when the Bridegroom came. They had not chosen any other Master, they were only half-hearted in their service to their lawful King. The man who buried the talent committed to his charge, and the man who wrapped up the pound in a napkin instead of using it, did not openly disavow their duty to their Master. Yet He would not own them as His true servants. Christ has promised to confess before the angels of God all who confess Him before men—are you letting your neighbors see plainly that God is your Master; or do you sacrifice righteousness when you find it pays, do you care more about growing rich or popular than you do about pleasing God?

I am not a great advocate for self-examination, but I do think everyone ought to study his own heart enough to know his special temptations and weakness, and to feel quite sure what master he is serving. If the longing desire of the heart is to be like God, to please Him, and to help others nearer to Him, then it is very plain that the Holy One of Israel is our King. If our most earnest purpose in life is to grow rich or famous or popular, or to have an easy, pleasant time, then it is quite time to renounce these base gods, which will surely drag down their followers until, perhaps, they

do not want to have any higher ambition.

How would you like to deserve this description, from "The Velvet Glove"?

"She was one of those fortunate persons who never see themselves as others see them, but move through existence surrounded by a halo or a haze, of self-complacency, through which their perception cannot penetrate. The charitable were ready to testify that there was no harm in her. Hers was merely one of a million lives in which man can find no fault and God no fruit. 'No fruit!' the tree that made a great show of leaves, but bore no fruit, withered away; the fig tree on which no fruit grew, for year after year, was cut down as a cumberer of the ground. The 'unprofitable' servant was cast out into darkness. Surely it is a solemn question for each of us, not only, 'Have I chosen the right Master?' but also, 'Will my Master accept me as a servant?'"

It is a solemn question, let us face it squarely. Our Master is merciful and generous, for His heart is filled with infinite love for us. Though we may fail again and again, He will be ready to give us a fresh opportunity of service—if we are really trying to serve Him. St. Peter denied his Lord, and instantly received that tender look which assured him of forgiveness. But, in spite of failures, we ought to make real progress. A child may practice a difficult piece of music earnestly, and yet stumble over the notes in a most painful manner. He cannot see that he plays it any better than yesterday; but, if he keeps on trying, it will become easier by slow degrees, until at last he can play it without conscious effort. Let us not sit down too long to lament over our falls and shortcomings, but get up and try again. Those who are really trying to serve God, prayerfully and continuously, must be making some headway. But don't let us be satisfied merely with the certainty that we are travelling along the right road. Let us put real enthusiasm into our service. Then, and then only, shall we find the joy of following Christ.

And let us never rest content with a self-centered religion. Christ came into the world to save the "world"; and we—if we are really aspiring to walk in His steps—must be trying to carry out the great charge laid on the Church, to make disciples of "all nations." If we can't all preach, we can all pray—and it is a great sin of omission if we do not pray for others. It has been said that if it is not in our power to talk to souls about God, we "can talk to God about souls." Are we doing it?

Those who are not interested enough in religious matters to boldly declare themselves on the Lord's side may be hindering, instead of helping, the cause of truth and holiness, dragging others down, when they should be helping them up. Our Lord, when He walked visibly among men, was sometimes unable to do his mighty works of healing—"could there do no mighty work." Why? "Because of their unbelief." Perhaps He is trying to reach some sick soul, and is failing, because the poison of unbelief is catching, because the cowardice which keeps you from letting your secret faith be known is contagious.

When the Light of the world lighted the fire of love and faith in your soul, He placed you on a candlestick, in order that you might show a light to all around you. If you are keeping your religion shut up within yourself, some of the souls who should receive light from you must be walking in darkness. Let your light shine—not for your own glory, but that men may see your good works, understand that they are the fruit of the Spirit of God dwelling within you, and glorify your Father in heaven.

To serve God enthusiastically is not necessarily to alter the daily round of duty, but to fill everything—play as well as work—with a new spirit. Money placed on the plate in church is not always given to God—it may only be a "collection," when it should be an "offertory." The spirit of the giver makes all the difference. It is the same with everything. A room may be swept or scrubbed because it is a necessary part of the day's work, or it may be turned into a grand action and a glorious privilege, if the heart is thrilled with the wonderful thought that Christ is the Royal Guest for whom the room is being prepared, and that every loving touch of

preparation for Him is noted and approved.

Day by day, in small and unnoticed ways, the character of each man and woman is being moulded and hardened into shape. A great crisis does not make a hero or a coward, it only reveals him. We heard a little while ago how a young woman, fastened down under the wreckage of the Crystal Hall in London, Ontario, pleaded that a companion might be rescued first—though the lifting up of her friend might cause her own death. Such noble thoughtfulness

The Ingle Nook.

I had not intended writing anything about my holiday this year—had not, in fact, thought about it—one's holidays seem so much a part of one's self, like one's clothes or friendships; but, coming back on the train, a girl who had spent a happy fortnight at the quaint spot which I had just left suggested that it was well worth writing about. In time, the idea appealed to me, and at last I decided



Indian Falls, on the Indian River, near Owen Sound.

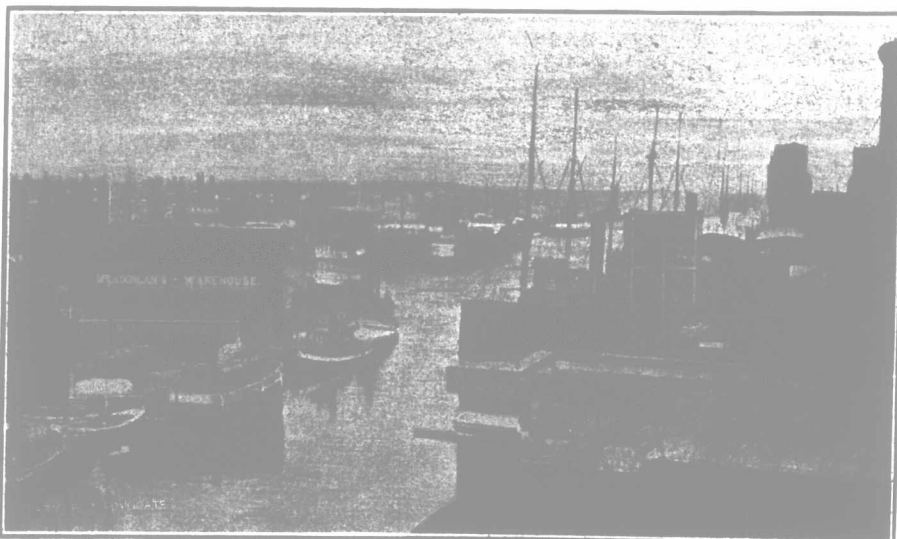
for others must have been developed slowly, by the ordinary and sure method of thoughtful consideration in little things. And, in God's sight, the everyday considerateness and thoughtfulness in unconsidered trifles may be really grander than the great act which is made more easy by the knowledge that it will be seen and appreciated by men.

No life can be commonplace if it is poured out enthusiastically in loving service—I don't care how plain the worker's face, nor how rough and red the hands may be. Beauty, real beauty that

to follow her advice. Had I had my camera along, the task would have been easier, but it is proverbial that you never have a camera when you most want it.

I cannot give you, then, any pictures, save pen-pictures, of Leith, the little spot to which I have referred, but have been able to pick a few of bits of landscape in the vicinity which may interest you.

To begin with, Leith lies about six miles down the bay from Owen Sound, that flourishing lake port, which, as you perhaps know, has been called the "Liverpool of Canada." Although lack-



The Town of Owen Sound, Ont., from the Harbor.

is worth striving after, is within the reach of all.

"And God, who studies each separate soul,

Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole."

HOPE.

"Not what we are, but what we would be is our measure in God's sight. We may not be responsible for our failure to reach a high attainment, but we are responsible if we fail to strive toward that attainment. One who takes as his pattern the Perfect Life is likely to do better than one who only wants to be as good as the average. It is in view of this truth that Lowell says, 'Not failure, but low aim, is crime.'—Sel.

ing by some nine miles the nine and a half miles of dock and shipping for which the famous English port is celebrated, there are yet times when the forest of masts and smokestacks in Owen Sound harbor render the comparison not completely ludicrous.

If you have time, while in Owen Sound, you are likely to make trips to the three waterfalls—Inglis, Jones and Indian—for which the vicinity is celebrated, and all of which are within very short drives from the town. Inglis Falls is pre-eminently the beauty spot of the district; its charm depending more, perhaps, upon the beauty of the wooded ravines and fern-draped cliffs about it than upon that of the waterfall itself—no inconsiderable boast, since the latter, especially in spring, when a goodly volume of water

is coming down the river, is not surpassed in volume or magnificence by any other fall (except, of course, Niagara) in the Province.

Indian Falls are on Indian River, some two or three miles north-west of the town, but must be visited early in the season to be seen at their best. The name comes as an echo of the time when the red man was a greater factor of the lake-shore population than now. A little to the southward of this river, and emptying into the mouth of the harbor, is the Pottawatamie, whose name also whispers of the past, and not far from it was discovered, some years ago, an old Pottawatamie burying ground. But there is no mark to show the place. The town creeps steadily onward, and each year handsome red-brick dwellings and airy summer cottages stretch on and on over these haunts of a by-gone race.

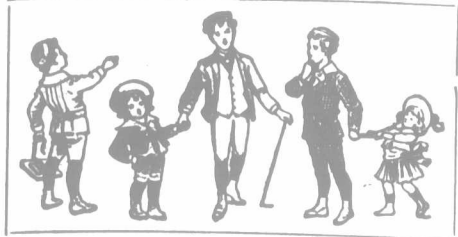
Pushing out, perhaps in an energetic little motor launch, through the Sydenham River of a bright summer's afternoon, dipping under the green shade of Queen's Park, thence on past the wharves, the elevators, past the big C. P. R. steamers, the more cumbrous Chicago grain vessels, the yachts and tugs and shallops of all description that increase in number as you near the mouth of the river, you emerge suddenly into one of the prettiest little inlets on the great lakes, Owen Sound Bay. The blue of the Georgian Bay, so often panegyricized, has run down this long V of water, a clear cerulean, deepening on the northern horizon, where beyond Cape Commodore, twenty miles away, the sheltered fjord loses itself in the broad expanse of the larger body of water. Puffing on with the steady chug-chug of the motor, your launch carries you past the big cement works; past the extensive Carnie lumber mills; past, perhaps, an enormous timber boom upon whose myriad logs the gulls have settled in scores; past Squaw Point, where the summer cottages begin to glimmer among the trees; past Painter's Bay; with Balmy Beach, and more cottages and the big summer hotel looming far to the westward of you; then on over the sparkling water to the gray old dock, unused for many a year, save for landing pleasure boats at, which stands like a hoary sentinel at the threshold of Leith.

Ah! it is a veritable Giants' Causeway—that old wharf. One would have imagined that the holiday folk of the cottages would have manufactured some sort of pathway over its gaping water-lashed, skeleton timbers. But no. They have venerated its antiquity, and you are obliged to jolt along over it as best you can. Up you go, down you go, over the logs, endwise or crosswise, as they may chance to be, and at imminent danger of slipping into the water lapping gently far below as though laughing at your awkward motion; and glad you are when, at last, you set foot on terra firma, and are safely en route for the old village of Leith, basking in the sun up there on the bank.

There is nothing especially beautiful about the village itself. It is a very tiny hamlet, old, as things Canadian go, and much out of repair; but there are no glaring sidewalks to tire your feet and distress your eyes—just grass-grown streets; and there are trees everywhere, and hills beyond, and below the glorious water lapping ever on the curves of the long, sandy shore. At all events, it is with the latter, not with the village, that you are especially concerned, for, to the holiday folk, Leith means, practically, the beach. Following it, you find cottages nestling everywhere among the trees, with banners and flags fluttering from every vantage point, and, here and there the gleam of a white tent and a blaze of bunting proclaiming such information as "Ugo Igo Camp," "Grumblers' Lodge—Visitors Please Smile," "Bide a Wee," etc. At the time of our visit, one rollicking camp of boys had run up the inscription "D. S. O. M.," which enigma being solved proved to mean "Disinherited Sons of Millionaires."

Everywhere there are happy-looking individuals loitering about these temporary homes, swaying in hammocks, splashing about far out into the water, or embarking in the boats and launches that loiter about. Regularly every evening, by launch or bicycle, come straggling in a horde of men from the town, and you find that these are the business men, whose families are in camp for the summer. At seven a. m. there is a corresponding exodus, but these tired business

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

folk have had a taste of the gayety, the bonfires, the shore concerts, the escape from formalities, the pleasure of sleeping in the crisp lake air, and are quite ready to come back when the six-o'clock whistles boom out the hour of closing again. Verily those who live in an inland town scarce know what living means in the dog-days weather.

Our sojourn, all too short, was spent in the quaintest old house in the vicinity, a big, rambling, much-verandahed, tree-shaded, spooky old homestead, rented all furnished; practically as it was when the family who once occupied it moved to town. It was their whim to keep the old home intact, so that they might come to it, spend over Sunday in it, or a week, or a month, when they chose. For nine months in the year it is theirs exclusively; for the other three they are willing to give someone else the advantage of its comforts.

From its verandas you look down on a pond below, across a weather-beaten bridge to the old mill, and beyond that to the meandering river, and the broad, blue lake glimmering between the cedars along the shore. In the big dining-room, lighted by four windows, two on either side, you are interested in looking at quaint old pictures, old pewter, old blue plates arranged along the terra-cotta tinted wall. You feel that you have dropped, somehow, into the home-life of a family whom, perhaps, you do not know, but whose artistic touch has been left at every turn.

We came as a surprise to some of the members of the holiday inmates that night in the old house. When the wandering ones who did not know of our arrival returned, they found the remainder of the party at tea in this big old dining-room, and with them two huddled-up individuals in big shawls and down-

pulled sunbonnets, busily eating with a forced assiduity. Unnecessary to say that an uproarious investigation followed, and that the sunbonneted tramps proved to be we.

But, dear me, I must stop. There was some interesting Women's Institute matter which I had intended to use this week, but, I have selfishly used up all the space. . . . By the way, cannot some of our members write up their localities, and send picture post cards, or photos, of course, for illustration? I think it would be an interesting departure for the Nook, don't you? And you know it is simply impossible for me to visit all the beauty spots of the Dominion, and do the work myself. Trusting to hear from some of you.

Sincerely yours, DAME DURDEN.

OUR SCRAP BAG.

Save up your old sealer rings, and use them when poaching eggs. Set your pan on the stove, with sufficient hot water in it, lay the rings in the water, and drop an egg in each. The eggs will be a much better shape than if dropped into the water without anything to keep them from spreading.

The other day I got a fine white waist completely covered with specks of lubricating oil that had splattered from an engine. Friends said, "You can't get that out!" However, I tried the spots this morning with benzine, and found that it worked perfectly. This evening I shall give the whole waist a wash in gasoline, which acts the same as benzine, and is less expensive, and I have no doubt that the spots will be completely removed.

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

[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



4236.—Misses' Jacket, with Vest, 4 sizes, 14 to 17 years. This coat may be developed in tweed, homespun, zibeline, serge, chevot, etc. If worn with a plaid skirt, the vest, cuffs and collar being of the same material as the skirt, the effect is especially pleasing.



4233.—Girls' Apron, 3 sizes, 2 to 6 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust measurement. Allow from one week to ten days in which to fill order.

Current Events.

Several cases of bubonic plague have broken out at San Francisco.

Upwards of 135,000 people were assembled on the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on Labor Day.

A battle in which 800 Moors and 18 Frenchmen were killed, was fought at Casablanca on September 2nd.

Seven killed and over ninety injured, were the extent of the casualty at Caledon Mountain, on Sept. 2nd.

A mimic war, which lasted for a week, was recently carried out at Salisbury Plains, England. Over 20,000 troops were engaged.

The first of the damage suits to follow the Quebec Bridge disaster has been launched by Mrs. Zephirene La France, who claims \$25,000 for the death of her son.

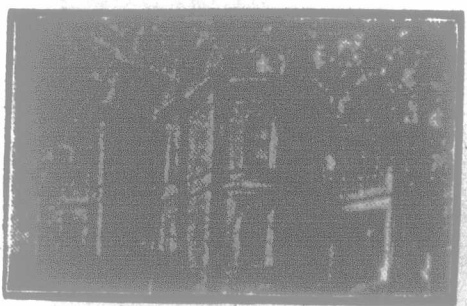
Mr. Geo. P. Graham, Leader of the Opposition in Ontario, and Dr. Pugsley, an ex-premier of New Brunswick, have been appointed to seats in the Dominion Cabinet.

An Anglo-Russian Convention, dealing with the relations of the two countries in Thibet, Afghanistan and Persia, has been signed. By it, neither country is permitted to encroach on Thibet or Afghanistan, and the integrity of Persia is guaranteed.

Father.—"Well, and how does my son get on?" "He is one of the best students at school, sir," replied the teacher. "I have no complaints to make on that score." "That was the way with me when I went to school. I'm glad he is taking after his father." "But he is unruly at times, Mr. Hardcastle, and frequently has to be reprimanded for fighting." "Well, I suppose it is natural that he should have some of his mother's striking characteristics."

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Advertisement for WET WEATHER WORK, featuring an illustration of a man in a raincoat and text describing waterproof oiled clothing.

Advertisement for LEARN TO BE A BARBER, offering instruction and a chance to earn good wages.

Advertisement for Every Woman, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about Marvel Whirling Spray Douche.

Advertisement for FREE Hair Food TRIAL BOX, offering a trial of hair food to prove its worth.

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Testing binders in Manitoba is strenuous business. They have no patience with weak-back machines. If a binder can't stand the strain of continuous hustle all day behind relays of horses it "goes to the fence," and a strong, well-built machine takes its place. That's why our No. 3 Binder is so popular with Canadian farmers—it won't go to the fence. It doesn't disappoint them when the hard, rushing harvest-time is on. No worrying, fretting with broken pitman, or tangled twine, or stuffed elevator.

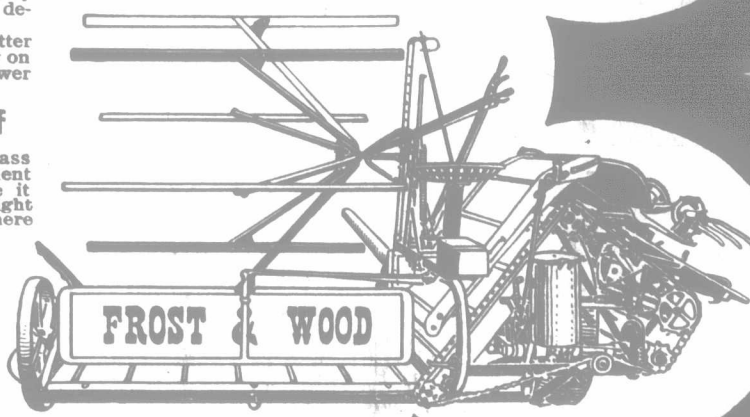
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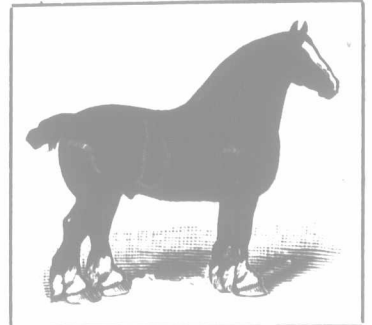
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To be held at **GRANITE RINK, ST. THOMAS, ONT.,** on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, '07

Beginning at 12 o'clock, in connection with **ST. THOMAS HORSE SHOW,** of

Imp. SHIRES and CLYDESDALES



Three 4-year-old Shire mares, one 3-year-old Shire mare, seven 2-year-old fillies, two 1-year-old fillies. By such noted sires as Harold of Ruddington, Horbling Conqueror, and Dunsmore Kipling. Most of them have been bred to Iceland, sire of Berrywood Drayman, first prize at Toronto this year.

Two 6-year-old Clyde mares by Height of Fashion; six 3-year-old Clyde mares three 2-year-old Clyde mares, two 1-year-old colts. Several of these have been bred to Keir Democrat, a massive horse of choicest quality and richest breeding.

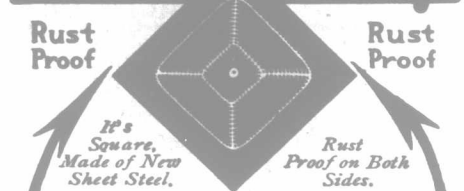
TERMS: Cash, or bankable paper with interest added.

W. J. EVANS, Lawrence Station,
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Wanted—Married man (without family preferred) capable of taking charge of 300-acre stock farm. Must be sober, reliable and good hand with stock. Wife to assist with housework. Can begin at once. A very desirable position and steady employment to right man. State age, experience and wages expected in addition to board and house accommodation; also give references. **BOTHWELL BROS., Owen Sound, Ont.**

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Each year or so at this time we change the designs of our Pianos and issue new catalogues. Our 1907 catalogue is just out, and we are stocking up with all the latest styles. We have on hand a few new Pianos (last year's styles), which we have decided to clear at 20% reduction, while they last, as follows:

2	Nordheimer Pianos, Regular, \$350; Sale Price, \$280
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We have also a large list of slightly used and second-hand Pianos and Organs that we must dispose of, and are willing to sacrifice at less than half value:

Organs, Ranging from \$15	\$20	\$25	\$35	and \$50
Square Pianos	50	75	90	" 100
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With each instrument we furnish a stool, and pay freight to any point in Ontario. **All fully guaranteed,** and shipped subject to approval. If not as represented they may be returned at our expense within ten days.

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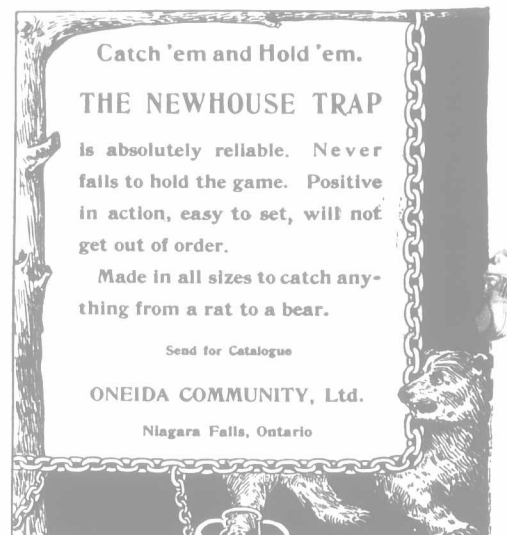
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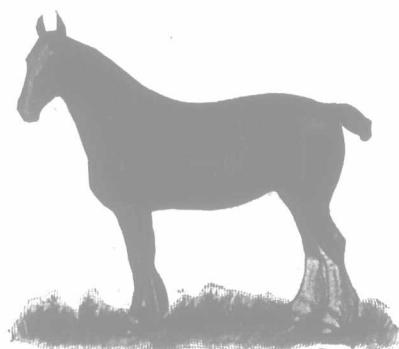
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JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, HOLDENBY, ENG., will ship to Canada 40 to 45 head of choice shire fillies and stallions on September 2nd, due to arrive about October 5th at the Company's American branch in St. Thomas, Ont.

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L. O. Chambers accompanies this consignment.

CLYDESDALES



We have imported more Royal, H. A. S., Toronto and Chicago winners than any other Canadian importers. This year's importation has just arrived, and we think are away the best lot we ever imported; leading Scotch winners among them. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONTARIO

Long-distance phone. C. P. R.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Quebec.



CRAIGALEE HACKNEYS

In my stables intending purchasers will always find a good selection of high-stepping harness horses, saddlers, etc. Just now I have a number on hand, also a few high-class Hackney mares; some with foal at foot. Noted prize-winners among them, and some rare good youngsters.

H. J. Spencely, Boxgrove P. O.

MARKHAM STA. LONG-DISTANCE PHONE

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES



Just arrived: One 4-year-old mare, two 3-year-old mares, seven 2-year-old fillies and three yearling fillies, two 2-year old stallions, and one 1-year-old. The 4-year-old mare is due to foal. Six of these fillies are high-class Scotch winners. No richer-bred lot. No more high-class lot was ever imported. They have great size and quality. The stallions will make very large show horses—full of quality. They will be sold privately, worth the money.

CRAWFORD & BOYES, Thedford Station, Widder P. O., Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RHEUMATISM.

Cow is all stiffened up, her legs are quite stiff, sometimes she can hardly walk. There does not appear to be any soreness in feet or legs. She has failed in flesh and milk supply.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate rheumatism. Purge her with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with 2-dram doses of salicylic acid three times daily, and rub the joints well, three times daily, with camphorated liniment.

ENLARGEMENT FROM WOUND.

Last-year colt got leg wounded just above the hoof. The wound has healed, but an enlargement of a hard, bony consistency remains. Colt is not lame.

Ans.—If this enlargement is bony, it cannot be removed. If it be fibrous, the following will reduce it: Take 4 drams each of resublimed crystals of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of glycerine and alcohol. Mix. Apply a little, with smart friction, once daily. Keep up the treatment for two or three months, as these enlargements are very hard and tedious to reduce.

ENLARGED TEAT.

Mare produced a filly on June 1st. One of her (the filly's) teats was much too large, and it has continued to enlarge as the foal has grown. It is not sore, and apparently does no harm.

Ans.—It is not probable this will prove serious. If the growth of the teat continues until it becomes unsightly, or in any way interferes with the foal's health, it will be necessary to get your veterinarian to dissect out all the diseased tissue. While the occurrence is very uncommon, it is possible this is a malignant mammary tumor; but I am of the opinion it is not, and will not prove serious. Applications will do no good. The condition is congenital, and if intravention becomes necessary, dissection is the only way to treat.

TRADE TOPICS.

KINGSTON DAIRY SCHOOL.—The 1907-8 calendar for the Eastern Dairy School, at Kingston, is out. It is well manned by a strong staff, under J. W. Mitchell, B. A. The introductory remarks are based on the principle that "the majority of us would do better if we knew better," and that is the business of this institution to know better about dairying. Write the superintendent for a copy of the calendar, and learn about their short and long courses.

THE O. A. C. CALENDAR.—Have you seen the 1907-8 calendar of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, established in 1874, and getting better ever since? This calendar is not a picture gallery, but, what's better, it is a mine of valuable data about how to get practical education in agriculture, home economics, nature study and manual training, and how little it will cost you. Write President G. C. Creelman for a copy free.

GOSSIP.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K. G., has consented to accept the office of President of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society for 1908. His father, the Duke of Connaught, has already held the office of president on two separate occasions, and visited the show at Maidenhead during the present year.

By an error in August 29th issue, the imported Clydesdale stallion, President Roosevelt, the property of Messrs. Smith & Richardson, was credited with winning the £100 premium, so many years held by the great Baron's Pride. It should have read, Sir Marquis (imp.), the property of Messrs. Graham & Renfrew. This is an honor of no mean importance, as the Kirkcudbright Premium is the best in Scotland, and the fact that Sir Marquis was chosen to follow such an illustrious sire as Baron's Pride shows him to be one of the very best horses in Scotland. He can be seen at any time at his owners' stable, at Bedford Park, Ont.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scabs or blains. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoofs, Strains and Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring worm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



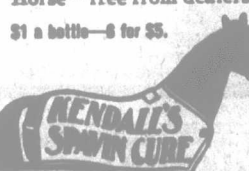
This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or cure the hair.

Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: J. A. Johnston & Co., Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

An Infallible Cure

For Sprains, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Lameness and Soft Bunches, Kendall's Spavin Cure has no equal.

MONTREAL, P. Q., Sept. 12, '06. "I have the cure of a number of horses and have used your remedies, which always proved infallible." D. Desjardins, Be prepared—keep Kendall's always in the stable. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free from dealers or \$1 a bottle—\$ for \$5.



Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Eastbury Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

VETERINARY ADVICE FREE

Dr. E. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Advice Free" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulation and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Cuts, Curbs, recent Shoe Bells and Calluses. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Capped Hoofs, Green Neck, Sweeney, Casters, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specific.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 68 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass. Canadian Branch, 83 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

McKILLIP Veterinary College

Chicago—Chartered 1892 AFFORDS UNLIMITED CLINICAL ADVANTAGES New college building containing every modern equipment. Sessions begin Oct. 1, 1907. The new U. S. Sanitary and Pure Food laws require large and increasing number of Veterinary Inspectors. Write for catalog and other information. George B. McKillip, Sec., Dept. N Walsh Ave. Chicago

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.



For Sale—Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 3 imp. mares 3 and 4 yrs. of age—grand pair, with size and quality; 1 filly foal imp. in dam. Shorthorns all ages, of both sexes; straight milking strain. A. V. Carefoot, Thornbury Sta., Redwing P. O.

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality, and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them. Nelson Wagg, Claremont P. O., Ont.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds.—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season. J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P. O., Ont.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ADVOCATE.

Tudhope Sleighs

need no recommendation to men who have bought Tudhope Carriages.

The name "Tudhope" is the only guarantee that those men require.

They know the Tudhope standard of quality. And they know that Tudhope Sleighs are just as good, in their way, as Tudhope Carriages. Both have been Canada's best since 1855.

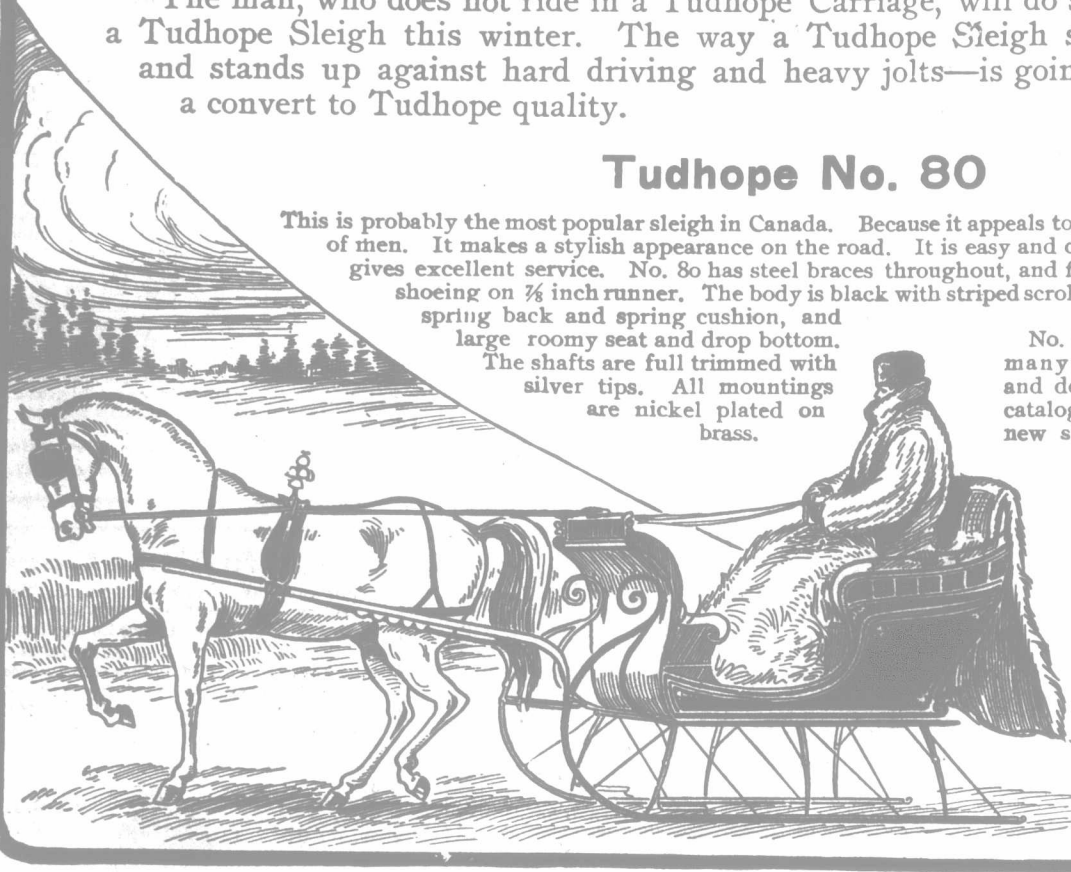
The man, who does not ride in a Tudhope Carriage, will do so after he uses a Tudhope Sleigh this winter. The way a Tudhope Sleigh skims the ice—and stands up against hard driving and heavy jolts—is going to make him a convert to Tudhope quality.

Tudhope No. 80

This is probably the most popular sleigh in Canada. Because it appeals to the greatest number of men. It makes a stylish appearance on the road. It is easy and comfortable. And it gives excellent service. No. 80 has steel braces throughout, and flanged channel steel shoeing on $\frac{3}{4}$ inch runner. The body is black with striped scroll panels. It has high spring back and spring cushion, and large roomy seat and drop bottom. The shafts are full trimmed with silver tips. All mountings are nickel plated on brass.

No. 80 is only one of the many styles illustrated and described in our new catalogue. If there is a new sleigh to be bought this winter, send for a free copy of the catalogue to assist you in deciding just which Tudhope Sleigh you prefer.

Tudhope Carriage
Co., Limited.
ORILLIA,
Ont.



Imported Clydesdales



Just arrived, a choice shipment of stallions and fillies; dark colors; all first-class breeding. Inspection invited. Terms to suit.

Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

MONEY IN CANARIES

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new 50c book, "Money in Canaries," tells all about it. With book we send free, if you name this paper, a 50c packet BIRD BREAD. Also, "How to R. Birds of Lice," and "Bird Magazine." Send 50c to-day; stamps or coin. Refunded if you buy birds from us. Birds shipped anywhere any time. Write us before buying. Address:

COTTAM BIRD SEED
38 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

INGLESIDE Herefords

60 REGISTERED
COWS & HEIFERS

to select from, and
a choice lot of

YOUNG BULLS.

Address:

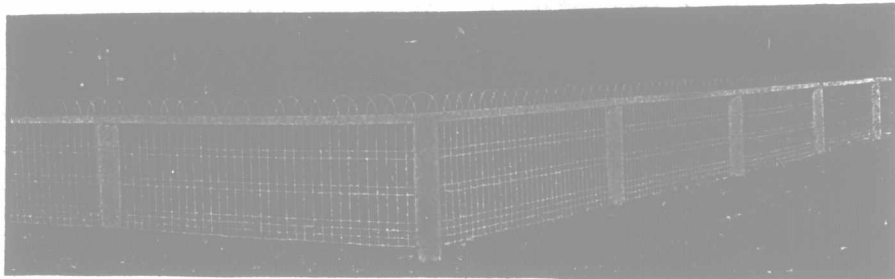
H. D. SMITH,
Hamilton, Ont.

The Sunnyside Herefords.



To make room for my new importation, I will sell four cows with heifer calves by side, two yearling heifers, one yearling bull and two bull calves at a 20% reduction if taken in the next 30 days. The best of breeding and individual merit. Herd is headed by a son of the grand champion, Prime Lad.

Address: M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ont.



PAGE WHITE FENCES

The Acme style you see above costs only from 16 cents a linear foot. Handsome and durable for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Any height or length. Gates to match from \$2.25. Write for catalog, or inspect this ideal fence. From us direct or any Page dealer.

The PAGE Wire Fence Co., Limited Walkerville Toronto Montreal
St. John Winnipeg etc.



Long distance
'phone.

CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to select from.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

W. G. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians,
Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance 'phone. LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION.



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gold-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4458.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.



SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES.

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R.
Long-distance 'phone.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FATALITY IN CATTLE.

A township ditch runs through the farms of this section. Four or five of the farmers, through whose farms the ditch runs, have lost cattle. There is a potato patch beside the ditch, and the potatoes have been treated with Paris green. Water from ditch was used to dilute the drug, and the pail used for mixing the poison was used to dip the water. There is water in some places, but it does not run except after a rain. Do you think the cattle have been poisoned by the Paris green? Is there an inspector for such cases?

J. L. B.

Ans.—It is not at all probable; in fact, it is hardly possible that sufficient Paris green could get in the water by the way you describe to cause the trouble. It is more probable the cattle died of anthrax, and, if so, the carcasses should be burned. Cattle die very suddenly of anthrax. In fact, are usually found dead. If seen before death, the symptoms usually resemble those of a severe attack of indigestion. After death, they bloat quickly, and there is usually an escape of bloody fluid or foam from mouth, nostrils and anus. A post-mortem reveals the blood dark and tarry in appearance, and the spleen usually enlarged and disintegrated, the substance being easily broken down. It is very dangerous to hold post-mortems on such cases. If the trouble continues, if you notify the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, of which Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Inspector-General, is the head, an inspector will be sent to investigate. V.

Miscellaneous.

VETERINARY COURSES.

1. Would you inform me where I could go to a veterinary college in the winter months, and about the cost of a course until I could obtain a diploma?

2. Is there any place where I could obtain a thorough veterinary course by mail? If so, where?

E. T.

Ans.—1. Write Principal S. Smith, Veterinary College, Toronto, who will give you full information.

2. Veterinary correspondence courses would give you no standing as a practitioner.

ASHES AND SLAKED LIME AS FERTILIZER.

What is the value of ashes and slaked lime from a lime kiln on a clay loam as a fertilizer?

D. G.

Ans.—It is difficult to state what the mixture of ashes and slaked lime from a lime kiln is worth. Very much will depend upon the amount of lime there is mixed with the ashes. Good wood ashes contain about 5 or 6 per cent. of potash, and from one to one and a half per cent. of phosphoric acid. The greater part of the balance will be lime in the form of the hydrate and carbonate. The potash and phosphoric acid are worth fully five cents per pound, and are important plant-food constituents. The lime, as the oxide in fresh burnt lime, or in the slaked condition, either in the ashes or in the lime itself, is of value as a liberator of potash, and as ameliorator of the soil. Clay loams, as a rule, are not deficient in lime, but the addition of a comparatively small quantity of lime, say one to one and a half tons per acre, may wonderfully improve the physical condition of the soil, and serve to make the potash in the soil more available to the plants. The best results will be got if the ashes and the lime are applied shortly before sowing crops in need of potash, such as legumes and root crops. The value of the mixture would certainly be more than that of ordinary slaked lime, but considerably less than good ashes, and will depend upon the proportion of the latter substance in the mixture. R. HARCOURT.
Ontario Agricultural College.

Several years ago a rivalry in the production of large hogs sprang up among the farmers in Kansas. A sign that seldom failed to attract the attention of passer-by read:

"Anyone wishing to see the biggest hog in Kansas call at my farm and inquire for me."
SILAS LOWE."

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Broxwood Herefords

Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

R. J. PENHALL, Nover, Ont

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prize winners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Stn. and P.O.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

FOR SALE

Young bulls, also females of various ages. Good, growthy, quick-feeding animals, of excellent breeding and type. Come and see them or address: **WM. ISCOE, P. O. and G. T. R. Stn., Sebringville, Ont.**

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

If you want anything in this line, write or come and see them at Elm Park, Guelph.

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont

See the SHORTHORNS

Exhibit of the Salem Herd

At the Leading Fairs of 1907.

J. A. WATT, SALEM.

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

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees.

Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

Maple Grove Shorthorns

Herd headed by the grand show bull, **Starry Morning**. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. **C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Stn. and P.O. Addington Co.**

Valley Home Shorthorns

Berkshire & Shropshire Sheep

For Sale

Young Bulls, from 10 to 16 months old; 8 fine young Cows, in calf and calves at foot; 8 two-year-old Heifers, in calf to **Royal Diamond** and **59469**; and 6 yearling Heifers, 40 Berkshires of both sexes, and Shropshire Ram Lambs.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont. Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R., Brampton, G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS

One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of **Chester White** sows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs each. No fancy prices.

D. ALLAN BLAIR, Kingston, Ont

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by **Rose Victor** = 64835 and **Victor** of Maple Hill = 64480, both sons of the **Duthie** bred bull, **Sitbyton Victor** (imp.) = 50088, and from richly-bred imported cows. **W. R. ELLIOTT & Sons, Box 426 Guelph.**

Clover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

A writer in an Indian paper relates a curious incident illustrating the intelligence of the buffalo, which is used for draft and plow purposes in the East. He was one night watching over a goat which he had tied up as bait for a leopard, when a herd of buffaloes from the village whence he had purchased the goat approached through the jungle. At first they seemed afraid of the goat, but, overcoming their fears, formed up in a solid phalanx, as these animals do in the face of an enemy, and ventured close up to the goat. After smelling at it for several minutes, they seemed to recognize it as an old friend, and moved on; the goat strained at the rope in its endeavor to follow them. The buffaloes evidently expected the goat to accompany them, for they halted after going a few yards, and presently an old cow buffalo came back, smelt at the goat again, then placing her left horn under the rope, gave a jerk; this broke the tether, and the goat, regaining its feet, at once joined the buffalo herd, and went away with its rescuers.

George G. Stewart, importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, writing us from **Williamston, Crief, Scotland**, under date of 23rd August, 1907, says: "I am sailing to-morrow in the **SS. Lakonia** with a choice shipment of stallions and fillies, all Clydesdales, which I hope to land at Montreal about Sept. 5th. The stallions include the famous **Lord Fauntleroy** (10370), **Sir Vivian** (13723), **Sagamore** (12374), and a two-year-old colt, by **Petruchio**, and a two-year-old three-year-old, by **Baron o' Dee** and **Macedric**; a two-year-old, by **Sir Randolph**, out of **Springhill Baroness**, the dam of **Baden Powell** and **Royal Chant**; a two-year-old, by **Lord Mac**, a horse imported two years ago, now belonging to **Mr. Gavin, Kensington**; a two-year-old, by the **Cawdor-Cup** winner of 1903, **Revelant**; a two-year-old, by **Baron St. Clair**, and two yearlings, by **Rosedale** and **Knight of Stratclairn**. These fillies are all numbered, and eligible for entry into the **Canadian Studbook**; dark colors and first-class breeding. **Lord Fauntleroy** has a great record for prizes and breeding in the Old Country."

BRITISH PURE-BRED EXPORTS.

In the preface to the **Agricultural Statistics** of the Board of Agriculture for 1906 an interesting comparison is given of the number and total value of British and Irish live stock exported last year, with the yearly average for the five preceding years:

	1906.		
	No.	Total Value.	Average Value per Head.
Cattle	5,616	327,335	58
Sheep	12,716	204,061	16
Horses	60,414	1,205,302	20
Pigs	2,221	20,292	9

	Average 1901-05.		
	No.	Total Value.	Average Value per Head.
Cattle	2,812	126,965	45
Sheep	5,691	68,878	12
Horses	34,621	686,589	20
Pigs	666	6,283	9

A sum, therefore, of over **£1,700,000** was realized in 1906 by the sale of live stock to foreign and colonial buyers. It is remarked that the number of farmers actually engaged in this trade is comparatively small, but the demand which it represents has a far-reaching effect in the home markets. It may be observed, however, that every member of the numerous breed societies may participate in supplying this demand. The principal buyer of all classes of stock was **Argentina**. No less than **2,329** cattle of an average value of over **£92** per head, **7,999** sheep of an average value of nearly **£20** per head, **572** horses of an average value of **£214** per head, and **334** pigs of an average value of nearly **£8** per head were sent to Argentina last year, the total value of all being **£500,000**.

At the bi-annual meeting of the **National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations**, held last week at **Portsmouth**, the following resolution was adopted: "That this **National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations** (Incorporated), representing the meat industry of the **United Kingdom**, is emphatically of opinion that no case has been made out for the abolition of existing private slaughter-houses, properly conducted, and that accordingly a vigilant watch be maintained on all Bills of Local Authorities applying for Parliamentary powers for the erection of public abattoirs and the compulsory abolition of existing private slaughter-houses, and that every possible effort be directed to effectually oppose such action on the part of the Local Authorities."

In the **Journal** of the **South-eastern Agricultural College**, **Mr. T. W. Cave** tells of a rather remarkable coincidence of a cow dying from anthrax while undergoing the tuberculin test. The cow, one of a herd of dairy cows being tested for tuberculosis, was found dead on the morning after receiving the usual dose of tuberculin. The cowman naturally thought that death was due to the tuberculin, but an examination of the blood, both by the veterinary surgeon who was testing the animals and **Mr. Cave**, showed the presence of bacilli anthracis in large numbers. The bacilli gave the characteristic rose-colored reaction with methylene blue. This case well illustrates the necessity of always suspecting the possible presence of anthrax whenever an animal dies suddenly.

In a **Glasgow** car was an aged Irishman who held a pipe in his mouth. The conductor told him he could not smoke, but he paid no heed. Presently the guard came into the car, and said, with a show of irritation: "Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke in this car?" "Well, Oi'm not smoking." "You've got a pipe in your mouth." "So Oi have me feet in me boots," replied Pat, "but Oi'm not walking."

TRADE TOPIC.

BIG STUMPS HEAVED OUT.—Stump pullers are simple machines, but powerful, and very saving of time and labor. Thousands are sold each year. A man and a horse can do wonders with them. **W. Smith**, the originator of stump pullers, has been manufacturing **Smith stump pullers** since 1861, and the size of the **W. Smith Grubber Co. plant**, in **La Crosse, Wis.**, is evidence of the number of farmers who use them. They introduce the **Smith** by sending farmers who write them a big, free book, which tells about the **Smith stump puller**, and how to offer gets many farmers to try the stump puller, "and to try one is to buy one," says **Mr. Smith**.

DOES A CORN BINDER PAY?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was interested in an article in your **August 29th issue**, by **Mr. P. J. Zintheo**, on corn harvesting, especially where he advised the farmer to study carefully his requirements before investing in corn-harvesting machinery. What I would refer to here is the corn binder, for the man who grows from six to ten acres of corn, or even the renting of a binder. The owner of a corn binder will charge at least one dollar per acre, and the twine for a fair crop will amount to fifty cents per acre. Now, a man should cut, by hand, at least two acres per day. Allowing **\$1.50** per day for wages, you have your corn cut for half the price of the binder, and, with good men, a much neater job than I ever saw a binder do. To offset this, you have the advantage, if any, of having the corn tied in sheaves. Where the ordinary hay rack, with the sides taken off, is used, the untied sheaves can be readily picked up by hand and laid across the rack. Where the corn-cutting is done the day before silo filling, enough men can usually be secured, and, with two men in the field to help the teamsters to load, and four or five teams drawing to the cutting-box, I think you can have your corn put in the silo cheaper, and your corn field look cleaner, than when using the binder. What do other corn-growers think?

Waterloo Co., Ont. **MAC.**

Kidney Disease And Its Danger.

Kidney disease comes on quietly—may have been in the system for years, before you suspected the real cause of your trouble. There may have been backaches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Perhaps you did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease, so the trouble kept on growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel or retention of urine, or some such sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong; they strengthen the kidneys and help them to filter the blood properly—help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body.

Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc, Black Cape, Que., writes: "I feel it my duty to say a word about **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**. I suffered dreadful pains across my back—so bad I could not stoop or bend. After having used two boxes I now feel most completely cured. I highly recommend **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**."

GLENORO SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

IMP. MARR Roan Ladys, Missies, Urys, and **Miss Ramsdens**. High-class in breeding and individuality. 150 head of **Lincolns**—one of the choicest flocks on the continent in size, quality and breeding. All descended from ewes selected from the great **Dudcins** flock, and from the best sires that money could buy. Am offering for quick sale a grand selection of ewes and ewe lambs, also 40 choice ram lambs. If you want gilt-edged stock, write me. Am compelled to reduce my flock, and will price them right.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONTARIO.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-months-old **Miss Ramsden** bull of show quality from **Imp. Jill Victor** = 45187, a Toronto winner, and **Imp. Pandora** = 48456, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. **RAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.**

A. EDWARD MEYER,

Box 376, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** of the following families: **Crickhank**, **Bellona**, **Myra**, **Brawith**, **Buds**, **Villages**, **Broadhooks**, **Campbell**, **Claretis**, **Minas**, **Uryas**, **Bessies**, **Bruc**, **Mayflowers**, **Augustas**, **Marr**, **Missies** and **Lovelasses**; and others. Herd bulls: **Scottish Hero** (imp.) = 55042 = (20065), **Sitbyton Lad** = 67514. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 13 months old—a **Miss Ramsden** and a **Bessie**, both by the good breeding bull **Prud' Gift** = 80077 = (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice **Lincoln** sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

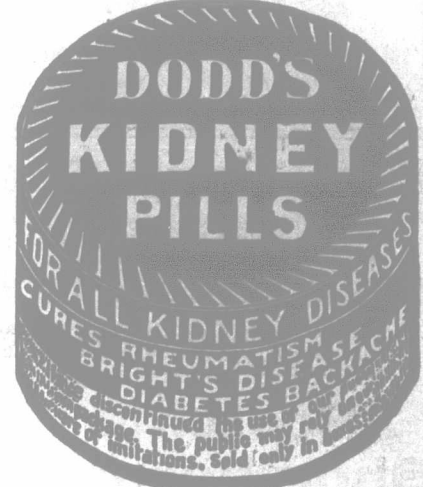
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns **Claretis**, **Stamford**, **English Ladys**, **Mildreds**, **Nonpareils**. Present offerings by **Springhurst** 44624 and **Mildred's Royal**. Prices moderate. **W. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.**

Her (sighing).—Oh, I met such a lovely, polite man to-day!

Him.—Where was that?

Her.—On the street. I must have been carrying my umbrella carelessly, for he bumped my eye into it. And I said, "Pardon me," and he said, "Don't mention it—I have another eye left."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

Waterloo Co., Ont. **MAC.**

**AN INFLAMED TENDON
NEEDS COOLING.**

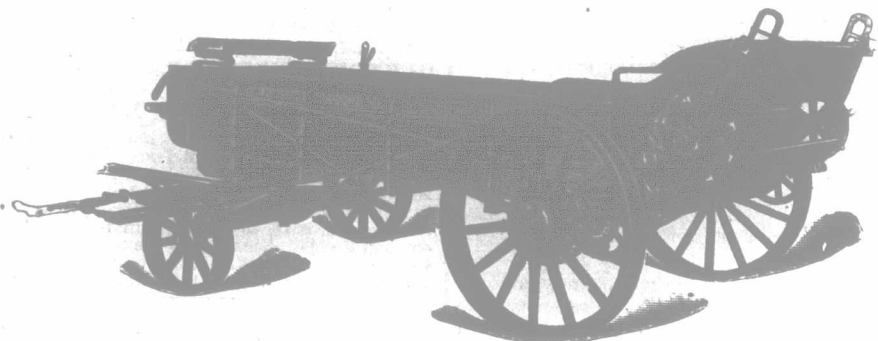
ABSORBINE



Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Allays pain quickly
Made only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.** 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. 32 **Canadian Agents:** Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

FREE A SEVENTY-BUSHEL GREAT WESTERN SPREADER FREE



Have you 125 loads of manure, or more, to spread? Are you going to plant 25 or more acres of oats? If so, let us know, and we will show you how you can own a manure spreader absolutely FREE. Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter: I have _____ loads of manure to spread this spring I will plant _____ acres of oats I have _____ acres of land: _____ horses: _____ cows and _____ small stock Write to-day:
THE WILKINSON PLOUGH COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CAN.

Maple Shade

Shorthorns & Shropshires

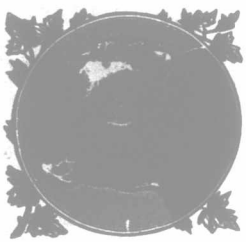
One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering 10 young bull's, fit for service, all from imported sires and dams, among them some choice herd bulls. Cows and heifers of all ages, including some excellent show heifers. One imported Clydesdale mare, four year old, with an extra good foal at her side. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. Long-distance telephone.
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont., Burlington Jct. Stn.



Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

3 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.

The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

John Gancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Peter White, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Elm Park Scotch Shorthorns

Special offering: Stook bull, British Flag (imp.) (50016)—sure and active and a grand sire; cows with calves and bred again; also heifers and young bulls, sired by British Flag and Hot Scotch. A choice lot.

JOHN M. BECKTON, GLENCOE, ONTARIO.

G. T. R., C. P. R. and Wabash. Farm adjoins town limits. Visitors met by appointment.

Scotch Shorthorns

We believe we have the heaviest milking strains of Scotch Shorthorns alive. Exceedingly choice individuals. For sale are a few young bulls and a few heifers, got by Imp. Royal Bruce, a Bruce Mayflower, and a show bull. A rare good lot of youngsters.
R. J. DOYLE, Box 464, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

RANCHING INDUSTRY IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

It is always pleasant for a people to see themselves through other peoples' eyes, especially when the impression transmitted is favorable. Often such a view is more instructive than the sizing up of the home folks. In any case, the following article on the ranching industry—what is left of it—in the Canadian Northwest will be read by many with interest. It appeared in a recent number of the Weekly Live-stock Report, of Chicago, over the initials, J. C.

When you leave beautiful Banff, the railroad runs along the Bow River and through narrow depths, and amidst magnificent scenery. You drop gently on to the plains. Cochrane, a well-known name in old ranching days, is now a thriving town, and the lands belonging to the old cattle company have passed into the hands of the Mormons, who are getting a vigorous foothold in this part of the world. This sect are ideal farmers and they will do great work in this land of rich soil and generous climate.

Thirty years ago, Cochrane was a name to conjure with in the bovine realm, for he was breeding at Hillhurst, Quebec, a lot of grand Shorthorns, and other classes of stock. When the Bow River Range came to view in the cattleman's eyes, the senior Cochrane, who only recently passed over to the Great Majority, organized a cattle company which after various vicissitudes has passed out of sight, and the plow of the Mormon desecrates the land in the eye of the old-time cow-puncher.

Gently by the side of the rushing river you approach Calgary, a place as famous in the Northwest as Cheyenne, Wyo., was in the States. This great difference—Calgary has a magnificent stream of water, broad, rushing, clear, like the Bear River as it sweeps past Hayden, Colorado. Cheyenne has Crow Creek, a tiny little stream almost without value from an agricultural point of view. Both cities are passing into the realm of reminiscence, so far as the ranching industry is concerned. The granger has taken the land, only around Calgary he has a better chance than in the vicinity of Cheyenne. In this great Northwest, the soil is richer and they have more moisture. Even if the rainfalls of late years did stop, and those heavy rainfalls often go in cycles, there is an endless amount of water to cover the land. The Bow River is larger than the Cache le Poudre at Ft. Collins, Colo., or the streams that make Sheridan, Wyo., a lovely garden spot, but in contrast, those places have more sunshine and a higher temperature. Then there is a danger of frost, and at this date (August 15th), they have had several degrees. It is the old story—every country has its compensations. Goldsmith says:

"The naked negro panting at the line Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine."

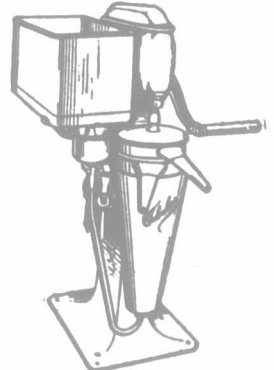
At Calgary you meet some of the old-timers. There may be many of them, but in the half day's visit we ran across two, one an old acquaintance, who, a quarter of a century ago, lived on the Laramie Plains. Another old-time cow-puncher from Old Mexico and South Dakota was smoking his cigarette on the sidewalk, and so the reminiscences began.

This passing of the range is a sad sort of business. We have seen a lot of processions of this kind—Western Kansas, No Man's Land, the Cherokee Strip, the fencing of the Panhandle, Eastern Colorado, and now the disintegration of the big herds in Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana. Here in this country some thirty-five years ago, described by Butler as the Great Lone Land, a terra incognita, invaded by the Canadian Pacific Railroad about 1880, there grew up a great ranching industry, and, now, in 1907, a little over a quarter of a century, it is on its "last legs." The wasteful days are about past, and in their place come the shifting conditions which change the frontiers into a state of civilization. Up and down the Bow River Valley homesteads are dotted everywhere, little white specks on the horizon, and you see the steam plow, the cultivator, the mower, all in action, and the self-binder was standing ready to harvest the first ripening grain. In our innocence we came to see a ranch country; in our imagination we expected to see great

(Continued on next page.)

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, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides 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 time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 125 both free. Write for them.

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.



Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred sires. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.



SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of High Kent and Essex counties. For Sale: 6 choice young bulls 8 reds and 8 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milch cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

GLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one, and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Leonard -45160-, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1904, son of Old Lancaster 50068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat Stn., P.O., C.P.R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to

W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

Brown Lee Shorthorns!

Nonpareil Victor -63307- at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. Ayr, C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from Imp sire and dams. Will be sold right **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P.O., Wyevale Sta.**

Ring-Bone

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information with special attention to the treatment of blemishes.

Shorthorns & Leicesters

For sale: Young bulls and heifers by Imp sires, and from grand milking cows. Leicesters—A choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of the finest type and breed inc.

W. A. Douglas, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. TORONTO SAL WORKS TORONTO

J. WATT & SON

OFFERS FOR SALE 1 two-year-old show bull from Imp. sire and dam.

J. BRYDONE, Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Oriskank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittyston Victor (Imp. = 50098 = (87397).

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes.

Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls from 6 to 14 months of age sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of Imp. and Canadian-bred cows.

Spring Valley Shorthorns Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (Imp.) = 40359 = (78286), Clipper Chief (Imp.) = 64230 =.

John Gardhouse & Sons Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep.

Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize winners at the local shows.

Fletcher Shorthorns and Yorkshires I have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, (Imp.) 'Joy of Morning' = 3070 =;

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS of best strains of breeding Easily trained and well marked. Now ready for shipping. Price \$5.00 f.o.b. Picks for \$7.00. Write at once. J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

sweeps of grassy divides, with cattle and horses dotted on them. The granger has taken the land, and he is going to hold it. Strange, is it not, that for years these ranchmen lived in these rich valleys and did not know their latent wealth?

One morning when leaving Calgary we were introduced to Mr. Pat Burns. Mr. Burns is the most talked of man in the Northwest. He has marked his footprints deeply from Calgary to Alaska.

When we had a great plethora of low-class beef from the ranges and no outlet for it. In this country there has been but two outlets, the local demand and Liverpool. The freight and duty stopped the trade moving to the States markets.

From the standpoint of excellence, the swine exhibit this year was unique. Other years have seen as large, or perhaps larger, numbers, but the standard of excellence was certainly never so high.

Harking back to P. Burns & Co., Ltd., they have a slaughtering-house at Calgary, and they are rapidly developing it to the dressed-beef business.

They will be followed by competition. Then will come the hour of the stockman. To those who have studied the question, spent their lives in this business, there is only one solution to our live-stock trade, and that is the packing-house, but to run such a concern you must have a steady supply of raw material day after day.

He has had to look after his own supply from January to July. This is a big undertaking in a severe winter climate like Alberta. With the growing of grain, more especially oats, and lots of hay, there is no reason why the farmer of the Northwest should not turn out many thousands of fed cattle.

Climate like Alberta. With the growing of grain, more especially oats, and lots of hay, there is no reason why the farmer of the Northwest should not turn out many thousands of fed cattle.

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National Exhibition

(Continued.) SWINE.

From the standpoint of excellence, the swine exhibit this year was unique. Other years have seen as large, or perhaps larger, numbers, but the standard of excellence was certainly never so high.

Berkshires.—Berkshires were exhibited by W. H. Durham, Toronto; Samuel Dolson, Alton; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; W. A. Shields, Milton; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, and Cooper & Nephew, England.

First went to Samuel Dolson, on a smooth, masculine hog, that was up well on his legs; second went to Cooper & Nephew, and third to W. H. Durham. Boar over twelve months and under eighteen was fairly well represented as to quality of animals shown.

(Continued on next page.)

Was Weak and Run Down WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY

Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Port Elmsley, Ont., tells of her experience with MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

She writes: "It is with gratitude I tell how your Heart and Nerve Pills benefited me."

"I was very weak and run down, had headaches nearly every day and very often would faint away, in fact, my doctor said that sometime I would never come out of the faint. It was through one of your travelling agents that I was induced to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking three boxes I am glad to relate it has been a number of years since I had a fainting spell and scarcely ever have a headache."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CORRUGATED METALLIC ROOFING IRON

WILLOWBANK SHORTHORN HERD

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS. FOR SALE: Young bulls and heifers from imp. sires and dams, of most fashionable breeding and type; exceedingly choice. Prices to suit the times.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires On hand: two yearling bulls and a number under one year, also females of all ages.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907 Some choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls for sale.

1 BULL 16 months old, sired by Royal Bruce, imported; 2 10 months old, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imported; cows and heifers imported and home-bred.

8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS Aged 6 to 14 months Marr Beauty, Campbell Claret, Bessie, Clara and Rosebud, got by the Broadhocks bull, Broadhocks Prince (Imp.) 50098.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS! Am now offering 2 grand ones from Scottish Peer (Imp.). Will make show animals. Also Leicester sheep. A number of young breeding ewes to sell.

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-ring form.

Maple Leaf Shorthorns Chancellor's Model now heads the herd, which contains Crimson Flower, Lady Fanny, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Matchless, Diamond, and Imp. Bessie Wenlock.

Arlington Shorthorns and Leicesters. Present offering: A few females of different ages, some from imp. sires. No sheep for sale at present.

PURE ST. LAMBERT JERSEYS

Female: Twenty head. Young cows, heifers in calf and heifer calves. Solid golden fawn and silver grey in color. a grand lot. When writing please state what you want. For price and description apply to

GEO. W. A. REBURN, MASSAWIPPI, QUE, near SHERBROOKE.

Brampton Jerseys

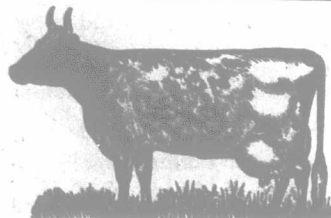
Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a sto k bu l or a dairy he. d, buy only the best. Our publi' record proves that we have them. E. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

High Grove Jerseys

2 choice young bulls for sale. 10 months; would serve now. Bred in the purple. Could also spare a few females either young or old. Robt. Tufts & Son, Tweed, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

AYRSHIRES.



All being well, we will again be exhibiting quite a large herd of imported and home-bred animals of choicest Dairy Breeding at all the leading shows, Toronto Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Several young bull calves from imported dams and sires. Any of the herd for sale. We will also be booking orders for imported stock for 1908.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT. 'Phone Campbellford.

Stonycroft Stock Farm

HAROLD M. MORGAN, PROP. Ste. Anne de Belleue, Quebec. 70 HEAD IMPORTED AYRSHIRES including many noted winners in Scotland. Our facilities for importing are the best, and we sell at a small margin. Write for particulars to E. Bjerkeland, Manager. Stonycroft Stock Farm is adjoining the new Macdonald Experimental Farm, and one mile from G. T. R. or C. P. E. stations.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to W. M. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Stn. o Menie P.O., Ont.

STOCK FOR SALE—At Springburn Stock Farm, Williamsburg, Ont. 51-year-old Ayrshire bulls. Females any age. 13 Oxford Down ram lambs and a number of young ewes. Prices reasonable.

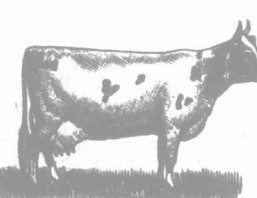
H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Prods D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec, breeder of HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES Canadian and Scotch-bred. All of deep milking qualities.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock. W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.



SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES.

LAST IMPORTATION OF 45 HEAD Arrived home, and we now have a selection that cannot be excelled of cows and heifers, all ages, fifteen due to freshen in August and September. Bargains in bull and heifer calves, most of them imported or imp.-in dam. Oldest bull 12 months (imp.). Everything for sale at reasonable prices. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone, Maxville 33

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 9 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls. P. D. NDL, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Station.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.

Grove Hill Holstein Herd Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin. F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario. G. T. E. and C. O. Railway connections.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad and Sir Pietertje Posch DeBoer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 25.57 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont. Lyndale Holsteins

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

BROWN BROS, LYN, ONTARIO.

Imperial Holsteins Bull calves for sale. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

Annandale Great Dairy Herd

Holsteins and Ayrshires ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right. Fed right. GEO. RICE, Tilsonburg, Ont.

HOLSTEINS



We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls. 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

Spring Brook Stock Farm

Will exhibit Holsteins and Tamworths at Toronto. Choice young bulls and females to offer; also nice young boars and sows for sale. Will be pleased to meet my numerous old friends, and get acquainted with new ones.

A. C. HALLMAN, Brestau, Ont., Waterloo Co. Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices. G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS! 43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Have only bull calves for sale now. A straight, smooth lot. G. MAGINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn.

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

SHROPSHIRE — Ram lambs and shearlings; also brood ewes. Farm 1 mile west of city. E. E. LUTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Boar over six months and under twelve.—S. Dolson again brought out the winner; second, third and fourth going to W. H. Durham. Boar under six months.—This was one of the strongest sections of the class numerically, and one that caused the most dissatisfaction. Rightly or wrongly, a great many of the onlookers thought a number of the pigs brought out were over age, and certain it was that some of them showed a heap of character for pigs under six months. First went to W. H. Durham; second to W. A. Shields, and third and fourth to Thos. Teasdale. Best boar any age went to Cooper & Nephew, on Imp. Polgate Dollar. Sow two years and over.—In point of quality, this was the banner section, and one that taxed the discretion of the judges to pick out the winners, as, without doubt, it was the strongest class of aged Berkshire sows ever seen together at Toronto National. Cooper & Nephew was again handed the red ribbon, on a new arrival, that has to her credit first and championship at the H. A. S. this year, she finally winning the championship here. Sow over eighteen months and under two years.—W. H. Durham won everything in this class without competition. Sow over twelve months and under eighteen.—W. H. Durham, first, third and fourth; Thos. Teasdale, second. Sow over six months and under twelve.—This, again, was a very strong section, bringing out a big ring of really excellent young sows. First and third went to W. H. Durham; second and fourth to S. Dolson. Sow under six months.—A large number came out for honors, which, when handed out, proved, as is usually the case in these younger sections, to be not in strict accordance with some of the exhibitors' opinions. First and second went to W. H. Durham; third to Thos. Teasdale, and fourth to W. A. Shields. Best boar and two sows any age.—First, second and fourth, W. H. Durham; third, Cooper & Nephew. Four pigs under six months, the get of one boar.—First, Durham; second, Shields. Four pigs under six months, the produce of one sow, went the same. Messrs. S. J. Lyons, Norval, and E. E. Martin, Canning, officiated as judges. YORKSHIRES.—It was the unanimous opinion of all those familiar with the swine exhibit at the Canada National since its inception, that never before was the quality of hogs shown so high as this year. Although the exhibitors were confined to the three great Canadian breeders, James Wilson & Sons, Fergus; D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, and Jos. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, yet every section of every class was keenly contested by a class of Yorkshires the equal of which was probably never before seen in any show-ring in the world, and brought out by three such expert hog-breeding firms. As might be expected, every animal showed careful fitting, with a total absence of over-fitting. We shall not attempt individual nor sectional description, as in such strong classes, numerically, all could not get the coveted ribbons; but in these classes all through, the failure to land the honors is no indication of inferiority, and whether, in all cases, the judges handed out their awards in strict accordance with "Hoyle," we shall not attempt to say, as, no doubt, in every section hogs left the ring unhonored, just as good individuals as those bearing the red, blue, yellow and white. Boar two years and over.—Last year's champion, D. C. Flatt & Son's Duke of York (imp.), again did the trick by carrying off the red, afterwards being decked with the red, white and blue, indicative of championship honors. Although weighing over half a ton, he is as active as a kitten, and in wonderful bloom. The same firm also won second and third; while fourth went to J. Featherstone & Son. Boar over eighteen months and under two years.—Flatt again brought out the first and second winners; Wilson third, and Featherstone fourth. Boar over twelve and under eighteen months.—In this class, Featherstone had the winner, with Flatt second and fourth, and Wilson third. Boar over six and under twelve months.—Flatt, first and second; Wilson, third, and Featherstone, fourth. Boar under six months.—Flatt, first and second; Featherstone, third and fourth. Sow two years and over.—As in the aged boar section, Flatt again came fore-

(Continued on next page.)

For Strains —of Back —of Stifle —of Whirlebone —of Fetlock —of Pastern —of Shoulder —of Hough —of Knee —of Coffin Joint Swelling and all Lameness in Horses use Fellows' Leeming's Essence Two or three teaspoons in a little Rum or Brandy, cures Sprains, Bruises and Lameness in 24 hours—takes out all the soreness—and puts horses "on their feet again." 50c. a bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send to National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal. 17

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.

WE WANT YOUR WOOL WRITE OR SHIP E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. G. Howard Davidson, Pres., Millbrook, N. Y. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEV ERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

Dorset Sheep

different ages, and of the choicest quality, from prizewinning stock, for sale. For prices and particulars apply to R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont. Telephone Connection.

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 90 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Butlar-bred ram. GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

FOR SALE—Leicester Sheep and Yorkshire Pigs—Am now offering full flock in show fit, also rams and ewes in breeding condition, good size and extra quality. Four hogs fit for service from imported stock. ABRAM EASTON, Appleyby P. O., Ont. Spruce Lawn Farm, Tansley station, G. T. R.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 12 pounds at less than two years old to over 31 1/2 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. E. H. Doljar, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale. Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont. Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

ward with last year's champion, Lady Frost, a 1,000-lb. wonder, reckoned to be the most perfect Yorkshire sow alive, she, of course, again winning first and championship. Second was also won by the same firm; while third went to Featherstone, and fourth to Wilson. Sow over eighteen months and under two years.—First and second, Flatt; third and fourth, Featherstone. Sow over twelve and under eighteen months.—First, Flatt; second, Wilson; third and fourth, Featherstone. Sow over six and under twelve months.—First, second and third, Flatt; fourth, Wilson. Sow under six months.—First, second and third, Flatt; fourth, Featherstone. Best boar and two sows any age.—Flatt. Four pigs under six months, the get of one boar.—Flatt. The same, the produce of one sow.—Flatt. Judges—W. Jones, Zenda, and R. J. Garbut, Belleville.

TAMWORTHS.—Like the Yorkshires, the Tamworths were never out so strong as this year. This is partly due to several importations made this year, notably that of Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, and R. O. Morrow, of Hilton. The interest manifested by the on-lookers as the various sections came out for inspection shows that the Tamworths are still the prime favorites with a large percentage of farmers generally; and the class of hogs on exhibition this year were such as to very materially increase their popularity. Boar two years and over brought out a massive lot of deep, lengthy hogs. First prize went to a 900-pounder, the property of R. O. Morrow, Hilton, a new exhibitor, but, judging from the class of stuff brought out at this, his maiden effort, he will prove a formidable opposition to the older and more experienced exhibitors. Second went to an 800-pounder, the property of Herbert German, St. George; while third was placed on one equally as large, belonging to Charles Currie, of Morriston, and fourth to the noted Tamworth breeders, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. This is the first time for some years that the Messrs. Douglas have lost the aged-boar class, and was probably due to over-confidence and not enough attention to fitting. Boar over eighteen months and under two years.—This class brought out an exceptionally strong showing, Douglas winning first and second, afterwards winning championship with the first-prize boar; R. O. Morrow, third, and Herbert German, fourth. Boar over twelve and under eighteen months.—Douglas again brought out the winner, with A. C. Hallman a very close second, on a newly-imported arrival; while third went to Morrow, and fourth to Currie. Boar over six and under twelve months.—In this section, Morrow again came to the front with a rare nice, smooth young hog; Douglas, second; Hallman, third, and Currie, fourth. Boar under six months.—Here was one of the strongest sections of the breed, and certainly anyone at all prejudiced against the bacon reds must undergo a change of mind after looking over this lot. Douglas landed first and third; German, second, and Hallman, fourth. Sow two years and over.—In this class, massiveness and depth were the predominating features, an exceedingly high-class lot; but the fitting showed the two extremes. Some showed the result of previous overfitting, and others would have stood considerable more. Douglas landed first and second, and, afterwards, sweepstakes, on the first-prize sow; Morrow, third, and Currie, fourth. Sow over eighteen months and under two years.—This, too, was a very strong lot, among which was this year's Royal winner, but lately landed, and necessarily out of show condition, but a rare good one she is, and should have gone higher, being placed third, the property of R. O. Morrow, Douglas winning first and second, the first being an exceedingly choice sow. Fourth went to Charles Currie. Sow over twelve and under eighteen months.—Here, again, was a very choice lot, first prize going to Hallman, on a newly-imported sow that had a litter at foot, imported in dam; second and third to Douglas, and fourth to Currie, any of which are show sows of a high order. Sow over six and under twelve months.—This section, by some of the ring-side talent, was pronounced the strongest of any of the various sections, and certainly carried a heap of honor to C. Currie, who won first, second and third, and Douglas, fourth. Sow under six months.—First and second went to German, and

third and fourth to Douglas, the latter pair having a bit more size and slightly less quality. Best boar and two sows.—Douglas, first, third and fourth, and Morrow, second. Four pigs under six months, the get of one boar.—German, first; Douglas, second. Four pigs under six months, the produce of one sow.—German, first; Douglas, second. Judge—J. C. Nicoll, Hubrey.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.—This heading is certainly comprehensive in its scope, as there are several breeds of hogs, each quite distinct from the other, which it includes, and each one having their full quota of admirers, prominent among which might be mentioned the Chester Whites, a breed almost exclusively raised in a great many sections of country, and a breed that certainly has a great many qualities to recommend them, one of the greatest being, if we are to judge by the representatives at this year's show, is the almost phenomenal growth some of them presented, particularly in the under-six-months and under-twelve-months classes; but, then, as someone remarked, it is probably only due to the time when some breeders start to reckon the age of their pigs from, generally some easily-remembered day, as Christmas or Thanksgiving day, for the six-months ones; but here in competition were the Chester Whites, Essex and Hampshire Belted, the latter being entirely new to most of the spectators, but if those present are a fair sample of the breed, they cannot fail to grow in favor with a great many people. The exhibitors were: W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and D. DeCoursey, Barnholm, with Chester Whites; J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, with Black English Essex, and Hastings Bros., Crosshill, with the Hampshire Belted. Boar two years and over.—DeCoursey, first; Featherstone, second. Boar over one year and under two.—Wright, first; Hastings Bros., second; Featherstone, third. Boar over six months and under twelve.—DeCoursey, first; Featherstone, second, and Hastings Bros., third. Boar under six months.—DeCoursey, first and second; Wright, third. Sow two years and over.—Wright, first; DeCoursey, second and third. Sow eighteen months and under two years.—DeCoursey, first and third; Featherstone, second. Sow one year and under eighteen months.—DeCoursey, first and second; Featherstone, third. Sow over six months and under twelve.—DeCoursey, first and second; Featherstone, third. Sow under six months.—Hastings, first; Wright, second; DeCoursey, third. Best boar and two sows, same breed.—DeCoursey, first; Wright, second; Featherstone, third. EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Sweepstakes, first, third and fifth, D. C. Flatt & Son, on Yorkshires; second, D. Douglas & Sons, on Tamworths; fourth, J. Featherstone & Son, on Yorkshires. Judges—W. Jones and R. J. Garbut.

TRADE TOPIC.

THE SEPARATOR NEWS for autumn will be ready for distribution September 15th, and tells about farm separating, especially the Tubular separator, illustrated in colors; offers catalogues, "Business Dairying," match-holders, mirrors, pictures, also tells about the piano competition open to buyers of Tubulars during 1907. It is free to those asking for it. Three illuminated post cards will be sent to those who send the names of two other persons, interested in dairying, who do not own Tubular separators. Write The Sharples Separator Company, West Chester, Pa.

A revival meeting was in progress, and Sister Jones was called upon for testimony. Being meek and humble, she said: "I do not feel as though I should stand here and give testimony. I have been a transgressor for a good many years, and have only recently seen the light. I believe that my place is in a dark corner behind the door."

Brother Smith was next called upon for his testimony, and, following the example set by Sister Jones, said: "I, too, have been a sinner for more than forty years, and I do not think it would be fitting for me to stand before this assembly as a model. I think my place is behind the door, in a dark corner, with Sister Jones."

And he wondered why the meeting was convulsed with the laughter of those who came up to pray.—[Cleveland Leader.]

71 Years

WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me, ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.



South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone.

Linden Oxfords

We have a nice bunch of rams, two-year-olds, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Sired by choice imp. Royal-winning ram.

R. J. HINE DUTTON, ONT. P. O. and Telegraph Office.

Oak Park Stock Farm Shropshires

Have just landed with our importation of 152 choicely selected Shropshires from England. A number of prizewinners among them at the Royal, Staffordshire, Shrewsbury, and other shows. We also purchased a second highest priced ram at the Royal. Show flocks for sale, also flock-heading rams and high-class breeding ewes. We have a choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs from our last year's importation. Our flock will be on exhibition at Toronto Fair, also Detroit, Mich.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD., Brantford, Ont. T. A. COX, MANAGER.

NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns. Our present offerings are: A choice lot of sows, the get of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both silver-medal prize boars at Toronto, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1905, bred to our imported boar Chalderton Golden Secret; also pigs, both sexes, from 2 to 6 mos. old. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice sows ready for service, and a nice lot of heifers from 6 months to 3 years old, of high quality and breeding. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Daily mail at our door.

A. A. COLWILL, Newmarket, Ont. Successor to Colwill Bros.

4000 Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins. For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 6 months; pairs not skin; also bull and heifer calves under 6 months. 'Phone in residence.

BERRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Maple Grove Yorkshires. IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shelden Stn.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a specialty. Write for prices and particulars. DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. E., O. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Pigs of the most approved type of both sexes all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We were very first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

J. O. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not skin. As good as best breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston P. O. Schaw Stn., C.P.R.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering 35 shearting rams and 50 shearting ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Butlar ram.

JOHN MILLER,

Brougham P. O. Claremont Stn., C.P.R. SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner for flock headers. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1906. Prices right.

WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O. Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Fairview Shropshires

Orders now booked for shearlings and lambs of both sexes, fitted for showing or field condition. Don't forget that this flock has produced more winners than any other flock in all America, and stock sold are producers of winners. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Large White Yorkshires



An offering at the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age, also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not skin. Write for what you want.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Young boars and sows of different ages. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan) 7 months old, fit to head any herd.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.) 1907 heads our herd. WAC CAMPBELL & SON, Warwick, Ont.

MONKLAND Yorkshires

Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 300 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not skin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. E. and C. P. R. Long-distance 'Phone

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skin; express charges prepaid; peddle green and safe delivery guaranteed. Address B. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Right in quality; right in price. Come and see, or apply by letter to W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth, Ont.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not skin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prizewinning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. E. stations.



No Cure, No Pay

I can make a physical giant of any man who has a spark of vitality left in his body to build upon, and I want no pay until I have done it, if you will secure me.

You have doctored enough and dosed enough if they were any good for you, and it is time you tried Electricity, which is what you need. You need not pay me till I cure you.

To men who are run down, weak and puny, who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to battle with the affairs of life, who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys and feel generally as if they needed to be made over—if that means you—come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I received your Belt on the 1st of October and tried it that day. The Belt is doing the work and I am much pleased with it. The losses, which were getting worse every day, are now checked and I am already feeling better.

Southampton, N.S.

D. M. ADAMS.

Tell me your trouble and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you I don't want your money. I have been in this business 24 years, and I am the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

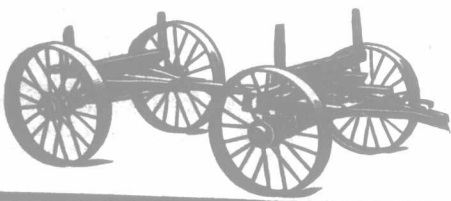
If you will come and see me, I'll explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this ad.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St. Toronto, Can.
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

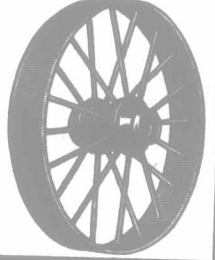
I have cured in every town. Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man I've cured.

THE WHEEL IS THE LIFE OF A WAGON

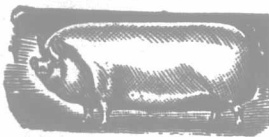
Our wheels will outwear several wagons; in fact, will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Farmers who have trouble with their wheels should try a set. They are low and strong, cheaper than wooden wheels, and a saving of labor for both man and horse. Made any size and width of tire, and to fit any axle. Our guarantee goes with the wheels. Write to-day for catalogue.



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., LIMITED,
Grillia, Ontario.



YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not a kin.
J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Elmhurst Berkshires

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show sows. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Brantford shipping station.
H. M. VANDERLIP,
Cainville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.



FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.



OAKDALE BERKSHIRES Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance 'phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milton P. O., Co. of York.



Maple Leaf Berkshires.—Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old.

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O.
WOODSTOCK STATION.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"An' have ye discovered what's the matter with me, Doctor?"

"Dear me, yes. You have an aggravated case of pericapillar oethinatioemia."

"Sure, an' that's just what it feels like."

The clerk was most obliging, but the young woman customer was hard to please. Roll after roll of blankets did he patiently take down and show to her; nothing suited. For some fifteen minutes this mock sale went on, then the young woman said, condescendingly: "Well, I don't intend to buy. I was just looking for a 'bund.'" "Wait a moment, madam," cried the clerk. "There is one more blanket left on the shelf. Maybe you will find your friend in it."

One of the officers of the Indian office at Washington was visiting a reservation in Montana on Government business, when a certain chief, who had taken a fancy to Uncle Sam's agent, invited him to attend the wedding of the Indian's daughter.

The Indian office man was, to his regret, unable to be present at the festivities, but the Indian laconically described the function subsequently, in order to indicate what the agent had missed.

"Five dogs," said the chief, "and plenty pie."

"Did you see that man who just went out?" asked the paying teller.

"Yes," replied the third assistant cashier, "he seemed to be considerably disgruntled. What was the matter with him?"

"He had a check for \$60 which he never expected to get. It was money that somebody borrowed from him several years ago, and he had given it up as lost."

"Why did he look so mad? Did you decline to cash it?"

"Oh, I cashed it all right. He does business here nearly every day, but there was an exchange fee of 10 cents."

An Irishman who was travelling in England for a dry-goods firm, The Strand says, was once showing a line of sample dress goods to a merchant who was woefully slow in making up his mind.

He handled them and rehandled them, until the commercial traveller was at his patience end. Finally, the merchant asked if the goods shown were fashionable.

"They were when I first began to show them to you," replied the traveller, "but I'll be hanged if I can tell you now."

It is said that the buyer was so pleased with the answer that he pardoned the rudeness of it and became a steady customer.

A certain young society man was much given to telling exaggerated stories, and was rapidly gaining a reputation for untruthfulness which worried his friends, and particularly his chum, who remonstrated with him and threatened to disown him if he did not mend his ways.

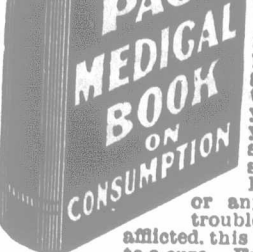
"Charlie," said he, "you must stop this big story business of yours, or you are going to lose me as a friend. Nobody believes a word you say, and you are getting to be a laughing-stock."

Charlie admitted that he was aware of the fact, but complained that he could not overcome his fault, try as he would. He suggested that had he but somebody beside him when he started to elaborate upon his tale, to tread on his foot, he was sure he could break the habit.

A few days later they were invited to a dinner party, and his chum agreed to sit next to Charlie and step on his toe if he went too far. All went well until the subject of travel was brought up. One of the company told of an immense building that he had seen when on a trip up the Nile. This started Charlie, who at once began to describe a remarkable building he had seen while on a hunting trip on the northern border of India.

"It was one of the most remarkable buildings I presume in the world," said he. "Its dimensions were found to be three miles in length, two miles in height, and—as his watchful friend trod on his toe—two feet wide."

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