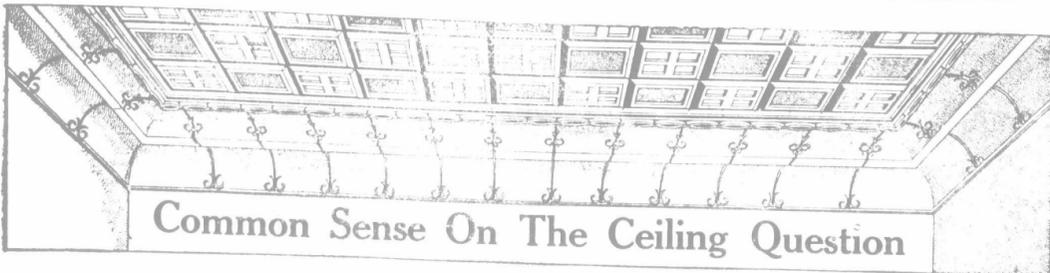


**PAGES
MISSING**



Common Sense On The Ceiling Question



People used to think metal ceilings were a sort of mining-camp makeshift—something that would do after a fashion when you couldn't get a real ceiling. And they were not far wrong, then.

But that was long years ago,—before even I got into the metal ceiling business. Metal ceilings have changed since then—and opinions.

People know, nowadays, that the right sort of metal ceilings are fine enough for any building that can't use marble ceilings. I know a few buildings even, that **could** have marble and **do** have Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings. Like to send you pictures of such buildings.

And Pedlar ceilings are not only fine enough, in point of looks, for any building;—they are good enough in all that

makes a ceiling good. They are away, 'way ahead of plaster, to start with.

And of course wood—even expensive wood, like mahogany,—doesn't begin to compare with a Pedlar Art Steel Ceiling. Doesn't compare either in value, cleanliness, hygiene, beauty or durability—especially the last named.

Take the matter of cost or value. Plaster, you see, costs as much as, or more than, a Pedlar Ceiling in the first place—counting only to the smooth coat stage. Time it's decorated or finely papered, it costs considerably more.

And the life of the good kind of plaster ceilings is short enough,—even if it doesn't demand repairs every year.

Of course every plaster ceiling cracks and keeps on cracking for three years after it's new.

Wood ceilings are costly, in themselves, even if the cheaper woods be used. And they are dearer in that they make a fire-trap of any house.

Of course, plaster is not fire-

proof,—far, far from it, as it is only a mere shell of lime and sand.

But a Pedlar Art Steel Ceiling is fireproof, absolutely,—and outranks every other kind of a ceiling in every particular that appeals to people of common sense.

I would tell you all about it, in detail, if I knew your address,—the subject is far too big to handle here.

Possibly you have some vague idea—a survival of the old days?—that metal ceilings are machine-made art, crude, stiff, unlovely? I just wish you could see the pictures of some of my ceilings. You would know better, then.

Suppose you let me send you a little book on the subject. I am pretty sure you will find it worth reading. I don't mind if you are merely curious now,—I want you to **know**.

Your address, please?

G. A. Pedlar

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for its fire department. When you consider that this City has the seventh largest fire-alarm system in the world, you realize that we must have a pretty up-to-date plant. Think it over when the question of purchasing boxes is brought to your notice.

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TERMS: Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash; wholesale (5,000-acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual installments; interest at 6 per cent.

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Winnipeg, Man.

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Did you see our

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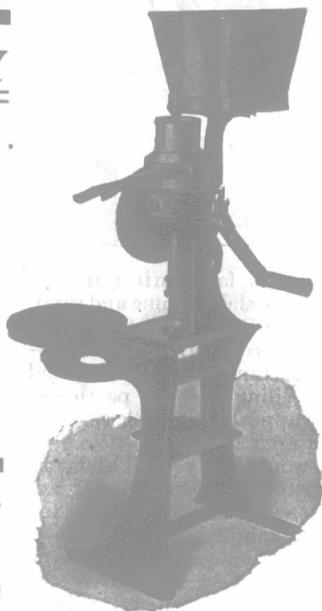
THE MILKY WAY

GOOD COWS AND A

**De Laval
Cream
Separator**

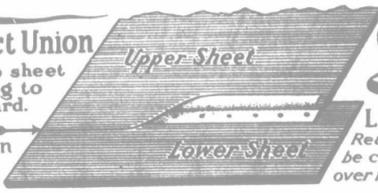
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Nail heads
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THOUGH EASILY laid, Carey's Roofing stays laid. The above illustration clearly shows why. The Carey Patent Lap insures a neat, wind and moisture-proof Union that never yields to the elements.

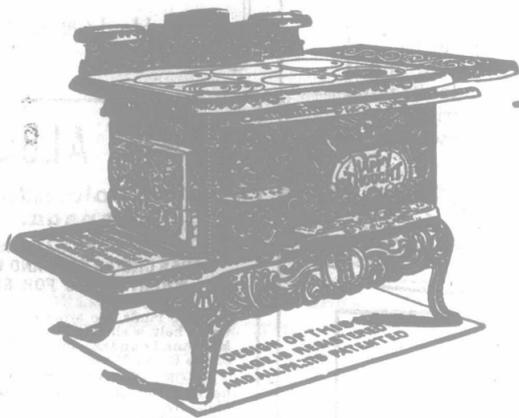
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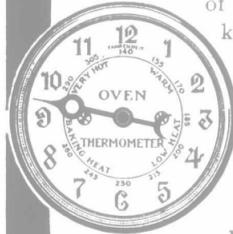
It's always there handy for you. You need waste no time hunting around for the easily misplaced "steel." Bright idea, eh?

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The figures, which show the required degree of heat necessary for the successful baking of bread, cakes, pies, etc., are plainly inscribed in black on a white enamel surface, so that they are easily readable, even when the day is dull.

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Have you a Manure Spreader? Answer.....

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Vol. XLII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 19, 1907.

No. 782.

EDITORIAL.

EXPORT DUTY ON PULP - WOOD NEEDED.

The Toronto Globe has been for some weeks past prosecuting an inquiry into the wisdom of a public policy of pulp-wood conservation in Canada, either by out-and-out prohibition of export, or else by the imposition of an export duty on all pulp-wood leaving the country in an unmanufactured state. Those who have followed the series of pithy interviews which have been appearing in the Toronto journal from day to day, must surely be convinced of the wisdom of an export duty.

Sir William Van Horne, one of the best-posted authorities on pulp and paper questions, points out that the great bulk of paper consumed in the world is made from spruce wood. The supply in the United States has been so far exhausted that the spruce area of that country is confined to southern Maine, New Hampshire, and the Adirondack region of New York, and these regions would keep the American mills going for only three years or so if the Canadian supply were cut off. Canada and Scandinavia are the only other two great sources of supply, and many American firms are providing for the future by securing extensive Canadian limits. The Dominion's still vast pulp-wood resources are being exploited wholesale to furnish grist for the hundreds of pulp and paper mills of the American Republic, which country bars out Canadian-made paper by a high tariff. The result is to build up a flourishing manufacturing industry in the United States, leaving increasingly vast areas of our domain stripped by the pulp-wood exporters and by the so-called settlers, who squat on the non-agricultural lands for the mere purpose of realizing on the sale of pulp-wood, afterwards moving to new locations to repeat the method of despoilation. Yet, thin as the argument is, the "poor settler" is the man of straw put up by the financiers interested in the business of exporting pulp-wood, as a reason against the imposition of an export duty! It is true there are some bona-fide agricultural settlers in Quebec and Northern Ontario who eke out a none-too-abundant living by cutting pulp-wood for the exporters. We have observed in these regions that the men depending on tanbark and pulp-wood picking, make "a poor fist" of farming, as a rule. In fact, it is only a side issue till the timber is stripped, and then, if the land be rocky, as is often the case, and they really propose to farm, they move to a location where the conditions are favorable. But there is no reason to suppose that bona-fide settlers, clearing their homesteads, should find their market destroyed by the imposition of an export duty. Instead, such a move on the part of the Dominion Government would bring the American pulp mills right to their doors in Canada, just as the Ontario regulation prohibiting the export of sawlogs cut on Crown Lands caused the Michigan sawmills to move across into Canadian territory, to the tremendous advantage of this Province. An export duty on pulp-wood would not stop the cutting of pulp-wood in Canada, because the 1,200 American papermakers must have our supplies of spruce fibre to conserve their own. What it would do would be to throw a handsome revenue into the Dominion treasury, and result, also, in the speedy establishment of American-owned pulp mills in Canada, each of which would build up a town of 5,000 to 10,000 people, and contribute materially to the general prosperity of the country.

Of all forms of fiscal protection, export duties on raw materials are the least objectionable, and by far the most positively advantageous, especially in a country like Canada, with such magnificent

facilities for home manufacture. It is the part of prudence to conserve our raw materials, more particularly seeing that we hold the key to the North American situation. An export duty on pulp-wood is urgently needed. Failure to impose it would be a piece of inconceivable folly, of which Sir Wilfred Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding will not be guilty. The only reason for delay is to allow time to educate public opinion.

SUCCESS TO THE FORESIGHTED.

To increase the productiveness or earning power of every day's labor applied to the land, in order that the farmer may not only be enabled to compete more successfully with city employers for a fair average class of Canadian workers, but that he may earn better wages for himself on his own farm, is unquestionably the true solution of the farm-labor problem; and the more earnestly it is applied, the more rapid will be the progress of agriculture, while the longer we dally with such purely expedient measures as immigration, the slower will be the progress of agriculture as an industry and the longer we shall be in bringing about satisfactory social conditions in the rural districts. This solution is so thoroughly in harmony with agricultural and national progress, that the only reason it has not been more readily and heartily tried is the habitual conservatism of the farming population. During the past decade, under the stress of sheer necessity, this conservatism in farm methods has been giving way, and we have already witnessed the adoption of many labor-saving devices and methods. But the point is that most of us, instead of looking ahead ten years ago and preparing for the impending advance in wages, clung to the old practices until economic conditions compelled us to change; and with compulsion always goes hardship. This brings us to the conclusion that it has not been the extent, so much as the suddenness, in the rise of wages that has inconvenienced farmers so much within the past eight or ten years. It caught us with old, slow-working implements and tedious practices and facilities generally. To change at once and secure new wide-cut binders and mowers, two-furrow plows and four-horse harrows, to tear out unnecessary cross-fences, and to lengthen and clear the fields immediately for the advantageous use of four-horse teams, was impossible. It took money and time, and when, combined with the inconvenience of sudden change, we had to reckon with the school-bred preference of the majority of laborers for city employment, it is no wonder the farm-labor problem assumed complications. It was still further aggravated by the hope in many minds that the supply of laborers would increase in time and wages once more go down. Consequently, many farmers, instead of promptly addressing themselves to the task of increasing the productiveness of labor, tried to make shift in the hope of a return to the old conditions. Credence was lent to their belief by the heavy migration westward, a migration that seemed likely to slacken in time, after which more labor would be left in the East. Under the circumstances, it is no wonder that many of us were inclined to welcome immigration as the hope of the situation.

But the Westward tide continued year by year, and the immigrants we secured to take the places of our own people took not too kindly to agriculture, and many of them proved not worth nearly so much per day as native-born and native-trained Canadian lads. Not a few, after a brief experience in the East, caught the Western fever, leaving

their erstwhile employers to train up new immigrants in the ways of Canadian farm life. The truth is that scarcely any large body of available immigrants are really and ultimately desirable as farm help. The most of them are either awkward workers, unused to our methods, or else they have objectionable traits of manners, customs or language which render them undesirable as co-workers and citizens. There are exceptions, of course, but we are speaking collectively. The worst of it is that where cheap help is secured and depended upon, the tendency is to militate against the introduction of improved methods, hence the farmer plods along in the rut with his help, and becomes, in effect, a low-wage worker himself.

Evidence accumulates that the farm-labor problem of the past decade, while a hardship for the time being, has, by hastening the adoption of labor-saving practices, resulted in an immense, permanent uplift to the industry of agriculture, an uplift which, though entailing undeniable hardships in the transition stage during which it was being brought about, has greatly improved the farmer's position in the long run, and will yet improve it still further. And, after all, the farm-labor problem has not been such a very severe hardship to the foresighted. It is chiefly those who resist progress that are crushed by it.

And so, looking to the future, there is every reason why we should study this great question of how to make labor more productive, for wages are likely to go still higher. Perhaps not next year nor the year after. Perhaps they may, by chance, be lower five years hence than they are today, though it is improbable. But in the long run, and allowing for temporary fluctuations, there is no doubt the tendency is ever upward. The history of the past quarter century is an index of the next. And as in the past, so in the future, success and prosperity will be to the wise and foresighted. There is the watchword—**FORESIGHT!**

EXCESSIVE PRICES RESTRICT CONSUMPTION.

Reports from Alberta state that prices of lumber have been voluntarily reduced, not because the Attorney-General has prepared to bring suit against the Lumber-dealers' Association, but on account of the need of money on the part of the mill-owners. This indicates two things, says our Western contemporary, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg. First, that the price of lumber was raised higher than the trade would stand, and therefore curtailed consumption; and that commercial evils will often right themselves without outside interference. The falling off in trade on account of high prices is something the mill-owners cannot well stand, as they have already put their money into the manufacture of lumber, and must get it out again. Piles of lumber and retailers' paper do not satisfy the demands of the banks when the date of the expiry of their loans comes around, and a failure to meet obligations through lack of business does not inspire confidence in financial circles, and, without this confidence, manufacturing cannot well be conducted. A lumberman must have a good market, and if the price is prohibitive of sales, it must be adjusted. The falling off in building this season indicates that the consumers are generally persuaded that lumber prices are too high. A lowering of prices will normally result in an active resumption of building operations, which should teach lumbermen and other dealers in such commodities that exorbitant prices turn the flood of material back upon the producer. The problem of marketing is not solved by the elimination of competitive selling.

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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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LONDON, CANADA.

CONTINUATION CLASSES AND RURAL SCHOOLS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The new regulations for the reorganization of Continuation Classes throughout the rural schools are out. Before reviewing them, I desire to say that it is much too late in the year to publish them. They should have been in the hands of the public at the close of the June term, and not "rushed out by express" at this late hour. School boards must be much inconvenienced by the carelessness and sheer tardiness of the Education Department. And then, no good reason can be given for the delay. It is simply the fault of the Department. You cannot get anything out of the Education Department in anything like a business-like manner. It is delay! delay! and "rush" announcements at the 12th hour. The public was promised a live administration of the Department under the new regime, but, in the administration of official work, it is not any improvement on the old. Now, why in the name of reason, cannot official reports be got out within two or three weeks of the time they are received? We want them while they are fresh and timely, rather than, (as usual), six or twelve months too late, for it destroys all thoughtful and practical interest in reports, and no person will read them when they are months too late.

As to whose fault it is for delay, I believe it is the fault of the system. The old routine way still lingers. The clerks make their own rules. They will prepare to have the reports printed to-morrow—not to-day. The Minister and the Superintendent have no knowledge of the delay and of the injury it is to the Department, and to education, too. Can not Dr. Pyne and Dr. Seath look into this matter at once, and give us reports in decent time? I ask them to do so in the public interest.

Again, I beg to say here that it is the duty of the Hon. Dr. Pyne to properly man the Department. There is no doubt that the Superintendent of Education has far too much work to do, and should have an assistant to help him, by relieving

him of some of his duties. Again, when his position was created, there was and is no staff other than the old and perhaps overworked staff of the Department. The Superintendent has a terrible responsibility, and he should be relieved of work and detail. It is the duty of Dr. Pyne to give Dr. Seath a staff to do his work, and to enable him to revise and supervise the work of his Department. As to the money to pay a staff, it is a mere trifle out of the great revenues at the Minister's disposal. It should be remembered that there are two and one-quarter millions of people in this Province, and there is an enormous amount of work in administration. It must be done. And no man can do it alone.

And now as to Inspector Cowley's report. I venture to say, although I do not know, that it was ready and in the hands of the Department in good time. He is always prompt and modern in his methods, and he never lags.

This official document is authoritative, and places the Continuation Classes on a modern basis, in harmony with our school system. Hitherto these classes were viewed by many as a fifth wheel to a coach. They are now, through the Inspector's work, made an integral, and, I believe, a permanent part of the Ontario School System. This is a great step in advance. The rural classes know now that these schools have come to stay, and the reason for this is that their success has justified their institution and recent improvement. Indeed, I know of nothing else in our school system that so well indicates the modern character of our system, and shows a desire to feel out after and to supply the unorganized yet felt needs of our rural classes than these schools. They provide a higher education for the boy and the girl while under the father's roof, and this is good for the boy and girl, and equally good for the father and mother, too.

By these regulations, I observe there are to be three grades of schools, called A, B and C, or 3-teacher, 2-teacher and 1-teacher schools, adapted to the ability and needs of the localities. The higher grade is indeed a good and cheap High School, and it is at the people's doors, in the midst of rural surroundings. I need not point out the immense advantage this is in every way it is looked at. It must appeal to local pride. I would have thought that two grades would have done, but perhaps in poor localities the conditions would be too exacting. Every citizen should get at least a fair chance to educate his children, and the State must bring the school to the people. These are indisputable premises to be worked out.

The qualifications that Inspector Cowley demands for teachers are high, and I doubt if this Province can supply the grade of teacher that they call for. In the highest grade of Continuation School the principal is required to have the same qualifications as the principal of a High School. This seems to me a high standard, but then, it is to the rural classes a guarantee that they are getting the best; indeed, as good as the secondary schools. Therefore, it justifies the Trustee Boards in making a supreme effort to equip a Grade A school. The adjustment of the Government grant is such that school boards are encouraged to do well. What could be more common-sense than this? It is very judicious. The grant is also wisely distributed over equipment—library, scientific apparatus, maps, etc., and then, again, it bears favorably on the qualifications of the staff. The whole scheme is one that must induce our people to excel. And is it not time that our rural classes get some consideration from the Department? The largely-increased Government grant is most commendable, and it is the best proof one needs—if any is needed—to show that Inspector Cowley has, by his earnestness and zeal, been able to convince the Minister and Legislature that these are among the most vital schools in the Province. They touch the great mass of rural people at a point where the potential results are the greatest. The old Entrance standard was good in its day, but it was and is too low a standard to complete a general education for any class in our Province.

The obligatory courses provided are very extensive and good, but perhaps too rigid. I observe, with pleasure, that optional courses may be taken up with the consent of parents and principals. Often a farmer's son wants to prepare for a profession, and, in order to do that, Latin may be required; but, being too far from High Schools, and too poor to afford the expense, he could not go. It is needless to say that the best men in the professions, often the very flowers, come from the rural homes. Now, at least, the opportunity is theirs. Very wisely, great latitude is allowed to school inspectors and trustees in choosing optional subjects and in teaching these.

In the new regulations, great emphasis has been placed on equipment, accommodation, laboratories, blackboards, desks, heating and lighting, and ventilation. The grants are so adjusted in detail that everything has to be carefully provided. Then, if one adds to this equipment, the opportunities that rural districts afford in the way of ornamentation and decoration, and in the cultivation of school gardens, one need but reflect

a moment to see that there is "no school like the old rural school"—"Keep green the dear old spot." Will not such schools anchor the boys and girls to the old neighborhood? Will they not arouse in the people an appreciation for good schools, good education—yea, for some culture? Need I mention that the minimum values of the library equipment for one- or two-teacher schools is \$150, and for a three-teacher school is \$300? This of itself must do great good amongst the rural classes. Of course, much depends on the teachers, trustees, and inspectors.

I cannot close this letter without noticing how these schools are to be inspected, for on that I place the supreme emphasis. I believe that school inspection has been, in six cases out of ten, an expensive farce to this Province for years. This is not to be the case any longer, and Dr. Seath deserves the highest credit for his efforts so far in this special department. It must apply, however, equally to Separate Schools and the ordinary public schools; and, unless the inspectors are abler men, and all qualified, how can the standard of education be elevated?

The regulations for Continuation Classes make much of inspection. The fact is, Mr. Cowley's position is no sinecure. He co-operates with the local county inspector, and correlates all the inspection and work of these schools. The autonomy of the local inspector is respected, and he works in with the continuation inspector in such a way as to strengthen the Department in the administration of the schools. In a case where a school board or council is to be convinced, educated into and brought to understand its privileges under these schools (and its duties after having adopted the system), the two inspectors, representing the central and local authority both, are a power in leading and advising the people. In addition, the Department is kept in living touch with every inspectorate where there is a Continuation Class.

One cannot read the regulations without seeing here and there the signs of that harmony in detail and organization among the leaders, the Superintendent and Inspector, so necessary to progress.

The main point in these schools, if they are to regenerate our people, is to supply them with the right class of teachers and the right class of work. These teachers must have rural instincts, and understand rural conditions. They must study agriculture. They must have the farmer's point of view, and be able to sympathize with, and, it may be, lead him. No "namby-pamby" society man can do any good among these schools. Their courses of study must be made elastic and adaptable. But, Mr. Editor, this drives me to the Normal School again. Here our teachers are all trained, and I regret to say that the men selected to do this training are not men sufficiently alive to public opinion, not wide-awake men of public spirit, not in all cases widely enough informed on the needs of our Province for such positions. Indeed, two of them have, I believe, less than three years' experience in public schools. What a state of affairs! I fear, Mr. Editor, that some appointments cannot be defended except on political grounds.

The hope of the profession is in the Superintendent, but, alas, I fear he is far from having a free hand.

Ottawa.
R. STOTHERS.

The farmer of to-day who looks shrewdly ahead, anticipating steady increase in wages, and planning all his barns, fields and methods generally so as to eliminate unnecessary labor at every turn, and enable one man to accomplish the work of two wherever this can be done, will be laying the foundations for a sound and permanent business success, while at the same time helping to improve the condition of his hired laborer and fellow citizen. Whoever fails to do this, will find the grim spectre of world-wide competition staring him in the face.

The old homily, "There are more ways than one of skinning a cat," has found fresh exemplification in the horse-show ring this year. If you don't like the way the horses are placed, have the official veterinarians called in to make re-examination for soundness. Perhaps they may be able to find a sidebone. Never mind if all the horses have certificates of soundness. There may have been a mistake in the certificate.

Things look different from different points of view. It would also seem that they look different at different times of the day. Some horses, for instance, which pass as sound in the forenoon, may be found in the afternoon to have sidebone. It is astonishing how rapidly sidebones develop—when one is looking for them.

RURAL - SCHOOL REFORM.

On another page we give an analysis, by Mr. Stothers, of Inspector Cowley's recommendations relating to public-school Continuation Classes in Ontario. These classes should be of great value to the rural districts, if the danger is avoided of converting them into mere annexes of the High Schools, with practically the same programmes and aims. In fact, Mr. Stothers points out how they may, under the proposed plans, prepare for professional life. There is all the more reason why our readers should study Mr. Stothers' letter. We hope that the work in these combination departments in rural and village schools will eventually develop along the lines that will prove best for the men and women who stay on the farms.

It is serious, if true, as Mr. Stothers claims, that the men recently appointed to train teachers in the Normal Schools are lacking in experience of rural-school affairs. Continuation Classes and High Schools are, after all, of less importance to farmers than good general public schools.

HORSES.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

(Continued.)

SHOULDER LAMENESS.

Shoulder lameness is not as common as many people think. By many, all obscure lamenesses in the fore legs are said to exist in the shoulder. At the same time, shoulder lameness is not by any means uncommon, and exists in three forms: First, disease of the shoulder-joint; second, sprain of the muscle that passes over the front of the joint. This muscle is principally tendinous; that is, it contains little flesh or muscular tissue. Third, sprain of the muscles on the shoulder-blade, some of which attach inferiorly to the point of the elbow, and some to the anterior and external surface of the arm. This lameness is usually called "Shoulder Slip or Sweeny." Disease of the shoulder-joint, fortunately, is not common, and may arise from sprains, bruises or rheumatism. Inflammation is set up in the joint. The ligament (called the capsular ligament) that encloses the whole joint becomes thickened and distended with synovia (usually called joint-oil). The articular cartilage (a cartilage that covers the ends of all bones that go to form the true joints) becomes removed by ulceration, or, in rheumatic disease, converted into a porcellaneous deposit.

Symptoms.—The horse is very lame. In all shoulder lameness, the peculiarity of gait is, to a more or less marked degree, indication of the seat of trouble. The patient does not carry his limb straight forward, but with a rotary, the foot being made to form the segment of a circle; he brings the leg forward with a somewhat sweeping motion, in some cases the foot being dragged or trailed forward along the ground, and he has difficulty in lifting the foot over any object, and is inclined to stub the toe and stumble. In shoulder or knee lameness, the signs of pain are often more noticeable when the patient lifts the foot from the ground, while, in disease below the knee, pain is expressed when the foot comes in contact with the ground. Upon manipulating the joint, pain, heat and swelling will be detected. In order to detect the swelling, it is often necessary to press to one side a muscle that passes loosely over the joint. If the limb be lifted and moved backwards and forwards, the patient will evince pain, caused by the movement of the bones of the joint. In some cases this will cause the animal to lift his fore part bodily from the ground. It must be understood that uneasiness when these movements are performed is not of itself sufficient grounds for diagnosis, as some horses are fidgety and will not tolerate such handling; but, if there be the peculiarity of gait noted, along with pain, heat and swelling, we may conclude that the joint is the seat of trouble.

Treatment.—If properly treated in the early stages, a perfect recovery is probable, but if change of structure, especially sloughing of the articular cartilage, has taken place, the most favorable termination we can expect is a stiff joint; and as an animal with a stiff shoulder-joint is practically useless, unless valuable for breeding purposes, it is better to destroy him. In the early stages, rest in a comfortable box stall, soothing applications, as bathing frequently with hot water and rubbing with an anodyne liniment, as 2 oz. laudanum, 1 oz. acetate of lead, to a pint of water, for a few days, until the acute inflammation is allayed, and following this with repeated blistering, will in most cases effect a cure in the course of a few months. But if the injury be severe, a speedy cure cannot be effected.

STRAIN OF THE FLEXOR BRACHI.

This muscle, as stated, is highly tendinous, and

passes over a double groove on the upper part of the bone of the arm, as a rope passes over a pulley. Both muscle and groove are covered with cartilage, and enclosed in a synovial sheath. The function of this muscle is to raise the forearm and fetch it forward. It is good practice to put on a high-heeled shoe during treatment.

Symptoms.—The peculiarity of gait is similar to that of shoulder-joint lameness. There will be pain on pressure of the part, also heat and some swelling, but, on account of the muscle being principally tendinous, the swelling is not well marked. If the foot be lifted and the leg carried backwards, the patient will evince great pain, and, if it be a severe case, will rear off both fore legs. In most cases lameness increases on exercise. The result of sprain of this muscle is inflammation of the tendons and structures of the sheath which encloses them, which, if not arrested, will run on to ulceration of the cartilage and decay of the bone, and finally to ossification (conversion into bone) of the whole substance of muscle and tendon. The usual cause of sprain of the flexor brachi is stumbling or falling forward, with the foot backwards. This puts great strain in the region of the shoulder-joint, and the muscle under discussion is often violently stretched.

studs, as a center, they were scattered into different parts of Ireland, and gave immense satisfaction.

They are described as heavy-bodied, rather low-set, yet smart, with clean, strong limbs, good style and action. I can readily imagine that such a horse would, for many parts of Ireland, be extremely useful. The Clydesdale and Shire are too heavy and slow. The loads drawn are not heavy, and therefore a horse more alert and active meets the necessities for plow, cart and gig better than a greater weight. At all events, it seems clear that the so-called Irish Draft Horse has a fast hold on the memories of the agricultural population, and hence the demand for its restoration. It is not strange that the peculiar conditions in Ireland should demand a different style of horse than Scotland or England, where the situation and needs are different, but, so far as I can learn, these horses have entirely passed out of existence.

It is said that the brothers' families who originated them died out altogether, and with them the horses disappeared also. Whether they can ever be restored again, is a question yet unanswered. The Department, I understand, have undertaken it, but this is scarcely such work as should be assigned to a public branch of Government. It cannot be handed to any official to work out. The guiding spirit in such a work must have time, and must also be gifted

with an intuition to choose wisely among different specimens, so as to fix the type required. To produce one animal, is not enough. The object is to found a family with the required characteristics and power to transmit them. The sires should be possessed with prepotency, so as to leave their impress on the ordinary breeding mare. I am informed that, answering to the call of the Department, five stallions of the original type have been discovered, but although every encouragement has been held out, no mares have, so far, been presented.

The Department have lately opened a record in which stallions of the desired type are to be registered, the object being to stimulate the further production of horses of this type and preserve them in a distinct class. The ideal set forth in the Department's leaflet is as follows: Not less than fifteen hands high; short, clean, flat legs; well-set joints; good feet, good head

and rein; well-laid-back shoulders; indications throughout of power to do general farm and harness work; action free and light-stepping. It is further stated that horses for draft purposes are what is required, and that animals of the half-bred Hunter type, or showing a distinct trace of Shire, Clydesdale or Hackney blood will not be eligible, and will not be inspected.

LIVE STOCK.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

Having just returned from a three days' visit to the Dublin Horse Show, it is not unnatural that certain reflections should occur. The great social event of the year in the Irish capital took place at the same moment that the Government proclaimed under a statute of King William IV., six counties in the south and west. This has been caused by a recrudescence of unrest in that region, consequent on the movement for the reinstatement of evicted tenants of twenty years ago, and the determination to drive off the farmers, locally called "planters," who took their places. This movement has been characterized by a kind of grim retribution, which takes the form of driving off the cattle which the planters have grazing on the lands formerly occupied by the evicted. Along with this somewhat humorous phase of agrarian trouble, there has been a more serious feature, viz., the attack upon Lord Ashtown, who, up to a few years ago, was one of the most popular landlords in the West. His seat is in County Galway, and there he was unmolested, even when things were at the worst, in the eighties. Some time ago he was under the necessity of discharging some of his employees, and since then he has led a sorry life. The outrage, however, did not take place in Galway, but at a lonely shooting-lodge in County Waterford. One side of the



Cuddington (imp.) (9178).

Five-year-old Hackney stallion. Second at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1907, in the class 15 hands 2 inches and over. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario.

Treatment.—As in shoulder-joint lameness, it is well to apply a high-heeled shoe, which enables the patient, while standing, to have the diseased parts in a state of repose. The patient must have perfect rest, and the same local treatment as for disease of the joint. It must be understood that in all cases where horses that have been worked and highly fed are given rest, it is good practice to administer a purgative of 6 to 10 drams aloes, according to size, and reduce the grain ration or discontinue it entirely, and feed on bran and hay. In cases where the pain is excessive and long continued, the animal may be noticed to fail in condition, and then should be fed sufficient grain to keep him up.

"WHIP."

THE IRISH DRAFT HORSE.

The following memo is by Hon. John Dryden, in the report of the commission to inquire into the workings of the Irish Department of Agriculture:

The improvement of the horse is more difficult than any other class of live stock. There are in every country so many opinions as to what is best and what cross is suitable for the district, that it is always found very difficult to unite the people in a co-operative way. In Ireland, however, I have found more than ordinary unanimity of action, and I have no doubt in most parts much improvement is going on.

I have repeatedly heard a demand expressed for the restoration of what is called "The Irish Draft Horse." No doubt a species of horses once existed in Ireland known by that name. So far as I know, they were never registered, but from the best-known facts, they were originally produced by two brothers living, I believe, in or near the County of Kildare. From these

house, and that the side on which Lord Ashtown was sleeping, was blown out, and it is a marvel that he escaped unhurt. He was present at the Show this week, and received many congratulations on his miraculous escape. His lordship is one of the famous French family, the most eminent member of which was possibly the noted linguist, who was Protestant Archbishop of Dublin.

In spite of all these things, Ireland is more prosperous than she has been for many years. The co-operative movement has been the salvation of Irish farmers. It was in 1892 that Sir Horace Plunkett began the movement which is indissolubly associated with his name. There was not then a single creamery in Ireland; to-day there are no less than 331 co-operative creameries scattered up and down the country, with a great many credit bank societies and other institutions aiming at the improvement of agriculture in every practical way. The International Exhibition, presently being held in Dublin, is a splendid evidence of the state of things in the rural districts. In a very real sense, agriculture is the only indigenous industry in Ireland. Belfast prospers amazingly through her shipbuilding, but this is not because of advantages, but in spite of many natural disadvantages. All her coal and iron has to be imported from this side of the channel; yet the enterprise of the citizens has overcome many difficulties, and Belfast stocks has been the resting-place of some of the greatest ships that sail the sea. It is ten thousand pities that fuller attention is not given to those things which are fitted to be beneficial to the prosperity of the country, and less to the multitude of evil influences which disturb the country. Sir Horace Plunkett has been removed from his post as Vice-President of the Irish Board of Agriculture for reasons which will not bear examination. He has done more to pro-

mote the best interests of Ireland than any living man, but, because he dared to write the truth concerning Ireland's bane, no stone was left unturned to drive him from office. It is a sad chapter in Irish politics, and almost makes one despair of the future.

August is closing down, and harvest is far away. In some districts there is no prospect of any harvest. Oats are green as leeks, and barley is an irregular crop, except on the best of land. Potatoes have rarely appeared so uncertain. It is not that there are indications of disease. The absence of heat has prevented the spread of the blight, but the absence of sunshine has prevented the ripening of the crop, so that he would be a bold man who would prophesy the ultimate issue of this most speculative of all the agricultural crops. Very heavy rains, with high winds, have in many districts levelled the grain crops, and the self-binders will be hard put to it to make a satisfactory job this season. Straw was soft with the excessive moisture, and the drills are woefully irregular, and much land is yielding little. The cost of carrying stock during the ensuing winter is likely to be heavy. Markets for fat stock are fairly good; for stores, there is also a good demand, and Irish cattle are meeting a fine trade. One dealer, whom we met this morning on board of the Irish boat, maintained that it was a poor trade. The margin, he insists, is too narrow, and the cattleman makes heavy losses. It may all be true, but our travelling companion would never have impressed us that way. He looked a highly prosperous man, and doubtless he is so.

Irish hunting horses do not appear to be as strong as they used to be. Thoroughbreds are in greater favor, and possibly a deal of money will be dropped in the business. There is no more unsatisfactory piece of horseflesh than a weedy Thoroughbred, and a very large proportion of them are weedy. A genuine Irish hunter is very nearly the beau-ideal of a horse. This year's Dublin champion, Chatterbox Ino, is a case in point. He is a superb chestnut five-year-old, a model in shapes, perfect in manners, and a fine galloper. He was bred in Ireland, but his owner is Mr. John Drage, from the Northampton hunting area. Mr. Drage also owns the first-prize lightweight hunter, another chestnut named All Gold, a full brother to Chatterbox Ino. They are got by a Thoroughbred sire named Hackler. Some Thoroughbred horses are noble sires of hunters; others are of small value in that respect. A fine sire is Royal Meath, a son of Hermit, one of the greatest Derby winners of all time. In the north of Ireland, a horse named Mascarille left much good stock, but one of the best sires of hunters in the north was the late Nat Morton's Mackney stallion, Yorkshire Post. When put to a good Irish hunting mare, with possibly some cart blood in the back crosses, and Thoroughbred on top, old Yorkshire Post scored strongly. One of the finest heavy-weight horses ever seen in Mr. Morton's stable was a Stormer, bred in this way. Mr. Morton sold him to an English hunting man who hated Hackneys like poison. After he had had him a while, this gentleman agreed to buy the horse, and when the deal was finished he asked his breeding. All the satisfaction he got from Mr. Morton was that he would ride the horse with far greater pleasure if he never knew how he was bred. Imagination goes a long way.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Fifth Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.

On Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, in the City of Sherbrooke, Que., the fifth Dominion Exhibition was formally opened by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, amid a downpour of rain, but with all the pomp and ceremony customary on such occasions. Quebec being the Minister's native Province, and his farm and constituency being situated in the Eastern Townships, he expressed gratification at having the honor of opening the exhibition in the chief city of this famous region.

The management had gone to great expense in erecting an addition to the grand-stand, a number of new buildings, and a large number of cattle stables, and all were filled to overflowing. For fruit and flowers, three large tents were erected, which served the purpose splendidly. Entries were much in excess of former years, especially in cattle and sheep. The management did all in their power to make things pleasant and agreeable for the exhibitors, and things passed off very smoothly. The stock train of 28 cars that came through from Toronto Exhibition by Grand Trunk, reached Sherbrooke early Friday morning, and the stock was soon unloaded. That shipped by Canadian Pacific did not come through so quickly, hence in some classes the judging had to be delayed.

For the first few days the weather was most unfavorable. It had rained off and on all week, making the ground very wet and muddy, and lessening the crowd very materially, consequently the gate receipts. The races had to be called off the first two days, which was disappointing to the lovers of a "horse trot."

In the Main Building were represented many of the manufactures of the Province and the Dominion, as well as many exhibits which concern our farming population. The Quebec Central Railway had a most interesting exhibit of asbestos, copper ore, chrome ore, soapstone, lime, and many other products of the mines along their lines of railway. The Ottawa Experimental Farm had a very tastefully-arranged exhibit, which was of value as an educator in connection with nearly all lines of farming, especially illustrating the value of cow records. The Seed Branch at Ottawa had a most interesting exhibit, illustrating the wisdom of using good seed. Alongside of this, the Canadian Seed-growers' Association had an equally valuable exhibit, showing how pedigree seed may be produced by the breeding plots. The attendants, Mr. Cote and L. Geurin, were ever ready to give information. The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., of Montreal, had a most interesting exhibit of dairy supplies. The model "Green Mountain" stave silo attracted much attention. The milking machine was also in evidence.

The fruit exhibit was not quite up to former years, owing to the lateness of the season; it was more noticeable with the winter fruits than the fall apples, as the former were somewhat immature, but it was a good exhibit of fruit, and mostly all grown in Quebec. P. E. Paquette, Rougemont, Que., had one of the choicest exhibits of apples packed in boxes for export that it has been our lot to see; neatly wrapped in gilt paper, they were very attractive. Grapes and plums were not a large display. The former were good samples, but the latter were rather small. The excellent exhibit of plums, pears and apples from the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, was much admired.

The vegetables, while not so large as we have seen, were of fine quality, especially the potatoes, while the exhibit of celery, cauliflower and cabbage was excellent. D. E. Taylor's collection of vegetables was a magni-

ficent one, and most tastefully arranged. Grain, while not a large display, was of excellent quality, and most of the wheat would grade No. 1 Manitoba Hard.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In the Dairy Building were cream separators, and all pertaining to the dairy; and also the butter and cheese exhibit. The majority of exhibits were from Quebec Province, and most of the prizes went to Quebec. The quality of both the butter and cheese was pronounced superior by the judge. Quebec Province is making rapid strides in dairying.

The farmers' exhibits of maple sugar, syrup and honey were most attractive, that of maple sugar and syrup put up by Mr. Goddard, South Stukely, in pyramidal form, with a bust of King Edward in maple sugar crowning the top, being very neat, and attracting much favorable comment. Sherbrooke being in the center of the maple-producing section of the Province, naturally the exhibit was a high-class one.

But it was in the live stock where they excelled, there being over 750 exhibited—a large number more than last year. These were in charge of Directors John Blue (dairy cattle) and J. A. Cochrane (beef), and their assistants.

LIVE STOCK.

AYRSHIRES.—These made the largest and best display of all the dairy breeds. Upwards of 150 head were shown, and it was pronounced by Ayrshire men as the best exhibit for some years. All were from Quebec Province but one herd. The exhibitors were: R. R. Ness, Howick; Hector Gordon, Howick; John Blue, Capelton; W. D. Parker, Hatley; G. S. Wintle, Richmond; P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers; Harold M. Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, and A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont. The judges had many close decisions to make, and did their work carefully and satisfactorily. They were D. Drummond, Ottawa, Ont., and Jas. Boden, Danville, Que., Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, being referee.

In aged bulls, six lined up, and all good ones. Ness won first with Barcheskie King's Own; Langelier second with Sir Oliver of Woodroffe; Blue third with McGregor of Glenora. In the two-year-olds, Gordon won with a fine dairy-type bull, Auchenbrain Abram; Morgan's Monkland Guarantee second, and Blue's Mitchelton Champion third. Like the two-year-olds, the yearlings were a good lusty lot. Ness again won with Netherhall Goodtime, a uniform fellow; Hume second with Lessnessock Royal Monarch; Blue third with Castlemain's M. C.; Gouin fourth with Lord Belmont. Ayrshire senior bull calves—Parker first, Hume second, Blue third, and Gordon fourth. Junior calves—Morgan first, Blue second, Gordon third, and Blue fourth. Ness won the championship diploma with his aged bull. Eighteen cows lined up, and possibly no show-ring in Canada has seen a more even lot of Ayrshire females with fewer faults. Hume's Eva of Menie won here again, and later obtained the diploma; Ness' Emma of Nethercraig second; Gouin's Garclaugh Loughomer Maggie third; Morgan's Burnhouse's Lady Flora fourth. The three-year-old cows were not quite as choice, but a good lot. Hume's Pride of Hume Farm won here, also, and was in better form than in Toronto; Ness' Barcheskie Lucky Girl, second; Blue's Miss Prim, third; Gordon's Barcheskie Sybil, fourth. Heifers, two years old, in milk—Gordon's Whitehall Duchess 2nd took the red ribbon, and was worthy of it; Ness' Monkland Maid, second; Blue's Netherlea Reba, third, and Hume's Bargower Snowdrop, fourth. In the dry class, Ness

won first and second with Bagenoch Silver Bell and Monkland Lady Mary, the leading champion heifers at Ayr, Kilmarnock and the Highland Shows in Scotland this season. They are the making of strong cows, and are of grand type. These and the first and second prizewinners in the milk class of two-year-olds were imported by R. R. Ness this season. Hume won third and Morgan fourth in the dry classes. In senior yearlings, Ness won first, Gordon second, Morgan third, and Parker fourth. In junior yearlings, Morgan won first, Gordon second, Hume third, and Ness fourth. In senior heifer calf class, Ness won first and second, Morgan third, and Gordon fourth. In the junior calf class, Hume won first, Gordon second, Blue third and fourth. Best three heifer calves under one year—First, Ness; second, Gordon; third, Blue; fourth, Parker. Best two bull calves under 1 year—First, Gordon; second, Blue; third, Parker; fourth, Hume. Best cow and two of her progeny—First, Ness; second, Blue; third, Hume; fourth, Gouin. Bull and two of offspring—First, Ness; second, Hume; third, Blue. Aged herd—First, Ness; second, Hume; third, Gordon; 4th, Morgan; 5th, Blue. Young herd—First, Ness; second, Hume; third, Gordon.

JERSEYS.—Jerseys were the next to Ayrshires in numbers. The exhibitors were: E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que.; H. W. Edwards, Coaticook, Que.; R. W. Frank, Kingsbury, Que.; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., and David Duncan, Don, Ont. The latter's herds were brought out in fine shape, standing the journey from Toronto well. Honors were decided by H. G. Clark, of Norval, Ont. In aged bulls, Imp. Fereor, owned by Bull & Sons, and second at Toronto this season, was placed first. He is a bull of the right stamp for a dairy sire, and showing strong Jersey character. They also landed second place with Imp. Arthur's Golden Fox, Ball coming third with Pearl Golden Crown. Two-year-olds were a good lot. Duncan's Lady Belvoir's Chief won first, Bull's King's Winged Fox second, and Ball's Prince Lambert third. Yearlings were a strong class. Here Bull & Son won first and second, Edwards coming third. In bull calves, Bull & Son were first and second, and Duncan third. Diploma for best bull, any age, was won by Bull & Son, with the yearling, Brampton Aylesbury. The Jersey cows were a strong class, but not as fine a string as at Toronto, for there were a few inferior animals among them. Here Bull & Son led with the Toronto first-prize cow, Sweet Eyes, an Island-bred cow, showing strong Jersey type, coupled with grand dairy form. Second place went to their Brampton Monarch Ina; third to Duncan's Marjoram of Markham. Three-year-old cows also made a good showing. Bull won first with Catalino of St. Martin's, a Toronto winner, and third with Brampton Betty; Duncan second with Fairy Queen of Don, another Toronto winner. Heifer, two years old—Bull first with Brampton Blue Fly, a sprightly heifer; second, Brampton Nameless, Duncan winning third with Rosetta of Don, second at Toronto. Yearlings were a fine class of youngsters. Here the Toronto decisions were completely changed, Bull winning first, second and third places with Brampton Ruby Light, Manitoba Queen and Brampton Mary Jane. Bull won in the senior heifer calf classes, Duncan second, and Ball third. In the junior calf class Duncan won first and second, and Bull third. Bull's Sweet Eyes won the female champion diploma. Bull & Son won first and third with aged herds, and Duncan second. Bull also won first, and Duncan second, with young herds.

HOLSTEINS.—About seventy head of the Black-and-Whites were out, and in pretty good form. Ex-

hibitors were: Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.; J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke; P. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, and M. C. Woodworth divided the prize money among them, Logan Bros. taking the lion's share with their splendid herd. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, paid the judicial compliments. Logan Bros. won first with their aged bull, Artes Mercedes Posch, Riches winning second with Sir Peter De Kol, Woodworth third with Guy Schuling, Herrick fourth with Johanna Mercedes De Kol Prince. Logan won in the two-year-old class with Count Mercena Posch; Gillespie second with Sir Mitchilde Johanna-Holstein bull, one year, won by Logan Bros.; Jacob Clark; second, Herrick's Goastertoudu 4th De Kol Butter Beg. Logans claimed first, second and third in senior bull calves. Riches won first in junior bull calves, Woodworth second, Logans third and fourth, Herrick fifth, and Wingett sixth. Diploma for best bull went to Logans' Artes Mercedes Posch. In females, Logan Bros. won the red with Jewel Sylvia, swinging a large, well-balanced udder; she was a picture of perfection. This cow also won the diploma. Their Pietertje Abbe-kirk 2nd won second place, Herrick third, Logan fourth, Riches fifth, and Woodward sixth. In three-year-old cows, Logan won first with Homestead Maria, Herrick second with Tortilla Echo De Kol, and E. P. Ball third and fourth. Heifer, two years old—Logan Bros. won first and second, Riches third, Herrick fourth and fifth, Woodward sixth. Yearlings—Logans first and second, Riches third, Herrick fourth and fifth, and Ball sixth. Senior calves—First to fourth, Riches. Junior calves—First, Logans; second, Herrick; third, Riches; fourth, Woodward. Aged herds—First, Logan Bros.; second, Riches; third, Herrick; and fourth, Woodward. Young herd—First and second, Logan Bros. Bull and four of get—First, Logan Bros.; silver cup with aged bull.

GUERNSEYS.—These were a good large exhibit, about seventy head being brought out. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., did the judging. Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B., was the largest exhibitor, and had his stock in good trim. Hon Sydney Fisher had a number of good animals. Guy Carr, Compton, Que., and E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que., were also large exhibitors. In aged bulls, McMonagle's Hedwig Nonpareil won first and sweepstakes. Of grand Guernsey type, he is still in good form, despite his seven years of age. In the two-year-old class, Hon. Sydney Fisher won with Ready Nero. McMonagle won in the yearling class with Fairy's Nonpareil. Carr won first in calves with Maple Ridge Deanie. Hon. Sydney Fisher won first and diploma for aged cow with a splendid imported cow, Imperial Masher's Hopewell, McMonagle taking second with a strong cow, Blossom of Eastview; Ball third with Isaleigh Mabel, carrying a grand udder, but off type. McMonagle won first in all the rest of the female classes, Fisher and Carr coming second. In herds, McMonagle won first, Fisher second, and Carr third. In young herds, McMonagle was first with an even lot, and Carr second.

(For continuation of report, see page 1506.)

MAGGOTS IN SHEEP.

In your last issue appeared an article on the above. If well dipped a couple of weeks after clipping, they will not trouble much for the rest of the season, except scratched or cut or dirty behind, in which case I find no better remedy than a good strong solution of bluestone (sulphate of copper). Have it mixed in a bottle beside the pen, spill it on the maggots, it will kill them; look next day, for fear a bunch will collect nearby; you will not find any where wetted; it discolors the wool, but this soon wears off. If the sheep is cut, it will not injure, but heal, which is not the case with poisonous dips. I consider it as good a drier and healer as could be used on any beast, but especially on the sheep, as they are of so greasy a nature. I once bought a sheep which, a few days after, got a bad lump on the back, behind the shoulder, that broke out in extremely hot weather in August. The hole was as large as a man's hat; I could actually see her ribs. I covered it, but the flies used to blow through the cloths; the covering, in the great heat, kept in the stench. I thought she should be buried, so I tried the bluestone bottle, by adding some more water to weaken it a little. I then spilled it in, washed it around, then turned her gently over on her back to let it run out; did this twice a day for a few days. At the end of a week or nine days she was as well as ever. So, after this, no one need fear to use it on a cut sheep.—[Correspondence, Irish Farmer's Gazette.]

LIKE A LETTER FROM HOME.

I am sending you one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate." I think it should be in every farmer's home in Canada. I am greatly interested each week in reading the notes from other sections, especially those from Huntingdon, Que. W. F. Stephen must be one of the level-headed farmers of Huntingdon County; his notes and the crops and weather are like a letter from home. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" a prosperous year. R. D. DOUGLAS, Essex Co., Ont.

SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE BOAR.

The principle that "the bull is half the herd" holds no more truly in cattle-breeding than does the same principle in respect to the boar hold true in the breeding of pigs. That "like produces like," is a long-accepted axiom in the art of breeding. It is manifest in the living processes of every animate thing. It is the vital principle that should never be lost sight of when breeding animals of any kind or either sex are being selected. It is an extremely important thing to remember when making the selection of a sire.

Nowadays, when pure-bred males are so plentiful, are so easily obtained, and so reasonable in price, there is small excuse for using anything but a pure-bred boar. In fact, it is difficult to understand how it would be economy to use anything else. The pure-bred boar will transmit his own character and quality to his progeny with greater certainty than a grade or cross-bred, and it is only by using such a sire that progress can be made and success attained. No matter how excellent a cross-bred or grade individual may be, we have no guarantee that, when we use such an animal on our females, he will reproduce himself in kind. He may be all right as an individual; he may exhibit all the character, quality, merit, and everything else we desire such an animal to be possessed of, but the tendency in every living thing is to reproduce the characteristics of the stock from which it sprung, even more certainly than it will reproduce those characters which are its own. Why the principle should obtain, is not difficult to understand. Every animal represents in its individuality a portion of all the characteristics of all its ancestors. It follows, therefore,

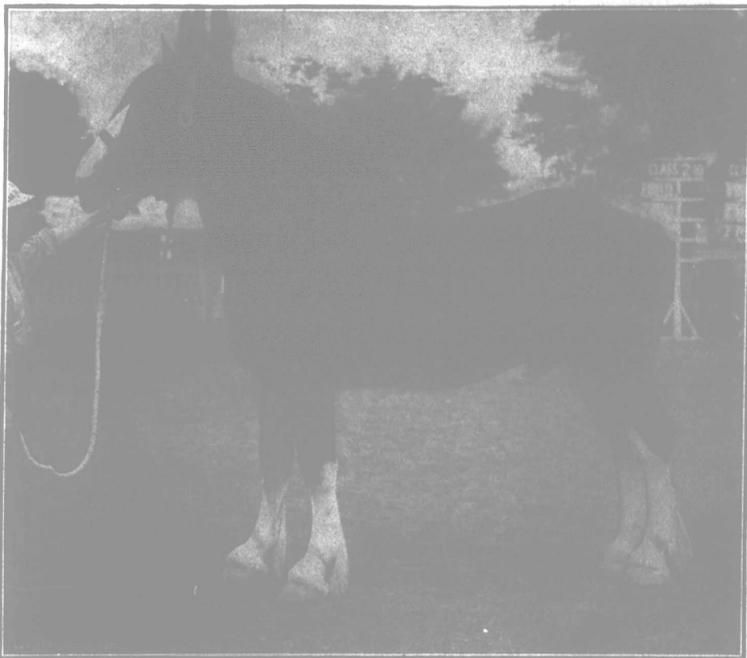
cated by a full heart-line and deep rib. There should not be the slightest tendency to weakness in the back, and the bone should be strong, clean, straight, free from coarseness, crooked knees on weak pasterns. Quality is indicated by fine hair and a smooth skin, though this varies to some extent with the different breeds. Most important of all, he should conform in type, conformation, size and appearance to the breed he represents.

In the management of a boar, there are quite a few things to be considered, and a number of very common mistakes to avoid. In the first place, he should not be overfed, or kept in small, filthy quarters, where exercise is impossible, or allowed to range the whole farm in a half-starved condition. He should be so fed and housed as to keep him in a fair fleshing, with sufficient exercise to maintain him in a hardy, vigorous, growing condition. The pen should be roomy, clean and well ventilated, with a yard for exercise outside. If he does not take exercise enough, and seems inclined to grow fat and lazy, turn him out to pasture, and let him work for part of his living that way.

There is no set rule to guide us in deciding when a young boar should be first used. A great deal depends on the animal and his development for his age. We have seen boars used when six or seven months old, without apparent injury, but that's a little too young. Ordinarily, it is safest not to use a boar until he is eight months of age, and then only lightly till he is a year old. After that he may be used as freely as necessary, the owner, of course, using judgment, and not allowing him too heavy a service at any time. The aim should be to save the boar from all unnecessary service, especially during the heavy part of the season. For this reason, he should be permitted to serve a sow only once. He should not run with sows to which he is to be bred. Both practices tend to exhaust him, and, if persisted in, will result, ultimately, in small, weak litters.

The food given should first of all be nutritious; it should be varied, and moderately bulky. In winter, succulency should be given the ration by feeding roots, preferably mangels. In summer, green food, clover or alfalfa, will serve the same purpose. The best grain food is finely-ground oats, mixed in about equal proportions by weight with shorts and bran. The greatest possible care should be observed that he is not overfed. Feed only what he will clean at a single meal. If he

gets fat and lazy, give him less. A boar should be used as long as he will produce good strong litters. We have seen them kept until nine years old. If they do not become cross, and are still active breeders, they may be safely kept until this age. Most farmers, however, prefer turning them off younger, when they are half or third this age. The trouble is that most boars are ill-used, are put into service too young, and are not properly fed. They are used up before they reach maturity. Weak, immature sires can never beget strong, vigorous, profit-making stock. The excessive use of a male impairs his powers of production, and diminishes the potency with which he transmits his qualities.



Royal Choice (imp.) [7846] (13165).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1904. Second in three-year-old class, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Sire Everlasting (11831).

that those animals, the progenitors of which were of mixed descent, that have been produced by indiscriminate breeding, that result from the blending together of types and characters perhaps widely diversified, will very likely, no matter how excellent they be themselves, produce offspring of inferior merit to their own. The same principle holds with the pure-breds. They have sprung from a race of ancestors that were bred pure for numberless generations. They are a part of all that has gone to produce them, and in the natural course of events they will not only reproduce their own characteristics and the characteristics of the breed they represent, but they will impress those characters certainly and strongly upon the progeny which they beget. Hence it is that we often-times see a really inferior pure-bred animal producing stock of superior excellence to itself, and a really excellent grade begetting offspring possessed of little of the superior merit which is its own.

Coming more closely to the actual business of selection, one of the chief points to look for in a boar is character. Character is a term that represents something not easily defined, yet it is readily recognized, and every experienced breeder knows its importance. In a boar, it means a bold, impressive carriage, with strong masculine appearance. He is every inch a boar. He shows it at every point and in every motion. There should be no trace of femininity in his make-up. He should have a good strong constitution, indi-

MUSLIN-CURTAIN VENTILATION EASY TO TRY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to the excerpts from Prof. King's letter, appearing in your issue of August 22nd, I am sorry that Prof. King takes the stand he does, because it does not make a creditable showing in print, and he might as well butt his head against a stone wall as to attempt to prevent farmers from trying so simple a method of ventilation as the muslin curtain. Why go into a long, scientific dissertation upon the subject to prove its inefficiency when an expense of two cents per cow will settle the matter conclusively for any dairyman or educator? I know of no unfavorable comment

from any source, except Professor King, and an editorial appearing in Hoard's Dairyman, which shows such an utter lack of knowledge of the principles involved that it plainly answers itself for anyone who thinks enough to care for ventilation in his stable. I know of only good reports from anyone who has properly used the system in ventilating any kind of a building where animals are housed, and the only unfavorable report that I have ever had was from two different people, who each conceived the idea that, in order to keep out the rain, the muslin should be oiled, which, of course, defeated the very object of its use.

E. M. SANTEE, Assistant Dairyman.
United States Department of Agriculture.

THE FARM.

NEED FOR A UNION ABATTOIR AT MONTREAL.

A union abattoir company for Montreal is again being discussed by the various interests which would be affected by such an organization. At present, there are a number of abattoirs in Montreal. The two main markets are half a dozen miles apart, being situated almost at the opposite ends of the city, and known as the Eastern Abattoir and the West End, or Point St. Charles Market. These markets are held on the same days, and at the same hours, so that it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, for the butchers to visit more than one market. The time has now come when it would seem opportune to raise the whole subject of live-stock markets again, and to take action for the establishment of a union abattoir, where all the live stock would be brought and handled in a thoroughly up-to-date and systematic manner. A "Farmer's Advocate" representative interviewed Mr. R. Ironside, of the live-stock-exporting firm of Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., upon the subject:

"Nothing has really developed in the matter as yet," said he, "but the question is of such importance, and the time is so opportune, that an effort is being made to bring about the organization of a union abattoir. The railway companies require the land which is now occupied by the abattoirs in the very worst way. The butchers need a market where all the business is concentrated, and the exporters and country dealers and shippers find the same need. The market should be situated at a point outside the city terminals, in order that the cars would not be delayed en route as they now are. Such a point could be found anywhere out by Lachine. Now that the street cars are to be allowed to carry freight, it would be a simple matter to have the animals slaughtered in a large abattoir, situated on the grounds, and placed in cold-store till they were required, and then brought in by freight street car. As for the exporters, they could just as easily have the stock unloaded, fed and inspected there, and placed back on cars and forwarded to the ship side, as by the present method of loading on barges at Point St. Charles and transhipping to the ship side. In fact, it would be better for the cattle. A union abattoir of this nature is of the utmost importance. An area of fifty acres would be sufficient."

Mr. Donald Munro, another exporter, expressed similar views. "It is an old story," said he, "and I don't know whether the subject is nearer being accomplished than it was a dozen years ago. If the railways would only give up their jealousy, and get down to business, they would find that it would be to their advantage to combine on a single point, just as it is to the advantage of the dealers. I think that Point St. Charles would be the most suitable place, now that the packing-houses are situated there. There is lots of territory available. Certainly it is a great nuisance the way things are being run at present, and everyone concerned would be benefited, if the railways would only get together and decide to meet each other in the matter, and deliver all their live stock to the same market. The situation in Montreal has been getting worse year by year, and shippers have been gradually withdrawing and sending their stock to Toronto. Action in the matter should no longer be delayed."

SOFT-WHEAT FLOUR FOR PASTRY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With reference to your inquiry regarding pastry flour, I may say that there has been very little data published showing the results of actual experiments conducted to determine whether hard-wheat flour is better than soft-wheat flour for pastry purposes, but it is very generally stated in all books on domestic-science work that the soft winter-wheat flours are superior for this purpose. Furthermore, it is evident that the baking trade concur in this conclusion, for in practice, the soft-wheat flour alone, or mixed with a small percentage of strong flour, is used almost exclusively for making pastry. For breadmaking, the trade demands a granular flour, of good color, and rich in gluten. This is what is called a strong flour, for it will absorb more water, stand more fermentation, and, as a result, produce a large loaf of good color and texture. In making pastry, there is no fermentation process, and the question of expansion is not so important. Consequently, a softer flour—that is, softer to the feel, and of greater mellowness or freeness in working, generally associated with comparatively low gluten—is considered the best. This is the nature of the flour

procured from our Ontario winter wheat. Moreover, there is a more desirable flavor secured in the products of this flour. One trouble with the exclusive use of the soft flours, in making pastry, is that the product is lacking in color, or rather that it is deficient in a desired richness in appearance. To overcome the difficulty, many of our bakers use a mixture of 80 per cent. of soft flour and 20 per cent. of hard flour. The latter flour gives a little more body or strength to the mixture, and makes a richer-looking pastry.

Recently we made some comparative tests to ascertain the difference in the quality of pastry made with strong and weak flours. To show clearly the difference in the strength of the flours used, a loaf of bread was made from each. Equal weights of flour were doughed up and baked, according to the process followed in all our work in comparing the strength of flour. These loaves were photographed, and are reproduced in Cut No. 1. The largest loaf was made from a strong

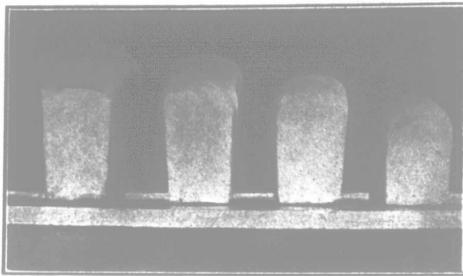


Fig. 1.—Comparing Spring and Fall Wheat Flours for Bread-making.

Manitoba patent flour, and the smallest from an Ontario winter-wheat, straight-grade flour. No. 2 loaf was made from a blend of 50 per cent. of each of the flours, and No. 3 from 20 per cent. of the strong patent flour and 80 per cent. of the Ontario winter-wheat flour.

As the 50-per-cent. blend is not commonly used for pastry work, our experiments were conducted with the other three flours. In all the experiments, both with short and puff pastry, nothing but water, salt and shortening were used, and in most cases the latter substance amounted to two-thirds of the weight of the flour. In every case, when less than this amount was used with the weak flour, the pastry was not so good. When larger quantities of shortening, up to pound for pound with the flour, was used, the pastry was improved in quality, but more especially that made from the strong flour. Throughout all the experiments, the general conditions were kept as uniform as possible, but each flour was treated so as to bring out the best results. As, for instance, it was soon found that the patent flour had to be made into a much slacker dough to get good results. To illustrate somewhat the appearance of the pastry, in each case two tarts made from each of the flours were photographed,



Fig. 2.—Comparing Spring and Fall Wheat Flours for Pastry-making.

and are shown in Cut No. 2. In every case the dough was rolled out to as nearly as possible the same thickness.

Lot 1, which was made from the strong flour, always raised higher than the others, and it had a clearer, richer, more-delicate appearance, but in tenderness, crispness and flavor, No. 2 lot—the 20-per-cent. blend, was superior. The pure Ontario-wheat lot was not so rich in appearance, but was almost equal in crispness to No. 2, and superior to No. 1, while in flavor it was inferior to none. Every lot of pastry was judged by unprejudiced persons who were not aware of what flour was used in making the different samples.

Without a doubt, good pastry can be made from the strong spring-wheat flours; but our experiments, so far as they have gone, corroborate the teachings of domestic science, and the practice of the baking trade in that better pastry can be made from the softer flours. It must be remembered, too, that while the strong flours absorb more water, and thus will take more pastry for equal weight of flour, they cost more. In the case of the flours used in these experiments, the strong patent cost about \$1.00 per barrel more than the winter-wheat flour, and the indications are that it requires more shortening to give the

best results, thus making them more expensive. We hope to continue these experiments, so as to gather more complete data. R. HARCOURT.
Ontario Agricultural College.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON FOR WOODCHUCKS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" a question asked as to the best way of killing woodchucks. I have just been trying a method, which I find to be simple, easy and effective. It is this. Pour from one to two tablespoonfuls of bisulphide of carbon into an old cup, tin or can; place it arm's length in the mouth of the hole, leaving it in such a position that it will neither upset nor get filled with earth; then fill up the opening, and the deed is done. Bisulphide of carbon quickly evaporates when exposed to the air, and the gas thus formed, being heavier than the air, and deadly poison, finds its way to every part of the hole, and smothers everything in it that breathes. ADAM BATY.
Middlesex Co., Ont.

THE DAIRY.

THE MARKS OF A GOOD COW.

To tell whether a cow will give rich or poor milk, there are no outward or visible signs about the animal to guide us in the matter. The man who milks her even cannot tell how much butter is in the pail; but, in the Babcock test, dairymen have a simple means of testing the milk of individual animals and weeding out the unprofitable members of their herds. Every farmer should make it a rule to test his cows regularly, and know exactly what each animal in the herd is doing. It is not sufficient to depend entirely upon the returns from the creamery, as, when all the milks are mixed, it is impossible to select the most profitable cows in the herd with anything like accuracy of judgment. However, the marks of a good cow, showing whether she is capable of producing a large quantity of milk, are tolerably plain to all who are acquainted with cattle, yet there are such a variety of relative points requiring consideration that we can only picture them in the model. The best milk cow, as a rule, is of medium size, and small-boned. The head is small and rather long, narrow between the horns and wide between the eyes. The ears are thin, covered with soft, silky hair, the inside of the ears being of a rich orange color. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression; the horns set on a high pate, bending wide apart at the base, and curving inwards and upwards at the points; the neck long and thin, slender, and well-cut under the throat, thickening handsomely as it approaches the shoulder, but entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance. The shoulder-blades should meet narrow at the top, widening gradually towards the points, which should be broad and well rounded; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion and constitution, for everything depends on that in a good milk cow. The loins should be broad, and the hips high and wide, the rump even with the hips, the pelvis wide, giving plenty of room for the udder; the thighs thin; the hind legs a little crooked, with a long, large foot. The skin should be soft and mellow, and of a yellow butter color.

The milk veins in front of the udder are usually a fair indication of a good milk cow, and the larger they are, the better the indications. In extra good cows they branch out into four branches along the belly, but they all unite before reaching the udder. The more irregular the course, the better the indication that the cow is a good milk-er, but the veins give no indication of the richness of the milk. The udder should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its backward course from the front teats, running in the direction between the teats, then on the back part of the udder, called the escutcheon, and on as far as the vulva in the best cows. The wider the belt of this upturned hair, the better. It should be short and velvety, covering a soft, orange-colored skin. The shape, and size of the udder is, however, by far the most reliable index of a good cow. All the other marks are only of relative importance, and it is better to have a scraggy-looking cow any day, with a good udder, than a grand-looking beast with a miserable bag. No matter how good-looking a dairy cow may be, except she has a well-developed udder, with its accompanying network of mammary glands, she cannot be expected to excel as a pail-filler.

The ideal udder is the one which is well developed both fore and aft, one that is carried high up towards the escutcheon, and at the same time goes a long way forward under the belly. In addition to this, the udder must be deep and square in shape—the deeper and squarer the better. Its four teats should be of good size, and placed as nearly as possible at equal distances apart. Cows possessing udders of this kind may always be counted on to prove good milkers, just

as other cows possessing small, round-shaped udders, with teats so close together that they almost touch one another at the points, may invariably be put down as poor pail-fillers, no matter how fine their appearance may be, or how good-looking in other respects.—[Farmer's Gazette.

EIGHT SECONDS PER MILKING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We started recording the weight of each cow's milk three years ago, but have kept no account of butter-fat. It takes about eight seconds to weigh and mark each milking.

Among the things that can be learned from the records is the increase in milk as the result of good feed and care, and a six weeks' rest and grain before freshening; also the drop in flow caused by flies, short pasture, cold winds and rain; also many other things that otherwise would not be noticed. During 1905 our herd of 22 cows produced 120,350 pounds milk, which sold for \$1.40 per 100 pounds; total value, \$1,685.20; cost of feed per cow, \$43.00; feed for herd, \$946.00; profit, \$739.20; average milk per cow, 5,475 pounds; value, \$76.60. The four heaviest milkers gave 30,719 pounds; value, \$430.06; average per cow, 7,679 pounds; value, \$107.51. The four poorest ones gave only 17,140 pounds milk; value, \$246.96; average per cow, 4,285 pounds, and \$61.74. If the whole herd was as good as the four best, the result would have been 168,938 pounds milk, and \$2,365.13. The cost of feed would be a little higher than it was, say \$4.00 per cow, or total of \$1,064.00; profit, \$1,301.13, instead of \$739.20. Part of our milk was retailed, also some cream; the balance was shipped to Sydney. In this account the cost of retailing has been deducted. The herd is no better than it was when we started weighing, because, for several years we raised few calves, and although we were weeding out the ones that gave the least profit, the cows we bought were no better than those that they replaced. We hope, however, soon to do better, as we now have ten young heifers from a pure-bred sire, and have bought a bull from a heavy-milking dam, selected for us by Prof. J. W. Robertson out of the herd of Ayrshires at the Macdonald College. Even if a man is already taking as good care of his cows as he know how, the keeping of records will increase his interest, pride and profit in his herd. His knowledge, also, will increase, and his care will be given with greater intelligence.
Antigonishe Co., N. S. F. W. TAYLOR.

PRESERVATIVES IN BUTTER.

The report of the principal chemist of the British Government Laboratory, upon its work for the year ended March 31, 1907, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

Of 1,875 samples of imported butter examined, 642 were from Holland, and of these 45.6 per cent. contained boron preservative, and 28.6 per cent. contained added coloring matter; 93.8 per cent. of the 161 French samples, 93.6 per cent. of the 141 Belgian, 83.3 per cent. of the 72 Australian, 80.4 per cent. of the 46 South American and 79.5 per cent. of the 117 New Zealand contained boron preservative; 67.3 per cent. of the Belgian samples contained added coloring matter. Of the 56 samples of Canadian butter, 53.5 per cent. contained boron preservative, and 16.0 per cent. had added coloring matter. There was a slight diminution—from 50 per cent. in 1905-6, to 44.4 per cent. in 1907—in the proportion of samples containing boron preservative, and there was a decrease in the number of samples containing added coloring matter, the number in 1905 being 42.7 per cent.; in 1906, 32.9 per cent., and in the present year 25.1 per cent.

At the request of the Local Government Board, a return was made to that department of the amount of boron preservative in the samples of butter examined. The figures showed that butter, from certain countries in particular, contained the preservative in excess of the amount recommended as the limit by the Committee on Preservatives in Food; but, in the absence of legislation on the point, and in view of the conflicting decisions in the Courts, it was not advised that proceedings should be taken.

THINKS DAIRY RECORDS TAKE TOO MUCH TIME.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I kept a daily record of each cow for two seasons, but discontinued it on account of the time it occupied. I do not believe a daily record is practical for the average farmer. A weekly record would not take so much time, and would give a good idea of what each cow was doing. However, the records were not without benefit. I found I was keeping too many cows, and, by weeding out and selecting the best, and taking good care of them, the results were better.
Lennox Co., Ont. C. P. ALLEN.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

HOUSE GARDENING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A house is poorly furnished without a good truck garden. It is all the better to have the garden near the house, in a field where the labor can be effected by horse-power. No soil can be too good for garden purposes, as the appetizing qualities of the vegetables depend to a great extent upon the nature of the soil in which they grow. Yet, much may be done even when the soil conditions are not altogether favorable, as I have found out from experience. My own garden, a plot of ground fifty feet square, was, four years ago, a miserable failure for lawn purposes, and offered small inducements for vegetable gardening. The soil was a stiff clay, and its covering a tough, wiry, matty grass. I had it carefully plowed and thoroughly disked the first spring, and planted it in potatoes. I was not long in finding out the need of better drainage. The yield of potatoes was large, though the quality was unsatisfactory. Manure was applied in the fall, and the garden plowed, though I neglected to secure the required drainage. The next summer I planted in general garden truck. The product was first-rate, though the neglect of drainage caused considerable loss. The following spring I had the plot thoroughly drained with three-inch tile. The whole garden was covered three inches deep with manure, composed of one-half horse manure and one-half hen manure and coarse litter, all thoroughly mixed. This was plowed under, and planted according to a previously-arranged plan. The result was as follows: Plenty of rape for cutting for a flock of thirty hens, six baskets of fine early potatoes, a basket of onions, four baskets of green beans, two bushels of carrots, three bushels of beets, twenty bushels of mangels, a half-dozen egg-plants, and a dozen and a half thrifty tomato plants, besides all the green peas and lettuce that we cared to use. This little garden is not yet working up to its maximum capacity, but even its present crop is a big advance upon its old product of coarse grass and weeds. If anyone has a similar bit of ground near his house, let him begin this fall. Cut down the weeds, give a liberal coating of manure and plow, in order that the rotting of the sod may begin as soon as possible. Work carefully next spring, and see if you will not live, on the fat of the land next summer. This all means work, but it is work that pays for itself over and

creasing the yield. Until the results of these experiments were published, there had been practically no reliable results of fertilizer experiments with tree fruits in America available. The results obtained at the New York Station do not confirm this opinion.

The experiment was begun at Geneva in 1893, when 94 average trees were selected in an orchard which had been planted for 43 years. There were five varieties of apples represented, namely, Baldwin, Fall Pippin, Greening, Roxbury and Northern Spy. Forty-seven trees were treated, and the same number left untreated. The soil is not an ideal one for apples, and is no better than the average soil of apple orchards in Western New York. It is a heavy clay loam, from twelve to eighteen inches deep, resting on a still heavier, compact, clay subsoil. It is moist, but well drained.

Each year, from 1893 to 1904, with the exception of 1901 and 1902, there were 100 pounds of wood ashes applied to 47 trees annually, or at the rate of 4,800 pounds per acre. "The ashes were thoroughly mixed, weighed separately, for each tree, and applied broadcast to a line midway between adjacent rows. Applications were made in the spring, and were well worked into the ground." For the first five years no other fertilizer was added to the soil, with the exception of that contained in cover crops, which were plowed under each year. For the last seven years acid phosphate was applied, in addition to the wood ashes, at the rate of 8½ pounds per tree. It was estimated that, during the twelve years, there were added to the soil from the wood ashes 2,031 pounds of potash, or an average of 169 pounds per acre annually. From 50 to 100 pounds of potash per acre, annually, is what is usually recommended for orchards. It was estimated that, in addition to the potash, there were added to the soil from the wood ashes 72 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre each year, and 32 pounds of lime. By means of the acid phosphate, there were added to the soil during the last seven years of the experiment 399.84 pounds of phosphoric acid, or 57 pounds per acre annually. The amount of phosphoric acid usually recommended for apples ranges from 30 to 60 pounds per acre. "The phosphoric acid was applied, as were the wood ashes, scattered broadcast in the spring over an area slightly greater than that covered by the branches of the tree; a disk harrow was used to work the fertilizer rather deeply into the soil.

Records were made of the effect of the fertilizer from two standpoints, that of yield, and that of color of the fruit.

These records are given in detail for each year, but the summary will suffice here: "The annual average increase in yield per tree on the treated plots for the varieties were, in bushels, as follows: Greening, 0.84; Northern Spy, 2.55; Fall Pippin, 1.05; Roxbury, 2.65; Baldwin, 0.28." It will readily be seen that, for trees 55 years of age at the close of the experiment, and capable of bearing very large crops, the increase was not great, and when estimated on the basis of five acres, the following calculations showed that there was little actual gain financially.

"Let us calculate the financial gain from the use of the fertilizers. Taking the sums of the gains and losses for the five varieties for a hypothetical five acres, and we have in round numbers an annual gain of 99 barrels, including firsts, second and culls. At \$1.00 per barrel, a fair average for twelve years for the three grades, we have \$99 greater income from the treated five acres than from the untreated. With potash and phosphoric acid at five cents per pound each, the value of each fertilizer applied is \$74.50, and we have a gain of \$24.50, not counting the work of handling, applying and working in the fertilizers to five acres of orchard, which practically offsets the gain. So that, in practice, if not strictly in fact, the results from the fertilizers as to yields have been negative."

The results as to color were also of a negative character. Some years the fruit of some varieties was a little more highly colored on the treated plots, and some years there was no difference apparent. The conclusions reached as re-



Priceless Princess.

Pedigreed dairy Shorthorn. First and champion in class, Royal Show, 1907. Owned by C. W. R. Adeane.

over again. Half-measures will not do; but no work amounts to much anywhere that is only half done.
O. C. Wentworth Co., Ont.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"The Effect of Wood Ashes and Acid Phosphate on the Yield and Color of Apples," is the title of a recent bulletin prepared by U. P. Hedrick, and published by the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., which deals with a subject of considerable interest to Canadian apple-growers, many of whom feel that their orchards need fertilizers. It is the general opinion among fruit-growers that potash and phosphoric acid used as fertilizers have the effect of heightening the color of fruit, in addition to their value in in-

gards the effect of fertilizers on color are set forth in the following statement:

"The results as to color of fruit lack uniformity, and were not decided enough in a sufficient number of the twelve seasons to enable us to state that the fertilizers applied improved the color of the apples. The influence on color was most marked in the seasons when the climatic conditions were unfavorable to the development of the fruit."

All the plots had nitrogen and humus added by means of cover crops, and the trees showed marked improvement by the system of cultivation and the cover cropping adopted during the twelve years of the fertilizer test, as opposed to growing them in sod, as had been the practice before.

The experiment proved that the orchard soil at Geneva, on which trees had been growing for more than fifty years, had still sufficient potash and phosphoric acid for the need of the crops being produced after that time. From the results obtained, fruit-growers are advised not to spend much money in expensive fertilizers until they find out whether their soil really needs them or not. The closing sentence of the summary expresses this in a few words: "As long as the trees are making good wood growth, and producing average crops of well-colored fruit, it may be taken as granted that they need no additional food from fertilizers. If the contrary be true, the fruit-grower should put in operation tests with fertilizers to ascertain what plant foods his soil needs."

SELLING MARKET - GARDEN STUFF.

The demand for quality is increasing very fast; the public is becoming discriminating, and I am glad of it. It gives the progressive grower a very decided advantage over the other fellow. The critical trade is the one to cater to; they will pay the price.

I have my vegetables put up as uniform in size, color and variety as can be. Nothing looks worse than two large beets and a small one, or two Crimson Globes and an Egyptian or Half-long in the same bunch. Have them washed as clean as water will make them. Put them in clean baskets or nicely painted crates; the appearance helps wonderfully in the selling. Not long ago I was on the market in Chicago, and the sloppy manner in which the vegetables were brought in was disgusting. I was really ashamed to say I was a gardener. And the prices obtained were in accord with the quality of the stuff. You can't take too much pains to have your truck right. Grow the best varieties in the best way you can, and then have your product look its best when ready to sell.

I never go on a market. I sell direct to the grocery stores. Now, please don't say you cannot do that. A friend of mine in Detroit who has a 200-acre garden said he couldn't, but I persuaded him to try, and now he does not go near the market, and is making lots of money. One thing I want to say here in large letters, MARKET YOUR OWN STUFF. It is the most important part of the whole process. No one can handle the dealers as well as you can yourself. Teach your dealers you are absolutely honest with them; don't try any tricks; if your stuff is fine, say so; if only fair, say so; and if not good, don't take it; and, above all things, have one price for all of them; don't cut; if you do, you will have that man thinking you cut to someone else. Don't give more than a bushel, but give that; and be regular; be there every day at a certain time, rain or shine. They will soon be looking for and depending upon you. Don't be afraid to ask a price; don't be cheap; that won't draw trade; if you are sure to be there with goods of the right quality, you can get the price.

A few years ago I began beautifying my garden by bordering the walks with flowers and using great care to have my rows straight. I did it at first for my own benefit, but it was the best drawing advertisement I ever had. It even drew Dr. Bailey from New York State to see it. You would really be surprised to see how much interest the dealers take in it now. Every day some of the dealers come out to see "the place where I buy my vegetables." It makes marketing an absolute pleasure. All the twenty-four dealers in my town are personal friends; and not only the dealers at home, but those in Detroit to whom I ship, come out regularly. On a recent visit, one of the largest dealers gave me an order for all my asparagus, a hundred dozen bunches of onions per day, and all my raspberries and grapes. Why? Because his wife enjoyed the flowers. Besides this, I would not have missed the praise given me by Dr. Bailey for all they have cost me.

There is another side to this worth looking into: the effect a neat, well-kept garden has on help. It certainly makes them more contented and interested, else why are all the large manufacturers going to so much expense to make landscapes of their factory sites? And isn't the pleasure it gives your family worth considering? —O. G. Bishop, of Michigan, before the New York Horticultural Society.

POULTRY.

THE CURTAINED - FRONT POULTRY HOUSE.

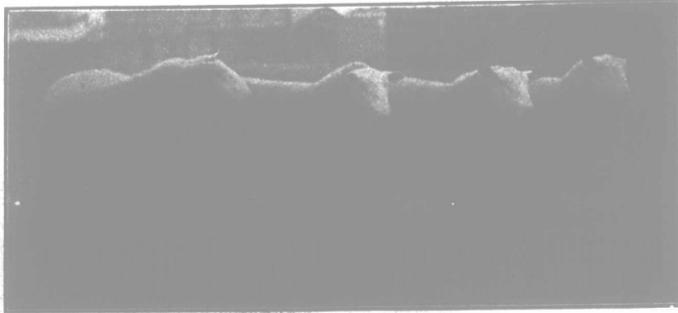
Second Part of a Paper Prepared by A. F. Hunter, Abington, Mass., U. S. A., for the National Poultry Conference, University College, Reading, Eng.

Many modifications have been made of the combined roosting-pen-scratching-shed type of house, the modifications taking the form of bringing the roosting room within the scratching shed, in rear of the open-front shed, and above the open-front shed. Quite a number have been built with the shed in front of the roosting room, but this plan is open to the great objection that the sunlight is then wholly cut off from the roosting pen. The cutting off of sunshine from any part of the poultry house is a grave mistake, which will show effects in diminished profits.

The most successful and widely-popular poultry-house plan is that in which the entire floor of the pen is open for exercise room, the roosting apartment being placed in the rear part of this pen, lifted so far above the floor that all the space beneath is easily accessible. These houses are built either as single pens or continuous, some of the latter being three, four or five hundred feet long, and housing as many as two thousand head of fowls. This curtained-front type of house is the one adopted on the largest intensive poultry farms in America, and its adoption has decidedly aided to the success of those poultry farms.

Probably the Go-Well Poultry Farm is the best example of the curtained-front type of house, although Lakewood Farm, Woodlands Farm, and others, where from two thousand to six or eight thousand head of laying stock is kept, could be cited. Go-Well Farm is owned and managed by Professor Gowell, of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, and the plan of house he elected to build is largely the result of experimental work he has done at that Station.

The Go-Well Farm poultry house is 400 feet long by 20 feet wide, is divided into twenty pens



Leicester Shearling Rams.

In the noted flock of Messrs. A. Cameron & Son, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

20 feet by 20 feet each, and a hundred Barred Plymouth Rocks are housed in each pen, there being room for wintering 2,000 birds in the one house. One man does all the work of caring for the 2,000 head of layers, and, to facilitate doing the work, a trolley-car is provided. The trolley car depends from an overhead track, and, to get room for the trolley tracks, a double-pitch roof was decided upon. Two-fifths of the slope of the roof is to the front and three-fifths of the slope is to the rear, which brings the apex of the roof over the center of the clear space of the pens, not including the space occupied by the enclosed roosting-closet at the back of the pens. The description of the curtained front of the pens, copied from Bulletin No. 130, of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, is as follows:

"The building is divided by tight-board partitions into twenty sections, each section being 26 feet long. The front side of each section has two windows of twelve lights of 10-in. by 12-in. glass, screwed on, upright, 2 ft. 8 in. from each end of the room. They are 3 ft. up from the floor. The space between the windows is 8 ft. 10 in. long, and the top part of it, down from the plate, 3 1/2 ft., is not boarded, but left open, to be covered by the cloth curtain when necessary. This leaves a tight wall 3 ft. 10 in. high, extending from the bottom of the opening down to the floor, which prevents the wind from blowing directly onto the birds when they are on the floor. A door 16 in. high and 18 in. wide is arranged under one of the windows, for the birds to pass through to the yards in front; this door is placed close down to the floor. A light frame, made of 1-in. by 3-in. pine strips, and 1-in. by 6-in. cross ties, is covered with 10-oz. white duck, and hinged at the top of the front opening, which it covers when closed down. This curtain is easily closed up into the room, where it is caught and held by swinging hooks.

"The roost platform is made tight, and extends along the whole length of the room against the back wall. It is 4 ft. 10 in. wide and 3 ft. above the floor, high enough so that a person can get under it comfortably when necessary to catch and handle birds. There are three roosts framed together in two 10-ft. sections; they are 1 foot above the platform and hinged to the back wall, so that they may be turned up out of the way when the platform is being cleaned. The back roost is 12 in. from the wall, and the spaces between the next two are 16 in.; they are made of 2-in. by 3-in. spruce stuff, placed on edge, with the upper corners rounded off. The roosting closet is shut off from the rest of the room by curtains similar to the one described above; for convenience in handling, there are two of these, each 10 feet long. They are 3 feet wide, and are hinged at the top, so as to be turned up and hooked up. The space above this curtain is ceiled up, and in the ceiled space are two openings, each 3 ft. long and 6 in. wide, with slides, for ventilating the closet when necessary."

This is Prof. Gowell's description of the curtained-front pens and curtained-front roosting closets in his 400-ft.-long house. The elevated roosting closet, enclosed by a curtain in front in cold weather, is but a modification of the separate roosting-laying room in the scratching-shed type of house, and this "scratching-room with elevated roosting closet" type of house is the best result of the efforts to secure the advantages of the open front of the scratching shed, combined with a separate roosting room. The separate roosting room is given up for the sake of economy of space and cost, and we have in this type of house the maximum of efficiency for a minimum of cost—a point too frequently overlooked in building poultry houses.

An important point in connection with the curtained-front poultry house is the relative size of the curtain, the proportion of the front which is cloth curtain. In Prof. Gowell's house about one-fourth of the front is curtain, or, is all open excepting when closed by the curtain. From this small curtain area, up to practically an all-curtain front, there are various proportions of curtain and boarded front, with a tendency to make more and more of the fronts of curtain; i.e., the fronts of pens open excepting when closed by the curtains at night, in cold weather, and on stormy days.

When we go southward from New York City, we find the houses without any front curtain at all—only curtains to close down in front of the roosts on cold nights. In two or three instances this is varied by no curtain in front of roosts, but the curtain in front of pen. Still further south, all curtains are left out, and the houses are practically open-front sheds.

The net results of this fresh-air revolution have been a substantial bettering of the health of the flocks, increased egg yield, and better profits. The damp, close, unhealthy atmosphere of the closed houses has been changed to fresh, pure, out-of-doors air; no hoarfrost gathers on the roofs and walls in freezing weather, to melt and drip, drip down upon the floor beneath as soon as the sun warms up the roof and walls in the morning, and a surprising thing is that, week by week in winter the temperature in the curtain-fronted houses ranges but one to one and a half degrees lower than in similar houses with glass windows and no curtains. With a drier, pure air, but one to two degrees lower, it will be readily understood that the conditions are decidedly more healthful in the curtain-fronted houses.

In an address at a field meeting in Connecticut last summer, Professor Rice, of Cornell University, told of their experience with ventilating through cloth curtains. They had been using tightly-closed houses with glass windows, mistakenly thinking they were keeping the cold air out and the air warmed by the heat of the birds' bodies in. They had, however, an increasing percentage of colds and roup, infertility of eggs, and other evidence of weakened stock. For a long time they could not understand this, and finally tried two cloth-front or open-shed pens. The results were immediate. Roup and kindred troubles decreased; the birds evidenced by their brighter faces, "harder" plumage, and generally better condition, that the curtained-front was a great gain. The following year two more curtain-fronted pens were added, and now all the stock at the Experiment Station is so housed. Roup and cold have practically disappeared, the eggs are showing a far better percentage of fertility, and they are getting stronger and better chickens.

Nor are the decided benefits of the diffused ventilation through cloth curtains confined to fowl

houses; dairymen and farmers are coming to appreciate that curtains are a good thing for other stock.

Such practical proof of the decided benefits of ventilating through muslin curtains in cold weather is most convincing. The gentle admission of the pure outdoor air seems to give exactly right conditions of passing out the vitiated air and steadily passing in the pure air from outside, resulting in better health for the stock, and better health means better profits. It is so simple a thing it is almost humiliating that we have been so long a time working it out; but now that it has been worked out, and we are coming to realize how great a help it is to us, the right thing to do is to accept it with thankfulness, and help others to an equal share in the benefits. The adoption of the curtain front for poultry houses has solved some of the perplexing difficulties which have confronted us. We gladly welcome its aid, and pass it along to our fellows.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER.

Unquestionably, one of the best mediums for preserving eggs for winter use is water-glass, better known to the chemist as silicate of soda. It is much more expensive than lime, but, after all, the expense is inconsiderable, and it really should not cost much when it is used in the preservation of a large quantity of eggs. The silicate may be used with every confidence. But it is possible that some difficulty may be experienced if eggs are preserved by its aid for sale, in consequence of the deposit or formation of a milky substance on the shells, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained. So far, the experience of those who have used water-glass is satisfactory, but it is proved that the solution or mixture need not be so strong as hitherto recommended. Instead of one gallon to five of water, the eggs may be preserved, with every success by using one gallon of the silicate to from seven to eight gallons of water. The water should be of the cleanest and purest, and in all cases boiled before use, that any living organisms present may be destroyed. The eggs—and this is an important matter, perhaps more important than the purity of water—should have been laid by hens which have not been running with a male bird, although we do not say that this is absolutely essential. It is, however, an additional guarantee as to success. Fertile eggs are, when keeping, influenced by temperature. The germ having once started into life, may, owing to a fall of temperature, die, and be followed by decomposition; and although this decomposition may be incipient and confined to a small area, it, nevertheless, affects the entire egg. The eggs, too, should be fresh, otherwise in every egg there will be air space, and the presence of air within the egg confined in the water-glass solution is deleterious to its keeping properties.

The eggs having been collected—and we confess it difficult to collect a large number of perfectly fresh eggs where only a small number of hens are kept—all being perfectly clean, are placed in the necessary vessels, subsequently covered with the mixture, which has been well stirred before it is poured onto the eggs. It has sometimes been found that a slight change in the flavor has been present in the yolks of eggs preserved in silicate of soda, but in the great majority of cases of which we have records—and there have been many tests in this and other countries—the flavor is pronounced excellent, or no fault whatever is found with it.

Apart from the water-glass, the best process to be recommended is the lime process. Here, the purest lime obtainable, and also the freshest, is mixed with water, being well stirred and allowed to settle. When settlement is complete, the lime-water is poured onto the eggs, but if the water in which the lime is still in suspension through stirring, and in too large quantities, is poured onto the eggs directly the vessel is at rest, the precipitate begins to form at the bottom of the vessel, and the eggs become bedded in a mass of lime, from which they can only be extracted in a broken condition. It has recently been recommended that, inasmuch as the influence of the lime held in the water is diminished by the atmosphere, that the surface of the lime-water should be covered with a layer of olive oil. We are not satisfied that the results of this precaution will be so economical and satisfactory as the result achieved where every few weeks the lime-water is poured off and the eggs covered with a newly-made lot; for, after all, the lime used on this small scale costs little or nothing, and, therefore, may be freely employed. Some experimenters have found that the addition of a small quantity of salt to the lime-water improves the preservative mixture, and we believe that this is practically the mixture which is used by the merchant egg-preserved in Ireland and other countries.—[James Long, in Farmer's Gazette.

[Some of our readers report satisfactory results by wrapping eggs individually in paper and

packing in boxes. This is done late in the autumn with carefully-selected, fresh-laid eggs. Will some of our poultry readers give us their experience, or whether they prefer to keep the hens laying all winter.—Editor F. A.]

APIARY.

WINTER PREPARATIONS.

Preparations for winter should be completed as early as possible. There is nothing to gain, and a great deal to lose, by letting time run on until November before seeing that the bees have everything necessary to insure their successful wintering. In fact, it is almost impossible to do the work properly at that time of year, and it takes no more time to do it in September, which is the proper time for doing it, and the season when it can be done in a way that will give best results. As soon as the honey flow from fall flowers is over—if there is such a flow—remove all the upper stories from the hives, and extract any honey that may be in them, reserving a few well-filled combs to give to colonies that may be light in stores for winter. See that all colonies have laying queens, and are housed in good hives, snug, warm and dry. Weigh all hives, and any that are light may be brought up to weight by removing an empty comb and replacing it with one of the full combs reserved for that purpose, as mentioned above. If there are three or four combs in the middle of the hive without much honey in them, and combs at each side well filled, it is advisable to move the light combs to one side, placing all the heavy ones near together. This is especially important when bees are to be wintered on their summer stands. When the honey is allowed to remain part at each side of the hive, with empty or nearly empty combs in the middle, it frequently is the cause of the bees starving to death in the winter, with plenty of honey in their hive, but out of their reach. Every beekeeper knows that the bees in cold weather form themselves into a com-

was begun. The cluster now moves very slowly, almost imperceptibly, along these full combs, using all the honey as it goes, its only object in moving being to reach new honey. If the bees use all the honey in one side of the hive, and there comes a time of steady cold, they will starve, with plenty of honey in the hive, but separated from them by the three or four empty combs which they cannot cross. If the weather should happen to turn mild for a day or so when the bees have finished the honey at one side of their hive, they can cross to the other side, and so reach their new feeding-ground, but it is never safe to figure on, the weather warming up in the middle of winter at just the proper time to accommodate the bees, so the only safe way is to have the honey in the hive so arranged that when the bees move from where they begin the winter, they will move right on to all their honey, and this can be done by having all the honey in one place in the hive, and all the partly-empty, unsealed combs in another. It is a little work to arrange them thus, but it is time profitably spent to do it. When one has not combs of honey to give light colonies, they may be fed a syrup made of granulated sugar and water, about equal parts, melted together and fed warm in vessels placed in empty super bodies on top of the frames, placing wooden floats on the feed, so that the bees may not be drowned while taking it. E. G. H.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

FALL-FAIR JUDGING.

Soon again our fall fairs will be in full swing. The musical merry-go-round, the peanut and candy man, the three shots for a nickel, and Punch-and-Judy, fills the small boy on the farm with feelings of anticipation that are seldom surpassed in after life. Then there's the young swain, who lays out his plans as he follows the plow. He slips in an extra handful of oats to his driver, which he also grooms more frequently. Then, with two tickets for the concert, he hustles off to a neighboring house, where someone has thoughtfully locked up the dog. My! what music and singing! He is happier with this shy, handsome maiden than if he had millions.

While the fairs afford some relaxation from the busy work of the autumn, where friends and neighbors may meet and make merry, still, the prime object is not sociological, but rather educative. Twenty years has made many changes in our fairs and their management. In 1899 there was exhibited at Toronto Industrial, under canvas, and for which he had to pay, the "Horseless Carriage." It was with wonder and pleasure that we watched it gliding around. Today we meet them on our concessions and sideroads, under a more dignified name, not always with pleasure, but often with pain. About the same time, electricity be-

came the motive power for street-cars, and wise heads predicted the downfall of the horse. Contrary to these fears, the horse has triumphed, and stands to-day pre-eminently higher in the estimation of the agriculturist than ever before. The swine, sheep, cattle and poultry have each in turn their devotees, but the horse, in a peculiar way, kindles our admiration, and has created an affinity which draws both sexes to the horse-ring. The old-time trio of local judges has disappeared, and with them many disputations and undesired disappointments, for not unfrequently were the exhibitors the subject of discussion, rather than the stock or article exhibited. Some years ago, at one of our fairs of no small repute, the judges in horses were asked to assist in the exhibit in the hall. They were assigned the horticultural section. After much care, they placed the red ticket on an artificial hydrangea, not knowing the imitation from the genuine. With the appointment of expert judges, this is largely done away with. Their verdict is unquestioned, decisive, authoritative.

Could these judges, however, not go farther? Could they not give to the inquiring onlookers the benefit of their study and experience? Take the speeding contest; all that is called for is speed, and the fastest



Artis Mercedes Posch (2851).

Holstein bull. First in class and grand champion male of the breed, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned by Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S.

compact cluster, and that any bees that become separated from that cluster will perish with the cold. Therefore, there must always be honey within reach of the bees in the cluster in cold weather, for the bees cannot leave the cluster singly to go where the honey is, neither will they break up the cluster to move to the honey, for their instinct teaches them that if the cluster is broken up when the temperature of the air in the hive is below a certain point, they will all become chilled and die. The cluster is always formed at the commencement of cold weather, on empty comb, if there is any in the hive, or perhaps it might be more properly said, on unsealed honey. Now, if the unsealed, partly-empty combs are in the middle of the hive, the cluster forms there. As the honey within the cluster is used, the cluster will gradually work along the comb to the end, using the honey as it goes, for it can move along the combs in this manner without breaking up. Reaching the end of the middle combs, it will work around the ends of the combs, where the passage-way is, until it reaches the full combs to one side of the now completely empty ones, on which the winter

horse wins. The crowd jostles the judges' stand to hear the time, which is promptly given, and they are satisfied. In the other classes it is quite different; the awards are handed out, no one being any wiser. Could the judges not briefly give the points of excellence in the winners? This is only reasonable and fair, and any judge who could not give his reasons for his judgment, should not be a judge. Were this plan adopted, more interest would be taken in the heavy classes,

where it should center. This applies not only to the horses, but to other live stock, as well as other departments. In cereals, bread, butter, etc., cards could be supplied, upon which the judge could mark the superiority of the prizewinning articles. It is only due to an inquiring public to know why a horse, cow, or any article exhibited, should take the prize.

In collegiate competition, we have frequently seen honors divided between competitors, both being equal.

We have also seen a dozen crocks of butter standing side by side, and, although two may be identical, still they are never judged accordingly. One always wins.

By adopting the above course, it would call forth the very best that was in a judge, and at the same time educate the public, which, after all, is the object of our fairs.

W. D. WATSON.
Simcoe Co., Ont.

A Good Fair Marred by the Weather.

The management of the Western Fair, which opened in London on September 6th, and closed on the 14th, has a big bill of damages to present to the weather man. A drizzly Saturday foreboded a rainy week, and the omen proved all too true to fill the turnstile coffers, though out in the country, and, indeed, right on the Fair Grounds were heard fervent congratulations that the late-summer drouth had been broken. It's an ill wind that showers nobody any good.

If the weather proved unpropitious, the exhibitors did their part well, for, taking the show all round, it may fairly be called London's high-water exhibition to date (no pun intended). Agricultural and horticultural products, though not so extensive as sometimes, out-classed Toronto's 1907 show in these departments by long odds, in point of excellence. For this, the extra fortnight of growing and maturing season probably accounts. Roots were exhibited, with all their old-time bigness, combined with a smoothness and quality to suit the most exacting judge, while the extensive display of grapes had gained, since Toronto's exhibition vintage was harvested, color and fragrance to excite the dullest salivary glands. Peaches were also there to tempt the palate and delight the eye with plate after plate of luscious, cream-and-crimson-colored cheeks. An especially noteworthy feature of the Agricultural Hall was an exhibit by the Alberta Provincial Government, showing splendid samples of the Western Province's superb cereal, gramineous and esculent products of the fertile prairie soil; also a photograph of a tree bearing what were said to be the first apples grown in Alberta. Among the grains, the flinty-hard Alberta Red excited no small curiosity. Judging by the samples on exhibition, this wheat is of a color several shades deeper than the renowned Red Fife. Peas, too, were shown on vine and in sack. The bunches on the vines were remarkable for the enormous loads of well-filled pods. Another exhibit well worthy of mention was that of the London Asylum Farm, where a wealth of root and cereal products were disposed before a background of standing corn. Last, and, of course, most important of all, the live stock, which claimed compliment as easily the best yet. Particularly in horses were the entries numerous, quality superior and competition keen. Sheep, too, made a strong bid for recognition, while cattle and swine might be described as well up to the mark. But we must get down to details.

HORSES.

With prices of all sorts and conditions of horses at high-tide, it might be expected that the exhibit in this line of live stock would be a strong one, and so it was; yet it is only on inspecting the rings while the judging was being proceeded with that one could realize the grand extent and quality of the display. It was also noticeable that breeders and importers, in both heavy and light classes, have been especially careful in bringing out their horses in fine form. The parade of prizewinners forms a most attractive feature.

THOROUGHBREDS made the weakest attempt, there being less than a score entered for competition. H. S. Fallows, John Coventry and Adam Beck were the chief exhibitors.

Stallions four years old—1, H. S. Fallows, McMillan; 2, John Coventry, Ingersoll; 3, R. Erskine, Ealing. One-year-old stallion—1 and 2, Adam Beck. Brood mares—1, 2, 3, John Coventry. Two-year-old fillies—1 and 2, John Coventry. Yearling—1, John Coventry. Foal—1, 2 and 3, John Coventry.

HACKNEYS.—This breed forms one of the attractions, but, unfortunately, the judging was called in the heavy rain, that drenched both exhibitors, onlookers and horses alike, proving trying to the tempers of both men and horses. In the aged stallion ring eight entries had been forwarded, and considerable time was expended before decisions could be arrived at. O. Sorby's Warwick Model, by Garton Duke of Connaught, was in grand form; his action at both ends is of the most brilliant order. He is also a horse of wonderfully smooth finish. Bold Elsenham, also by Garton Duke, forwarded by A. Yeager, is another handsome horse, that pleased the eye of both judge and onlooker at the ring-side. Guelph Performer, by Square Shot, bred by O. Sorby, and now in the stable of A. St. Clair, was also at his best, and shared in the money offered. W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, had a snappy horse displaying the most brilliant action, but the judges decided he lacked the high condition of the three mentioned above. Three exceedingly handsome three-year-

olds came to the front. Oak Park Stock Farm had a real good sort, size and quality, together with attractive action. A. St. Clair's son of Jubilee Chief is a likely colt for future honors. Several others, recently imported, lacking in condition, may yet be heard from in the future. The same may be said of many of the younger stallions, a goodly number coming in each ring. In brood mares some good imported ones appeared. One of these, forwarded by O. Sorby, was especially admired. J. W. Coulter and D. McMillan also had some choice specimens. In fillies, W. E. Butler, Oak Park Stock Farm, A. St. Clair, J. W. Coulter and T. Hardy Shore & Sons made an attractive display, each ring being filled up to seven or eight right good ones.

Stallions, four years and upwards—1, O. Sorby, Guelph; 2, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 3, A. St. Clair, Aylmer. Stallions, three years—1, Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford; 2, A. Yeager; 3, T. S. Husband, Eden. Stallion, one year old—1, Oak Park Stock Farm; 2, W. E. Butler; 3, J. W. Coulter. Sweepstakes—O. Sorby. Brood mares—1, O. Sorby; 2 and 3, J. W. Coulter. Three-year-old filly—1, W. E. Butler; 2, O. Sorby; 3, Husband. Two-year-old filly—1 and 2, Oak Park Stock Farm; 3, O. Sorby. Yearling filly—1, Oak Park Stock Farm; 2, W. E. Butler; 3, T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth. Foal—1, McMillan, Belmont; 2, O. Sorby; 3, J. W. Coulter. Sweepstakes mare—O. Sorby.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—This class, as usual, was composed of horses of several lines of breeding—Hackneys, German Coach, Standard-bred, and crosses of all these—and the type of horses forwarded was quite as varied as the breeding. This made decisions hard to arrive at, and made some difficulty after, as a number of protests were put in, but in most cases, however, the rating of the former judge was sustained. Among the winners, W. Mossop had his imported Hackney horse, Clerkenwell, by Uniform, a right good one, of smooth finish, a capital mover and with grand style. Jubilee Chief, in his 21st year, was forward in wonderful form. This horse has proved a mine of wealth to the farmers of Middlesex and Elgin during the last ten years. J. Crouch & Son had a handsome German Coach horse that was much admired. In the younger stallion sections many a good one had to go unnoticed, while those which were in the money were grand indeed. The mares and fillies also were of a high class, a weedy one being an exception to the rule. Among the winners were Miss Wilks, T. Hardy Shore & Sons, D. and R. Dalton and Archie Blakie. The appended prize-list tells the rest of the story:

Stallions, four years—1, Wm. Mossop, St. Mary's, on Clerkenwell; 2, A. St. Clair, Aylmer, Jubilee Chief; 3, J. Crouch & Son, London. Stallions, three years—1, A. St. Clair; 2, J. Crouch. Sweepstakes—Wm. Mossop, on Clerkenwell. Brood mare—1, D. & R. Dalton, Delhi; 2, Fred Irwin; 3, T. Hardy Shore & Sons. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, G. T. Watts, Thamesville; 2, W. E. Robinson, London; 3, T. Hardy Shore & Sons. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, Miss Wilks; 2, Henry Zinn; 3, T. Hardy Shore & Sons. One-year-old filly—1, T. Hardy Shore & Sons; 2, Archie Blakie, White Oak; 3, Fred Irwin, Crumlin. Foal—1, D. & R. Dalton; 2, T. Hardy Shore & Sons; 3, Archie Blakie. Sweepstakes mare—Miss Wilks. Stallion and three of his get—Wm. Mossop.

ROADSTERS.—This class was particularly strong in numbers, and in many cases there had been sixteen or seventeen entries in a section. However, the judging of aged stallions, and many of the younger ones, came off during the drenching rain that prevailed through the day allotted for tying ribbons. It was, therefore, impossible to report the class properly. Among the exhibitors that were most successful were Miss Wilks, H. Brewer, Robert Brown, Baker Bros., G. W. Kennedy, G. Laidlaw, Henry Zinn, Bert Kennedy, A. St. Clair, and others, while a long list of exhibitors that had some exceedingly good specimens had to go without recognition at the judge's hand.

Stallion, four years and over—1 and 2, Miss Wilks, Galt; 3, H. Brewer, Bothwell. Stallion, three years—1, Robert Brown, Glendale; 2, W. Sloan, Wallacetown. Stallion, two years old—1, M. Keck, New Hamburg; 2, Miss Wilks; 3, Baker Bros., Guelph. One-year-old stallion—1, Miss Wilks; 2, W. A. Jenkins, London. Sweepstakes—Miss Wilks. Brood mare—1, Miss Wilks; 2, Baker Bros.; 3, G. W. Kennedy, Ilberton. Filly, three years—1, Miss Wilks; 2, Campbell Bros., Shelden; 3, Geo. Graham, Melrose. Two-year-old filly—1, Miss Wilks; 2, G. Laidlaw, Glanworth; 3, Henry Zinn, Listowel. One-year-old filly—1 and 3, Miss Wilks; 2, Geo. Neely, Dorchester. Foal—1 and 2, H. Brewer; 3, Bert Kennedy, Ilberton. Sweepstakes—Miss Wilks.

CLYDESDALES.—The strongly-contested ring with the superb excellence of most of the top-notchers in each of the sections, is proof that breeders and importers of this class of horses are determined to cater to the tastes of draft horse men. The class was both strong in numbers and good in quality. Each of the

sections for stallions and mares was filled up to seven or eight in the ring, therefore many a grand good one had to go without recognition from the judge.

That importers have been busy this season is apparent from the grand horses that have appeared for the first time. Among these, special notice must be given Moncreiffe Marquis, O. Sorby's latest arrival, certainly one of the very best yet brought over. He is a horse of great scale, away over the ton mark, with two superb ends, and a middle that has hardly been duplicated in the class. His quality at the ground is also of the same high order, and it is also truly marvellous how he carries such freshness after his fourteen years. Moncreiffe Marquis is a son of the noted Prince of Wales horse, Prince of Carruchan. Many a good son has come over before him. Of these, we note three of the celebrated Nelson Morris six-horse team of international repute. Among other winnings, Moncreiffe Marquis won first at the Highland Society's Show in 1901. However, by a fluke he was beaten in the sweepstakes class by a very flash three-year-old, whose superb bloom captured the eye of one of the judges. Among other good aged ones was Scotland's Pride, a son of Hiawatha, at the head of the string of S. J. Prouse; and James Henderson's Lord Cecil, by Drumflower, is a right good thick sort, with many other desirable points.

Three-year-olds were a right good lot. Dalgety Bros.' Lord Kinross, by Labori, gained many friends. He was in great form, a good mover, and a neatly-balanced colt. A. F. O'Neil's Celtic Prince, by Everlasting, was much admired. He is one of the right kind. After a heavy season in the stud, he came forward in nice form, and will be likely to be heard from in the future. A. Aitchison, of Guelph, has a good colt in Present Fashion, by Drumflower.

In two-year-olds, Jas. Henderson scored with the particularly-pleasing colt, Gowanlock, by Everlasting. Dalgety Bros.' Kimpurney, by Royal Favorite, is a capital sort, and so is the Canadian-bred Romeo, by the noted Prince of Wales horse, Prince Romeo. He was bred by Charlton Bros., Duncrief.

Mares and fillies were neatly brought out, although some weak specimens of the later importations were in evidence.

The appended list will tell where the ribbons were tied: Stallion four years old and upwards—1, O. Sorby, Guelph, on Moncreiffe Marquis; 2, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Scotland's Pride; 3, J. Henderson, Belton, on Lord Cecil. Three-year-olds—1, Dalgety Bros., London, Lord Kinross; 2, R. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Celtic Prince; 3, Aitchison, Guelph, Present Fashion. Two-year-olds—1, Jas. Henderson, on Gowanlock; 2, Dalgety Bros., on Kimpurney; 3, G. Nixon, Arva, Romeo. Yearlings—1, Fierheller & Son, Mt. Elgin. Sweepstakes—Dalgety Bros., Lord Kinross. Brood mares—1, Chas. Fammé, Sebringville; 2, W. R. Palmer & Son, Thorndale; 3, Fierheller. Three-year-old fillies—1, Brock, Thorndale; 2, A. V. Carefoot, Redwing; 3, S. J. Prouse. Two-year-old fillies—1 and 3, Boyle, Toronto; 2, Brazier, Kintore. Yearling fillies—1, Ed. Trott, Christina; 2, Elliott, Pond Mills; 3, Aitchison. Foal—1, Palmer & Son; 2, Fierheller; 3, Fammé. Mare any age—1, Aitchison. Stallion and three of his get—1, Faulds, Mincey. Pair of pure-bred Clydesdales or Shires—1, Aitchison; 2, S. J. Prouse; 3, D. Ferguson, Pt. Stanley.

ENGLISH SHIRES.—Heretofore, this great draft breed has been neglected by Canadian horsemen; but with a lot of new men at the wheel, and these keeping excellence in view, made evident as in this year's importations, there is no reason to doubt they will speedily gain plenty of admirers. In fact, there were not a few at the ringside but pronounced the mares and fillies as a lot better than the first-mentioned draft breed. McIntyre & King, of Appin, and R. O. Ferguson, Pt. Stanley, had each a good kind in aged horses. Two capital three-year-old colts have been recently selected in England by F. H. Neil & Son. These were sired by noted London winners, and are the type that suit the tastes of many critics in horse-breeding circles.

Brood mares were the right sort, wide as a wagon, with good style and British quality at the ground, was the comment made by more than one onlooker. R. Ferguson had made some good selections, as also had John F. Barr, Thos. Parish, G. F. Burr, R. Palmer & Son, Frank Drury.

English Shire stallion—1, McIntyre & King, Appin; 2, D. Ferguson, Pt. Stanley. Three-year-old stallion—1 and 2, F. H. Neil & Sons, Lucan. Two-year-old stallion—1, Frank Drury, Charing Cross. Sweepstakes—1, F. H. Neil, Brood mares—1 and 3, Ferguson; 2, T. H. Burr. Three-year-old fillies—1, Neil McIntosh, Nixon; 2, Thos. Parish, St. Thomas. Two-year-old fillies—1, Thos. Parish. Filly one year old—1, R. Palmer & Son. Foal—1 and 3, R. Ferguson; 2, G. F. Burr. Mare any age—1, R. Ferguson.

PERCHERONS.—A couple of aged stallions of

Crouch & Son's importing were the right kind, but the sections for young stallions, and those for mares, made but a mediocre display. One Belgian, from the stables of Crouch & Son, was very much admired. The vast bulk of this horse at three years old, together with his good finish and capital quality at the ground, drew many a favorable comment from the ringside.

Percheron stallion, aged—1, Fred Davis, Goderich; 2, J. Crouch & Son, London. Stallion three years old—1, J. Crouch. Two-year-olds—1 and 3, Chrisner & Fisher; 2, Fred Davis. Mares—1, 2 and 3, Chrisner & Fisher.

CANADIAN DRAFT, chiefly graded up by the use of imported Clydesdale sires, was an especially strong good class, many of the specimens showing more excellence than those brought over. Several teams, bred on the same lines, were splendidly brought out, and are now selling at prices that discount many of the carriage sorts.

Canadian draft stallions, aged—1, H. Brewer, Bothwell; 2, Chrisner & Fisher, Clinton; 3, F. Comfort, Sheddon. Stallion three years old—1, Kaldslidisch. Stallion two years old—1, Horton, Lumley. One-year-old—1, Jas. Smillie; 2, D. R. Palmer, Thorndale. Stallion any age—1, H. Brewer. Brood mares—1, Rich. Birch, Anderson; 2, A. R. Fierheller; 3, D. R. Palmer. Filly or gelding three years old—1, H. T. Brock; 2, W. Dennis, Tavistock; 3, Jos. Wood, St. Mary's. Two years old—1, Jas. Horton; 2, Rich. Birch. One year old—1, Ed. Trott; 2, G. McMichael. Foal—1, S. N. Shier; 2, Fierheller; 3, Famme. Mare any age—Kaldslidisch. Pair—1, D. A. Murray, Binnington; 2, J. McIntosh, Maplewood; 3, Kaldslidisch.

AGRICULTURAL horses have the same origin as the last class, but usually have fewer crosses of imported sires, and are built on a smaller scale; but \$350 was the reported price paid for a horse in one of the teams, surely enough to encourage farmers to produce this kind. Brood mares—1, Brazier, Kintore; 2, Chas. Famme; 3, D. Jackson, Pond Mills. Three-year-old filly or gelding—1, W. Dennis, Tavistock; 2, Brazier. Two-year-old filly or gelding—1, Brazier; 2 and 3, Ed. Trott. One-year-old filly or gelding—1, Rich. Birch, Anderson. Foal—1, Moore Bros.; 2, Rich. Birch; 3, Brazier. Pairs—1, Dingman, Maplewood; 2, Neil Meadows; 3, J. McCartney, London.

CATTLE.

Most of the various breeds of cattle were represented at the Western Fair this year by larger numbers and more uniform excellence than for many years past, a striking feature of the display, in the beef breeds, especially, being the prominent position taken by ambitious young breeders showing for the first time at one of the principal exhibitions in the country. This is a desirable innovation—one that promises well for the future of stock-breeding, and adds greatly to the interest of the shows. It speaks well, also, for the influence of the educative agencies that are at work in the country seeking to direct the young men of the farm to the dignity of their calling and the importance of improving the live stock of the country, the sheet-anchor of its agriculture, and the hope for its supremacy as the home of a contented and enterprising people. The judges were: For Shorthorns, John Isaac, Markham; Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, Capt. T. E. Robson, London; Ayrshires, John McKee, Norwich; Holsteins, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Jerseys, J. W. Humpidge, London.

SHORTHORNS—The Shorthorn class was well filled in most of its sections, and especially in the younger divisions, by typical animals, brought out in good, though not overdone condition, and principally by comparatively young breeders and exhibitors, those carrying off the bulk of the prizes being Kyle Bros., Ayr; John Lee's Sons, Highgate, and G. H. Oke, Alvington. Oke led the list in the sections for aged bull and cow with the champion male and female of the Detroit Exhibition, the previous year, a pair of excellent animals, the cow, especially, being one of the best seen here in recent years. He made an exceptionally successful showing of young things nearly all the get of his great breeding bull, imported Bapton Chancellor, his progeny winning first for bull calf, and first, second and third for heifer calves under one year, and for the best four calves bred by the exhibitor. The same firm had also the champion bull in their grand roan yearling bull, imported Clipper Chief, winner of the junior championship at Toronto the week previous, and the champion female in their choice roan yearling heifer, Jessie, the former imported by and the latter bred by Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock. John Lee & Sons made a surprisingly good showing of selections from their herd, winning first award for graded herd, headed by their straight, smooth and well-fleshed red three-year-old bull, Ridgewood Marquis, sired by the Toronto champion, Imp. Spicy Marquis, which, though second in his class, might have gone higher without injustice. The Lee herd had the first and second prize three-year-old cows, the first two-year-old heifer, and were second for herd of calves—all of superior type and quality, making an exceedingly creditable display. The award list for the class was as follows: Bull, 3 years and over—1, G. H. Oke; 2, John Lee & Sons; 3, H. J. Davis. Bull, 2 years old—1, James Snell; 2, A. J. Watson. Bull, 1 year old—1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Lee & Sons; 3, Hastings Bros. Bull calf—1, 2 and 4, Kyle Bros.; 3, Lee & Sons. Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2, Oke; 3, Lee & Sons. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 3, Lee; 2, Watson. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 3, Lee; 2, Oke. Heifer, 1 year old—1, 2 and 3, Kyle Bros. Heifer calf—1 and 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Oke. Bull, any age,

sweepstakes—1, Kyle Bros. Female, any age—1, Kyle Bros. Herd—1, Lee & Sons; 2, Oke; 3, Kyle Bros. Four calves under 1 year—1, Kyle Bros.; 2, Lee & Sons.

HEREFORDS were out in better force than usual, and made a very creditable display, being brought out in good condition by W. H. Hunter, The Maples; John A. Govenlock, Forest; Thos. Skippen, Hyde Park, and M. H. O'Neil, Southgate. The last named showed a very typical and promising yearling bull in his imported Prime Lad 32nd, by the champion, Prime Lad, which, though in only field condition, made a very favorable impression, and won first in his class. Hunter's great aged bull, champion at Toronto and here, is a grand specimen of the breed, as is also Govenlock's first-prize aged cow, champion female at Toronto and here, while the herds shown by both these exhibitors were strong in character and number. The Herefords have made an excellent showing this year at all the leading shows in Canada. The award list at London was as follows: Bull, 3 years and over—1, Hunter; 2, Govenlock. Bull, 2 years old—1, Hunter; 2, Skippen. Bull, 1 year old—1, 2 and 3, O'Neil. Cow, four years or over—1, Govenlock; 2, Hunter; 3, O'Neil. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 3, Govenlock; 2, O'Neil. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Govenlock; 2, Hunter; 3, O'Neil. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Govenlock; 2, Skippen; 3, Hunter. Heifer calf—1 and 2, Govenlock; 3, Skippen. Bull, any age, sweepstakes—1, Hunter. Female, any age, sweepstakes—1, Govenlock. Herd—1, Govenlock; 2, Hunter. Four calves under a year—1, Govenlock; 2, Hunter; 3, O'Neil.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—This breed was better represented than usual, being shown by three exhibitors who were here for the first time, and, although the five herd of Mr. James Bowman, of Guelph, was absent, being

that honor by Queen's Messenger, the first-prize yearling, from the same herd, which some would have preferred for the place. The prizes in full were awarded as follows. Bull, 3 years or over—1, Stewart; 2, Hume; 3, Dymont. Bull, 1 year old—1, Stewart; 2, Hume; 3, Dymont. Bull calf—1 and 2, Stewart; 3, Hume; 4, Dymont. Cow, 4 years or over—1, Dymont; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume. Cow, 3 years old—1, Hume; 2, Dymont; 3, Stewart. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Dymont; 2, Stewart; 3, Hume. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Stewart; 2, Hume; 3, Dymont. Heifer calf—1, 3 and 4, Stewart; 2, Hume. Bull, any age, sweepstakes—1, Stewart's Rob Roy. Female, any age, sweepstakes—1, Dymont, Floss Morton. Herd—1, Stewart; 2, Dymont; 3, Hume. Four calves—1, Stewart; 2, Hume; 3, Dymont.

JERSEYS.—The Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son, which was divided, the strongest end being in competition at the Dominion Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, the same week, had almost a clear field at London; Bert Lawson, of Crumlin, near London, and E. Webb, Gore, the only other exhibitors, showing a few young things. The first and second prizes throughout the class went to the Brampton herd, including the sweepstakes and herd honors.

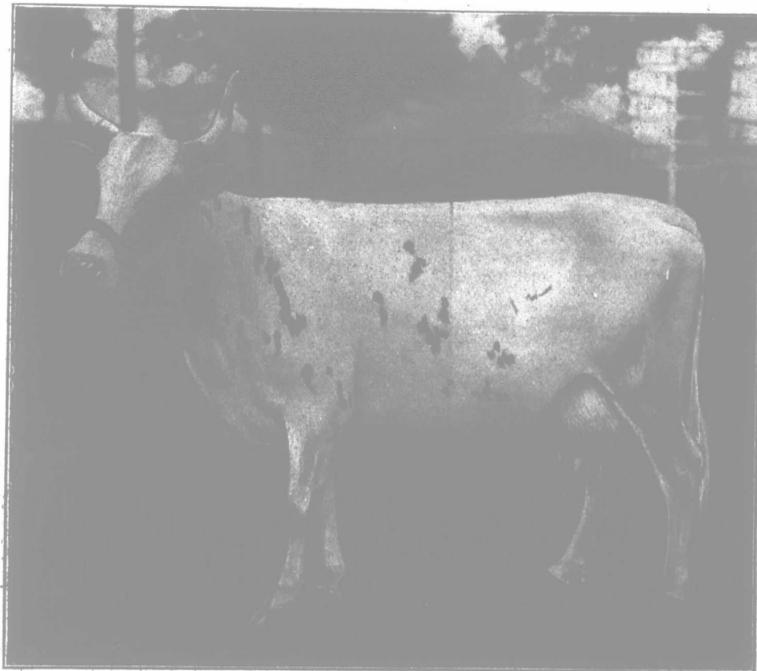
HOLSTEINS were represented by the excellent herd of G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., alone, headed by the grand four-year-old bull Sir Mercedes Teake, one of the best of his breed in type, quality and breeding, and which was made male champion, the female championship going to the excellent two-year-old heifer, Rose De Kol Teake, which was first in her class at Toronto the previous week, a model of the breed, carrying an ideal-shaped udder and a hide of the best-handling quality.

SHEEP.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the Western Fair has a more uniformly good display of sheep of all the leading breeds been forward than appeared at London this year, all the sections being well filled in nearly every class with typical representatives of the breeds. The judges for the various classes were: For Cotswolds, John Kelly, Shakespeare; Leicesters, A. White-law, Guelph; Lincoln, D. Campbell, Mayfair; Shropshires, A. Shields, Calsterville; Oxford, J. E. Cousins, Harriston; Southdowns, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Dorsets, John Gardhouse, Highfield; Hampshires, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Fat Sheep, John Kelly and J. E. Cousins.

LEICESTERS were well shown by Hastings Bros., Crosshill; James Snell, Clinton; Frank Kelly, Aylmer; and J. A. Woolacott, Hastings Bros. winning first awards for aged ram and ewe, ram lamb, pen of lambs, open flock, and sweepstakes for best ram and best ewe, Kelly first for shearing ram, shearing ewe and pen of five shearlings. Snell, who had sold most of his show sheep to go on a circuit of the States, secured first for ewe lamb, second for aged ram and pen of lambs; and Woolacott second for ram lamb, aged ewe and shearing ewe. The award list in full was as follows: Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Hastings Bros.; 2, Snell. Shearing ram—1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Hastings. Ram lamb—1, Hastings; 2, Woolacott; 3, Snell. Aged ewe—1, Hastings; 2, Woolacott; 3, Snell. Shearing ewe—1, Kelly; 2, Woolacott; 3, Snell. Ewe lamb—1, Snell; 2 and 3, Hastings. Pen of five shearlings—1, Kelly. Pen of lambs, 1 ram and 3 ewes—1, Hastings; 2, Snell. Open flock, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Hastings; 2, Kelly. Sweepstakes ram—1, Hastings. Sweepstakes ewe—1, Hastings.

COTSWOLDS were strongly shown by E. F. Park, Burgessville; T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth; Rawlings & Bailey, Forest, and Cooper & Nephews, England, Shore winning first for aged ram, aged ewe, pen of lambs, open flock, and sweepstakes for best ram any age. Park was first for shearing ram, shearing ewe, and sweepstakes ewe. The award list was: Aged ram—1, Shore; 2, Cooper & Nephews, England; 3, Park. Shearing ram—1, Park; 2 and 3, Shore. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Park; 3, Rawlings & Bailey. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Shore; 3, Park. Shearing ewe—1, Park; 2, Cooper & Shore. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Park; 3, Shore. Pen of five shearlings—1, Rawlings & Bailey. Pen of four lambs—1, Shore; 2, Rawlings. Open flock—1, Shore; 2, Park. Champion ram—1, Shore. Champion ewe—1, Park. Special by American Cotswold Association for 4 lambs, the get of one ram—1, Shore; 2, Rawlings & Bailey.



Eva of Menie —13655—

Ayrshire cow. First in class and grand champion female, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned by Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

exhibited at Sherbrooke the same week, the classes were well filled with useful and typical representatives of the breed, brought out in very fair condition. The exhibitors were, John Low, Elora; T. Broadfoot, Ferris; Jas. Buchanan, Kerwood, and John O'Brien, West London. The prizes were awarded as follows: Bull, 3 years or over—1, John Low. Bull, 2 years old—1, Jas. Buchanan. Bull calf—1 and 3, Low; 2, Broadfoot. Cow, four years or over—1, Broadfoot; 2, Low; 3, O'Brien. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Low; 2 and 3, O'Brien. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, Low; 3, Broadfoot. Heifer calf—1, Low; 2, Broadfoot; 3, Buchanan. Bull, any age, sweepstakes—1, Low. Female, any age, sweepstakes—1, Broadfoot. Herd—1, Low; 2, Broadfoot.

GALLOWAYS were represented, as at Toronto, by selections from the excellent herds of Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, and R. Shaw, Brantford, the first prizes throughout the class, except for bull calf and yearling heifer, going to the Guelph herd, Shaw winning second for aged bull, two-year-old bull, cow, two-year-old and yearling heifer, graded herd and four calves.

THE DAIRY BREEDS.

AYRSHIRES were out in goodly numbers, and of excellent quality, shown by Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, A. Hume & Co., of the same place, whose herd was divided, being shown also at Sherbrooke the same week; N. Dymont, Clappison, the last-named winning first prize and sweepstakes with the fine cow, Floss Morton, a big, well-formed and useful-looking cow, just springing to calve, though she had a strong rival in Stewart's typical and businesslike Scotland's Best, which some thought might have headed the list. Stewart had the champion bull in his Rob Roy, closely pressed for

LINCOLNS made an exceptionally strong showing in the hands of John Gibson, Denfeld; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; and F. H. Neil, Lucan, who had purchased the imported flock shown by Cooper & Nephews at Toronto the previous week. The contest in this class was exceedingly keen, and taxed the skill of the judge to the utmost. The distribution of awards in full was as follows: Aged ram—1 and 3, Patrick; 2, Gibson. Shearling ram—1, Neil; 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Ram lamb—1, Neil; 2 and 3, Gibson. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Shearling ewe—1, Neil; 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Ewe lamb—1, Gibson; 2, Neil; 3, Patrick. Pen of five shearlings—1, Patrick. Pen of four lambs—1, Gibson; 2, Patrick. Open flock—1, Gibson; 2, Neil. Champion ram, Patrick. Champion ewe, Gibson.

SHERPSHIREs were forward in strong entries throughout the class, shown by Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford (T. A. Cox, manager); Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; Cooper & Nephews, England, and W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, who had one or two entries, the prizes being pretty evenly divided between the two first named, as the award list, following, shows: Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Oak Park Farm; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Shearling ram—1, Oak Park; 2, Jones; 3, Cooper. Ram lamb—1, Oak Park; 2, Jones; 3, Beattie. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Oak Park; 2 and 3, Jones. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, Jones; 2, Oak Park. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Jones; 2, Oak Park. Pen of five shearlings—1, Jones. Pen of four lambs bred by exhibitor—1, Oak Park; 2, Jones. Open flock—1, Jones; 2, Cox. Champion ram—1, Oak Park. Champion ewe—Jones.

DORSETS were well shown by Cooper & Nephews, England, with a few entries by R. H. Harding, Thornedale, who was showing his principal flock at the Sherbrooke Exhibition the same week, the first prizes and most of the seconds going to the English firm, Harding winning second for shearling ram and third in a number of sections.

OXFORDS were strongly shown by Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., who had the class to themselves with their second-best contingent, the best being shown at the same time at Sherbrooke.

HAMPSHIREs made an excellent showing in the hands of Cooper & Nephews, England; F. H. Neil, Lucan, and F. C. Biggs, West Flamboro, the awards being as follows: Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Cooper. Shearling ram—1, Cooper; 2, Neil. Ram lamb—1, Cooper; 2, Biggs. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Biggs. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Neil. Ewe lambs—1 and 2, Biggs.

SOUTHDOWNS.—A nice exhibit of Southdowns was forward from the flock of Col. R. McEwen, of Byron, near London, showing ideal type and quality, and winning first awards on two-shear and yearling rams, two-shear ewes, pen of five yearlings and pen of four lambs. Cooper & Nephews, England, had also a few choice things entered, which captured the balance of first awards. The prize-list is as follows: Ram, two shears or over—1, McEwen. Shearling ram—1, McEwen. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Cooper; 3, McEwen. Ewe, two shears or over—1, 2 and 3, McEwen. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, Cooper. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Cooper. Pen of five shearlings—1, McEwen. Flock—1, Cooper; 2, McEwen. Ram, any age—1, Cooper. Ewe any age—1, Cooper.

FAT SHEEP.—Long-wool wether, 1 year old—1, J. H. Patrick; 2, J. T. Gibson; 3, Hastings Bros. Yearling ewe—1, E. F. Park; 2, Gibson; 3, Patrick. Medium-wool yearling wether—1, R. H. Harding, 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Yearling ewe—1, Cooper & Nephews; 2, Jones; 3, Oak Park Co.

SWINE.

Most of the breeds of hogs were well represented, the Yorkshires and the Tamworths being especially strong, while the Berkshires were out in goodly numbers, and some excellent specimens were forward. The judges were: For Yorkshires and Tamworths, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Berkshires, Samuel Dolson, Alloa. Chester Whites and other distinct breeds, D. C. Flatt, Millgrove.

YORKSHIREs were well shown by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, and H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal. The awards were placed in the following order: Boar, 2 years and over—1, Flatt & Son; 2, McDiarmid; 3, Featherston. Yearling boar—1 and 3, Flatt; 2, Featherston. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Flatt; 2, McDiarmid; 3, Featherston. Boar under 6 months—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Sow, 2 years or over—1, Flatt; 2, Featherston; 3, McDiarmid. Yearling sow—1, Flatt; 2 and 3, Featherston. Sow over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 3, Flatt; 2, Featherston. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Herd, boar and three sows, over 1 year—1, Flatt; 2, Featherston; 3, McDiarmid. Boar and three sows under 1 year—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Featherston. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1, Flatt; 2, Featherston.

TAMWORTHs were strongly shown by D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and H. German, St. George, the quality of the pigs throughout the classes being very fine. The prizes were awarded as follows: Boar, 2 years or over—1, German; 2 and 3, Douglass. Yearling boar—1, 2 and 3, Douglass. Boar over 6 months and under 12 months—1, 2 and 3, Douglass. Boar under 6 months—1 and 3, Douglass; 2, German. Sow, 2 years or over—1, 2 and 3, Douglass. Yearling sow—1, 2 and 3, Douglass. Sow over 6 months and under 12 months—1, 2 and 3, Douglass. Sow under 6 months—1, German; 2 and 3, Douglass. Herd—1, Douglass; 2, Ger-

man. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, German.

BERKSHIREs were strongly shown by W. H. Durham, Toronto; Thos. Teasdale, Concord; Geo. Hill, Delaware; J. W. Todd, Corinth, and D. Douglass, Mitchell, the three last named having but one entry each. Mr. Teasdale's first-prize aged boar, which reversed the rating at Toronto, is a hog of rare good type and quality, while his progeny in the herd proclaims him a sire of the first order, good length, smoothness and quality being uniformly found in them. The aged sow, shown by the same exhibitor, turned down at Toronto and here owing to her having one spoiled teat, is one of the best models of the breed seen out this year, and should not have been so discounted for the loss of the use of one teat, when all the rest are sound, and her usefulness very little affected. The placing of the awards was as follows: Boar, 2 years or over—1, Teasdale; 2 and 3, Durham. Yearling boar—1 and 2, Durham; 3, Douglass. Boar under 12 months—1, Geo. Hill; 2 and 3, Durham. Boar under 6 months—1 and 3, Teasdale; 2, Durham. Sow, 2 years or over—1 and 2, Durham; 3, Teasdale. Yearling sow—1, Teasdale; 2 and 3, Durham. Sow over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Durham. Sow under 6 months—1, Durham; 2 and 3, Teasdale. Herd—1 and 3, Durham; 2, Teasdale. Four pigs, produce of one sow—1, Teasdale; 2, Durham; 3, Todd.

CHESTER WHITES.—Two exhibitors, D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, showed some good specimens of this breed, and the award list was as follows: Boar, 2 years or over—1, DeCoursey. Yearling boar—1, Wright; 2, DeCoursey. Boar over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, DeCoursey. Boar under 6 months—1 and 2, DeCoursey. Sow, 2 years or over—1, Wright; 2 and 3, DeCoursey. Yearling sow—1, 2 and 3—DeCoursey. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year—1 and 3, DeCoursey; 2, Wright. Sow under 6 months—1, DeCoursey; 2 and 3, Wright. Herd—1 and 3, DeCoursey; 2, Wright. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1 and 2, DeCoursey; 3, Wright.



Cotswold Shearling Ewes.

One of which won the championship as best ewe of the breed, any age, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907.

OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.—This class included excellent representatives of the improved Essex breed, shown by Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, and some nice Hampshires, an American breed—black, with a white belt around the shoulders and forearms, formerly known as the Thin-rind breed. These were shown by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and Artemas O'Neil, Birr, who showed some very nice young stock, of fine quality. The awards were as follows: Boar, 2 years or over—1, Featherston. Yearling boar—1, Hastings; 2, Featherston; 3, O'Neil. Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months—1, Featherston; 2, Hastings; 3, O'Neil. Boar under 6 months—1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Hastings. Sow, 2 years or over—1 and 2, Featherston. Yearling sow—1, Featherston; 2, O'Neil; 3, Hastings. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Hastings; 2, Featherston; 3, O'Neil. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Hastings; 3, Featherston. Herd—1 and 2, Featherston. Four pigs, offspring of one sow—1, Featherston; 2, Hastings; 3, O'Neil.

POULTRY.

The show of poultry was a good one, as fall shows go. That is not saying much for the condition of the birds, for poultry cannot do itself justice in the moulting season, and many a choice specimen is unfit to exhibit at all. The leading utility breeds were well represented, Banded Rocks maintaining their well-deserved popularity, although White and Buff Rocks were to be reckoned with; while White, Buff, Silver, Golden, Black and Partridge Wyandottes upheld the claims of the rival American breed, and the Orpingtons were out in force to attest the merit and popularity of this valuable English acquisition to the Canadian poultry-yard. The details of the story let the prize-list tell.

Buff Orpingtons.—Cock—1, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown, Ont.; 2, R. H. Pond, Woodstock, Ont.; 3, Geo. W. Little, London, Ont. Hen—1, J. K. Paul, Sebringville, Ont.; 2, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown, Ont.; 3, Geo.

Wells, London. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. K. Paul; 3, G. D. McLean, Ridgetown. Pullet—1 and 2, J. K. Paul; 3, Geo. W. Little.

Black Orpingtons.—Cock—1 and 3, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown; 2, J. R. Hamilton, London. Hen—1 and 3, J. R. Hamilton; 2, H. A. Hoffman. Cockerel—1 and 2, Kemp & Waterman, London; 3, H. A. Hoffman. Pullet—1 and 2, Kemp & Waterman; 3, H. A. Hoffman.

Orpingtons, A.O.V.—Cock—1, A. J. George, London. Cockerel—1 and 2, Robt. Heard, London. Pullet—1 and 2, Robt. Heard.

Black Spanish.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2, D. Bogue, Lambeth. Hen—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—Cock—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds, London; 3, Geo. Jackson, London. Hen—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds; 3, A. H. Graves, Inwood. Cockerel—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds; 3, Geo. Young, London. Pullet—1 and 2, T. A. Faulds; 3, Geo. Young.

White Minorcas.—Cock—1, A. C. Moyer, Waterloo. Hen—1, Thos. Wardell, Woodstock; 2, A. C. Moyer; 3, Thos. Wardell. Cockerel—1 and 2, A. C. Moyer; 3, E. A. Bock, London. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, A. C. Moyer.

Afalusians.—Hen—1 and 2, Thos. H. King, Appin; 3, F. E. Neville, Orton. Cockerel—1 and 2, Thos. H. King.

G. S. Hamburgs.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2, R. Oke, London. Hen—1 and 3, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 3, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue.

S. B. Hamburgs.—Cock—1, R. Oke. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke. Pullet—1 and 2, R. Oke.

G. P. Hamburgs.—Only exhibitor, R. Oke.

A. P. Hamburgs.—Only exhibitor, R. Oke.

Black Hamburgs.—Only exhibitor, R. Oke.

Red Caps.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, E. Wells, London. Hen—1 and 3, Wells; 2, F. Wright, Glanworth. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, E. Wells. Pullet—1, F. Wright; 2 and 3, E. Wells.

White Cochins.—Cock—1 and 2, Doidge & McNeil, London; 3, J. R. Boyce. Hen—1, W. J. Slessor, London; 2 and 3, Doidge & McNeil. Cockerel—1 and 3, Doidge & McNeil; 2, J. R. Boyce. Pullet—1, J. R. Boyce; 2 and 3, Doidge & McNeil.

Black Cochins.—Cock—1 and 3, Doidge & McNeil; 2, W. J. Slessor. Hen—1 and 3, Doidge & McNeil; 2, F. M. Briggs. Cockerel—1, Doidge & McNeil; 2, W. J. Slessor; 3, J. R. Smith, Strathroy. Pullet—1, Doidge & McNeil; 2, W. J. Slessor; 3, W. Staratt.

Buff Cochins.—Cock—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, Stevenson Bros., Woodstock. Hen—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, J. R. Boyce. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, L. V. Ludwig.

Houdans.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue, Lambeth; 2 and 3, Charlton Bros., Ilderton. Hen—1, Charlton Bros.; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1 and 2, Charlton Bros.; 3, N. Ward, Woodstock. Pullet—1, N. Ward; 2, Charlton Bros.; 3, G. & J. Bogue.

Silver-Gray Dorkings.—Cock—1 and 2, D. Bogue, Lambeth; 3, R. G. H. Luxton, Milton. Hen—1 and 2, D. Bogue; 3, R. G. H. Luxton. Cockerel—1 and 2, R. G. H. Luxton. Pullet—1 and 2, R. G. H. Luxton.

Colored Dorkings.—Cock—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2 and 3, D. Bogue, Lambeth. Hen—1, D. Bogue; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerel—1, G. & J. Bogue. Pullet—1, G. & J. Bogue.

White Dorkings.—Cock—1, D. Bogue. Hen—1 and 2, D. Bogue. Pullet—1, D. Bogue.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Cock—1, 2 and 3, Jas. L. McCormack, Brantford. Hen—1, 2 and 3, McCormack. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, McCormack. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, McCormack.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Cock—1 and 2, W. A. Gurney, London; 3, Irwin & Yelland, London. Hen—1, Irwin & Yelland; 2, M. Moore, London; 3, Orr & Creeders, Brantford. Cockerel—1 and 2, Orr & Creeders; 3, Dunster & Mandeville, Woodstock. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Jacob Streib, West Lorne.

S. C. Black Leghorns.—Only exhibitor, A. E. Doan, Watford.

S. C. Buff Leghorns.—All prizes awarded won by E. Jeffries, Toronto.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Cock—1 and 3, H. Tozer, London; 2, W. Cadman, St. Thomas. Hen—1 and 2, H. Tozer; 3, Irwin & Yelland. Cockerel—1, W. Cadman; 2, H. Tozer; 3, Geo. Snoddy, St. Mary's. Pullet—1, W. Cadman; 2, L. Tozer; 3, T. J. Conley, St. Mary's.

R. C. White Leghorns.—Cock and hen—1, R. Oke. Cockerel—1, M. T. Burn, Tillsonburg; 2, R. Oke, Lon-

don; 3, H. Francis, London. Pullet—1, R. Oke; 2 and 3, H. Francis.

Light Brahmas.—Cock—1 and 2, L. C. Sage, London; 3, C. Tozer, London. Hen—1 and 2, L. C. Sage; 3, C. Tozer. Cockerel—1 and 2, Mrs. E. Waters, St. Thomas; 3, W. T. Gibson, Listowel. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. E. Waters.

Dark Brahmas.—All prizes awarded L. C. Sage, London.

Buff Cochins.—Only exhibitor, Hugh Wyatt, London. **White Cochins.**—Only exhibitor, D. Bogue, Lambeth. **Black Cochins.**—Cock—1, A. J. George, London; 2, G. Tozer, London. Hen—1, G. Tozer. Cockerel—1, A. J. George. Pullet—1, A. J. George.

Partridge Cochins.—Only exhibitor, R. Oke. **Langshans.**—Cock—1 and 2, R. McCurdy, London; 3, John Burgess, London. Hen—1 and 3, R. McCurdy; 2, John Burgess. Cockerel—1 and 2, McCurdy. Pullet—1 and 2, McCurdy.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1, J. R. Boyce, London; 2, C. Hawkins, London; 3, F. H. Westbury, London. Hen—1, Jas. McCormick, London; 2, C. Hawkins; 3, W. McCloud. Cockerel—1 and 2, Chas. Hawkins; 3, W. J. Marsh, London. Pullet—1, J. R. Boyce; 2, C. Hawkins; 3, Jas. McCormick.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1 and 3, J. A. Carroll, London; 2, J. W. Nixon, Woodbank. Hen—1, H. Hicks; 2, F. H. Westbury; 3, Chas. Bartlett. Cockerel—1, J. R. Boyce, London; 2 and 3, F. Andrews, London. Pullet—1 and 3, F. Andrews; 2, J. A. Carroll.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1 and 3, J. R. Boyce; 2, Chas. H. Eames, St. Thomas. Hen—1 and 2, J. R. Boyce; 3, Chas. H. Eames. Cockerel—1, G. D. McLean, Ridgetown; 2, Chas. H. Eames; 3, J. R. Boyce. Pullet—1 and 3, J. R. Boyce; 2, Chas. H. Eames.

Buff Wyandottes.—Cock—1, J. Rooke & Son, London; 2, John McMullin, London; 3, Geo. Lewis, Ballymote. Hen—1, J. Rooke & Son; 2, John McMullin; 3, Geo. Lewis.

Golden Wyandottes.—Cock—1, J. Saunders, London; 2, John Macpherson, London; 3, D. Bogue, Lambeth. Hen—1, Christian Produce Farm; 2, John Macpherson; 3, J. Saunders. Cockerel—1, Christian Produce Farm; 2 and 3, Macpherson. Pullet—1 and 3, Macpherson; 2, Christian Produce Farm.

Silver Wyandottes.—Cock—1, Alfred Flawn, London; 2, Jas. Arthur, London; 3, Christian Produce Farm. Hen—1 and 2, Jas. Arthur, London; 3, Alfred Flawn, London. Cockerel—1, Jas. Arthur; 2, Alfred Flawn; 3, Christian Produce Farm. Pullet—1 and 2, Jas. Arthur; 3, Christian Produce Farm.

Black Wyandottes.—Cock—1 and 2, J. R. Smith, Strathroy. Hen—1 and 2, J. R. Smith. Cockerel—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2 and 3, J. R. Smith. Pullet—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, J. R. Smith.

White Wyandottes.—Cock—1, J. Rooke & Son; 2, J. F. Erskine, London; 3, Ernest Fortey, Putnam. Hen—1, J. A. Carroll; 2, H. Tozer; 3, F. Smoothery, London. Cockerel—1, Christian Produce Farm; 2, J. A. Carroll; 3, J. F. Erskine. Pullet—1 and 2, J. A. Carroll; 3, F. Smoothery.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Cock—1 and 3, L. C. Sage, London; 2, Alfred Flawn, London. Hen—1 and 3, L. C. Sage; 2, John Macpherson, London. Cockerel—1 and 2, A. Gotherell, Byron; 3, W. Wood, London. Pullet—1, Alfred Flawn; 2 and 3, A. Gotherell.

A. O. V. Wyandottes.—Cock—1 and 2, J. M. Thorpe; 3, Christian Produce Farm. Hen—1 and 2, J. M. Thorpe; 3, Christian Produce Farm. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. M. Thorpe; 3, Christian Produce Farm. Pullet—1 and 2, J. M. Thorpe; 3, Christian Produce Farm.

Rhode Island Reds.—Cock—1, J. R. Boyce; 2, L. Ridler, Guelph; 3, W. J. Mihin, Guelph. Hen—1, J. R. Boyce; 2, C. J. Routledge, Hyde Park; 3, L. Ridler. Cockerel—1, J. A. Hughes, London; 2, J. R. Boyce; 3, S. Charlton, London. Pullet—1 and 2, G. E. Potter, Inwood; 3, J. A. Hughes.

Black Javas.—Cock—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Hen—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Oke. Cockerel—1, Oke; 2, Bagues. Pullet—1, Bagues; 2, Oke.

Indian Games.—Cock—1 and 3, Nathan Topping, Woodbank; 2, Robert Nixon. Hen—1 and 3, Topping; 2, Nixon. Cockerel—1 and 3, Nixon; 2, C. Finchamp, London. Pullet—1 and 3, Finchamp; 2, Topping.

TURKEYS.—Bronze.—Old gobblers—1, G. E. Nixon, Arva; 2, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; 3, R. J. Rose, Glanworth. Hen, old—1, Beattie; 2, Rose; 3, Nixon. Gobbler of 1907—1, Rose; 2, Beattie; 3, Nixon. Hen of 1907—1, Beattie; 2, Rose.

Turkeys, A. O. V.—Old gobbler—1 and 3, R. G. H. Luxton, Milton; 2, Beattie. Old hen—1 and 2, Beattie; 3, Luxton. Young gobbler—1, Beattie; 2 and 3, Luxton. Young hen—1 and 2, Beattie; 3, Luxton.

GEESE.—Bremen.—Only exhibitor, Miss M. Colwell, Paris.

Toulouse.—Old ganders and old geese—1 and 2, Miss M. Colwell. Young gander—1, Miss Colwell. Young goose—1, Miss Colwell; 2, M. T. Burn, Tillsonburg.

Geese, A. O. V.—Old gander—1, Miss Colwell; 2 and 3, R. G. H. Luxton, Milton. Old goose—1 and 2, Luxton. Young gander—1, M. T. Burn, Tillsonburg; 2, Luxton. Young goose—1, Luxton; 2, Burn.

DUCKS.—Aylesbury.—Old drake—1 and 2, J. R. Boyce, London; 3, Geo. W. Little, London. Old duck—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy. Young drake—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, J. R. Boyce. Young duck—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, Boyce.

Rouen.—Old drake—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, D. Bogue, Lambeth; 3, Miss Colwell. Old duck—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, D. Bogue; 3, Miss Colwell. Young drake—1, D. Bogue; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Miss Colwell. Young duck—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, D. Bogue; 3, Miss Colwell.

Pekin.—Old drake—1 and 2, John Burgess, London; 3, Miss Colwell. Old duck—1, Miss Colwell; 2 and 3, Burgess. Young drake—1 and 2, J. J. Hill, London; 3, S. Abell, London. Young duck—1 and 2, Hill; 3, Abell.

Duck, A. O. V.—Old drake—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, M. T. Burn. Old duck—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Burn. Young drake—1, G. & J. Bogue. Young duck—1, G. & J. Bogue.

Among the special features in the Poultry Department at the Western Fair was that of pigeons, in which there were some 655 birds exhibited, of very attractive merit. A specially successful exhibit was that of Mr. David J. Vrooman, of London, who showed no less than nine choice varieties, upon which he secured six firsts, four seconds, and three thirds. His Archangels and Magpies are of the famous Dr. Gibson strain, Michigan, and naturally attracted a lot of attention. Mr. Vrooman is naturally highly pleased with his success as a pigeon fancier.

DAIRY.

CHEESE EXHIBIT.

The Dairy Department was unusually well filled with goods of superior grade. The cheese exhibit was the largest ever seen at London, and, owing to the cool weather, showed up well without refrigerated storage, though the need for this provision still remains, for, in such a hot September as we had last year, cheese in open, non-refrigerated apartments fry out like bacon on a hot spider. Speaking generally, the quality was very fair. A few of the August colored verged toward the acid line, and a few of the August whites showed a touch of flavor. The Junes and Julys were remarkably fine, particularly the former, the first-prize June cheese being probably the finest-flavored cheese in the whole lot. It was made by Chas. Barber, of Canboro, Haldimand Co., Ont., showing that fine cheese can be made in the southern sections of the Province if the raw material is right. The texture was, on the whole, excellent, and the color good, but some of the cheese were not finished as nicely as they might have been. Scoring was done by Wm. Gray, of Stratford; Jas. Briston, St. Thomas, and Frank Hens, London, each of whom scored the entries separately, their scores being then averaged in the Administration Building. We believe this system worked out very satisfactorily. The Judge's book showed 34 entries in single factory colored, 36 in single factory white, 16 in pairs, factory colored, and 18 in pairs of factory white. Awards were:

Factory Colored.—1, L. Tinning, Lynden; 2, Geo. A. Boyes, Putnam; 3, Mary Morrison, Newry; 4, R. A. Thompson, Atwood.

Factory White.—R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, C. A. Barber, Canboro; 3, Jas. A. Paton, Atwood; 4, Thos. Grieve, Wyandotte.

Two Factory Colored.—1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 2, C. A. Barber, Canboro; 3, A. McCallum, Kintore; 4, J. T. Grieve, Pond Mills.

Two Factory White.—1, C. A. Barber, Canboro; 2, Mary Morrison, Newry; 3, R. A. Thompson, Atwood; 4, A. McCallum, Kintore.

Instructors' Prize.—As usual a prize was offered to the dairy instructor whose group of cheese factories secure the largest and best exhibit in the cheese department. This year an entry fee was required to entitle an instructor to compete for this prize, but many of the instructors did not notice the chance, and only two entered. The prizes went: 1, Jos. Burgess (score, 19 points); 2, E. N. Hart. R. H. Green, whose score was 14 points, would have won the second prize had he entered, but the prize had to be given according to the prize-list regulations.

BUTTER.

The butter exhibit, too, was very fair on the whole. This one comment must be made, however: The butter made at creameries where the cream is gathered only once a week is distinctly indicated by its poor flavor. Twice a week should be the minimum, and three times is better. The judging was done by Mr. J. B. Muir, of Ingersoll, whose work resulted as follows:

Creamery Butter, 50-pound package.—1, W. M. Waddell, Kerwood; 2, W. H. Brubacker, Dresden; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier; 4, J. E. Wilson, Keyser; 5, F. A. Keyes, Bluevale.

Creamery Butter, pound rolls or prints, 50 pounds. 1, W. H. Brubacker, Dresden; 2, W. H. Stewart, Frontier; 3, W. T. Hopkins, Komoka; 4, J. E. Wilson, Keyser; 5, W. Harvey, Lucan.

Farm Dairy Butter, 20-pound package.—1, Maggie Johnston, Bowood; 2, W. H. Stewart, Frontier; 3, Mrs. T. W. Crealy, Strathroy; 4, Mrs. A. Armstrong, Brussels.

Farm Dairy Butter, pound rolls or prints, 20 pounds.—1, Maggie Johnston, Bowood; 2, Mrs. T. W. Crealy, Strathroy; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier; 4, J. O. Cutler, Poplar Hill.

Special Prize for Ten Pounds Butter.—1, Mrs. T. W. Crealy, Strathroy; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brussels; 3, Mary March, London; 4, A. R. Fierheller, Mt. Elgin.

BUTTERMILK COMPETITION.

Awards in the buttermilk competition are as follows: **Professional Class.**—1, Miss Mary Carrick, Galt; score, 91.4. 2, Miss Margaret Carrick, Galt; score, 90.3. 3, W. Waddell, Kerwood; score, 90.13. 4, F. E. Brown, Petrolia.

Amateur Class.—1, Miss Maggie Johnston, Bowood; 2, Mrs. Alex. Simpson, Atwood; 3, Miss A. W. Green. **Sweepstakes.**—1, Miss Mary Carrick, Galt (score,

92.08 points); 2, Miss E. A. Valens, of Valens (score, 91.75 points); 3, Miss Margaret Carrick, Galt (score 91.5 points); 4, Wm. Waddell, Kerwood (score, 91.2 points).

DAIRY CONVENTION PROGRAMME AND DAIRY HERD COMPETITION.

The programme committee of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association met in the Secretary's office, in London, September 14th., to draft a programme for the annual convention, January 15th to 16th, 1908, and to select prizes for the winter dairy exhibition, held in connection therewith. Dairymen will note that the convention this year continues for only two days instead of three as heretofore. In addition to the strong complement of Canadian talent, Ed. H. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has promised to attend and deliver two addresses.

In the prize-list for exhibits of butter and cheese there will be four sections for cheese and three for butter, as follows:

Class 1—Cheese made from September 15th to 30th—				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Sec. 1—One white cheese.....	\$25	\$15	\$10	\$5
Sec. 2—One colored cheese.....	25	15	10	5
Class 2—Cheese made October 15th to 31st—				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Sec. 1—One white cheese.....	\$25	\$15	\$10	\$5
Sec. 2—One colored cheese.....	25	15	10	5
Class 3—Creamery Butter—				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Sec. 1—Fifty-six-pound box.....	\$25	\$15	\$10	\$5
Sec. 2—Twenty one-pound prints.....	15	10	5	
Class 4—October Butter—				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Sec. 1—Fifty-six-pound box.....	\$25	\$15	\$10	\$5

Class 4 is a new one, and part of the money offered in it was saved by cutting \$25 off Class 3, Sec. 2.

The specials will likely remain as last year, although two of them had not yet been decided, viz., the Heller & Merz Co., and the C. H. Slawson Co.'s specials. The J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Mich., will offer a barrel of Wyandotte cleanser, instead of \$5.00 cash as last year.

Ryrie Bros., of Toronto, are again donating two Diamond Hall medals for a dairy-herd competition, a silver medal to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario between April 1st and October 31st, 1907, and a bronze medal to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of butter-fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario within the above dates. Last year, it will be remembered, the prizes were awarded on the basis of money return per cow.

No herd of less than eight cows will be allowed to compete. The figures must be taken from the factory or creamery books, and the number of cows certified by the cheese or butter maker, and by the secretary of the factory or creamery. The statements must be in the office of the association's secretary, Frank Hens, London, Ont., before January 1st, 1908. Applications may be made at any time prior to that date.

FOX TERRIER FOR GROUND-HOGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of August 29th, G. M. asks how to abate the ground-hog pest. I think I can put him on a plan. Three years ago we were bothered much the same. They not only destroyed the crop, but the earth; they dug up clay on the surface, which was very hard on the mower and binder knives, so I tried trapping and other methods, but they were a lot of bother. A friend recommended a fox-terrier dog, so I purchased a pair, and they have cleared the place well, besides being very protective to the poultry-yard and a nice pet and house-dog. I might also say that this year I kept track of what I saw them kill, and I know they killed others, but I saw them kill twenty-five ground-hogs and three skunks. So, I would advise G. M. to buy a fox terrier, and he will find it satisfactory. Durham Co., Ont. S. S. STAPLES.

PREDICTED ESTIMATE OF WESTERN GRAIN CROP.

A total grain crop of 190,000,000 bushels, including wheat, 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels; oats, 87,500,000; barley, 18,500,000, and flax, 1,300,000, is the estimate the retiring President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, W. J. Bettingen, gave for the West at the annual meeting of the exchange last week. He thought it would probably yield a larger monetary return than any former harvest. Mr. Bettingen stated that in 1905 the total area under grain cultivation in Western Canada was as close as can be estimated, 5,910,000 acres. In 1906 this had grown to the enormous total of 7,880,000 acres, or an increase of about 28 per cent. in a single season.

The annual convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions has been fixed for February 19th and 20th in Toronto.

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The best place for your savings is

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Because

Money deposited there is safe.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$ 4,000,000
RESERVE FUND - 4,500,000
TOTAL ASSETS - 38,000,000

Head Office, Toronto.

73 branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock last week were moderate—274 carloads, consisting of 4,078 cattle, 2,381 hogs, 4,685 sheep and lambs, 366 calves and 3 horses, all told, at the City and Junction markets. The quality of cattle, generally, was far from being good. Trade was brisk for the best, but slow for common and medium cattle.

On Monday of this week, at Toronto Junction, cattle receipts were 1,290; quality medium; trade brisk; prices firmer, owing to light supply. Exporters, \$4.50 to \$5.15; bulk selling from \$4.75 to \$5; export bulls, \$4 to \$4.50; prime picked butchers', \$4.75 to \$5; fair to good loads, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3 to \$3.50. Milkers and springers, \$35 to \$54. Veal calves, \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt. Export sheep, \$4.40; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Hogs—Selects, \$6; lights and fats, \$5.75.

Exporters.—Prices last week were lower, the best selling at \$4.75 to \$5, with one extra load at \$5.25; export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.10; loads of good, \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.10; common, \$3.25 to \$3.60; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.75; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—There was little doing, although some of the dealers, who buy annually for the distilleries, were on both markets. Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, were quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade was fair for good to choice at \$45 to \$55; medium, \$35 to \$40; common, which are slow sale, \$25 to \$30 each.

Veal Calves.—Deliveries moderate; market strong for best vealers. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, prices ranged from \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt., the latter price being for selected ewes and wethers.

Hogs.—Prices were the same as last week, \$6.25 for selects, and \$6 for lights and fats.

Horses.—Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, report the dullest trade of the season for last week, not having disposed of more than 50 horses. After keeping a span of drafters in their barns for a couple of weeks, that cost them \$635 in the country, they were compelled to let them go at \$600. This firm reports farmers as holding their horses at too high prices in the country. Drafters are quoted at \$175 to \$250; expressers, \$180 to \$225; work horses, \$100 to \$150. Carriage horses, few offering; a few drivers, but none of exceptional quality; saddle horses wanted, but none offered.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 86c. bid, outside; No. 2, mixed, 85c. bid, outside. Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 bid, at lake ports, \$1.05 asked.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 75c., at Toronto.

Barley.—No. 2, 55c.; No. 3, extra, 53c.; No. 3, 50c.
Oats.—No. 2 white, 46c. to 47c.; No. 2, mixed, 45c.
Peas.—No. 2, 79c. to 80c.
Rye.—No. 2, 70c. None offering.
Bran.—\$22 for car lots, outside.
Shorts.—\$24 to \$25, car lots, outside.
Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$4.60 to \$5, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.45 to \$3.50; Manitoba, firsts, \$5.25 to \$5.40; seconds, \$4.65 to \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.60 to \$4.70.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts scarcely enough for demand. Prices very firm. Creamery, prints, 24c. to 26c.; creamery, boxes, 23c.; dairy, pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; tub, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tub, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Large, 13c.; twins, 11c. Sheep were taken for export at 4c. to 4c. per lb., demand being good. Hogs were in excess of supply, and prices showed a decline of 1c. The English market was weaker also. Sales of select stock were made, off cars, at 6c. to 6c. per lb. At this reduction, there was a good demand, and the market was cleared without difficulty.

Eggs.—Market strong at 19c. to 20c. Potatoes.—Farmers' loads sold at 50c. to 65c. per bushel, by the load.

Poultry (alive).—Chickens, 11c. per lb.; ducks, 10c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c.

Hay.—Market firm at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, by carload, on track, at Toronto, \$7.50 per ton.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 8c.; No. 2, steers and cows, 7c.; country hides, 6c. to 6c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; tallow, 5c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; wool, washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 17c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 60c.

SEEDS.

Wm. Rennie & Co., seedsmen, report fair deliveries of alsike clover seed, which is generally of good sample. Prices steady at \$7.30 to \$7.50 for No. 1, and \$6.50 to \$7 per bushel for No. 2.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts last week were more plentiful. Good sold at fair prices. Peaches, per basket, for choice, \$1.75 to \$2; common peaches, 75c. to \$1.25; pears, Bartlett's, 60c. to 70c.; plums, 50c. to 60c.; Gages, 75c. to 80c.; grapes, Champions, 30c. to 35c.; Moore's Early, 50c. to 60c.; apples, 30c. to 50c.; cantaloupes, per case, 40c. to 50c.; Rockyfords, 50c. to 90c.; Lawton berries, 8c. to 10c.; gherkins, 40c. to \$1; crab apples, 25c. to 30c.; onions, 50c.; white silver onions, \$1.25 to \$1.50; corn, per doz., 10c. to 12c.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Brantford, Ont., 12 5-16c. Napanee, Ont., 12c. to 12 5-16c., all sales on curb. Ottawa, Ont., 12c. Tweed, Ont., 12c. Madoc, Ont., 11c. Kingston, Ont., 12c. to 12 3-16c. Cowansville, Que., 12c., 12c. and 12c. Picton, Ont.—Cool-cured, 12c.; ordinary, 12 7-16c. Brockville, Ont., 12c. Vank-leek Hill, Ont., 12 7-16c. Winchester, Ont., 12c. Alexandria, Ont., 12c. Russell, Ont., 12c. Canton, N. Y.—Tub butter, 28c.; white, twin cheese, 11c. Belleville, Ont., 12c. and 12 7-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Butter, 24c.; cool-cured cheese, 12 5-16c.; ordinary colored, 12c., and white, 12 3-16c. London, Ont., 12c. to 12c. bid, no sales. Chicago, Ill.—Creamery butter, 23c. to 27c.; dairies, 20c. to 25c., cheese, 12c. to 13c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Beoves, \$4 to \$7.60; cows, \$1.25 to \$5.50; Texas steers, \$3.15 to \$5; calves, \$6 to \$8; Western cattle, \$4 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$5. Hogs.—Light, \$6.25 to \$6.55; mixed, \$5.60 to \$6.60; heavy, \$5.35 to \$6.25; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.55; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.40; bulk of sales at \$5.75 to \$6.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Natives, \$3.75 to \$5.80; Westerns, \$3.75 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.40; lambs, \$5 to \$7; Westerns, \$5 to \$7.70.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables, 11c. to 12c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c. per pound.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of live stock in August, from Montreal, were 16,164 cattle, 704 sheep and 16 horses, making shipments of 60,129 cattle, 4,145 sheep and 84 horses, to the end of August, this season, as against 74,055 cattle, 6,092 sheep, and 206 horses, a year ago. For the week ending September 7th, shipments were 2,355 cattle and 355 sheep, against 4,460 cattle the previous week. Local cattle market firm. Both butchers and exporters were ready to buy, and there were also some out-of-town buyers present. Supplies moderate; undertone of market strong. Best cattle were 5c. to 5c. per lb.; fine, 4c. to 5c.; good, 4c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 4c., and common down to 2c. Lambs were rather scarce, and prices firm, at 6c. for some, 6c. to 6c. being a general range. Sheep were taken for export at 4c. to 4c. per lb., demand being good. Hogs were in excess of supply, and prices showed a decline of 1c. The English market was weaker also. Sales of select stock were made, off cars, at 6c. to 6c. per lb. At this reduction, there was a good demand, and the market was cleared without difficulty.

Horses.—The market is almost dead, some of the largest merchants in the city reporting that they have not sold a horse for days. The supply of horses is light, but it is quite sufficient, demand being almost nil, and there being small promise of much improvement during the coming fall, according to all accounts. Under the circumstances, prices are easy, though steady, as follows: Horses, weighing 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.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock, 7c. to 7c. per lb., demand being fair. There has been a splendid demand for bacon and hams, the somewhat cooler weather favoring consumption. Lard is 9c. to 10c. for compound, and 11c. to 12c. for pure.

Potatoes.—The market is rather undecided, being up one day and down the next, according as farmers' deliveries are large or small. Farmers are asking from 70c. to 75c. per bag of 80 lbs., at present, and it is said by some that Green Mountains, from New Brunswick, are offering for early delivery, at 70c. per 90 lbs. This latter story seems improbable. Very few merchants will touch carloads, as the stock will not keep well. Merchants are selling at about 75c., for Quebec stock, in lots of half a dozen bags or so, delivered into store.

Eggs.—Market very firm. Dealers are paying 17c., at country points, west of Toronto, and 18c., east, and selling here at 19c. to 20c. per doz., according to quality, for No. 1 candled, 20c. to 21c. for straight candled, and 24c. for selects. The quality of the receipts is only fair; considerable stale stock arriving; demand active.

Honey.—Demand quiet. White comb sections ranging from 12c. to 15c. each, and light strained, in large lots, selling at 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Butter.—Market distinctly firmer, and from all accounts, the quantity being made is very small. It is hoped, however, that the recent rains will increase the make. It is thought that stocks here amount to about 75,000 packages only. Shipments continue very light, at less than 400 packages for the week ending September 7th, making 58,000 to date, this season, against 281,000 a year ago. Prices lately show marked advance. Quebec creamery, 23c. Townships, 24c.

Cheese.—The market has continued to advance, although it is now thought that it is about the top, for the present. Recent rains have infused a little hope into the hearts of the bears, as the pastures are freshening up again. It is thought that stocks in store here are about the same as a year ago, or possibly 250,000. Shipments to date, this season, have been 1,245,000, against 435,000 a year ago. Quebec cheese is firm at 12c. to 12c.; Townships, 12c. to 12c., and Ontario, 12c. to 12c. per lb. The recent advance has made it almost impossible to do business with England for the moment.

Flour and Feed.—The market for flour was strong last week and further advances were experienced, owing to the increased strength of the wheat markets.

Prices rose fully 15c., to \$4.90 per bbl. for Manitoba strong bakers', in bags, and \$5.50 for Manitoba patents. Demand for both is moderately active, though the advance in prices seems to have restricted business for the moment. As to mill-feed, this also is higher in price, bran being \$22 to \$23 per ton, and shorts, \$25 to \$26, in bags. Demand good.

Grain.—Manitoba No. 2, 50c. to 51c., and No. 3 being 49c. to 50c. per bushel, car lots, in store. Supplies very light. Some new-crop Quebec oats are offering at prices in the vicinity of 49c.

Hay.—There is now no more old hay in the market, all having been cleaned out before the advent of the new crop. New hay may be had a few dollars less than old, No. 1 timothy being quoted at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, cars, Montreal, No. 2 being \$13 to \$13.50, and clover and clover-mixture ranging from \$12 to \$12.50. Ontario is apparently short of stock, purchasers having requested quotations from here lately.

Hides.—Little change. Lamb skins, however, owing to the fact that they are becoming larger and bear more wool, have advanced in price, and dealers are now offering 50c. to 60c. each for them. Beef hides are still steady at 7c., 8c. and 9c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, tanners paying advance of 1c. Calf skins are steady at 8c. per lb. for No. 2, and 10c. for No. 1. Horse hides, \$2.25 each for No. 1, and \$1.75 for No. 2. Rough tallow is 1c. to 3c. per lb., and rendered, 6c. to 6c. per lb. Demand from tanners is light, and the general tone of the market easy.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.25 to \$6.50. Veals.—\$5 to \$9.
Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.40; mixed, \$6.65 to \$6.75; Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$6.90; pigs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.65; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; dairies, \$6 to \$6.75.
Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.25; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

GOSSIP.

A remarkable year's record of milk and butter production for a two-year-old heifer has been made by the Guernsey, Penthesilia, owned by Helendale Farms, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She freshened July 23rd, 1906, and commenced her record when she was two years and eighty-five days old. The record was made under the requirements of the Advanced Registry for Guernseys, being supervised by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station; and her year's record is as follows: Total milk, 9,922.4 lbs.; butter-fat percentage, average, 5.43 lbs.; butter-fat, 539.07. This, it is claimed, places her at the head of the two-year-old class of year's record of any breed in the world, made under the requirements of an Advanced Register and with the supervision of a public institution.

The attention of farmers and horse-men is directed to the new advertisement in this paper of an important importation of high-class Shire stallions, brood mares and fillies, due to arrive at London, Ontario, in the course of the next three weeks, and to be offered for sale here. These horses and mares are being brought out by the firm of R. Moore & Sons, Nottingham, England, and are said to be the choicest lot ever brought to Canada, this stud having a great record of prizewinning in Great Britain, having won over 500 firsts. Watch these columns for further notice of this consignment on arrival.

W. J. SHEAN & SON'S SALE.

The auction sale of the Shorthorn herd of Messrs. W. J. Shean & Son, of Owen Sound, Ont., which was advertised for Sept. 6th, was but meagerly attended, owing to the lateness of the harvest in some districts, and to many of the stockmen being interested in the Toronto and other exhibitions, and, after about one-half the animals in the catalogue were sold, was postponed to a date to be announced later in these columns. None of the animals offered were reserved. Bulls sold from \$70 to \$125, and females up to \$260, and all present were well pleased with the treatment received.



HOME MAGAZINE

Life, Literature and Education.

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



The Right Reverend Arthur Ingram.

Lord Bishop of London.

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Robert Visart, Count de Bury, who died recently at St. John, N. B., was a Belgian nobleman, who traced his ancestry to the First Crusade. He came to St. John in the seventies, and was for many years Belgian Consul and French Vice-Consul in that city.

Carl Ahrens, at one time one of the most noted landscape painters in Canada, who has been for the past seventeen years in the United States, where he has met with signal success, has decided to return to the Dominion, and will make his home at Meadowvale, not far from Toronto. Mr. Ahrens will be the fourth of a rather remarkable coterie of artists who have already been attracted to this pretty little hamlet. The others are Mr. F. S. Haines, Mr. Geo. Chavignaud, and Mr. E. Thurston. Paintings by each of these were exhibited in the Art Gallery at the recent Toronto Exhibition.

A statue of wonderful beauty was recently unearthed by an encroachment on the sea on the site of the old Neronian villa, at Rome, from whose ruins were taken, formerly, the famous statues, Apollo Belvedere and The Gladiator. It represents the figure of a young girl, possibly an attendant of a temple, holding a plate, upon which rests a branch of laurel and a part of a roll, which might be

a sacrificial bandage. It is valued at about \$90,000, and is as yet in possession of Prince Lancelotti, whose estate covers the site of the villa. The Italian Government, however, is laying claim to it, on the ground that it was found on the shore, which belongs to the state.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

A distinguished visitor at present in the Dominion is the Right Reverend Arthur Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, the story of whose life is one of continuous work and continuous rise in the most honored offices of the church. Bishop Ingram became a deacon at the age of seventeen, and while taking his course at Oxford University, as head of the Oxford mission, showed his remarkable talents as a mission worker and administrator. He did not shrink from penetrating into the roughest localities, and it was said that, invariably, those who swore at him first, swore by him later. He was successively curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; Bishop of Stepney; then Bishop of London; but during all these vicissitudes he never relinquished his mission work. It is said that he can to-day visit places in East London in which the life of another honest man would scarcely be worth the price of a glass of beer. Although he lives in Fulham Palace, with a salary of £10,000 a year, his broadest sympathy still goes out to the classes of men who toil, and among whom he is affectionately known as the "workingmen's bishop." He has never married, perhaps deeming that by the single life he could devote his interest more completely to the work which he has undertaken as his life-mission.

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE.

Nearly everyone who has read James Lane Allen's story, "The Choir Invisible," has wondered where the name of the book was obtained. According to Mr. Allen's explanation, it was suggested by the concluding lines of George Eliot's little poem:

The better self shall live till human Time
Shall fold its eyelids, and the human
sky
Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb
Unread forever.

This is life to come,
Which martyred men have made more
glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I
reach

That purest haven; be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense.
So shall I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the
world.

—George Eliot.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

[We have been requested to give a sketch of the life of this writer. The same correspondent asks for biographical sketches of our Canadian poets, but as these have already appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," not more than two or three years ago, we cannot repeat them so soon.]

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, whose death last winter was mourned throughout the literary world, was born in 1836, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His early years at school were marked by remarkable progress, and he was to have gone to Harvard, but was compelled, on account of his father's failure in business, to enter his uncle's counting-house instead. While here, however, he began writing for the press, and contributed to Putnam's, The Knickerbocker, and other magazines. Collections of his poems also appeared in book form, "The Bells, a Collection of Chimes," and "The Ballad of Babie Bell, and Other Poems" being published before he was twenty years of age.

After leaving the counting-house in New York, he was employed for a time on the staffs of the New York Mirror and N. P. Willis' Home Journal, and in 1866 he began to write independently, contributing chiefly to the Atlantic Monthly. In 1870 he became editor of Every Saturday, and in 1881 succeeded Mr. Howells as editor of The Atlantic, which, under his supervision, won the reputation of being the best-edited magazine in the English language.

Mr. Aldrich was essentially a master of style, and of a style peculiarly his own, fastidious, refined, as he was himself. "Perhaps no other American poet," remarked one critic, "has been so truly the lapidary as he, making his fancies or feelings into verse so perfect that it was almost a pain to read it and feel that all this must end when Aldrich let fall his pen." His work, indeed, recommended itself most strongly to men and women of the keenest literary sense. "The most exquisite of our literary craftsmen," Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman has called him. Yet another says: "He never expressed anything but himself, and he knew well when to leave a bit of the rough block on the polished surface, when to break the smooth lapse of his verse with the frank and unpremeditated line. It is hard to think of any name in our annals that at once suggests a quality of poetic pleasure so fine, so constant, and so individual, as the name of Aldrich."

In personality, he was somewhat reserved, keeping much to himself, yet at times he was genial and witty as few others could be. "Aldrich has never had his peer," said Mark Twain, "for prompt and pithy and witty and humorous sayings. None has equalled him, certainly none has surpassed him, in the felicity of phrasing with which he clothed these children of his fancy. Aldrich was always brilliant—he couldn't help it; he is a fire-opal, set round with rose diamonds; when he is not speaking, you know that his dainty fancies are twinkling and glimmering around him. When he speaks, the diamonds flash."

Possibly, Mr. Aldrich's best bits of work are "Sleep," "The Rose," "On an Intaglio Head of Minerva," "Tennyson," on "Sargent's Portrait of Edwin Booth at the Players," "The One White Rose," "Fredericksburg," "Palabras Carinosas," and "Identity."

THE BEST IN LIFE.

How many of us, or rather how few of us, win the best in life? We too often mistake tinsel for gold. Too often—especially in youth—we yield to deceptive charms and illusive allurements, and miss the best things of life. Then, again, how many fail to have an aim in life. They either drift aimlessly, or turn aside into some of the many bypaths of life.

Aristotle said: "Have an aim in life sufficiently lofty to justify the spending of your years in endeavoring to reach it." Yet the aim should be reasonable and attainable. Endeavor to reach an obviously unattainable goal would be unwise, because it would be misdirected effort. In the very nature of things, few can attain

"The slippery tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate."

Each should strive to attain the highest success possible to him—to win the best in life for him or for her as an individual. It falls to the lot of few to wield the scepter of power, or, from some high pedestal, to hold thousands entranced by the magic of tongue or pen—to send out thought so exactly attuned to answering echoes of human hearts that each heart-throb is repeated. The best thoughts of forceful minds come to us from pulpit, from rostrum, from the press of the day; they come to us, also, across centuries and continents, from minds of past ages and other lands. Why should anyone be ignorant? Why should any vitiate his mind with trashy literature, when the best is within reach? Why should one bar his mind against the noble and good—the only things in life for the building of a worthy character.

A life which consists of eating and sleeping, and a mere monotonous grind of work, must, indeed, be a narrow one; a life of frivolity, an empty one; a life whose absorbing, exclusive purpose is the making of money, is both narrow and sordid. The attainment of the best in life is conditioned upon other and higher ideals. The powers of the mind must be exercised, as well as those of the body; neither must be developed at the expense or to the neglect of the other; the higher sentiments must dominate the lower. Despite the so-called eccentricities of genius, symmetry of development of the physical, the mental, and the moral nature of man is essential to the fullest power and the best life. Unevenly-developed characters may be powerful in some directions, but they lack completeness. They present angularities and defects. Such a life is not full-orbed. It is, at most, but a segment of life.

The complete life is characterized by broad sympathies, charity toward all, desire to benefit others, and the ordering of the entire conduct in accordance with the highest law—the divine.

To reach the best in life, one must rise above the sordid; he must grasp something of the esthetic and the ideal, and through these rise to the spiritual.

W. J. WAY.
Kent Co., Ont.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT OXFORD—INTRODUCTORY.

I.

I am hoping soon to send for my own more especial column of the Home Magazine a short account, with illustrations, of my pleasant but all-too-brief visit to historic Oxford. The earlier date planned had to be changed, because it conflicted with the big event which would inevitably attract such crowds to the city that I preferred a quieter time and a more normal condition of things for my acceptance of the welcome which awaited me.

"Of course," you will go to Oxford for the Pageant?" I was asked over and over again. "Indeed, no," I had replied; "if I had seen Oxford already, as it is now, I should have enjoyed seeing it as it is to be represented in the past, but my poor brain would stagger under its double burden; my eyes would ache at the glare and glitter of the gay processions of armored knights and queenly beauties, and my ears would be deafened by the blare of trumpets and the shouts of victors in old-world games."

Although I did not go to the Pageant myself, I want to quote from eye-witnesses something of its story as a little prelude to my notes and pictures, to come presently. One who was there tells us that the streets of Oxford gave him the ridiculous feeling of racing through the centuries on board Mr. H. G. Wells' "Time Machine." "The 3,000 performers are," he says, "to be met strolling or driving around for an hour or so before the performance begins, in all their glory of antique costume: Queen Elizabeth in a motor-car, a Saxon Chieftain on a cycle; we are jostled by twelfth-century students as we watch William Shakespeare board a tram-car. We are startled to see Fair Rosamund chatting with St. Frideswide across four centuries, and King Harold manipulating a 'Kodak.'"

The grand-stand was constructed to hold 5,000 people—a very small proportion of the enormous crowds which gathered from far and near to witness the Oxford of the past amongst the surroundings of the Oxford of the 20th century. The writer tells us that he viewed the Pageant from the grand-stand, placed at the base of a lovely triangle of Oxford turf—and there is no turf which can compare with it—with its other two sides bounded by the rippling Cherwell, crossed by an ancient bridge, and shaded by its wonderful willows, whilst stretching away in the distance are butter-cupped meadows, with the city wall and a city gate within a quarter of a mile's distance. Thus, he says, the Pageant opens:

"A flock of sheep are being driven by, and Saxon shepherds chat with fishermen on the river, while children play, when a strange vessel is rowed swiftly round the bend and moored to the bank. Frideswide, with her maidens, needs succor from Earl Algar, who follows fast, but is struck blind for his audacious sin. Frideswide prays for his sight to be restored, and Algar surrenders his sword and shield to her and promises to found the monastery, which was the beginning of Oxford. She is then driven off on an ox-wagon with her train of maids and nuns.

"Cheering is heard, and amid the shouts of the populace and the sonorous singing of an early Latin anthem, a picturesque ecclesiastical procession enters, followed by Harold Harefoot, 'shield-borne,' to his coronation. Succeeding the coronation ceremony, comes the first of Oxford professors, the twelfth-century Theobaldus, who, in an eloquent poem (written by Mr. Robert Bridges), prophesies to his spellbound students

and the populace the future greatness of the University. The occasion of King Henry II. giving a charter to Oxford is filled with romance by his parting from Fair Rosamund, who 'hies her to the nunnery' of Godstow; while Friar Bacon's marvelous discoveries are symbolized in a mad farce, at the end of which he flies off on his mediæval dragon motor-car, which on Monday afternoon proved too headstrong, and precipitated him incontinently into the Cherwell. A 'town-and-gown' brawl in the fourteenth century follows. We hear the bells of St. Mary's and St. Martin's calling out the apprentices and scholars, and a great 'free fight' ends in the carrying off of the wounded and one dead scholar.

"The loveliest scene in a pageant, which is a bewildering procession of beauty throughout its three crowded hours, is the Masque of the Mediæval Curriculum. Pleasure, attended by the temptations who serve her, lure the foolish student from the pursuit of the severer but no less beautiful arts. The costumes are the outcome of a master mind of artistic taste. The whole Masque is a poetic dream in motion and music and color.

"Then we are transported from mediæval to the beginnings of modern times, as Bluff King Hal holds brilliant court at Oxford, flirting with Anne Boleyn, to the wrath of Catharine of Arragon. Then Queen Elizabeth, with a magnificent retinue, is received by the Earl of Leicester.

President and Fellows of Magdalen from their college.

"Rollicking fun and good-humored horse-play are the keynotes of the last scene, in which George III. (Farmer George), coming up the river in his royal barge, to the sound of Handel's water music, enters St. Giles' Fair in the height of its jollification, modified by the stately ladies with their towering coiffures and powder and patches, and the gentlemen with their flowing wigs and resplendent buckles.

"The scene is aglow and radiant throughout with color and motion and drama. The colors are as exquisite as they are historically accurate; most of the costumes, at whatever cost, are true to the smallest detail. The music in each scene is adapted from contemporary manuscripts and prints. There are no ragged edges, no 'behind-the-scenes' to break the illusion, which is incredibly complete. We are carried along with the swing of the centuries amid the clash of arms, the boom of guns and the thunder of charging horses; bewitched by the magic of dance and song, stirred by the triumph of will and action over circumstance, moved to laughter by sheer joy of living, and by the play of the children, who sweeten every scene. And behind it all is the greenery of Oxford, the Cherwell with its rushes and willows, the song of its birds, and its broad, restful meadows.

"Then, at the close, the 3,000 per-



On Exhibition.

James I., the dour Scot, sets the city agog with excitement by his visit, when Macbeth's 'Three Witches' act under the direction of one, Master William Shakespeare. King Charles and his Queen row slowly up the river, and are received by Archbishop Laud, and the gayest of cavalier routs is enjoyed. But the Stuarts fall on evil days, and the gloom of the civil war, flung over the next scene, is only temporarily relieved by the message brought by a galloping trooper that the battle of Roundway Down has been won. A delicate pathos fills this scene, in which King Charles and his children meet Henrietta as she comes down to the Court at Oxford during the civil war that was to end in his death. Three years after the city surrenders to the Roundheads; but armed, and with colors flying, matches burning, and to the stirring rattle of kettledrum, the royal troops leave Oxford between the Roundhead soldiers who line the path, and then in turn march into the city chanting a Puritan psalm.

"James II., preceded by white-robed maidens, who strew flowers before him, rides in with a cavalry escort, and is received by City and University in all the gorgeous raiment of Doctors of Learning and Masters of Trade Guilds. And in a dramatic scene the Roman Catholic monarch expels the unbending Protestant

reformers converge from every direction onto the central field, where they give full-throated song to—

Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come.

"In the midst of the hymn they turn and walk away, and their song grows fainter as these men and women of all the centuries sing—

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

"They are gone, and, for a space, all is silence."

In failing to see that wonderful pageant of olden days, I certainly missed a very great deal of instruction and pleasure; but when two fine opportunities are offered, and only one can be accepted, one has to make a choice. That being my predicament, I elected to read what others wrote of those unique tableaux of ancient happenings within sound of the ripples of ancient Cherwell, and to see with my own eyes the Oxford of to-day, with its relics in stone, which still live in the Oxford of to-day.

My next article will be a brief record of my memorable visit. "The opportunity" upon which my choice fell, a choice which, even in retrospect, I do not regret. H. A. B.

Children's Corner.

[All letters for Children's Corner must be addressed "Cousin Dorothy," 52 Victor Ave., Toronto. Otherwise they will not be published.]

KITTIE'S TAIL.

When little kittie saw her tail,
She tried in vain to snatch it;
She twisted round with many a bound,
But still she could not catch it.

She seemed to look around for help:
"What's this I'm running after?"
But when the children saw the sight,
They could not keep from laughter.

You'll never catch that pretty tail,
You foolish little kittie!
But soon you'll be a wise old cat,
(Oh, dear, it's such a pity!)

A CATS' TEA PARTY.

A lady who is very fond of cats had a little niece stopping at her house, and just for fun she thought she would have a cats' tea-party. The first thing was to send the invitations. "Miss Jekyll requests the pleasure of Miss Tabby's company at tea, at 4 o'clock."

Then the tea was got ready. A nice little boiled herring was laid on each saucer, and across that some rice pudding, and all around was poured some cream. Four grown-up pussies and two kitties came to the feast. Miss Jekyll put the cats each on a stool, with their fore paws on the table. The kitties were allowed to sit on the middle of the table. Everybody behaved very nicely, as if they were all quite used to tea-parties. After they had finished, there was a great purring, and a washing of faces, and off they all went to find a cosy corner for a nap. Never do that when you go to a tea-party, or the lady will think you're very rude!

WAS NOT AFRAID.

Once there was a tyrannical king, who gave fifty pieces of silver to every barber who shaved him well. But the barber who drew a drop of blood on him during the process of shaving was executed immediately. One day he employed a new barber who shaved him very successfully. After the ordeal, the king asked: "Were you not afraid, barber, that you'd draw a drop of blood on me?" "No," answered the barber. "Had I done so, I would at once have cut your throat."

THE LETTER BOX.

From a City Cousin.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live in the city, way out in North Parkdale, but I come out to the country every summer for my health. I have a dog named Sport, and a cat named Tommy. Uncle has 150-acre farm, and he has 20 cattle, 23 pigs, 31 sheep, 40 hens and about 80 chickens, and 7 horses; their names are: Nell, Queen, Minnie, Flora, Sandy, Billie, and Charlie. We have a fine big orchard, with some plums, pears and apples in it. I am working a tracing quilt for my own bed. Mamma gave me a lovely silver watch for my birthday; it is April 11th. I am fourteen years old, but I have spent most of my time in hospitals. I was in the Sick Children's Hospital when I was three years old, and in another hospital when I was seven years old, and in the Sick Children's Hospital again when I was twelve, so I have had my troubles in early life. Uncle has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twelve years, and likes it very much. I always read the Children's Corner every week, and I just love to read it. Coming out to the country this summer, I lost my purse, with one dollar and ten cents in it. I looked all over for it, but couldn't find it, but now I must close, for I don't want to take up too much room in your valuable Corner. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success, I remain, your cousin,
EVELYN WILLIS.

Pickering, Ont.

We all hope you will soon be stronger, my dear. Won't you write and tell us something about the Sick Children's Hospital? The country cousins would like to hear about it, I think. C. D.

A Slashing Letter from One of the Boys.
CAN GIRLS BE AS USEFUL AS BOYS?

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—In one of last month's "Advocates," I noticed a letter was asking about boys being as useful as girls in household work. Perhaps boys may be as useful as girls, and sometimes better. I think boys were not made to do the girls' work. If they were they would very often have easy times. To my knowledge, boys were made to become the farmers of the age. Maybe some may not become farmers, but a great majority of them do. I think boys have more to do than to help the girls in their housework. If we change the programme, and get the girls to help to fork hay and harness horses, supposing we got them to go to the threshing mills, split wood, clean out the stables, cart out manure and spread it, help to hoe the turnips and corn; when the grain gets ripe, send them out to put the grain in stooks, and build the sheaves on the wagon, I guess they would soon think that the boy had enough to do without troubling himself to learn household work. It seems to me as though the girls want all the help. I think it is very seldom that a boy would ask a girl to help him in the barnyard, or anywhere else. Most girls are that selfish that they only think of themselves and what little work they have to do, which makes them more miserable. They never think of the boy; however hard his work is, he still whistles his merry tune. I think out of the two, the boy is the best. I think I will close, wishing you every success. Please let this escape the waste-paper basket. I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper.
Antrim, Ont. EDDIE COOKE.

(Look out, or you'll get you hair pulled, my boy!)

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Will you admit me this once, I think it would be so nice to become a member? How I like to read the letters, and it is so much nicer since "The Young People's Department" has been added. I live on a farm of 365 acres. Lake Megantic is only about half a mile from here, and we have a beautiful view of the lake and mountains beyond from here. I should be much pleased if some of the readers of the Children's Corner would correspond with me. By the bye, I would like Cleopatra to correspond with me. I liked her letter, which appeared some time ago, very much. Well, I must close, hoping to see this in print soon.
RUTH MACIVER.
Marsboro, Quebec.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been a silent reader of the Children's Corner for a long time, but at last decided to write a letter myself. I live on a farm, which is situated near the village of Chatterton. We live in a part of the country which is surrounded by hills, making it very beautiful. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about eight years, and ever since I could read, I have looked for "The Farmer's Advocate" as soon as the mail came in on Saturday nights. As regards to the subject of debate, "Whether Homework Should Be Done Away With," I think it should not, but that there should be a limited amount given, because anyone who lives on a farm finds there is some chores to be done in the evening, but there is generally time to do homework before bedtime. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success, I remain,
A LILY OF THE VALLEY (age 12).

DISCONCERTING.

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "what is the axis of the earth?" Johnny raised his hand promptly.
"Well, Johnny, how would you describe it?"
"The axis of the earth," said Johnny, proudly, "is an imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves."
"Very good," exclaimed the teacher. "Now, could you hang clothes on that line, Johnny?"
"Yes, sir," was the reply.
"Indeed?" said the examiner, disappointed; "and what sort of clothes?"
"Imaginary clothes, sir."

The Quiet Hour.

KNOWN OF GOD.

The Lord knoweth them that are His.—2 Tim. II: 19.
The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew Himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward Him.—2 Chron. xvi: 9.

"Among so many, can He care?
Can special love be everywhere?
A myriad homes,—a myriad ways,—
And God's eye over every place?"

"I asked: my soul bethought of this;
In just that very place of His
Where He hath put and keepeth you,
God hath no other thing to do!"
—A. D. T. Whitney.

When I stand in a crowd and watch the faces of the men, women and children, who are all intent on their own business or pleasure, I am often overwhelmed with the wonder of the thought that God is entering with perfect love and sympathy into the multifarious lives around me and all over the world—not to speak of the still greater number in the land beyond the grave, and the innumerable company of angels.

We are such self-centered beings, our own hopes and personal ambitions, our own friends and the circle, with a more or less limited horizon, which comprises our world—these loom so large and solid in our eyes, and all other lives are so vague and misty and far away. It seems impossible, almost, that God can give continuous and perfect attention to each of us:

"Among so many can He care?
Can special love be everywhere?"

The idea is so vast and bewildering that we cannot grasp it. We might think that God would long ago have felt that He had enough children to care for—more than enough—but no, He goes on creating more and more, as though His heart could never be satisfied, never have children enough to love. We begin to understand something of the mystery when we see men like St. Paul, or some of the grand souls who are to-day reaching out lovingly to draw more and more miserable and darkened lives into joy and light. They are never satisfied, either. While they walk the earth, they are ever finding fresh people to love, widening their circle of interest, growing more like God as they find humanity everywhere interesting. Close beside me, as I write, is the picture of an old ferry boat, which has been turned into "a comfortable, breezy camp, where, each day, in hammocks and steamer chairs, sixty to seventy victims of that disease that thrives in bad air, are getting relief from their stifling, crowded New York city homes." They are given 70 quarts of milk and 20 dozen eggs a day, and all the bread and butter they want. The weights of these consumptive people "are going up at such an astonishing rate, that the rumor has gone about the boat that her gradual settling is due to her increasing cargo, and not to the water that is leaking into her old hold." I just mention this, as an example of the countless ways in which the spirit of Christ is reaching out through men to men. The higher a soul reaches towards God, the more certainly active, practical love and sympathy are poured out on suffering humanity. The two things go together so absolutely that St. John declares that it is impossible to love God and hate one's brother, and he says that love of the brethren is the proof of spiritual life: "We know that we have passed from death into life, because we love the brethren."

So we see that the more like God a man becomes, the more personal, individual loving interest he necessarily takes in his fellows. And, as God is infinite, His wise and practical sympathy must be infinite, too. From cover to cover of the Bible, we find God's omniscience spoken of. Wild, ignorant Hagar found out in the desolate wilderness that she was not alone as she had thought, and her definition of God has

lived for thousands of years. "She called the name of the Lord that spake unto her, 'Thou, God, seest me,' because she had suddenly discovered the link that bound her life to the Life of God. This great discovery is always a personal, individual matter. In a general way, people may believe, as a matter of course, that God knows everybody and everything; but that is very different from the thrilling consciousness of His individual knowledge, the remembrance;—

"In just that very place of His,
Where He hath put and keepeth you,
God hath no other thing to do!"

Job takes a wide view of God's omniscience when he says: "He looketh to the ends of the earth, and seeth under the whole heaven." But he also realizes the searching, personal knowledge which comes closer home: "Doth He not see my ways, and count all my steps," anticipating our Lord's words: "The very hairs of your head are all numbered."

Think how Adam and his wife tried to hide themselves from God when they felt too guilty to enjoy the consciousness of His presence. Have not guilty souls in all ages made the same vain attempt? Because they do not see God, they believe—or try to believe—that God does not see them: "He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten: He hideth His face; He will never see it." The sinner committed so secretly that the sinner feels secure from detection, is naked and open to the eyes of God. Isaiah proclaims the woe of those who "seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say, who seeth us? and who knoweth us. . . . Shall the thing framed say of Him that framed it, He hath no understanding?" God shows very plainly to those who take the trouble to read the writing on the wall, that He does see and punish sin, even in this world. Those who yield themselves up to the service of Satan, the world or the flesh, are courted certain misery. Go inside the gloomy walls of prisons and see that word, "MISERY," written on face after face. You can hear its harsh ring in the noisy laugh of the woman who has thrown away the precious pearl of her womanhood, or the man who has trampled the holiness of his God-given manhood beneath his feet. It is seen in the lines of anxiety, peevishness, greed, disappointment or despair, which write on the face the kind of master served by the secret soul. God is too loving to allow a soul that is wandering away from holiness to find his path too easy and pleasant. Every sin is known of God, and its punishment will surely follow, because God always loves the sinner and continually tries to win him back to righteousness. He often lets men gain what they are making their idol; then, when they see how powerless an earthly idol is to give real gladness, they may seek a surer way of finding it. I know of a woman who has a very large income, and who is restless and unhappy because she has no faith in God. She tires in everything. Even the fruits of the earth have no power to please her. She buys them when they are out of season, because they are expensive, and finds them flavorless—then, when they are reasonable, she is tired of them. A new dress gives her no pleasure, because she can buy so many. Her soul is hungry for the love of God, and she can find nothing else satisfying.

But if it is a solemn and awful thing to realize God's intimate knowledge of secret sins, secret desires for earthly praise or gain, secret thoughts which are degrading and debasing, there is another and a brighter side to our subject: "The Lord knoweth them that are His." The thought of prayer, or remembrance of His presence, going up from field or kitchen or bedroom meet His ready and glad response. He pours peace and rest into the soul that looks up even for an instant into His eyes, or leans in quiet confidence upon His strength. We may forget Him, but He never forgets us. Any hour of the day, or night, we may gain instant admittance to the audience-chamber of our King, and He is never too busy to give us His whole attention. Sometimes He lets us feel through our whole being that He is very near. Those are very precious moments, and should be treasured in the memory. The times when the veil is partly lifted, and—

"The feeble hands and helpless, reaching blindly through the darkness;
Touch God's Right Hand in that darkness,
And are lifted up and strengthened."

But it is not always so. Sometimes we pray mechanically, because it is a duty, and feel as if God were not listening—perhaps we may, almost, doubt, in dark hours, whether there is a God to listen. Well, what of that? We are surely not going to be like the ostrich which buried its head in the sand and thought that no one could see it because it could see no one. God always knows us, and sometimes He lets us have glimpses of His beauty that we may follow after Him, and learn to know Him better. If we always had our eyes open to the Vision of His Face, this would be no longer earth, but heaven, and our time of probation would be over. God does not give us heaven yet; but if we practice remembering His nearness, even when we cannot feel it, constant practice will form a priceless habit; and when the strain of attending to work is lifted for a space and the mind is free, it will gravitate to Him naturally and instantly, as the needle of the compass swings round to the north.

God is always near us, but the way to obtain a vivid consciousness of that perfecting Presence is to lift up the heart to Him many times during the day. If you wish to feel that He is listening, speak to Him often. The response will surely come, in His own way—a way far better than any we could choose. Religion must be an everyday religion to be worth anything. It is not intended only to be a lifeboat in time of storm, or a sword in time of danger, or a refuge in the hour of death. It should be like wings to the soul, lifting it easily above the little worries and vexations of every day. It should be a steady light on our path, making us able to walk with quiet confidence through this wilderness into our promised land. God does not—at once—give us our heart's desire, because He is using it to draw us on and up. If He gave all we wanted now, we might sink down in slothful selfishness, and receive lasting harm from that seeming kindness.

God's absolute knowledge of us should keep us from sin, and make us rest content in His providing for our daily needs. He is listening to our words—are they words He is pleased to hear? He is watching our acts—are we doing what He has appointed for us each day? And what about the motives which make the acts precious or valueless in His eyes? Will they bear examination and come out pure gold?

Think what treasures we may lay at His feet—treasures of priceless value, even in the eyes of One who can create a universe with a word. A cup of cold water given for love's sake, a cheering letter written to one who is "shut-in," a pretty fairy-tale told to an eager child, a game played with enthusiasm and spirit to make the home evening pleasant, a few flowers put on the dressing-table of an invalid, or an old person—any little kindness rendered in the right spirit to anyone. The opportunities are, all around us, and must be caught on the fly. The motive makes all the difference between a priceless and a valueless gift, and God always looks at the motive. We are "known of God" through and through, and what we may consider trifling omissions of duty may be far from trifling in His eyes; what we may forget altogether may be put down by the recording angel for us, or against us, and may rise up to greet us in the last Day, when the King says: "Inasmuch as ye have done it—or did it not—unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

"In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For the Gods see everywhere."

Men may do great deeds when inspired by the excitement of the moment or the incitement of other men's approval, but the thought of God's approval can keep the voice gentle and the heart glad every day of every year. If you think that is a trifling matter, try the experiment of living in a house where even one member of the family is constantly irritable and "touchy," or even downhearted and

"blue." I think then you will own that sunny gladness is one of the grandest things to cultivate.

"O happy house! and happy servitude!
Where all alike one Master own;
Where daily duty, in Thy strength pursued,
Is never hard or toilsome known;
Where each one serves Thee, meek and lowly,
Whatever thine appointment be,
Till common tasks seem great and holy,
When they are done as unto Thee.
HOPE.

INFLUENCE.

You have seen the little pebble in the waters lightly thrown,
And it vanished, oh so quickly! it was out of sight and gone,
But the ripples from it widened, circling outward more and more,
Never ceasing in their motion till they reached the farthest shore.

Dear One, you are casting pebbles in Life's ocean day by day,
Words and thoughts and actions dropping seem to vanish by the way;
But as circles from them widen each one bears some other soul,
Either nearer God or farther from the bright eternal goal.

'Tis a solemn thought, oh weight it!
None can live to self alone,
Lives about you must be weakened or made stronger by your own.
True, when words and actions vanish, they are gone beyond recall,
But they leave in silent motion waves of sweetness or of gall.

E'en the thought you fondly cherish,
Hidden deep within your heart,
By a power unseen but potent good or evil doth impart.

Then guard with care the influence you are leaving day by day,
For 'twill aid in moulding other lives when you have passed away.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.

THE FIRST DEAD LEAF.

I saw a dead leaf fall to-day
And shiver at my feet.
And thus I knew that Summertime
Had turned in full retreat.
In robes embroidered with ripe corn
And crowned with yellow wheat.

I heard the wind sigh in the reeds
A melancholy note,
As Southward birds in hurried flight
In skye realms remote
Piped plaintive lyrics of farewell
From many a feathered throat.

I saw a silver spider web
Swing broken in the breeze
Where marigolds in rich array
Were tempting drowsy bees,
And purple asters, royal blooms,
Were nodding 'neath the trees.

I saw a garden where the rose
Had reigned in early spring;
The bower hung with clinging vines
Where thrushes used to sing,
Now silent, save where falling leaves
Were softly whispering.

I saw a dead leaf fall to-day—
The vanguard of them all;
It fluttered idly like a waif
Against the garden wall,
And told me Summertime had fled
And left the fields to Fall.

ACHIEVEMENT.

I cannot see the veiled face of success,
My weary efforts in the shadow lurk;
I cannot guess reward beyond the stress—
But I can work!

I cannot find the life where I belong;
The heart with need of me, all else above;
I cannot be burden of Love's song—
But I can love!

I cannot always hopeful be, and brave;
The long, hard struggle will not seem worth while!

I cannot quench the slow, hot tears I crave—
But I can smile!
—Edith Brownell, in February Munsey.

The Ingle Nook.

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Some time ago I received a letter from Helponabit—a private letter, so I am prohibited from passing it on—telling me something of the progress of the new Women's Institute recently started in the vicinity in which she lives. Re-reading it this afternoon, it has reminded me that, while on my vacation, I was fortunate enough to secure the loan of two papers read at an "At Home," given by a very energetic little society up North in Grey County.

The first was given by Mrs. J. C. Baird, the second by Mrs. J. Wilson, both of Chatsworth.

WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

Mrs. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I must say I felt highly honored when the ladies of the Institute asked me to prepare a paper on the "Work of the Institute" for this evening, and I am sure I felt anything but equal to the task, as I had never attempted anything like this before. However, I decided to do what I could to make the evening interesting, or, perhaps, I might better say, to fill in the time.

In the first place, I might tell you something of the growth of the Women's Institute, so as to give you an idea of how interesting and profitable the work is, or it would not grow the way it has in the past few years. We find from a small beginning in the nineties, we have a growth of 3,681 members, with an attendance of 16,410 for the year ending in June, 1902, and, at the present time, there are 9,000 members, with an attendance of 54,000, an increase of nearly 6,000 members, and over three times the attendance. Now, this goes to show

that at least some people find it profitable to attend the Women's Institute. There may be some here this evening who are not acquainted with the work of the Institute, or what it is aiming at. The exact definition is: To promote the knowledge of household science, which shall lead to improvement in household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation, to a better understanding of the hygienic and economic value of foods and fuels, and to a more scientific care of children, with a view to raising the general health of our people, mutual improvement by an interchange of views by essays, lectures, or other means found practicable upon all subjects pertaining to the welfare of our homes and families.

We have now the Macdonald Hall, in Guelph, with all the latest conveniences and best equipments for teaching; where domestic science is taught in all the different branches of work, to which we can send our girls, and it equips and does for them what the agricultural college has done, and is doing, for our young men. I do not know of any young ladies attending it from around here at present, but I believe in the course of a few years we will be sending our daughters there to take up a course in domestic science, or the best methods of housekeeping. I did hear one lady in our village say that if she had her life to live over again, one thing she would do would be to take a course in domestic science. As time goes by, there are so many changes and advantages to what there were, even in the days of my education, that we need a thorough training to be able to take our stand with the people of to-day; and I firmly believe the Women's Institute is one of the best ways of educating us for that purpose. Although we may not seem to improve much along these lines, it will have an influence of bringing our daughters more in touch with the work, and will make them more anxious to learn for themselves whenever an opportunity presents itself. Another aim of the Institute is to get us outside of ourselves, so to speak, and get us in touch with our neighbors, so that the world is not confined within the four walls of our own home. We know the home has, or ought to have, the first claim on every woman's time; but we can stay too much in it for our own benefit. You all know the more we stay at home, the more we dislike to go out in company, and the more likely we are to keep putting off any little outing we might have thought of taking; when, if we brushed up a little, and ran out, if only to call on a neighbor for a few minutes, how much better and brighter we would feel after coming back. It is just the same with the Institute meetings, or, in fact, with any meeting. Some will say they cannot find time to attend, while, if they made the attempt, they could find the time, and would enjoy themselves so well and feel so much better of the outing that they would want to go again. That, I think, was the object Miss X. had in view when she started this branch of the Women's Institute. She thought the country women did not get out enough, and this would be something for them to profit by, if they would only attend and get interested in it, so she gathered together about a dozen women, and consulted them on the subject, and they all agreed with her, and promised to join; and so the Chatsworth Branch of the Women's Institute was started. All went well for a time, with Miss X. for president. She kept the meetings interesting, but then she got a situation elsewhere, and had to leave us. The members came out to a few meetings, but the interest seemed hard to keep up, and one by one the members dropped out, until there would be only three or four attend anything like regularly; so, finally, we decided to call a special meeting of the members to decide whether or not we would drop the Institute. At that meeting, however, a fresh hope sprang up within us, and we determined to try it for a while longer, and introduced a luncheon, with cake and sandwich and a cup of tea or coffee, to be served at each meeting. It was thought this might be the means of making it more sociable for the few who attended, if nothing better came of it. However, that worked wonders. I had always heard it said, the way to reach a man's heart was through his stomach, and,

do you know, I believe it works the same with the ladies, for there never was any more trouble about the attendance, if the weather permitted. Then, there is this about the Institute—we meet, and get personally acquainted with those with whom we do not meet at other societies, such as Ladies' Aid, and other church gatherings, and, you know, we all are apt to get a little clannish; we get in with a certain set, and think there is no person like them; but I find equally as good ladies among the other denominations as I did among our own. One woman has said she did not know she had so many true friends in and around Chatsworth until she joined the Institute, and she had been living in Chatsworth for the past ten years, so, you see, such a meeting has its advantages. Then, there is the exchanging of ideas; some may know how to can fruits perfectly, while others may know better how to bake bread, or cake, etc., so, by coming out to these meetings, we hear the different topics discussed. You know the old adage, "Live and learn." We all are learning, or should be, by our experience each day. Our motto is, "If you know a good thing, pass it on"; so, while we may not all have learned by experience the many things which are needful in our work, yet, if we get the lessons learned by each member of the Institute, the aggregate experience should enable us to do our work more satisfactorily than if we depended altogether on our own knowledge.

So, now, you see, there are several advantages to be derived from the Institute: First, the advantages of social intercourse with our neighbors, and others with whom we are not constantly brought in contact, thereby giving us a broader view of life and its privileges and its responsibilities. Second, the knowledge to be gained by the interchange of methods and ideas. Then, the members of the Institute have also the literature that comes to each member, containing the papers prepared by the most experienced Institute workers in Ontario. I would like to add a word of advice to members: Always come prepared to help at each meeting by giving some idea that will benefit those present; and don't wear your feelings where any stray word dropped by another, perhaps quite unintentionally, will be sure to strike. In other words, don't be too sensitive; take home with you what is good, and what is of no use, leave behind. MRS. J. C. BAIRD.
Grey Co., Ont.

LITTLE THINGS.

Possibly there is no life so much made up of little things as that of the housekeeper. From she gets up in the morning until she retires for the night, it is one little thing after another. To try to enumerate them would make them appear small. In families of wealth, this is not always the case; but people that like to live comfortably and dress respectably on a very small income have to make the most of every little thing. It is an old saying, "Take care of the pennies, and dollars will take care of themselves." The housekeeper has a great many ways in which to make the most of the little things; in buying clothes, in providing food. She wants to give her family the best at the least expense. It is not always necessary to buy the choicest meat, or to have rich foods to make a good, wholesome meal. There is such a variety of recipes, that one can always find something cheap and good, if one makes it a point to watch for them in the numerous papers and magazines that are published.

Then there are the little wastes to be avoided, a little here and there that means so much; perhaps a little fruit left to spoil in a jar, when a pie or tart might be made of it; a little porridge thrown out that, if put in the next when boiling, is quite as good; or a few scraps of meat, which, with a little vegetable, will make a stew or pie for tea. There is nothing so small that it is not worth taking care of. Perhaps there is nothing that requires so much care as in buying; there are so many little things we are tempted to buy because they don't cost much, but which, if not needed, mean waste.

Then there are little words. Perhaps we don't always think what a little word means, sometimes for good, sometimes for evil. We don't know how much an

old, or a poor, person appreciates a few kind words, a little notice, even a smile. And what harm a little word will often do, more than one could imagine. A character has often been soiled for life by a hint, merely a word passed on to gossiping tongues. A good rule to follow is, if one can't say a good word of a person, not to say an evil one.

Again, little deeds. A neighbor moved into our neighborhood, an old man and his son. The old man was ailing a great part of the time, but we never thought much about them one way or another. There was no woman there, and, consequently, we never called, although they had been there for more than six months. Being around collecting for church work, two of us went there, and found out that the old man had been very lonely. We found him very nice and sociable. He said that in the old home the neighbors used often come to see them, someone nearly every night; here there had been very few, and only men. He was fond of reading, but had not much to read out from the Bible. He said one of the old neighbors used to bring him the Church Record. We thought, after leaving, how much people might do to cheer and brighten that old man's life just by merely calling, and bringing some of the many papers, magazines and books that are lying around a great many houses.

Next day we went into another house. A poor boy, twenty-two years old, was sitting in front of the stove. From the time when he was a very little fellow, he had never been able to stand or walk, because of spinal trouble. We had always known about the boy, but until we saw him we never realized the loneliness of his life. He was bright, and liked to talk. We asked him if he sat there most of the time. He said he moved his chair over to the lounge and would lie down for a while; in the summer, he can sit out in the sunshine. Out from his own people, that was all the pleasure he ever had. Again, we thought, do we deserve the strength and health that are given to us when we do so little to help brighten a life blighted like his? A little thing means so much to him. What a pleasure a bunch of flowers, a little box of homemade candies, or cake, a picture-book, or a few flower seeds for him to plant in a window-box. A little notice cheers one like him so much.

Little Pleasures.—We can't afford to travel and see the world, or hear great musicians, or see famous paintings, yet there are many pleasures we can have at no cost whatever. There is an endless pleasure in our homes in trying to make our family happy, in trying to beautify our surroundings, even in little ways; for instance, by planting a few shrubs, flowers or trees. One woman we know moved into a town. She had no front lawn. There was a little back-yard; a board fence on one side, and a driveway to the woodshed. Between the driveway and fence was a little strip of ground. This she dug up, and in it she planted onions, lettuce and parsley; on the fence she had nasturtiums. The onions and lettuce, the parsley for her meat plates and soup, supplied her table; and the pretty nasturtiums gave bouquets for the whole season. I venture to say that little bit of ground afforded her more pleasure, besides the help she got from it, than money can always give. There are many little pleasures—going to church and meeting our friends, a social evening, and last, but not least, the many pleasant afternoons we have spent at our Institute meetings. We have got better acquainted, we know that a feeling of friendship exists between everyone, and, if we have not accomplished great things, we have done a little, and we hope to do more. We hope that each member will try to do some little thing to help to make the meetings interesting. Every little makes "a muckle."

Grey Co., Ont. MRS. J. WILSON.

Javelle Water.

Dear Dame Durden.—As I look over the many helpful hints in the Ingle Nook from week to week, I often wonder why I do not come to you for help in some of my difficulties, for, believe me, I encounter many such. While I have proved, beyond a doubt, to my own satisfaction that my present career as a farmer's wife contains much more happiness and satisfaction than my former ones as a school teacher, and later as a trained

nurse. I have found that, like them, it contains some difficulties.

I wonder if any of the Ingle Nookers can tell me how Javelle bleaching fluid is used? Are the articles to be bleached placed in the fluid at its full strength, or, if diluted, in what proportion? I have full directions of preparing the fluid, but am not certain as to how it should be used. As there is a pair of small hands pulling at my dress, and a small voice saying, "please," for me to stop, I must say good-bye to the Nook for this time. BABY BETTY'S MOTHER. Durham Co., Ont.

Dilute the Javelle water, one part of the liquid to four parts soft water. Soak the article in this for several hours, then wash, and rinse very thoroughly.

Vegetable-marrow Jam.

Would you kindly, through the medium of your valuable paper, give me a recipe for making marrow jam?

York Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

Cut the marrow into cubes about one inch each way, and put in a deep dish, with alternate layers of sugar, pound for pound. Let stand 24 hours. Put in a granite kettle, and boil 20 minutes. Turn out, and let stand another 24 hours. Add the juice of a lemon, and the rind cut into bits, and boil 40 minutes. Pour into jars, and, when cold, cover with paper dipped in white of egg. A few bits of ginger root may be added at last boiling, if liked.

Cucumber Pickles.

Would any of your vast correspondents kindly give a recipe for preserving or pickling ripe cucumbers, also the proper way to pickle the small ones for winter use? I believe the large ones are supposed to be sweet, when properly put up.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Here are two recipes for ripe cucumber pickle: (1) Take one dozen ripe cucumbers; peel, and take the seeds out. Cut in large pieces, and cover with vinegar over night. If the vinegar is very strong, put one-third water. In the morning, drain; then add one pint vinegar, two pints sugar, one bunch stick cinnamon, and cook until the cucumbers look clear. (2) Peel the cucumbers, and cut in long slices, endwise. To every seven pounds, allow one quart vinegar and one cup sugar. Steam the cucumbers, then put in sterilized jars, and pour the boiling liquid (vinegar and sugar) over them. Seal at once.

Small Cucumber Pickles.—To each 100 very small cucumbers, allow one ounce mustard seed, one ounce cloves, one large tablespoon salt, one cup sugar, two small red peppers. Put the spices in thin muslin bags. Place cucumbers in a granite kettle on stove; cover with vinegar, and put in the bags and the peppers cut in slices. Heat slowly, and when scalding hot, bottle.

Pickling Corn.

Evelyn E., Brant Co., Ont., asks for a reprint of a recipe for pickling corn, which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" last year. The following recipe is probably the one she wants: Cut the corn off the cob. Take three cups corn and one cup of salt, and mix in a crock. Mix in this proportion until the crock is full; tie a paper over, and put in the cellar. When you want to use it, take one and one-half cups corn, wash in cold water twice, then put on to cook in cold water, changing the water two or three times. The rest of your letter must be held until later, Evelyn.

A Wedding Gown.

One of our Chatterers wishes to know what would be suitable for a bride's travelling suit and hat, for winter; also, for a bridesmaid's dress.

We would say nothing could be better (for the bride) than a coat and skirt of broadcloth, worn with a pretty silk waist, and felt hat of the same color as the suit. If the broadcloth seems too expensive, any other fine, smoothly-finished cloth will do. Have the coat well lined and padded, and it will be warm enough; that is, if worn with sufficiently warm underclothes. The color might be dark blue, dark green, seal or wood brown—whatever best suits the complexion of the wearer. For the sacque, choose any soft, graceful ma-

terial. Perhaps, for winter, nothing would be better than cashmere or wool challie. A dark color, crimson, e. g., is most serviceable, but should be relieved by trimmings of cream lace on collar and sleeves.

As it will not do for the bridesmaid to be more gaily dressed than the bride, she must choose a costume in a color harmonizing with that worn by the bride. A pretty jumper suit would do nicely for her, we should say, with a hat of the same shade as the prevailing tone of the dress. We are judging from your letter, of course, that the bride is to be married in her travelling costume.

By the way, it is quite customary for a bride who is married in her travelling suit, to go to the altar unattended.

Health in the Home

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

By Mary E. Allen-Davidson, M. D.

DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN.

Diarrhœa is not a disease properly. It is a symptom, and is found in every degree from a simple looseness of the bowels to profuse watery evacuations, from which death may result in a few hours. It is a far more serious condition in children than in adults, for several reasons:

(a) Children need more nourishment than adults, proportionately, because they are growing. Material must be taken in for building up their growing bodies, as well as for nutrition. Diarrhœa sweeps away the food before it has done its work, and renders the body incapable of taking more nourishment.

(b) The blood of children is poorer than that of adults, hence more dependent on a continuous supply of nutriment.

(c) Children have a feeble hold on life because of only partial development. When dealing with the causation of diarrhœa, we must take into consideration the condition of the child and state of his surroundings.

As these articles are written for mothers who are far from medical aid, I shall deal mostly with conditions found in the country. While a doctor, if available, should always be summoned when diarrhœa develops, because bad diarrhœa is not a case for home treatment unless unavoidable, the prevention of diarrhœa is most emphatically a thing almost entirely in the hands of mothers, at least in the case of young children. For this reason every mother should be trained to recognize and avoid what is not wholesome for the child.

GENERAL CAUSES OF DIARRHŒA.

1. Chill of the body surface. This may be contracted in the bath, or from exposure of the legs, neck, arms or abdomen through wrong methods of dress or clothing.

2. Cutting teeth. Sometimes a mild diarrhœa, which might be called over-activity, accompanies tooth-cutting.

3. Lack of cleanliness. This will be dealt with further on.

4. Insanitary dwellings.

5. Infected or unsuitable food.

6. Impure drinking water.

7. Sudden changes of temperature and extreme heat.

Sudden drop in temperature may be responsible for surface chilling, owing to insufficient clothing—and consequent diarrhœa. Sudden rises cause general relaxation, and in some children always induce less or more diarrhœa.

Prolonged high temperature is specially pernicious, because (a) flies are so numerous, so persistent and hard to eliminate; (b) food decomposes so rapidly in hot weather; (c) prolonged high temperature is debilitating even when it does not produce any "heat exhaustion." It is quite probable that air, too warm, not only fails of the tonic effect of air colder than the body temperature, leaving the tissues toneless and relaxed, but that these failing to do their accustomed work especially in throwing off the waste products of the body, a form of self-poisoning results of which diarrhœa is a symptom, the body thus trying to "clean house."

PREVENTION OF DIARRHŒA.

Now, how are mothers to guard against this state? Manifestly by putting away or destroying the causes of the trouble.

Now, mothers, don't get discouraged and say you can't fight so many troubles in your busy life, that you can't carry these causes in your mind. Well, for that very reason I have tabulated the causes that are the greatest sinners. I am a busy mother myself, with three young children. Now, you mothers, just write these causes out and hang them up where you can see them. Then think which cause is most in evidence in your home. Get rid of that one first. You will find that when you think and plan systematically to fight unwholesome conditions, your work in the home will be helped, not hindered. It is better to take even a lot of extra care to prevent the trouble than to have the extra work and care and anxiety, caring for children who must have constant attention when suffering from this complaint. Prevention is always better and cheaper than cure, no matter how expeditious the latter may be. I shall take these causes in order and try to tell you how to get rid of them, and so, of course, prevent diarrhœa.

1. Guard against chill by sensible clothing. Children under five years of age should wear woollens next to the skin. These should, of course, be very light in summer. Don't overload the trunk by a waist, several little petticoats, and dress, just to make the child look nice, and leave the legs bare, especially not during the chill of evening. If the child is used to going bare-footed as well as bare-legged, and is sturdy, he will not be so likely to take cold. The custom of having the feet shod warmly and the poor, bare legs left without protection, is responsible for many "colds." Delicate children, those subject to colds or bronchitis, should wear woollen or cashmere stockings. Most mothers know what conditions will give the child "cold"—avoid these.

2. In teething, if the gums are swollen and red, prick them with a needle on the outside till they bleed freely; this relieves the swelling and pain. If the child is feverish, give a warm mustard foot-bath at night, and sponge off the body with tepid water in which a little soda has been dissolved. For the foot-bath put a tablespoonful of mustard in two gallons of water. Put in a pail so that the water will come up round the legs and have the water pretty warm. Watch the food. Give only the simplest food and not much of that; no meat, and, right here, I want to say that no child should get any meat before the age of two years—better not till after five years of age. Bread and milk, part or all of a soft-boiled egg, milk puddings, soup, etc., supply a simple diet, and sufficient variety can be obtained. Give starchy foods sparingly until after two years. That is, do not make all the meal of these. To allay thirst in teething, give sips of cold water often rather than large drinks at longer intervals. To drink too great a quantity of water tends to looseness of the bowels.

If the bowels get too loose, of course, give a dose of castor oil. Treatment will come later, though.

3. Lack of Cleanliness.—Especially do nursing babies suffer. They take in a lot of foreign matter with their daily supply of nourishment. Mothers, from want of knowledge or want of thought, are often extremely careless in many ways. They handle the breast with unclean hands, and then nurse the child without cleaning the nipple. The mother's undervest becomes soaked with milk; this ferments and the products render the breast a source of danger. Mothers who are nursing should wear clean, absorbent pads of white butter cloth next to the breasts. These should be changed frequently. The hands should always be washed before nursing the baby. Wash off the nipple with clean water before putting into the baby's mouth. If there is the slightest trouble with the baby's mouth, wash out before and after nursing. Indeed, it is best for the health of the child to do this as a matter of routine, and always during the hot months when so much greater precaution is necessary, because such slight causes will set up fermentation then. To do this, have clean water that has been boiled; add a teaspoonful of salt to the pint; keep covered. Keep a package of absorbent cotton on hand, or a bit of clean rag will do. Be sure it is clean—the absorbent is better. Take enough to go around your little finger (see that the finger is clean), wrap round the finger,

dip into the salt solution and sweep over the roof and back of the mouth. Now another piece, and wash between the gums and cheeks, upper and lower; lastly, another fresh wrapping and wash over and under the tongue. Do this lightly, taking fresh wrapping for your finger each time. Babe soon gets used to it, and has a refreshed feeling in his mouth after his mouth-wash.

Another way in which baby is victimized is by those abominations called "comforts." As soon as baby is able to yell lustily one of these "gags" is thrust into his mouth, and is his inseparable companion for months. I have seen these comforts fall on to a dirty floor, and an older child seize with begrimed fingers and pop into the "escape valve" time and again as often as the comforter would be expelled. There was no relief; Bub simply had to swallow his wrath and countless microbes at the same time, and suck away till sleep overcame him or his mother could come. The use of the comfort is a filthy practice, and an outrage on the helpless. There is also the danger of altering the shape of the mouth by the constant pressure on the gums, especially as the child is likely to form the habit of "thumb-sucking" when deprived of the "comfort." The protrusion of the upper gum will cause the upper central teeth to project over the lower, more especially if the child sucks his thumb. This is disfiguring. The preservation and the health of the teeth demand that there be sufficient contact between the upper and lower teeth to allow of grinding.

If bottle-fed babies, trouble arises from unclean or unwise feeding: (a) In using improper feed bottles. Bottles with a long rubber tube should not be used, as the tubing is exceedingly hard to clean if the food is ever allowed to dry or ferment in it. Use a nursing bottle having the nipple with an opening in the bottom stopped by a hard rubber cork. This bottle is very easily washed. Always wash out with warm water immediately after using. Scald with boiling water and put into a solution of soda and water, one teaspoonful of soda to a pint of water; nipple and cork to be cleansed each time and kept in the same solution. (b) From fermenting food. Never prepare more than one feed at a time. After the child has fed, discard what is left, thoroughly clean the bottle, and keep as above. In older children lack of cleanliness will cause diarrhoea. They should be taught to exercise the greatest care in thoroughly cleansing the hands before eating, and always after coming from the water closet. Insist on this. Tell them why, and form the habit of washing the hands every time. Watch younger children. They are too young to discriminate, and will often put in their mouths, handle, and even eat the most filthy stuff.

If there is diarrhoea in the house be vigilant to prevent spreading. Cleanse the child thoroughly after each motion, and keep no soiled clothing lying round. Better pour boiling water over what can be treated in this way, such as diapers. In short, see that the others do not come in contact with the evacuations. And exclude every fly. Flies crawl over and become loaded with the excreta, and then alight on your food and infect it. More of this later.

4. Insanitary Dwellings.—See that children stay outdoors almost entirely during the hot weather; also that their sleeping rooms are well aired. The matter of insanitary dwellings was so fully discussed in "Household Sanitation," that I hesitate to repeat; but, a few words—exclude flies, dampness and odors; also soiled clothing. Indeed no clothing should hang in a sleeping-room, but I know how small some houses must be. Just remember that foul air and stuffiness are bad for your child, and I know you will make the air of the sleeping-room pure by keeping the doors and windows open. Never leave bedroom slops standing, empty early. Manure heaps, foul drains, slops thrown in the yard, rank growths of weeds or scrub, anything that harbors dampness or filth or creates foul odors and swarms of flies, are all most prejudicial to health, and should be removed or rendered harmless at once. If these are allowed to remain fouling the air during the debilitating heats of summer, the vitality of the children will be lowered by breathing this unwholesome air, and they will be much more prone to the infection which

is constantly present where uncleanness lurks.

5. Infected or Unsuitable Food.—Food infection results from: (a) Flies. We are not sufficiently alive to the danger of infection from flies. In many homes almost no care is taken to exclude these disease bearers. The open, unlidded closet close to the back kitchen, the slop barrel, or worse—all the kitchen refuse thrown into the back-yard to steam and rot in the hot weather, or the manure heap close to the house, may supply the breeding and banqueting ground for thousands of flies, every one of which can carry enough filth on his six hairy legs to give your child a fatal dose of diarrhoea. Parents, aren't there some of you who are reading my words, while the flies are so thick in your home that you can't get peace to read? Do you chase them off what you eat, fish them out of your milk and tea? I know it is so. I have seen it often. Well, I wish I were possessed of some power that would impress on your mind that flies are more deadly than arsenic or strychnine. Not one in ten thousand is poisoned by these drugs, because everyone is alive to their deadly effect, and, moreover, comparatively few people ever come in contact with these poisons—one has to go after them and has considerable trouble to get them. But everyone is subject to the poisonous infection carried by flies. These pests are innumerable, and everywhere. They infect food, drink, hands, eyes, sores; in short, everything they touch. Parents, do wake up and think! Don't you know these flies must be unspeakably abominable from your own observation? Have you ever seen any filth in summer that was not covered by flies. Human and animal excreta, carrion, any foul substance, you find hidden by swarms of flies that soon become the color of the rottenness they are crawling over. I am speaking as plainly as I know how, hoping to rouse you to the danger of flies in the home, and that you will closely screen the doors and windows, putting good springs on your screen doors to keep them shut. Enlist the help of the children to keep out flies. Once during an epidemic of cholera infantum I was called to a home where one child was ill. The flies were thick as a cloud. The child's clothing was soiled, and care had not been taken to remove all soiled clothes. The flies simply could not be kept off him. Soiled places would be covered with them the moment after they were driven off. Supper was taken by the rest of the family in the same room. And every article of food paid toll to the flies. In a short time everyone in the home was infected. Now, the original infection may have caused all the trouble, but I firmly believe the flies were responsible for part of it.

Dr. J. T. C. Nash, in the Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute, giving his experience as an English health officer, says that the fly is responsible for the deaths of many children, because of polluting the milk which they drink. "It is a matter that has been entirely overlooked," says Dr. C. O. Probst, recently, "but we now know that the common house fly is an agent of importance in carrying the germs of typhoid fever. It was formerly believed that the germs were only carried in water, milk, or other liquid food. Flies both breed and feed in places where the germs are to be found, and then, flying into our houses, no doubt often carry the germs and deposit them on our food."

2. Food may be rendered unfit for use through fermentation. Do not use "sour" food, meats that have become tainted, or that have been even slightly infected by flies. Watch your canned stuff. Canned vegetables are often spoiled. Canned meats, too, should be rigidly scrutinized. Indeed, I would say canned meats should be entirely avoided in summer by adults and always by children.

3. Fruits. Mothers will have to be guided by their own judgment here. Ripe raspberries and strawberries often cause constipation, but where children have the run of the garden and are apt to eat unripe currants, gooseberries, etc., and add a few raw turnips and carrots, and green peas in all stages of greenness, trouble is pretty likely to develop. When the corn comes in, there is more of "it." Most mothers know these dangers and forbid such indulgences.

In regard to "store" fruit, bananas

are pretty safe, oranges comparatively so, because the edible part is protected from infection, though some children get diarrhoea from eating these, but cherries, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, apples even, work havoc.

Fruit is handled without regard to cleanliness. The hands of the pickers are not immaculate, nor are those of the sellers; fruit is exposed in boxes on the street for dogs to nose over or worse, for street dust—and just think of its composition: animal excreta, pulverized refuse of all kinds—to settle on it, for flies to frolic on and over at will. Children get this fruit and eat it, skins and all, without its having been washed even. Is it any wonder they get diarrhoea? Peel or scald, or at least wash thoroughly, all fruit before allowing the children to eat.

As to milk.—The milk that children use should be sterilized. Put milk into an absolutely clean sealer. Put into a deep vessel, having enough water in to come up two-thirds the height of the sealer. Do not quite fill the sealer with milk. Put on the top and ring, but not the rubber. Put vessel on stove, and bring the water to the boil. Set up and maintain this heat for half an hour. Remove sealer and keep in a refrigerator or other cool place for use. A cloth should be placed in the bottom of the vessel to guard against breaking the sealer through uneven heating. Many simply "scald" the milk, which renders it much safer to use. To render drinking water safe, boil and then cool, and set away in a covered vessel. If poured from one vessel to another from a height through a wire strainer, part of the "flatness" will be removed. Keep in the refrigerator or the coolest place you have. When the children need drink, add a little lemon juice, lime fruit juice, pineapple juice or black-currant juice to the water. This makes the water more palatable and refreshing. Some authorities claim that pineapple juice is a splendid bowel disinfectant, and that orange, lemon, lime and black-currant juice are all cleansing and tonic to the digestive tract.

Make the providing of wholesome and palatable drinks for your little folk a special object during the hot weather. To sum up. "Eternal vigilance" be your watchword. Fight filth and flies, especially in regard to food and drink contamination. Don't overfeed or feed at irregular times.

Clothe the children sensibly. On hot days lessen the clothing, but in delicate children do not leave legs, arms or feet exposed; protect enough to prevent chill if the temperature falls.

Ventilate your sleeping-rooms, and clean up your yards. Especially look to the closets. See that they are lidded, and the lids kept down. Keep the contents covered by earth, ashes or lime.

The next article will be on the treatment of diarrhoea.

OUR OWN.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind would trouble my mind
That I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain,
But we vex our own with look and tone
We may never take back again.

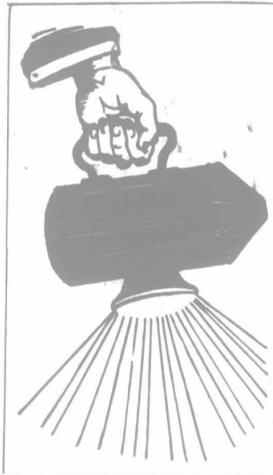
For, though in the quiet evening,
You may give me the kiss of peace,
Yet it well might be that never for me
The pain of the heart should cease!

How many go forth at morning
Who never come home at night,
And hearts have broken for harsh words
spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for "our own" the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah, lips with the curve impatient!
Ah, brow with the shade of scorn!
'Twere a cruel fate were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn!

—Margaret E. Sangster.

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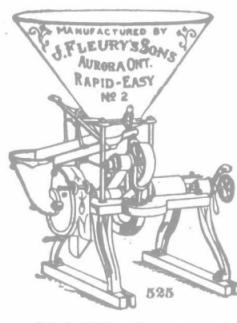
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Current Events.

Lethbridge, Alta., had a heavy snowstorm on September 10th.

The tribesmen at Casablanca are on the point of negotiating for peace.

Four men were poisoned recently at Cape Bauld by drinking wood alcohol.

Last year's aggregate attendance at the Toronto Fair was exceeded this year by 45,600 people.

The Palma trophy was won, at the Rockcliffe rifle ranges, near Ottawa, by an American rifle team.

By royal proclamation, New Zealand will be known as the Dominion of New Zealand after Sept. 26th.

The famous Pablo buffalo herd, consisting of 350 head, is to be removed from Montana to Canada. The sum of \$70,000 has been paid for them by the Government.

The first war airship constructed in Great Britain was successfully navigated recently at Farnborough. It made way against a wind blowing at the rate of fifteen miles per hour.

The big Cunarder, Lusitania, which has been rushing across the Atlantic in an attempt to establish a record for speed, has not broken the time of the Deutschland, which held the previous record. The Lusitania was built on the Clyde; has a speed, under favorable circumstances, of 25 knots, and can carry 2,350 passengers. Her measurements are as follows: Length, 790 feet; breadth, 88 feet; depth, 60 feet; displacement tonnage, 45,600 tons; height of funnels, 155 feet; height of masts, 216 feet.

THE TROUBLE IN VANCOUVER.

Race disturbances in British Columbia reached a climax on September 7th, when, upon the very night of the arrival of Ishii, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of Japan, a riot, instigated by an inflammatory element from across the border, took place in the streets of Vancouver. The rabble, gathering force as it went, set upon the Japanese and Chinese quarter of the city, and proceeded to break windows and raid stores, until stopped by the police, the Orientals defending themselves, meanwhile, as well as they could with boards and bottles. Immediately, however, the latter began to arm themselves, and quantities of arms and ammunition had been purchased by them before the authorities had time to give warning to the hardware merchants. Upon the following day Oriental labor throughout the district was practically stopped; joint meetings were held by the Chinese and Japanese, and the Hindus were asked to join the brown element in a general industrial strike. The Hindus, however, refused, on the ground that they were British subjects. Upon the night of September 10th the trouble was aggravated by the arrival at Victoria of the big C. P. R. steamer, Montague, carrying over 1,100 Hindus, Japs and Chinese. The steamer was not permitted to land her passengers at Vancouver, however, and at time of going to press there were no new developments.

So far nothing has been done in regard to the complication by the Governments of Britain or Japan, both of which seem to be trusting to the diplomacy of the Canadian Government to find a way out of the difficulty. As soon as the seriousness of the situation became known, a meeting of the Cabinet was held at Ottawa, and the Premier wired a message to the Mayor of Vancouver,

expressing regret that the outbreak had taken place, and a hope that all offenders would be punished. It is rumored that the disturbance occurred just at a time when steps for the limitation of Oriental immigrants were on the verge of completion, but nothing authoritative has been announced in regard to this as yet.

About the House.

SMALL ECONOMIES.

(Continued.)

DYEING.

Paper III.

Sometimes after garments of wool or silk have been cleaned a number of times, they seem to get off-color, yellowed somewhat, if white; faded, if colored. Then dyeing comes as a last resort, and one by no means to be despised, since it often, more than any other device, "garns" and claes look a-maist as weel's the new."

Dyeing is not very difficult, provided the directions, which come with each package of the dye, are exactly followed; failure usually results from being careless—even a little careless—in this particular. Upon one point, however, it is well to give warning: these printed directions always provide for very deep or bright coloring; hence, unless you want a dark, or very gay color, never use the full strength specified. For instance, if you wish black, brown, navy blue, dark green, crimson, scarlet, etc., be sure to use the full quantity of dye; but if you want a pale blue, delicate pink, green or lavender, try, say, but one-fourth the quantity of dye powder recommended for a given quantity of water. Test with a small bit of material, and if not of the required shade, add a little more powder. Remember, too, to make allowance for the deepening of color, which usually ensues on boiling, also when the vinegar, etc., sometimes added before the process is completed to fix the color, is put in.

In dyeing large garments, there is sometimes a danger of the part that enters the liquid first being a shade darker than the rest.—To prevent this, it may be well to remove the cloth; add a little more of the dye, previously mixed to the original intensity in another vessel, then treat the material to another bath. When buying dye, you must, of course, get the especial kind suited to the material you wish to color—cotton, woollen, silk, or whatever it may be. Materials made of cotton and wool may be treated with Dyola, a dye made for this especial purpose. If you cannot get the Dyola, treat with two dyes, first for cotton, then for wool. Let the material dry after the first dipping before giving the second.

And now I must tell you about a new wrinkle that is just leaking out here and there, and giving great satisfaction wherever it is used. To dye white or light-colored ribbons, silk gloves or silk waists (I should think the plan would answer equally well for woollens, but it would have to be experimented with), get a tube of artist's paint of the required color and dissolve a little of it in gasoline—keeping away from fire or lighted lamps—then test with a bit of the material, and keep adding more paint until the required shade has been reached. Now dip the silk in this, squeeze out, shake, hang out of doors to dry, and finally press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

A dressmaker of this city uses the same process for dyeing lace and insertion to make them of the same shade as materials that she wishes to trim,—also to renew faded flowers for hats.

I cannot say how the plan would work for cotton insertions and cotton flowers, but have seen abundant evidence of its reliability for silks. M.

(To be continued.)

TRUE CHIVALRY.

Elderly Lady (to workman who has given her his seat in the street car).—Oh, thank you very much.

Workman.—Oh, that's nothing at all, miss. Many men only get up when the lady is pretty, but it never makes any difference to me.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Succotash.—This is made of green corn and dry beans. Cut the corn from the cob, and to each pint allow one pint of beans, half pint cream or milk, one tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to taste. Cover the beans with boiling water, and cook until tender. Drain off the water; add the corn and milk, and stew slowly until cooked. Season and serve. If dried corn and beans are used, soak both separately over night. In the morning, cover the beans with fresh water, and boil them gently for two hours. Do not drain the water from the corn, but set the pan containing it on the back of the range to heat. When the beans are tender, drain, and add to the corn. Cook slowly for twenty minutes; then drain off most of the water; add the milk and seasoning; reheat, and serve.

Tomatoes on Toast.—Cut the tomatoes in halves, and lay skin side down in a granite baking-pan. Put a bit of butter and a sprinkling of salt and pepper on each. Set in a hot oven, and bake. Then, carefully lay each piece on a square of buttered toast, and arrange all on a platter. Make a milk sauce as follows: Put two level tablespoons flour in a bowl, and rub in it half tablespoon butter. Heat one pint milk, and, when boiling, add half cupful to the flour and butter, stirring well; then turn all into the milk. Cook until just creamy. Place the pan from which the tomatoes have been lifted on top of the stove, pour in the thickened milk, and stir well. Season with more salt, if needed, then pour over the tomatoes and toast; sprinkle with pepper, and serve hot.

Boiled Squash.—Cut the squash into pieces, and peel the pieces. Remove seeds and pulp, then boil in plenty of water until tender. Drain off the water in a colander, then return the squash to the kettle, and let stand for five minutes, tightly covered. Mash fine; then place, uncovered, for ten minutes, in a good heat to dry, stirring frequently. Season well with butter, pepper and salt, and serve hot.

Potato Omelet.—Cut some bacon in small slices, and fry until brown. Add some cold sliced potatoes, and when browned add two beaten eggs. Next pour in one-quarter teaspoon of baking powder, and one teaspoon flour, blended in half cup milk, and set in the oven to brown.

To Can Tomatoes Whole (from Boston Cooking School).—Put four or five into a wire basket, and plunge into boiling water. Take out and remove skins and hard parts around the stem ends. Place in jars, and repeat until jars are full. Dissolve a tablespoon salt in four quarts boiling water, and fill jars to the top. Put the rubbers in place, and the covers on loosely. Set in boiler of warm water, with wood or papers between to separate the jars; cover, and let boil half an hour. Add boiling water, if needed, to fill the jars; screw down the covers; let cool; then keep in a cool, dark place.

Corn Soup.—One can of corn, or 1 pint cut fresh from the cob. Mash it as fine as possible, and cook fifteen minutes, in one quart of milk, in a double boiler. Cook an onion in three tablespoons butter in a frying-pan; add two tablespoons flour, and cook until it becomes frothy, but not browned. Stir this into the corn and milk; season, and cook ten minutes longer. Thicken with two eggs, beaten and mixed with a little milk.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—Stew one pint tomato with a slice of onion and a sprig of parsley, and, after twenty minutes, press through a ricer, and reheat. Meanwhile have one quart of milk scalding; thicken it with two teaspoons flour, rubbed with one teaspoon of butter, and softened with a little hot milk. Add a teaspoonful of sugar and seasoning of salt to the tomato, then half teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little cold water. Just before serving, pour the tomato into the soup tureen, then gradually add the hot milk, stirring briskly.

Potato Soup.—Boil three potatoes in salted water, and while they are boiling, heat one pint of milk with an onion in it. Mash the potatoes, then add the hot milk, first taking out the onion. Season with celery salt, salt, and a dash of white pepper. Add one tablespoon butter and one tablespoon flour, mixed in a little hot milk. Cook for five minutes, and serve, straining or not, as you choose.

Spiced Liver Stew.—Cut one pound

beef liver in slices, wash well, and dry with a napkin. Put some pork dripping on a pan, and, when hot, fry the liver for three minutes. Turn it into a stew-pan; add enough water to cover, half a lemon cut in slices, one-quarter teaspoon cinnamon, one-quarter teaspoon cloves, one-quarter teaspoon nutmeg, and salt and pepper to season. Cover the pan, and stew gently for half an hour. When done, thicken slightly with a little cornstarch, blended in water. Serve on toast.

Hamburg Steak.—Mince fine as much round of beef as you require. Season with salt, pepper, and a little minced onion or onion juice (this may be bought in bottles), make into small cakes, dredge with flour, and fry in a little dripping or butter. When the cakes are removed, make a gravy on the pan, and serve hot.

Cider Apple-sauce.—Reduce four quarts of fresh cider, one half, by boiling. Add to it pared and quartered apples and cinnamon sticks for flavor, and stew gently for four hours. This is especially good served with meat.

Chutney.—Half peck green tomatoes, four green peppers, two large onions, one gill salt, one gill grated horse-radish, half pint lemon juice, one and one-half pints vinegar, one pint sugar, one tablespoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Chop the tomatoes, and drain one hour. Chop the pepper. Put all in a kettle; heat very slowly, and cook one hour, stirring often. Pour into pint jars, and seal.

Cabbage Salad (new).—Take two cups finely-chopped cabbage, and add to it one cup chopped celery, one teaspoon minced chives or onion, and two or three teaspoons tomato catsup. Add salad dressing, and serve.

Cauliflower Salad.—Boil until tender, then cool, and break in small bits. Sprinkle with grated cheese; add dressing, and serve.

A Simple Plum Pudding (without eggs).—To one cup sweet milk, add one cup molasses, one cup chopped suet, three cups flour, one pound seeded raisins (chopped), one teaspoon each of salt, soda, cloves, allspice, and cinnamon. Boil in a mould three hours.

Sauce.—To one cup sugar, take one egg, half cup butter, and a scant half-cup milk. Heat the milk, and pour into the other ingredients, stirring rapidly till it foams, then add a teaspoon vanilla before serving.

Plum Jam.—Wash the fruit, and cook in a covered jar, set in a pan of water, until soft. When very pulpy, rub through a colander, or put through a ricer to remove the pits. Return to the preserving kettle, with sugar in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to each pint of pulp. Simmer until thick, stirring very frequently so it will not scorch. Put in tumblers; cover with paraffin; seal, and keep in a cool, dark place. Will keep for years.

Preserved Plums.—Prick the outside of the plums with a needle to prevent cracking. Add a pound of sugar and a cup of water to each pound of fruit. Boil the sugar and water ten minutes before putting the plums in; skim; then cook until the plums are tender, and let stand over night in a cold place. Next day, bring to a boil, adding a few kernels taken from the stones. Seal tightly.

Plum Jelly.—Use the poorer fruit for jelly. Cut the plums, and put in a jar set in a pan of boiling water. When very soft, pulp and strain through a coarse cloth. Measure, and allow one pound sugar to one pint juice. Put the juice on to cook, and the sugar in the oven to heat. When the juice has boiled twenty minutes, add the hot sugar. Stir until dissolved; then take at once from the fire, and pour in glasses, rolled in hot water to prevent breaking. Put paraffin or brandied paper over each, and seal.

Various Jellies.—Mix plums, grapes, any kind of fruit, in fact, with apple skins and cores, and proceed exactly as for ordinary apple jelly.

Pickling Silver-skinned Onions.—Plunge the onions, which should be small and of even size, into hot water for five minutes; then rub off the skins with a clean cloth. Boil in salted, bubbling water ten minutes, and then boil in milk ten minutes to make them white. Drain, and rinse in cold water. Prepare a pickling vinegar by boiling together white-wine vinegar, a little white sugar, and a few mixed spices in a bag; the spices may be

left out, if preferred. When scalding hot, add the onions. Stir constantly in the vinegar five minutes, then put in sealers.

Another Method.—Pour boiling brine over the onions four days in succession. When cold, after the last time, drain; place in jars, and cover with good vinegar.

Fruit Butters.—These are made by cooking fruits in their own juice, or with the addition of a very little water, adding sugar and flavoring, if desired. The red heart of watermelon, muskmelon, rhubarb, bananas, pumpkins, oranges, or orange and lemon mixed, grapes, pears, pineapples, green tomatoes (flavored with ginger-root), and such combinations as apple and plum, apple and quince, apple and spices, may all be used for these convenient butters, which are especially nice to serve with toast for breakfast.

TOMATOES.

Tomato and Lettuce Salad.—Select firm round tomatoes. Plunge them into boiling water for a moment, then into cold, and remove the skins. Stand on ice, if possible, to get thoroughly chilled. Just before serving cut each into eighths without separating the lower part; stand each one on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves, spread the sections apart and drop a spoonful of mayonnaise in the center of each.

Tomato and Cucumber Salad.—Cut a hole in the top of each tomato and take out the pulp. Chop the drained pulp with one cucumber and a slice of onion, season and return to the tomatoes. Put a spoonful of salad dressing on top of each and serve on lettuce leaves.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Cut a slice from the top of 3 tomatoes, scoop out the inside, drain, mix with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup minced ham, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar, 1 small onion chopped finely, 1-3 cup bread crumbs; season highly with thyme, parsley, salt and Cayenne. Put all into a saucepan and stir until the mixture thickens. Refill the tomatoes, sprinkle the tops with buttered crumbs and bake in buttered gem pans. Serve on pieces of buttered toast.

Green Tomato and Onion Pickle.—Slice one peck green tomatoes and half a peck of white onions. Put them under a weight, with a sprinkling of salt between the layers. In two days place them in a granite kettle (after draining well), and just cover with cider vinegar. Add one ounce whole cloves, one ounce allspice, two ounces mustard seed, and five large red peppers shredded in small pieces. When all the pickles are scalding hot, pour them into stone jars, and when cold cover closely.

To Can Tomatoes Whole.—Select very small ripe tomatoes, scald, plunge into cold water and remove the skins. Fill the sterilized jars with the tomatoes, add 1 teaspoon salt, fill jars with cold water, then set in a boiler of cold water as usual, bring to a boil and boil ten minutes. Screw the tops (also sterilized) tightly, and set away in a cool dark place.

Tomatoes for Winter Pies.—Take tomatoes which are slightly on the green side, pare them, and to each 8 lbs. allow 3 lbs. sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint molasses. Boil slowly 3 or 4 hours, then put away in jars. When wanted for use, bake between two crusts, adding a few slices of lemon to the tomato.

Creamed Tomatoes.—Take a small piece from the stem end of firm ripe tomatoes and carefully remove the seed. Cut 12 mushrooms in small pieces, add 2 tablespoons bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped chicken or ham, and seasoning of salt and pepper. Mix well, fill the tomatoes, and bake half an hour, basting often with melted butter. Whip 3 tablespoons of cream stiff, add a tablespoon of melted butter, and put a little on each tomato before serving.

Tomato Paste.—Boil half a peck of tomatoes, a carrot and an onion together in a granite kettle. Add a bunch of celery, leaves and stalks. Boil to a soft paste, put through a ricer and boil again with salt and pepper to season. Spread on granite pie plates and dry, then pack in jars. When you wish to use the paste, cook together a tablespoon of flour and one of butter until they bubble. Pour half a pint of water over, and add a piece of the paste three inches square. Stir till thick and smooth. This may be used as sauce with potatoes, or hot milk may be added to it to make soup.

Baked Tomatoes.—Peel the tomatoes

and cut them in slices $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Place a layer of tomatoes in a pudding dish and sprinkle with a little salt and pepper. Make a stuffing of 1 cup bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon butter, a dash of salt and pepper, 1 teaspoon sugar. Spread the mixture thickly upon the tomatoes, using all of it, and add another layer of tomatoes. Dot the top with bits of butter, dust with pepper and a little sugar, sprinkle with dry crumbs, and bake, covered, for half an hour; then remove the cover and bake till brown.

Tomato and Macaroni.—Take half a can or 1 pint stewed tomatoes; 1-3 package of macaroni, 2 tablespoons grated cheese, a little milk, 3 slices of bacon, a pinch of cinnamon, salt and pepper. Cook the macaroni in boiling water until tender, drain well, and nearly cover it with the milk; then add the cheese and boil slowly until the cheese is dissolved. Fry the bacon in a frying-pan, pour off nearly all the fat, add the tomatoes to the pan and cook. Season with the salt, pepper and cinnamon. Pour the tomato over the macaroni, then serve, or bake until brown before serving.

Scalloped Tomatoes.—Remove the skins from ripe tomatoes and cut them into slices. Put a layer of tomato in the baking dish, add a seasoning of salt and pepper, then a thick layer of crumbs. Cut a teaspoonful of butter into tiny pieces and lay on the bread crumbs, then add another layer of the tomato, and so on until the dish is filled, having bread crumbs for the top layer. Dot over with butter and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve in the dish in which it was baked, plating a napkin about and laying the whole on a plate before bringing to the table.

WHEN APPLES ARE IN.

Mint Apple Jelly.—Cut up the apples without paring or coring, and cook in a very little water. About twenty minutes before the cooking is completed, add for two pounds of apple the leaves from two bunches of mint. Finish cooking, then drain through a jelly bag. Put the juice on to heat again, and allow three-quarters of a cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Do not mix the sugar with the juice; put it in the oven to heat. When the juice has boiled ten minutes, add to it the juice of one lemon and enough green confectioners' coloring to make a delicate green tint; also the sugar. Let boil until it jellies on a cold plate, then put in glasses. This jelly is very good with meats.

Apple Floating Island.—Beat the whites of 3 eggs with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and 2 cups cold stewed apples until the mixture is very light. Now lay the apples on top of a boiled custard, made of the 3 yolks, 3 cups milk, 4 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon of lemon or vanilla extract.

Baked Apples.—Never bake apples in a tin bread pan as many do; always place them on granite pans. Remove the cores, leaving a wall at the bottom. place on the pan, fill the cavity with sugar, add a tiny pinch of salt, pour a little water into the pan and bake quickly. Serve with or without cream.

Spiced Baked Apples.—Core a half dozen large tart apples, leaving a wall at the bottom; fill the cavities with a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons cracker crumbs, 2 tablespoons water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of mixed spices, cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Bake in a quick oven, having a little hot water in the baking pan. You may use nutmeg and brown sugar if you choose.

Apple Sponge.—Bake 5 or 6 large apples and pulp them through a masher; dissolve 1 oz. gelatine and 3 or 4 ozs. loaf sugar in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints water over the fire, adding to it a little lemon juice; then stir it to the apples, and when all is cool and nearly setting whisk it till stiff with the whites of 2 eggs previously beaten stiff. Put in a mould and keep in a cold place until set.

Spiced Apples.—Make a syrup of equal parts of sugar, water and vinegar, adding a few whole cloves and a few pieces of stick cinnamon. When scalding hot put in firm tart apples peeled and quartered, and cook very gently until tender but not broken. Remove them with a skimmer, boil the syrup down till it thickens and pour over the apples.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Flour thrown on burning coal oil will extinguish the flame.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to pancake batter will make the cakes brown to a better color.

Clothes sprinkled with hot water may be ironed in much less time than if cold water is used. Use a clean whisk broom for sprinkling.

A lotion of alcohol, 3 ozs., and salicylic acid, 1 drachm, will cause blackheads to disappear. Use only when absolutely necessary, as the alcohol has a drying effect on the skin.

To remove a splinter, fill a wide-mouthed bottle nearly full of hot water, and press the affected part over the mouth. In a short time, if not too deeply seated, the splinter will be drawn so that it can be easily removed.

A quick way of making bread crumbs is to cut the crumbs from a stale loaf into a cheese-cloth bag, tie at the top, and rub gently with both hands for a few minutes.

If a lamp wick does not move easily in the holder, draw out one or two threads from the side. A pinch of salt added to the kerosene is said to make the light brighter.

A great help for an invalid when able to sit up in bed is a back rest. To make this, take an old rocking chair, cut off the legs and rockers, and pad the seat, back, and arms. This makes a firm support, much better than the pillows ordinarily used.

To clean pots and pans which have become old and disagreeable looking, a solution of lye may be used, provided the vessels have not been soldered. Boil them in the lye, preferably in a large sugar kettle out of doors, and use a hook or strong skimmer when removing them, as the lye is likely to eat into the skin. As each article is taken out of the lye it should be dropped into a pan of hot water to rinse it off, taken out of that with the skimmer and scoured with fine sand or scouring soap. To restore the lustre after cleaning, you may, if you choose, boil the vessels again in borax water.

The following method for washing blankets has been recommended: Use soft water and plenty of it. Dissolve pearl-ine (the required quantity is stated on the box) in the water, and immerse the blankets in it, having previously shaken them free from dust. After washing rinse in several waters, having each hotter than the one which precedes this. This is said to be the secret of the process, as the heat keeps the wool expanded and soft. Shake out well and pull the edges straight after the blankets are on the line. If soap is used, select a kind free from resin, and make a suds with it before the blankets are wet. The washing should be done with the hands, never with a board.

GOSSIP.

The Toronto Milk Producers' Association has fixed the price of milk at \$1.60 per 8-gallon can, winter, and \$1.30 for the six summer months.

A more extended report than that appearing in this issue of the horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, has been received too late for publication this week, and will appear in the "Gossip" columns of September 26th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

PROFESSIONAL BUTTERMILKERS' COMPETITION.

The results of the professional buttermilkers' competition, held at the Canadian National Exhibition during the second week, are given herewith: First, Mr. F. H. Denniss, Faling, Ont., \$30; second, Miss Elsie A. Valens, Valens, Ont., \$25; third, Mr. W. M. Waddell, Kerwood, Ont., \$20; fourth, Miss Mary Carrick, Roseville, Ont., \$15; fifth, Miss Margaret Carrick, Galt, Ont., \$10; sixth, Miss A. W. Green, Loyal, Ont., \$5.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

INDIGESTION.

Cow failed in quantity of milk on August 30th. On Saturday morning, she kept away from the herd, and would not drink, but ate a little. Did not chew cud. Next morning, she still ate some, but looked very gaunt. We got medicine from our veterinarian, and gave it as directed. On Sunday night, there were two rain storms, and on Monday morning she was snuffling, and thick mucus ran from nostrils. She passed what looked like clotted blood several times, and could not rise. She commenced to pant, and died. Did the rain do harm? Is the disease contagious?
S. R.

Ans.—The rain did little harm. The disease is not contagious. She died from a form of indigestion called "fardel-bound," or impaction of the third stomach, caused, no doubt, by the dry nature of the pasture. It is doubtful if she could have been saved, even if treated at first symptoms; but, after the disease is of two or three days' standing, as this was, before treatment commenced, there is little probability of saving life. Practitioners treat the disease in different ways. We usually give a brisk purgative, as 2 lbs. Epsom salts, 1 ounce gamboge, 1 ounce aloes, and 1 ounce ginger. Allow nothing to eat for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Give water to drink. Give 2 drams nux vomica, three times daily, and also give one pint raw linseed oil and one pint molasses daily, until the bowels run freely. If, after forty-eight hours, she will not eat, drench several times daily with a quart or two of boiled flaxseed.
V.

Miscellaneous.

JUDGING DEHORNED CATTLE.

1. In exhibiting cattle at the fairs, would judges be prejudiced against cattle that have been dehorned?
2. Please give full directions for de-horning: (a) young calves, with caustic potash; (b) mature animals, with clippers or saw.
R. J. M.

Ans.—1. No, provided the type, quality and indications of probable ability to make a good record of performance is satisfactory.

2. The work is most quickly done, and with least pain to the animal, by the use of clippers made for the purpose, or it may be quite as safely and effectually done with a fine-toothed saw; in either case, the animal being firmly secured in a narrow stall, or stanchion, and the cutting done about a quarter of an inch below the junction of the hair and horn. In the case of calves treated with caustic potash, the operation should be attended to when the calf is a week or ten days old, or even earlier. Clip away the hair from around the incipient horn; wet the horn slightly with water or spittle, and rub the end of it with a stick of the caustic, being careful not to use enough to run down on the calf's head. Repeat, if necessary.

Mr. John Lowe, of Elora, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R., about 15 miles from Guelph, advertises in this paper Aberdeen-Angus cattle for sale. Mr. Lowe gave the public a surprise at the Western Fair, at London, last week by bringing out a choice herd of these excellent cattle, which so often top the market for first-class beeves and the prize lists at the Chicago International Live-stock Show and the British Fat-stock Shows. He won the first prize for a herd of Aberdeen-Angus, at London, also the championship for the best bull any age, besides a number of other first prizes. Mr. Lowe is to be congratulated on his success, and "The Farmer's Advocate" takes pleasure in calling attention to his excellent herd.

GOSSIP.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE AND FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., and one that commanded a deal of attention by farmers and others interested in dairy breeds of cattle was the herd of twenty head of Brown Swiss cattle, the property of Mr. C. E. Standish, owner of Treebarthe Stock Farm, Ayer's Cliff, Que., 100 miles east of Montreal, on the Boston & Maine R. R. Mr. Standish is an extensive breeder of this great dairy breed of cattle and French-Canadian horses. In a few words, we give a synopsis of what is one of the greatest and most profitable breeds of dairy cattle, and of which, in Canada at least, so little is known. Natives of Switzerland, where they have been bred for centuries, in the historic home of "Wm. Tell," they are distinguished from all other of the milk, or, perhaps, more correctly, dual-purpose breeds by their wonderfully strong constitutions, round, smooth, even bodies, great power of assimilation, promptly showing the effects of good care and feed in the increased flow of milk and rapid gain of flesh. But one of their greatest recommendations is their total freedom from nervousness. It is said, a cross, dangerous or nervous bull of the breed was never known. As to their dairy qualities, the cow, Brienz 168, at Chicago Dairy Show, in 1891, gave 81.7 lbs. of milk in a day, testing butter-fat equivalent to 3 1/2 lbs. butter in a day. This is official, as the United States Farmers' Bulletin, No. 106 will prove. Another gave 86.304 lbs. of milk a day, 50.60, and 70-lb.-a-day cows are by no means a scarcity, their milk testing from 4 to 5 per cent. butter-fat. In weight, the bulls, when developed, weigh from 1,800 to 2,200 lbs.; the cows, from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. The stock bull is Brienno 1616, a son of Ernestino 2nd, whose butter record is 400 lbs. a year. He has never been beaten at New York and other State fairs, and is the sire of the two first-prize bull calves at St. Louis in 1904. These cattle, where known, are as popular in America as in their "Alpine Home." For sale are both sexes and all ages. In French-Canadian horses, Mr. Standish has over 20 head of all ages, stallions, mares and fillies, all recorded in the National Records, and as choice a lot as are to be found in the Province of Quebec. For years, this stud has won practically all the prizes and diplomas at the leading Quebec fairs, including Ottawa. On hand, for sale, are stallions, from one year up, and fillies all ages. Write Mr. Standish, to Ayer's Cliff P. O., Quebec.

FERTILIZERS

My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer is Nature's fertilizer for the Lawn, Garden, Orchard or Farm. They contain plant food in a concentrated form, dry, fine, and guaranteed in first-class condition; no obnoxious odors. Put up in strong bags of 100 lbs. each. We employ no agents, sell at one price to all, direct to customers. Prompt shipment to all points. Prices, in lots of 200 lbs. or more, quoted upon application. Address CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee, Ont. Drawer 641.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—100 acres choice farm land in Trafalgar Township, with frame house and bank barn. For particulars apply: Thomas Alderson, Drumquin.

To see the best land of Saskatchewan, buy round trip ticket on the bi-monthly excursion dates to Kamasek (C. N. R.), and have ticket extended at Winnipeg to Canora. Land shown free of charge from our Canora office. All questions cheerfully answered. Address: Scand.-Canadian Land Co., Canora, Sask.

WANTED—We wish you to understand that we want in every village, no matter how small or how far, an agent to help pushing our business. No special knowledge required. Just to be a resident of the country, know your fellow citizens, and that is all. Be a farmer, an insurance agent, a smart livery man, or anything you please. Don't stay in your corner keeping us busy to advertise "light work, good salary," and getting no answers. You are the right man. Write us to-day. Mention this paper. Address: "Trader," P. O. Box 996, Montreal.

WANTED—A few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Liberal terms. The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

WANTED—An experienced stockman to manage a large dairy farm. Must furnish references. Address: Box 545, Oshawa, Ont.

WANTED for the first week in November, by single man, a situation as stockman. Apply: Wm. Wellings, Barnston, Quebec.

WANTED—Good, reliable, willing men to work on a large stock farm. Good wages to right men. Apply: Farm, Box 881, London, Ont.

50-ACRE fruit farm. East Burlington, Bar-gain. For particulars apply to Harvey Wilkins, Burlington.

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.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

5 Cups of Tea 1c.

Do you know that five cups of Red Rose Tea (40c. grade) only cost one cent? You can actually make 200 cups from one pound.

It is easy to prove this. Buy a package and try it. At your Grocers.

RED ROSE TEA "IS GOOD TEA"

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Special attention given to the treatment of rheumatism. Address: 168 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

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Stanfield's Underwear is the most perfect protection against Canadian winters.

It is just the right weight for warmth—yet not too heavy for easy comfort.

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is made of Nova Scotia wool—the finest in the world—and is guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable.

See that your dealer gives you what you want—STANFIELD'S Underwear.

Horse Breeders, Attention!

R. MOORE & SONS,
Beaston Fields Stud Farm,
Nottingham, England,

will arrive in the City of London, Ont., in the course of three weeks with the choicest consignment of

SHIRE STALLIONS, BROOD MARES AND FILLIES

ever brought into Canada. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 500 first and other prizes. Fuller announcement later.

WANTED

Competent and steady man, as foreman, to take charge of our breeding stock of Shire horses, comprising stallions, mares, etc. Applications by mail. Please give age, experience and reference.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON
FONTHILL, ONT.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: young bulls and females. Herd won first prize, and stock bull the championship, at Western Fair, London, 1907, in strong competition. Elora stn., G. T. R. & C. P. R. JOHN LOWE, Elora, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**Miscellaneous.****PIPING WATER.**

P is pipe running down hill to dwelling-house; H; S, ordinary surface of water in spring; B, bottom of spring. If water is drawn off so as to let air in at O, (end of pipe in well), and thus stop flow to house (H), will flow begin again when water has again risen to S, or will the air that has entered at O stay in pipe and stop flow permanently?

R. J. M.

Ans.—If the highest point of pipe is below S, then the water will start to flow through pipe as soon as the surface rises above the highest point of pipe.

W. H. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College.

SEEDING A LAWN.

1. Would September be a suitable month in which to sow seed on lawn, or would it be better to wait until next spring?

2. Have just graded lawn, and part of it is very hard. How deep should it be cultivated to give a proper seed-bed for lawn-grass seed?

A. S. W.

Ans.—1. As a rule, we believe early spring seeding gives the best results. We advise waiting.

2. It is usually advised to work the soil to good plow depth into a state of very fine tilth. Probably the best plan would be to plow rather deeply, turning under a coat of manure. Some time during the winter, when the ground is frozen, top-dress with another coat of manure. In the spring, work up deeply; rake down to a smooth, level surface; sow the seed, and rake in carefully.

SPENT CARBIDE AS FERTILIZER AND AS A SPRAY.

1. Is there any fertilizing value in the "slush," or spent carbide from acetylene-gas machines? (a) Is it of any value as a wash or spray for fruit trees; (b) or for stables or cellars?

A. S. W.

Ans.—The "slush" or refuse from the acetylene-gas machine is composed largely of slaked lime, and it would have a fertilizing value about equal to lime. As a fertilizer, then, it is of value, like lime, in improving the physical condition of the soil, as well as acting as a liberator of potash. It is a direct plant food, but most of our arable soils have an abundance of this for plant-food purposes; however, a soil that is rich in lime is usually productive, and many of our ordinary soils are much improved by the application of comparatively small quantities, say a ton to a ton and a half per acre of good lime. From this, you can possibly estimate what quantity of this refuse could be safely applied.

(a) As a wash or spray for fruit trees, I presume, although we have no definite information on this point, that it would have a value similar to lime. Lime washes are a specific treatment for oyster-shell bark-lice. The customary practice is to spray the trees after the leaves drop in the fall, and again in the spring before the buds come out.

(b) Its value in stables or cellars would also be similar to that of lime, but not equal by any means to freshly-burnt lime. It would not be safe to use this substance in direct contact with either liquid or solid manure in the stables, for it would tend to liberate ammonia, in the form of a gas, and thus depreciate the value of the manure. Consequently, this refuse substance, or lime, would not be good substances to use in stables.

R. HARCOURT.

PEDIGREE OF SCOTTISH LASSIE.

Please state the breeding of Scottish Lassie, the Shorthorn three-year-old cow that won second or third prize at Guelph Winter Fair in 1904 or 1905.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is no cow of that name in the Winter Fair catalogue for 1904, 1905 or 1906. There was an Ayrshire cow, named Scotch Lassie, shown in the three-year-old class in the milking competition in 1906, by W. M. Smith, of Scotland, Ont. Her pedigree is as follows: Calved October 3rd, 1902, bred by W. M. Smith, sire Sir Cairn—10499—, grandsire Victor of Boghall (imp.)—1660—, dam Scotland Jean—13388—, by Sir Cairn.

CEMENT FLOOR IN SILO—TUBERCULOUS HERD.

1. Would it be a good thing to put a cement bottom in my silo? It is a stave silo, close to the barn, and rats come up from the bottom, and dig holes in ensilage, causing it to rot ensilage. The cement would put a stop to that.

2. Would it be considered prudent to keep a bull that reacted to the tuberculin test, he being an unusually well-bred and high-priced bull, to be used on a new, clean, healthy herd, providing we kept him isolated?

3. How old do calves require to be before they will react to the test, providing they have tuberculosis?

4. Would you consider it wise and prudent to keep some of the calves from these valuable tuberculous cows; i. e., not to dispose of the cows until after they freshen next spring, and then raise the calves on sterilized milk, keeping them isolated from the cows; or, do you think they would be born with the disease their dam has?

COWBOY.

Ans.—1. A cement floor would be a wise improvement. Probably it would be best to take down the silo, and lay a saucer-shaped cement floor large enough that the ends of the staves may rest on it when re-erected. In the center of the saucer-shaped hollow, fit a grate, and provide a tile drain to carry off the surplus moisture, which is liable to accumulate in the bottom of a silo, making the lower foot or two of silage slushy, and, often, more or less sour.

2. Tuberculosis is not a congenital disease, although the tendency to it is hereditary, and it is always desirable to breed from healthy stock where possible. But, inasmuch as millions of animals have tuberculosis in one organ or another, among these animals being some of the highest achievements of the breeders' skill, and as some of the animals which react to the test are thrifty doers and never succumb to the disease, we certainly would not counsel anyone to discard a valuable, high-priced bull, unless he were in a rather advanced stage of the disease, although we would be chary of using him on females that were not of strong constitution. Keep him separated from the herd, and in a dry, light, airy stable.

3. As calves are not born with the disease, they cannot react to the tuberculin test until they become affected through some source or other. They are never tested under six months of age. It would be difficult to make a satisfactory diagnosis in very young calves.

4. By all means, keep the cows as suggested, removing the calves promptly, and rearing in clean, dry, light, airy quarters on sterilized milk. Some of the best cows might be kept year after year, and the calves raised in this way, so long as the ailing animals were segregated from the healthy ones.

EASY TO MIX THIS.

What will appear very interesting to many people here is the article taken from a New York daily paper, giving a simple prescription, as formulated by a noted authority, who claims that he has found a positive remedy to cure almost any case of backache or kidney or bladder derangement, in the following simple prescription, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

A well-known druggist here at home, when asked regarding this prescription, stated that the ingredients are all harmless, and can be obtained at a small cost from any good prescription pharmacy, or the mixture would be put up if asked to do so. He further stated that while this prescription is often prescribed in rheumatic afflictions with splendid results, he could see no reason why it would not be a splendid remedy for kidney and urinary troubles and backache, as it has a peculiar action upon the kidney structure, cleansing these most important organs and helping them to sift and filter from the blood the foul acids and waste matter which cause sickness and suffering. Those of our readers who suffer can make no mistake in giving it a trial.

Not long ago a Boston municipal official, who is a stickler for the use of good English, had occasion to consult a physician new to the community.

After the examination, the doctor said: "All you need, sir, is a tonic in the shape of fresh air."

"Would you mind telling me," asked the purist, sarcastically, "what is the shape of fresh air?"

Catch 'em and Hold 'em.**THE NEWHOUSE TRAP**

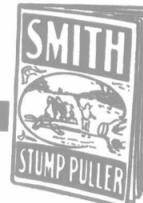
is absolutely reliable. Never fails to hold the game. Positive in action, easy to set, will not get out of order.

Made in all sizes to catch anything from a rat to a bear.

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**This FREE Book Tells the Best Way to Pull Stumps**

Tells all about the genuine W. Smith Stump Puller and how to get one on free trial; why it is the only practical machine

made; how it saves one-half the labor, one-half the time, and soon pays for itself; how one man and team can clear a big field every day. Don't think of buying a stump puller before you get the big free catalog and know prices.

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WINTER FAIR

Guelph, Ontario

Dec. 9th to 13th, 1907

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Brown Swiss Cattle

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.

We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

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CUTS A CLEAN, STRAIGHT FURROW

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No. 21

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26 Different Styles

Our Plow Reputation is 70 Years Old

Our fame as Plow-Makers has been built on the bed-rock foundation of plow-honesty. Whether you need a plow for prairie-breaking, for sod, for light soil, stony ground, sandy-loam—no matter what the conditions—Frost & Wood Plows are the ones you can put your faith in. They cut clean, straight furrows, take a good polish, have just the right board, hard-tempered, strong, rigid—thoroughly dependable. We have a special pamphlet "F" about plows you ought to have. It's free, and tells all about the twenty-six styles of plows we make. We have an agent near you. He'll gladly answer any questions.

**Better
Material
Couldn't
be Found**

The FROST & WOOD CO., Ltd.,
Smith's Falls, Canada.

The Extravagance of Our Forefathers.

There are many things our ancestors did that we cannot approve of, but perhaps nothing shocks us more, when we think of it, than their wasteful habits. The modern man supports his family on what his grandfather threw away. It appears that once they butchered animals for their meat. To our economical minds, this is as shocking as to read of hunters on the Western plains who slaughtered buffalo by the thousands to get their hides. Nowadays, the packers could afford to give away the meat because they made more money out of what used to be mostly refuse. Still, they are not satisfied. They keep experts at work all the time shortening the process, so fewer people need spend their time at this necessarily disagreeable work. Their chemists run after the doctors, crying, "Here's a useless organ. Can't you use it in your business?" And the doctors hunt around until they find a use for it, in stopping blood, curing cretins, digesting banquets or something else.

The dump-heaps of our ancestors are our mines. We go over them and pick out the precious metal they left, the gold, uranium and radium. Whenever they made anything they were just as likely as not to throw away the most valuable part. When they made soda, they let the chlorine escape into the air, contaminating that, instead of utilizing it to make bleaching powder for purification. When they made charcoal, they let the alcohol and the vinegar and a hundred valuable medicines and perfumes go up in smoke. It was like burning up a whole drug store. When they made iron, they let the slag go to waste instead of making cement for walks and bridges and houses out of it. When they picked the seeds out of cotton, they threw them away, never thinking how much salad oil could be got out of them. When they made beer, they let the carbonic acid go off into the air instead of saving it, as the brewers do now, to make soda-water for the people who will not drink beer.

The farmer's wife, who put her wood ashes into a wooden hopper in the backyard, thought she was economical, but when she made her soap she threw away the glycerine, never dreaming that she might blast up subways with it, or blow up a czar. Into the fireplace were thrown great logs, enough to print a Sunday edition of a yellow journal. Perhaps a hundredth part of one per cent. of the heat it produced reached the joint turning on the spit or the shivering limbs of the household. The ancient Chinese way of roasting pig was miserly in comparison.

When they used coal, they burned it right up under the boiler in making steam. If they had had any ideas of economy, they would have made gas of it, and exploded that in the cylinder, conveying power from a central plant with little leakage by electric wires. When they made gas for lighting, they did not even take the trouble to save the ammonia and the sulphur. To celebrate a political election, the boys were allowed to burn barrels of tar, sending up in nasty smoke finer perfumes than attar of roses, flavors of more fruits than the botanist knows, dyes of more colors than there are in the rainbow, and medicines that cure all the diseases that the flesh has since become heir to.

Nowadays, when we practice our stricter economies, partly on account of their prodigality, our filial respect for them is impaired by the thought of their lack of consideration for us, their heirs. We would not mind their waste of time and labor, foolish as it seems, if they had not also squandered the world's capital, its natural resources.

Those were the days when pins were saved, when carpenters stooped to pick up dropped nails, and scraps of paper were pasted together to make notebooks. If they had had forethought, they would not have shaped pins and nails expensively by hand, and made paper out of such valuable material as rags. Penny wise and pound foolish our grandfathers were. Of course, we must remember that they did not know any better, but to read of their carelessness is like watching a child burn up the paper money that he has found in his father's desk.—[N. Y. Independent.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

EAR-MARKING INSTRUMENT WANTED.

Do you know of any manufacturer who sells, in this country, an implement for tattooing animals' ears? They are sold in the United States. J. B. H.

Ans.—Firms manufacturing such instruments would reach a large and prosperous clientele by using the advertising columns of "The Farmer's Advocate." Rates on application.

PAYING FOR MILK AT CHEESE FACTORIES.

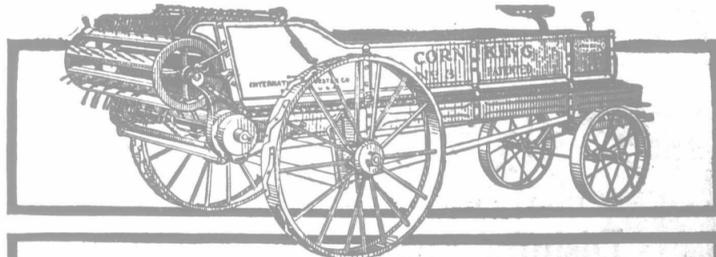
1. Which would prove the more satisfactory way to pay for milk at a cheese factory, according to test, or according to weight of milk?
2. Will not the amount of butter-fat in any cow's milk vary more than the weight of the milk will vary?
3. Does the relative proportion of butter-fat in the milk of different cows show correctly the relative value for cheese-making purposes?
4. Is it easy or otherwise for a cheesemaker to err in testing milk?
5. Would the system of paying by test be considered general in Ontario? If not, do patrons prefer it where it has been tried? H. S.

Ans.—1. It is unfair to pay for milk at a cheese factory according to the gross weight of milk alone, or according to the amount of fat alone. The only fair way is Prof. Dean's system of per cent. fat plus 2, allowing 2 to represent the cheesemaking value of the casein in the milk. Thus with two patrons, one sending milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat, and the other sending milk testing 4.5 per cent. fat, the cheesemaking value of the milk of these two patrons would be as 5.5 to 6.5 respectively. The philosophy of it is this: The casein content of all milk is approximately the same. The fat content varies considerably. To pay according to fat content alone would give an unduly large share of the proceeds to the man who sent rich milk. To pay according to the weight of milk alone gives too large a proportion of the proceeds to the man who sends milk poor in fat.

2. We are not sure whether our enquirer has made himself clear in this question. Taking it literally, we should say yes. When a cow gives an unusually small mess of milk, it is liable to contain an unusually low percentage of fat, because the milk not given down by the cow is the richest. Under such circumstances, it is clear that the amount of fat in the milk drawn will show more falling off than will the total weight of milk yield.

3. No.
4. Slight errors in reading the test are very liable to occur with inexperienced testers, and, of course, mistakes in calculation are always possible with the best of us. In general, however, each patron gets what is coming to him. If there is a slight mistake against him one time, it will probably be in his favor the next.

5. Unfortunately, the system of paying by test is not general in Ontario, and, in some cases where it has been adopted, prejudice against it has arisen through misunderstanding. Also, some of the makers seek to discourage the test system because it adds to their work, and some of them say that things run along more smoothly where the pooling system is practiced. There is no gainsaying, however, that the per-cent.-fat-plus-2 system is the ideal plan from the standpoint of equity, as well as being a means of discouraging skimming, and bringing about an improvement in the quality of the milk supply. In Western Ontario, nineteen factories test the milk received, these being among the better class of factories. Of the nineteen, five or six pay by the up-to-date plan per-cent.-fat-plus-two, which is the only really fair system of distributing cheese-factory proceeds.



100 PER CENT MORE VALUE OUT OF THE MANURE PILE

WOULDN'T you like to get all the value out of the manure—the only fertilizer produced on the farm?

There's an alarming waste in the way manure is ordinarily handled. It is an easy matter to get double the value that most farmers are now getting from it.

Don't let it lie in piles in the barnyard indefinitely, to ferment and burn up from a third to a half of its fertilizing content.

Don't allow the rains to drain and wash away into the streams the rich liquids that are so valuable for plant food.

Don't haul it out and throw it in piles in the fields to waste.

Haul it out as it is produced, when it is fresh, while it is in its most valuable form, while it contains all its fertilizing elements, and distribute it evenly and thinly so that the land will receive every particle of its fertilizing content.

The Corn King return apron spreader and the Cloverleaf endless apron spreader are both made exceptionally strong and durable. The operation of each machine is controlled by a single

lever. The quantity of manure to be spread is regulated by means of this lever, the range of adjustment being from 3 to 30 loads.

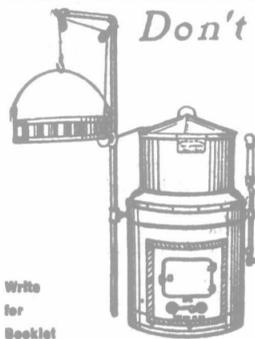
Certain features are peculiar to these two spreaders and not found on other spreaders, such as the vibrating leveling rake which brings the manure up square and level to the beater, and the driving of the aprons by applying power to both sides, thus avoiding binding, friction and twisting, with consequent breakage.

The wheels are made of steel with broad tires, and the front wheels cut under to permit short turning. The draft is as light as can be secured in any spreader which provides the necessary strength to sustain the proper working apparatus.

The Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders are made in sizes to meet the needs of the users, and can be secured by calling upon the local dealer.

Call for catalogs and colored hangers illustrating and describing these machines, or write us for little booklet on wasteful practices on the farm, which you will be thoroughly interested in reading.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U. S. A. (Incorporated)



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Don't Throw Money Away

Every fruit grower, every grocer, every vegetable grower loses large sums annually through windfalls, early ripenings and overloaded market.

Every cent of this can be saved.

Our Modern Canner will preserve your perishables simply, easily, cheaply.

THE MODERN CANNER CO.,
Canadian Branch, St. Jacob's, Ont.



Tudhope Sleighs

You don't pay a cent extra for the 56 years' experience that goes into Tudhope Sleighs. You don't pay a cent extra for a dozen little improvements that mean extra strength and service. You pay only for what the BEST MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP are worth. Every Tudhope Sleigh is sold with a guarantee that has been lived up to for 56 years.

TUDHOPE No. 67
This is an all-round, serviceable sleigh. Built for rough roads—an easy, comfortable runner for hard driving. Write for free booklet showing different Tudhope styles.
THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. ORILLIA, Ont. 22

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R. E. RUSE, E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, Agents R. & O. N. Co. London, Ont.
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Less Stable Work And More Profits

are the results of using our modern stable fittings. Every minute cut off from stable chores means money saved. Every improvement for the comfort and health of your animals means more beef and butter.

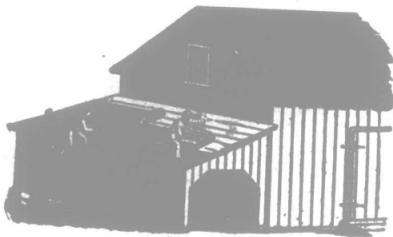
Our Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion has many points of superiority over any other cow-tie made. Saves the expense and space of partitions, and thus makes stables light and airy, and easy to clean. Gives the cows comfort and sufficient freedom, yet prevents them from interfering with one another. Makes it very quick and easy to tie up and untie the herd.

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowls, always within reach, are an enormous improvement over an ice-cold trough in a windy yard. The supply of water is automatically regulated, and the edges of the bowls are shaped so that the water does not sleep over. This sensible watering system is cheaply and easily installed; it keeps the animals in better health, and greatly increases your returns.

With Beath's Litter Carrier the stables can be cleaned out in half the time and with half the labor that it takes with wheelbarrows. The manure can be dumped directly into the wagon or spreader, thus saving one handling. Tracks and switches are easily erected; the galvanized steel tubs are rust proof; the track-wheels work on roller bearings and round all corners easily; and the changeable gear hoist is particularly smooth-working and durable.

Write us now for our catalogue No. 16 which fully describes our COMPLETE LINE OF STABLE FITTINGS.

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Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, water proof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

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Show-yard Judges and Their Types.

Leslie Smith, writing in the Horseman and Stockman, says:

A close study of the winning types of the various beef breeds for the past quarter of a century in the show-rings brings to our minds the question, "Are we showing a better class of beef cattle than we did in years gone by?" When we think of some of the stars and champions shown in times past, and in memory compare them with the present-day champions, we are forced to admit that all the different beef breeds are more nearly of one type than they were twenty-five years ago. Time was within the recollection of men living to-day when size and weight were the first consideration in determining the value of a beef animal. "What does he weigh?" was the first question asked a thousand times a day by as many visitors at the fairs as they paused to view the animals on exhibition. The same question can still be heard from the present-day visitor, although not quite so often as of old. Anyone who can recall the champion fat steer of 1884, at Chicago, and compare him with the International champion of 1905, will admit that there was considerable difference in the type of those two animals.

We can take the circuit of shows which each year closes with the American Royal, at Kansas City. How many in the four principal beef breeds carried the same honors right along with them? True, there were some that were never turned down, but a good many went up and down. One case in particular, I recall, where a female won first place, and went as low as seventh, one of the same company being placed first that stood along with her when she was placed first. Truly, this judging is a conundrum, but it is a very easy matter to criticize the judges, and the criticism is very often done by men who did not even lay hands on the animals, and outside appearance is often deceptive. Put those same critics in the judge's position, and they would be like a captain with his ship on the ocean without a compass. We know that many men have many minds, and animals don't all look the same to judges, but the shows are supposed to be for the education of the public, and a judge when called on to give his reason ought to be able to do so, and not be like Dr. Fell:

I do not love you, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But only this I know full well,
I do not love you, Dr. Fell.

But never advertise yourself by denouncing the judges. Remember they are very often selected or recommended by your different breed associations, and whether you got what was coming to you or not, the world will always believe that you got both an intelligent and honest rating, and their only comment, if any, will be, "Listen to that kicker."

Just a word as to the course of the judge in the performance of his task in the show-ring. It is presumed that he knows his business from experience, as a breeder; that he has confidence in his own judgment, and is honest and unbiased. It is well, after a general look over the animals, to draw out a few of the most likely, and after a close and careful examination, have them walked around a circle to see how they look in motion, and then place them in their order of rating. Always keep your breed type in view, and if you commence with a certain type follow along down your class as far as you can go, so that your work will show uniformity. Your work then, if well done, will be an education to those who need to learn the best type of the breed. On the whole, most of the judges of the beef breeds who are up-to-date, look for nearly the same type of animal. Of course, there are different characteristics of the different breeds, but we all look for the same broad backs and smooth forms, thickly-fleshed loins, long, level quarters, well-sprung ribs, thickly covered with natural flesh, mellow to the touch, yet firm and not flabby, and carrying coats of soft, silky hair—cattle that carry the bulk of their weight on their backs, where the highest-priced cuts of beef are found. We sometimes hear men describing cattle that suit them as low-down, blocky, wide as a wagon, and all the rest of it. That may be all right,

and it may not. I am not very sure but that you can get them too low down. The nearer we put their bodies to Mother Earth, the more weight we will have under, and that means more cheap meat. Then, again, your very deep animals don't always carry as much width as they ought.

Some years ago, along with a noted cattleman, I was looking over a bull I had thought of purchasing. I remarked that I thought he was rather flat along the ribs. My friend said on account of his great depth, it made him look flat. I said that the rule would work both ways, that on account of his flat ribs it made him look deep. Intelligent breeders have all been working with the same end in view, to get the greatest weight of the cuts that bring the highest price in the world's markets. The science and the art of breeding comes not from fine-spun theories, but it is largely an intuition which comes to the man who lives with his stock, studying their nature and individual characteristics, watching and directing their feeding and development.

GOSSIP.

The imported five-year-old Shorthorn bull, Royal Kitchener =50084=, is advertised for sale by Ira B. Vannatter, Ballinafad, Ont., near Erin (C. P. R.) and Georgetown (G. T. R.). Young stock, sired by this bull, are also for sale.

A GRIM RETORT.

A medical practitioner was recently an aspirant for a district councillorship, and, being a popular fellow, soon had plenty of willing workers to assist him in his campaign.

At one of his meetings a well-meaning supporter endeavored to impress the audience as to the candidate's fitness for the honor by extolling the many good things he had done for the benefit of the community, winding up an eloquent address with the following remarks:

"Why, you are all aware that previous to the doctor coming amongst us we were saddled with the upkeep of the local cottage hospital, which was a costly institution. Now, you know, he has been the means of relieving us of that burden, and it has been pulled down, there being no further use for it."

But, alas! a vindictive member of the opposition was present, and a stentorian voice from the back of the hall bawled out:

"Aa, lad, it's true enuf, is that, but that's forgotten the mention that we've had to buy a new cemetery!"

ST. ANNE'S JERSEYS.

The year 1871 saw the foundation of what has continuously since that date been one of the most noted winning and producing herds of St. Lambert Jerseys in Canada, founded by the late W. A. Reburn, now the property of W. A. Reburn & Co., Massawippi P. O., Que. The herd is now some thirty strong, straight St. Lambert blood, the produce and descendants of such noted cows as Lady Fawn of St. Anne, with a butter record of 16 lbs. 12½ ounces in seven days, and 47 lbs. 11½ ounces in 21 days, when fifteen years of age, and Hebe of St. Lambert, both being daughters of that great bull, Victor Hugo 197; Pet of St. Lambert, the dam of Oaklands Nora, one of the most celebrated cows of the breed, and Jolie of St. Lambert, these last two being daughters of Victor Hugo's greatest son, Lord Lisgar 1066. These cows, coupled with bulls carrying fifty per cent. blood of Victor Hugo and Stoke Pogis 3rd, two of the most noted bulls of their day, constitute one of the richest-bred St. Lambert herds in the country. The present stock bull is Lord Roberts of St. Anne, also strongly impregnated with the blood of Stoke Pogis 3rd. His lieutenant in service is Queen Jolie of St. Anne's Son, he being rich in the blood of Victor Hugo. Among the foundation cows of the herd might be mentioned Jolie of St. Lambert 5126, whose three daughters were winners of "The Farmer's Advocate" special prize—a silver tea service—for the best three cows of any age, showing the greatest profit from food consumed in three days, they showing a profit of 132 per cent., the largest on record. From such richly-bred producing stock as this are animals of both sexes and all ages for sale.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A rents a farm from B for a period of five years, with the option of cancelling lease at the end of two years. In the case, B agrees to furnish water in house and stables, but has failed to do so.

1. Can A, legally speaking, leave before the expiry of the two years, which is first of May next? The place is badly off for want of water.

2. What recourse could B have against A in such a case?

Ans.—1. No.
2. He could give B formal notice that unless he carries out his agreement in respect of water by a certain date (specifying a reasonable time), he, A, would bring an action against him for damages for the breach of contract; and then, in the event of such not being complied with, A would be in a position to proceed with such action.

NURSERY ORDERS—BUDDED VS. GRAFTED STOCK—CAROLINA POPLARS.

For the last several months I have been a reader of your up-to-date farmers' paper. Enclosed you will find order and contract signed by myself a few days ago. Several orders for nursery stock have been taken by the agent of this company in this district. Do you know of this company, and are they reliable and a leading nursery company of Michigan? The agent claimed that all their stock was budded stock, not grafted as Canadian stock is, which he claimed was the proper way. Explain this argument. Notice contract clauses as numbered, are they binding? Does clause three read that stock not growing must be replaced for five years, each and every year? Is Canadian stock as good as United States stock in general? How many years before Carolina poplars, four feet high, under ordinary conditions, would be large enough to tack wire fence on to? Is fifteen dollars a reasonable price for fifty-four feet of poplars on conditions of contract? Are Carolina poplars the most suitable tree for growing for road and line fences to tack on wire? Can I cancel order if I wish by notifying the company? J. J. M. N.

Ans.—We are not acquainted with the nursery whose order slip you have signed. Probably the company may be all right, but we know you could have done much better by purchasing from any of our Canadian nursery firms. The prices charged you are, in some cases, two or three times what the same stock could have been bought for in Ontario. As to the legality of the contract, I am not prepared to say, but no doubt it is binding upon you, although it does not in any way bind the company to replace the stock. It merely mentions that all stock failing will be replaced free, to which the agent has added "for five years," but there is no contract on the part of the company binding them to fill this promise. The claim that their stock is superior to Canadian because it is budded and not grafted is not correct, as one may be just as good as another, if the work is properly done, and, in any case, quite as much of the Canadian stock is budded as is grafted. Just as good stock can be obtained from Canadian as from American firms, and the sooner growers learn to deal direct with our own nurserymen, rather than buy from irresponsible agents, the sooner they will get good stock at its proper value. The Carolina poplar makes a very rapid growth, and if trees are good, and soil suitable, they should be strong enough to support fence wires in three or four years. I cannot say that I prefer planting this tree to any great extent, as its peculiar upright habit of growth does not blend in well with the surroundings when planted in large numbers. I would prefer using some of our native trees, such as maple, elm or linden. In any case, it is not wise to nail fence wires to the tree. They should be stapled into a board or scantling, which can be attached to the side of the tree so that the tree will not grow over the wires.
H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

GOSSIP.

In this issue A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont., offers a selection of Lincoln ewes of different ages. Mr. McGugan's other interests compel him to greatly reduce his flock, and the above offering is the pick of what is undoubtedly one of the best flocks on the continent. Write him if you want a start in high-class Lincolns at reasonable prices.

OAKVILLE DORSETS.

Among the new breeders of Dorset sheep is the Forster Farm, of Oakville, Ont., who offer for sale a number of registered rams and ram lambs, and a few ewes. The fancy prices realized for early lambs should make this breed of sheep most popular, as the ewes are extra good milkers, and the lambs develop quickly.

STONYCROFT AYRSHIRES, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES.

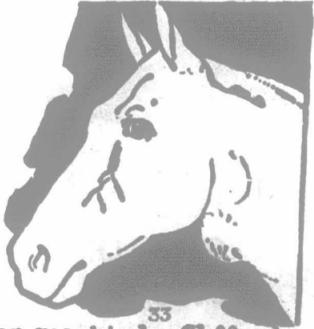
At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., adjoining Macdonald College and Experimental Farm, on the C. P. R. and G. T. R., with Bell-telephone connection, is the 1,000-acre stock farm, Stonycroft, the property of Mr. Harold Morgan, importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire hogs. The Province of Quebec is noted for her many well-appointed stock farms, but none that for artistic arrangement of modern and well-equipped buildings, and high-class quality of stock, can surpass those of Stonycroft. The proprietor is a young man, well known in Montreal business circles, being a partner and director of the well-known H. Morgan & Co., of the Colonial House, one of the oldest and largest retail dry-goods houses in Montreal, who, as a diversion from his strenuous office duties, purchased Stonycroft farm, and stocked it with the best that money could buy in England and Scotland of the above breeds. His latest importation of Ayrshires arrived home some little time ago, being purchased by Mr. Wm. Gibson from the leading herds in Scotland, and made up of such high-class animals as Newhouse Tooley 2nd, a full sister to the winner of the dairy test at the Royal, and herself a noted Scotch winner; Bloomhill Blossom, winner of first at Dundonald; Glen Shamrock Canty, first at Cumnock and third at Kilmarnock; Old Hall Dandy, second at Dundonald; Old Graitney Trim 4th, first at Dumfries, first at Annan, was one of the herd that won first at the Highland; Arden Beauty, first at Glasgow, and Lady Flora 4th, a granddaughter of the celebrated herdbook winner. These mentioned are only an indication of the high-class character of the entire herd of over seventy-five head, every one of which are either imported or imported-in-dam. At the head of this great herd is the exceptionally choice bull, Monkland Guarantee, champion as a yearling, and again champion this year at Kilmarnock. His lieutenants in service are Chief Pontiac, whose sire, Zomersal, in his two-year-old form won first wherever shown, and, at three years, was champion of Scotland. The other is Sloth King, bred by James McAllister, sired by May King, whose dam won first in milk test wherever shown. It will thus be seen that no expense has been spared in the purchase of animals to make up the Stonycroft herd. For sale are both sexes, almost any age; in fact, anything in the herd is for sale. The Clydesdales are all imported. The stallion in service is Sweet Everard, a son of Gay Everard, by Sir Everard, grandam by Sir Everard, this giving him a double cross of Sir Everard, sire of the great sire, Baron's Pride. Nearly all the mares and fillies are daughters of sons of Baron's Pride. They are an exceptionally smooth, well-balanced lot, combining size and quality to a marked degree, and are nearly all three and four years of age, and safe in foal. Any of them are for sale. The Yorkshires, too, are nearly all imported, and of this year's importation. They are strictly up-to-date in type and quality, with the best of lines. A number of imported sows are due to farrow shortly, the produce of which, together with any or all of the others, are for sale. On the farm are also a number of collie dogs, bred from trained workers and bench winners, a number on hand for sale. The farm is under the skillful management of Mr. E. Bjorkeland, late manager of the Quebec Experimental Farm. The stock is in prime condition.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free.



ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Goitre, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

A Big Shipment of Shires Coming



JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, HOLDENBY, ENG., will ship to Canada 40 to 45 head of choice Shire fillies and stallions on September 21st, due to arrive about October 5th at the Company's American branch in St. Thomas, Ont.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

The lot will comprise 30 to 35 fillies and about 10 stallions, the fillies being all bred and mostly from two to three years old. They include a number of matched pairs. This will, without question, be the best lot of Shires that have ever sailed in one bunch shipment. Parties interested should write for catalogue, particulars, and exact date of sale.

C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., Mgr. American Branch.
L. O. Chambers accompanies this consignment.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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CRESTHILL SHORTHORNS—We are offering a choice lot of young bulls and heifers, roans and reds, sired by Newton Prince (Imp.); his weight, 2,400 lbs. in breeding condition. Also a limited number of Shropshire ram and ewe lambs by our Chicago winner Prolific (Imp.). W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL, Royal Kitchener #60984—five years; quiet; active; sure. Will sell or exchange. Also young stock sired by him, and out of imp. and home-bred cows, for sale Ira B. Vannatter, Bainsford P. O., Erin, C.P.R.; Georgetown, G.T.R.

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate

Sherbrooke Exhibition.

(Continued from page 1483.)

BROWN SWISS.—These docile-looking, heavy-limbed dairy cattle were exhibited by C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff; H. H. Brown, Sherbrooke; M. Standish, Lennoxville, and A. Gayley, King's Croft, Que., and made a very attractive exhibit. As far as we can learn, this is the only section in Canada where these cattle are bred. While the appearance is pleasing, and among them are many good producers, yet we see nothing of special merit to warrant their being preferred for dairy purposes over the other popular dairy breeds. C. E. Standish won most of the prizes. He has a very fine herd.

FRENCH-CANADIAN.—Without doubt, this was the best showing ever made here by the exhibitors of this hardy dairy breed, and many of the classes were exceedingly even. L. P. Sylvester & Sons, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; Louis Thouin, Repentigny, Que.; Guy Carr, Compton, Que., and Hon. S. A. Fisher, Knowlton, Que., were the exhibitors. The judge was Louis Larallee, of Berthier, Que. In the aged bulls, Sylvester won the red with an exceptionally strong fellow, Denis Sylvestere, Thouin coming second, and Denis third. Denis won in the two-year-old class with Denis Clip, a choice young fellow of grand form. Thouin won first in the yearling class, and Denis in the calf class. He also won the diploma, prize with Denis Clip. In the cow class, Thouin won first with a grand dairy-type female, Charmante, Denis taking second place with Denise Champion II. Denis secured first and second in three-year-old cows; in two-year-old heifers, Thouin coming second. Hon. Fisher won first in senior calves, Denis taking second. In the junior-calf class, Denis won first and Fisher second. In aged herds and graded herds, Denis won the diploma; while in young herd, the diploma went to Thouin.

SHORTHORNS.—These numbered about 120, and were exhibited by J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont.; Peter White; Jas. Leask; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.; Wm. Lawrence, Melbourne Ridge; H. W. Burton, Huntingville; F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire; H. Ross, Sherbrooke; Stewart & Carey, Bebe Plain, Vt. Judge—W. R. Robbins, Horace, Ind. In the aged bulls, Watt's Jilt Victor, a thick-fleshed fellow, stood head and diploma, closely followed by Edwards' bull, Bertie's Hero, White's Marigold Sailor being third. Two-year-olds were not such a strong class. Watt captured the yearling prize, Amos coming second. Amos took first in senior bull calves, Smith taking second. In junior bull calves, first and second went to Smith. Watt won first and second on aged cows, with a heavy pair; Cromwell third. Smith took first place on three-year-olds, in milk, Fuller second, Burton third. In three-year-old cows, first went to Edwards' Pine Grove Clipper, also reserve champion. Two-year-olds—First and diploma, Amos' Flora 90th, a beautiful, symmetrical, even-fleshed heifer; second, Edwards; third, Watt. Yearling heifers—First, White's Miss Lass; second, Edwards' Pine Grove Mildred; third, Watt's Stamford Queen; fourth, White's Daisy Dow. Junior yearlings—First, Watt; second, White; third, Smith; fourth, Amos. Senior heifer calf—First, Watt; second, White; third, Amos; fourth, Edwards. This was a large class, among them being many choice youngsters. Junior heifer calf—First and second, Smith; third, Norton; fourth, Watt. These made a choice bunch. Aged herds—First, Edwards; second, Watt; third, White. Young herd—First, Watt; second, White; third, Smith. Breeder's herd—First, Smith; second, Amos; third, Watt. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—First, Amos; second, Edwards; third, Smith.

HEREFORDS were judged by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., and exhibited by H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont.; W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S., and W. A. Sherman, Martinville, Que. The latter had some superior animals, but they were not in show trim. Both Black's and Smith's were out in good form. Smith's aged bull, Bointon Ingleside, first in his class and champion, is a massive, low-

set fellow, and of grand quality. Black's young bull, Rupert of Ingleside, is the making of a great sire, as is also his yearling, Grant, and calf, Barley. Smith's cow, Amy 4th of Ingleside, is of grand conformation, large, well-fleshed, even, and a good handler. She won first and the champion prize. She was pressed hard in her class by Black's Lady Horace. Smith won the red ribbon in the next classes, with two even-fleshed females, Roseleaf and Jessie 9th. Black won in the next classes with two beautiful heifers, even-fleshed, about perfect in conformation. Smith won first with aged herd, Black second; while this order was reversed in the young herds, Black having a choice, even lot of youngsters.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—The Doddies were represented by about 60 head, from the herds of A. G. Spafford, Compton, Que.; J. A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont., and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont. In this class, like nearly all the other beef classes, Quebec exhibitors had not fitted their animals as well as their Ontario competitors. In aged bulls, Bowman won first and diploma with Lord Val 2nd, Spafford coming second. In two-year-olds, McLeod won first with Pradamere, a growthy fellow, Bowman second with Elm Park Ringleader, McLeod taking third place. In yearlings, Bowman first, McLeod second and Spafford third. Bull calf, Bowman first, second and third with three good beasts, the first-prize animals being full of quality. In aged cows, Bowman won first and second with Elm Park Mayflower 3rd, a strong breeder and useful cow. Third went to McLeod's Evelyn Bate. In three-year-olds, in milk, Bowman won first and diploma with Rosebud, a snug, compact beast of good quality, evenly and thickly fleshed; McLeod second with Gertitude Bate, Spafford coming third with Jennie of Fairview. Heifer two years old—First, Bowman's Elm Park Keepsake 4th; second, Elm Park Rosebud 2nd; third, Spafford's May of Hillside. In yearling heifers, Bowman's Toronto champion, Elm Park Beauty 3rd took first place. This is a good strong, well-fleshed heifer, but not quite as even-fleshed nor carrying her top line as completely to the tail-root. Second went to Elm Park Rosebud 4th, and third to McLeod's Bate II, of Highland Home. In calves, Bowman won all three prizes, the first-prize beast being of a good, blocky type. Bowman won first and second in aged herds, McLeod coming third. Bowman won the red in young herds and Spafford second.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES.—Sherbrooke not being in a Clydesdale or heavy-horse district, it was naturally expected that this exhibit would not be a large one. Three aged stallions came to the ring. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, won first with Baron Silloth, a Toronto winner of compact form, a good, typical Clydesdale. He also won diploma and gold medal. Dr. Lyster, of Richmond, had a good, useful horse, a good mover, and good quality of bone, Yester, who won second place. M. Donell, Sherbrooke, won third with Darnley's Pride. In three-year-old stallions, Ness again won with Vanderbilt, a strong, thick fellow of good quality; Dr. Lyster second with King's Arms, a good, useful horse; H. M. Douglas, Vandeleur, Ont., third with Cromorne (Imp.). Two-year-olds—First, Ness' Hiawatha's Heir, a horse of fine type, good below, and a grand mover; second, Ness' Fickle Baron; third, Lyster's Baron Milton. Yearling stallions were headed by Ness, with Royal Benedict, second going to Cromwell's colt. In mares, three years old, Langelier won first with a good beast, Thorncliff Sally. In two-year-old fillies, Ness won first, sweepstakes and gold medal with Strawberry Bloom, a mare of good quality, closely followed by Langelier's Stadacona Queen Quality. Yearling filly—First, Ness; second, Langelier. Brood mare with foal was won by Dr. Lyster, who also won with foal of 1907. Clydesdales were judged by Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont., and Wm. Gibson, Beaconsfield Que.

SHIRES.—A few Shires were exhibited by Smith & Lothrop, Sherbrooke; W. D. Inglis, Foster, Que., and W. Morrin, Petit Brule. The latter won first in aged class with a good horse.

PERCHERONS AND NORMANS.—Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.,

(Continued on next page.)



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All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

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Present offering: Twenty good breeding cows, yearling heifers, good sappy heifer calves; also some very promising bull calves, the get of Onward and Protector 2nd. In car lots or singly. Come and see them, or write and state what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ARTHUR F. O'NEIL,** Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

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Cows, heifers and calves

For Sale.

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SHORTHORN FEMALES.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Clarets, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens. **Box 556.**

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Pure Scotch Rosewood, Rosalind and Countess strains. Ten one and two year old heifers of the above strains, the get of the Village-bred son of Imp. Knuckle Duster, Vicar 3355, and the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince; also young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable. **WM. WALDIE,** Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

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won first and sweepstakes with Muster; McKee, of Richmond, second, and Hamilton & Hawthorne third. In three-year-olds, Ness won first with Feitner. In fillies three years old, H. Ross, of Sherbrooke, won first. Two-year-old mares was won by Hamilton & Hawthorne, also champion prize, a good, typical Percheron in the exhibit, Ross taking second and third place.

In the draft classes were some good beasts. The most of the prizes were awarded to Armitage, Citta coming second.

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit was a very creditable one. A number of the leading Quebec breeders, assisted by a goodly number of Western importers and breeders, brought out an exhibit of exceptionally high-class animals. The judges were, for Short-wool sheep, Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont.; for Long-wool sheep, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., both of whom spoke of the decided improvement noticeable in the class of sheep exhibited by the Eastern breeders.

LEICESTERS were represented by the flocks of Mr. R. W. Frank, of Kingsbury, Que.; Mr. Isaac Parnell, of Spring Road, Que.; Mr. C. N. Lyster, of Kirkdale, Que., and Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont. In the aged-ram class, Mr. Frank brought out the winner in an exceptionally strong, well-balanced ram, bred by Ferguson, of England, and exported to Canada by the Mansells to Mr. Frank. This ram was later bought by Mr. J. M. Gardhouse to head his flock of Leicesters. Second and fourth went to Hastings Bros., and third to Mr. Parnell. In the shearing-ram class, Hastings Bros. got all the awards. In the ram-lamb class, Parnell was first, Hastings second and Frank third. In aged ewes, Hastings was first, Frank second and third. Shearing ewe—Hastings first and second, Frank third. Ewe lamb—Lyster first, Hastings second and third and Frank fourth. Pen prize went to Hastings, Frank second.

DORSETS were brought out by James Robertson & Sons, Milton, Ont.; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., and H. C. Bailey, Cookshire, Que. The aged- and shearing-ram classes were won by Harding in both classes, Robertson coming second. In the ewe classes, Harding won all the firsts, with the exception of the shearings, where Robertson went to the top.

SHROPSHIREs were represented by the flocks of J. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont.; H. C. Bailey, Cookshire, Que.; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station, Que., and Gilbert S. Wintle, Richmond, Que. With the exception of ram lamb and ewe two shears and up, where Wintle was placed third, Hamner won all the awards.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Telfer Bros., of Paris, Ont., were the only exhibitors out, consequently won all the ribbons.

COTSWOLDS were brought out by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ont.; Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont., and Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert Station, Que. In the ram class, Park won second, Ross capturing all the other prizes.

OXFORD DOWNS brought out two exhibitors, Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., and L. P. Sylvester & Freres, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que. In the aged-ram and shearing-ram sections, Sylvester was placed second on a pair of really good rams, but not showing extra care in fitting. In these classes, the judge considered the superior type of the sheep, preferring that to the better-fitted pair, a decision we heartily endorsed. With those two exceptions, Arkell won all the other awards.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS were exhibited by Telfer Bros., Sylvester & Freres and A. J. A. Lyster, of Kirkdale, with J. G. Hamner, of Brantford. In the aged-ram section, Telfer Bros. won first, Sylvester & Freres second. Shearing ram—Telfer Bros. were again first, and Hamner second. Ram lamb—Telfer Bros. first and third, Hamner second. Aged ewe—Telfer Bros. first, Hamner second. Shearing ewe—Hamner first, Sylvester & Freres second, Telfer Bros. third. Ewe lamb—Hamner first, Telfer Bros. second, Sylvester & Freres third. Pen—Telfer Bros.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES.—In the swine exhibit, Yorkshires were par excellence; away the strongest in point of number of entries and in quality of hogs exhibited, being represented by the herds of Mr. Gus Langelier, of Que., and Mr. P. O. Collins,

of Bowesville, Ont. Mr. Langelier is the most extensive importer and breeder of Yorkshires in Quebec, and second to none in Canada; while Mr. Collins is the most extensive Yorkshire breeder in the Ottawa Valley, and, as might be expected when two such noted herds come together for competition, the exhibit would be an essentially high-class one. The judges were Mr. R. Garbut, of Belleville, Ont., and Mr. Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert Station, Que., whose decisions in every case gave general satisfaction. The Yorkshires were well represented, every section of the class being well filled. In the aged-boar class, three extra strong candidates came out for honors. The winner was found in S. H. Victor 8th, the property of Mr. Langelier, a hog of wonderful length and scale. Second went to the entry of P. O. Collins, in a grand type of hog, but not quite so lengthy. Third went to the entry of John W. Tibbets, Knowlton, Que., on a big, smooth hog, which was, however, in the opinion of the judges, a little too thick of back. In boar one year and over six months, Mr. Langelier had the first and second winners, Collins third. From this on, with the exception of sow one year and over, where Collins was placed second, and sow one year and over six months, where Collins came in for third, the Langelier herd won first, second and third in every section. Collins' entries, although comprising a lot of good things, did not show the careful fitting the other herd presented.

TAMWORTHS were out in goodly numbers, and showed excellence of type and good fitting. The exhibitors were Mr. H. W. Edwards, Coaticook, Que.; O. A. McLaughlin, Knowlton, Que.; E. S. Miltimore, Knowlton, Que., and Isaac Parnell, Spring Road, Que. Boar one year and over—McLaughlin first, Edwards second. Boar one year and over six months—McLaughlin first and second. Boar six months and over two months—McLaughlin first, Miltimore second and Parnell third. Sow one year and over—McLaughlin first and third, Miltimore second. Sow one year and over, with litter—Miltimore first. Sow one year and over six months—McLaughlin first and second, Miltimore third. Sow six months and over two months—Miltimore first and third, McLaughlin second. Pen—McLaughlin.

CHESTER WHITES.—The exhibitors were Mr. Gilbert S. Wintle, Richmond, Que.; Sylvester & Freres, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.; Robt. H. Ashe, Sand Hill, Que.; W. H. A. Smith, Haskill Hill, Que., and Richard Collins, Sherbrooke, Que. Boar one year and over six months—Sylvester & Freres first. Boar six months and over two months—Sylvester & Freres first, Wintle second. Sow one year and over—Sylvester & Freres first, Ashe second, Smith third. Sow one year and over, with litter—Smith first, Sylvester & Freres second. Sow one year and over six months—Sylvester & Freres first. Sow six months and over two months—Smith first, Collins second, Sylvester & Freres third. Pen—Sylvester & Freres first.

POLAND-CHINAS were exhibited by H. C. Bailey, Cookshire, Que., and H. F. Goff, Cookshire, Que., Bailey winning practically everything.

BERKSHIRES.—Arsene Denis won all.

POULTRY.

The Poultry Show was the largest exhibit of the kind ever held here, over 2,000 birds being on exhibition, besides about 300 that did not reach the Show in time through the negligence of the express company in transporting the birds. The largest exhibit of any one breed was claimed by the Leghorn breeds, as many as twenty entries in some classes, closely followed by Plymouth Rocks. The Barred and White were about evenly divided. There was also a large display of Bantams, Games, and, in fact, all the varieties were well represented. Pigeons, doves, rabbits, as well as many varieties of geese, ducks and turkeys drew fanciers, while the rabbits and other pets always drew the boys.

The Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, had an interesting exhibit of a model poultry-house, showing the muslin-curtain system of ventilation, and arrangement of nests, etc., also several varieties of crates and pens for fattening poultry, breeding pens, incubators, brooders, colony houses (portable and stationary), and many other things illustrating the methods used on the Experimental Farm for successful poultry-raising.

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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.

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Herds headed by Protector (imp.), Vol. 53 E. For Sale: Bulls from 6 to 16 months old; also females in calf. Also ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Long-distance phone.

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STOCK FARM Breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Bend Head P. O., Bradford & Buton stns., G. T. E.

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

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

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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.

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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. WEAVER,** Enterprise Stn. and P. O. Addington Co.

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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.

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Elm Park Scotch Shorthorns

Special offering: Stock bull, British Flag (imp.) (60016)—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.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss. Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-19 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

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

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 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,
Helson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-months-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt 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. HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Brawith Buds, Villages, Broadhooks, Campbell Claretis, Minas, Urys, Beasies, Bruce Mayflows, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scotchlah Hero (imp.) =55043= (90065), Stityton Lad =69214=. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift =50077= (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GISSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Valley Home Shorthorns For Sale 10

Berkshire & Shropshire Sheep
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 2nd =58469=; 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.
Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

Canada Central, Ottawa	Sept. 13 to 21
Fredericton, N. B.	Sept. 14 to 21
Ogdensburg, N. Y., Horse Show	Sept. 24 to 27
Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 25 to Oct. 23
Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 5
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Oct. 8 to 11

ONTARIO FAIRS, 1907.

Abingdon	Oct. 11 and 12
Ailsa Craig	Sept. 23, 24
Almonte	Sept. 24, 25, 26
Alliston	Oct. 3 and 4
Alvinston	Oct. 2 and 3
Alfred	Sept. 24 and 25
Ameliasburg	Oct. 4 and 5
Amherstburg	Oct. 1 and 2
Atwood	Oct. 1 and 2
Brampton	Sept. 19 and 20
Barrie	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Baysville	Oct. 2
Bar River	Sept. 24
Beamsville	Oct. 3 and 4
Beeton	Sept. 26 and 27
Beecher	Sept. 25
Beachburg	Oct. 3 and 4
Binbrook	Oct. 7 and 8
Bobcaygeon	Sept. 25 and 26
Bowmanville	Sept. 26 and 27
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 26 and 27
Blackstock	Oct. 1 and 2
Blyth	Sept. 23 and 24
Bradford	Oct. 15 and 16
Bracebridge	Sept. 26 and 27
Brussels	Oct. 3 and 4
Brigden	Oct. 1
Bruce Mines	Sept. 25
Burk's Falls	Oct. 3 and 4
Burlington	Sept. 26
Burford	Oct. 1 and 2
Cayuga	Sept. 23, 25
Caledon	Oct. 3, 4
Caledonia	Oct. 10, 11
Campbellford	Sept. 24, 25
Castleton	Oct. 1, 2
Carp	Oct. 1, 2
Campbellville	Oct. 8
Central Fair, Cobourg	Sept. 18, 19
Cookstown	Oct. 1, 2
Cobden	Sept. 23, 24
Coe Hill	Sept. 20
Collingwood	Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27
Comber	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Colborne	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Clarksburg	Oct. 1, 2
Delaware	Oct. 16
Desboro	Sept. 26, 27
Delta	Sept. 24, 25
Dorchester	Oct. 2
Durham	Sept. 24, 25
Dundalk	Oct. 3, 4
Dunchurch	Oct. 4
Drumbo	Sept. 24, 25
Dresden	Oct. 8, 9
Elmvale	Oct. 7, 8, 9
Emsdale	Sept. 24, 25
Euphrasia	Oct. 3, 4
Emo	Sept. 19, 20
Erin	Oct. 16, 17
Essex	Sept. 24, 25, 26
Fergus	Oct. 1, 2
Feverham	Oct. 3, 4
Fenwick	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Fenella	Sept. 26, 27
Freelton Central	Oct. 2, 3
Fort Erie	Oct. 3, 4
Florence	Oct. 3, 4
Flesherton	Sept. 26, 27
Frankford	Sept. 19, 20
Frankville	Sept. 26, 27
Galt	Oct. 1, 2
Georgetown	Oct. 1, 2
Gore Bay	Oct. 3, 4
Gooderham	Oct. 3
Gorden Lake	Sept. 27
Glence	Sept. 24, 25
Grand Valley	Oct. 15, 16
Goderich	Sept. 25, 27
Hanover	Sept. 26, 27
Haliburton	Sept. 26
Harriston	Sept. 26, 27
Harrow	Oct. 8, 9
Highgate	Oct. 11, 12
Holstein	Oct. 1
Huntsville	Sept. 24, 25
Ilderton	Sept. 27
Ingersoll	Sept. 24, 25
Jarvis	Oct. 3, 4
Keene	Oct. 2, 3
Kemble	Sept. 26, 27
Kilsyth	Oct. 10, 11
Kirkton	Oct. 3, 4
Listowel	Sept. 24, 25
Lansdowne	Sept. 26, 27
Lakefield	Sept. 24, 25
Langton	Oct. 12
L'Amable	Oct. 1
Leamington	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Little Current	Sept. 26
Lindsay	Sept. 19, 20, 21

Lombardy	Sept. 29
Loring	Oct. 4
Lyndhurst	Sept. 19, 20
Maxville	Sept. 24, 25
Markham	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Marshville	Sept. 27, 28
Manitowaning	Oct. 1, 2
Mattawa	Sept. 26, 27
Markdale	Oct. 1, 2
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 26, 27
Merrickville	Sept. 19, 20
Meaford	Sept. 26, 27
Metcalfe	Sept. 24, 25
Milverton	Sept. 26, 27
Milton	Oct. 10, 11
Mildmay	Sept. 23, 24
Midland	Sept. 26, 27
Morrison	Oct. 1
Mt. Hope	Oct. 2
Mt. Hamilton	Oct. 3, 4
Mt. Brydges	Oct. 4
Muncey	Oct. 2, 3
Murillo	Oct. 2
New Liskeard	Sept. 26, 27
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 23, 24
Niagara Falls	Sept. 26, 27
Norwood	Oct. 8, 9
Oakville	Sept. 26, 27
Onondaga	Oct. 1
Orangeville	Sept. 26, 27
Oshawa	Sept. 24, 25
Osnabrock Centre	Oct. 1, 2
Otterville	Oct. 4, 5
Paisley	Sept. 24, 25
Paris	Sept. 26, 27
Palmerston	Sept. 19, 20
Peterboro	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Petrolia	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Pictou	Sept. 25, 26
Pinkerton	Oct. 2
Port Elgin	Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope	Oct. 1, 2
Priceville	Oct. 3, 4
Queensville	Oct. 9, 10
Renfrew	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Ripley	Sept. 24, 25
Richmond	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Rockton	Oct. 8, 9
Rocklyn	Oct. 3, 4
Russell	Sept. 27
Sarnia	Sept. 23, 24, 25
Scarboro	Sept. 25
Schomberg	Oct. 10, 11
Seaford	Sept. 19, 20
Simcoe	Sept. 24, 25, 26
Shelbourne	Sept. 24, 25
Shedden	Sept. 25
Shannonville	Sept. 28
Springfield	Sept. 19, 20
Smithville	Sept. 27, 28
Spencerville	Oct. 1, 2
Sprucedale	Sept. 27
Stirling	Sept. 26, 27
Streetsville	Sept. 25
Stony Creek	Sept. 26, 27
St. Mary's	Sept. 25, 26
Sutton	Sept. 26, 27
Tara	Oct. 1, 2
Teeswater	Oct. 3, 4
Theford	Sept. 24
Thamesville	Oct. 1, 2
Thamesford	Sept. 27
Thorold	Oct. 8, 9
Thorndale	Oct. 1
Tilsonburg	Oct. 1
Tiverton	Oct. 1
Tweed	Oct. 2
Utterson	Oct. 1, 2
Underwood	Oct. 8
Watford	Sept. 25, 26
Walter's Falls	Sept. 24, 25
Waterford	Oct. 3
Walkerton	Sept. 19, 20
Warkworth	Oct. 3, 4
Wallaceburg	Oct. 3, 4
Wallacetown	Sept. 26, 27
Waterdown	Oct. 1
Wellesley	Sept. 23, 24
Wellandport	Oct. 10, 11
Welland	Oct. 1, 2
Williamstown	Sept. 25, 26
Windham Centre	Oct. 8
Wingham	Sept. 26, 27
Warton	Sept. 25, 26
Woodstock	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Wooler	Sept. 18
Wyoming	Sept. 27, 28

Crazy people never act together, declares the superintendent of a large asylum for the insane, quoted in the Medical Times (New York, April). "If one inmate attacks an attendant, as sometimes happens, the others would look upon it as no affair of theirs and simply watch it out. The moment we discover two or more inmates working together, we would know they were on the road to recovery." It is on this account that there are so few concerted mutinies in insane asylums, so that the number of attendants does not have to be large.

UNRIPE FRUIT, CHANGE OF WATER, COLDS, IMPROPER DIET CAUSE

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Etc.

These annoying bowel complaints may be quickly and effectually cured by the use of

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

This wonderful remedy has been on the market for over sixty years and in using it you are not running any risk.

Be sure when asking for Wild Strawberry you get Dr. Fowler's and don't let the unscrupulous dealer palm off a cheap substitute on you.

Mrs. Gordon Helmer, Newington, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY for Diarrhoea and never found any other medicine to equal it. There are many imitations, but none so good as Dr. Fowler's."

Mrs. C. W. Brown, Grand Harbor, N.B., writes: "I consider Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY to be the best remedy for Summer Complaint, as it cured me of a very bad case. I can recommend it highly to anyone."

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.



SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Elgin Kent and Essex counties. For Sale: 6 choice young bulls 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

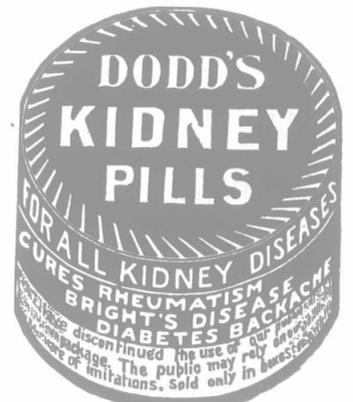
Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Lemon =45160=, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEORGE AMOS & SON, Moffat Sta. & P.O., C.P.R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph

Scotch Shorthorns Claretis, Stamfords, English Ladys, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

A young woman settlement worker who is well known in Boston's social circles observed that one of her proteges had a "black eye," and, guessing its source, she wished to be sympathetic, and said, kindly, after speaking of the woman's eye: "Never mind. Mrs. Mc—, everything will be all right. Your troubles might be worse."
"Sure, it might be worse," answered the woman, philosophically. "I might be like yourself, Miss, with no husband at all."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BUYING A FARM.

1. I would like to know if paying money for a farm is binding? 2. I paid \$750. Is not that binding? Farmer has not signed the papers yet. He wants to have us pay two per cent. interest now, but interest was not mentioned for the bargain.

Ans.—1. Not of itself. 2. No. You would do well to see a solicitor, and instruct him for the protection of your interests, and we would add that you ought to do so without delay.

HOLIDAYS AND CHORES.

1. What are the public holidays which a man, working by the year, can take, and names of each? 2. Can a man, working by the year, be compelled to do any chores on these holidays? 3. Has a man to do any chores on Sunday, or has he every other Sunday, if there is nothing said about it in the bargain?

Ans.—1. Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving. 2. Yes. 3. He must do chores, and is not entitled to any Sundays free from such work, unless there is an agreement to that effect.

UNSATISFACTORY CEMENT. Several neighbors in this vicinity have laid cement floors. They have not hardened; can dig them up with a fork. The floors have been laid over six weeks, and were kept well watered for the first couple of weeks. Used another brand of cement and it has hardened all right. The floors were laid, the top coat, three to one. We have notified the company, and asked them to come and see the floors, and make things right, but they refuse to do so. The cement that has caused the trouble all came out of one car.

1. Can we compel the company to suffer the damages? 2. What would be the best way to do it? 3. Is there a Government officer to report the matter to or to analyze, the cement? 4. What is his address? C. H. Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think so. 2. Make a demand upon them for same, and, if they do not settle, sue them for the desired compensation. 3 and 4. We are not aware of any.

DISOBEDIENT HIRED MAN.

1. Have a hired man who leaves home without saying he is going, and without doing his work on Sundays. What is my proper course to take? If I discharge him, will I have to pay him in full?

2. Coming home one day at half-past one, he is in the house instead of being at work. He says he is not supposed to be out before, and if those hours do not suit me, he will give me a week's notice, and quit. Can he collect his wages, his time not being up until New Year's?

3. Had a boy hired for the summer, who does not do what I tell him to do. I told him to hoe potatoes. When I went out and saw nothing done, he said he could hoe more corn; so he went at the corn, where the man had been hoeing a few days before. I also sent him home from the harvest field at a quarter to six to do all the chores, and he only did what are his usual chores, and left the rest for me to do, saying he did not have to feed my pigs after six o'clock. He also dressed one afternoon, and went to town, when I was away, and, although he was here for nearly a week, never said he was away. I discharged him on Saturday night, but he did not wait to settle up. Will I have to settle with him in full for the days he did not do his work?

4. What holidays can a hired man, by the year, demand? 5. What chores is he supposed to do? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. You are entitled to discharge

him, but in that event you would be liable to him, in full, for the time he has worked.

2. In case he quits, as proposed, he will not be entitled to payment in full in respect of the time already put in, but only to what would be reasonable remuneration, having regard to the circumstances.

3. No. 4. The usual statutory holidays, including Sundays. 5. Just those that must of necessity be attended to daily and every day.

PIGS TRESPASSING.

C has a farm, the road fence of which any kind of stock can walk through in many places. C does not live on the farm. B has some small pigs running at large, also three sows. On Sunday, A has two sows which get out of pen, or small field, and find their way to C's. C comes to his farm Sunday afternoon, and finds A's pigs in company with B's pigs on his place; finds some potatoes destroyed. C gets A's pigs into his barn, and while trying to get B's pigs in, B sees him, and succeeds in getting his pigs home, and promises C that he will keep them shut up. C then takes A's pigs to pound (Sunday afternoon), and claims five dollars damages. On finding it out, A went and looked over the damage done, and went to C, and offered him one dollar, what he thought a fair thing for half the damage done. C refused to take less than five dollars. Accordingly the fenceviewers are brought on (the party at fault to pay costs), and they award C two dollars damages. Two fenceviewers take the ground that as A's pigs were the only ones caught, therefore A was liable for the damage done, and for all costs. The other takes the view that C refuses a fair and just settlement, therefore it is not right for A to pay all costs.

1. Does C have to have a lawful fence before he can claim damages? 2. Who is liable for the costs? Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No; especially in view of the township by-law, which accompanied your question. 2. A.

FEEDING VALUE OF MANGELS AND CARROTS.

Can you inform me through your valuable journal: (1) The feeding value of carrots compared with mangels and turnips for feeding milk cows and fattening cattle; (2) the proper width of horse stable for one row of stalls; (3) a remedy for what is generally called the turnip louse? J. F.

Ans.—1. Carrots and Swede turnips are very similar in composition, and may be counted practically equal in feeding value. As a rule, mangels contain rather more water, and, consequently, have a slightly lower value, especially for fattening purposes. The difference, however, is so slight that I doubt whether it would be noticeable in feeding trials. For all practical purposes, we may count these three classes of roots as approximately equal in feeding value. 2. The width of a horse stable will vary with the style of the stable. If the horses are fed from the rear, with no passage in front of them, a width of from 18 to 20 feet will be sufficient. If, however, a feed passage in front of the horses is required, then the building had better be from 24 to 26 feet in width. 3. There does not seem to be any satisfactory remedy for what is known as the turnip louse, if it has once got a start. This pest is generally more troublesome on early-sown turnips, and one of the best precautions that I know is to sow the turnips not earlier than the middle of June. Of course, in some years even the late-sown turnips are affected, but they are much more likely to escape than the early-sown.

G. E. DAY. O. A. C., Guelph.

HE KNEW IT.

A small boy was reciting in a geography class. The teacher was trying to teach him the points of the compass. She explained: "On your right is the south, your left the north, and in front of you is the east. Now what is behind you?" The boy studied for a moment, then puckered up his face and bawled: "I knew it. I told ma you'd see that patch in my pants."

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

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907. Some choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls for sale. Our Leicester are exceptionally good this year. Rams and ram lambs and ewes for sale. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

Spring Valley Shorthorns. Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40859 = (78886), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64290 =. Stock for sale at all times. RYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS. Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and year old heifers 1 year old bull, and one 6 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. L. S. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O. and Stn. C. P. R.

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.

Fletcher Shorthorns and Yorkshires. I have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, (imp.) "Joy of Morning" = 39070 =; also a choice lot of young heifers and bull calves. In Yorkshires, a choice lot of young sows bred to imported hog; also boars ready for service; all direct from imported stock. GEORGE D. FLETOHER, Binkham P.O., Erin Sta., C.P.R.

John Gardhouse & Sons. Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us. Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

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 dam. Will be sold right. G. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P. O., Wyevale Sta.

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 years 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.

SHORTHORNS. Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milk cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap. CLYDESDALES. Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one and a pair of geldings 4 years old. JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS. STRATHROY, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred Allies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

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

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. BEE, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Station.

LOOK HERE. Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Bontje Q. Pieterje De Kol; 648 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 96 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS! 43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 60 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.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS. For sale: Eight young bulls from 8 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad and Sir Pieterje Posch DeBoer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 55.57 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day. J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

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. R. and C. O. Railway connections.

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.

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O. Brighton Tel. and Stn.

Lyndale Holsteins. Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO. Imperial Holsteins. Bull calves for sale. W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—1 yearling bull, 6 bull calves, from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

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

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O. Campbellford Stn.

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a life-time to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermae, 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.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull bred by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNBYKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 13 pounds at less than two years old to over 314 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 41% 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 36.40 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. DELAR, Havelton, 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 Hochhilde Calamity. Bull sires from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

Porter's Golden Fawn St. Lambert and Golden Lad
JERSEY HERD.

I AM now breeding the two most popular and productive families of the Jersey breed known—the St. Lambert and Golden Lad. And what is more, my foundation stock of both families was purchased from the two most noted and best breeders of Jerseys on the continent: The St. L.'s from the late Wm. Bolph, of "Glen Rouge"; and the Golden Lads from T. B. Cooper, Linden Grove, U. S. A. My Golden Lads are headed by Blue Bell's Fox of Linden Grove—a grandson of Mr. T. S. Cooper's high-priced cow, Blue Bell, which was sold at his 1904 sale for \$3,600. I have a few animals of both sexes for sale.
R. R. Station, Toronto Junction, G.T.R. & C.P.R. **THOMPSON PORTER, Carleton West, Ont**

Pine Ridge Jerseys For sale very cheap some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs **Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta**

HIGH GROVE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS Arthur H. Tufts, Tweed, Ont. (Successor to Robt. Tufts & Son.) On account of scarcity of winter feed herd must be reduced. Males and females, all ages, for sale cheap, quality considered.

**Burnside Ayrshires.**

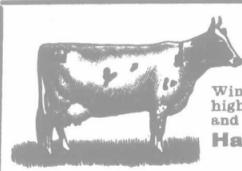
IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED Winners at the leading shows of Scotland, Canada, and U. S. Importation of 74 head have just landed home. All bulls sold. 90 fine 2-year-old heifers due to freshen in Sept. A few Advanced Registry cows to freshen in Aug. and Sept. Anything I have is for sale at reasonable prices.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE., P. O. AND STATION.

Ayrshire Bulls One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Dougladale Imp. **W. W. BALLANTYNE, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont.** Long-distance 'phone.

Glenhurst Ayrshires Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 43; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire, and some out of Imp. dams. **James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.**

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper

**Stoneycroft Ayrshires.**

SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HEAD. Imported and imported-in-dam, both sexes and all ages. Winners and champions in Scotland and Canada among them. A high-class lot. Anything for sale. Also imported Clydesdales and Imp. Yorkshires.

Harold Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Bell 'Phone connection.

Shropshires—Foundation of Mansell, Williams, Linkon and Harding breeding. Stock ram of Harding breeding; all this year's lambs, 3 shearing rams, several shearing ewes for sale; show stuff. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head P. O., Bradford Sta.**

SHROPSHIRE—Ram lambs and shearings; also brood ewes. Farm 1 mile west of city.
E. E. LUTON, St. Thomas, Ont.

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate

A BAD STOMACH! THAT IS THE SECRET OF DYSPEPSIA.

This disease assumes so many forms that there is scarcely a complaint it may not resemble in one way or another.

Among the most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, distress after eating, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is a positive cure for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, purifies the blood and tones up the entire system.

Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brock Village, N.S., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood.

"I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters.

"From the first day I felt the good effects of the medicine. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects and am strong and well again."

Holsteins and Yorkshires

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont., offers a very choice lot of young bulls also boars and sows fit to mate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**SUNDAYS OFF.**

I hired a man for eight months for \$160. He agreed to be here as much as possible on Sundays; but he goes away nearly every Sunday, and very often goes on Saturday night, and does not come back till Monday. Can a man take every Sunday? If he continues to do so, can he collect his wages if I should sack him?
Ontario.

Ans.—Ordinarily, he is not entitled to any Sunday chore-free; but the matter is one that may be regulated by special agreement, and there appears to have been such an agreement in your case. We have, therefore, to say that on dismissal, as proposed, he would be in a position to legally collect wages.

THE CREEPING WOOD-SORREL.

In a part of a field, off which I took crops of clover hay and clover seed last year, and, this year, a crop of barley, there has come up thickly a weed, of which the enclosure is a sample. I never saw it before. Can you tell me what it is?
J. McC.

Ans.—This weed is the typical *Oxalis corniculata*, variously known, where it is common, by the names of the low sour clover, creeping wood-sorrel, yellow shamrock and ladies' sorrel. Its yellow flowers, shamrock-like leaves and acid herbage are very much like those of the erect wood-sorrel common in Ontario; but its procumbent or creeping habit spares it when the reaper goes through the field. Later, it appears among the stubble as a mat of leaves and seed-pods. In the warm regions, both of the Old World and America, it is said to be a common perennial weed. Here, its roots do not likely survive the winter, but it is continued by its numerous seeds.
J. D.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES.

I have been studying the Act Respecting Local Municipal Telephone Systems, and it is not clear to me. I would ask a few questions. I take this liberty, because I saw directions last winter in "The Farmer's Advocate" how to erect a farmers' line, and it appeared to me that you took a lively interest in such matters. Public sentiment and mutual agreements has been all the power we had to build our line, but now we find we will have to be an incorporated body in some way, or our expense of building will come to naught. Please give me, through your paper, your views of the intention of the Act, where a line has been partly erected through a municipality.

Chapter 41 of the Ontario Statutes for 1906 make it lawful for municipal councils, when petitioned by a number of subscribers, to build and control a telephone system for said subscribers. Now, in our municipality on St. Joseph Island, we have a good many miles of line already built by the farmers and rate-payers of the corporation, which we desire to have controlled by the council, and it is not clear to me how to proceed.

1. Will we require the consent and signature of every present shareholder on the petition?

2. If some of them are indifferent and have no 'phone on the line, will they be compelled to pay their telephone tax?

3. Can the council appoint a board of directors, or will they have to direct the subscribers' affairs personally?

Any further hints will be greatly received.
SUBSCRIBER AND FRIEND, Ontario.

Ans.—1. No, provided you arrange to get in the interests of such of the present shareholders as are unwilling to become subscribers to the proposed petition.

2. If they do not commit themselves to the scheme by signing the petition to the council, they cannot be considered subject to taxation in respect of the projected municipal telephone system.

3. The council would direct, but for greater convenience and more efficient direction, they would probably appoint a committee to actually attend to and manage the system, such committee being, of course, responsible to the council. We would refer you very especially to the latter part of Sec. 8 of the Act, as containing provisions that apparently ought to be taken advantage of in your case.

GOSSIP.**HASSARD'S IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.**

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont., sailed from Glasgow on August 24th with 40 head of Clydesdales and about a score of Hackneys. Amongst the Clydesdales, fourteen were purchased from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries; ten from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer, and eight each from Messrs. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, and Hugh Crawford, Winterseugh, Annan. Mr. Peter Crawford's lot contained the well-known five-year-old stallion, Montrave Magnus, which, it will be remembered, won second at Ayr and first at the Royal as a three-year-old, while last year he was in the short leet for the Glasgow aged premium, when he was selected as the Brechin premium horse. This year he travelled the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. He was bred by Sir John Gilmour, Bart., and is practically a full brother in blood to Montrave Ronald, referred to elsewhere, his sire being Baron Fortune, a son of Baron's Pride, while his dam was the well-known Prince of Albion mare, Montrave Mermaid, full sister to the thousand-guinea mare, Queen of the Roses, and out of Moss Rose (6208). Gilt Edge is a four-year-old, and was also in the short leet at the Glasgow Stallion Show last year. He is by the invincible Hiawatha, out of May Rose, a well-known prizewinning mare, owned by Mr. John Meikle, Craigie, Clackmannan, and got by the £1,300 stallion, Lord Colum Edmund. These are both big, thick, deep horses, with splendid carcasses, and grand feet and legs. Besides them, Mr. Crawford supplied the well-bred three-year-old horse, Hillhead Premier, by Hillhead Chief, and Dunure George, a high-priced son of Baron o' Buchlyvie, out of the well-known Lord Lothian mare, Bessie Lee, dam of the noted breeding stallion, Dunure Castle, by Baron's Pride. The two-year-olds included the capital horse, Dunure Sportsman (13455), which stood second at Kilmarnock last April. His sire was the fine big horse, Dunure Freeman, while his dam was by Ethiopia. Mr. W. S. Park's lot contained some splendid two-year-olds. Perhaps the best of these was Hassard's Pride, a beautiful thick two-year-old colt, bred by Mr. J. Lang, Culbeg, Gargunnoch, and got by the celebrated Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, out of a mare by Vanora's Prince. This colt stood second at the recent Stirling Show, and is of specially good quality, up to a good size, and very thick and weighty. He was, indeed, one of the best colts of his age in the Hatton stud. Others from Hatton were Pride of All, by the champion Royal Chattan, out of a Sir Simon mare, and Royal Gallant, by Prince Gallant, the sire of Lord Colum Edmund, out of a Royal Alexander mare, whose dam was the famous Margaret's Mill mare, Marion III., by Top Gallant, grandam Marion II., by Prince of Wales. This famous strain of mares has been owned by the Messrs. Love for years. The colt is almost sure to prove above the average as a sire. The bulk of the others in this shipment were fillies, principally two-year-olds, got by some of the best bred sires throughout the country, and out of good-breeding strains of mares. Mr. Hassard's lot of Clydesdales will compare favorably with any he has shipped in the past. He had also some splendid Hackneys, and a wonderfully good pony stallion.—(Scottish Farmer.)

TRADE TOPIC.

RUSH'S IMPROVED CATTLE STANCHIONS.—The invention of swinging stanchions has removed the one objection—viz., discomfort—to the stanchion method of keeping cattle in place, and the convenience and cleanliness of this method over the chain-tie are causing thousands of dairymen and others to resort to the stanchion every year. When installing a system, it is very important to secure the best. A. M. Rush, of Preston, Ont., manufactures the Rush's Improved U-Bar Steel Patented Cattle Stanchion, which he claims to be the easiest-operated on the market, as well as having an absolutely secure lock, which is simple and sure. A postal will bring prices and illustrated catalogue.



Sheep and Cattle Labels. Drop me a card for sample and circular, it costs nothing, and will interest you.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WANTS RYE FOR SEED.

Could you inform me where to send for some good rye for seed? On account of the shortage in crops, I might sow some next spring.

Ans.—Write the seedsmen advertising in our columns each year; or perhaps some farmer has some to offer through our "Want and For Sale" columns?

MEDICINAL HERBS.

Please inform me where I can procure a treatise upon the cultivation of medicinal herbs.

Ans.—We know of no publication, or treatise, upon the cultivation of medicinal herbs.

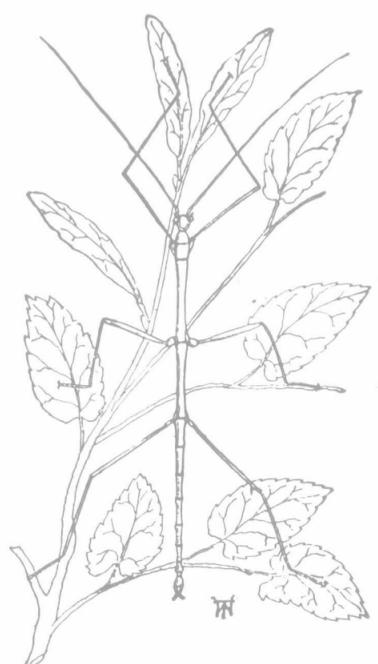
SOW THISTLE.

Please state, through your paper, what the enclosed weeds are, their habits and the difference, if any. The smallest grows in bunches from roots; the other from single stocks.

Ans.—The larger plant appears to be the spiny sow thistle (Sonchus asper), which usually grows with the common sow thistle (Sonchus oleraceus); and the smaller, field or perennial sow thistle (Sonchus arvensis). It grows from one to three feet high, with large root-stocks full of white juice. The stems are rough, and the leaves deeply cut and spined; flowers yellow, and similar to dandelion; average plant produces about 2,000 seeds; seeds usually during June and August; spreads by running root-stocks and seeds. The methods usually advised for the Canada thistle are recommended for this pest. See letter by W. D. Watson, page 1390, August 22nd issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

WALKING-STICK INSECT.

The specimen sent is what is known as the walking-stick insect (Diapheromera femorata). These curious creatures eat the foliage of a great variety of trees and shrubs, but are never sufficiently numerous to do any appreciable damage.



They never acquire wings in these regions, but in tropical countries some species are found which have wings exactly resembling in color and markings the leaves of the trees which they frequent. The extreme thinness of the insect, and its slender legs, cause it to resemble a dead twig, and, therefore, to escape observation. The specimen sent is a female, and has deposited a few eggs, which are black on one side and white on the other. When the insects are feeding on the foliage of trees, they drop their eggs to the ground, and pay no further attention to them, consequently a considerable proportion are probably destroyed before hatching.

CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE. Ontario Agricultural College.

ERECT OXALIS AND HOP MEDICK.

T. T. Fort Law, Ont.—The weed with the straight, green seed-pod, containing numerous small seeds, is Oxalis stricta, the erect oxalis. See answer to J. McC. The other, with yellow blossoms, like small clover heads, is the black or hop medick. Its seed-cases become black, hence its name. Neither of these is a very noxious weed, although they are free seeders. The latter is eaten by stock when it grows in pastures, and it is sometimes put in lawn-grass mixtures. It is a deep-rooter, and will remain green when the grass is withered by drought.

CARE OF MILK.

I am a subscriber of your valuable paper, which I prize very much. Will you give me a few pointers as regards the care of milk? I built an ice-house and milk-house combined this spring.

- 1. What degree should milk be cooled to before emptying in can with other milk?
2. Will milk cool too quickly emptied into a can packed in ice?
3. Should a cow be milked more than eight months per year for general cheese-factory work?

Ans.—1. Milk for cheese factories should be cooled to about 65 degrees F. before mixing with other milk that is cool.
2. Milk cannot be cooled too quickly for any purpose. The sooner the milk is cooled to 65 degrees, after it is drawn from the cow, the better it will be.
3. A cow may be milked for ten months of the year in cheese-factory work and do no harm, providing she is well fed at all times, and especially when dry.

VIRGINIA SARSAPARILLA AND DWARF ELDER.

To E. B. G., Erin P. O.—Both your plants are aralias. No. 1, called in botany Aralia nudicaulis, and by the herb doctors Virginian sarsaparilla, wild liquorice and shotbush, has a reputation as an alterative medicine. It also acts as a stimulant and a sweat-producer. The rootstock is used in strong infusion. The plant grows in the woods, and delights in the bed of an old rotten log. It has a running, aromatic rootstock, with a white, spongy pith. Its single leaf rises on a long stem, and breaks up into a compound one, usually of three fives. Its purplish berries are borne on a long stock beside the leaf-stem. No. 2, Aralia hispida, bears the common names of bristly sarsaparilla and dwarf elder. Its root is employed in dropsy and urinary complaints. The base of the stem is prickly; the umbel-like, purple berries are about the size of peas, and the compound leaves somewhat resemble those of the wild rose.

PROBABLY BLACK HEAD.

Turkeys, that would weigh probably about six pounds, get sick in the morning and die by night. Can see nothing wrong, only a sort of cholera. Do you think it would be black head, or what should we do with them? We feed wheat, and, also, chop and shorts, wet with sour milk. Have been feeding a small quantity of thick milk since they were hatched. The tom died early in the spring in a similar way; but he was sick over a week. Their droppings are almost the color of Paris green.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I am inclined to believe that these turkeys have black head. Your subscriber can easily tell by cutting one open, and if the liver has any white spots, and the caeca, or blind intestine, is hard or clogged, one would be fairly sure that the birds were affected with the disease. If Subscriber wants to be sure, it would be well to send one or two sick birds to the Laboratory here for examination. As far as I am aware, up to the present time, there is no cure for the disease. This disease is due to a small organism, which is passed with the droppings, and the disease spreads rapidly. The best thing to do is to get turkeys on new ground, and be careful not to feed them on ground upon which sick turkeys have run.

W. R. GRAHAM. O. A. C., Guelph.

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, Blandford, 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.

LINCOLN EWES. 25 Ewe Lambs, 20 Yearling Ewes, 30 Ewes Two Years and Over. These are the cream of my flock, and I guarantee them to be unsurpassed in the Province in breeding and quality. As rich in Dudding blood as anything to be found at Riby Grove, and at prices within the reach of all. I am compelled to reduce my flock. Write if you want a bargain in gilt-edged Lincolns. Glenora Stock Farm, A. D. McQUAN, Rodney, Ont.

40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1906. LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont. Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs. Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousine & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, O. Harriston, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds. I am now offering 35 shearing rams and 50 shearing ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Buttar ram. JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O. Claremont Stn., O.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.

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, O.P.R.; Guelph, G.T.R.

WE WANT YOUR WOOL. E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding. I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bee 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. Fair and true not akin. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 553, Woodstock, Ont.

Elmhurst Berkshires. 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. Our new imported group of breeding and show matrons. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Widy, 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. W. VANDELLIP, Gainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class, have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont. 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., Sheddin Stn.

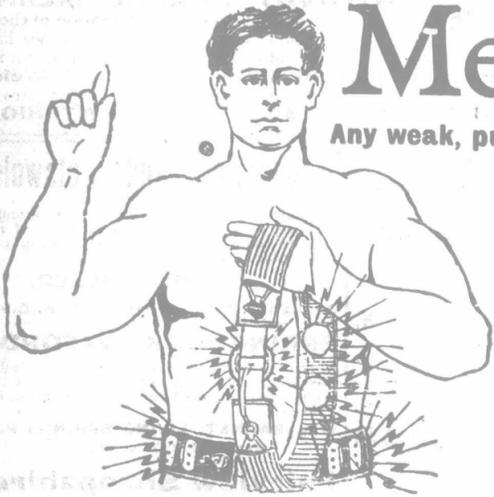
FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES. Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

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 prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance 'phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., Co. of York.

Maple Leaf Berkshires. Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Folgate 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.

Men, It's Free

Any weak, puny man can have my Electric Belt Free, without the payment of one cent.



I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my Electric Belt free, without a cent of cost to you.

Men with small, flabby muscles, thin-chested, dull-eyed, short of breath, without endurance, courage, ambition, sand or grit in their make-up, are WEAK MEN. If they were not born weak I can make physical giants of them.

How do I do it? By filling the blood, the nerves, the organs and muscles with electric energy—that is what Nature gave them at first—that is what they have lost when they break down.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

If you will come and see me I'll fix you up. 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 coupon.

Office Hours:
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays, 10 to 1.
Consultation free

There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I cured them, you know that I can cure you.

HERE IS PROOF OF MY ARGUMENTS:

G. Duval, Grand Mere, Que., says: "Your Belt is a wonderful appliance for the relief of poor suffering humanity. I found a permanent cure in its use for Rheumatism and weakness. Yes, the Belt cures."

F. A. Ouellet, Springfield, N.S., writes: "I now feel like a new man every way, and wish you all the success that you deserve in your endeavor to relieve suffering humanity."

W. H. Belding, Chance Harbor, N.B., has this to say: "After 32 days' use of your Belt, I feel twice as strong as I did. My stomach is much better, and I have improved in every way. Have gained in weight and sleep better than I have for 10 years."

Fred. J. Cutterbuck, Brockville, Ont., writes me, saying: "I have worn your Belt for 32 days, and feel better than I have for years. My stomach is better and my appetite has improved wonderfully. I feel like a new man entirely."

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

DR. M. S. McLAUCHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

CHRONIC SORE.

Stallion went through a bridge a year ago, and scraped his leg in front of the hock. The wound has not healed, but scab after scab forms. E. T.

Ans.—On account of the motion of the hock at each step, wounds in this position are very hard to heal. Keep him as quiet as possible in a well-ventilated but darkened stall to avoid annoyance by flies. Dress the wound, once daily, for four or five days with butter of antimony applied with a feather, and, after that, dress, three times daily, with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, thirty parts. Alternate this dressing with one made of one ounce each acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc and half a dram carbolic acid to a pint of water. Use the oil for two days, then the lotion for a day, then the oil again, etc., etc. V.

Miscellaneous.

EGYPTIAN ONIONS.

Have Egyptian or perennial tree onion. Are we supposed to gather small ones, which grow in bunches on top, or are we supposed to plant these in fall, and use when they came up in the spring? L. C.

Ans.—The Egyptian or perennial onion does not form bulbs in the ground like ordinary onions, nor does it produce seed. The little bulbels, which grow on top, should be planted in September the same as ordinary sets, and they will produce good bunch onions for early use in the spring. H. L. HUTT.
Ontario Agricultural College.

AILING DUCKS.

Our ducks sometimes are unable to walk. When they attempt to walk, they suddenly tilt backward, and sometimes they remain so for two or three hours, other times not so long, before they are able to walk. After this passes, they seem better again. They are about two months old. We feed them bran and shorts, ground wheat and whole wheat.

Ans.—The trouble mentioned is not uncommon with ducks, and is caused by various things, including a lack of shade, insufficient grit, especially of the limey nature, such as oyster shells or limestone grit. It has also been known to be apparently caused by an excess of animal food. A duck requires a ration of about thirty per cent. green food, ten per cent. animal food, and the balance of grain. Where one is mixing the grain food with skim milk, very little animal food is required. W. R. GRAHAM.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Geo. W. A. Reburn, Massachusetts, Que., has been a breeder of high-class pure St. Lambert Jerseys for many years. His new advertisement in this issue offers for sale a grand lot of young cows, heifers in calf and heifer calves. Look it up, and write him if interested.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, P. Q., breeder of high-class Ayrshires, Canadian and Scotch bred, all of deep-milking qualities, writes us: "To make greater improvements I recently bought from R. R. Ness three very fine two-year-old heifers, bred by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Barr, Scotland. They are of good-milking qualities, large, deep-bodied and fine udders. One of them has recently freshened; the other two are due this fall. I have a few fine Canadian-bred heifers for sale. They are due to freshen this fall. I have, also, a few yearlings and calves, and one bull calf, eleven months old, Sir Mindana Hector (imp.). We are offering special bargains in this stock in order to reduce the herd, on account of shortage in feed. My present stock bull, Pearl Stone of Glenora, has left a creditable mark in the herd. My yearlings are the best lot ever raised. The two-year-olds are from Lessnessock Reliance (imp.) 16770, and show the real dairy type. The herd was prepared to be shown at the local fairs here and at Ottawa."

Willowdale Berkshires
are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES
We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boar, Dalmeny Joe 18977 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.
Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: A few choice boars from 5 mos up.

JOHN McLEOD Milton P.O. and Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES
are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type.

John S. Cowan, Donegal P. O. Atwood and Milverton stations.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires.
Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topsman. Everything guaranteed as represented.

J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P.O. & Station.

Elmfield Yorkshires
40 pigs 2 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Chester, imp. bred to S. H. Edward 2nd, imp., due about Aug. 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. G. B. MUMA, Ayr, 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 akin. As good as the breeds produce.

CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta., C.P.R. MORRISON P.O.

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 Cholderton Golden Secret; also pigs, both sexes, from 2 to 6 mos. old. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice bull calves 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, Newcastle, Ont. Successor to Colwill Bros.

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.
For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

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 akin; 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. R. stations.

MONKLAND Yorkshires
Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 25 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Our supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

Cedar Lodge Yorkshires
100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P. O. COLLINS, Bowesville P.O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered.

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

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 speciality. Write for prices and particulars. DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to

B. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

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 akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address

H. D. GEORGE, Putnam, 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 akin. 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.) 19997 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.