

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1880

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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1912.

No. 1042

Settle the Range Question NOW— Settle It Definitely

Reason out the whole proposition. State in black and white what you require in a range—what you must have.

1st. The range you are going to buy must be a perfect cooking apparatus.

That demands scientifically proportioned Oven and Fire-box—also heating flues that do not deviate one iota from correct principles in range building.

2nd. The range you are going to buy must be handsome in appearance, yet easily kept clean.

This demands a rich, not lavish, nickel adornment with bold, strong carving, none of that delicate, impossible-to-keep-clean tracery.

3rd. The range you are going to buy must be economical on fuel and a time-saver.

So, you must be sure that the fire-box radiates the maximum of heat quickly—you must know that every cubic inch of warm air is utilized—you must see that the oven attends strictly to business with the least possible attention on your part.

4th. The range you are going to buy must be a range of many conveniences.

That demands years of experiment—unusual care—inventive genius and liberal expenditure on the part of the manufacturer before you can get the range of many conveniences.

Now, read the column of reasons to the right of this advertisement—don't hurry—read carefully, then you will be convinced that the "Pandora" is the range you want to buy, because the "Pandora" is the one perfect range—the range

5th. The range you are going to buy must be a permanent investment.

Therefore, you must know that the material of each part is specially manufactured to serve its special purpose—that every part is tested, then, assembled by stove experts who joy in their work.



"Pandora" Range

6th. The range you are going to buy must be guaranteed by manufacturers with a reputation to sustain.

Investigate, and you'll find that the manufacturers with the best reputation are precisely those who must turn out the best ranges.

The "PANDORA" is the BEST Answer to the Range Question.

THE REASONS WHY:

The "Pandora" is a perfect baker and cooker, because—

—Oven, Fire-box and Heating Flues are scientifically proportioned—the temperature always under the cook's control.

The "Pandora" is a handsome range, yet easily kept clean, because—

—The carving is bold—our "Duplex" nickel makes for beauty and durability, while the burnished surfaces remain as smooth as plate glass.

The "Pandora" range is economical on fuel and a time-saver, because—

—Every cubic inch of fresh warm air flows around the oven twice before passing into smoke-pipe. Thermometer shows in plain figures exact degree of heat for baking pies, cakes, etc.

The "Pandora" is a range of many conveniences, because—

—It is furnished with every feature which makes for range perfection, some of them exclusive McClary features. The one-piece enamelled reservoir is easily kept clean—the towel rod supplied is one-third emery—a first-class and handy knife sharpener.

The "Pandora" range is a permanent investment, because—

—Every inch of material is selected for its special purpose, then tested before range is assembled.

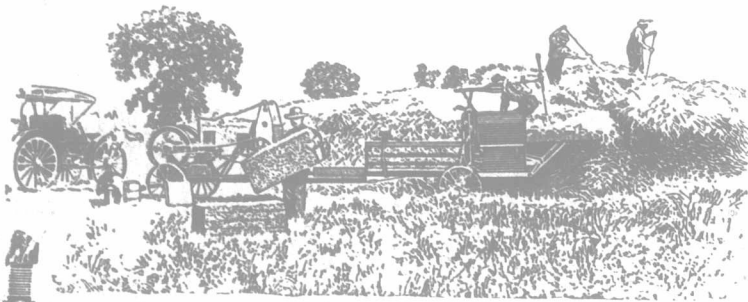
The "Pandora" range is amply guaranteed by the McClary name. Every McClary agent is authorized to guarantee the "Pandora" Range to give utter satisfaction.

that gives utter satisfaction in the kitchen, and—The "PANDORA" SAVES MONEY. Your husband will agree with you. But—you just take him to the nearest McClary agent, and he'll buy the range you want—The "Pandora" Range.

LONDON
TORONTO
VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N. B.

McClary's

MONTREAL
WINNIPEG
HAMILTON
CALGARY



Bale Your Hay and Sell It

THERE is always a ready market at a good price for baled hay. It occupies only about one-fifth the space of loose hay. It can be handled easily. It prevents waste and it retains its full food value. Many farmers are making hay the big cash crop of their farms, not only because of the high profits it brings at the present market value, but because as a rotation crop it renews the richness of the soil. These farmers make all the profit themselves. They get a price for baled hay which far more than covers the cost of baling. They are able to ship it to the markets where the price is highest. A big majority of these farmers

Use IHC Hay Presses

the only presses on the market today which fill the need of the individual farmer. Like all other IHC machine lines, our hay press line is complete. You can get IHC pull power presses requiring either one or two horses; IHC motor presses using 3, 4, or 6-horse IHC engine. Both styles have three separate bale chamber sizes, 14 x 18 inches, 16 x 18 inches and 17 x 22 inches. The IHC pull power press has a greater capacity than any other horse press of its size. It is also easier on the

horses; the steppover is the lowest and narrowest made and the horses are pulling no load when they cross it. The IHC hay press has an adjustable bale tension which insures compact bales. It is fitted with a roller tucker that turns in all straggling ends, so that the bale is neat and smooth in appearance. The bale chamber is so low that the attendant can tie the bale without walking round the machine.

The IHC motor press consists of a bale chamber and an IHC engine, mounted together on substantial trucks. It is easily moved from place to place, can be backed to the stack or barn and is always ready for work. The engine does not need a man to watch it. Give it a supply of fuel and water and see that it gets plenty of oil and it needs no other attention. There is no danger of fire because there are no flying sparks, nor is there any smoke or soot to interfere with the comfort and efficiency of the workers. The engine is detachable. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that when not baling hay you have a regular portable IHC engine, which can be used the year around to run a small thresher, saw wood, pump water, generate electric light, grind feed, or separate cream or to run any farm machine for which it supplies sufficient power. Two perfect machines in one. Now is the time to get ready for your haying. Make it a big money crop. Call on the IHC local agent in your town or write the nearest branch house for an IHC hay press catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



The roof that stays proof

THERE is one way to make your roof lastingly waterproof—lay roofing made of Trinidad Lake asphalt.

This natural asphalt, endowed by Nature with permanent oils, has never been successfully imitated by any man-made substance.

The natural oils of this asphalt give life to

Genasco THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT Ready Roofing

That is why Genasco lasts. It is real economy to use it on the roof of every farm-building. Comes in rolls, easy for anybody to lay. Mineral or smooth surface.



Ask your dealer for Genasco. Write us for the helpful Good Roof Guide Book and samples—free. The Kant-leak Kleet, for smooth-surface roofings, makes seams water-tight without cement, and prevents nail-leaks.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world

Philadelphia San Francisco Chicago

Canadian Distributors:

Caverhill Learmont & Company
Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg, Man.
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd.
200 York St., London, Ont.



APPLE TREES

We are specialists in the production of hardy varieties for the north and cold climates. Our apple trees are budded on whole roots and grown on our nurseries (170 acres) at Pointe Claire, Que., under the rigorous climatic conditions of this section, and they are, therefore, superior as a stock for northern planters, both in the garden and the orchard.

Hardy Trees are what you want—what you must have if you want to make a success of your planting. At present we have a full line of all the best standard varieties on hand, and intending purchasers are urged to place their orders now while we have a full selection on hand.

CANADIAN NURSERY CO., LTD., 10 Phillips Place, MONTREAL, QUE.

A few vacancies for good honest salesmen.

AGENTS



Amazing Invention

Entirely new kind lamp burner; generates gas; makes extremely large powerful white light. Smokeless, odorless. Sells everywhere. Nothing like it. Exclusive territory contracts granted. Positively not sold in stores. Agents making big money.

Experience unnecessary. Sample outfit 35c, post-paid. Particulars FREE. Great White Light Co., Dept 302, Windsor, Ont.

INVENTIONS

Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered Patent Attorney, DEPT. B, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties. —Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

"Go North Young Man!"

WHY?

Because there are millions of acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario in some cases free, and in others at 50 cents per acre, excelling in richness any other part of Canada, blessing and waiting to bless the strong, willing settler, especially the man of some capital.

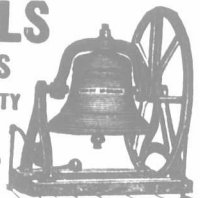
For information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc., write to

H. A. Macdonnell
Director of Colonization
TORONTO, ONTARIO

HON. JAS. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture

CHURCH BELLS

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



Are you anxious to save time and money on the work you are doing on your farm at present, and to get larger crops from your farm or orchard? If so, let us send you, FREE OF CHARGE, our pamphlets on the use of

Stumping Powders

USED FOR

Removing Stumps and Boulders
Digging Wells and Ditches
Planting and Cultivating Orchards
Breaking Hard Pan, Shale or Clay Subsoils
Etc., etc., etc.

Figure yourself what clearing your farm is costing now, or what you are losing in crops through not clearing. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LIMITED
Montreal, P. Q.

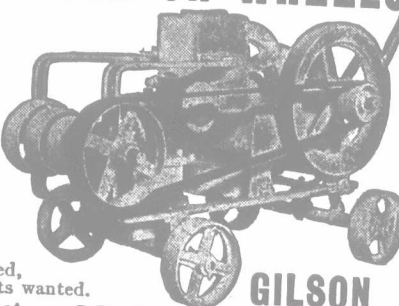
A FARMER'S POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS

Complete with Line Shaft, Truck, Pump Jack and interchangeable Pulleys capable of 60 changes of speed.

An engine that carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt tightener and hangers. The Gilson 60 Speed Engine is a complete power plant in itself. You can haul engine anywhere, attach it and get just the speed desired—the only engine of its kind made. Gives 100 per cent service. Runs the whole farm. Goes like sixty—sells like sixty—has sixty speeds. 1 1/2 H.P., also 3 H.P. and 6 H.P. Engines up to 27 H.P.

WRITE TODAY. Write at once for illustrated, descriptive literature with full information. Agents wanted.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd. 61 York Street
Suelph, Ontario

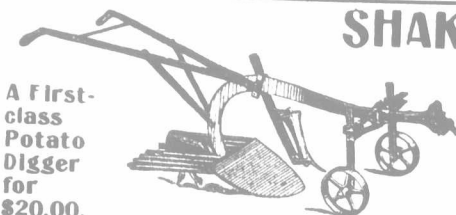


GILSON "60 SPEED" ENGINE

SHAKER POTATO DIGGER

With Fore Carriage

Natural temper steel blade. Weed Fender and gauge wheel. The Shaker Digger has a perfectly flat blade and will not cut the potatoes. The back grating shakes the earth clear and leaves the potatoes clean and on top of the ground.



A First-class Potato Digger for \$20.00.

ERIE IRON WORKS, Limited, Makers ST. THOMAS, Ont



THE STANDARD

Remarkable Skimming Records Reported by Eastern Dairy School

CANADIAN dairymen look upon the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston with great respect, and know that the School's reports are always accurate and reliable. One of this year's reports of the school is of great interest to dairymen, as it shows some remarkable skimming records made by the STANDARD Cream Separator.

Test No. 1 (printed on right side of ad.) shows that the No. 4 STANDARD, listed* at 450 lbs. capacity of milk per hour, skimmed at the rate of over 520 lbs. Not only skimmed at nearly 100 lbs. over its rated capacity, mind you, but skimmed down to .025 per cent., which represents the loss of but 1/4 lb of butterfat in 1,000 lbs. of milk.

Other makes of separators, skimming at their listed capacity, average about .10 per cent., which represents the loss of 1 lb. of butterfat in 1,000 lbs. of milk. The STANDARD, skimming at away over its listed capacity, saves 3/4 of a lb. more butterfat in every 1,000 lbs. of milk.

Test No. 1 therefore goes to show that the owner of a STANDARD 450-lb. machine can open it up to skim 550 lbs. and still skim as closely as the next best 450-lb. machine. In other words, you can secure a 550-lb. machine at the price of a 450-lb. STANDARD, provided you are satisfied to have the STANDARD skim

Standard

equally as well as, or better than, other reputed close-skimming separators.

But, if you desire to skim at the rate of .01 per cent., which is equal to a gain in butterfat amounting to \$27 per year with a herd of 20 cows, just run the STANDARD at its listed capacity.

In fact, in the Eastern Dairy School's tests Nos. 2 and 3, the STANDARD skimmed at .01 per cent. (losing but 1-10 of a lb. of butterfat in 1,000 lbs. of milk) and still skimmed considerably over its rated capacity. Truly, the STANDARD is a remarkable machine.

TESTS OF STANDARD

Size No. 4. Listed Capacity, 450 lbs.

Test No. 1, April 23rd

Minutes running..... 23
Temperature of milk..... 90° Fahr.
Lbs. of milk separated..... 200
Per cent. of butterfat in skimmed milk..... .025
Per cent. of butterfat in cream... 27.5

Test No. 2, April 24th

Minutes running..... 25
Temperature of milk..... 90° Fahr.
Lbs. of milk separated..... 200
Per cent. of butterfat in skimmed milk..... .01
Per cent. of butterfat in cream... 39

Test No. 3, April 26th

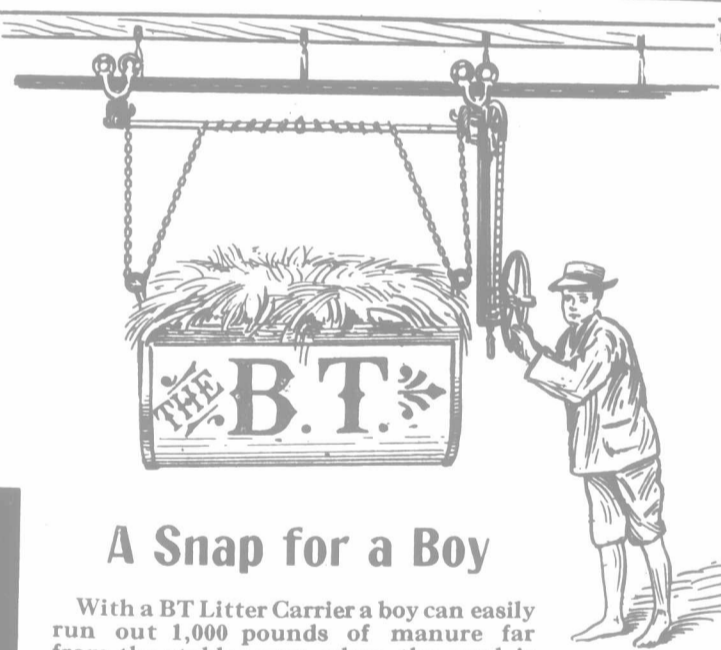
Minutes running..... 19
Temperature of milk..... 90° Fahr.
Lbs. of milk separated..... 150
Per cent. of butterfat in skimmed milk..... .01
Per cent. of butterfat in cream... 41

The STANDARD is indeed "The World's Greatest Separator," and the machine you will select if you go into the separator-question thoroughly and buy a machine solely for its merits.

Let us send you booklets containing further records of STANDARD tests, and proofs of its superiority.

Send us your name and address to-day.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
Head Office and Factory: RENFREW, ONTARIO
Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man.; Sussex, N.B.



Stable Work Made Easy With a BT Litter Carrier

THE BT Litter Carrier can be lowered right down to the gutter and quickly loaded. It is windlassed up again by a hand-wheel—the very easiest kind of a lift. The hand-wheel also serves as a handle by which you can run the Carrier along the track, and it saves you touching the manure in the bucket. It takes but a few minutes to run the Carrier out a good distance from the barn and dump the load on the pile. There are no paths to shovel through the yard or planks to lay.

A Snap for a Boy

With a BT Litter Carrier a boy can easily run out 1,000 pounds of manure far from the stable, even when the yard is heavy with mud and snow. A BT Litter Carrier carries out four wheelbarrow loads at a time, so that a boy can do the stable work in half the time that a man would take with a wheelbarrow.

Write us to-day for catalogue on BT Litter Carriers, and let us give you our prices. You will then see that a BT Litter Carrier will pay for itself in a single winter in the amount of time and hard work it will save you.

A BT Litter Carrier Does Your Stable Work in a Hustle

It takes out HALF A TON of manure at a time. A few big loads like that and your stable is clean. A muddy yard makes no difference, for the BT Litter Carrier runs on an overhead track, and can easily be run out with its biggest load. If you like, you can dump each load right into the wagon or manure spreader, and take the manure straight to the field. This saves you rehandling the manure and avoids the heavy work of cleaning up the stable yard.

It Makes a Clean Job

The BT Litter Carrier has a water-tight tub. It does not drip along the passage-way and in the yard. It has elevated ends to prevent the manure from falling out when the bucket is full. The liquid and solid manure is all kept in the bucket until you reach the pile away out from the barn. It is easy to keep the manure a good distance from the barn, and the yard about the stable is always clean.



The BT Feed Carriers

The BT Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks, Milk Can Conveyors, are indispensable to dairymen and farmers. They reduce the labor, time and cost of feeding the cows and caring for the milk. The BT Carriers possess distinct features that make them the most desirable, efficient and practical carriers on the market.

Ten bushels is the capacity of the BT Feed Carrier. In one trip can feed 25 cows. Fill out the coupon and get our prices.

Let Us Send You Our Catalogue

No matter how many cows you have, nor how long it takes you to clean your stable by the pitchfork-and-wheelbarrow method, if you put in a BT Litter Carrier outfit you will save half the time and trouble. You can use the BT Litter Carrier to clean your cow stable, your horse stable or your hog-pen, and in every case save yourself disagreeable, tedious work.

Write us now for our Litter Carrier Catalogue and get our prices. You will be surprised to find how cheaply you can put in a BT Litter Carrier outfit. Write for catalogue to-day. Clip out the coupon.

BEATTY BROS.

19 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.
We also make Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Horse Stable Fittings, etc.

BEATTY BROS.

19 Hill St. Fergus, Ont.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me at once your Litter Carrier Catalogue.

I have..... cows and..... horses. I expect to put in a Litter Carrier about..... and will need..... feet of track.

Name.....

P. O.....

Province.....



QUALITY
AND
EFFICIENCY
ARE
MAIN ESSENTIALS IN A
PIANO
YOU GET THESE IN A

BELL PIANO

We take the time and pains to build them right.
There are many good features in the BELL never found in other makes.
Information in our (free) catalogue No. 40. Send for it.
The **BELL PIANO & ORGAN CO., Limited**
GUELPH. ONTARIO

"Good as Gold"

ARE THE
POLICIES
OF THE

London Life
Insurance Company

Head Office:
LONDON, CANADA

Endowments at Life Rates

It is not necessary to die to win. This Company issues Endowment Policies maturing about the expectation of life for the same premium usually charged for Whole Life or 20 Payment Life Policies.
Unexcelled profit results, strong financial position and clean reputation are a guarantee of satisfactory results in the future.
Ask for pamphlets, "Press Comments," and "Endowment at Life Rate"

TELEPHONES

For information and estimates for local telephone systems,—

For guaranteed construction material and telephone equipment,—

Write:

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

20 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ontario

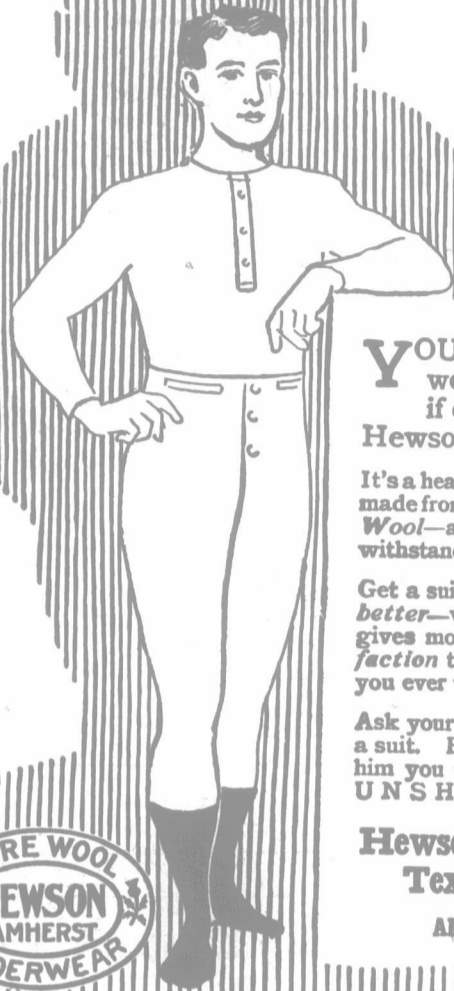
Ask for No. 3 Bulletin.



Ferrets, \$3 Each.
Also ornamental Pheasants for sale. Peafowl, red-patched; silver and blue foxes, mink, marten, fisher, etc. bought and sold.

JOHN DOWNHAM, STRATHROY, ONTARIO

HEWSON'S



YOU can enjoy zero weather out doors if clad in a suit of Hewson Unshrinkable.

It's a heavy-ribbed underwear made from pure Nova Scotia Wool—a wool that naturally withstands extreme cold.

Get a suit! You'll find it fits better—wears longer—and gives more all-round satisfaction than any underwear you ever wore.

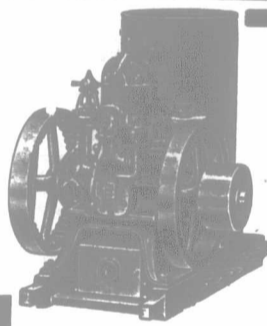
Ask your dealer to show you a suit. But be sure and tell him you want "HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE"

Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited

AMHERST, N.S. 63



UNDERWEAR



This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts: nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running; and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

3 to 15 horse-power
We Pay Duty and Freight

Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett Street
DETROIT MICH.

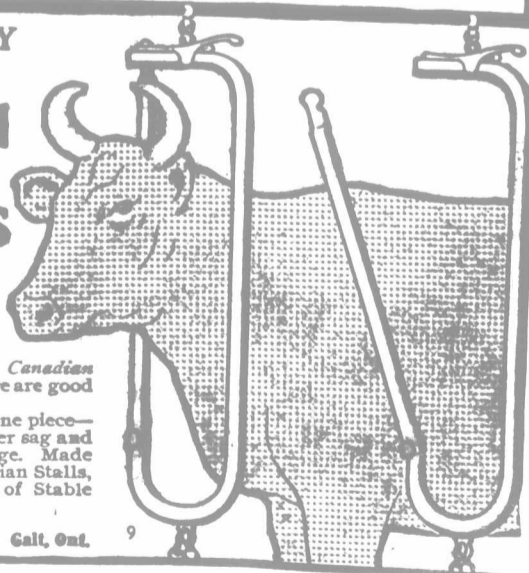
FACTS—NOT THEORY
—ABOUT

O.K. CANADIAN U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—the new barn at Silver Spring Dairy Farm, Ottawa—the Erindale Farm at Toronto—are equipped with O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions—there are good reasons for it.

O.K. U-Bar Steel Stanchions are of one piece—have no rivets or joints—therefore never sag and stand up against the most severe usage. Made in 5 sizes. We also make O.K. Canadian Stalls, Water Basins and a complete line of Stable Equipment. Write for catalogue.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.



Fall and Spring Planting

E. D. SMITH,
Helderleigh Nurseries and Fruit Farms,
WINONA, ONTARIO.

Before placing orders, write for prices and special quotations ON ALL STOCK.

Grow the varieties suited to your locality that are the best paying.

Our long experience is at your service, and the surest advice will cost you nothing.

900 ACRES OF SELECTED STOCK OF
APPLES, CHERRIES,
PEARS, PLUMS,
GRAPES, PEACHES,
CURRANTS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
ETC., ETC.

COME AND SEE THE STOCK GROWING.

ACRES OF
ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND SHRUBS,
ROSES,
BORDER PLANTS,
ETC.

Beware of the dealer. Buy direct from the grower and get FIRST-CLASS STOCK. Do not be misled by low prices. It also means second-rate stock.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

Write us to-day. Tomorrow is a day late.

H. G. & B. cars from Hamilton stop at entrance.

DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS

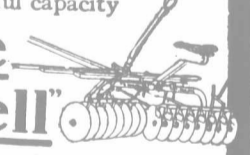
USED EXCLUSIVELY BY 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES.

The only separator that is good enough for the creameryman is equally the best cream separator for the farmer to buy.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Ltd
Montreal Winnipeg

ALWAYS WINS field competitions because of its wonderful capacity

See The **"Bissell"**



Disc Harrow in action and you'll buy no other. Write for Harrow Catalog to Dept. W

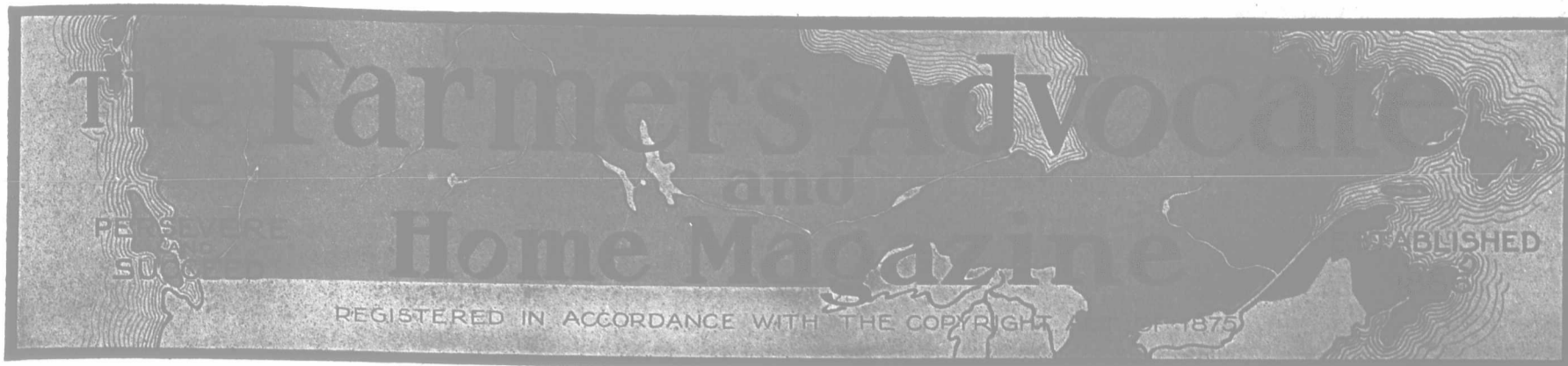
T. E. Bissell Co., Limited
Elora, Ontario 65



BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Send for Catalogue. We manufacture a complete line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements. **LONDON Concrete Machinery Co., Limited,** Dept. B, London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada. 1

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.



EDITORIAL.

The luxuriant growth of grass and corn will help to off-set to some extent the depreciated oat crop.

The tendency of the larger exhibitions is to fall into the management of those who naturally promote city rather than rural interests.

While it could hardly be described as a silver lining to the pouring clouds, we have at least been relieved this season of worrying about the conservation of moisture.

In providing prize lists and facilities for exhibition of live stock, fair managers should afford every possible encouragement to the small breeder and home-bred animals of merit.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the tendency of labor organizations to throw their influence resolutely against militarism. The masses of the people and the homes are the chief sufferers always from war.

It is a glaring commentary on the efficiency of Provincial and Dominion Health Departments, which are particularly active in looking after outside municipalities, that Ottawa, the capital city, should have been again hopelessly under the grip of typhoid fever.

With the price of coal going up, and wood for fuel out of the question, hundreds of Toronto and Hamilton poor would appreciate in a couple of months the great piles of ties that the railway people burn along the track every summer, just to get them out of the way.

People who wonder at the demoralized condition of cans used in delivering milk to the city trade, would understand it more clearly if they could see a pile of 50 lying promiscuously on a dirty coal cinder heap by the railway tracks between Toronto and Hamilton, where they had apparently been thrown helter skelter from the cars.

When Frank Yeigh told in our 1908 Christmas number how the Norwegian farmer cured his hay by hanging it between hurdles on fences and his grain by binding it to upright poles in the field, we pitied the poor Norwegians. This year, however, with oats rotting in the shock and second growth alfalfa and clover either standing uncut, bleaching in the swath or spoiling in the coil, many of us might have been glad to avail ourselves of the Norwegian's laborious method had we realized the necessity in time.

Stock watering (not live stock) is at the very root of the extortion practiced by Big Business. When, through privileges enjoyed, the earnings of a corporation furnish dividends of excessive proportions, a familiar dodge is to issue a few millions of new stock, distributing it, or some of it, as a bonus among the holders of existing stock. By dividing the dividends into a larger number of portions the nominal profits are kept down to something like ordinary interest rates, but the real dividends upon capital actually invested may run up to extravagant percentages. These, however, are cleverly concealed and vested interests established to protect against a too radical public regulation of rates.

Canada's Industrial Needs.

A farmer at the Directors' Luncheon on Manufacturers' Day of the recent National Exhibition in Toronto, might seem unusual, though not out of place, for in some respects his operations convert raw materials into finished food products, and the first speaker on this occasion urged that the three great business branches of the country should not isolate themselves. Agriculture, manufacture and transportation were interdependent. The maximum of prosperity would attend the country when one did not take a position that would work to the detriment of the others. Each, as Hon. Geo. E. Foster very properly pointed out, should bear its fair share of the burden which goes to make up the cost to the consumer. It is desirable that the participants should view the situation not wholly from their own standpoint but from that of the others as well, and to be able to lay the finger upon the proportion that each factor adds to the cost, determining the price paid by the consumer. If too much has been added by the manufacturer, cut down the manufacturer; if too much in transport, then cut down the transport; if too much by the commission man, then cut him down by co-operation or in some other way. To take this broad and mutually tolerant view of things is entirely commendable, but it is ever to be borne in mind that the man on the farm is by the nature of things usually an individual unit and not an organized unit like the manufacturer or a giant corporation like a railway directed from ocean to ocean by one head. Unhappily, humanity has not yet reached the stage where a group of capitalists may be left to say just how much they will assess the public for their own enrichment. Hence the State has had to step in through such agencies as the Canadian Railway Commission or actual ownership as a regulating factor to protect the unorganized public. And it is incumbent upon the Government in its fiscal adjustments to see that the burdens are equitably distributed and not try to "even things up" by an occasional "hand out."

Passing on, the Minister of Trade and Commerce told the manufacturers that under the protective tariff they were partners in a compact not only to fully supply the needs of the country but to prepare to extend their trade into foreign fields. The latter proposition he did not establish beyond claiming that expansion was inevitable and when the time came that they wanted to enter foreign fields they would find them occupied by others. The Government had undertaken by means of steamship and railway subsidies and the employment of trade commissioners to prepare channels which the manufacturer should prepare to use. For these the public are paying, but the addresses of several of the largest and best informed manufacturers of the country who followed the Minister made it clear that every nerve was now being strained to keep pace with present demands and they were extending just as fast as the supply of capital and labor would permit. President Nathaniel Currie, of the Manufacturers' Association, stated that to-day Canada had a greater output of manufactured goods per head of population than any other country. It. S. Gourlay, Vice-President of the Association, also directed attention to the shortage of labor which at certain seasons, because of the eternal drain to the West, so disorganized the staffs of factories that orders could not be filled, and he frankly expressed a note of caution in relation to

amalgamations of smaller businesses, watered stock and borrowed capital, because of which individual control would pass into other hands, who did not exercise the same interest as did the former owner. Mr. Gourlay was confident that the advent of electric power would prove a turning point in enabling the farmer to convert economically the products of the farm into marketable commodities.

That the protective tariff is regarded as an indispensable buttress, at all events for a young country, was the view expressed by several speakers, but in the remarks of Hon. A. E. Kemp there was a hopeful hint of the need for adequate supplies of properly educated and technically trained workers. This, we are satisfied, is the real crux of the future security of Canadian industrialism. The working hosts of Germany and other aggressive countries are being thoroughly prepared in artizanship and in business by systems of public education, to the need for which, as also for a more enlightened system of rural public schools, Canada is not yet half awake. If the newspaper press of the country would but devote half the energy to arousing the public on these issues that is done to promote less worthy objects the outlook for peace and prosperity would be brighter.

Mining Fertility.

"We have mined much of our fertility and sold it at the cost of mining. We have fed the nations of the Old World and the cities of the New with grain at half the cost of production. We were 'land poor' for twenty-five years, and now that there is no 'farther west' we are becoming rich not by harvesting fields of clover or grain or corn, but by harvesting the unearned increment, or the advance in the price due to the increase in population."

In this trenchant style our highly-valued contemporary, Wallace's Farmer, discusses agricultural methods in the prairie regions of the Central-Western States. Mined fertility and sold it at the cost of mining. That is exactly what was done. It is precisely what they are to-day doing in Western Canada. It is what our ancestors did in Eastern Canada, and what some of us are still doing to-day. It is what will continue to be done so long as men fail to value as capital the plant food in their farms.

The Reality of War.

The devotees of militarism clothe war with a halo of untruthfulness. An English writer has lately described the reality like this: "Bullet-wounds, bayonet-wounds, sabre-wounds, shell-wounds; men writhing all night on the ground with their bowels protruding; others with half their face shot off; others dismembered but alive; some stretched on red-hot decks, their mutilated stumps frizzling; some staining the sea as they drown; some dropping in fragments from the sky; dysentery, enteric, typhoid, cholera, plague; farms burnt, harvests destroyed, factories stopped, mills closed; grain, flour, cotton, wool, all that men need for life, sunk at sea, or wasting useless at the ports; credit ruined, employers bankrupt, workmen starving; riot and arson; crowds bludgeoned by the police or cut down by the troops; debt piled up, progress arrested, a few speculators enriched and the rest of the world impoverished; none of the professed objects of the war accomplished, and no one knowing or car-

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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ing what they were; a legacy of hatred and lust for revenge, promising in a few years a renewal of the struggle; funerals in Westminster Abbey for those who were responsible for producing this result, and ignominy, contempt, or martyrdom for all who oppose it."

Wanted: Good Farmers.

Every country that is blessed with farming lands needs good farmers. A recent issue of a leading American weekly, The Independent, contrasts the general appearance of agricultural districts north of Lake Erie and south of the same body of water, much to the credit of the Ontario farmer. Seeking a reason the editorial reads:

"On the Canadian side of the lake live stock is abundant. Sheep, cattle and horses, always in the landscape, give evidence that the farmers there have learned how impossible it is without live stock to keep up the fertility and productivity of their acres. South of the lake, except in specialized areas, like the grape-growing region about Cleveland, the old land-skinning game goes merrily on.

"The Mohawk Valley and the valley of the Ohio were once the potential garden of the world. Enormous crops of wheat could be raised there, as now in the Red River Valley of North Dakota. The land skinner exploited them and then moved on to the prairie of Illinois and Iowa. Having exhausted in those States all the possibilities of making fortunes out of nothing, he is now pushing into the great Northwest of Canada. We have heard laments over the departure of American farmers from Iowa and have read the Canadian newspaper rejoicings as the Iowans have crossed the border. Lamentations and rejoicings are both misplaced. The United States should view the departure of land skimmers with something better than equanimity. Canada will rue their enterprise.

"The American has been a land speculator, a land exploiter, a forest destroyer, a mining speculator and a stock speculator, but not, as a rule, a thrifty, patient, practical, scientific far-seeing farmer. A great population of really good farmers would mean more for the material and moral prosperity of this country than almost any other one thing that could be named."

The Stone.

By Peter McArthur.

A man! A man! There is a man loose in Canada!

A man of heroic mould, a "throwback" of earlier ages,

Vigorous, public-spirited, not afraid of work!
A doer of deeds, not a dreamer and babbler;
A man, simple, direct, unaffected.

Such an one as Walt Whitman would have gloried in,

And made immortal in rugged man-poetry—
Vast polyphloesboean verses such as erstwhile he belloyed

Through roaring storm winds to the bull-mouthed Atlantic.

And yesterday the man passed among us unnoted!
Did his deed and went his way without boasting,
Leaving his act to speak, himself silent!

And I, beholding the marvel, stood for a space astonied,

Then threw up my hat and chortled,
And whooped in dithyrambic exultation.

Hark to my tale!

On the sixteenth sideroad of the township of Ekfrid,

Just south of the second concession line, some rods from the corner

There was a stone, a stone in the road, a stumbling block;

A jagged tooth of granite dropped from the jaw of a glacier

In an earlier age when the summers were colder;
A rock that horses tripped on, wheels bumped on

and sleigh-runners scrunched on,
And no man in all the land had the gumption to dig it out.

Pathmaster after pathmaster, full of his pride of office,

Rode by with his haughty brow, and regarded it not,

Seeing only the weeds in the field of the amateur farmer,

And scrawling minatory letters ordering them cut,
But leaving the stone.

Of in my hot youth I, riding in a lumber wagon,
By that lurking stone was catapulted skyward,
And picked myself up raging and vowing to dig it out—

But dug it not. I didn't have a spade,
Or, if I had a spade, I had a lame back—always an excuse.

And the stone stayed.

As passed the years—good years, bad years,
Years that were wet or dry, lean years and fat years,

Roaring election years (mouthing reforms); in short, all years

That oldest inhabitants keep in stock—there grew a tradition

About the stone. Men, it was said, had tried to move it,

But it was a stubborn boulder, deep sunk in the earth,

And could only be moved by dynamite—at vast cost to the council;

But every councillor was a watchdog of the treasury,

And the stone stayed.

Since the memory of man runneth the stone was there.

It had stubbed the toe of the Algonquin brave, and haply

Had tripped the ferocious, marauding Iroquois.

It had jolted the slow, wobbling ox-cart of the pioneer;

Jolted the lumber wagons, democrats, buggies, sulkies;

Jolted the pungs, crotches, stoneboats, bobsleighs, cutters;

Upset loads of bolts, staves, cordwood, loads of logs and hay;

Jolted threshing machines, traction engines, automobiles,

Milk wagons with cans of whey, envied of querulous swine;

It had shattered the dreams of farmers, figuring on crops;

Of drovers planning sharp deals.

Of peddlers, agents, doctors, preachers;

It had jolted lovers into closer embraces, to their bashful delight;

But mostly it had shaken men into sinful tempers—

A wicked stone, a disturbing stone, a stumbling block—

A stone in the middle of the road—
Insolent as a bank, obstructive as a merger!

Year after year the road flowed around it,
Now on the right side, now on the left;

But always on dark nights flowing straight over it,
Jolting the belated traveller into a passion black as midnight,

Making his rocking vocabulary slop over
With all the shorter and uglier words.

Boys grew to manhood and men grew to dotage,
And year after year they did statute-labor
By cutting the thistles and golden-rod, milkweeds
and burdocks,
But left the stone untouched.

There is a merry tale that I heard in my childhood,
Standing between my father's knees, before the open fireplace,

Watching the sparks make soldiers on the blazing back-log,

While the shadows danced on the low-beamed ceiling;

A pretty tale, such as children love, and it comes to me now;

Comes with the sharp, crisp smell of wood smoke,
The crackle of flaming cordwood on the dockers,
The dancing shadows and the hand on my touzled head—

A clear memory, a dear memory, and ever the stone

As it lay in my path in the roadway brought back to the story—

The loving voice, and, at the close, the laughter.

"Once upon a time there was a king, a mighty ruler,

Deep in the lore of human hearts, wise as a serpent,

Who placed a stone in the road in the midst of his kingdom,

On the way to his palace, where all men must pass it.

Straightway the people turned aside, turning to right and to left of it.

Statesmen, scholars, courtiers, noblemen, merchants,

Beggars, laborers, farmers, soldiers, generals, men of all classes

Passed the stone, and none tried to move it—
To clear the path of the travelling multitude.

But one day came a man, a kindly poor man,
Who thought it a shame that the stone should be there,

A stumbling-block to the nation. Bowing his back

He put his shoulder to it, and behold, a marvel!
The stone was but a shell, hollow as a bowl!

A child might have moved it.
And in the hollow was a purse of gold, and with it a writing:

'Let him who hath the public spirit to move the stone

Keep the purse and buy a courtly robe,
And come to the palace to serve the king as prime minister.'

So the kindly poor man who had public spirit
Became the chief ruler of all the nation.

When the news was told to them, all men rushed to the highways

And moved away the stones, but found no purse of gold;

But they cleared the roads of stones, and the 'Good Roads Movement'

Went through without cost because the king was wise

And well understood our weak, human nature."

Ever when passing the stone I remembered this story

And smiled, touched by memories of childhood,
But knew there was no purse under it; there might be an angle-worm,

But I was not going fishing—and the stone stayed.

Now mark the sequel, the conclusion of the matter!

Yesterday a man went by—whether neighbor or stranger,

No man can tell me, though I have questioned widely,

Questioned eagerly, longing to do him honor,
To chant his name in song, or cunningly engrave it

In monumental brass, with daedal phantasies—
To make it a landmark, a beacon to all future ages.

This good man, earnest, public-spirited,
Not fearing work, scorning tradition,
Doing his duty as he saw it, not waiting an order,

Dug out the stone and made it a matter of laughter,

For it was no boulder, deep-rooted, needing dynamite,

But just a little stone about the size of a milk-pail.

A child might have moved it, and yet it had bumped us

For three generations because we lacked public spirit.

I blush with shame as I pass the stone now lying

In the roadside ditch where the good man rolled it,
And left it there where all men may see it—a symbol, a portent.

Tremble, ye Oppressors! Quake, ye Financial Pirates!

Your day is at hand, for there is a man loose in Canada!

A man to break through your illegal labyrinths, A Theseus to cope with your corporate Minotaurs, A Hercules to clean out your Augean stables of grafters,

A man who moves stones from the path of his fellows!

And makes smooth the way of the Worker!

And such a man may move you! Tremble, I say!

Helping With a Tax.

Describing a visit to South America, Joseph E. Wing told a Missouri audience how it cost the ship which carried him \$2,000 to enter the port of Buenos Ayres. "It only costs \$50 to enter New York harbor; why does it cost \$2,000 to enter Buenos Ayres?" he asked the captain. "It is because of the difference in the Spanish custom," the officer replied. Mr. Wing then went on to explain that the Spanish people get their custom from the Moors; they always held up the ships coming into the harbor. "That's where we get our word 'tariff'—from the people living in Tariffa. The Spanish people charge every big ship that comes in \$2,000, not realizing that the estanciero (rancher) is the man who really pays the bill. That shows the different conception of the way of helping the country in North America and South America."

Different, forsooth! Where is the difference? In North America we bonus steamship lines, it is true, but then tax the cargoes that they deliver at our ports. In South America they collect a lump tax on the entry of the ship. That plan has the advantage of simplicity. Mr. Wing is a clever man but, even with such a clear illustration before him, which he quite correctly explained, he still failed to perceive the monumental joke of the American import tariff which helps people by taxing them. It is so much easier to see the incongruity in other people's actions than in our own.

The difference between one and three dollars a barrel for apples is very largely the difference between good fruit and poor; between enterprising methods and the old-fashioned way of picking and packing; between a reliable, well-proven reputation and none; between well-informed business sagacity and lack of information, begetting an easy susceptibility to the buyer's "line of talk." The up-to-date, business-like fruit-grower demands and secures the value of his product. The other fellow takes what he can get or does worse.

A few weeks ago we complacently remarked that Western Ontario had nothing to fear from a late grain harvest. In the light of this season's experience we want to take that back. When our harvest runs on into September, with the shocks drenched almost daily in the field, never becoming dry enough to store more than one tier deep, the situation assumes a different aspect.

HORSES.

The Danger from Nails.

"If the humane societies would direct some of their energies to having nails kept out of alleys and streets, they would be doing more good than by watching with all eyes to see whether a driver touches his team with a whip or whether a dray horse has a pimple under the collar," said the manager of a cartage company to "The Farmer's Advocate." "We have more horses ruined through nails in their feet than from all other causes combined, and the pain from such an injury is excruciating. The way nails are swept out into back yards and alleys by careless clerks and janitors is shameful, and all the care of our drivers cannot prevent accidents. Such action should be a criminal offence indictable by law. Of course, ignorance of the danger caused is largely responsible, but the danger exists, and should be guarded against by the combined efforts of policemen and humane-society officers." The hint would not be out of place on some farms.

Drouth Kills Kansas Horses.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture Willet M. Hays gives out the results of the U. S. Department's investigation into the cause of a disease which has proved fatal to horses in Western Kansas. The trouble is a form of forage poisoning, due to drouth and to short feed in pastures. The disease is not contagious, and no effort to stamp it out will be necessary, as many horses recover when removed from dried pastures to feed lots with abundant supplies of green alfalfa or other green feed.

LIVE STOCK.

Foot-and-Mouth History in England.

From the report of the Veterinary Department of the British Board of Agriculture, our English contemporary, the Live Stock Journal, gleams a few historical particulars concerning foot-and-mouth disease. The act of 1896 required that all animals (the importation of which was not already prohibited) should be slaughtered at the port of landing. Although this Act has proved thoroughly effective as against cattle plague and pleuro-pneumonia, it has not afforded the same security against that insidious foreign pest foot-and-mouth disease. There were outbreaks in 1900, 1901, and 1902, and then up to 1907 the country was free. That is to say, from 1896 to 1907 the disease was absent during eight years and present to a limited extent during three, the Veterinary Department suppressing these outbreaks very rapidly. Altogether there were thirty-four outbreaks in the eleven years up to 1907. Since 1908, when the Edinburgh outbreak occurred, there has been more trouble, especially last year, when there were six outbreaks, and, of course, the conditions are now very much worse, with sixty outbreaks.

The present report of the Veterinary Department deals only with the year 1911. The Chief Veterinary Officer writes: "On six different occasions, with considerable intervals between each, the disease appeared in separate parts of the country, and no connection whatever could be established between these initial outbreaks. It seems impossible to escape from the conclusion that on each occasion the virus which started the initial outbreak was imported directly through some medium. The past history of outbreaks in foot-and-mouth disease in the country has established the fact that whenever the disease exists as a veritable epizootic in the nearer Continental countries, Great Britain is liable to be invaded by occasional outbreaks from virus which has been imported in some ways other than by the agency of farm animals, which are of course excluded."

Stockowners have cherished the hope that the British Islands form "A fortress built by Nature for herself against infection." The Acts of Parliament are largely founded upon the opinion that by excluding living animals from infected countries foreign diseases can, except in rare cases, be kept out. Of course, there is always a risk that such an actively infectious complaint as foot-and-mouth disease can be carried by mediate contagion, but the cases in which it can escape should be very exceptional.

No doubt, too, there are in modern times new sources of danger which will call for careful investigation, in view of the discoveries some years ago by the United States authorities. The extended use of foreign cultures for inoculation and inspection may, in addition to the other possible sources of infection, enumerated in the report of the Departmental Committee, very probably be hidden dangers.

In the meantime, it is satisfactory to find that the efforts of the Department were successful in

1911 in limiting the outbreaks, and it is hoped that they will again be able soon to stamp out the disease, so that Great Britain may once more secure a clean bill of health for its live stock.

Favors the Auction Mart.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Further to "D. L.'s" letter, "An Auction Mart in Scotland," in your issue of August 29th, I have been connected with auction marts both in the North of England and South Wales for ten years, before coming to this country, and am in a position to endorse everything "D. L." has said concerning the practical side of his letter.

The practice of buying and selling various commodities by public auction has, in a large majority of cases, after most detailed proofs, been found to be the most satisfactory between vendor and purchaser.

There are one or two remarks I should like to add to "D. L.'s" letter. The first and foremost is that of convenience. One cannot but be struck by the convenience an auction mart gives both vendor and purchaser—the one, to dispose of the whole of his surplus portion of his stock; the other, to find his necessary trade commodity or deal profitably to himself by his purchases.

How many butchers and dealers, at great inconvenience to themselves, have to range the country around for their cattle, sheep, etc., for either killing or dealing? How much more convenient, businesslike and methodical it would be to have, as "D. L." suggests, a centrally-situated stock market, where the butcher or dealer sees his purchase, has a chance of comparing it alongside of other animals, and has an opportunity of greater choice and selection for his own taste of purchase, or that of his customer.

Again, the farmer, under a public auction, can generally rely upon getting his stock sold at fair market value.

There is stock at such a place to suit all classes of purchasers, and there are purchasers there to clear all classes of stock. What more can a person connected with the live-stock trade want?

As regards the professional part played by the Auction Mart Co., the company would act as an arbitrator or third party in all disputes between vendor and purchaser. How many a farmer or butcher would have avoided being "fleeced" or perhaps saved costs spent in endless litigation if he had only had a third party there to witness his transaction! This is another reason why auction marts, where once tried, increase numerically.

"D. L." has not mentioned that stock coming from a distance to an auction mart such as he describes is loaded on to cars by the remitter of such stock at his nearest railway station, and is met by men employed by the Auction Mart Co. at their railway station, and pastured for the night at a very reasonable cost per head for cattle, and per score for sheep. Or, if the farmer cares to drive his stock in to the mart the day before the sale, he can see that such stock is well pastured for the night previous to the sale for himself.

The same applies to stock which has to be driven or taken away a distance by rail the next



An Elgin County Dairy Barn.

Two rows of cattle facing, with central feed passage between. Silo at each end. Milk-house on south side.

day after the conclusion of the sale. The matter of providing keep is provided by the Auction Mart Co.

I should like to see further views from agriculturists on this most important and interesting matter, which, on its own merits of trafficking live stock, is worthy of further discussion and thought, as a farmer wishing to dispose periodically of his surplus stock, has, on present methods, simply to take what he is offered, whether it is fair market value or not, and a butcher or dealer has to take practically whatever he can get, without any choice on his own part. How much better it would be to attend an auction mart, say weekly, and have plenty of scope to suit his own taste and convenience as to purchase.

York Co., Ont.

WM. OGLE.

Our Scottish Letter.

This letter is being written as we sail down the Clyde—in some respects the most wonderful waterway in the world. Owing nothing at all to natural advantages as a stream, it has through the enterprise of the citizens of Glasgow and neighboring towns been made into one of the famous rivers. When one contrasts it with the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi or other great natural waterways he is naturally filled with contempt. To call it a river when they are in the mind's eye excites the laughter and awakens the sarcasm of the American visitor. The Clyde can, however afford to smile. He laughs best who laughs last and certainly the last laugh in this case is with those who know what an insignificant Scots stream has been made. Lining both sides of the narrow waterway as we sail away from Glasgow are miles of quays, whereat are loaded first the small coaster, next the Clyde-fleet of pleasure steamers, then the channel steamers trading to Scotch, English and Irish ports, and next the great liners loading cargo and embarking passengers for all ends of the earth, the furthest down and very largest being the Holt blue-funnelled liners for Australian ports. These are so large that they only load part cargo at Glasgow and go to Liverpool to fill up. The largest steamers sailing out of the Clyde direct are the four Anchor liners which maintain the Atlantic ferry between Glasgow and New York. Next to them in size, and loading and embarking a little further up the river are the Canadian liners of the Allan and Donaldson fleets. During the summer months these are well known to Scots of rural ways, as they weekly carry hundreds of the flower of our youth to Canada, as well as hundreds of Clydesdale horses.

After we leave the loading berths of the steamers, begin at one of the shipping yards. The furthest up the river now is Henderson's at the mouth of the Kelvin, where the Anchor liners are built. A little way further down on the opposite side is Fairfield, where the late Sir William Pearce built the Atlantic flyers beginning with the Arizona, then the Alaska, next the Oregon, which bit by bit lowered the Atlantic record, and when we get about half way down the river we come to Clydebank, and find the berth where the Lusitania was built, now occupied by the framework of the biggest ocean leviathan yet planned, the Aquitania also for the Cunard line. Further up the river but a little way below Fairfield is Linkhouse, where the Stevens have built many an Allan liner, including the first turbine that ever crossed the Atlantic, the Victorian. Naturally with such a record a Scotchman feels rather proud of his little river, and this month he is especially elated. One hundred years ago, on the 13th of August, Henry Bell placed upon the Clyde the first regular trading vessel propelled by steam, and on the 31st we hold high holiday on the Clyde to commemorate the advent of the Comet. We have just passed the monument to this enterprising man, which occupies a prominent site on the river which he helped to immortalize. Further down we come to Greenock, where was born James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. It is curious to read that Watt was sceptical of the success of Bell's venture, not quite seeing how his engine could be adapted to marine propulsion. Bell showed that it could be and placed the first steam trading vessel on European waters and established the fact. On 31st we will endeavor to realize what it means, when we endeavor in imagination to place the Comet alongside the Aquitania. If the Comet had not sailed the Aquitania had never been planned.

CLYDESDALE SHIPMENTS—ADVICE TO SYNDICATES.

Agriculture must now claim attention. Last Saturday, August 17th, 115 head of Clydesdales were shipped to Canada and up to date we have only shipped 100 less than we shipped in the same period of the record year 1911. The quality of the exports is decidedly higher than it has been. There are fewer medium-quality animals being shipped and a much greater quantity of high-class horses and mares. In several of the lots are Highland-Society, Glasgow and Aberdeen winners. The Cawdor-cup mare for the season, Harviestoun Baroness, is to be shipped from London by the

Atlantic Transport line this week. She goes to Mr. Fairbairn, New Jersey. Mr. Hassard got away Macaroon, the Cawdor cup winner for 1911, and last week's shipments had Garty Bonus for Mr. Sinton, and Lord Gleniffer for Tom Graham, Claremont.

Some complaint has reached this side concerning the class of horses sometimes shipped. But this is a matter in the hands of Canadians. They buy such horses as are indicated with their eyes open. They could very easily learn the truth about them, and importers generally pay for such horses just about what they are worth. If anyone is to be pitied in connection with such transactions it is the unfortunate purchasers in Canada. There can be nothing more galling than to find that a horse purchased by a farmers' syndicate will not get stock. Farmers may rest assured that the importer never buys a horse of that kind without knowing his reputation, and except because he can be purchased cheaply such a horse would never leave this country. No Scotsman is engaged in dumping horses on the Canadian market, and our advice would be that syndicates should deal sharply with those who sell such horses to them. They need not be afraid to hit the importer. He never takes a bad-doing horse to Canada except at a bad-doing horse's price. And when he takes such a horse he means to "do" somebody with him, as he can never make revenue out of him in any other way.

REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is making substantial headway with its registration scheme for entire horses. The system is new to this country and we do not take readily to new departures. But a thing which is intrinsically good must ultimately prevail, and this appears to be happening in the case in point. The number of entire horses entered on the Register in 1911 was 312. Of these 105 were Thoroughbreds, 96 were Shires, and 23 were Clydesdales. This year 613 were registered, of which 162 were Thoroughbreds, 215 were Shires, and 48 were Clydes. Since the scheme was inaugurated the new Board of Agriculture for Scotland has come into being, and no one knows what its policy is to be in this connection. For one thing it is most desirable that the policy of both Boards should be uniform, that the standard of soundness adopted should be alike in both Boards, otherwise a horse might be classed sound in Scotland and unsound in England. That would not do, and there would be no end of trouble with horses doing duty in the border counties. Some of us have all along been opposed to the policy of having two Boards in this island, but our opinions have been over-ruled, and we must now make the best of an arrangement which may do some good, but has within itself the possibility of very considerable ill.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH CONTAGION ELUSIVE.

Current experiences with foot-and-mouth disease imported from Ireland do not tend to increase admiration for dual boards having control of agricultural affairs. The Irish Department is a well-equipped force, yet after two months wrestling it has failed to get the better of the outbreak which began in the end of June. The punishment meted out to those who failed to notify the first outbreak scarcely seemed to meet the fault, and at date there are reports of new outbreaks all in more or less close proximity to the seat of the first ascertained outbreak at Swords. The Irish authorities are now in a somewhat feverish state of anxiety to adopt stringent measures. Had they done this at the outset in all likelihood they would now have obtained the mastery of the disease. What impresses one is the isolated character of the outbreaks. Individual animals here and there are affected; they are at once pounced upon, and the utmost precautions are taken to avoid the spreading of contagion. When it is next heard of the case again appears to be isolated. No connection can be established between the two cases, and the search for causes again proves fruitless. This is the most disheartening feature of these outbreaks. In no single case has the source of contagion been traced. Only in the Edinburgh case of more than two years ago was there something like good cause shown for suspecting imported straw as the agent. What is known is that the disease breaks out and then is stamped out. The suspicion in many minds is that the human agent is more of a medium than many suspect. It is a melancholy feature of the Irish outbreaks that one of the men employed in butchering the affected animals has contracted the disease. No price can be too high to pay for the extinction of such a wasting disorder.

NATURAL MILK UNADULTERATED.

We have been having somewhat lively times with the problems of a milk standard. A full bench of our Court of Session (the Supreme Court in Scotland, with seven judges), has decided that a man is not in breach of the regulations who sells milk, no matter how poor the quality,

as the cows give it. What a milk seller has to prove is that he sells milk as he gets it from the cow, without tampering with it in any way whatever. Some of the judges were inclined to take up the position that this could only be proved by disinterested evidence, and the question arose whether under such conditions it could be proved at all. Unless the evidence of those working about the cows was to be admitted, where could evidence worthy of the name be found? Therefore the courts have held that evidence from such persons is sufficient, provided always regard has been had to some sense in cross-examining witnesses for credibility. After all is said a false witness can never tell a consistent story, and it ought to be the aim of an attorney not to harass a witness but to see whether his or her story always comes out the same way under trial. An absolute standard for milk has much to recommend it, but so long as we have no such standard we must be content with a presumptive standard sanely administered.

FERTILIZER PURCHASES.

Manuring problems have not yet assumed the importance with Canadians that they hold here. It will be of interest to them to know that in a recent case a farmer has recovered damages from a firm of manure sellers because he was supplied with manures otherwise compounded than he had contracted for. What he got was no doubt worth its price, but it was not what he bargained for, and the courts have decided that the merchants who supplied what the farmer did not ask for are responsible for the deficiency in his crop caused by this breach of contract on their part. This decision will appeal to men as in harmony with equity. Farmers have themselves largely to blame for their losses in this line. They purchase manures on the sellers' advice—a very unwise course. They should themselves best know what is wanted for their soil.

SCOTLAND YET.

THE FARM.

Pumps.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is probably no mechanical device on the farm as constantly out of good working condition as the farm pump. It is seldom entirely useless, and just about as seldom at the acme of efficiency. This is more particularly true of the wooden "variety"; yet there is no better hand pump made than the same old wooden one, when kept in proper repair. This usually means the adding of a new leather to the bucket whenever the stroke fails to throw a sufficient stream. Slitting the leather, allowing it to spread out more, will often produce the desired result for a time. If the cylinder (in which the bucket works) becomes very much worn the new leather may fail to fill the space properly, so it is wise to get a new cylinder put in, but this does not often occur. There is usually but one valve in a hand pump (besides the valve in the bucket) and this seldom gets out of order. Sometimes a small stone or stick will be sucked up and lodged under it to prevent which the inlet should be covered with galvanized screening and the top securely nailed on to prevent thoughtless boys from dropping stones in above. If the pump fails to throw any water, pour in a pailful at the top and work the handle. If it "holds" then you know there is a slow leak somewhere below the bucket, probably at the lower valve or one of the joints. If it fails to hold, then you know there is a large obstruction in the bucket valve—probably a frog. If by pumping the water remains stationary in the pump you know the lower valve is not in order, or there is a big leak somewhere below the bucket. If the water disappears entirely and there is not much in the well, then you know that both valves leak rapidly. Pull out the bucket and repair it, but if the trouble is due to a small leak below the cylinder it may often be remedied by driving the joints together on top with a sledge. If in the lower valve, then the pump will have to be raised. However, if the pump be properly protected above and below as indicated, and used only for household purposes, these troubles will seldom occur. It is only when used constantly for watering a large stock that these difficulties arise. In this locality it is common to use windmills for the stock watering, attaching them to an iron pump, which can be changed to hand work whenever desired. But though a very reliable and efficient pump for this purpose, it is (owing to the small cylinder) too slow and hard for hand use. If one is not using a drilled well and does not need to force the water anywhere, a much cheaper and better arrangement is to use an iron lift pump made by attaching an iron or brass cylinder to a sufficient length of galvanized iron piping (inch and one-quarter is a good size). The cylinder may be placed at end of the piping and in bottom of the well, or one-half or one-third of the way down, but I prefer the bottom, because it does away

with a lot of bother. The cylinder does not have to be tight enough to pump air, and if any leaks occur in the pipe it will still throw water and does not need "priming." Of course it costs a little more for cylinder rods, and takes, I believe, a little more power to lift the water; also, it is a little harder to take out and repair, but if sacking be tied over the water inlet and all joints screwed tightly trouble will seldom ever occur. Put this iron pump in the well beside the wooden one and fasten them together by means of two-foot lengths of 2"x6" pine. Fasten these together and with a one-and-one-half-inch augur bore a hole across the width of the planks, taking half out of each. Fasten one of the pieces to the wooden pump with bolts or bands with nuts, and clamp the iron pump on with the other piece. Screw up tightly, taking care to have cylinder the right depth in well to insure the bucket working freely. A spout is put on by means of a T, and can be put high enough for elevated tank. Put a leak hole below the platform, and you have an outfit better than a \$30 iron pump, and at one-third of the price.
J. H. BURNS.
Perth Co., Ont.

Housing and Caring for Implements.

The following sensible ideas concerning the care of farm implements are contained in a Colorado bulletin by Messrs. Bainer and Bonebright, of Colorado:

"To house machinery does not always do as much good as commonly supposed. In making investigations, the following question was asked many times, 'How should farm machinery be cared for?' It is usually answered by the farmer: 'Everyone knows that it should be housed.' This is a good answer as far as it goes, but to house machinery under any condition, and not properly care for it otherwise, constitutes very poor care.

"Machinery may be just as well cared for if it is allowed to stand in the shade of a tree as if it is stored in some of the leaky sheds, poorly-drained sheds, or combined machine sheds and hen roosts, such as were found during the investigation.

"There is no question but that to properly house machinery is a great saving, as it not only adds a great deal to life of machine, but it also adds to the general appearance of the farm. It was generally found that where a farmer was interested enough to properly house it, he was also interested enough in it to care for it otherwise.

"The investigation showed that the life of farm machinery depended a great deal upon the owner. Individual farmers were found who took very good care of their machinery, and left it in the weather when not in use. A great deal of housed machinery was found which had done no more work and was no better nor older than some which had not been housed, but which had been well cared for otherwise.

"Cultivators, shovels, plowshares and attachments, which had been removed and greased, should be placed where there is no chance for them to get damp. It is a good plan to place them in a gunny sack and suspend them from the rafters of the shed or barn."

Silo Filling.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On reading the article in the current issue of your helpful paper, relating to silo-filling, I was very much surprised at your system of filling. I have had considerable experience in silo-filling, and I wish to say that, for a long time now, having an extra man to help unload has proven to be detrimental to quick work. The only satisfactory way to load corn sheaves for silo-filling is to commence at the back standard and build up as high as convenient for drawing off, and so working to the front standard gradually, tiering up as one goes. This suits both the teamsters and the pitchers. The idea you mention, of standing the sheaves upright in the wagon, hardly seems feasible, but, not having tried it, cannot speak definitely, but I should think that upright sheaves would get into trouble between the field and the silo, because of the ridges along the rows of corn stubble, which in many cases are very high. It is rough going at any time, even with a flat load. A complete silo-filling gang, as used mostly in our neighborhood, comprises engineer, feeder, five teamsters, four pitchers, and four tramps in silo. To do good and quick work, less help cannot be put up with, except in the case of long draws, then more teams only solve the problem.
Middlesex Co., Ont. A FARMER.

Feeding Sheaf Oats.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With regard to the feeding of oats in the sheaf I have practiced the plan on a small scale for several years and find that it is by far the most economical way of utilizing the grain. The only objection to it is the wholesale destruction of it by mice and rats.

These little pests can be kept in check if proper precautions be taken, however. A good plan is to keep one or two good mother cats, preferably with late fall kittens, in the barn. Avoid petting them and supply them with a dish of milk twice a day. If you pet them or pay any attention to them they will almost invariably find their way to the house, and if permitted will spend most of their time there. At least that has been my experience, especially where there are children. Cats to be useful about the barn must be kept in a semi-wild condition and if the kittens are left strictly alone and all feeding done in the barn you will find that it will be a comparatively easy matter to keep the cats where they are wanted and the number of mice they destroy will soon be quite noticeable in the amount of grain saved.

It is better to get rid of the kittens before they are full-grown. A .22 rifle is the easiest and most humane way in the hands of a skillful marksman. If not a good shot, it is better to use poison.

Now, with regard to the oats. I cut the grain that I intend keeping in the sheaf before it is quite ripe. This allows it to finish the ripening process in the sheaf without any danger of shelling of the grain. If left too long the husk of the grain opens and allows the grains to drop out and a consequent waste will occur, not only in the field but in the barn as well. Then, again, when cut in a slightly green state and properly dried the straw will be softer and hence more palatable to the animals. My method of feeding, which I find gives most satisfactory results from the milch cows, is to feed them first thing in the morning a small feed of clover hay. Later on, after milking, I feed each animal a sheaf of oats; at noon I give a feed of straw or hay; in the evening corn, and last thing at night another feed of sheaf oats. I find that when the cows get the oats as a last feed they then take the time to digest them properly. The objection that has always been raised against the feeding of sheaf oats is that the animals do not digest them properly and as a result there is a waste. If fed as a "last" feed in the morning and at night no such difficulty will be experienced, as the cow, instead of "bolting" her food when the next feed comes on, will have time to settle down and "chew her cud," which is the main digestive process in the cow's make-up. Sheaf oats is also an ideal form in which to feed that grain to poultry, and I always lay in a supply for them as well as the other animals. I usually give each pen a sheaf, opened and scattered around, first thing in the morning, and the amount of work they will expend on that sheaf looking for their breakfast on a cold morning is enough to put the hen in good humor for the rest of the day.

SUBSCRIBER.

Death in Underground Silo.

The report comes from Cincinnati that five persons recently lost their lives in an underground silo on a dairy farm. Distillery waste had been stored in this silo, and used as feed for cattle. The man who was accustomed to do the feeding went into the silo to get out some of the feed, and instantly collapsed, being overcome by gas. His condition was discovered by the owner of the dairy, a woman, and she called her brother, who ran to the silo. The ground around the top was covered with the moist malt, and was slippery. The brother undertook to reach into the silo and pull out the man who had been overcome. In doing this he slipped and fell in. His sister heard his cry, and she ran to rescue him, with the result that she, too, fell into the silo, and she in turn was followed by another woman who was attracted by the cries. The driver of a milk wagon heard the cries of the last woman and rushed to the rescue, only to follow the others. Five people were suffocated by the gas, and their bodies were rescued with difficulty, and only after two of the rescuers had been overcome and were saved only by the heroic efforts of the physicians who were called.

This remarkable incident, quoted from an American exchange, reminds us of a warning which is in order, now that silo filling is once more upon us. The fermentation which occurs when a silo

is filled results in the formation of a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which being heavier than air, settles and displaces the latter. Carbonic acid gas is heavy, colorless and incombustible. It is produced in the respiration of animals and in the decay or combustion (whether rapidly by burning or more slowly by fermentation) of organic matter. It is not poisonous, but is incapable of supporting life. It kills by depriving the lungs of oxygen. It is itself a chemical compound of carbon and oxygen. There is a trace of it in the air which we normally breathe, the proportion amounting to about one twenty-five-hundredth part. It is a product of life and fire, but when not removed at a reasonably rapid rate it will diminish and finally extinguish the processes which produce it. A match in a jar of it will immediately go out for lack of oxygen, and a mouse or any other animal would promptly die for the same reason. Where there is atmospheric drainage from the silo through chinks in the walls or through doors this heavy gas will not accumulate but will flow out. In an underground silo it is different, and such was the case cited above. Or in any good concrete silo the gas may accumulate, probably up to the bottom of the first open door. We personally had quite a good illustration of this the other day. Some alfalfa which on account of wet weather could not be cured as hay was put into a cement silo. About twelve hours after filling we went in to tramp, taking a lantern along as it was dark. Without thinking we set the lantern down on the alfalfa. Immediately it went out. We tried twice again with the same result. Only by holding it near the level of the door could it be kept burning.

After tramping around for a time we tried setting the lantern down again, and found that though burning somewhat dimly it did not go out. On the other hand, we were all conscious of a languid sensation and dull heavy feeling in the head, such as often experienced in an unventilated room where many persons are congregated. You see we had by this time disturbed the gas and mixed it with the air. We have since been feeding regularly from the silo, and have never been seriously inconvenienced, but the warning of our experience will be remembered all the same. The men had been joking about shutting the dog in the silo, sleeping there themselves, and so on. As surely as they had done so there would have been a fatality to report. There is nothing in this article that need alarm any silo owner, but merely a caution to heed on entering deep, tight silos, especially at filling time, when the gas has been allowed to form and accumulate over night.

"We notice," writes Austin E. Darling, a Lanark County subscriber, "that alfalfa planted three years ago on deep clay loam land has entirely smothered a thick bed of sow thistle and bindweed is looking very sickly."

THE DAIRY.

Cream for Buttermaking.

As a reminder of what is good practice in the care of cream for butter-making at this season, and to a certain extent this will apply to cream used for other purposes, we reproduce the conclusions drawn from a couple of seasons' experimental work by Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa:

"An ordinary cellar is not a good place in which to keep cream.

"Cream must be cooled to 55 degrees and held at that temperature to be delivered to the creamery every other day in a sweet condition. Setting the cream cans in water, or in water and ice, is the best method of cooling.

"Cream delivered only twice a week must be cooled immediately after skimming to 48 or 49 degrees and held at that temperature.

"A refrigerator is not as good a place in which to cool cream as a tank with water and ice.

"The natural ripening of gathered cream at the creamery will not produce butter with good keeping qualities.

"The use of ten per cent. of clean-flavored starter improves the flavor and keeping quality of the butter.

"Butter made from pasteurized cream without a starter has better flavor and better keeping quality than butter made from raw cream to which a good starter has been added, especially when the cream is tainted.

"Pasteurized cream with 10 per cent. of a starter added gave the best-flavored and best-keeping butter.

"Cleanliness and low temperature are the two most important essentials in the production of fine-flavored butter with good keeping quality."

POULTRY.

Fattening Chickens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being requested to give my experience with the fattening of chickens, I will try to tell you just how I have done it, and hope it may prove a benefit to many of your readers.

There is no better place than the farm for these operations, because here are to be had all the essentials necessary for successful fattening, namely, chickens, milk, grain; clean, airy surroundings; and last, but by no means least, quietness.

I use the ordinary crates introduced by the Dominion Poultry Stations some years ago. They are made in different sizes. The most useful size is 11 ft. long, 20 in. high and 18 in. wide, divided into 6 compartments. Each compartment holds four or five birds, according to size. The frame is covered with laths, running lengthwise, for top, back and bottom, and horizontally in front, so that the birds can eat with greater comfort from their troughs. The crates are set about one and one-half feet from the ground, and for fattening on a large scale, are arranged with the feeding troughs facing each other for the convenience of the feeder. They should be placed in a cool, dry place, such as an open shed, in the beginning of the season. I fattened a crate of birds, which took a first prize out in the open with only a shelter from the sun. It is very important to have plenty of air and light. As it grows colder one must conduct operations inside some building. I commence fattening about the last week of September.

Any good growthy chickens fatten well, but Rocks and Wyandottes are much preferred because of their uniformity. Some of the large breeds do not fatten smoothly; their bones are always prominent, no matter how fat one may get them. However, a large bird is always appreciated no matter of what breed.

Before placing birds into crates I always dust well with sulphur, which has never failed me in eradicating lice. I prefer birds weighing 4 to 5 lbs., but often use smaller ones. I pay on a scale, the price changing according to weight of birds, from 4 to 5 lbs. being a set price, lighter birds at a cent per pound less.

I feed only twice a day, morning and night, and only as much as they will eat up clean, never allowing any food to stand before them; then clean out their troughs and give them water. They get gravel twice a week. The best food mixture I ever used consisted of 3 parts good oats, 1 part barley and 1 part buckwheat, ground fine and wet with skim milk until it is neither crumbly nor sloppy, but just between. Have the milk always sweet or always sour, else it disagrees with the birds. I feed no other kind of food from first to last, and give them food from the first day they are crated. I sometimes find it necessary to let

some birds have a week or ten days run in the farm-yard after buying them, in order to get their systems in prime condition before confining them to the crates, as much of the success depends on getting good, vigorous stock. I keep them in the crates from two to three weeks, according to how fat they were when put in, and during this time they should gain a pound each. There is no advantage in keeping them crated longer than three weeks. If the birds are not fat then, one has failed on some one or more points, and must try again on a new crateful, as these cannot stand longer confinement in the crates. A pound of gain can be put on for about 10 cents at the present prices of grain, not counting the price of skim milk.

In killing, after having starved until crops are empty, I pull the heads about an inch off the necks without breaking the skin, pluck immediately, and then set them in a natural sitting position on a shelf about 9 or 10 inches wide, with tail against back of shelf and head hanging down in front, placing a brick on the back, which shapes birds in a uniform way. I pack them next morning in boxes, which hold one dozen, laying them with breast up and tails toward the outside of box. Different sizes of boxes are used for different sizes of birds. Always one dozen to a box.

Have never fed more than about 400 at a time, and these were always easily attended to in one hour, night and morning, by one man, aside from the watering at noon and the cleaning of pens.

Huron Co., Ont.

W. MARQUIS.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Expects Good Prices for Winter Apples.

In attempting to forecast the level of values likely to prevail for any crop like apples, the crop prospect is the first factor to consider. In doing this we must not ignore the abundance or scarcity of other fruits capable of substitution for apples in whole or in part. The general average condition of the Canadian apple crop may be described as fair, growth having been good and insects not unusually troublesome. The August fruit crop report rated early apples at 69%, fall apples 65%, and winter apples 61%, the general average for the country being 65. To date of writing, conditions had not materially changed since the issuance of that report. European prospects were below the average, the crop being decidedly short in England and Germany, the two chief apple importing countries. Later advices indicate that the wet weather in Britain will in all likelihood mean a further diminution in the apple crop. Europe, therefore, should furnish a very good market for Canadian apples this fall. In the Prairie Provinces markets should be good, providing the wheat

harvest ends satisfactorily. Upon the general subject of price prospects we quote the opinion of a prominent fruit-grower in a fairly good position to judge:

"Prices depend upon so many conditions that I write with some hesitation. My opinion is that the price for early fruit will be somewhat lower than of late years, and I believe that the price for winter fruit will increase somewhat, and that those who hold winter fruit until March, April and May will find good money in it.

"I believe cold storage will pay this year for holding apples until the March, April and May market. For early and fall fruit cold storage does not appear to be as necessary this year as last. The season is much colder, fruit is not ripening as rapidly, and the season is not likely to be so early; consequently, the keeping qualities of the apples will likely be considerably better this year than last."

Good Prices for Apples.

Johnson Bros., of Forest, Lambton Co., Ont., who except a crop of some 60,000 barrels of good-quality winter varieties of apples this year, and have had travellers in the West selling their fruit for them, have already contracted straight car lots of Spies and Kings, running 75 to 80 per cent. No. 1, at prices well above \$3.00 per barrel, f.o.b., and in some cases running nearer \$4.00 than \$3.00. Assorted cars have been sold up to \$3.00. Messrs. Johnson find the Western demand very good, and their salesmen have been able to make ready sales, though much depends upon how the wheat crop turns out.

That the weather is not the sole cause of so many orchards habitually bearing in alternate years is plainly indicated by a large orchard belonging to a certain correspondent of the Dominion Fruit Division. Though his orchard is said to be practically uniform throughout, half of it bears heavily one year and the other half the next, with scarcely any year a failure. Good orchard methods, especially thinning, diminish the tendency to alternate bearing, securing something of a crop every year.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Newspaper despatches from Ottawa, indicate as had been foreshadowed, that the harvest excursions to the West from the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have not attracted the desired numbers. The needs and advantages of the East are beginning to tell. By special low excursion rates and relaxed immigration regulations the authorities are hoping to secure temporary help needed for the emergency for the Western States.

TORONTO FAIR REPORT CONCLUDED.

Cattle.

SHORTHORNS.—This old and honorable breed, though less numerous represented than in recent years at Toronto, had 111 entries of individual animals, nearly all of which were present, and brought out in fine condition, making quite as strong a showing in quality as on any former occasion of the kind in the Dominion, and never before were so many of the Provinces represented by any class of live stock at the National Exhibition. A striking feature of the show was the prominent place taken in the prize list by animals owned by breeders in the far Western Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta being splendidly represented, and capturing a large percentage of the principal prizes, the cattle being in remarkably good condition considering their campaign of the Western summer shows, and their long and trying transportation experience. The class was capably judged by Robert Copland, a noted Scottish breeder of Shorthorns, whose placing of the entries throughout the class was generally considered skilful and commendable.

Exhibitors were John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.; T. E. & H. O. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; J. H. Melick, Edmonton, Alta.; H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, Man.; Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; James Leask & Sons, Greenbank, Ont.; Kerr & Davidson, Balson, Ont.; A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont.; R. F. Duncan, Carluke, Ont.; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.; F. C. Wilmott & Son, Milton, Ont.; George Gier, Waldemar, Ont.; James L. Ross, Erindale, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.; Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, Ont.

In the class for aged bulls were a trio that had

probably never been equalled at Toronto, headed by T. E. & H. O. Robson's roan three-year-old, Marcellus (imp.), which was first in his class here last year, coming out this year much heavier, and showing splendid character and quality, heading the list again, closely followed by R. W. Caswell's dark roan three-year-old, Keir Emblem (imp.), a massive, well-fleshed bull, hard to beat. Gardhouse's excellent light-roan five-year-old, home-bred, Archer's First, taking third place and filling it well. An outstanding winner in two-year-old class was Gainford Marquis, a roan, the junior and grand champion here last year, when he was shown by James A. Watt. He is now owned by R. W. Caswell. The Marquis, always as near perfection as Shorthorns are grown, has gone on improving, and is acknowledged to be the most perfect bull of the breed ever shown at Toronto. He has splendid head character, faultless conformation, and the best of flesh, evenly distributed, and was again marked grand champion. Melick was second, with Mutineer, a massive roan, bred by Harry Smith, of Hay, Ont.

The Edmonton herd of J. H. Melick had the winner in the senior yearling class in his typical Pride of Albion, a capital roan, by Shenstone Albino, while Emmert's roan, Missie's Prince, by Prince Imperial, brought out by Manager James Yuil, in fine condition, was a popular second, and Mitchell Bros.' White Bandsman's Choice was a good third. The Western exhibitors came to the front again in the junior yearling class of eight good ones, Caswell being first, with Lavender Marshall, a red son of the famous Whitehall Marshall, Emmert winning second with Choice Goods, a roan son of Huntlywood 3rd, and Robert Miller third with the white Ramsden Sultan, by Superb Sul-

tan. In a class of sixteen senior bull calves, Emmert had the winner in Augusta Star, a handsome and level roan, second being the same exhibitor's white Sitty-ton's Selection. Emmert was also first in junior calves, with Manitoba Chief, Mitchell Bros. having a worthy second in Bandsman's Victory.

The West scored again in aged cow class, Caswell winning first with the red Dale's Gift 2nd, a splendid daughter of the great sire, Avondale, and Melick second with Maxwalton Gloster, the massive daughter of the same sire. Gardhouse & Sons won in the class for cow in milk, with Roan Blossom. Melick led in two-year-old heifers, with Maxwalton Gloster 3rd, by Avondale, Caswell being second, with Merry Maiden, bred by Miller Bros., and sired by His Majesty. In senior yearlings, Emmert was first and second with Princess 4th and Thelma 2nd.

Junior yearlings were a very strong class, the red finally going to the thick, smooth, evenly-fleshed Elmer Leaf Mildred over Spring Valley Buckingham, a grand heifer, bought by Emmert from Kyle Bros. The senior heifer calf class offered a surprise, Caswell's Burnbrae Wimple defeating Melick's Western junior champion, Clover Leaf Dorothy. Both are exceptionally strong calves, but many good judges would have reversed the placing. Burnbrae achieved junior championship, but was defeated for the grand championship by the massive, thick-fleshed, smooth and excellent Shorthorn quality cow, Dale's Gift 2nd.

The steer classes brought out some of the best fat stuff ever seen at the Canadian National. Leask's trio of first premium winners, particularly the one under three years, could scarcely be beaten in any com-



Mercena Vale (5828).

Holstein bull. First in aged class, senior and grand champion male, Toronto, 1912. Exhibited by Colony Farm, Mt. Coquitlam, B. C.

petition, and the other entries were good enough to make the competition exceedingly keen.

Awards—Shorthorns: Bull, 3 years old and over—1, T. E. & H. C. Robson, on Marcellus; 2, Caswell, on Keir Emblem; 3, Gardhouse & Sons, on Archer's First. Bull, 2 years—1, Caswell, on Gainford Marquis; 2, Melick, on Mutineer; 3, Kerr & Davidson, on Gay Monarch. Bull, senior yearling—1, Melick, on Pride of Albion; 2, Emmert, on Missie's Prince; 3, Mitchell Bros., on Bandsman's Choice; 4, Auld, on Nonpareil Courtier. Bull, junior yearling—1, Caswell, on Lavender Marshall; 2, Emmert, on Choice Goods; 3, Miller, on Ramsden Sultan; 4, Mitchell Bros., on Right Sort. Bull calf, senior—1, Emmert, on Augusta Star; 2, Emmert, on Sittyton's Selection; 3, Auld, on Meadow Signet; 4, Gardhouse, on Glorious Prince; 5, Willmott, on Waterloo Chief. Bull calf, junior—1, Emmert, on Manitoba Chief; 2, Mitchell Bros., on Bandsman's Victory; 3, Kerr & Davidson, on Sittyton Seal; 4, Kyle Bros., on Jealous Pride; 5, Caswell. Bull, senior champion—Caswell, on Gainford Marquis. Bull, junior champion—1, Caswell, on Lavender Marshall. Bull, grand champion—Caswell, on Gainford Marquis.

Cow three years and over—1, Caswell, on Dale's Gift 2nd; 2, Melick, on Maxwalton Gloster; 3, Gardhouse, on Undine Daisy. Cow in milk—1, Gardhouse, on Roan Blossom; 2, Kerr & Davidson, on Lady Aberdeen 2nd; 3, Elliott & Sons, on Woodfield Doris. Heifer two years old—1, Melick, on Maxwalton Gloster 3rd; 2, Caswell, on Merry Maiden; 3, Elliott & Sons, on Ramsden Queen; 4, Kerr & Davidson, on Sittyton Rose; 5, Gardhouse, on Blossom's Lady. Heifer, senior yearling—1 and 2, Emmert, on Princess 4th and Thelma 2nd; 3, Caswell, on Pleasant Valley Crocus; 4, Melick, on White Hall Maid; 5, Gardhouse, on Cecillia Rose; 6, Mitchell Bros., on Orange Princess 2nd. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Melick, on Cloverleaf Mildred; 2, Kyle Bros., on Spring Valley Buckingham; 3, Emmert, on Emma of Oak Bluff; 4, Caswell, on Gainford Raglan 2nd; 5, Kerr & Davidson, on Crimson Maud 16th; 6, Auld, on Meadow Gypsy. Heifer, senior calf—1, Caswell, on Burnbrae Wimple; 2, Melick, on Cloverleaf Dorothy; 3, Kyle Bros., on Village Maid 35th; 4, Emmert, on Duchess of Oak Bluff 2nd; 5, Emmert, on Ury's Star 6th; 6, Gier, on Emmeline 21st. Heifer calf, junior—1 and 2, Emmert, on Sittyton Rosebud and Oak Bluff Belle 3rd; 3, Kerr & Davidson, on Sittyton Girl; 4, Caswell, on Fancy Clara; 5, Kyle Bros., on Rosebud 18th; 6, Melick, on Maxwalton Queen. Senior and grand champion female—Caswell, on Dale's Gift 2nd. Junior champion female—Caswell, on Burnbrae Wimple. Graded herd—1, Caswell; 2, Melick; 3, Gardhouse & Sons; 4, Kerr & Davidson. Exhibitor's herd—1, Caswell; 2, Emmert; 3, Melick; 4, Emmert. Breeder's herd—1, Emmert; 2, Gardhouse & Sons; 3, Mitchell Bros. Four calves—1, Emmert; 2, Gier; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Gardhouse & Sons. Three, get of sire—1, Melick; 2, Emmert; 3, Auld; 4, Gier. Two, progeny of cow—1, Melick; 2, Elliott; 3, Gardhouse & Sons. Steer under three years—1, Leask; 2 and 3, Pritchard Bros. Steer under two years—1, Leask; 2, Pritchard Bros. Steer calf—1, Leask; 2, Willmott & Son; 3, Auld.

HEREFORDS.—Whitefaces were in the stalls in numbers exceeding half a hundred, and made, on the whole, a most creditable exhibit. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., took the lion's share of the prizes, including all the championships. He has a herd second

to none in Canada, and one that will compare favorably with any of the breed in America. Much credit was due the other exhibitors also on the way they brought their animals out. Clifford's old bull, Refiner, champion throughout the West this year, and a world beater in any company, looking fresh and active, landed the grand championship over the junior champion, a very sweet junior calf. The same breeder's two-year-old heifer, Miss Brae 26th, a model of beef form and Hereford type, took the senior championship, but was beaten by a little smoother junior yearling from the same stable for the grand championship. Alf. Stone took first on two-year-old bulls, on a very useful animal, while the other exhibitors got well up into the money in some of the classes, and on the whole the Hereford display was as good as, if not better, than any former exhibition at Toronto. Geo. Lee, of Aurora, Ill., made the awards.

Exhibitors.—L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; Alfred Stone, Limehouse, Ont.; Mrs. W. H. Hunter & Sons, The Maples; H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont., and J. J. & T. E. Palmer, Schomberg, Ont.

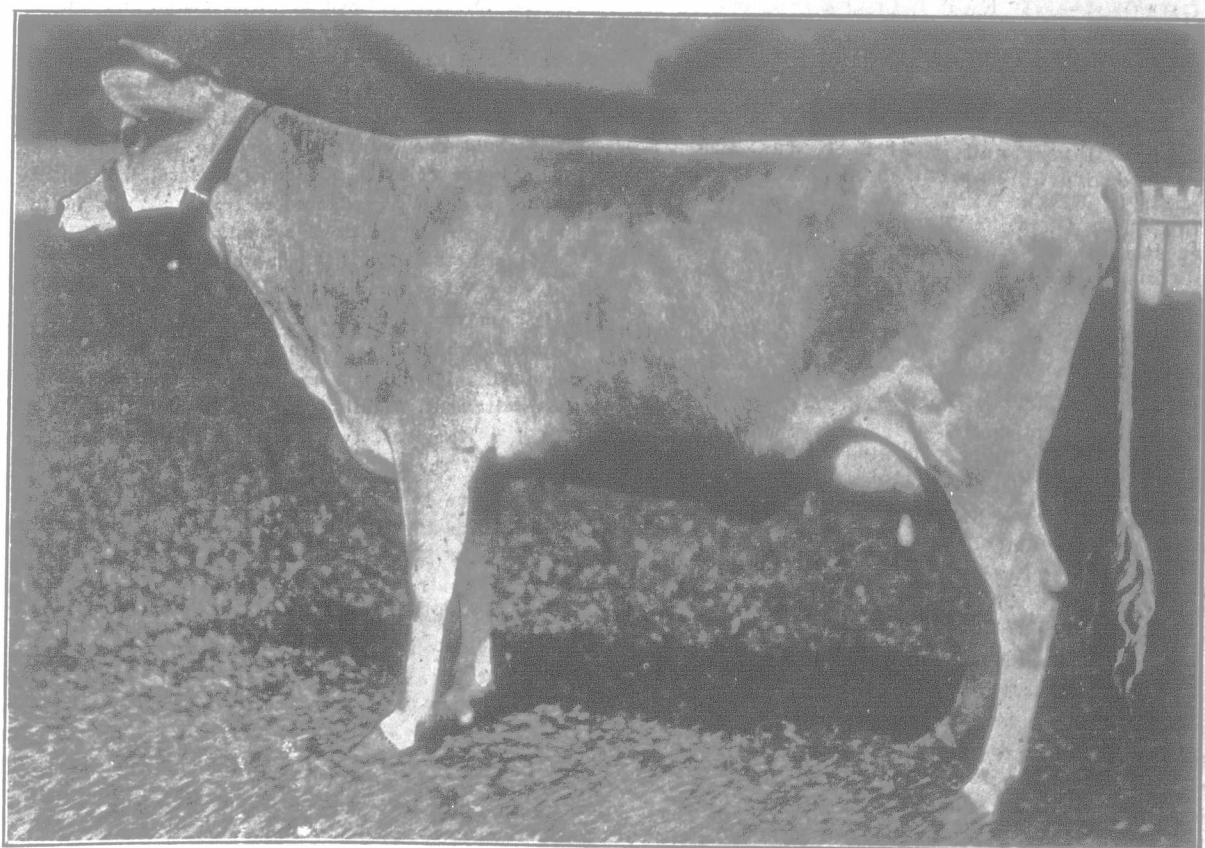
Awards.—Aged bulls: 1, Clifford, on Refiner; 2, Smith, on Bonnie Brae 21st; 3, Mrs. Hunter, on Gen-

eral Togo; 4, Stone, on Hesitation 2nd. Bull two years old—1 and 3, Stone, on Wilton Denotation and Admiral; 2, Palmer, on Barley Lad. Bull one year old—1, Mrs. Hunter, on Beau Magister; 2, Palmer, on Barley Boy 2nd. Bull, senior calf—1, 2 and 3—Clifford, on Bonnie Brae 49th, Princeps 31st, and Princeps 32nd; 4, Mrs. Hunter, on Crusader. Bull, junior calf—1, Clifford, on Bonnie Brae 52nd; 2 and 3, Mrs. Hunter, on Royal Welcome and Hielan Laddie; 4, Smith, on Amos Ingleside 22nd. Senior and grand champion bull—Refiner. Junior champion—Clifford, on Bonnie Brae 52nd. Best four calves bred by exhibitor—1, Mrs. Hunter; 2, Clifford. Cow three years and over—1 and 2, Clifford, on Princess 7th and May Queen 3rd; 3, Smith, on Jessie Ingleside 17th; 4, Mrs. Hunter, on Miss Winnie. Heifer two years old—1 and 2, Clifford, on Miss Brae 26th and Miss Brae 33rd; 3, Smith, on Rubella 17th of Ingleside; 4, Mrs. Hunter, on Charmer 4th. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Clifford, on Miss Brae 35th; 2, Mrs. Hunter, on Brenda 10th; 3, Smith, on Rubella Ingleside 23rd. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Clifford, on Miss Brae 38th; 2 and 4, Mrs. Hunter, on Princess Louise and Moss Rose; 3, Smith, on Roseleaf Ingleside 32nd. Senior calf—1, Clifford, on Miss Brae 40th; 2 and 4, Mrs. Hunter, on Brenda 11th and Baby Mine; 3, Smith, on Rubella Ingleside 33rd. Junior calf—1 and 4, Mrs. Hunter, on Dimples and Gipsy Queen; 2 and 3, Clifford, on Miss Brae 44th and Lady Blanche 10th. Three, get of sire—1, Clifford; 2, Mrs. Hunter. Graded herd—1, Clifford; 2, Smith; 3, Mrs. Hunter. Junior herd—1, Clifford; 2, Mrs. Hunter; 3, Smith. Senior champion female—Clifford, on Miss Brae 26th. Junior and grand champion female—Clifford, on Miss Brae 38th.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—The doddies were not out in great numbers, the herds of Jas. Bowman and Jas. D. McGregor putting up most of the competition. These two aggregations locked horns (metaphorically, of course) at all the large Western shows this season, and with the other herd entered at Toronto, made some of the keenest competition of the entire cattle section of the exhibition. Not more than four individuals lined up in any one class, but it was often difficult to say just where the highest honors would fall. The best of the money was fairly well divided between Bowman and McGregor, while the other exhibitors came in for a share of it on some very fine animals. H. M. Brown, of Ohio, acted as judge.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bull—1, McGregor, on Leroy 3rd of Meadow Brook; 2, Bowman, on Magnificent. Bull two years old—1 and 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard and Beauty's Prince; 2, McGregor, on Expert of Dalmeny. Bull, senior yearling—1, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Proud Boy. Bull, junior yearling—McGregor, on Viceroy of Glencarnock. Senior bull calf—1, Bowman, on Beauty's Erwin; 2 and 3, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Elmar 2nd and Balmedie Keepsake's Elmar. Junior bull calf—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Brilliant. Senior grand champion bull—Leroy 3rd of Meadow Brook. Junior champion bull—Viceroy of Glencarnock. Cow three years and over—1, McGregor, on Violet 3rd of Congash; 2 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 4th and Elm



Brampton Gipsy.

Two-year-old Jersey heifer; first in her class at Toronto. Owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton.



Dale's Gift 2nd =92532=.

Shorthorn cow. First in class, senior and grand champion female, Toronto, 1912. Age, three years 11 months. Exhibited by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

Park Beauty 3rd; 3, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Lady Violet 2nd. Heifer two years old—1 and 3, McGregor, on Queen Rosie of Cullen and Glencarnock Rubicon; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 5th. Senior yearling heifer—1, McGregor, on Queen Mother of Glencarnock; 2 and 4, Broadfoot, on Balmedie Favorite 2nd and Balmedie Lady Evelyn 3rd; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Witch 2nd. Heifer, junior yearling—1, 3 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Pride 12th, Elm Park Mayflower 15th, and Elm Park Beauty 6th; 2, McGregor, on Glencarnock's Pretty Rose. Heifer calf, senior—1, McGregor, on Black Rose of Glencarnock; 2 and 3, Broadfoot, on Balmedie May's Beauty and Balmedie Pride's Beauty. Heifer calf, junior—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Keepsake 13th. Senior and grand champion female—Violet 3rd of Congash. Junior champion female—Elm Park Pride 12th. Graded herd—1, McGregor; 2, Bowman. Junior herd—1, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot. Two, progeny of one cow—1 and 2, Bowman. Three, get of bull—1, Bowman; 2, McGregor.

GALLOWAYS.—In this breed, Col. McCrae, of Guelph, Ont., had no opposition, and took all the prizes awarded in classes in which he competed, viz.: First in aged bulls, bull two years old, bull calf, aged cow, two-year-old heifers, yearling heifers, and heifer calves; second in bull calves, aged cows, two-year-old heifers, yearling heifers, and heifer calves. Also first and reserve on graded herds, and all the championships. H. M. Brown, of Hillsboro, Ohio, judged.

GRADES AND FAT CATTLE.—Grade, female, 2 years and over—1, Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.; 2 and 3, Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Female, under 2 years—1, Pritchard Bros., Fergus, Ont.; 2 and 3, Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Fat steer, 2 years and under 3—1, Jas. Leask; 2, Pritchard Bros. Fat steer, 1 year and under 2—1, Jas. Leask; 2, Pritchard Bros. Fat calf, under 1 year—1, Jas. Leask; 2, F. C. Willmott & Son, Milton, Ont.; 3, A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont. Two export steers, under 3 years—1, Pritchard Bros.; 2, Robson & Freed, Washington, Ont.

Horses.

PERCHERONS.—Horse-breeders in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces have heard much of the advance of the Percheron horse in the West, and the great exhibits made at Western shows in past years, but this year the breed made a better showing at Toronto than at any of the Western fairs, and it is safe to say that some of the classes have never been equalled in Canada. Horses brim full of quality, with size and substance galore, formed the major part of each line-up, and some of the winners are among the best ever bred in France.

The aged stallion class brought out seven entries, the red going to Hogate, on Tetinus, a very strong-topped, short-coupled, deep-middled horse, with strong, clean bone, good feet, and a true mover. Next in line stood Islam, possessing a little less substance, an abundance of bone, but scarcely as much quality. Idebert, in third place, is quality all over, clean of limb, and a strong, true mover, but has scarcely the bone and substance of the other two.

The three-year-olds were the best bunch of Perch-

eron stallions ever seen in Canada, and many real toppers were left outside the money. The judge, D. M. Fife, of Ohio, after considerable deliberation, selected a short leet of five horses, including Hassard's Jonas, Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Jovial, Porter & Eaid's entry, Hamilton & Son's Janassa, and Hogate's Jack. Any one of them was good enough to deserve a red ribbon in most company. Jovial finally worked his way to the top. He is a massive gray of great substance. He was the thickest horse in the ring, is well muscled, and has very heavy bone. Especially strong on top, and a fair mover, he won over Porter & Eaid's entry, a little more stylish horse of extra good quality, plenty of substance, and the best-going horse in the string. Hogate got third on Jack, a colt with great substance, and a strong, true mover. Hassard's big black Jonas did not get in the money, but he is one of the biggest and strongest three-year-olds ever seen here. He was nervous, owing to the noise and bustle in front of the grand stand, and did not show to the best advantage.

Ten two-year-olds answered the call, and from this closely-contested ring the champion stallion came. Hassard's Kartomier is about as nice a piece of Percheron horseflesh as one could wish to see. He was a winner at some of the largest shows in France, and on the form shown at Toronto, should lead in most company. A gray of great size, deep and thick, short-coupled and heavily-muscled, with clean limbs and good feet and quality all over, a good mover, and a nice-tempered horse, with almost ideal Percheron type, what more could one want? Second to him stood Kaboulot, a horse of much the same pattern, with plenty of middle, and an abundance of quality, not quite as good a goer, but a good second. Kossuth was third. He is a horse of a little more outstanding type, but had as good legs and feet as any in the ring, and was a fair mover. Klepper, a big black colt, owned by Hassard, which has beaten the winner in France, was unplaced. He did not appear to best advantage under the excitement. Elliott's Karton, and Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Kamaval, two first-class colts, formed the remainder of the contenders in the short leet.

Only one yearling stallion was out, and nothing very substantial came forward in the filly classes. Wm. Pears' three-year-old, Julia, is a very big one, rangy, yet strong on top, has good, flat, clean bone, and goes well at the walk and trot.

Two-year-old fillies were the strongest of the female classes, twelve facing the judge. The fight simmered down to Hassard's Kokatte, Hodgkinson & Tisdale's Krapulette, and the same breeder's Kanaille. They were finally placed in the order named. Three sweeter Percheron fillies have perhaps never been seen in this country. The winner is a short-backed, strong-middled mare, full of substance and quality, and was afterwards made reserve for championship honors, and would not have looked bad in the latter position.

The second- and third-prize winners are a smashing pair of big, high-quality mares, which helped the owner to win on the best string of five animals, over Hassard's fine quintette. It was a great show throughout, and a credit to the breed, as well as the breeders and importers.

Exhibitors.—Dr. T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; Wm. Pears, West Toronto, Ont.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.; R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, Ont.; Eaid & Porter, Simcos, Ont.; J. Haines, Midland, Ont., and Ernest E. Hanmer, Norwich, Ont.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, Hogate, on Tetinus, by Agricole; 2, Hamilton & Son, on Islam, by Conserit; 3, Hamilton & Son, on Idebert, by Oliver. Stallions three years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Jovial, by Etudiant; 2, Eaid & Porter; 3, J. B. Hogate, on Jack, by Anticosto. Stallion two years old—1, Hassard, on Kartomier, by Lafayettes; 2, Hogate, on Kaboulot, by Gallichon; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Kossuth, by Gumand. Stallion one year old—1, J. Haines, on Loustic, by Hachoir. Filly three years old—1, Wm. Pears, on Julia, by Agatlina; 2, Hogate, on Jainvillote, by Laricot; 3, Hassard, on Jeane, by Campigny. Filly two years old—1, Hassard, on Kokatte, by Fernand; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Krapulette, by Fernand; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Kanaille, by Fernand. Filly one year old—1, Elliott, on Latine, by Hanneton; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Lame, by Heureux; 3, Hogate, on Laretiviere, by Golta. Brood mare and foal—1, Hanmer, on Bien-a-Moi, by Casino; 2 and 3, Pears, on Impresse, by Sahara, and Leonia Maid, by Hercules. Foal of 1912—1 and 3, Pears, on Lady Gay and Lady Leonia, by Cormier; 2, Hanmer, on Chundra Lela, by Kosta Crusader. Mare with two of her progeny—1, Pears, on Leonia Maid. Best stallion, any age—Hassard, on Kartomier. Best mare, any age—Pears, on Julia. Best string of five—Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

American Percheron Society Specials.—Best stallion—1 and 2, Pears, on Cormier and Incivil. Best mare—1, 2 and 3, Pears, on Julia, Impresse, and Lady Grey. Three mares, any age—1 and 2, Pears. Two progeny of one mare—1, Pears. Stallion, and four mares—Pears. [Note.—These animals must be recorded in the books of the Percheron Society of America, and their owner must be a member. Entries other than this of Pears' were not eligible.]

ROADSTER AND CARRIAGE.—Some very fine roadster and carriage horses were shown in the breeding classes. Lulu Mograzia, a sensational daughter of Mograzia, won the championship in the roadster classes for Miss Wilks, who secured the best prize in nearly all the classes in which she had entries.

Awards.—Roadsters: Mare four years and over—1 and 2, Miss Wilks, Galt, on Lulu Mograzia and Maize; 3, Robt. Preston, Simcoe, on Golden Glow. Filly or gelding three years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Oro Mograzia; 2, J. D. McGibbon, Milton, on Moko Bay; 3, G. H. Smith, Delhi, on Glory. Filly or gelding two years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Mary Abdella; 2, Jas. Bovaird, Brampton, on Mary S.; 3, W. T. Brydon, Toronto, on Benny. Yearling filly or gelding—1, Miss Wilks, on Mary Regina; 2, Ira Mabee, Aylmer, on Nettie Carter; 3 R. M. Dale, Toronto, on Golden Glean. Brood mare and foal—1 and 2, Miss Wilks, on Sister Sadie and Jew Belle; 3, A. Cunningham, Toronto; Lady Bingen. Foal of 1912—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Billy Burke; 2, Cunningham, on Lady Parker; 3, Miss Wilks. Champion roadster mare—Miss Wilks, on Lulu Mograzia. Carriage mare four years and over—1, Robert McMane, Milverton, on Lottie; 2, J. B. Moore, Waterford, on Maud Langs; 3, P. J. Dolan, Toronto, on Dixie Queen. Filly or gelding three years old—1, A. Yeager, Simcoe, on Princess; 2, Joseph Kirby, Armstrong's Mills, on Warwick Model; 3, J. T. Brownridge, Brampton, on Doctor Bob. Filly or gelding two years old—3, John Clarkson & Son, Summerville, on Nell. Filly or gelding one year old—W. K. Westlake, Macville, on Macville Boy. Brood mare and foal—John Craigie, Port Credit, on Lady Woodland. Foal—John Craigie. Best mare, any age—Yeager, on Princess.

CLYDESDALES.—Larger classes of Clydesdales have been seen at Toronto. A slight falling off in numbers does not mean that competition was not keen, for there was a close fight for each and every award in each class. Many of the animals had just landed from Scotland and were seen at some disadvantage. There was a marked scarcity of home-bred stock in the open classes, which as usual were an importers' contest almost entirely. While some of the stallion classes were not out in as great numbers as were the Percherons, the filly classes were all much stronger than in the latter breed, and Clydesdales still stood at the top in numbers at the show, even if they were not out as strong as usual.

Eight aged stallions were forward and very good horses they were. After much deliberation on the part of the judge, Mr. Copland, Lord

Gleniffer was placed above Macaroon, last year's Cawdor Cup winner. There were those among the ringside talent who would have reversed the placing, and not much could have been said against it. The winner is a bigger horse, with strong, clean bone, and is a fair mover, with splendid quality of feathering and a lot of draft character. He might have a little more muscling and a better-turned croup. Macaroon is a little stronger-topped horse, with an abundance of quality, going strong and true at the walk and trot, but not very abundant in feathering. It was a close decision. Third stood Bowhill Baron, a horse that has won in the West, defeating the great horse, The Bruce. He is the snappiest actor of the lot, and is a short-coupled, strong-topped horse, with good quality. Majestic Baron, a big son of Baron's Pride, stood fourth. He is a strong-muscled, heavy-boned, high-quality stallion, with good action, but having just landed from Scotland after a heavy season, did not show at his best. Imperial Chief, another typey horse of good quality, was fifth.

Six horses were out in the class for aged stallions, importers excluded. John Bright and John Boag made the awards in this class. Beau Ideal was placed first over Marathon, a placing which many horsemen could not agree with. Both are good horses with the flat, flinty bone, silky feathering and good feet that Clydesdale men like, but Marathon has as good feet and legs as anyone could wish, and while a little over-fat, shows much more substance than the other horse, is stronger on top and a thicker horse throughout, and went just as true as Beau Ideal, a little more upstanding stallion, full of quality and draft character. Many would have reversed the placing. Garty Forever, a very thick son of Everlasting, was third.

The class for three-year-olds brought out only half a dozen, but they were six good colts, and the race for the money was no procession. Royal Cadet, a black son of Montrave Matador, with an abundance of quality throughout, and showing a good stride and straight, true action, won over King of Gretna, a larger colt with a little more substance and good, clean bone, but not quite as good a goer. Third and fourth stood, Viscount Kinnard and Scalpsie Hero, two big, strong colts, not in high fit, but showing plenty of Clydesdale quality.

Stallions, two years old, were perhaps the strongest of the stallion classes. There could be no doubt about the winner in this class. The Peer, a bay son of Everlasting, with four white feet and a big white face, is truly a peer, and no mistake was made when he was declared champion of the breed. He is one of the best colts ever seen in Canada, and has very few faults. He is a big, heavy-muscled colt, with a short, strong back, and a long, level croup, has an abundance of the best of flat, clean bone, and a goodly supply of fine, silky feathering, with a slope of shoulder and pastern hard to beat. At the walk and trot he goes straight and true, with a good stride and lots of snap. He deserved to win. Next in line was Lord Newburgh, a very stylish horse, with scarcely as much quality as the winner, but with a great amount of substance and a right good colt. Third in the list stood Corinthian, a big, clean-limbed, good-going son of Memento. Merry Prince, another very thick horse, was fourth.

Yearlings were not exceptionally strong, but five good youngsters were in the ring. Alert, a big one of good quality, landed the red, with Hatton Prince, not so big a colt and not in high flesh, but with good bone and feet, second, and Anagram, a son of Benedict, third. None of the colts were in high condition.

In the class for three-year-old fillies seven right good mares came out, and it was no easy matter to pick the winner. Opal, a black daughter of Sam Black, finally headed the list, with Vanity second. Opal is a very smooth mare, brim-full of quality and a splendid mover, but she is not strong on top, especially over the loin, and she was lucky to get the red. Vanity is a much thicker, better-middled mare, with a great top and while not quite so good at the ground,

had few faults there. Melita, a big, massive roan, stood third. She is a very strong-topped filly, with plenty of bone and substance. In fact she beats the winner in these particulars. Bloomer, a nice smooth daughter of Benedict, stood fourth, and Baroness of Towiebeg, fifth.

As in the stallions, the two-year-old class furnished the best competition in the fillies. Snowflake, a good-middled, clean-limbed filly, and a snappy, clean, true mover, with quality galore, won the red, followed closely, by Colony Lady Begg, a big, strong filly, showing the right kind of action, but having scarcely the thickness and substance of the winner, and not quite as much quality, although bigger. Heir Sunray, a neat little filly, but not having as much substance as quality, was third, and Solway Princess fourth. Fifth stood Jean of Flashend, a very big colt for her age, strong on top, with a good middle, and an abundance of bone. She looked as though she might have been placed higher up.

Only two yearlings came forward, Nell of Aikton and Jean Russell. Both are good youngsters, with lots of quality. The former won.

Four excellent individuals composed the broodmare section. Sally of Burnbrae, Mancell's fine mare, ran a nail in her foot and was withdrawn. Castle Belle, a very smooth mare, not as large as Beta, her closest contender, has the kind of feet and legs that Clydesdale breeders like, and in action picks up and gets away strong and true. Beta has very few faults; she is a grand-topped mare of good quality and has any amount of substance about her. Dandy of Hillhead, also a fine type of Clydesdale mare, stood third.

Exhibitors—Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; F. H. Elliot, Toronto, Ont.; W. H. Mancell, Fletcher, Ont.; Kerr & Davidson, Balsam, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Jos. Telfer, Milton West, Ont.; Thos. McMichael & Sons, Seaforth, Ont.; W. J. Howard & Son, Fairbank, Ont., and Patterson Bros., East Toronto, Ont.

Awards—Aged stallions—1, Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer, by Sir Ronald; 2, Hassard, on Macaroon, by Baron of Burgie; 3, Colony Farm, on Bowhill Baron, by Baron's Pride; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Majestic Baron, by Baron's Pride; 5, Hassard, on Imperial Chief, by Imperialist; 6, Graham Bros., on Golden Ball, by Argosy. Aged stallions, importers excluded—1, A. G. Gormley, on Beau Ideal, by Rowallan; 2, Jos. Telfer, on Marathon, by Marcellus; 3, W. J. Howard & Son, on Garty Forever, by Everlasting; 4, Thos. McMichael & Sons, on Glen Rae, by Great Britain; 5, Patterson Bros., on Black Regent, by Dunure Freeman. Stallion, three years old—1, Graham Bros., on Royal Cadet, by Montrave Matador; 2, Hassard, on King of Gretna, by Auld Ayr; 3 and 4, Smith & Richardson, on Viscount Kinnard, by Viscount Cedric, and Scalpsie Hero, by Ruby Pride; 5, Graham Bros., on Drum-mallan, by Argosy; 6, Mancell, on General Hood, by Robin Hood. Stallion, 2 years old—1 and 4, Graham Bros., on The Peer, by Everlasting, and Merry Prince, by Up To Time; 2, Hassard, on Lord Newburgh, by Pacific; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Corinthian, by Memento; 5, J. M. Gardhouse, on Rycroft Model, by Rycroft. Stallion, yearling—1 and 5, Graham Bros., on Alert, by Baron's Pride, and Royal Dragoon, by Kinleith Pride; 2, Hassard, on Hatton Prince, by Ardimersay Prince; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Anagram, by Benedict; 4, Kerr & Davidson, on Baron Stately, by Stately Prince. Filly, 3 years old—1 and 3, Colony Farm, on Opal, by Sam Black, and Melita, by Sam Black; 2 and 4, Graham Bros., on Vanity, by Garty Bonus, and Bloomer, by Benedict; 5, Hassard, on Baroness of Towiebeg, by Baron Rothschild; 6, Hassard, on Culra Buchlyvie, by Baron of Buchlyvie. Filly, 2 years old—1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Snowflake, by Mamillions, and Heir Sunray, by Ruby Pride; 2 and 4, Colony Farm, on Colony Lady Begg, by Royal Favorite, and Solway Princess, by Up To Time; 5, Hassard, on Jean of Flashend, by The Bruce; 6, Kerr & Davidson, on Gold Leaf, by Stately Prince. Filly, yearling—1, Hassard, on Nell of Aikton, by Baron of Buchlyvie; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Jean Russell, by Baron O'Dee. Brood mare, with foal—1, Graham Bros., on Castle Belle, by Glengolan; 2, Hassard, on Beta, by Homers Kyle; 3, Elliot, on Dandy of Hillhead, by Favorite's Chief. Foal of 1912—1, Hassard, on Lady May, by

Baron Gibson; 2, Graham Bros., on Majestic, by Prince Odin; 3, Elliot, on Miss Morrison of Hillhead, by Sir Osmond. Champion stallion, any age—Graham Bros., on The Peer. Reserve—Graham Bros., on Lord Gleniffer. Champion filly, any age—Graham Bros., on Snowflake. Best string of five—Graham Bros.

SHIRES—The big English draft breed is never numerically strong at Toronto, but this year saw more Shires in the stalls than has been the case for some time. About thirty of the best individual representatives that the breed has in this country were on exhibition, and some of the highest priced animals from England lined up against the best that have been bred in Canada. Shires are often believed to be a little lacking in quality, but such could not be said of this year's exhibit. Big, rangy, typical draft animals lined up in every class and showed much improvement over former years.

Only two were forward in the aged stallion class, and Proportion repeated for Porter Bros., winning the red. He is still showing plenty of bloom, and while not so large as some representatives of the breed, has great quality and moves extra well, going strong and true. Two came out in the three-year-old class, and Tuttlebrook Esquire, while not as big as Flamboro King, is a better-coupled, stronger-topped horse, with cleaner limbs and snappier action, and won first place.

The male classes seemed to run in pairs, for it was from a two-year-old class of two entries that the champion stallion came, Dunsmore Proctor, a big, stylish, true-moving, high-quality, massive colt, doing the trick.

Three-year-old fillies had four out, and four better Shire mares were never seen in Toronto. Flash Flora, a bay, which the word "big" inadequately describes, headed the class. Accompanied by the extreme in size, she is the personification of type and quality, and could not be beaten even by her stable mate, Flisage Hergine, not quite so massive, but having just as good quality. Tuttlebrook Sunflower and Tuttlebrook Ladylike, two very high-quality, smooth, good-going mares, superior enough to win in most company, went third and fourth.

A quartette of promising fillies were forward in the two-year-old class, from which came the champion, Boro Heiress. When she was good enough to beat Flash Flora, the first-prize three-year-old, little mention may be made of her. She is a perfect model of Shire horseflesh, clean-cut, strong on top and at the ground, and had a flashiness of movement not often seen in a mare of her size and substance. Borg Duchess, another good one, stood next to her, with Bramehope Columbia third.

The fight waged last year in the broodmare class between Holdenby Nicausis and Tuttlebrook Fuchsia was repeated, with the opposite result, the former winning, after the judges, John A. Boag and John Bright, disagreed, and Wm. Smith was called to make the award. They are an evenly balanced pair and might have gone either way.

Exhibitors—Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; Jas. Bovaird, Brampton; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C., and W. Pearson & Son, Hamilton.

Awards—Aged stallion—1, Porter Bros., on Proportion, by Nail Stone Ragged Jacket; 2, Bovaird, on Roxwell Saxton Harold, by Roxwell Saxton Oak. Stallion, 3 years old—1, John Gardhouse & Sons, on Tuttlebrook Esquire, by Deighton Bar; 2, Pearson, on Flamboro King, by Alake 2nd. Stallion, two years old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on Dunsmore Proctor, by Prospector; 2, Colony Farm, on Stanridge Rambler, by King of Stanridge. Stallion, yearling—1, John Gardhouse & Sons, on Gay Prince, by Proportion. Champion stallion, any age—J. M. Gardhouse, on Dunsmore Proctor. Filly, three years old—1 and 2, Colony Farm, on Flash Flora, by Goodley Hero, and Firage Hergine, by King Forest; 3 and 4, Proctor Bros., on Tuttlebrook Sunflower, by Magemoor Harold, and Tuttlebrook Ladylike, by The Hock King. Filly, two years old—1, 2 and 3, Colony Farm, on Boro Heiress, by Bon Mentor, and Borg Duchess, by Gaer Conqueror, and Bramehope Columbia, by Gaer Conqueror; 4, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Flirt, by Finstall Bandmaster. Filly, one year old—Por-

ter Bros., on Little Brook Lorraine, by Baron Kitchener. Brood mare, with foal—John Gardhouse & Sons, on Holdenby Nicansis, by Northgate Prince; 2, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Fuchsia, by Rock's Hero. Foal—1, Gardhouse, on Nicansis Queen, by Tuttlebrook Queen; 2, Porter Bros., on Kitchener's Beauty, by Baron Kitchener. Mare, with two of her progeny—1, Porter Bros.; 2, Gardhouse. Best mare, any age—Colony Farm, on Boro Heiress. Two Shire mares, any age—1, Colony Farm; 2, Gardhouse.

Standard-breeds—Some thirty-five head of strictly top-notchers made up the entry list in this light-legged breed. The aged stallion class brought out five excellent individuals, including the great Mograzia, Prince Ideal, Jack McKerron, King Nelson, General Worth, and others.

Miss Wilks took most of the firsts, but there was good competition in most of the classes. Paronella Todd, the sensational three-year-old daughter of Kentucky Todd, was again unbeaten and won the championship for mares. She is about as sweet a model of Standard-bred horse-flesh as one could wish to see, and with her ideal conformation and great speed could not be placed other than in first place. Exhibitors were—Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont.; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; Crow & Murray, Toronto, Ont.; W. H. Smith, Toronto, Ont.; W. H. Mansell, Fletcher, Ont.; Patterson Bros., Toronto; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, and Ira A. Mabee, Aylmer.

Awards: Aged stallion—1, Crow & Murray, on Jack McKerron; 2, Miss Wilks, on Mograzia; 3, W. H. Smith, on Member Spinx. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, on Euky, by Kentucky; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, on McKenzie 42, by McPherson; 3, W. H. Mansell, on R. J. Mc, by Royal Rysdike. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Oro Lambert, Jr., by Oro Lambert; 2, Smith, on Sphinx, Jr., by Member Spinx. Yearling stallion—1, Ashley Farm, on Nobel Peter, by Peter Wilton. Filly, 3 years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Paronella Todd, by Kentucky Todd; 2, Patterson Bros., on Iola Arley, by Arley A. Filly, 2 years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Victoria Mary, by Jim Todd; 2, Jas. Hammill, on Todd Girl, by Kentucky Todd; 3, Ashley Farm, on Nietah, by Kentucky Todd. Yearling filly—1, Ashley Farm, on Emma Frasier, by Bingen Pilot; 2, Miss Wilks, on Dossie Mograzia, by Mograzia; 3, Ashley Farm, on Lottie Rayner, by Jim Todd. Brood mare and foal—1, Miss Wilks, on Vera Peters; 2, Ashley Farm, on Frasier; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, on Queen Barnes. Foal of 1912—1, Miss Wilks; 2 and 3, Ashley Farm.

Champion Mare, any age: Miss Wilks on Paronella Todd.

THOROUGHBREDS—Only two classes for Thoroughbreds are given a place in the prize list at Toronto, but the money offered is sufficient to induce owners and breeders to enter their stock. Four prizes, ranging from \$150 down to \$25, are given in the stallion class, and four, from \$100 down to \$25, in the filly class. The stallion class was much the stronger of the two, ten being forward. Nasbaden, last year's second prizewinner, won over Halfling, a winner at many previous shows.

Awards—Aged stallion—1, Roland Thayer, Aylmer, on Nasbaden, by Nasbutum; 2, Patterson Bros., Toronto, on Halfling, by Macheath; 3, Jno. D. McGibbon, on Nimble Dick, by Harvey; 4, Jas. Bovaird, Brampton, on Selwick, by Knight of the Thistle. Brood mare and foal—1, R. M. Dale, Toronto, on Drowsy, by Golden Down; 2, James Bovaird, on Ismailian, by St. Andre; 3, David Arthur, Brampton, on Ta Honda, by St. Masetta; 4, Arthurs, on Dodie S., by Charaxus.

HEAVY DRAFTERS (Canadian-bred only)—As is usually the case, nearly all the animals shown in this class belonged to the Clydesdale breed, and it must be said that many compared favorably with the imported stock. Only three were out in the aged stallion class. All were good representatives of the breed, but none were of championship calibre. The class for two-year-olds was by far the strongest of the breed. Baron Dalmeny, a son of Celtic Baron, one of the best Canadian-bred horses which has yet been produced, headed the list. Few better-typed, cleaner-limbed, stronger, better-going horses are bred in any country. General Baron, by General Favorite, another extra good colt, was second. The other classes had fewer entries. Flora Hunter won the aged filly class again this year, and her stable mate, Burdennette Lassie, a very stylish mare,

well-fitted, strong-topped and clean as a whip below, headed the three-year-old class, and was champion of the breed, as was Baron Dalmeny in the stallion classes. John Bright and John Boag placed the awards.

Exhibitors—Thos. McMichael & Sons, Seaforth; W. H. Mancell, Fletcher; James H. Lemon, Johnson; John Bright, Myrtle; John Kilgour, Eglinton; Graham Bros., Claremont; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; James Leask, Greenbank; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C.; W. J. Howard & Son, Fairbank; H. McLaren, Cobourg; W. D. Forster, Markham.

Awards—Aged stallion—1, Mancell, on Lord Laurie, by Whitmoss; 2, Lemon, on Royal Review, by Lothian Bay; 3, McMichael, on Lord Ronald, by Baron's Luck. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Graham Bros., on Baron Dalmeny, by Celtic Baron; 2, Kilgour, on General Baron, by General Favorite; 3, Ross, on Scotland's Squire, by The Squire; 4, Mancell, on Gold Dust, by Marchfield Baron. Stallion, 1 year old—1, McMichael, on Captain Tom, by Glen Rae; 2, Leask, on Acme's Mark, by Acme. Filly, 3 years old—1, Gormley, on Burdennette Lassie, by Fullarton; 2, Colony Farm, on City Lady, by Royal Citizen; 3, Duff, on Fairview Queen, by Baron Montague; 4, McKenzie, on Nellie, by Buteman. Filly, 2 yrs. old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Irena, by General Favorite; 2, Pollock, on Bell Ivory, by Black Ivory; 3, Howard & Sons, on Queen of Fisherville, by Garty Forever. Filly, 1 year old—1, Mancell, on Mamie Wallace, by Marchfield; 2, McMichael, on Dolly Spanker, by Glen Rae. Gelding or mare 4 yrs. or over—Gormley, on Flora Hunter, by Fullarton; 2, McLaren, on Lady Chancellor, by Lord Chancellor; 3, Gormley, on Madge of Burdennette, by Fullarton. Brood mare, with foal—1, Forster, on Lady Chattan; 2, Duff, on Nellie Queen of Scots; 3, McMichael, on Doll Flashknot. Foal of 1912—1, Duff; 2, Forster; 3, Mancell. Mare and two of her progeny—1, Duff; 2, McMichael. Champion stallion—Graham Bros., on Baron Dalmeny. Champion mare—Gormley, on Burdennette Lassie.

HEAVY DRAFTERS IN HARNESS—Much interest is always taken in these classes. Fewer entries appeared before the judges this year than in 1911, only four being out in the single, and four in the pair classes. Coronation, a massive imported Clydesdale gelding, with grand feet, strong, clean limbs, quality and substance all over, and a grand mover, headed the single class for Graham Bros., while Hassard's great team of geldings of the same breed had little trouble in leading the class for pairs. They are a great span. Big, brim-full of quality and well proportioned, they would win in any company.

Awards—Single gelding or mare—1, Graham Bros., on Coronation; 2 and 3, Dominion Transport Co., on Sam and Sir Robert; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Icaque. Pair of geldings or mares—1, T. H. Hassard, on Willie and Peter; 2 and 3, Dominion Transport Co., on Sir Robert and Argos, and Prince Arthur and Yankee; 4, Gormley, on Madge of Hallcroft and Caithness Belle.

GENERAL PURPOSE—The General Purpose classes brought out some good individuals. W. A. Wallace, Willowdale; W. N. Scott & Son, Milton, and C. H. Cairns, Milton, were the chief exhibitors. Awards—Aged mare or gelding—1 and 2, Wallace; 3, Cairns. Filly or gelding, 3 years—1 and 2, Scott; 3, Clarkson & Son, Summerville. Champion mare—Wallace.

GENERAL PURPOSE IN HARNESS—Single mare or gelding—1 and 2, Wallace; 3, Cairns. Pair mares or geldings—1, Wallace; 2, Cairns; 3, Scott.

The carriage classes were quite well filled, considering that the horseless carriage is working constantly against the fancy high-stepping horse. Miss Wilks made quite a clean-up in the roadster classes, getting the largest share of the money. W. J. Crossen, Cobourg, was always well up in the awards. Crow & Murray, Toronto; A. Yeager, Simcoe, and Miss E. Viau, Montreal, took the most of the money in the high-stepping classes. Yeager won on unicorns and Crow & Murray on four-in-hands, while Miss Viau's Eye Opener was the best Canadian-bred mare or gelding.

Hunters and jumpers were particularly numerous, and all the best of these horses in the country were present. Confidence, the world's champion, was beaten in the best performance class by his stable mate, Skyscraper, but no records were broken.

Ponies in harness were an interesting feature. R. S. Allan, of Hamilton, secured the championship on Royal Fair. C. B. Clancy, Guelph, took two firsts on Don Alphonse and Princess Bonnie, while Roy Nordheimer, of Toronto, had

the best saddle pony in Buckskin, and Clancy's Don Alphonse, hitched, won the children's turnout class.

Buttermaking Competition.

One of the features of the Dairy Department is the buttermaking competition, and each year the awards are made only on the closest of decisions. Prizes are awarded after a careful consideration of the skill in making as well as of the quality of the finished product. All the competitors this year showed exceptional skill in their work, and the scores were of a high average.

Awards in the Amateur Class—1, Miss R. Patton, Newtonbrook, 95.35; 2, Miss M. Bryden, Galt, 93.91; 3, Mrs. Walter Hill, Parkhill, 93.33; 4, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 93.12; 5, Miss M. Scott, Bowood, 92.77; 6, Miss A. Barker, Guelph, 92.50.

Free-for-all Class—1, Miss N. Carrick, Roseville, 96.90; 2, Miss M. Johnston, Bowood, 96.40; 3, Miss R. Patton, Newtonbrook, 96.30; 4, Miss L. E. Jayne, Cobourg, 95.25; 5, Miss M. A. Jayne, Cobourg, 95.20; 6, Miss M. Bryden, Galt, 92.22; 7, Miss L. B. Gregory, Poplar Hill, 91.25; 8, Mrs. Walter Hill, Parkhill, 91.17; 9, Mrs. A. Simpson, Atwood, 88.70; 10, Miss E. Page, Toronto, 87.30.

Professional Class—1, Miss Nettie Carrick, Roseville, 97.01; 2, Miss Laura Jayne, Cobourg, 96.83; 3, Miss Margaret Johnston, Bowood, 96.77; 4, Miss Mary Jayne, Cobourg, 96.70; 5, Mrs. A. Simpson, Atwood, 93.80; 6, Miss E. Page, Toronto, 91.83.

Fruit, Field Roots and Vegetables.

The Horticultural Building was this year large enough to accommodate all the honey, fruit, vegetables and field roots, but the latter were crowded into too small a space to make the best showing. Owing to a late season and unfavorable weather conditions, entries in roots were not numerous. Exhibitors—Uriah Young, Mount Joy; Brown Bros., Humber Bay; Chas. Plunkett, Woodbridge; W. Campbell, Snelgrove, and Jas. Dandridge, Humber Bay. The prize money was fairly well divided. Of the quality of the exhibit it may be said that nothing was lacking in the size of the roots. Some of the classes, notably mangels, showed none too smooth specimens, while the carrots were extra fine.

Fruit men considered the show of 1911 the best that had been held as far as quantity and quality of fruit was concerned. This year surpassed last in quality, but not in quantity, especially of box-packed apples and pears. Some of the finest quality of fall and early apples were seen in the boxes, on the plates and in the cases, but the winter fruit exhibited was not colored up as well as it sometimes is at this time owing, no doubt, to the backward season. Some three dozen boxes composed the bulk of the apple exhibit. These were shown by W. Furninger, St. Catharines; R. Cameron, St. Catharines; W. Woodruff, St. Catharines; J. H. Horning, Waterdown; Wm. Selby, St. Catharines; W. E. Weese, Albany, and D. Whyte, Bendale. The prize money was fairly evenly divided amongst these. St. Catharines being a little earlier district than some others of the fruit districts in Ontario, had the advantage this year, and nearly all the money went to the lake section.

Pears were not much in evidence, six boxes, about twenty baskets and a few plates making up the entire exhibit of this fruit. What were shown were of high average quality, even if it was just between seasons for this fruit, the earlier varieties being a little past their best and the later ones not yet sufficiently matured to show to best advantage. Horning, Woodruff, Furninger and Cameron were the chief exhibitors of baskets, boxes and plates, while S. Wilson & Sons won considerable of the money offered for cones.

The show of grapes was much better than last year. The basket exhibit was quite strong, but the plate fruit was especially so. Never have so many plates of this luscious fruit been gathered together at the Toronto Exhibition as were presented this year. Some very attractive fancy packages were also on exhibition. Furninger; Ed. Freed, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Stanley Prest, Stamford; J. Horning, Waterdown; J. H. Smith, St. Catharines, and F. G. Stewart, Homer, were the chief winners.

The larger part of the peach exhibit was made on plates by Ed. Freed, W. Selby and W. Furninger. Those not in the refrigeration chamber were showing signs of spoiling by Thursday of the second week.

The clean fruit exhibited in every class shows clearly that it is possible by thorough cultivation and spraying to successfully combat all insects and diseases, even in an unfavorable season, and should prove an education to the thousands and thousands who had an opportunity to see it, and ultimately be of lasting benefit to the country.

Only one exhibit of honey was made, Geo.

Laing, of Milton, Ont., taking all the prizes on a very creditable showing, covering all classes of bee products.

Poultry.

The high prices which now prevail for all classes of poultry products serves to create a greater interest in the feathered tribes, both on the farms and in urban settlements where it is possible to keep them. Over 2,500 birds were in the crates at Toronto a year ago, to say nothing of some 800 entries of pigeons and pet stock. This year's entry list was much smaller and many crates were vacant, about 700 fewer birds being present than in 1911. The Canadian National comes between seasons for the poultrymen and considerable trouble is experienced in bringing the stock out in the best show condition. There was a notable falling off all around, but particularly was this true of young stock. One reason which some of the exhibitors gave for the smaller entry list was that the management endeavored to raise the fee from 25 cents to 50 cents and only made it known that the old fee would be charged about three weeks before the fair. Undoubtedly this kept some away.

The utility classes were quite strong, but it was astonishing how many representatives of the different varieties of Bantams found their way to the show. The following list of entries made from actual count of specimens of each of the breeds mentioned in the coops is interesting: Single-combed White Leghorns, 70 birds; rose-combed: White Leghorns, 30 birds; Brown Leghorns, 65 birds; Barred Rocks, 50 birds; White Rocks, 30 birds; Buff Rocks, 14 birds; Partridge Rocks, 36 birds; Rhode Island Reds, 85 birds; White Wyandottes, 40 birds; Silver-laced Wyandottes, 40 birds; Buff Wyandottes, 28 birds; Columbian Wyandottes, 34 birds; Partridge Wyandottes, 30 birds; Silver-pencilled Wyandottes, 16 birds; Black Wyandottes, 14 birds; Golden-laced Wyandottes, 14 birds; Buff Orpingtons, 60 birds; White Orpingtons, 50 birds; Black Minorcas, 34 birds; Andalusians, 40 birds; Houdans, 25 birds; Dorkings, 25 birds; Cochins, all kinds, 50 birds; Dark Brahmans, 19 birds, and Light Brahmans, 37 birds. The total of 950 covers most of the utility breeds and gives one an idea of the comparative strength of each breed at the show.

If special mention should be made of any one breed or variety it might be said that Buff Orpingtons showed much improvement and were a very strong section of the exhibit. White Leghorns still led in numbers and the quality of the exhibit was excellent. Barred Rocks were not as strong as usual, but Rhode Island Reds seem to be growing in popularity, and made a fine exhibit numerically and qualitatively.

Wyandottes were represented by some of the best birds seen at Toronto, and Brown Leghorns were especially strong.

The display of waterfowl was below that of last year in numbers. Chinese geese were about as strong as ever, and Pekin ducks were numerous and showed high quality, but African, Embden and Toulouse geese and all other varieties of ducks put up very poor competition indeed.

Turkeys were represented by 35 birds, made up mostly of the bronze variety, there being eleven white birds present.

The chief prize-winners were: In Single-combed White Leghorns—J. J. Pearson, Cooksville; Woodlawn Poultry Farms; D. Bradley Linscott, Brantford, and A. A. Battle, Bowmanville. Barred Rocks—G. Morton, Carluke, Ont., and J. S. Nash, London. White Rocks—G. H. Fendley, Brampton; J. C. Dulmage, London, and G. K. Thompson, Whitby. Buff Rocks—W. H. Beemer, Hamilton. Partridge Rocks—G. H. Fendley, and G. A. Walkey, Toronto. Rhode Island Reds—James Stock, Mimico; C. Vogt, Toronto; G. A. Davidson, Unionville, and H. H. Downton, Toronto. White Wyandottes—A. M. Cameron, Beaverton; P. Banner, Brantford, and F. Andrews, Toronto. Silver-pencilled Wyandottes—R. Patterson, Guelph. Partridge Wyandottes—W. H. Ward, London, and A. W. Tyson, Guelph. Columbia Wyandottes—S. J. Schilly, Brantford. Black Wyandottes—R. Grove, Peterborough; C. Rice, Bowmanville, and Brakendale Farms, Fonthill. Silver-laced Wyandottes—W. Lemon, Lynden, and S. Hamilton, Toronto. Rose-combed White Leghorns—M. Hoover, Locust Hill, and Dr. Decker, Bradford, N. Y. Black Leghorns—A. H. Switzer, Woodstock. Brown Leghorns—C. Wilson, Hawkestone; H. Becker, Waterloo; Orr & Crendon, Brantford, and J. Taylor, Chatham. Buff Leghorns—E. Jeffries, Toronto, and J. Shaw, Paris. Buff Orpingtons—J. W. Clark, Coonsville; W. J. Elliot, St. Catharines; H. A. Rose, Fonthill, and Mrs. Graham, Queensville. Hamburgs—R. Oke, London. White Orpingtons—J. E. Cohoe, Welland; Rownsley Poultry Farms, London; W. J. Elliot, and W. J. Roberts, Hamilton. Black Minorcas—J. G. Duns, Carluke, and H. Dunne, Toronto. Andalusians—E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn.; F. W. Krouse,

Guelph, and C. Switzer, Woodlawn. Games—Brakendale Farms; W. Barker, and C. J. Daniels, Toronto. Brahmans—C. Wilson, Hawkestone; C. Tilt, Doon, and Brakendale Farms, Fonthill.

Pigeons, doves, rabbits, hares, guinea pigs, pheasants, canaries, parrots, crows and many wild birds went to make up a great show in the pet stock classes.

Toronto Exhibition Scored.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Permit me, as an old showgoer with the interests of our large Canadian exhibitions at heart, to occupy a little space in your influential journal to say how heartily I am in accord with the suggestions in your last week's review of the Toronto National Exhibition and elsewhere to the effect that the time has come for the interests of live stock husbandry and the farmers to be adequately represented on its directorate and in its management. You put it mildly enough when you stated that the present small representation on the directorate needs to be "powerfully reinforced." Not only so, but the whole tone and tenor of the exhibition imperatively demands a fresh, awakening spirit, or in what has been so splendidly achieved the public will soon realize the evidence of general deterioration. The management has come to be dominated almost wholly by the commercial and mercantile interests on the one hand and the city craving for spectacular and military thrills on the other. Several of the leading newspapers of Toronto note with evident alarm and rightly deplore the absence of an adequate turnout of farmers at the show this year. This is an ominous symptom that the management cannot too promptly and seriously take to heart. A policy of complaisant self-satisfaction with the big crowds attracted to the recent show would be fatal and only hasten on the inevitable process of decay. As your reviewers at the fair point out, there has been a deplorable decline already in many important live-stock and other agricultural classes. Some incidental reasons there were this year for the falling off, but beneath and behind lies the fundamental cause, viz., that the departments of agriculture and live stock which should be forging to the front are making no progress whatever, but are in reality being crowded aside. As the Farmer's Advocate has pointed out, the stock is closely quartered in a lot of old, low-lying fire-traps, with practically no facilities for the public to witness the judging or become acquainted with the breeds and individual merits of animals shown. In fact there would appear to be, from what I have personally observed, and in regard to other conditions of which I have been credibly informed, almost an officious disregard of any public considerations in respect to seeing the judging. It is not sufficient simply to hang up trophies and prize-money, however liberally, and pay a few judges to hand them out. A great deal of public money has gone and is still going into this exhibition on the theory that it is to render a real service as a progressive educational agency to the live stock and agricultural interests of the country. In no adequate sense is the show now performing this function, if we except some newer features in the Government Building, but here again and in other big structures we find railways and land exploiters on the top of the heap. Unless special measures are taken by an active directorate and officary the tendency even in live-stock and agricultural classes is to fall into the hands of a few large exhibitors, while the rank and file, ignored and disheartened, gradually drop out of sight. This is precisely what is happening with the Toronto Exhibition, and by its example the policy of other large shows is liable to be influenced, but it is sincerely hoped others will be warned in time. In fact, I am satisfied if the present drift continues at Toronto, the other exhibitions, wide-awake to their functions and interests, will soon become recognized as the real exponents of agriculture and the Queen City event will become a "has been." With a great blare of trumpets 1912 was designated the Imperial Year of the Toronto National Exhibition. Suppose for a change the management begin to lay plans to make 1913 a record year for the farmer and the stockman.

ALPHA.

Death of Robert Hunter.

On August 27th, at his home, Maxville, Ont., aged 62 years, after a prolonged illness, occurred the death of Robert Hunter, well and widely known in Canada and the United States as a notable importer and breeder of Ayrshire cattle, whose herd of 117 head was dispersed by auction in June, 1911, at prices making a record for the breed up to the present time, the average for the whole number being \$344.50, and the highest price \$2,600. A new herd has since been founded, and may be disposed of in the near future, but arrangements have not yet been decided upon. Mr. Hunter was a man of fine character and a

kindly disposition, and will be greatly missed from the ranks of Ayrshire breeders. He is survived by his wife, five sons and two daughters.

How to Register Stallions in Ontario.

We publish below an abstract of the regulations approved by order in council under Section 14 of the Ontario Stallion Act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. The names and likenesses of the members of the Board of Registration were published in the Farmer's Advocate of July 4th. They are John Bright, Peter White, Col. Robt. McEwen, Dr. F. C. Grenside and A. P. Westervelt, Director of the Live Stock Branch, Toronto, who is ex-officio secretary of the Board.

The Act provides for compulsory enrolment and optional inspection of all stallions travelling, standing or offering for public service. It is expected that arrangements will be made so that any owner who wishes may, in addition to having the stallion enrolled, have him inspected during the month of October. Any person wishing further information, or wishing to make application for enrolment, or inspection, should communicate with A. P. Westervelt, Secretary Stallion Enrolment Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

ABSTRACT OF THE REGULATIONS.

The application includes a clause agreeing on the part of the owner to deliver his horse's certificate to the Stallion Board upon demand and in case of sale of the horse to execute a transfer in the form prescribed by the Board. The certificate is always the property of the Board subject to their control and direction at any time.

A report will be issued annually by the Board showing the names and addresses of the stallion owners enrolled, and such particulars regarding the stallions as the Board may decide upon.

In case of the transfer of a stallion a new certificate will be issued in the name of the transferee. Except in case of a dispute as to ownership the chairman and secretary are authorized to issue the new certificates, subject to recall in the event of a subsequent dispute. Each certificate shall, as the case may require, be in one of six specified forms, there being three forms for pure-breds and three for grades. Forms 1 and 4 are for pure-bred and grade stallions, respectively, inspected and declared to be sound. Forms 2 and 5 are for stallions inspected and found to have certain unsoundness or unsoundnesses as specified. Forms 3 and 6 are for stallions enrolled without inspection.

For the purpose of the Act a pure-bred stallion is considered to be one registered in one of the records affiliated with the National Live Stock Records or, in case of breeds not recorded at Ottawa, in one of the records recognized as authentic by the Record Board. Any other stallion is classed as a grade.

The following shall be considered diseases or malformations, as the case may be, under these regulations: Bone spavin; curb, when associated with a formation of hock which predisposes to curb; bog spavin, when associated with a formation of hock which predisposes to bog spavin; ring bone; string halt; side bone; roaring or whistling; periodic ophthalmia, and navicular disease.

In case of a pure-bred stallion, the committee shall, as evidence of breeding and ownership of such stallion, require a certificate of registration of the pedigree.

In the case of grades a signed statement shall be submitted to the Board by the owner, giving such information as he may be able to give regarding the breeding, and he must make a further statement that such information, to the best of his knowledge, is correct, and that he is the owner of the said stallion.

The Board may cancel any certificate of enrolment which has been issued by it upon representations subsequently proved to its satisfaction to have been incorrect.

A notice of the time and place of inspections by the committees shall be given by advertisement in such local papers as may be designated by the Board in at least two issues thereof.

Each owner of a stallion shall transmit to the secretary of the Board a copy of every poster or other advertisement issued or used for the purpose of advertising such stallion forthwith after the issue thereof. In default of compliance with this regulation, the Board may cancel any certificate issued for such stallion.

Notice of cancellation of a certificate shall be in writing, signed by the secretary of the Board and regularly posted in Toronto by registered post, addressed to the owner at his address, according to the record of enrolment, and cancellation, except as provided by Section 6, Sub-Section 2, of the Act, shall be deemed to take place at the end of the tenth day after the day upon which such notice was so posted.

Where a certificate is cancelled by reason of

failure to comply with Sub-Section 2 of Section 6 of the Act, or for other cause, the Board may issue a new certificate to the owner upon his application.

In case of necessity, where an application cannot be dealt with immediately by the Board, the chairman and secretary may issue an interim certificate, which shall be valid for all purposes under the Act until the application is dealt with by the Board.

Sherbrooke Exhibition.

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition just closed at Sherbrooke, Que., was the best in its history. Within the gates of the fair grounds on the hill there was assembled an array of exhibits, agricultural and industrial, which would do credit to any country, and have never been surpassed at any Sherbrooke fair. All departments were well filled and the management were obliged to provide extra housing space for live stock. There were 750 entries of cattle, 450 of horses, 800 of swine, 500 sheep and 1,500 birds. The entries of dairy products, cereals, vegetables and fruit far exceeded former exhibitions.

President McKinnon, Secretary Channell, Chairman of Live Stock Cochrane, Superintendent of Horses S. J. Clough and Superintendent of Cattle J. H. M. Parker had things well in hand and looked properly after the interests of the exhibitors. During the early days of the exhibition the weather was unfavorable, but sunshine and clear skies appeared on Wednesday, and the day following the largest crowd ever seen on the grounds passed the gates.

HORSES.

CLYDESDALES were exhibited by W. Dale, Farnham; Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville; W. D. Lowery, Lysander; Mt. Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights; R. Ness & Son, Howick; E. T. Yale, Danville; W. R. McDonnell, Sherbrooke; A. B. Lyster Kirkdale; N. G. Valquette, Montreal; A. K. Hodge, Cookshire; Broadview Farms, Oxford Centre. These various exhibitors made up a grand showing of these drafters. In aged stallions Ness & Son had the winner in Sir Spencer, also winning the gold medal presented by the Clydesdale Association in Scotland, and the prize of \$50 offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. Second place went to Lord Aberdeen, owned by Mt. Victoria Stock Farm, and third to Indomitable, owned by Willowdale Farm, home of J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville.

In the three-year-old class first went to Ness, on Royal Cup; second to Yale.

Two-year-olds—1 and 2, Ness & Son; 3, McDonnell.

The yearling and foal classes were also good ones. In three-year-old mares, Ness & Son won first and second; Valquette third. In two-year-olds, Ness won all three prizes. Yearlings—1, Ness; 2, Willowdale. For pairs over 1,400 lbs. Ness won the blue ribbon, also the \$50 prize offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. In singles Ness won first and second. Willowdale won the prize for best mare, with Oressass Best, by Baron's Best, also the gold medal offered by the Scottish Clydesdale Association and \$50 offered by the Canadian Clydesdale Association. Ness & Son won the prize for the best display of heavy draft horses.

A. B. Lyster, D. R. O'Donnell and W. T. Yale had exhibits of Canadian-bred Clydesdales.

SHIRES were shown by Neil Sangster, Ormstown, and E. C. Squires, Compton. Sangster won the Clydesdale prize and diploma with his stallion, a horse of splendid substance and quality.

PERCHERONS—This breed is becoming more popular in Quebec, and was shown by P. Beauchemin, Varennes; W. D. Lowery, Lysander; Clement Lussein, St. Rosalie; A. La Pauline, St. Hughes; O. P. Stratton Birchton; Robt. Ness & Son, Howick; Neil Sangster, Ormstown; S. Charland, Brompton; S. Campbell, Cookshire; J. Sherman, Canterbury, and Alton Hodge, Cookshire.

In aged stallions there were nine entries. Ness & Son won, but the three-year-old stallion owned by Charland won the diploma. In this class the prizes were divided.

NORMANS AND BELGIANS were shown by H. Gosselin; A. Israel; Paul Tourigney, Victoriaville; C. E. Desjarlais, St. Edwidge, and the Breeders' Society, Coaticook, who were the largest exhibitors and winners.

CANADIANS—The exhibitors were P. Poulin, Coaticook; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert; L. C. Sylvestre, St. Theodore de Acton; L. Willard, East Angus; Paul Sylvestre, Clairvaux; Ed. Gadbois, St. Hyacinthe; Jos. Columbre, St. Norbert; A. Calana, Sherbrooke; D. M. Ingolls, Danville, and Rev. E. A. Wilson, Waterville. Nearly all the exhibitors got a pull on the prize money.

HACKNEYS—Exhibitors—W. D. Lowery, Lys-

sander; Mt. Victoria Stock Farms, Hudson Heights; Neil Sangster, Ormstown; A. W. Taylor, Lennoxville; Wm. J. Scott, Coaticook; N. G. Valquette, Montreal; A. Chartier, St. Paul l'Ermitte; A. B. Lyster, Kirkdale. Among the Hackneys there were some strong classes. In aged stallions, Christopher North, owned by Mt. Victoria Stock Farms, won first and diploma, Sangster second and Valquette third.

THOROUGHBREDS were shown by three exhibitors. The exhibitors of Standard-bred horses were numerous, and the classes of Roadsters, High-steppers, Carriage and Coach were all filled.

CATTLE.

Quebec Province leads in dairying rather than producing beef, so naturally the exhibit of dairy cattle was large. Shorthorns led in the beef breeds, being exhibited by F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire; Willowdale Farm, Lennoxville; John Adams, Flanders; N. A. Stratton, Cookshire; Wm. M. Fisk, Waterville; H. J. Elliott, Danville; Broadview Stock Farm, Orford Centre; R. C. Rolfe, Bishop's Crossing, and R. S. Nicholson, Parkdale, Ont. Aged bull—1, Willowdale, with a large sappy fellow, weighing 2,800 lbs.; 2, Cromwell; 3, Rolfe. Two-year-old—1, Cromwell, with a beautiful white bull of grand quality, great length of body and depth of rib; this bull rightly won the diploma for best male; 2, Fisk; 3, Elliott. Yearling—1, Nicholson; 2, Adams; 3, Stratton. Senior calf—1, Cromwell; 2, Willowdale; 3 and 4, Elliott; 5, Broadview. Junior calf—1 and 2, Nicholson; 3 and 4, Cromwell; 5, Elliott. Cow—1, Cromwell; 2 and 3, Nicholson; 3 and 4, Willowdale. The females of Willowdale are of good dairy form. Two-year-old heifer—1, Nicholson; 2, 3 and 5, Cromwell; 4, Willowdale. Yearling—1, Nicholson; 2 and 5, Cromwell; 3, Adams; 4, Willowdale. Senior heifer calf—1 and 4, Cromwell; 2, Elliott; 3, Willowdale. Junior heifer calf—1, Cromwell; 2, Nicholson; 3 and 4, Willowdale; 5, Elliott. Aged herd—Cromwell, Willowdale. Young herd—Nicholson, Cromwell. Two animals, progeny of cow—1 and 2, Nicholson. Two animals, get of sire—1, Nicholson; 2, Cromwell. Three calves, under 1 year—Nicholson, Cromwell, Willowdale. Willowdale special, best dairy Shorthorn cow—1, H. H. Fuller, Capelton; 2, Nicholson. Female champion—Nicholson, on the senior heifer calf, Clementina 12th, a beautiful smooth heifer.

Judge of all beef breeds—W. G. Johnston, Beebe, Que.

HEREFORDS were shown by C. C. Ives, Stanstead, and B. A. Alger, Eaton, who divided the ribbons, Ives leading.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—J. A. McLeod, Plainfield, Ont., had a nice herd of the "doddies."

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS—The black-and-whites led for the first time in point of numbers, there being about twenty more entries than in the Ayrshire class, indicating that this breed is gaining in numbers in the Province, supplanting many of the scrub cows formerly kept. The exhibitors were Neil Sangster, Ormstown; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis Station; R. P. Hulbert, N. Hatley; H. Gladie & Sons, Marieville; Louis Archambault, Windsor Mills; Felix P. Ashley, Marieville; E. S. Goodhue and J. L. Riches, Sherbrooke; H. B. Stewart, Beebe; C. C. Hanson, Dixville; J. M. Montle, Stanstead, and W. L. Parnell, Spring Road. The classes were made up of from 8 to 17 animals. Aged bull—1 and diploma, Sangster, on Pleasant Hill Pontiac Korndyke, without doubt the best Holstein bull in the Province to-day; 2, Archambault; 3, Alexander. Two-year-old bull—Stewart; Hulbert; Hanson. Yearling—Sangster, on Olena Korndyke Pontiac; 2, Montle; 3, Archambault. Senior bull calf—1, Hulbert; 2, Sangster; 3, Parnell. Junior bull calf—1 and 2, Sangster; 3, Montle. Cow—1, 2 and 3, Sangster, on Rhoda's Queen, the milk-record cow in the dairy test at Ottawa last winter; she also won diploma for best female; Olena Patroness, and Lady Colantha, all three cows of grand quality and dairy form; 4, Riches; 5, Archambault. Three-year-old cow—1, Riches; 2, Goodhue; 3, Hanson. Two-year-old heifer—1 and 2, Sangster; 3, Berwick; 4 and 5, Hanson. Yearling heifer, 19 entries—1, Sangster; 2, Riches; 3, Hanson. Senior heifer calf, 12 entries—1, Riches; 2, Hulbert; 3, Sangster. Three heifer calves, under 1 year—1, Hulbert; 2, Sangster; 3, Riches. Two bull calves, under 1 year—1, Sangster; 2, Montle. Cow and two progeny—1, Sangster, with Rhoda's Queen; 2, Riches; 3, Montle; 4 and 5, Archambault. Bull and three of get—1, Sangster, with aged bull; 2, Archambault; 3, Hulbert; 4, Hanson. Aged herd—1, Sangster; 2, Hanson; 3, Archambault. Young herd—1, Sangster; 2, Hulbert; 3, Montle. Judge—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.

AYRSHIRES were not quite so numerous represented as on former occasions, some of the Quebec herds not exhibiting. The quality was

good, the herds being very uniform, causing the judge, James Bryson, of Brysonville, Que., to make his decisions on fine points. The exhibitors were James Davidson, Waterloo; J. W. Logan, Howick; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown; D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station; W. D. Parker; N. Hatley; A. Phaneuf, St. Antoine de Vercheres, and Hon. Wm. Owens, Montebello. Aged bull—J. W. Logan won first on Netherhall Sir Douglas, a bull of great quality and good form; he also won diploma for best male; Davidson was second. Two-year-old bull—1, Watt, with his Quebec champion, White Hill King of Hearts; 2, McArthur, on Whitehall Free Trader; 3, Owens. Yearling—1, Parker, on Hobsland Monarch; 2, Owens, on Barcheskie White Frost; 3, Watt. Senior bull calf—1, Logan; 2, McArthur; 3, Watt. Junior bull calf—1, 2 and 3, McArthur. Cow—1 and diploma, Logan, on an Ardyne cow; 2, Phaneuf, on Reine 2nd; 3, Watt, on Pearl of Kelso. Three-year-old cow—1, McArthur, on Cherry Bank Milkmaid; 2, Logan; 3, Watt. Dry cow—1, Watt; 2 and 3, Owens. Two-year-old heifer in milk—1, Logan; 2, Phaneuf; 3, McArthur. Two-year-old heifer, dry—1, Watt, on his beautiful Harparland Robina; 2, Owens; 3, Logan. Yearling—1, McArthur; 2, Owens; 3, Watt. Senior heifer calf—1, McArthur; 2, Logan; 3, Watt. Junior heifer calf—1, Owens; 2, Parker; 3, Logan. Herd, aged—1, Logan; 2, Watt; 3, Owens. Young herd—1, Owens; 2, McArthur; 3, Watt. Four animals the get of a sire—1, Owens; 2, Phaneuf; 3, McArthur. Two animals progeny of cow—1, Phaneuf; 2, Owens; 3, Logan.

JERSEYS were also out in large numbers, and were judged by J. L. Clark, Norval. The exhibitors were Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island; Edwards & Alexander, Coaticook; W. H. Martin, Warden; J. S. Feron, Lennoxville; H. C. Bailey, Cookshire, and Ernest Booth, Lennoxville. Aged bull—1, Martin, on a bull of royal breeding, Golden Star, three years old; 2, Ball; 3, Edwards. Two-year-old bull—1 and diploma, Feron, on a top-notch, Brampton Woolsey B.; 2, Ball; 3, Bailey. Yearling—1, Ball, on Galway of Lee; 2 and 3, Edwards. Senior bull calf—1, Edwards; 2, Martin; 3, Bailey. Junior bull calf—1 and 2, Edwards; 3, Martin. Cow, 4 years—1 and diploma, Martin, on Golden Gem, a blend of the Golden Lad and St. Lambert strain; 2, Martin; 3, Edwards. Three-year-old cow—1, Martin, on Belvoir's Pet; 2, Martin; 3, Feron. Two-year-old heifer, dry—1, Martin; 2, Ball; 3, Edwards. Two-year-old, in milk—1 and 2, Feron; 3, Edwards. Yearling—1, Martin; 2, Edwards; 3, Ball. Senior heifer calf—1, Feron; 2, Edwards; 3, Bailey. Junior heifer calf—1, Bailey; 2, Edwards; 3, Ball. Aged herd—1, Martin; 2, Feron. Young herd—1, Ball; 2, Edwards.

GUERNSEYS—Exhibitors—Hon. S. A. Fisher, Knowlton; Dr. E. P. Ball, Rock Island; J. M. Stevens, Bedford, and Guy Carr, Compton. Aged bull—1 and diploma, Ball, on Gold Thistle. Two-year-old bull—1, Stevens. Yearling—1, Fisher. Senior bull calf—1, Ball. Junior bull calf—1, Fisher. Cow—1 and diploma, Fisher, on a cow of beautiful form, Royal Collie. Three-year-old cow—1, Carr. Two-year-old, dry—1 and 3, Fisher. Two-year-old, in milk—1, Fisher. Yearling—1, 2 and 3, Fisher. Senior heifer calf—1 and 3, Carr. Junior heifer calf—1, Ball. Aged herd—1, Fisher. Young herd—1, Fisher.

BROWN SWISS—This dual-purpose breed had four exhibitors—C. E. Standish, W. A. Jolly and A. L. Libby, Ayer's Cliff, and James Hawkins, Kingsley Falls. Standish led in nearly all the classes, with Jolly and Libby a close second. Hawkins secured one first and a second. Jas. Bryson judged.

CANADIANS—These hardy cattle were out in good numbers, exhibited by Arsene Denis, St. Norbert; Piere Sylvestre, Paul Sylvestre, and Victor Sylvestre, Clairvaux, and Hon. S. A. Fisher, Knowlton. The awards were made by Robert Ness, Howick. Denis led in securing prizes, while the money was well divided.

GRADES—There was a fair showing of beef grades and heavy classes of dairy grades, among them many choice animals. A. B. Stewart, Beebe Plain, was the largest and most successful exhibitor, and won the prize for best parade of grade cattle.

Parade Prizes—For best parade of draught horses, R. Ness & Son, Howick; for best beef cattle parade, F. R. Cromwell, Cookshire; for best parade of dairy cattle, J. W. Logan, Howick, Que. The judges on cattle parade were W. G. Johnston, Beebe, and W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon.

SHEEP.

The hills of the Eastern Townships are peculiarly adapted to sheep-raising, and the fine exhibit indicates a return to this splendid line of farming. The exhibit on the whole was strong in quality and competition was seen in all the classes.

LEICESTERS—The exhibitors were Willowdale Farm, Lennoxville; H. F. Goff, Cookshire; R. P. Wingett, S. N. Parnell, Lennoxville, and H. & N. Allen, Newcastle, Ont. Allen won the pen prize.

COTSWOLDS—Exhibitors—H. J. Elliott, Danville; E. P. Le Maye, E. Sherbrooke; Guy Carr, Compton, and A. Ayre, Bowmanville, Ont, the latter winning the pen prize.

CHEVIOTS—Exhibited by H. F. Goff, A. H. Goff, H. C. Bailey, Cookshire, and Guy Carr, Compton. H. F. Goff won the pen prize.

OXFORD DOWNS—A. L. Libby & Sons, Ayer's Cliff; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert; Pierre Sylvestre, Clairvaux; H. F. Goff; H. & N. Allen, who won the pen prize.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS—J. W. Outred, Marblenton; Arsene Denis, Victor Sylvestre, and A. J. A. Lyster, Kirkdale, who won the pen prize.

SHROPSHIRE—Gladys M. Parker, Lennoxville; Arsene Denis, H. C. Bailey, G. H. Vailancourt, and G. L. Riches, Sherbrooke, and Paul Sylvestre, who won the diploma for best pen.

SOUTH DOWNS—H. J. Elliott, Danville; E. P. Le Maye, Guy Carr, and A. Ayre, who won the pen prize.

Best display of sheep—Allen. Best two grade wether lambs, Bailey; best two grade ewe lambs, H. F. Goff. Judges on sheep—Prof. Reid and A. R. Ness, Macdonald College.

SWINE.

There was gathered together the greatest aggregation of swine ever got together in any show in the Province of Quebec. John Harvey, of Frelighsburg, was the largest exhibitor, having out 180 head, and showed seven breeds. The classes were well filled with animals of high quality, but the judge, R. J. Garbutt, of Belleville, Ont., was equal to the occasion, and gave his decisions carefully.

TAMWORTHS led in point of numbers. The exhibitors were John Harvey, Marshall Miller, Brome Centre; J. M. Stevens, Bedford; Fred. Moe, Sherbrooke.

YORKSHIRES—J. J. Parnell, Lennoxville; J. M. Stevens, John Harvey, Wm. Owens, P. M. McCullough, E. Durham; R. P. Wingett, Lennoxville. The latter won the pen prize, also pen prize for best pen of bacon hogs, second and third going to Harvey on Tamworths.

BERKSHIRES—Victor Sylvestre, J. M. Stevens, Jno. Harvey, Broadview Stock Farms

CHESTER WHITES—Marshall, W. Miller, Brome Centre; Pierre and Paul Sylvestre, J. M. Stevens, John Harvey. Miller won the pen prize.

POLAND CHINAS—J. M. Stevens, Victor Sylvestre, H. C. Bailey, and John Harvey, who won the pen prize.

Harvey also exhibited a few Hampshires, the first seen here.

JUDGING COMPETITION.

This is a strong feature of the Sherbrooke Exhibition, and many young men avail themselves of this opportunity of learning how to judge cereals and live stock. There is a class for farmers' sons and another for college students. The awards were as follows: Grain, farmers' sons—1, A. St. Marie, Moe's River; 2, Cecil Warner, Sand Hill; 3, J. A. Brown, Beith. Students—1, G. A. Matthews, Macdonald College; 2, W. G. McDougall, Ormstown; 3, Geo. Holliday, Sawyerville. Potatoes, farmers' sons—1, Cecil Warner; 2, J. A. Brown; 3, Geo. Cross, Rey Sonville. Students—1, A. G. Taylor, Dewittville; 2, W. G. McDougall; 3, Chas. E. McClarey, Hillhurst. Dairy cattle, farmers' sons—1, Geo. Cross; 2, Cecil Warner; 3, A. S. Libby, Ayer's Cliff. Students—1, B. T. Reed, Ulverton; 2, C. H. Hodge, Cookshire; 3, W. G. McDougall. Beef cattle, farmers' sons—1, H. J. Elliott; 2, Cecil Warner; 3, Geo. Cross. Students—1, C. H. Hodge; 2, A. E. Matthews, Macdonald College; 3, Chas. E. McClarey. Sheep, farmers' sons—1, J. A. Brown; 2, A. L. Libby; 3, Henry O'Neil, Sandbruit. Students—1, C. H. Hodge; 2, Geo. Muir, Howick; 3, R. T. Reed. Swine, farmers' sons—1, J. A. Brown; 2, Geo. Cross; 3, Pierre Sylvestre. Students—1, A. G. Taylor; 2, A. E. Matthews; 3, C. H. Hodge.

POULTRY.

There were 1,500 birds, representing the various breeds. Taylor Bros., Dewittville, were the largest and most successful exhibitors.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

There was a large entry of butter and cheese of exceptionally fine quality, much of it scoring from .91 to .96. Best three cheese, white—1, L. Roy, St. Flavieu; 2, W. F. Girow, Napanee, Ont.; 3, Z. Bergeron, Methots Mills; 4, Geo. Empey, Newby, Ont. Best 3 cheese, colored—1, Ernest Thibodeau, N. Stukely; 2, Wilfrid Touchette, St. Eli de Victoria; 3, A. Thibodeau, As-

cot Corners. Dairy cheese—1, J. J. Emerson, Sutton Junction; 2, N. P. Emerson; 3, J. P. Strong, W. Sutton. Best 3 boxes butter—1, J. P. Vincent, Racine; 2, J. H. Leclair, Foster; 3, W. W. Shufelt, Frelighsburg; 4, P. Pomirleau, St. Isidore. Dairy butter, tubs—1, B. D. Young, Mansonville; 2, Miss C. L. Edwards; 3, Ed. Alexander; 4, Mrs. Alexander, all of Coaticook. Prints, dairy—1, Clark Hall, Sweetsburg; 2, Mrs. Alexander; 3, Mrs. Wm. McGowan, Birchton; 4, B. D. Young, Mansonville.

NOTES ON THE FAIR.

The side show was too much in evidence. These fakirs scooped in thousands of dollars of hard-earned cash.

The show of vegetables was up to former occasions, but the fruit surpassed anything seen here of late.

The exhibit of maple products of M. F. Goddard, Waterloo, was magnificent, and was the "sweetest" thing on exhibition, barring the large and fine display of honey—and the ladies.

The Provincial Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, had a most educative exhibit in the Industrial Building, in charge of J. Sutherland, Inspector General to the schools of the Province of Quebec.

Bigger crowds than ever attended the fair, but the weather played mean on Thursday afternoon by giving down more moisture than was desirable.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Federal Minister of Agriculture, graced the exhibition with his presence, as did also the Minister of Agriculture of Quebec, Hon. J. E. Caron. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Francis Langelier, was also a guest of honor.

The butter-making competition was a source of interest.

Canadian Observations in England

On our way up to London, the great, I noticed many fields of wheat in England (fine crops), some ready to cut, some cut and in stook, and a few fields cleared. I noticed quite a few binders at work in the fields, a few of them with three horses abreast, but many of them had two horses on the tongue and a boy riding another horse ahead, and I saw one binder with two horses on the tongue and two horses with boys on their backs, one ahead of the other. One field where the grain was badly lodged was being cut with a manual-delivery reaper, but I saw quite a number of fields that were being cut by men with the sickles in the old old-fashioned way. There had been a great time of rain in England, and there was much hay lying spilling in the swath; in some places the grass was growing through it. The hay, which was mostly old meadow (very fine), looked very brown dirty stuff. In many districts that I passed through in England there seemed to be very much of the land in permanent pasture; many sheep being kept, many of them Shropshire Downs, or grades of that breed.

While in London I went to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, to learn the method of selling cattle there. Their methods are different from anything that I have seen. I suppose the market would contain between 25 and 30 acres, which is all paved with stone blocks, and the space for the cattle has posts with two strong scantlings bolted to posts, the top one about 3 feet from the ground. There is a four- or five-foot space, and then a thirty-foot space alternating. To these scantling the cattle to be sold are tied by a rope around the neck. The rope has a loop on the end, through which the other end is run, and the noose is thrown over the animal's head, and then tied to both scantlings. I asked if the cattle were not liable to hang themselves when tied with a running noose, but the men said that there was very seldom any trouble. There are men who make a business of supplying the ropes and taking the cattle from the cars and tying them up for one shilling (25 cents) a head. They get quite expert at their business. Whenever the cattle are sold the men cut the long hair from their tails, which they sell for 8 pence a pound. There are small pens for the sheep, and the corporation charge 1½ pence per head for the sheep and 6 pence per head for the cattle. The butchers and buyers just go around the market and haggle away and make purchases privately. The animals are mostly all bought at so much a head. The day that I was there the cattle had all great

long, dangerous-looking horns. There were some very good Hereford grades which sold as high as £26 each, and there were some smaller Black Welsh cattle which sold from £19 up. The lambs, many of them not very good, sold from 30s. to 48s. On the day that I visited the Metropolitan market there might have been a few hundred fat cattle, a few milch cows, a few bulls, and about 1,000 sheep.

I did not approve of their system of selling stock. The auction mart system as conducted at Montrose was, I think, very much superior, and more advantageous to both seller and buyer, and was a much more business method than the London system. But when people get used to any system it is often hard to make a change. I spoke to several dealers who had been attending that market from 40 to 50 years, who thought their system was all right, but there were younger men who did not like it, and would, I think, be prepared to accept something better. I thought that their cattle would be ever so much better if they had been dehorned when young; but the drovers don't seem to mind the horns.

On another morning I went to Covent Garden Market, which was a sight well worth seeing. It was 6 o'clock in the morning when I got there, but the large place was crowded with men, women and vegetables of all kinds, and flowers, mushrooms, etc. The place seemed to be too small for the business that was being done, but although the place was so crowded, there was scarcely a policeman to be seen, and everybody seemed to be in very good humor. I saw one vegetable stall where there were 20 women shelling peas at so much a tin full, and the man in charge gave each woman a check as she emptied her tin. Much of the stuff was handled in baskets that would hold nearly a bushel, and the men would carry 6 or 8 of these on their heads through the crowd. It is a job that a novice could not do. I was told that many of these farmers had to start away from home shortly after midnight in order to get there in time. The flowers were really beautiful, and large quantities of moss and foliage were also offered for sale, to be used in making wreaths. All around the market there are restaurants and coffee rooms that do a good business with those coming to the market.

On my return from London to Liverpool, I went by the Great Western Railway, via Oxford, Stratford and Birmingham, and the crops were not nearly so good on that route. The potatoes and turnips were generally poor and dirty; partly, perhaps, on account of the land not being so good, but more perhaps on account of poorer methods of cultivation. Farmers there seemed to be behind the times. Perhaps readers will hardly believe me, but I saw quite a few fields being cut by the sickle. In the greater part of England the fields are very irregular; of all sorts of shapes and forms, and generally divided by high hedges. In low-lying districts much of the land was flooded by water, caused by the heavy rains, and much of the grain was dead ripe, but very little of it lodged. There is a great difference between England and Scotland as seen through Canadian spectacles, the latter being generally much ahead of the former, but both are suffering much from neglect of the landlords. D. L.

Against Disking Alfalfa.

It has been often advised to renovate alfalfa stands that have become dirty with grass or weeds by disking in spring or after the first cutting of the season has been removed in order to loosen the surface, set the weeds back and split the crowns of the alfalfa plants, thus thickening the stand. We have never been sure about the advisability of this practice, and never tried it until this summer after the first-cutting was removed, when the ground was too dry and hard for the disk to make any impression. We did only a very narrow strip and noticed little effect.

Prof. N. E. Hansen, a famous alfalfa expert of the South Dakota College of Agriculture, is the first authority we have known to dissent positively from the disking practice. Writing in Wallace's Farmer, he says:

"I 'throw my hat into the ring' on this proposition: that we should not mutilate alfalfa plants by disking and harrowing. This is in distinct contradiction to the present, recommended practice; but examination of many plants that have been split through the heart with the disk or harrow, shows they heal with difficulty, and many are black-hearted or diseased, giving free access to bacteria. The Orientals know better. An alfalfa plant should be good for at least four centuries; but this means that the heart of the plant must be held sacred."

Prince Edward Island Notes.

We are having a very late harvest on the Island, September 4th and cutting only just beginning. The cold wet weather of August delayed the ripening, but has assured a good length of straw in the later-sown grains. Farmers are cutting their grain while still very green, and if this cool damp weather continues, it will be very difficult to get it dried out so it will keep in the mow. Crops in general are good. The only exception is on the low lands, some of which are almost drowned out. The newly seeded clover has made an immense growth, and if not fed off this fall should stand the winter well.

Pastures are excellent and the milk supply at the factories is keeping up well. The cow is receiving a little more attention since cheese has risen in price. Every sale so far this season has been a record one in comparison with other years.

The potatoes and root crops promise well, except in some cases where "club root" is playing havoc with turnips. This trouble which has not been much in evidence here till the last few years, is now spreading at an alarming rate and if some way is not found to check it, it will be ruinous to the stock interests. It is liable to get all over a farm, as the germ that causes it is not destroyed in the process of digestion in the cattle, but survives and goes out on the land in the manure, thus spreading the infection all over the farms. We hope the matter will be investigated by the officials of the Government staff at Ottawa, and a remedy found if possible, or at least, a plan worked out to help stop further spread of it.

The judging in the competitions in standing grain has been completed. The entries were quite numerous this year, and many of the competitors scored up well. These competitors are giving quite a stimulus to the production of good clean seed grain, and also helping in the matter of cleaning the land of weeds as the number of weeds in a field has a lot to do with the scoring for a prize.

An effort is now being made to re-organize the Stock-breeders' Association here, and also to have a "Winter Fat Stock Show." It is felt by many of our farmers that we are neglecting our fat-stock business. The fine herds of cattle of former years are not much in evidence recently. Instead a considerable amount of our best beef has to be imported from Toronto. Quite a large amount of beef is shipped all the year round to the cities in the neighboring provinces, but it is the product of dairy-bred steers, and does not fill the demand of our own home market for good cuts. Dairying has cut into our beef-producing business of late years, but it is becoming a question now—whether with beef cattle at such a high price—whether it would not pay farmers to supply their own market here with all the prime beef it requires.

A sale of pure bred sheep will be held here the latter part of September, which will give flock masters a chance to grade up their stock.

During a recent visit to our Experimental Farm we were struck with the fine appearance of the crops in general, and with the alfalfa plots in particular which have yielded two heavy cuttings, and are making quite a strong growth towards a third cutting. An up-to-date sheep barn, 100 feet in length, is now about completed. Superintendent Clark informed us that he expected to feed off a flock of 100 lambs in it this winter.

Two colony houses have also been built, and experiments in poultry will be carried on. W. S.

An International Poultry Association.

At the meeting of the Provisional Committee, held in London, England, July 18 to 24, the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators was formally established, and is now an accomplished fact. During the week important reports were submitted from many countries, recording the present state of poultry teaching and research, which it is intended to issue in permanent form. The constitution adopted, which will be published at an early date, states the object to be interchange of knowledge and experience among those engaged throughout

the world in poultry teaching, demonstration, and investigation, and to promote extension of knowledge by encouragement of scientific research, practical experimentation, the collection of statistics, study of the problems of marketing, and in other ways. Candidates for membership must be engaged as teachers or instructors, as experimenters or investigators, as Government officials employed in poultry work, or as making a noteworthy contribution to advance the Poultry Industry. The ordinary fee for membership is £1 per annum. Also, provision has been made for the election of patrons, inclusive of persons, government departments, associations, or clubs contributing to the funds of the Association.

Among other decisions arrived at are:—

(1) That a Fellowship be instituted, with the designation F. I. P. A., to be conferred only on such persons as shall have rendered service of the highest distinction to the advancement of the Poultry Industry. Only five of such Fellowships shall be conferred, by the vote of the entire Association, every three years.

(2) That a Central Bureau shall be established for the time being in London, which shall be the clearing house for information to members and others concerned in promoting the Poultry Industry.

(3) That records of experiments and investigations be collected and distributed among the members, and material exchanged for future work.

(4) That there shall be established at the Central Bureau a Historical Section, and one for illustrations and lantern slides which can be loaned to members.

(5) That members shall collect and supply annually statistics as to the progress of poultry teaching and research in all countries, and that efforts be made to improve the statistics of poultry production and adopt a universal form.

It was further resolved that, subject to the receipt of acceptable invitations, a World's Poultry Congress be held in 1914, representative of all sections of the poultry industry, and it is hoped that such invitations will be forthcoming at an early date.

Edward Brown, F.L.S., 52 Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., was elected President and Dr. Raymond Pearl, Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Maine, the Hon. Secretary. The Canadian representatives on the Council are Prof. W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ont., and W. A. Brown, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sawdust to Preserve Silage.

What looks like the best plan we have ever heard of to preserve silage when it is not to be fed out immediately after filling, was told to us by a subscriber, S. A. Otton, who called at the office last week. After the silage has settled for a day or so, it is covered with six inches of sawdust wet well. Our informant says he tried this on three different occasions and never had a hundred pounds of waste. A little is lost just next to the sawdust, but this was thrown out over the barnyard and the cattle "fuzzled" through it, picking up almost everything. The silage was each time found bright and fresh underneath the protective coat of dust. Mr. Otton at one time farmed in Middlesex Co., Ont., and was an early and strong advocate of the silo, having built a square one in the early days. He experimented with many means of preserving the surface layer before hitting upon sawdust. He is at present living in Essex and has no silo because of the filling problem, his neighbors all preferring to husk their corn. He himself cannot see it that way and wishes he had a silo.

He mentioned, too, the idea that some people have about silage-fed cattle not doing well on grass. His experience was the very opposite, his cattle going on without set-back, and doing better on grass than those turned out after being maintained on dry feed. Mr. Otton stated also that his vicinity, Leamington, had not received nearly so much rain as districts further west, towards London. Their grain was all housed in pretty good condition. Along the road, however, he saw many fields of beans standing in mud and water, and much grain standing out, including occasional fields of barley. Fruit prospects in Essex are pretty fair with the exception of peaches. Tobacco is not good but the price, judging from figures offered for some of the old crop, seemed likely to be good. Eight cents a pound is the figure below which he considers a farmer cannot afford to produce the narcotic leaf.

It is reported that 4,000 horses have died in Western Kansas since the outbreak of an epizootic disease. Hundreds of farmers have been left without animals to do their work.

A Township Dairy Census.

Under the direction of Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, a dairy census has been inaugurated, covering two typical townships in the eastern portion of the Province and two in the western. One of these lies north of Dorchester, in Middlesex County, and the work of collecting the information was delegated to S. A. Bergey, B.S.A., of Waterloo County, one of this year's graduates from the Ontario Agricultural College. The object of the enquiry is to secure a trustworthy body of information as to how the operations of dairy farming in these sections is carried on, as a guide to the Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture in carrying on its work for the benefit of those engaged in the business. Printed schedules are prepared after careful study with a lengthy list of questions regarding the cows in use, management, stabling, foods grown and purchased, how milk is cared for and disposed of, returns, and other points. The plan is to actually visit every farmer in the township, see the herds of cows and obtain first-hand data from the owner. Mr. Bergey was assisted on the start by Mr. Whale, the county district representative at London, and after four weeks' work had on Saturday last approximately half completed the work. He found farmers though very busy with the late harvest very willing to facilitate his efforts. Thus far he had found but one keeping individual cow records, and one, Robert Clifford, of Putnam, using a milking machine, with which he was able to milk thoroughly 18 cows in about 50 minutes. His outfit milks two cows at a time, a small gasoline engine being used, the whole costing about \$450. Mr. Clifford is able to attend the apparatus alone and do the little stripping required, keeping close up with the machine. Mr. Bergey having just received notice of his appointment as assistant in the poultry department at Macdonald College, another officer will be sent to complete the census, which will require about four weeks' more time.

Huntingdon Co., Que., Notes.

The season in this part of the Dominion has been a very poor one for farmers in some ways. In the spring an over-abundance of rain kept farmers from sowing their grain. And unless the fields were very well drained, with creek or river outlet, the land could not be worked. There was a long spell of fine haying weather, and the hay was nearly all saved in fine shape throughout the country. There has been too much rain for oats, and some have sprouted in the field. Corn was planted late, but it has grown very rapidly, and with warm weather for three weeks more there will be an abundance for the silo. That means a lot, for this is a dairy county. Milk is being bought at \$1.20 per cwt. for September at a large condensing factory. Many send milk to Montreal, and to a local creamery, and some ship cream across the line to New York.

There seems to be a scarcity of good grade mares for horse raising, farmers having disposed of the best at fancy prices. The best mares should be kept on the farm.

N. B. Experimental Farm.

One of the immediate results of the recent visit of Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to the Maritime Provinces was the completion of arrangements for the establishment of an experimental farm a couple of miles from Fredericton, N.B., with W. W. Hubbard at present Provincial Secretary for Agriculture in charge of Superintendent.

The Scottish Farmer Album for 1913 will be issued about the middle of December and orders will be taken now through this office. As only enough copies of this popular annual are printed to supply the orders received, it is necessary that those desiring it should remit immediately. The price through this office is 35 cents per copy post paid. Order to-night.

One of the suggestions made in last week's issue of the Farmer's Advocate has taken effect. Mayor Geary, of Toronto, on the closing day of the National Exhibition, pronounced that next year 10,000 new seats about the grounds would be available for the comfort of visitors.

The total attendance at the recent Toronto National Exhibition is estimated at over 960,000.

The Greater St. John Fair.

The New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition, held this year at St. John, was in many ways one of the best shows ever held in the Province, though the lateness of the season prevented the splendid display of field grains and field and garden vegetables and fruits which have usually been a very strong feature of New Brunswick shows. The grounds and buildings were in splendid condition, everything being bright and clean, and the lighting system equipped with Tungsten lamps was a great advance on any system of illumination hitherto used. A very effective scheme of decoration was used in the main building, and the many industrial exhibits were displayed in a way that harmonized with the general effect, thus making an unusually bright and attractive scene. The attendance surpassed even the high mark made at the Dominion Exhibition of two years ago for an equal number of days, and the many visitors seemed especially well pleased with the various features. The industrial exhibits this year showed among other striking exhibits a complete shoe-making establishment in operation with the most modern machinery. A special and pleasing feature of the industrial department was a comprehensive display of "The made in St. John exhibits." Few people had heretofore realized the extent and variety of the local manufactories; the range extending from the heaviest iron works to the finest fabrics and jewelry. The City of Moncton also came out with an admirable display, showing the industrial activity of that enterprising town. The amusement features, including a twice daily airship flight, were of a high class throughout, and assisted in drawing unusually large crowds from outside points.

The live-stock features, with the exception of poultry, were stronger than usual; the exhibit of dairy cattle having been heretofore unsurpassed in the Maritime Provinces, and it was pleasing to note that nearly all the animals were better fitted than at previous shows. The strongest feature was the Ayrshire class, with over one hundred and sixty entries, making exceedingly close competition in every section, and emphasizing the honor secured by the winners.

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds, though few in number, were of high quality. Samuel Jones, St. John, with a magnificent brown stallion, Previous, this year took first over the hitherto unbeaten Waterlight, owned by Geo. W. Fowler, Sussex, and of the three very excellent mares shown, E. C. Woods, East St. John, won first. Peter Clinch, long known as a Thoroughbred breeder, took the honors for brood mare with foal by her side, with a Kentucky-bred mare of excellent quality.

The Hackney class contained some excellent individuals, R. A. Snowball, Chatham, taking first on both aged stallions and two-year-olds. The second prize in the aged class went to John Jackson, St. John, on Stamped, a horse imported some years ago by the Government, that has left some splendid stock in the Province. In the aged-mare class, R. A. Snowball, with his old imported mare, the mother of eleven magnificent colts in as many years, and yet possessing all the style and action of a four-year-old, was easily first.

Standard-breds were not out in large numbers in the breeding classes, but showed up well as roadsters. H. C. Jewett's Axwell took first honors in the stallion class. In females some very excellent mares and young things were shown.

In the heavy breeds the Clydesdales had the most entries. Six aged stallions faced the judge. First place and also championship went to Baron Squires, a son of Baron's Pride, of excellent quality, shown by McFarlane Bros., Fox Harbor Point, N.S.; second to R. A. Snowball, Chatham, for a stallion of good style and substance; third to McFarlane Bros., for Vanderbilt; fourth to H. C. Jewett, on the well known old Sorbie Boy, by Up-to-Time, and fifth place to Baron Corning, an imported horse, owned by The Fraser Lumber Co., Plaster Rock. The only two-year-old stallion was a recently imported colt of splendid size and quality, Dunbar Crag, a son of the noted Baron of Buchlyvie, and out of a mare by Montrave Marquis. Many of the horsemen backed this colt for champion of the show. He is owned by G. C. Cossar, of Glasgow, Scotland, sent out for his boys' Training Farm at Lower Gagetown, N.B. The aged mare class had seven entries, mostly imported mares, showing size and quality. R. A. Snowball, Chatham, took first with a mare of good substance and conformation and quality, and second with her mate; 3rd went to a young mare owned by W. W. Black, Amherst, and 4th and 5th to the Fraser Lumber Co., Plaster Rock.

Shires were represented by two yearling stallions and two yearling fillies. Samuel Jones, St. John, got 1st on a growthy, thick colt; Edward Hogan, St. John, took 2nd, and owning both fillies got the awards in their class.

The Percherons shown were not relatively so classy as the Clydesdales, but were good useful horses. In aged stallions, H. C. Jewett, Fredericton, took 1st with Gresham, a good all-round horse. The St. John Milling Co. got 2nd on Mathurin, a Belgian type horse, and Jamieson & Walker, Sussex, N.B., 3rd with Glaneur, a horse showing more of the old-time Percheron style than usually seen at present-day shows. Charles Symes, Minudie, N.S., showed a mare and one-year-old filly, taking 1st prize on each, and E. A. Chamberlain, St. John, showed a brood mare with foal and got the award.

Some very stylish turnouts were shown in the Carriage Classes, and good movers, Standard-bred and otherwise, in the Roadster Class. In the Commercial Class the Dominion Express took off all the awards with their hitches.

The draft horses were nearly all of Clydesdale type, some excellent teams being shown.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns were not out in usual force, only two herds being shown. C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., brought 12 animals, just off the pasture, he said, as other work was pressing, and only at the last moment did he arrange to come out. The herd is headed by his white bull, Prince Ideal, a son of Cicely's Pride, a massive yet smooth bull, with some good calves to his credit. He was first in his class and champion. In the cow class he took 1st and 3rd prizes, and got a fair share of the awards on young stock. He got also 1st on aged herds and 1st for cow and two of her offspring. R. A. Snowball, Chatham, came out with an even lot, headed by Sun Robin Sailor, a bull that is getting some good stock. He got 2nd on aged cows, and 1st on all the younger classes, except in calves. He had the champion female, and took 1st on young herds.

The Fraser Lumber Co. showed an imported bull of dairy breeding, which, while not quite so thick as his competitors, was of excellent quality and of good beef form, taking 3rd prize. They also showed a yearling bull of much promise.

W. W. Black had the only Hereford herd, but brought in fine fit, and a worthy representation of this excellent beef breed. His grade Herefords made an excellent showing, and got most of the awards in the fat classes.

Wm. A. Pinckney, Yarmouth, N.S., was the only exhibitor of Devons, and got all the awards. They had hardly the finish which visitors to an exhibition like to see.

The Ayrshire class was the banner feature of the show. McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B., took the highest awards, but all the exhibitors shared. They included M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N.B.; Prescott Blanchard, Truro, N.S.; Retson Bros., Truro; Easton Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Clifford Creighton, St. John, and John A. Hughes, Petitediac.

McIntyre Bros., Sussex, had a fine string of good things, headed by imported Grange Kelly, a bull of great constitution, weight and milking prepotency. He was bred by John Slater, of Scotland. He got the championship and won first with two of his get. As a yearling in 1910 he won first at the Dominion Exhibition and reserve to grand champion. Morton Mains' Lady Nellie, an imported cow, from the herd of Robert Osborne, of Scotland, won 1st in her class, and got the female championship, as well as 1st for cow and two of her offspring. She was closely tied in style, quality and milking ability by her stall mate, Flows Jean, also an imported cow, bred by Hugh Mair, of Scotland, brought to the Province two years ago by the late A. H. Thomson. This herd included a splendid lot of young animals, all of which—with the exception of an imported bull—were got by either Grange Kelly or by Sunrise, the bull which took the reserve championship at Toronto a few days ago, having been sold by McIntyre Bros. last June.

Prescott Blanchard, Truro, brought out his herd in fine form, and came in for a substantial share of the money. He got 1st on dry cow, 2nd on senior bull calf, 2nd on three-year-old cow, 2nd on Canadian-bred cow, 2nd on senior heifer calf. Reserve female championship and 2nd on senior herd were also his. He was also in the awards on many other classes.

M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, took 2nd place in aged bulls with his imported Howie's Special, a bull of great quality and splendid dairy form. He took 1st on senior bull calf, 2nd on junior bull calf, 1st on junior heifer calf, and many other awards.

Easton Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I., came over with a herd of seventeen, headed by imported Howie's Crusader, a bull of great quality, strength and milking form, taking 3rd place in his class. His yearling get, Sandy Bond, took 1st prize in very strong competition; a senior yearling heifer took 2nd; junior yearling heifer 1st, and a number of other awards, showing the excellence of his breeding qualities. This herd got 2nd on dry cow, 4 years old; 2nd on dry cow, 3 years old; 1st and 4th on heifer 2 years old; 2nd on bull and three of his get, and 2nd on cow and two of her offspring. In the herd prizes the 3rd place in senior herds and 2nd in junior were taken by Easton Bros.

Retson Bros., Truro, came out with a useful herd, founded on their own importations, taking 1st on Canadian-bred cow 3 years, and getting into the money with their senior yearling bull, a fine growthy chap of excellent dairy form, their aged dry cow, dry cow 3 years old, and junior yearling heifer. Clifford Creighton, St. John, while not having a full herd, had some excellent individuals, taking 1st on two-year-old bull, with a stylish milky-looking chap that will be heard from later. He was in the awards with heavy competition in the dry cow classes, taking 1st on three-year-old with a cow of great promise. He took 1st also on two-year-old cow, 2nd on two-year-old heifer, 3rd on senior yearling, and 4th on junior heifer calf. John A. Hughes, Petitediac, is a new exhibitor, and entered some very good youngsters, taking 3rd and 4th on junior bull calves.

The Holstein entries included some good herds. J. D. Irving, Buctouche, made his initial entry at a St. John show with a lot of good stuff brought out in fine fit. He took 1st in all the bull classes down to junior yearling, where he took 3rd, and his bulls got the championship and the reserve. In females he took 1st and 4th on aged cows, and the female championship; 1st on three-year-old cow, on two-year-old cow, on senior yearling heifer, 1st and 3rd on junior yearling heifer, 1st and 4th on senior herd, 1st on young herd. His two-year-old bull, Lord Seaview Rooker, won the championship, and his senior yearling bull was the reserve to championship. He also came into the money with several other entries. Lea & Clark, Victoria, P.E.I., brought 22 pure-breds and 7 grades. They got 1st on junior yearling bull with a very nice mellow-handling smooth bull of their own breeding, 1st and 4th on junior bull calves, 1st and 3rd

on Canadian-bred cows, 1st on dry cows, 1st and 3rd on senior heifer calf, 1st and 2nd on three animals, the get of one sire; 2nd on aged herd, and 3rd and 4th on young herd. A notable and creditable fact in connection with the whole herd of 29 head is that, with the exception of two imported, every animal has been bred by themselves within the last eight years. Harding Bros., Welsford, brought out 18 head, with their aged bull, who was champion at Toronto two years in succession. He took 2nd place, and their other bull took 3rd. Their senior bull calf took 1st in his class, and is a particularly promising youngster. If no accident befalls him he will be heard from later. They got 1st on two-year-old heifer, and 1st and 4th on junior heifer calf, besides getting into the money somewhere in almost every section, including 1st on young herd, 1st on cow and two of her offspring, and 2nd on aged herd. John A. Hughes, Petitediac, got 3rd place with a junior yearling bull that has much promise.

The Jersey class brought some choice offerings. H. S. Pipes & Sons, Amherst, with 23 animals, headed by imported Fereor, and a cow bred by B. H. Bull & Son, had everything of their own breeding, and were very successful with it, taking the following firsts: Junior yearling bull, senior bull calf, junior bull calf, and one on all the yearling and heifer calf classes, besides 1st and 3rd on young herds, and 1st on bull and three of his get. They also got many awards in other classes. Josselyn & Young, St. John, got a good share of the prizes with some splendid commercial stock. They took firsts on two-year-old bull, aged cow, aged dry cow, and all the awards in three-year-old dry cows, 1st on two-year-old heifer, on three-year-old Canadian-bred cow, and the female championship, 1st on senior herd, 1st and 2nd on cow and three of her offspring, and coming second in many of the other classes, including the young herd.

Clifford Creighton, St. John, had not a large herd, but some choice individuals. His aged bull, Brampton Phra, of B. H. Bull & Sons' breeding, took 1st in his class and the championship. He came into the money in many other classes, and will no doubt have some fine offerings later on.

The Guernseys were well represented with two good herds. H. W. Corning, M.P.P., Yarmouth, N.S., came over with a herd in good fit, headed by Island Prince of Hillside, who took 1st as aged bull and the championship. He is also the sire of everything in the herd under two years of age, and these bespeak his value as a breeder. His two-year-old bull, Fillmore's King, bred at Wellesley Farm, Mass., took 1st as a two-year-old, and brings an excellent strain of blood to back up Island Prince's foundation. He took also the following firsts: senior and junior bull calves, two-year-old cow, junior heifer calf and young herd. He got 2nd place on his aged cow, Dairymaid of Hillside, 2nd on three-year-old cow, 2nd on senior yearling heifer, 2nd on junior yearling, 2nd in senior heifer calf, 2nd in aged herd, and on Canadian-bred cow, and was in the money with other entries.

Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I., had an especially strong herd in females, taking 1st on aged cows, aged dry cows, three-year-old dry cow, two-year-old cow, senior yearling heifer, junior yearling heifer, senior heifer calf, cow and two of her offspring, and Dolly of Willow was female champion. They also took the aged herd 1st, and in bulls 1st on senior and junior yearlings. In nearly all other sections they also came into the money.

In dairy grade classes the Holsteins of Lea & Clark got most of the first prizes, with a lot of fine young cows of their own breeding.

SHEEP.

While it could not be said that this department was as large as it should be, there were some very good flocks and individuals.

Lincolns were shown by Albert Boswall and A. D. Boswall, of P. E. Island, and Chas. Symes, Minudie; the first named taking most of the awards. He also got a good share of the money in the Leicester class, where Retson Bros., of Truro, and S. L. Boswall were his competitors.

In Oxford Downs, Burdu Goodwin, Baie Verte, N.B., and Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barrowsfield, N.S., divided the honors pretty evenly, both with very good offerings.

There were only two flocks of Shropshires, and both from Prince Edward Island—Cephas Nunn, Winsloe Road, and Geo. B. Boswall, Southport,—both with good stock, and breaking very evenly on the money.

Southdowns were well brought out by Cephas Nunn and J. E. Baker & Sons; Nunn, with most entries, getting most of the awards.

Cephas Nunn had a monopoly of Hampshires, and some very good sheep among them.

Suffolks were shown by Albert and A. D. Boswall; Dorsets by Cephas Nunn and Geo. L. Boswall, and Cheviots by Charles Symes and Geo. A. Symes, Minudie, N.S.

SWINE.

An unusual feature of this exhibition was the absence of Berkshires. Yorkshires were the strongest class, and the display of sows with litters was unusually strong, and the litters remarkably large, several having over the dozen of thrifty healthy pigs. J. W. Callbeck, Augustine Cove, P.E.I., was the largest exhibitor of Yorkshires; H. W. Corning, Yarmouth, of Chester Whites; Chas. Symes, Minudie, N.S., of Poland Chinas, and Jos. E. Baker & Sons of Duroc-Jerseys. No Tamworths were shown.

POULTRY.

The reduction of the prize list resulted in a much smaller exhibit than at the Dominion Fair of two years ago, outside exhibitors not coming in. R. I. Reds, White Rocks and White Wyandottes were the strongest utility classes, the Barred P. Rocks not this year taking their usual strong lead.

The fancy classes were out in strong numbers from the yards of fanciers in St. John and vicinity.

F. H. Merritt, Marysville, N.B.; Hillside Poultry Co., of Hartland, and Hartland Poultry-yards, of the same place, were the leading exhibitors. R. R. Black, Amherst, made a strong exhibit from N. S. with White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.

FRUIT.

There was a splendid display of all kinds of small fruits and cherries in glass, put up by S. L. Peters & Sons, Queenstown, N.B., and the show of apples was good, considering the lateness of the season, but Sept. 1st is too early any year to expect a show of apples that will demonstrate what the Maritime Provinces can do in this direction.

The judges who placed the awards were: For horses, R. S. Starr, Port William, N.S., and Dr. J. A. Sinclair, Cannington, Ont.; beef breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, R. W. Wade, Guelph; dairy breeds, C. W. Mallory, assisted by R. Robertson, Supt. Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., who also judged grains, etc. Fruit was judged by A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist, Fredericton.

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, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

DIGGER WASPS.

What is the inclosed insect?

J. C.

Ans.—The insect belongs to the order Hymenoptera, and is one of the digger wasps.

MANDRAKE.

Kindly tell me the name of inclosed plant. It was found in the woods, growing in patches. The roots form a mat-like web underground a couple of inches.

R. W. M.

Ans.—The plant is mandrake, or May apple. It often occurs in woldland pastures, but we have never known it to give any trouble in cultivated fields.

SUN SPURGE.

Will you kindly tell what kind of a weed this is. Is it a bad weed? What is the best method to get rid of it?

W. W. J.

Ans.—The weed is sun spurge, a common one in gardens and waste places. Hand pulling and hoeing in gardens is the best remedy. Clean cultivation and a short rotation of crops is best for larger areas. Cleaning up waste places and seeding to permanent grass is a help.

SPRING ANNUAL SOW THISTLE

I am inclosing a weed that I found in our oat stubble. It seems to grow very rapidly. We found one nearly two feet long. What kind of weed is it? What is the best way to get rid of it?

J. W.

Ans.—The specimen is spring-annual, or prickly sow thistle. Prevent its seeding by clean cultivation and it will give little trouble. It is not nearly so bad a weed as the perennial sow thistle, and sheep will clean it out entirely.

COW HOLDS UP MILK.

Valuable Jersey cow has been fresh six weeks. A couple of weeks ago she started holding up part of her milk. She would hold it up for two milkings, then let it all down the next. She did that a couple of times, and now she has done it for three days, and no amount of stripping will bring it down. Can you advise some treatment?

N. G. I.

Ans.—A change of milkers might help, or something might be gained by feeding her something appetizing just before milking. Other than this, we can suggest nothing better than careful massaging of the udder during milking, commencing as soon as she starts to hold up her milk.

"BUFFALO BUGS."

I am sending a number of bugs, which were found, some in a box of bedding, some under a carpet, and on a bedroom wall one of them was seen. Have never seen any until this summer. Kindly tell us, through the columns of your valuable paper, what they are, and the best means of getting rid of them, and oblige.

J. C. B.

Ans.—The inclosed "bugs" are larvæ of the Buffalo beetle. They are very destructive to woollen materials, especially to carpets or woollens packed in boxes. A full description of this insect, with methods of eradication, appeared in the Home-Department section of our issue for June 6th. Kindly refer to that paper.

TEASEL.

Under separate cover, I am mailing you specimen of weed growing along roadside. Kindly let me know what it is.

S. A. L.

Ans.—The weed is teasel, a quite common roadside plant, giving little trouble in cultivated fields.

SHALE.

I am sending to you a sample of rock. Could you tell me if it is what we call shale, which is used to make brick and terra cotta? If so, what would its value be?

T. B. H.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—A local geologist, Dr. L. Wolverton, to whom the sample was submitted, states that it is not bituminous, and would probably be better adapted for use with lime-stone in cement-making. He suggests that the enquirer send a sample to the St. Mary's Cement Co., or some other Portland-cement works for an opinion as to its usefulness and value.

WEED SEEDS.

Please let me know what feeding value the enclosed sample of seeds contains for hogs. Have a quantity of same, and would like you to advise me whether to feed or destroy them. Please state, if possible, what weed seeds are contained in sample.

J. H. M.

Ans.—Owing to the envelope containing the seed having been broken, and some of the contents lost, we are unable to state exactly what seeds it contained, but in those remaining were the seed of yellow and green foxtail, lambs' quarters, and pigweed. It is of doubtful feeding value, and would be better destroyed.

SWELLED HEAD IN TURKEYS.

Our young turkeys have swellings, or puffs, on sides of their heads that close their eyes, and they seem to starve to death. These turkeys have never been under a roof only one night, and roam the fields all day, roosting anywhere in the yard at night. I have been rubbing coal oil on their heads, and give them clean water with muriatic acid in it to drink. I have never seen this disease before. Can you advise me what to do with it? Turkeys grow well until they get blind, weighing about six pounds.

MRS. J. M.

Ans.—Muriatic acid has been found of slight benefit to sick turkeys sick with blackhead, by Dr. Higgins, of Experimental Farm, Ottawa, but these turkeys have been dying with so-called roup, an entirely different disease to blackhead. I must have mentioned in "The Farmer's Advocate" three or four times the past two years that the turkey's head never swells with the blackhead disease. Breeders of all classes of poultry should read regularly the Question-and-Answer Department, in order to recognize the symptoms of each disease in their flocks. If these young turkeys have been kept running around the premises until blind, and died, then my advice would be to kill and sell all left in proper condition for marketing. The balance should also be killed, and carcasses buried deeply. An occasional bird of strong constitution will throw off the disease and recover—even without treatment of any kind—but they do not make good breeding stock, and are better sold. It is many years now since I tried "doctoring" birds with swelled heads, but I found it a failure. These birds must have shown symptoms of this disease several weeks before death, and if the first noticed ones had been promptly taken away from the flock then, the majority of them would probably have escaped. It has been caused by the cold, wet weather this season, which has not been favorable for turkey-rearing. I call this disease "swelled head," because I have never known of anyone's chickens contracting the disease from turkeys, which I think they would surely do were it "roup." Many others, however, do not agree with me, and unhesitatingly call it roup.

W. J. BELL.

WEED AND LIGHTNING ROD.

1. Inclosed, find a weed that I found in my clover. It has a yellow flower. Would like to know what it is, and how it may be killed?

2. I would like to know whether lightning rods are any protection to buildings or not?

E. C.

Ans.—1. The weed arrived in very bad condition. It is, to all appearances, sweet clover. Cultivation will kill it if this is the case. To be certain, you had better send another specimen.

2. Properly put up and well grounded, they are certainly a protection.

SPECIFIC FOR CATTLE LICE—CREAM THIN—CAPACITY OF HENHOUSE.

1. What is a sure cure for lice on cows and calves in the summer, so they will not have them when winter comes? I have tried salt and sulphur. Have heard that feeding them ashes all summer in salt will cure them. Will it?

2. What makes the cream not come? Cows get all the salt they will eat, and a creek runs through the pasture-field. I have to churn from an hour to an hour and a half. When I start to churn it gets as thin as water. We have a cream separator, but do not mix the cream until cold.

3. How many hens will a henhouse hold that is 14 x 12 feet?

E. M. C.

Ans.—1. Some of the fly specifics are claimed to kill lice if sprayed on the cattle daily. Or, try a mixture of insect powder one part, mixed with three or four parts cement, and dusted along their backs. We do not think feeding ashes would have much, if any, effect on the lice.

2. Cream is too thin. Adjust the screw to take a richer cream. If you have a first-class separator you can and should take a cream testing thirty-percent fat.

3. You mean, of course, how many will such a house accommodate? With proper attention, it should house forty birds pretty successfully, though better average results would be obtained with thirty.

TRUSS FOR COLT—MULCHING STRAWBERRIES—ANTS—PREPARING FOR BEANS.

1. At what age would you have truss applied on sucking colt, for umbilical hernia?

2. At what time, and what thickness of straw, would you apply to strawberries for a winter covering?

3. Do you know of anything which will keep ants out of a cupboard?

4. Have pasture field with natural surface drainage, but has no tile in it. I intend to plow and put into field beans, and then put in a grain crop and seed to hay at the same time. Would you plow for field beans now (this fall), or next spring? How much better yield would I, in all probability, get of beans, oats, and hay, per acre, if this were tiled? Soil is clay and sand loam.

G. R. R.

Ans.—1. As soon as it appears.

2. Cover in the fall just before freezing up. Scatter a thin coating, but sufficient to protect them without danger of smothering.

3. If the ants are already in the cupboard, soak a sponge with sweetened water and place it inside the cupboard. When it is filled with ants drop it into boiling water. Try to find the hill, or nest, and use a little carbon bisulphide on it.

4. If the land is early, and you can get it well worked this fall, and can keep it worked next spring until time to plant the beans, so as to keep the grass down, it would be all right to plow this fall; but if it is too wet for early-spring cultivation, it might be better to defer plowing until spring. Underdrainage would have a very beneficial effect if the land is at all wet and heavy. It is impossible to estimate it exactly, but would advise you to obtain

and read the two drainage bulletins published by the Ontario Agricultural College. They are free for the asking, and contain much valuable information.

UPRIGHT CINQUEFOIL.

Would you kindly tell what the accompanying weed is, and the best way of destroying it? It is found growing in our meadows.

A. M.

Ans.—The weed is upright or rough cinquefoil, an erect annual, which may be killed by continued cutting. It makes little or no headway where a rotation of crops is practiced. Keep it cut in the meadows to prevent seeding.

Veterinary.

NASAL GLEET.

Four-year-old mare has a foul-smelling discharge from right nostril. She has no cough or fever, but is thick-winded.

A. R. L.

Ans.—This is nasal gleet, and there is either a decaying tooth or caries of some of the bones that form the walls of the cavities of the skull called the sinuses. An operation by a veterinarian is necessary. If due to a tooth he will extract it; if to caries of the bone he will trephine. It is also possible that the trouble may be due to a growth in the nostril, in which case the growth may be removed.

V.

NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Horse went lame in off fore foot last February and gradually got worse. I consulted a veterinarian, and he said the trouble was in the coffin joint. I gave him three months' rest on pasture and blistered the coronet three times. He got somewhat better, and I put him to work three weeks ago, and now he is as lame as ever. The blacksmith says it is not in the foot. When standing, he always points the foot. He favors the foot more on hard than on soft ground, and more going down than up hill.

J. D. L.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was correct, notwithstanding the blacksmith's opinion. The symptoms strongly indicate navicular disease, or coffin-joint lameness. It is not probable a cure can be effected. The symptoms can be lessened by repeated blistering of the coronet, and shoeing with a bar shoe. An operation called neurotomy can be performed by a veterinarian. This will remove nerve supply, and hence remove lameness, and the horse may last for years, but is liable to become useless at any time after the operation.

V.

There is abundance of big-producing blood at the back of the thirty-five head of Holsteins that J. R. Newall will sell at his farm on Thursday, Sept. 26th. Several of them are daughters of the splendidly-bred bull, Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, several others are daughters of Pontiac Hermes De Kol, and others equally as well bred. Several of them are two-year-old heifers in milk, and look like making a most creditable record if given a chance, and several of the others are heifer calves. Of the four young bulls to be sold, one is twenty-one months old, Sir Tommy Evergreen, a grandson of the renowned cow, Evergreen March, and sired by Sir Roy De Kol. Very many of the females to be sold are in calf to this bull. Another to be sold is North Emsley Prince Korndyke, a yearling, sired by the richly-bred Sara Hengerveld Korndyke. Every animal in the entire lot is right. There are no three-teated or three-quartered cows among them, nor any having other objectionable features known to the owner. They are a desirable lot to purchase to carry on and increase in value. Conveyances will be at Putnam Station on day of sale for morning trains from St. Thomas, Ingersoll, and Woodstock.

JOINT SAVINGS ACCOUNT for the Farmer and his Wife

A FARMER and his wife can have a joint savings account with any branch of the Bank of Toronto.

A joint account is a great convenience. Both the husband and the wife can deposit or withdraw money separately. Many thousands of families have accounts of this description.

Interest is compounded half-yearly.

The Bank of Toronto

offers farmers all facilities for the transaction of business involving the use of money. Savings Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards are received.

Assets \$57,000,000
Established 1855.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
At West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 9, receipts of live stock numbered 40 cars, comprising 637 cattle, 490 hogs, 560 sheep, and 34 calves. No business transacted, buyers having decided to do away with Monday's market for the future.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards last week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	46	248	294
Cattle	393	3,233	3,626
Hogs	1,158	4,236	5,394
Sheep	1,190	5,205	6,395
Calves	313	614	927
Horses		35	35

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

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

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 123 carloads, 1,896 cattle, 4,413 hogs; but an increase of 3,305 sheep and lambs, 214 calves, and 29 horses, compared with the same week of 1911.

The receipts of cattle, while not as large as usual, were quite ample to supply the demand. Trade, as a rule, was dull and slow, excepting for the choice-butcher's class, and even these were not any higher in price, while all other classes sold at lower quotations. The export trade was dead, as there was no demand. One load of extra-quality heavy steers was bought by a Montreal abattoir at \$7.25, but we doubt very much if this could have been repeated, as there was little or no demand for heavy steers, no matter how good the quality. Prices were too high here, compared with the British markets, and either the British markets must go higher or the Canadian prices lower before there will be much of an export trade.

Butchers'.—Choice-quality butchers' cattle sold last week at \$6.50 to \$6.85; only two choice heifers reached \$7 per cwt., and seven choice steers, 1,180 lbs. each, brought \$6.90; loads of good, \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5.40; canners', \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3 to \$5.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—Good quality steers, from 800 lbs. up to 1,000, were scarce, and in demand, which was greater than the supply. There were many farmers on the market last week, who were attending the Exhibition, who would have been purchasers could they

have got the right kind. The market was over-stocked with ill-bred, off-colored, light-weight steers, that no intelligent farmer wants. Good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$5.60; steers, 750 to 850, \$4.25 to \$5; common, light-weight stockers, \$3 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—There was an excellent demand for choice-quality milkers and springers. The general run of prices was from \$50 to \$70, but \$73 and \$95, and even \$110, was paid for a big, high-grade Holstein cow, which was bought by a Montreal dealer.

Veal Calves.—Good to choice veal calves sold from \$7.50 to \$9 per cwt.; common, rough, and grassy calves, sold from \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt. Some 400-lb. calves, neither beef nor veal, sold at \$5 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The lamb market fluctuated according to the deliveries. On Monday and Tuesday, lambs sold up to \$7.25, but on Wednesday, and the balance of the week, \$6.25 to \$7 were the ruling quotations. Light ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$5; heavy ewes and rams sold at \$3 to \$3.50.

Hogs.—Receipts were moderate, which caused prices to be steady all week, notwithstanding that the British markets declined. All hogs taken on the Toronto markets are for Canadian consumption. It is the home demand which is keeping the Toronto hog market as high as it is. Hogs, fed and watered, sold at \$8.60 to \$8.75, and even \$8.85 was paid in one or two instances; hogs, f. o. b. cars at country points, sold from \$8.35 to \$8.45.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario new wheat, 92c. to 93c., outside; old No. 2 red, white or mixed, 96c. to 98c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.10; No. 3 northern, \$1.07, track, lake ports; feed wheat, 65c., lake ports. Oats—New, 31c. to 32c., outside; old No. 2 white, 42c. to 43c.; No. 3, 40c., outside points; Manitoba oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 47c.; No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 45c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 77c. per bushel, outside. Peas—No. 2, 90c., outside. Buckwheat—70c. per bushel, outside. Barley—For malting, 60c. to 63c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 46c. to 60c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 89c., track, Toronto; on track at Collingwood, 85c.; No. 2 mixed, track, Midland, 84c. Flour—Ontario ninety-percent winter-wheat patents, \$3.80 to \$3.85, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, per ton, \$12.
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 per ton.
Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market was unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.; store lots, 28c. to 24c.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was firmer. Large, 15c.; twins, 15c.

Eggs.—The egg market was firm, at unchanged quotations. Strictly new-laid, 28c. to 30c. per case.

Honey.—Extracted, No. 1 clover honey, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2.75 to \$3.

Poultry.—Receipts were liberal. Spring chickens alive, 14c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. per lb. alive; old fowl, 11c.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes sold at 95c. to \$1 per bag, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 12c.; country hides, green, 10c. to 11c.; calf skins, per lb., 13c. to 17c.; lamb skins and pelts, 35c. to 45c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

WOOL.

Unwashed, coarse, 13c.; unwashed, fine, 14c.; washed, coarse, 19c.; washed, fine, 21c.; rejects, 16c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruits and vegetables were large. Much of the fruit is of poor quality owing to wet weather. Apples, per barrel, \$1.75 to \$2.75; per basket, 20c. to 35c.; canteloupes, good quality, salmon-flesh color, per case, \$1 to \$1.25; per large basket, 80c. to 90c.. Many of the melons are not worth carrying off the market, lots of the baskets not having one melon fit to eat. Peaches, good quality, 90c. to \$1 per basket; common lots, 40c. to 60c.; blueberries, good quality, \$1 to \$1.25; pears, 40c. to 60c. for Canadian; plums were plentiful and cheap, at 40c. to 60c. per basket; eggplant, 40c. to 50c. per basket; celery, per dozen, 35c. to 40c.; tomatoes, 30c. to 35c., but generally of poor quality; lemons, per crate, \$5 to \$6; oranges, late Valencias, crate, \$4 to \$4.75; watermelons, each, 35c. to 50c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$8.75 to \$9; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$8 to \$8.50; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.25; alsike No. 4, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Little change was noticeable. Best steers were selling around 6c. per lb., there being, however, very little really choice stock available. Good to fine cattle ranged from 5c. to 6c., and medium down to 4c. Common stock sold down to 3c., and canners' down to 2c. Ontario lambs were in good demand, at 6c. per lb. up to 6c. per lb. for choicest, but there was little of this, and the others sold at 5c. Sheep were 4c. to 4c. Calves were also in good demand, and prices were \$3 to \$6 for poor, and \$8 to \$12 for best. Hogs were rather firmer, sales being made at 8c. to 9c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Prices steady, at \$300 to \$350 for heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs.; \$225 to \$300 each for light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; inferior, broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—Market for dressed hogs was firm, without being higher, at 12c. to 12c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed.

Potatoes.—Market declining gradually, owing to increased supplies. Prices, 85c. to 90c. for Cobblers, car lots, track, per 90 lbs., while in bag lots the price was about \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Eggs.—Market not overly well supplied with fresh stock. Straight receipts were quoted at about 28c. per dozen, in large lots, while seconds were 19c., and selects 28c. per dozen. Single cases about 1c. more.

Honey.—White-clover comb honey, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; dark, 7c. to 8c.; white extracted, 8c. to 8c., and dark, 7c. to 8c.

Butter.—The market was distinctly stronger, and prices advanced. At the public sale in Montreal, 26c. was paid. Prices, as quoted by dealers, were 27c. to 27c., wholesale, for choicest, and 1c. to 1c. less for lower qualities; Cowansville sold at 26c. to 27c., and St. Hyacinthe at 26c. Dairy butter, 22c. to 23c. per lb.

Cheese.—Market was firm, finest Western colored or white being quoted at 14c. to 14c., and finest Townships, 13c. to 14c.; Quebecs, 13c. to 13c. per lb. Exports continued large, but the make should be good this month.

Grain.—There was a good demand for oats, both at home and from abroad, and prices were: No. 2 Canadian Western, 49c. to 50c. per bushel, carloads, track; No. 1 extra feed oats, 49c. to 49c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 48c. to 49c., and No. 2 feed, 46c. to 46c.

Flour.—No change. Manitoba first patents, \$6.10 per barrel; seconds, \$5.60, and strong bakers', in wood, \$5.40; Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.85 to \$4.90 in wood; bags, 30c. per barrel less.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$22, and shorts, \$26 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$27 to \$28; pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$34, and mixed, \$30 to \$31.

Hay.—\$16 to \$16.50 per ton for No. 1 hay; \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2 extra; \$14 to \$14.50 for No. 2 good, and \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 3 hay, and \$10 to \$11 for clover mixture.

Hides.—The market for hides was 2c. down on calf skins, these being 15c. and 17c. per lb., according to quality. Beef hides were 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb., while lamb skins were 50c. and 55c. each. Horse hides were \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Tallow, 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. per lb. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Woodstock, Ont., 13 13-16c. to 13c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13 11-16c.; Brockville, Ont., 13c. to 13c.; Kingston, Ont., 13c. to 13 11-16c.; Cornwall, Ont., 13c. to 13 11-16c.; Napanee, Ont., 13 9-16c.; Picton, Ont., 13c., 13 9-16c., 13c.; Ottawa, Ont., 13c. to 13 9-16c.; London, Ont., bidding 12c. to 13c.; Canton, N. Y., 15c.; butter, 28c.; Belleville, Ont., 13 7-16c. to 13c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 18c.; butter, 28c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 26c. to 27c.; Watertown, N. Y., 15c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9.50 to \$9.90; butchers' grades, \$4 to \$8.75.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$12; a few, \$12.25.
Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.10 to \$9.30; mixed, \$9.40 to \$9.50; Yorkers, \$9.25 to \$9.65; pigs, \$9.15 to \$9.25; roughs, \$7.90 to \$8.10; stags, \$5 to \$7.50; dairies, \$8.75 to \$9.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.90; cull to fair, \$5 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$3 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2 to \$5.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.75 to \$10.70; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$6.50; Western steers, \$5.85 to \$8.15; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.15; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$8; calves, \$8.50 to \$12.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.45 to \$9.20; mixed, \$7.95 to \$9.15; heavy, \$7.75 to \$8.85; rough, \$7.75 to \$7.95; pigs, \$5.25 to \$8.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.50 to \$4.75; Western, \$3.50 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.65; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.30; Western, \$4.75 to \$7.45.

British Cattle Market.

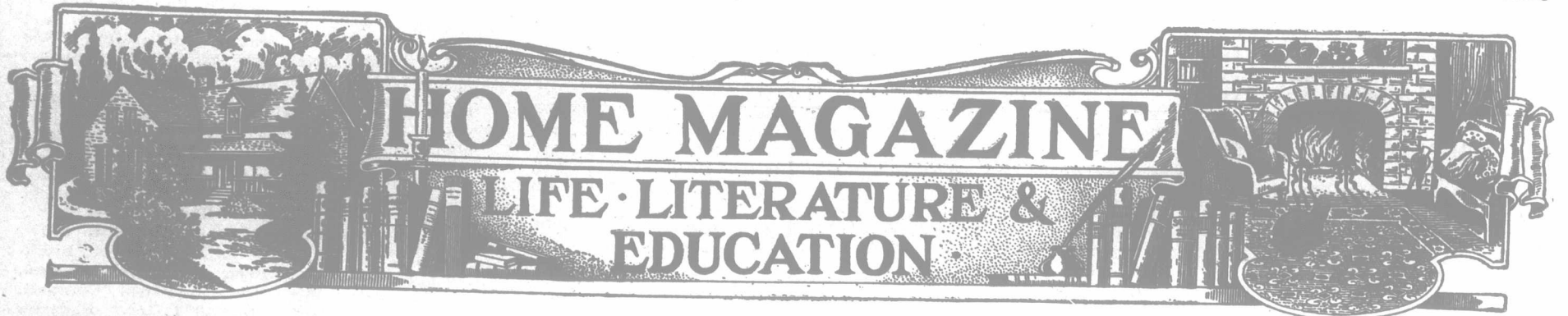
John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable quotations for Canadian steers from 13c. to 14c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

Canadian soda biscuits are imported into Trinidad as "bread."

A good opportunity to purchase some stockers and feeders is offered by S. J. Scott, Ancaster, Ont., who is having an auction sale of the above class of cattle on his premises, lots 44 and 45, concession 3, Ancaster Township, Wentworth County, Ont., at one o'clock, Sept. 27th. Owing to loss of all his barns by fire, this stock, consisting of heifers and steers, twelve cows, four registered Shorthorn heifers, and the stock bull, bred from a heavy-milking strain, must be sold at the buyers' own prices. Some good Clydesdale geldings and work horses will be offered also. See the advertisement in another column.

The annual sale of Lincoln sheep from Dudding's flock at Riby Grove, near Grimsby, England, was held the last week in August and proved fairly successful, although prices did not reach the standard of recent years. The total proceeds amounted to 1,077 guineas, rams making 1,053 guineas, and ewes 24 guineas. The best figure was 150 guineas, given by T. L. Payne, from Australia, for Riby Nottingham, a shearing ram. Riby Bestman, another shearing, went at 76 guineas, Gay Gordon at 60 guineas, and Inarrington Pointon 58 guineas, while several others made between 30 and 40 guineas. Mr. Dudding's sale of Shorthorns, held the same day, was rather disappointing in comparison with former years, owing to the restrictions on cattle, due to recent foot-and-mouth outbreaks. The top price of the sale was \$575, for the two-year-old roan bull, Naboth. The yearling bull, Riby Coronation, sold for \$500. A rich-roan heifer calf, out of a Missie cow, sold for \$425.



The Late General Booth.
(Founder of the Salvation Army.)

The Late General Booth.

British journalists, who had a better opportunity than others of their class to understand the personality and the daring of the great evangelist who died in London on August 20th, unite in calling him "the Wesley of the Twentieth Century." Perhaps no name could have suited the late leader of the Salvation Army better, for, during practically all of his life, John Wesley was his hero. At fifteen he was converted, and even at that early age, set out to continue, as best he could, the work that the Methodist leader had begun. Needless to say, he soon branched out upon an especial phase of it, ultimately reaching a work distinctively his own, one that has placed him among the great religious propagandists of the world.

Born of middle-class, and many times poor, parents, William Booth received but little schooling, but religious fervor, power of eloquence, boundless energy, and a genius for organization, soon placed him, so far as his mission in life was concerned, beyond the need of mere academic learning.

Immediately after his conversion, although such a mere lad, he began his life work in Nottingham, working as a clerk by day to earn his living, and preaching at nights in a part of the city known as the "Narrow Meadows," a neighborhood which, as Evening Post remarks, "must have been named in a mood of bitter satire, for there was nothing suggestive of green meadows about it; it was packed with the gloomy houses of the poorest classes."—Nor was the misery of the surroundings brightened by a kindly reception, for the young enthusiast who had thus ventured, from sheer love of wretched and suffering humanity, into this atmosphere of dirt, and smells, and evil-doings. He was cursed and stoned, as others had been before him, but he faltered not. As soon as possible he entered the Methodist ministry, but circuit work did not give him the opportunities for which he craved, and before long he went back again to evangelistic preaching.

For a time he wandered about among the smaller cities of England, learning more and more of humanity and its needs, then, eventually, he found his way to London, and there the horrors of the misery and destitution, seething above and about the "underworld" of the East End,—cried out to him night and day. Like Tolstoi, he could have no peace until he had done something, something, and so in 1865 he founded the little "Christian Mission," uniting with it in 1870 a series of soup-kitchens and em-

ployment bureaus, and raising his often-reiterated slogan, "Soup, soup, and salvation!"

In 1878, the movement had developed into the Salvation Army, with its system,—more wonderful than those who have not inquired into its workings may suppose—of farms, rescue homes, workshops, shelters, and food depots. By this organization, General Booth saw, and realized, one avenue of relief for over-crowded city areas and workmen "out of work," one avenue for raising the wretched and fallen, and giving them a fresh hope for life.

To-day the Army's social institutions for the poor number some six hundred, while 6,300,000 beds, and more than 11,800,000 meals per year are supplied by the organization, gratis, to the needy.

In his work, and by his unique methods, General Booth had to face contempt and contumely, not only from those opposed to all Christian work, but also from clergy and church folk, but he triumphed, and many scoffing tongues became silent when, in 1884, Queen Victoria sent to him the message, "Her Majesty the Queen learns with much satisfaction that you have, with many other members of your society, been successful in your efforts to win many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue, and religion."

The Queen, indeed, held a reception in his honor, as did also the late Mikado of Japan. Oxford, moreover, conferred a degree upon him; but all these honors were but a passing incident in the career of this man, who had devoted his life to the uplift of a far different stratum of the social make-up of the world.

In an envelope, sealed by the General twenty-two years ago, was placed the name of his successor as the Army's leader. When it was opened a fortnight ago, that name was found to be that of his oldest son, Bramwell Booth, who is now fifty-six years of age.

The new General possesses much of his father's enthusiasm, energy, and spirit of consecration. He has spent practically all of his life, so far, in the work of the Army, and, at fifty-six years of age, is fully conscious of the responsibility that has fallen upon him. It is believed that he will prove a worthy successor to the notable leader who has passed away.

If I Were an Agricultural Fair Director.

(By "Greybird.")

"Ha! ha!"—I think I hear somebody laugh! "Have the suffragettes come?" Well, no; but I think we have need of change in some directions.

If I were an Agricultural Fair Director, what would I do? Well, I would try to run an agricultural "Fair," and not a circus. If I were running a circus, that would be different,—but to the Fair.

Well, one Fair that I have in mind is held for four days. There is nothing agricultural about it. Sometimes scarcely an animal is shown, nor implements. People go out in droves to see each other, and see the shows, and get rid of their money. The Directors complain that the farmers do not take enough interest in it, nor show their stock, but have they any encouragement? I saw a prize list of this fair last year, and after giving a detailed list of prizes and classes, it stated that should the day be wet, or should there be a poor attendance or small entries, and I forget what else, they retained the privilege of withholding the prizes.

Now, in these days, when help is so

hard to get and everything high in price (except prizes), how can ordinary farmers, on one hundred acres, take two or three days off to stay at a fair, and board themselves and their stock, and not be sure of getting anything? I think I hear someone remark that they have the "honor," but there is not much honor in getting a prize if there is no competition. The honor may be all right for breeders, or for those who have stock to sell and wish to get their name up, but the ordinary, every-day sort of farmer, is out of pocket even if he gets firsts or seconds, in two or three classes. My husband once took colts to a fair. They had a long way to go, and the gravel and broken stones scratched their tender hoofs. The judge declared he had filed them, which he had not, but he was barred out. Was there any encouragement there?

At most country fairs there are special prizes given by the trades-people. So-and-so will give so much for a special lot of butter, honey, or fowls, as the case may be, said exhibit to become (in nearly every case) the property of the donor. Now, in nearly every case the prize exceeds only by a mere trifle the actual value of the exhibit, and the donor of the prize gets a first-class article for very little, and sometimes not more than its retail price would be. Such, I consider, to be no prize at all, and I have never made an entry to compete for the like. In fact, I have never made an entry at all, because of the things I have seen.

I will just mention the bread. I have seen bread that has been judged by a little bit torn out of the side of the loaves by the fingers, and it just looked as if a rat had been at them, and I could not see how any judge could give a fair decision that way—My idea would be to take the loaves and cut them in two with a good sharp knife, and study the grain, texture, etc. By-the-way, there appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" a number of years ago, "cuts" of loaves made of different grades of flour, explaining, as far as I can remember, all about the gluten and the different substances of which they were composed, and I think it would be a good plan to have them reprinted for the benefit of fair judges.

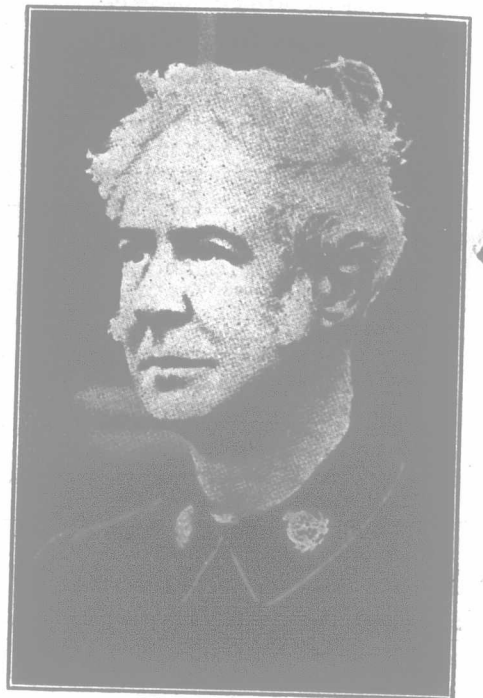
As for fancy-work (well, everybody to their taste), but quilts with so many hundred pieces in them, and cushions, and tidies, have no attraction for me. If I were an agricultural fair director I would institute a competition for lawns, and gardens, and the tidiest farms, and more field competitions, and more competitions for the children. I would banish all fakirs, and not let one be seen inside the gates, nor outside of them either. I would try to run a strictly-pure-and-clean agricultural fair, or not take on the job at all. I would try and pay the prize-money offered, down to the last cent, and not keep back enough for next year's membership fees. It is too much like the old system of trade, or due-bills in the stores, and no cash. An agricultural fair, as any other business, ought to be run along business lines, and in a businesslike way. Too many people take up public-work for the honor that is in it, but only attend to it after their own private business is disposed of.

Grey Co., Ont.

Mrs. B. Defends Herself.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Away back last winter I was asked by our Institute to write a paper on "What is Man's Duty Around the Home," which I did, and which ultimately appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate." Now, one man evidently has put the



Mr. Bramwell Booth.

(Who has succeeded his father as leader of the Salvation Army.)

shoe on and found that it pinched, and all I can say is, "Poor Scottie! Poor wee man!"

Scottie, on the whole, though, dealt with the subject like a gentleman, and, of course, he has a right to have his say, but why is it that some people will jump to conclusions and take meanings out of things that were never meant? For instance, when I was reading that paper, one was heard to remark to another (referring to my husband), "Poor man, he must have an awful time of it, to have to do all those things!" As a matter of fact, I can do every one of them myself, although the good man is only too pleased to help me when he has time. I simply dealt with the subject from my point of view, and which I still adhere to, but I qualified it by saying that circumstances altered cases, and that if a man had a lot of daughters and not much male help, they should not expect so much of him, but that if the family was young, and there were a lot of boys in the house, they should do all I mentioned, and more, to help their mother.

Now, I would just like to take a few moments to look at some of Scottie's arguments. "Really," he says, "it is wonderful what women do expect of 'mere man' nowadays. He has got to be a skilled workman, and master of many trades," etc. Of course he has. If he is not, how can he expect to succeed in life? The more experienced and skilled he is the better chance he has to get on; but it does not need very much experience to light the kitchen fire or get a meal occasionally. He does not need to be an experienced chef, who has to know how to prepare meats, or salads, or puddings, or any "high-falutin'" cookery. More likely, all he has to do is to set out some cold meat, bread and butter, pie, etc., and perhaps make some tea or boil an egg, or make a bit of toast, and he is a very poor sort of a man indeed who cannot do that. Then, if he is asked very politely to throw some straw down out of the mow, and shake the chaff out of it, and help to carry the new-filled tick in again, he has the care of the beds on his mind, poor man! I say again, were you ever asked to help to piece the quilts or fill the pillows—or—or—but speech fails me.

He thinks, also, that when he comes in from a hard day's work in the fields

he should find home a haven of rest where he can remove his smock and overalls and throw himself down in an easy-chair and look over the evening papers and not be grumbled at. Well, I think very few women would object, so long as he hung up those necessary articles (and did not leave it for her to do), and said, "Now, my dear, we (note the 'we') have got the cows milked, and the children put to bed, and all the work done up for the night. Let us go out on the veranda, or under the shade of the old apple-tree, and have a nice, quiet time reading." (I am sending a picture of how we do it.)



"How We Do It."

Why is it that in freside pictures of home, the husband is usually seen reading, but the wife, poor soul, is patching clothes or darning socks? Now, Scottie, I wish you had given us your opinion of "What is a Woman's Duty Around the Home." I would have liked to hear it. I have a faint idea of what it should be myself, yet in the days that are gone, I could not always stay with it, because of the men calling me out to help with this, that, or the other thing. Yes, I have had to help the men ever since I was big enough to hold a sheep's leg while it was being clipped, or plant a potato; and when it looked like rain, and the grain or the hay was out, and help was scarce, and the call came, "Can you lend a hand?" I have never refused, and many a time I have crawled in from the field at night to be met by a whole lot of undone housework, too tired even to read.

I have done lots of work that was far harder for a woman to do than the few paltry things mentioned as man's duty would be to man. My father has often said since, he was sorry that he made us work so hard, but I am not. I am glad of all the experience I have had, and if my life had to be lived over again I would not wish it changed. And if I did say that boys and men ought to be able to do things for themselves, I will also say the same of girls. They ought to be able to hitch up their own horse, and do for themselves when necessary, although, when there is a man around, I think it is his place to do it (just at present I have to go out and feed our horses, because the men are all away, and if I did not go, I am afraid they, the horses, would be thinking that somebody had neglected his duty).

I feel all wound up, and, like Tennyson's Brook, I could go on for ever, but I will have to stop, as doubtless you will be having lots of other letters on this interesting discussion. I will just say in conclusion, that there has to be a lot of give-and-take on both sides. The man has to help the woman, and the woman the man, but if either sex was taken out of the world, the women would get on somehow, but "God help the men."

I am sending another paper, twin to the last, "Men in the Home." It was written nearly three months ago, before this discussion started, so I hope Scottie will not take it too much to heart. With best wishes to all. MRS. B.

[The paper to which Mrs. B. refers will be published before long.]

"WIGS ON THE GREEN" AGAIN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In your last number I read the article entitled, "Man's Duty Around the Home." I missed the article referred

to by "Scottie," as the gentleman calls himself, therefore am unable to comment on it.

In reference to this last letter, now, let us reverse the question and see what is expected of the women. As farmers and their homes are alluded to, nothing being said about men and their homes in cities, I, being a farmer's wife, should be able to say a few things on the subject.

Take, for instance, the young farmer looking for a wife. She must be an expert cook, a good worker, always immaculate at any time of day. After the housework is done, cows must be milked, the milk separated, the dishes washed up, and, after several years' married life, the children looked after.

Then the wife may be expected to go out in the turnip-patch, as a sort of recreation, good for her health. Helping with the hay and the rest of the crop is also expected of her, for how could a farmer exist nowadays with the prices hired help ask? They would soon land in the poor-house. Many of the girls I know around here do this work. Let any one of them say this is man's work, and what wrath would descend on their poor heads! What in the world have they got the "women folk" for?—Just to be an album or a fashion-plate? as Mr. Scottie says. Women of that kind wouldn't be tolerated on the farm. Oh, no! The ideal Better for them to milk cows and make themselves useful.

Now, in reference to the article where man must be an experienced chef. When he chances to get a meal, if necessary, it is likely that some misfortune keeps his wife in bed, and the chicken comes to the table with too much salt on or none at all. Well, it takes more than that to be an experienced chef. Let us hear some more of your culinary resources next time, Scottie, before you can convince us of your ability as a cook.

Readers, I have come to the conclusion that our friend of the letter is a paperhanger, because he is working in the house all the year around. How, otherwise, would he have the chance? The women see at a glance he is a handy man, and after he has made their homes look like new, he simply helps them with a few things. No wonder he calls himself master of many trades. Poor, harassed man! No wonder he thinks all men share the same fate as his!

If a man comes in the house, "his own house," and hangs his coat and hat on a peg, and places his boots behind the stove or in the clothes-closet, he has been brought up that way, you can easily see, and don't you think he can do it just as easily as throw them in a corner? You cannot teach a grown-up man to do it.—Oh, no; we have all found that out! Perhaps if we kept on nagging, they might learn in time.

Now, we are coming to the gentleman's "Garden of Eden," where ended poor man's last repose. There ended poor woman's also, but perhaps our friend isn't married, and hasn't experienced the bliss of being the father of a darling baby boy, so, of course, he hasn't heard his shrieks at one or two o'clock in the morning. No idea of poor father getting up and carrying him around! No, sir! He worked hard all day;—let the women look after the babies; that is all they do, anyway. What else are they here for? When the boys are growing up, that's where father comes in; then he has his say. Poor mother can fold her hands and consider herself dismissed; she has had her say.

Now, our friend must be very experienced. Besides, I really do believe he is a married man, anyway, for how else would he know all these things? He must be very sure of all he writes, for he wouldn't dare to if he wasn't. I wonder whether Mr. Scottie is alluding to one of his neighbors' or friends' family felicities when he speaks of where, at the table, a bitter controversy came up. Too bad the cup struck and broke the beautiful motto on the wall, and not the picture it was destined for! Ten chances to one the man was at just as much fault as the woman.

Mr. Scottie's letter gives one great food for thought; one only needs to read it over several times. I must confess I admire the letter.

Referring to the last part of the letter, let me say that many a man has annexed something greater than the Klondyke, but he didn't know how to appreciate it. Same way with the women; I could quote instances either way. Perhaps Mr. Scottie isn't so wrong after all. There are women of the kind he refers to. But let me give you a little advice, friend. If you should write again, don't tramp on the women so. Give the men a rap on the head just to waken them, even if you are a man yourself. Then we women will have more respect for you.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Perth Co., Ont.

Some Old-Time Echoes.

ON TREK IN THE TRANSVAAL.

VIII.

It was on the 23rd of June that we crossed the Vaal River, hardly rightly so-called, because, at this point it is rather the upper portion of the Orange River, and as such, the recognized boundary between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

Here we saw our first veldt-fire, and a very grand and imposing spectacle it was, as we sat in our wagon awaiting the rising of the moon, by the light of which we expected to trek onwards for some hours. It was by the Sugar Bush Farm that we camped at midnight. This farm was owned by three or four brothers, all dwarfs. "They call them 'piggies,' missus," said John, by which I gathered that our good driver was making a shot at the word "pigmies."

It was a treat when we peeped through the wagon curtains in the morning to see the change on nature's face. Moonlight had shown us enough to give promise of something different to the long track trailing its weary length snake-fashion amidst the long grass of the veldt, or circling around hill after hill, stony and bleak, of all of which we had so wearied. Now we had trees—chiefly the sugar-bush, and possessing no special beauty, but still trees. Small kopjes started up here and there, as if the veldt had upheaved occasional rocks and stones to relieve some internal spasm, but with some sense of order and beauty, too. Nature had, as usual, lent a finishing touch, by filling up the crevices and gorges with mingled vegetation, creeping and berried. The little people had bountifully planted about their own house orange and other fruit trees, and doubtless—for we were hardly near enough for me to be quite accurate—the blue gum, too, which is of such speedy growth in this fine climate that a home even in the desert may soon be made to possess a garden of beauty.

AT HEIDELBERG.

Heidelberg is reached on the 24th June. "Are there many English in Heidelberg, John?" asked I, as we got through a bad spruit at its entrance.

"Yes, missus, a good many. Why, if an Englishman just puts one brick top of another in a place, there he'll stop, sure enough. No use trying to turn him out."

There is much truth in this: but if the Englishman likes to stop where he has once planted the first brick of his home, he has no "dog in the manger" feeling about it, but the Dutch have so strong an objection to sharing with the English, that it is they who move on, involuntary pioneers, as it were.

Thus has much of South Africa been peopled by whites, in scattered homesteads, and upon huge grazing farms of many thousand of acres.

As we are told, bit by bit, bygone tales of the Dutch occupancy of this continent, old world pictures and patriarchal forms start up vividly before our mental eyes, and the go-ahead progress of our own generation seems the more unreal of the two.

One needs to be living this nomadic life, and to be one of them, as it were, for the time being, to take it all in. Can it be possible that there is a country where the Edinburgh night mail is conveyed at a rate of some fifty miles an hour, or where the "Flying Dutchman" rivals its speed elsewhere? What rich humor the very name here seems to breathe!

John is especially tickled at the title, and seems to think it bristles with sarcastic meaning, he being "no scholar," and never having read a romance in his life.

A DIGRESSION.

At this point, seeing how much I owe to John and Jim, not only for personal services, but for facts and information whilst wending our devious way over Berg and Veldt, I would ask your permission to make a little digression from my shreds and patches of simple narrative.

On our first starting from Natal, and from time to time afterwards, amongst other pieces of advice, we were taught "how to treat our colored servants." We were to keep them at a distance, to make it clear that we were their social superiors, who were only to be approached with due deference—if we "gave them an inch, they would assuredly take an ell," and so forth. But from this I ventured to differ. "Those who had been longer in a country ought certainly to know better about everything concerning it than new-comers, but," I argued, "human nature is surely pretty nearly the same, no matter what its outer hue, all the world over," so, commencing by easy stages, after my old-fashioned "Please"—and—"No-thank-you" way, I got on to hearing a little of the up-bringing of our "boys" at the Cape; how Jim was John's foster-brother, how John's Dutch father, a gentleman's coachman at Cape Town, and his mother from St. Helena, had treated Jim as one of their own; how John was saving up to become a transport-driver, hoping to possess his own wagon and oxen, etc. Aye, and months after, on our homeward way, how he shyly showed "missus" the photograph of a dusky maiden whom he hoped some day to marry.

Well, and what of it? This: I believe that we owed to the good feeling thus established between us, much of what was surely heart-service on the part of these two colored men, when my husband (a hopeless invalid) and myself had wholly to depend upon their kindness and honor to convey us safely to Natal. They were true as steel to us then, sober and vigilant, showing at times almost a womanly sympathy for sufferings which neither they nor I could do much to alleviate, though we all three did what we could—out best!

WE LEAVE HEIDELBERG.

Heidelberg is altogether too nice a little town, and too important to be rattled through without notice. It has its hotel and courthouse, its Dutch minister and church, its good stores, and many substantially-built, comfortable houses. New streets were being laid out, and there was an air of progress mingled with that of the usual repose which fails not to hover round any place in which the Dutch element predominates. We replenished our stores there. Bread we could not get, only the Boer's meal, i. e., the flour of the country. The moon would not rise until ten, so from tea time until that hour we sat in the wagon, reading by lamp-light, chatting, dozing, etc., until the outer glare penetrated through our closed curtains, and warned us of the close proximity of another grass-fire; fire seemingly coming at a gallop, but though it was difficult to believe it, not directly usward. John had noted the direction of the wind, and had the track, bare of aught that could ignite, safely between us and danger. A careless driver ignoring this precaution runs great risks.

Leaving Heidelberg during the night, we travelled till 4 a. m. of the 25th of June. "Hardly worth while putting up the tent, is it?" said Mr. G—. I could not help thinking it was, from our point of view, for if the space was infinitesimal for two, what would it be for three? However, it seemed selfish to say so, and exchanging a look of half-comical despair, my husband and I assented, or rather did not dissent, thus to make a night of it.

I wedge myself in on the top of the bundles and packages of every kind, which nearly reach the tilt, and crosswise I curl myself up, determined to

utter again never a sound. The inverted wash-basin is my pillow. Mr. G.'s saddle, a purchase en route, by-the-by, occupies just the hollow I should like to have and cannot, while the stirrups meet me, turn which way I will. I find at last and pat lovingly a little softer bit, which, if I could only coax into a better position, would add hugely to my comfort. This done, I give each of my limbs a turn upon it. It is not till morning I discover that I owed the few intermittent "forty winks" which visited my drowsy lids to the remains of Sir M.'s saddle of mutton! I kept the discovery a profound secret, lest my companions' appetites might suffer, and although I did not altogether like the notion myself, I forgot it, on principle, at meal-times, for it was Hobson's choice with us,—"that or none."

Daylight was to bring us no release from our temporary captivity, for rain fell in torrents, most unusual at this season, coming upon us with startling suddenness. The thunder rolled ominously, lightning flashed, and the wind shook us, rattled us, upheaved us, howled at us, did everything in fact short of carrying our wagon bodily up into the clouds like a balloon.

The men curled up like hedgehogs under the vehicle, sheltering themselves as best they could, and slumbering as profoundly as if the elements were simply rocking them to sleep.

Sunday dawned with a pitiless drip, drip of down-coming waters, not as over-night, with the sound as of bullets fired at us from afar, but with a power of penetration, conveying more actual personal discomfort, oozing cleverly through the curtain in spots and streams, making tears on our faces and puddles in our laps. It was 2 p. m. before John thought it of any avail to start, rain having at last ceased. We had to go breakfastless and dinnerless, for it was useless to attempt to light a fire. We could not eat raw mutton, and we had no bread. A little "Liebig" in cold water, and hard biscuits to munch, had to suffice us until we reached Pretoria.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Known By Fruits.

Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.—St. Matt. vii.: 16, 17.

The passing away of General Booth may well be considered an event of world-wide importance. Fifty years ago it would have seemed impossible that the obscure Methodist preacher's funeral would have been the center of interest for almost the whole civilized world, or that messages of condolence to the family should have poured in from royal persons, beginning with one from the King of England. "Them that honor Me I will honor," saith the LORD, and there can be no doubt in any honest person's mind that General Booth devoted his life wholeheartedly and enthusiastically to the service of God.

When we first saw and heard the Salvation Army, most of us probably felt— if we lived in the country—that such a noisy style of religion was calculated to do more harm than good. The sacred Names, shouted so uproariously to music-hall tunes on the street, seemed to breathe a spirit of levity and irreverence, making the listener shrink away in fear. We should have been horrified if any young girls, who were growing up like pure and fragrant lilies in our homes, had gone out to sing and pray and preach in the ranks of the Salvation Army. As far as that goes, I have not changed my opinion. But the Army must be judged by its fruits, and we may well stand back ashamed as its rich

harvest of rescued souls is laid at the feet of the King. He Who spent His Life in doing good, in seeking and saving the lost, must have welcomed General Booth with outstretched hands and radiant face, when he passed through the little golden gate that leads into Paradise. "Go straight for souls, and go for the worst," is a motto which the great founder of the Salvation Army followed with all his might.

When John the Baptist sent from his prison two disciples, telling them to find out from JESUS Himself whether he was the long-promised Messiah or not, the answer was indirect, but convincing. The two disciples watched the everyday business of Him they came to question, and then were sent back to tell their master how the disabled and sick were restored to health and efficiency, how the dead were raised, evil spirits cast out, and the good news of the love of God proclaimed to the poor.

The Salvation Army is made up of men and women—many of them have grown old in reckless vice, before facing round and fighting on the side of the King of Righteousness—and it is no easy thing to do good work with blunted, rusted instruments. And yet—in spite of tremendous difficulties—its triumphs over evil have been only possible because the Spirit of God worked in and through it.

Its marvellous progress, and the solid, systematic good that it has accomplished, may well be ranked among the wonders of the world.

I have in my hands a little book, called "The Romance of the Salvation Army," which was published five years ago. You may be interested to hear some of the facts—more wonderful than any fiction—contained in it.

In 1866 a young stranger stood on the curbstone of a dreary street in Old London. His heart was hot within him as he saw the misery around, and he eagerly began to speak to loafers and loiterers about their Father in heaven. He met with ridicule and scorn, was pelted with stones and insults, but he went on preaching, praying, and singing. That was the beginning, though the name "Salvation Army" was not adopted until 1877. I saw in to-day's paper that the followers of that undaunted young preacher now number a million. The Army is established in more than fifty countries. In 1907 it had in India 2,000 officers and nearly 3,000 corps and societies (after less than thirty years' work there), in France 69 societies, in Switzerland 217, in South Africa about 100, etc., etc., etc.

Consider the romance of the missionary work in South Africa as a sample of the way weak beginnings have grown mightily. In Cape Town there was a rumor that the Salvation Army was coming out by a certain steamer. A reporter jumped eagerly on board and demanded an interview with its leaders. "The sailors grinned, and pointed to a tiny group, sitting quietly and patiently together. A man, two women, and a baby—these, to the reporter's intense disgust, constituted the Army." When he asked to see the soldiers, the three promised that he should see them when they had made recruits from the saloons, prisons, and haunts of vice. Certainly faith, strong enough to remove mountains of difficulty, was needed—and the mountains were removed.

But I must tell you something of the "fruits." A poor man and his wife lived in a tiny four-roomed cottage in London. The woman began the duty of taking down the names and addresses of those who came to the penitent bench at Army meetings, vowing to give up their evil lives. She got interested in the forlorn girls and women, and soon filled her little front parlor with shake-downs and invited them to take shelter there from the perils of the street. That small beginning grew and multiplied until there were scores of special Homes in London and elsewhere, with doors wide open and ready help offered for women struggling after holiness who were almost hopeless with despair. Thousands upon thousands have been rescued from the streets and carefully placed in suitable situations, watched over and guard-

ed, trained and taught. Do you remember our Master's tenderness towards the outcast and despised woman? Do you think He is better pleased with our careless indifference than with the Salvationists' enthusiastic help?

In their "Women's Hotels" homeless girls and women are lodged and fed at the smallest possible charges. In 1906 "no less than 206,000 entries were registered in these refuges in which all sorts of sad and tired creatures are received. Into them limp and totter women on the verge of old age. . . . There is no one too poor or too forsaken to be befriended and helped and sheltered in these Women's Hotels."

There are shelters and labor bureaus, workshops and homes for those who are sick or poor in body or soul. Poor creatures, found sleeping under railway arches or other haunts of the homeless, are brought into these shelters where they find warmth, cleanliness, and food, waiting for them. "Is he footsore? There is a special foot-bath ready for him. Would he have his poor rags washed before he turns into bed up in that warm and bright dormitory? Wash-tubs and hot water and soap are ready, and he may wash his clothes and have them dried by a special process while he has a warm bath. Is he hungry and thirsty? The smallest coin will buy hot and wholesome food, and for two pence he can buy as large a meal as he can eat, prepared in a kitchen that might serve many an hotel and private house as a model of cleanliness and order."

Those who are able to work are given work to do. "With those who idle and those who shirk, the Army, which is terribly in earnest, has no sympathy." Hadleigh Farm Colony spreads over some 3,000 acres of land in Essex. The soil was poor, and seemed scarcely worth working, but the Army bought the land and has done wonders with it. "The 13,000 fruit trees in the orchards stretch far and far away, the dead soil has been tilled and sweetened and enriched. . . . the lands are skipping and the sleek cattle grazing on the pasture lands; there is dairy-work going on, and brick-making." The poultry farm is famed far and wide, and many farmers come to study the model piggeries. The farm is reclaimed from "bad land," and the workers are reclaimed from a deeper degradation. Working hard in God's fresh air they learn to have an appetite for better things than drink, gambling, or other vices. "When the 'hooter' lifts its far-sounding voice at dinner-time, you see small processions of men marching from far and near towards the dining-hall. . . . Presently you see them in the large hall, behind large plates of meat and vegetables, and enormous mugs of tea. . . . Plenty of work, and as much wholesome, well-cooked food as they can eat, that is the Army's prescription for the physical failings of its invalids; and endless patience and compassion and prayers, and a daily example of the happiness and peace of those who have given their hearts and lives into God's keeping, these are the means by which the Army endeavors to effect the cure, which it holds to be of infinitely greater importance than the mere freeing of the body from wickedness and vice."

I have no room for more, or I might tell of the Prison Gate Brigade, which saves countless criminals from going straight to ruin when released, of the work done among children, and many other kinds of "fruits" which are commonplaces to members of the Salvation Army.

Before we look down contemptuously on these eager soldiers of Christ, who have done such wonders in the service of His sick and wounded in this country, as well as in nearly every other country in the world, let us be very sure that we have as good fruits to show. Have we gone into the most wretched of slums, bathed festering sores, scrubbed filthy floors, fed and clothed dirty children, and prayed trustfully beside the sick and dying? God does not give us all the same kind of work to do, but He expects good fruit in every life. The greatest and best fruit is LOVE, and love will of course reveal itself in some kind of beautiful service. Dare we feel self-satisfied with the fruits we are offering to God?

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

A Queer Gold Mine.

BY OLIVE A. SMITH.

Come quickly and listen, my children dear,
To the tale of a mine that is very near.
It's the queerest mine discovered yet,
Because the miner can easily get
The ore that is lying all around,
Without going down in the cold, dark ground.

Far out in the meadow the goldenrod
Greets the golden dawn with a smile and a nod,
And a million golden sunbeams play
With the breezes that roam all the golden day;
Then, when twilight creeps o'er the golden fields,
The sky a rich harvest of gold stars yields.

There is real gold dust on the mignonette,
And golden pansies with dewdrops wet;
The golden oriole's note still rings
From the branch where the little gold-finch sings;
There are golden apples hanging high,
And the sunset shows us a golden sky.

Will you take some shares in this rich gold mine,
That yields such a profit, and ore so fine?
Then open your eyes and your heart, and see
How the owner, September, sets them all free!

A Bit of Chat.

Dear Beavers—I suppose some of you were at the Big Exhibition in Toronto. If you were, very likely you were quite as much interested in the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides as in anything you saw. I know one boy on our street who has scarcely talked about anything else since.

What an encampment the Scouts had! There were 3,000 boys from all over the world, there in the little round tents; young "bricks" they were, too, for they stayed right in camp during all the big storm of the first Monday night after the Exhibition was opened. And what a storm it was!—rain pouring, wind blowing, lightning shooting across the sky, thunder roaring, and the big leaden lake all beaten into foam.

If you were there on Children's Day; you probably saw the Scouts giving their parade and demonstration before the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Patricia. How quickly they worked, putting up tents, building huts, making straw mattresses, and doing ambulance work,—the last the most useful of all, for ambulance, and first-aid work is not confined to the battlefield,—it can be done anywhere and at any time if occasion offers. Every boy, whether a scout or not, should learn how to bandage, how to resuscitate a person who has been nearly drowned, and what to do in case of fainting, poisoning, sun-stroke, or lightning-stroke.

Just here, many boys seem to think that Scouts are soldiers. They are not, although they have to learn much that soldiers learn to do. The main idea of the Scout movement, if we are to believe the words of General Baden-Powell, who originated it, is to teach boys to be manly, honorable, and useful. "I've seen enough of war" he said, in Chicago, "to want to keep away from the military idea. Woodcraft, handicraft, and all those things are invaluable. First aid and all that goes with it is excellent; but the boys should be kept away from the idea that they are being trained so that some day they may fight for their country. It is not war-scouting that is needed now, but peace-scouting. The explorers, the pioneers, the persons who are always on the look-out to do something for the benefit of humanity, are the ones who count, and that should be the motto of every boy scout."

This is all right, isn't it? The men who are thought greatest in the world

to-day are not the soldiers, but the great statesmen who are trying to bring about peace and happiness for everybody instead of the misery and suffering of war.

The "Girl Guides" movement was founded by Miss Agnes Baden-Powell, sister of General Baden-Powell. The "Guides" wear dark blue dresses, and hats something like the boys' sombreros. They, too, have to learn First-Aid-to-the-Injured work, as well as all sorts of outdoor sports which will make them strong and healthy. They also learn cooking, home nursing, how to make clothes, and how to keep house, and while they are camping they study woodcraft and natural history, just as the Scouts do.

Their motto is "Be prepared." They promise "To be loyal to God and the King," "To help others at all times," and "To obey the guide law," which is as follows:

1. A Guide's honor is to be trusted.
 2. A Guide is loyal to the King, her country, her employers.
 3. A Guide's duty is to do at least one kind action every day.
 4. A Guide is a friend to all, no matter to what social class they may belong.
 5. A Guide is courteous.
 6. A Guide is a friend to animals.
 7. A Guide obeys orders.
 8. A Guide smiles under all circumstances.
 9. A Guide is pure in thought, word and deed.
 10. A Guide is thrifty.
- These are very good rules for all girls; don't you think so?

By the way there is just one thing that I want to mention about the last flower competition. Perhaps some of you wondered why I changed the word "petals" that you had used when describing brown-eyed Susans, ox-eye daisies, and mayweed, to "rays." The reason was this: All these plants belong to the great family Compositae, and, in that family, in flowers so constructed, the showy outer circle is not made up of petals at all, although the leaflets look like petals. If you pick the brown or yellow center apart with a pin you will find it made up of hundreds of small parts. Each of these is a flower in itself, so that what appears to be one flower—a daisy, or brown-eyed Susan—is really made up of hundreds of tiny flowers all packed tightly together, with a circle of white or yellow leaflets around the outside. Petals belong to individual flowers hence these colored leaflets are not petals at all; they are called "rays." Now, do you understand?—Puck.

The Test.—Little Brother—"What's etiquette?"
Little Bigger Brother—"It's saying 'No, thank you,' when you want to holler 'Gimme!'"—Judge.

Senior Beavers Letter Box

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I live on a farm with my father and mother near Vallentyne. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate nearly a year and we like it very much. I have three sisters and one brother; two sisters and one brother go to school. We live two miles from school. Our teacher's name is W. Y. Reid and we like him very much, he has taught about four years. I have three pets, two cats and a dog. I caught a mud turtle about a month ago and it seems to be quite a curiosity, as so many people never saw one. I will now close with two riddles: I haven't it, and I don't want it. But if I had it I would not take ten thousand dollars. Answer, A bald head.

Forty pigs went through a gap. Twenty more on top of that, four and six, seven and eleven—three and two, how many is that. Answer, five.

MYRTLE L. BRETHER.

Vallentyne. (Age 11, Sr. III. Book.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As this is my first letter to the Beavers I don't know what it will be like.

I have a little colt one month old. We call him King, and he will eat sugar or anything out of my hand.

We have two overflowing springs at our place, one at the house and one at the field, and from them a creek runs. We raised our barn this summer and what water was used was run through a pipe from the spring. My father has been taking the Farmer's Advocate for five years and we enjoy reading it very much.

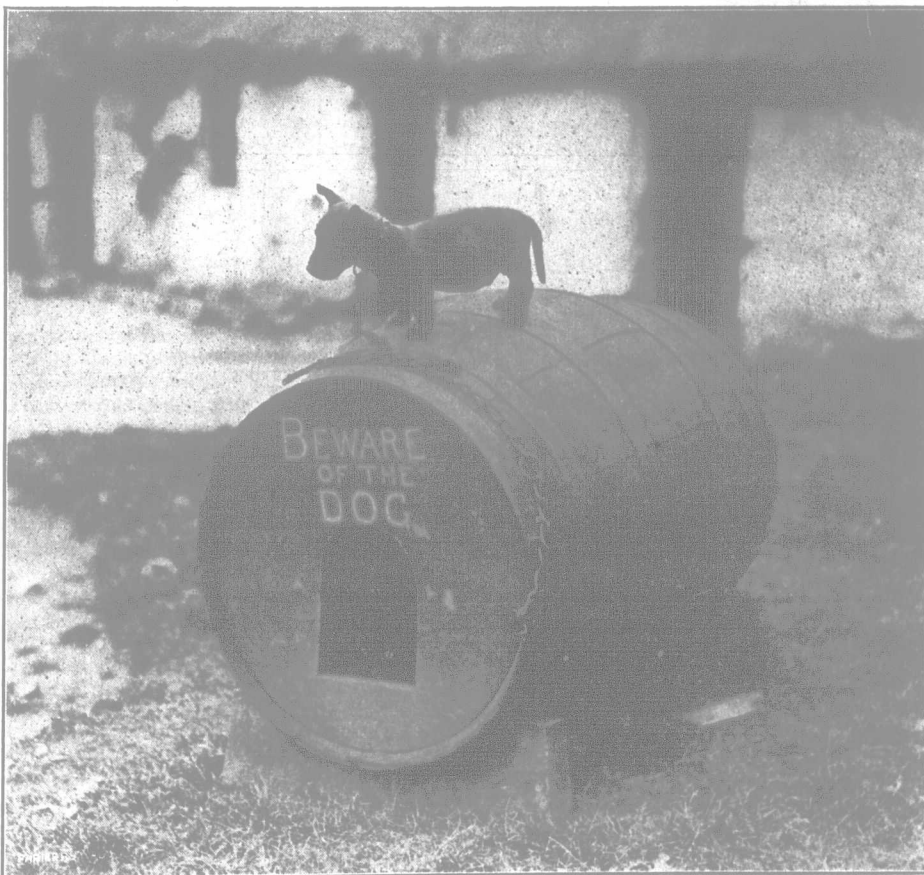
I like to read the Beaver Circle. I have a mile and a half to go to school, and I have three brothers and no sisters. One of my brothers goes to school with me. Our teacher is Mr. Rydall. We like him and he is a good teacher also.

ALICE DICK
Exeter, Ont. (Aged 12, Jr. III.)

Dear Puck,—This is my first attempt to write to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for two years, and we like reading it very much, my father is on a homestead in the West. We have our farm rented, mother and my sister and I live ourselves in the summer time. I have just one sister and she and I are twins. We go to school every day. I take music lessons and like taking them real well.

MARY CALDER
Winthrop, Ont. (Age 11, Bk. IV.)

Dear Beavers,—I have taken the privilege of writing to the Beaver Circle.



Will He Be a Prizewinner Some Day?

We have taken the Advocate a great many years, about fifteen years I think or more, so I am writing to see if everybody can write to the Beaver Circle. I read it every week. Should the letter be sealed when sending it?

Cathcart, Ont. VIOLET BARKER.

Just write a letter to the Beaver Circle, Violet, and be sure to make it as interesting as you can. That is all you need to do to join. Most of the Beavers seal their letters and put on a two-cent stamp.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your circle. I am going to tell you about two rabbits I caught. I was cutting thistles on our farm in Adelaide when they ran out in front of the mower. One of them came very nearly being cut in two. After I caught them I fixed up a box to take them home in. They eat clover and drink milk and water. I have ten old pigeons and two young ones, two cats and a calf for pets. We had our oats cut the first week in August and it was too wet to take them in. We have most of our summer ploughing done. I expect to write for the Collegiate next summer. I must close now hoping this will escape the terrible w.-p. b. I remain

BLAKE RAPLEY
Strathroy, Ont. (Age 12, Sr. IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is the second time I have written to you, but my first letter did not get any further than the waste paper-basket. I am thirteen years old and am in the Jr. IVth book. I have seven sisters and four brothers. Did you put my name on the garden competition list? I did not make any garden this year. I live two miles from Lorneville Jct.

Well, I guess I will stop for this time and leave room for the other Beavers.

GERTRUDE LEE
(Age 13, Jr. IV.)

Lorneville, Jct., Ont.

I am sorry you did not make your garden. You are the only one who dropped out. Your number was 16.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. I think I will try to write a better one than last time. However, it did happen to miss the w.-p. b. I enjoy reading your letters very much, and find them all interesting. I am sending you a drawing; it is my first attempt but I think it will have a terrible time trying to shun that monster w.-p. b. I noticed in one of the Beavers' letters that the writer would like some one to send some new riddles. So I will close my letter with a few.

If the poker, shovel and tongs cost

We have eighty chickens, thirteen ducks and one turkey.

We have a picnic every year at the lake. We run races, swim and row.

Well I will now close wishing the Beavers every success, and hoping to escape the w.-p. b.

MARY FARRELL
Ripley, Ont. (Age 13, Jr. IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a number of years. For my pets, I have a little kitten and a pup. My pup's name is Bounce. And my cat's name is Topsy. My kitten likes to play with a string. She is very cute. One day when I went into the wood-house, I heard a noise and I looked and found my kitten had killed a large rat. We have half a mile to go to school. My brother and I go every day. He is in the second book. Our teacher's name is Miss Harrigan. We like her fine. I guess I will close as my letter is getting rather long. Hoping this will escape w.-p. b.

MILDRED MORELAND
Sydenham, Ont., Box 166. (Age 14, Sr. IV.)

News of the Week.

Frost and rains have seriously damaged crops in parts of Alberta.

One hundred thousand was the estimated attendance at the Exhibition, Toronto, on Farmers' Day.

CANADIAN.

The Duke of Connaught opened the new Provincial Legislature buildings at Edmonton on September 4th. They have been built of buff-colored stone, and cost \$2,000,000.

The Normal School building, Toronto, is to be used, temporarily at least, as a College of Art. The College will be opened on October 11th.

Barns and sheds were wrecked by the hurricane that visited the vicinity of Ingersoll, Ont., last week. Such occurrences are a reminder of the necessity for planting windbreaks and shelter belts along farms and in waste places.

At the annual meeting of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, held in Toronto on September 6th, a National Committee was appointed to carry on a vigorous campaign against the white-slave traffic.

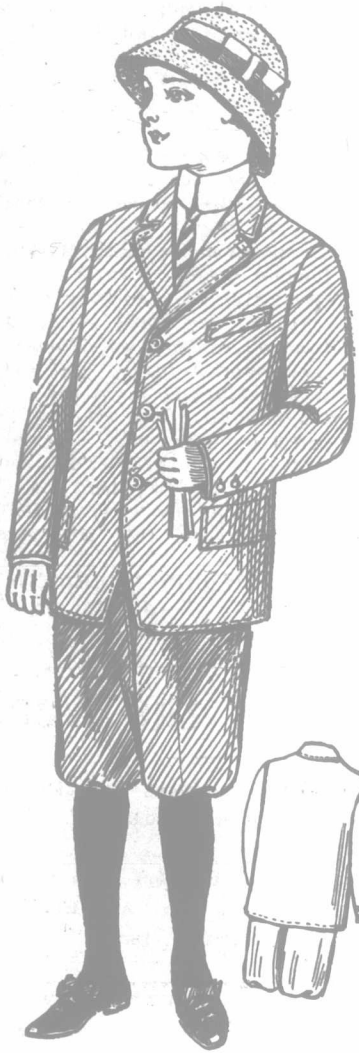
BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

It was officially announced in London last week that the British Government will formally demand that the United States Government submit the Panama-tolls question to arbitration.

The Franco-Russian Alliance is generally regarded with much satisfaction by the peace-lovers of the world, who see in it a guarantee of European peace. It is thought likely that Great Britain may join the Alliance, thus completing a combination that must effectively check any possible designs towards upsetting the balance of power that may be contemplated by any other European country.

Do right, and God's recompense to you will be the power to do more right. Give, and God's reward to you will be the spirit of giving more: blessed spirit, for it is the spirit of God Himself, Whose Life is the blessedness of giving. Love, and God will pay you with the capacity of more love; for love is heaven—love is God within you.—F. W. Robertson.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



7556 Boy's Single Breasted Suit, 8 to 12 years.



7542 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.

WITH OR WITHOUT CHEMISETTE AND PEPLUM, WITH ELBOW OR LONG SLEEVES.

Gowns that can be worn both within doors and upon the street are doubly valuable for they serve a double purpose. This one belongs in that category and is excellent for between seasons wear. In the illustration, it is made of a striped

novelty material with trimming of lace banding. The model will be found an excellent one for serge, mohair and similar materials as well as for those of lighter weight. The shield is adjustable, consequently, it can be worn or omitted as occasion requires. There is a simple blouse with a becoming tuck over each shoulder and it is finished with a big collar and includes one-piece set-in sleeves. These sleeves can be made in elbow or full length, and long sleeves with frills over the hands will be much worn with the coming of cooler weather. The skirt is made in two pieces. The blouse is closed at the front and the skirt at the left side. The blouse joined at a slightly raised waist line. The peplum is separate and joined to a belt. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27 or 5 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 7 yards of banding, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette and stock collar. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

The pattern 7542 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.



7545 Middy Costume for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

WITH SIX GORED SKIRT, WITH OR WITHOUT YOKE ON SKIRT AND BLOUSE, WITH BLOUSE OPEN AT THE FRONT AND JOINED TO THE SKIRT OR MADE SEPARATE AND DRAWN ON OVER THE HEAD, WITH ELBOW OR LONG SLEEVES.

Girls always like dresses in sailor style. They are becoming and youthful in effect and they are thoroughly comfortable and in every way satisfactory for school and general wear. This one is excellent for small women as well as for young girls and is especially liked by college students. Serge and mohair are much used for such suits but linen and poplin are worn at all seasons.

On the figure, the blouse is made with full length opening at the front and joined to the six gored skirt, but a great many girls like the blouse made separately and it can be finished as shown in the small view, either with or without the yoke, while the skirt is attached to a band.

For the sixteen year size will be required 8 yards of material 27 or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards or 2 yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern 7545 is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years.



7547 Girl's Double-Breasted Coat, 6 to 12 years.

For a girl 10 years of age will be required 5 yards of material 27 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 or 52 inches wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 52 inches wide for the over collar and cuffs and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 for the under collar. The pattern 7547 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

36, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide when the material has figure or nap; 5 yards 27, 4 yards 36 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards at the lower edge or 2 yards when the plaits are laid.

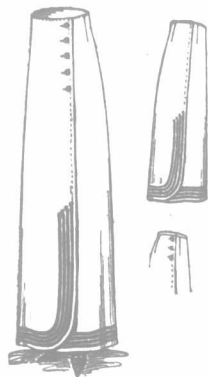
The pattern 7572 is cut in sizes for a 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36-inch waist measure.



7555 House Jacket with Peplum, 34 to 42 bust.



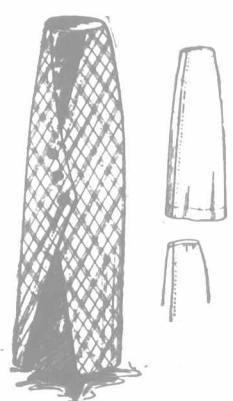
7562 Fancy Waist, 34 to 40 bust.



7559 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 27 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 13 yards of braid to trim as illustrated. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

The pattern 7559 is cut in sizes for 22, 24, 26, 28, 30-inch waist measure.



7563 Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



7560 Boy's French Suit, 6 to 10 years.

For the 8 year size, the suit will require 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 27, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the sailor collar and belt and 6 yards of braid to make as illustrated.

The pattern 7560 is cut in sizes for boys of 6, 8 and 10 years.



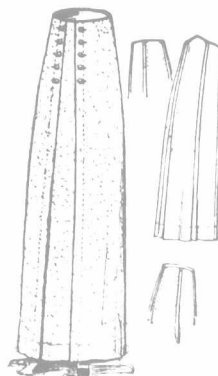
7554 Child's Tucked Dress, 2 to 6 years.



7568 Tucked Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



7567 Girl's Dress, 6 to 10 years.



7572 Six Gored Skirt, 26 to 36 bust.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 6 yards of material 27, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price ten cents PER NUMBER. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

NOT ONLY A FOOD BUT A FEEDER

You may fill the stomach with food although neither you nor anyone else can force the body to absorb it. But stringent scientific experiments have shown that Bovril can and does do so.

In Bovril you have the means of ensuring the proper assimilation of food—of ensuring that the body shall be built up, rendered healthy and strong and thus able to resist infection and disease. A.-8-12

KLINE FANNING MILLS

WE are now manufacturing the Celebrated "Kline" Fanning Mill, the only mill that has yet given the Farmer and Seed Grower real satisfaction and pleasure in using. This mill is built on correct principles from practical experience and has many features not found in any other mill, such as the adjustable wind board, solid chaff board, large capacity elevator, etc. These things make it considerably ahead of any other fanning mill.

We are putting you up a good mill at a reasonable price—a mill that turns easy, does its work well and speedy and is very durable. It is suited for either hand or power.

Write us for further particulars with best prices and terms.

Kline Manufacturing Co. Limited
BEETON, ONTARIO

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IN ITS OWN HOME. NEWLY EQUIPPED. THE ONLY BUILDING IN AMERICA CAPABLE OF PRESENTING A DAIRY SHOW THAT IN ANY WAY REPRESENTS THE IMPORTANCE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE INDUSTRY

This Show is founded to advance the Interest of the Dairy Cow, as upon her alone rests the Dairy Industry.

We have prepared a TEN DAYS' SHORT COURSE IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY with facilities unequalled in the World.

HERE IS THE BILL OF FARE

The Best Results of the Best Thought on Problems of Breeding, Feeding and Fitting Dairy Cattle down to the hour.

The Best Results from the Best Authorities employed by the Federal Government in Research Work to advance the Dairy Industry in America.

The Best Results from the Best Talents employed to work out problems of the Preparation for and Marketing of Dairy Products.

Instructive Laboratory Work in each of the Highest Municipal Authorities.

Competitive Exhibits of Milk, Butter and Cheese from the Dairies, Homes and Factories of the Best Producers in America.

Judging of Cattle by the Highest Expert Authorities of two Continents.

Men of World Wide Repute to Discuss Problems of Dairying with you.

Personally Conducted Tours in charge of Educators to explain all matters to the Visitor.

Dairymen, Farmers and all interested in the Success of the Dairy Industry. Can you get such a feast anywhere else?

Show your Hope and Interest in the Future by encouraging those who have spread this Royal Table for you by your presence. You can Make Money by it.

Milk will be pasteurized by the Carload each day; Butter will be made by the Ton each day; Ice Cream will be manufactured Wholesale each day.

To show the City Visitors what a Great Industry you are engaged in.

The Railroads are willing to co-operate if you will tell them how. Commence right now to tell them what you want in Service and Rates.

Write National Dairy Show Association, Live Stock Record Bld., 17 Exchange Av., Chicago, for information on exhibit space, or how to get to the Show.

Good Health Resolutions.

"Resolution Number One.—I will try to become more intelligent concerning my body," says Dr. Jean Williams, "looking with great respect upon my physical resources, and trying to realize more fully that upon them the force and success of my life largely depend.

"Resolution Number Two.—I will arrange, if possible, to supply sufficient pure air for every breath I take, thus better to combat every source of disease that might attack me, to improve my chance for long life and to increase my efficiency.

"Resolution Number Three.—I will be kinder to my digestive organs, avoiding all excess, and not asking them to struggle with food for which they have repeatedly shown antagonism.

"Resolution Number Four.—I will treat my brain and nervous system with greater consideration, and fifty-six hours of each week shall be devoted to sleep.

"Resolution Number Five.—I will try to do in eight hours as much hard work as I should do in one day.

"Resolution Number Six.—I will devote at least two of the twenty-four hours to such exercise as I find most beneficial.

"Resolution Number Seven.—I will give my moral support to every effort, public or private, in behalf of the betterment of health conditions, so becoming a small factor in the great movement for moral and physical uplift."—Woman's Home Companion.

Animals Asleep.

That a baby once sound asleep must on no account be awakened, is one of the cast-iron laws of physicians and nurses. But few people ever stop to consider that the same rule holds good with the young of every other animal. Hardly anyone, even the professed lover of domestic pets, feels the slightest compunction about snatching up a puppy curled in a tempting furry tail, and a sleeping kitten is even more the butt for this species of rude imposition. Sleep is regarded as a luxury for a little plaything of this kind, whose mission in life is to amuse and divert. So nobody makes any bones of waking it up either roughly or by a series of furtive caresses, and the sleepy mite often tries in vain for the rest that is so essential to its comfort and health.

Particularly is this the case where there are small children in the family. It is all very well to want to have a puppy to bring up with baby, but the puppy usually gets the worst of the bargain. Animals mature so much more rapidly than the young of the human race that by the time the baby is a lad of ten the puppy that grew up with him is an elderly dog. A dog of twelve is venerable, while a boy of twelve is in the heyday of boisterous animal spirits and a love of teasing. Aged animals, like very young animals, should be allowed their little snoozes and forty winks without risk of interruption.

The Traveller Wind.

(By Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald.)

Do you know the voice of the wind at night

Little child, little child?

How he shouts aloud as a giant might,

Then laughs at some thought of sheer delight

And whispers it low and mild?

He has such stories to tell you, dear,

(Listen long, listen well.)

As poets and children love to hear,

Of lands unknown and a by-gone year

And marvel and magic spell.

He will put you to sleep with his traveller-tales;

(Cuddle close, cuddle warm.)

When the grown-ups say, "How the wild wind wails,"

You may be hearing of silver sails

That flash through a fairy storm.

He will tell you of towers that touch the sky

And of treasures buried deep—

Then laugh at his own wild runes, and sigh,

And weave them into a lullaby

To sing you to sleep, to sleep.

When Nell Said "No."

When Nell said "No"—ah, me, shall I forget

That star-strewn summer eve two years ago?

Yon crescent moon—methinks I see it yet—

The fitful firefly's evanescent glow,

The circling night-jar's softly whirring flight

Over the dreaming roses, red and white—

All Nature's voices spoke of love that night

When Nell said "No."

Yes, Nell said "No"—and here I may confess

That when she breathed that word in accents low,

'Twas sweeter far to me than any "Yes,"

In that rose garden two short years ago.

The reason? Why, I simply asked if she

Would care to live without my love—and me—

So that was why my heart rejoiced,

When Nell said "No."

—Stuart Furniss.

Compensations.

(Frances Lockwood Green, in Christian World, London, Eng.)

I may not climb that high, lone path

That leads to power and fame,

No laurels may crown my toil-worn brow,

No lustre gild thy name,

But I do the work that my heart loves best,

And life has its shining way;

For the joy of life laughs at struggle and strife

When the work that you do is play.

I may not claim an ancestral hall

And a stretch of acres wide,

But I have a palace beyond compare,

With possessions rich inside.

'Tis only a cottage of tiny rooms,

Two stories, a garden patch,

But the joy of life laughs at struggle and strife

When love dwells beneath the thatch.

I may not gloat on the piles of gold

And dream o'er art treasures fine,

But I have a store which none can touch,

A treasure most divine.

'Tis the priceless gift of a heart at rest,

And my jewels are those I love.

The lowliest life can face struggle and strife

When its treasure is laid above.

The Year's End.

(By Timothy Cole.)

Full happy is the man who comes at last

Into the safe completion of his year;

Weathered the perils of his spring, that blast

How many blossoms promising and dear!

And of his summer, with dread passions fraught,

That oft, like fire through the ripening corn,

Blight all with mocking death and leave distraught

Loved once to mourn the ruined waste forlorn.

But now, though autumn gave but harvest slight,

Oh, grateful is he to the powers above

For winter's sunshine, and the lengthened night

By hearth-side genial with the warmth of love.

Through silvered days of vistas gold and green

Contentedly he glides away, serene.

—Century Magazine.

S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels



We have for sale a limited number of pure-bred Single-comb White Leghorn cockerels. This stock was imported from the best "bird to lay" poultry farms in the United States. Now is your opportunity to secure for your flock a strain that will greatly improve the laying qualities of your hens. Price, while they last, only \$1 Order to-day.

THE MAPLE LEAF POULTRY FARM
70 Thornton Ave. London, Ont.

How She Made Good Rich Bread

One woman writes, "Failure after failure resulted from the use of other yeast, and my baking never has been really satisfactory until I used White Swan Yeast Cakes." Package of 6 cakes 5c. Free sample from

White Swan Spices & Cereals LIMITED
TORONTO ONTARIO

A Freckle Banisher

which is also a wonderful skin clarifier, is what is most needed now to refresh the complexion after the summer's exposure.

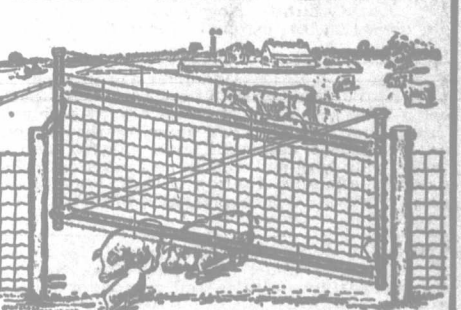
PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER

is an old, reliable and most successful remedy for this purpose. To use it means a pure clear skin. Price, \$1.50, express paid.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., permanently removed by our reliable method of Electrolysis. Assured satisfaction. Booklet "F" and sample of toilet cream on request.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 College St. TORONTO
Established 1892

HAVE CLAY GATES



FOR NEXT WINTER

THIS gate raises (see illustration) to lift over snow in winter. Ideal for stock. Can't burn, sag, break, blow down or rot. Lasts a lifetime. Send for 60 days' free trial.

20,000 sold in 1911. Every gate guaranteed.

Send for illustrated price list.

Canadian Gate Co., Limited

35 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

CHOICE COCKERELS from best laying strains. R. C. Rhode Island Reds \$1.50 each. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.00. D. M. Stewart, Menie, Ont.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn and Silver Dorking Cockerels from extra good laying strains, \$2.00 each. E. M. Crane, Madam's, Ont.

JULY SALE—2,000 baby chicks; 10,000 hatching eggs; 500 yearling hens; 50 yearling males. Chicks, \$20.00 per 100; eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100; hens, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; males, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R.C.R.I. Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

1000 Apple Trees, 115 Acres \$1600

The apple orchard now on this farm will make independent the owner who gives it proper care; chance to set many more apple and peach trees if desired; all conditions ideal; cuts 25 tons hay, pasture for 6 cows, lots of wood; 7-room slate roof house with well, two barns, several large sheds, store house, sugar house; water piped to house and barn; owner's business takes him away, and if taken now he will throw in complete sugar-making outfit, lot of fitted wood, etc. The bargain of the year at \$1.60, part cash. Further information of this and a 75-acre fruit and potato farm for \$1,000, page 60, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 35," copy free. Station 2415. T. A. Strout Farm Agency, 47 West 34th St., New York.

When writing mention Advocate



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.

BELLA COOLA—The Peace River Port. The last Great Western Railway Terminus. A limited number of lots for sale. Write

PORT OF BELLA COOLA, LIMITED,
618 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH Columbia Rancho, Vancouver Island. Ideal climate—no cold weather; no hail, frost or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables. The poultryman's paradise. Best market in the world. Improved and partly improved ranches, 5 acres and upward. Easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living. Abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. F., Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort Street, Victoria, or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

FARM TO RENT—275 acres, more or less; first-class stock and dairy farm, mile from Grafton, Northumberland County. Just built bank barn and stables, with all modern improvements; good water. Miss McTavish or C. E. R. Wilson, Colborne, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—150 acres, Lot 8, Con. 9, West Gwillimbury, 4 miles from Bradford. Clear and slightly rolling; 2 acres orchard; bank barn, brick house. Apply on property, or P. Evans, Bradford.

MARK FOR SALE—180 acres, 1st concession Delaware, 3 miles from Southold Stn., 14 miles from London. Excellent grain and dairy farm; well watered; 6 acre apple orchard; brick house and suitable outbuildings. Apply: Joseph Weld, "Farmer's Advocate, London.

FARMS FOR SALE—Improved Wellington County farms. Now is the time to inspect. No obligation or expense. Jones & Johnston, Guelph.

FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, Lot 22, Con. B, North Dorchester Township; sugar bush worth \$500 per year; abundance hard and soft water; story and half brick house, nearly new, cement basement; also frame house in good state of repair; bank barn and stabling and other outbuildings; within 1/4 mile of survey of C. N. Railway. For particulars apply: James McNiven, Dorchester Station, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—212 acres rich clay loam, 200 acres under good cultivation, balance bush and pasture, no waste land, no stone or stumps, straight fences; barn, 80x90, hip roof, cement foundation and floors; cement piggery and henery; stabling for 50 head cattle, 14 horses; root houses; lightning rods on barn, orchard; plenty hard and soft water; 11-room brick house, furnace; situated alongside the corporation of Bradford; High and Public Schools and churches; one mile from G.T.R. station. Apply: Drawer 276, Bradford, Ontario.

GUELPH FARM—One hundred and sixty acres, convenient to city, good buildings, splendid soil; must be sold. D. Barlow, Guelph.

MAN, married, wants situation on farm, Scotch, small family, good references, life experience, could undertake management of farm. Apply J. B., Advocate Office, London.

MARRIED FARM HAND, experienced, seeks occupation—used to dairying. T. Aldington, Centralia, Ont.

TEN DOLLARS buys ten pure-bred single-comb Brown Leghorn Vearling Hens and one fine Cockerel. M. Howell, Arthur St., Brantford.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, offers sunny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 8 per cent. For reliable information, free booklet, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

WANTED—Situation on good stock farm by married man. Capable of taking full charge. Life experience. Apply: Box 32, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

150 ACRE OF RICH LAND well tiled drained soil, clay and sandy loam, with good brick dwelling; modern bank barn and silo nearly new, and will accommodate 50 cattle and horses with rock wa er before the stock; good corn land; 3 acres of good apple orchard; 10 acres of woods; 25 acres seeded to alfalfa; 25 acres red clover; 14 acres ploughed ready for fall wheat; half cash, remainder mortgage; situated 2 1/2 miles from two railway stations, 25 miles south-west of London, Ontario, in Township of Eckfrid. Good stone and gravel road to all places of business. This home has the advantages of rural mail delivery and long distance telephone. The owner wishes to retire. Apply to A. B. McDonald, Appin Ont.

Girls Wanted

Girls from the country, after getting experience, are making from eight to twelve dollars per week in biscuit and candy department. Nice clean work. For information, apply The McCormick Mfg. Co., London.

Boys Wanted

About 17 years of age, wages to start \$6.00 per week. For particulars apply: The McCormick Mfg. Co., London.

PURE SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE
20 Ram Lambs and 20 Ewe Lambs, born April, sired by a DRYDELL Ram. Price \$10 to \$12 each, including Pedigree. Also Ewes from one to six years old \$10 to \$15 each; also pure St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages. Prices moderate. For particulars write, H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. O.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—“Scottie,” by his objections to the help which, in Mrs. Buchanan's opinion, a man should give about the house, has stirred up quite a hornet's nest. Well, no one has anything to say against that. Such discussions are sometimes good for us all. They make us think—or at least they should make us do so,—and once in a while they touch a spot that is all wrong and lay it open to full view, the first step towards removing the bad condition and making the wrong spot right.

Now, to begin with, while perceiving, I think, that Scottie was just poking a bit of fun in most of what he said, I think Mrs. Buchanan exactly right in her contention that a man should know how to do things about the house well enough to help himself in case of emergency; also that he should be gentleman enough to give his wife a helping hand, and that cheerfully, should there be something to do indoors that absolutely requires a man's strength.

To my mind, and to yours too I venture to say, if you think the question out dispassionately, the man would be a poor tool who, if his wife were ill, could not make himself a cup of tea, cook an egg, boil a few potatoes, or fry some meat. He is not likely to be required to do even these often, so why should he make a fuss when the very occasional time comes?

I can't quite agree though, with Mrs. Buchanan, when she says that “Women could get along somehow without men, but God help the men if the women were all gone!” Of course I know that Mrs. B. was just joking, too, when she said that—that picture with her last article shows just how much she thinks of “hubby”—but what she says gives the opportunity for a contra remark, that you may trust the men to get along when they are put to it.

When I was in the wilds of Northern Ontario three years ago, right out among the prospectors and surveyors, where women other than my friend and myself “were not,” one thing that struck me especially was the resourcefulness of the men. The Geological Survey boys for instance, college boys at that, could cook quite creditable meals on a fire over two stones, in the intervals spliced in between tramping from ten to twenty miles a day, through muskeg and river, over rock and boulder,—hard work for any man; they could mend their overalls, “somehow” it is true, yet well enough to pass; they could patch their shoes, splice up a broken paddle with withes torn off some shrub in the woods, stop a leak in a canoe with pine pitch, put up a tent in no time at all, make a fire in a dripping wet “bush” in five minutes (thanks to “lady birch”) and do “forty-eleven” other things, as my small-boy friend says when he wishes to be especially impressive as to number.

Oh yes, you can trust the men to get along when they are put to it! And so it seems very clear that the man is nothing but a baby who can't and won't help himself, and his wife also, when it is really necessary that he should do so.

Tired?—Of course he is, after a hard day's work. But does he think that his wife is not tired too? Has she been doing nothing?—And, in nine cases out of ten, especially where there are children to be cared for, is not her work just as hard, in proportion to her strength, as is his?—Could a gentleman, even though a tired one, sit for five minutes, reading, in a rocking-chair, slippers on his feet and smoking-jacket on his back, knowing

ROYAL JEWEL

STEEL RANGE

THE RANGE OF QUALITY



The Body of Range is made of best cold rolled, blue, planished steel, with lining of heavy asbestos millboard.

Large Top Cooking Surface with wide, short centres between pot holes.

Hinged Front Key Plate over fire, can be raised or lowered by crank.

Oven is perfectly square, large and well ventilated, and is made of one piece of heavy sheet steel, hand riveted. No dust. No warping. No cracking. Steel Oven Racks.

Fire Box large and deep for coal or wood. Special wood fire box when wood is to be used steadily.

Removable Improved Duplex Grate, the best form of grate ever devised. Ask for illustrated booklet explaining these, and many other excellent features.

JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE BURROW, STEWART & MILNE CO., LIMITED, AT HAMILTON, ONT., AND ARE FOR SALE BY

the leading Stove and Hardware Dealers everywhere.

New thirty-two page book of selected cooking receipts mailed to any address free. Write for yours to-day.

STOCKERS and FEEDERS BY AUCTION

Owing to my buildings having been burned, I offer my entire herd of stockers and feeders by auction on the premises, Lots 44 x 45, Con. 3, Township of Ancaster, Ont.

Friday Sept. 27th, 1912, at 1 o'clock sharp

The lot consists of some fine heifers, which will make grand dual-purpose cows. Some steers now in excellent condition; some fit to kill; 12 cows in milk or to freshen; 4 registered Shorthorn heifers all safe in calf to registered bull; also my stock bull MacPherson=81090=, vol 28. He is a grand bull bred from strain of heavy milkers and is sure stock getter. 2 Clyde yearlings sired by Prince Cairnbroggie; also a number of work horses, and a road mare with foal at foot.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. J. SCOTT - ANCASTER, ONTARIO

The Farm is 1/4-mile from Ancaster, on the Hamilton and Buffalo Electric Line.

STUMP EXTRACTOR

If you are troubled with stumps, give our “PATENT SAMSON STUMP EXTRACTOR” a trial, it has now been in use in Europe for the past three years with the greatest success. By its use, THREE MEN WILL DO THE WORK OF THREE MEN AND A HORSE. It can also be used for felling trees.

WRITE US FOR DETAILS

THE CANADIAN BOVING CO.,

Limited.

164 Bay Street, - TORONTO

TRAIN FOR BUSINESS

A thorough commercial course given you at your own home: Book-keeping, arithmetic, penmanship, letterwriting, commercial law; shorthand and typewriting also taught. We fit you fully for a position. Write.

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.
DEPT. E., TORONTO, CANADA

that his ill or equally tired wife was doing something beyond her strength, say “lugging” a heavy straw tick up from the barn? A cad possibly could. And yet that same cad, believe me, will expect his wife to keep young-looking, and vivacious, and attractively dressed. He wants to be proud of her—if he is man enough to care at all—yet he gives her no chance to be anything but a weary-looking, faded woman.

Of course there is another side of the question, and this is the one upon which Scottie was probably looking, for we must consider Scottie's viewpoint fairly too. There are women, a few women—for I do not think they are very numerous on the farm—who expect to do scarcely anything except the very lightest housework, and fancywork. Such women should keep a maid all the time; but it may be that the family finances cannot even think of keeping a maid, and so it is, nag, nag, nag at the husband morning, noon, and night.—“Do this,” “Do that,”—he must be farmer

and housemaid too; and so, in this case, he is the one who is weary, and "dragged-out" (no other word so well expresses the condition) and discouraged.

Now there is reason in all things. A young man who knows that he cannot afford to keep a maid, certainly should not choose for a wife a dainty doll, whom he loves for her frilly clothes, her soft little white hands—always stitching away at fancy things, "So femininely"—her fashionably dressed hair, and her fetching baby ways. If he does he must expect either to turn in and help or be nagged. The fashionable baby-wife may turn out, it is true, to be a "good" wife to the farmer of limited means. She may go right at doing everything—steady work and heavy—surprising everybody. But it is a chance. If she does her husband must expect that she will wear dark clothes without frills (she hasn't time to iron them), that her hands will get hard and red, that her hair will be plainly dressed most of the time,—that, in short, she must speedily lose all the dainty babyishness that attracted him. If he is a wise, farseeing man, he will probably see that this wife—this plain goose that he has got, when he expected to have a bird of paradise—has gained tremendously in womanliness and capability over the daisy-girl he knew; but if he is not, and twits her over the change, heaven help them both, for they will need it!

"Why can't you ever dress like anyone else!" I heard a husband exclaim petulantly to his wife of a few years, one of the finest girls on this green earth. I could hardly keep from saying something to him. Why couldn't he see that she was simply chained by hard work? She had got thin and scrawny—through hard work; she was economizing on clothes—to save his money—to pay off debts; she had not a spare half hour in the day to fix her hair as she used to, because, beside all the other work, there was a cross baby calling for constant attention. And yet he couldn't see any reason why she should not be as trim and up-to-date as Mrs. C. across the way, who had a rich husband, a maid, a passion for dress, and no children!

No; the farmer who expects to be poor for even a few years should neither marry a girl who is delicate nor one whose head is full of "lady" notions. Of course love laughs at "shoulds" and "oughts,"—then let it put up with the consequences cheerily.

The more one thinks about it, however, the clearer it seems to appear that a wrong attitude towards one's life and one's work is, in nine cases out of ten, at the bottom of a great deal of the complaining in regard to work on the farm—or anywhere else for that matter. The woman who is sickly and over-worked has, indeed, good cause to complain, if complaining will do any good. The man whose wife, though strong and healthy, clearly will not shoulder her fair share of the work, also has good cause to feel dissatisfied. But there are, so very many others, who are always out of humor simply because of a lack of commonsense. There is the woman, for instance, who has the idea that all work,—cooking, sweeping, washing dishes, etc.—is drudgery, or slavery, and who, accordingly, fumes and thinks hard things about her life, and maybe blames her husband for it all, grudging the service every time she has to sew a button on his trousers or put a patch on his shirt. . . . And there is the man who thinks that the only reason for his wife's existence is that she may help him to get rich. . . . And both are so wrong, so utterly, foolishly wrong!

In the first place it is not drudgery to do a fair amount of work. Every man, woman and child on this earth ought to do his or her share of good hard labor of some sort. The "lady" who spends all her time sitting on verandas and drinking afternoon tea, leaving the care of the house and children to others, is no woman at all; she is only a parasite. Don't envy her! She is probably a selfish discontented woman,—more than likely a "social climber," from which species kind Fates deliver us!

Again, the man who lives for making money only should just stop a bit now and again and think about it; whether, after all, he wishes to see his wife

change and harden into a mere toiling money-making machine, or whether he prefers her to keep on being a woman, bright, interested, and as young and sweet as may be;—whether after all, the ceaseless grind is worth while. There is only one life to live; why should not both husband and wife enjoy it a little all along the way?

To come back, however, to the individuals who "just hate work." Can such folk not find out that it is possible to really enjoy work—no matter what it may be? Let them only get it out of their noddles that work is drudgery, a notion that half the people in the world seem to hug to their hearts, particularly in regard to hand labor, and the thing is done.

A reasonable amount of work is not, and never can be drudgery, provided one has found the occupation one is fitted for. Work, OUR work, is the best thing in the world for us! It is our privilege!—What molly-coddles we would become if we did nothing but amuse ourselves all the time!—And hand work is no more to be despised than head work, although a mixture of the two is the ideal.

The work on a farm (taken in reason, as it may be under right management), is especially desirable, if one has a love of the country to begin with. It possesses variety. It demands use of the brain. It gives opportunity for thinking independently about many things as one labors. It gives the chance for healthful exercise out of doors, in pure air, away from dust and smoke and nerve racking noise. . . . What if it requires that one's hands be soiled, and that one wear old clothes! That is nothing. There have been men, and those of the highest type—the great thinkers of the world—who have gloried in Old Clothes. The clothes could still be clean. It is the man or the woman—whether he or she be interesting and wholesome and useful,—that counts, not the clothes.

Work in an office may look attractive. It is "clean," but is it any better, in toto, than farm work? It is work still, often worrying, brain-fagging work, and it is sedentary,—not so good for the health as occupations that permit of more walking about out of doors.—One may, of course, glory in office work,—if one be built with a strong bent in that direction,—but it is work, just as the work on the farm is work, and it has its disadvantages. Remember that.

I have heard farmers (I confess they were young) express envy of clerks who sold cloth over a counter. . . . Clean work—yes,—but think of the monotony (to you, farmer), of selling cloth, cloth, cloth! And think of the small amount of brain work required!

So every work has its advantages and its disadvantages, and the best thing that we can do, for our own peace of mind, is to recognize the real glory of working at all, and to never mind about the disadvantages. Let us be sure that we are at our work, the work which we can do best of all, and, as old Thomas Carlyle says, we are "kings among men."

I really think that if we could once embed this attitude towards work firmly in our understanding, nine-tenths of the complaining in the world, about "slavery" and "drudgery" would cease, and—well more than half of the "scrapping." The trouble is that each is so likely to think his work harder than that of others. The husband thinks his work harder than the wife's.—Is it? . . . The wife thinks hers harder than the husband's.—Is it? . . . The boys and girls of the home are each so afraid of one doing a little bit more than another. . . . And so it is scrap, scrap, scrap, and good energies of mind that ought to go to useful accomplishment of something that counts are used up, just in quarrelling. Quarrelling makes the body tired.—Do you know that?

If work were looked upon as a privilege, what a change there would be! Then these quarrelling boys and girls would be tumbling over one another to see who could do it first. Why not "bring them up" that way?

Well I am all "wound up," like Mrs. Buchanan, on this subject, so find that I must wait to say my say out next time.

HAPPY THOUGHT



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If you want a slow oven, a slow fire will produce the desired result. If you want a very hot, quick oven, just build up the fire and keep it going strong for a little while.

This feature saves you money in two ways: It saves fuel by making it unnecessary to use too much, and by giving you the full heat value of every ounce of fuel.

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Cummer-Dowdell Ltd.
Hamilton, - Ontario.

I have overstepped my limit, but I am inclined to talk long these days. You see "they" (the men editors) are giving a goodly space for Home Department just now, and I am taking advantage of it. By and by we'll have to "squeeze" down a little. JUNIA.

Rhubarb Catsup.

Dear Junia,—Although I have been a reader of your "Ingle Nook" I have never written before. In a recent paper "Brown Hair" asked for a recipe for Rhubarb Catsup. I have a recipe which I invented myself (if that will not be claiming too much) and will send it. We are very fond of it and it is such a harmless catsup that anyone can use it.

Rhubarb Catsup.—1 quart rhubarb, (I measured it in the dipper), 1 cup sugar, 1 level teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1/2 teaspoon turmeric,—all ground, 1 large onion minced small. Cut the rhubarb in squares, cover with water, add other ingredients, and boil until done. I can it down in the glass sealers and it keeps splendidly. I have never tried putting it in bottles as I do the tomato catsup.

I would like to ask, which is the best time to transplant hardy roses. In the spring or fall?

I hope Brown Hair will try this recipe and let us know how she likes it. I will close now for fear I take up too much of the space allotted to the Ingle Nookers. ANOTHER BROWN HAIR. Grey Co., Ont.

It is always better to transplant roses

For Sale—A Buckeye Steam Traction Ditcher in good working order. In use three summers. Can be seen at work on Dr. Hutton's farm, Welland, Ont., during September.

H. L. SCHISLER
Care of Dr. Hutton Welland, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

before growth begins in the spring. If moved in fall they have to endure the winter's cold, just after being unsettled, and that is rather hard on them.

SOMETHING ABOUT NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Some time ago I had occasion to write privately to one of our Ingle Nook folk up at New Liskeard, so I took advantage of the opportunity to ask her to tell us something about that interesting new north country. Here is her reply:—

"What do I think of New Liskeard? you ask. Well it is nearly home to me, or I do not want to live any other place at present. I have lived here fifteen years and I still like it although I have always lived in town, but not always town either, for it was four houses and woods all around when I came. I used to walk the corduroy roads when the logs were floating in water and we had great fun, for we dressed in accordance, and if we missed a log we would laugh and try again.

We have a farm twenty-six miles from here which is being got ready now and so I will be able to tell you more after a while. But there is one thing that

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is a great draw back and that is that so many of the settlers are city people from all over who have to learn first to clear the land, and then to farm, and of course this country needs good hard work with many privations, or the money to have it done, and the greater part come without money. But, as you know, new land seems to grow anything if the frost will leave it alone, and experienced farmers with the knowledge to farm, after they have it cleared, can certainly make money.

We have cooler nights here than in old Ontario and the winters are for the most part a steady clear cold, but so bracing. Would you please tell me what fairy tales are the best for children? Mine are young yet, three and three months and the little girl is nearly two, but the little boy is very fond of stories.

Would you also tell me if you know what plant this is? There is an abundance of it in a ravine near by and it looks very pretty just now.

You will perhaps think that, writing as a town's woman, I am a wolf in sheep's clothing but we have always had a garden and that is next to a farm, isn't it? Well I have written so much I will really stop now. I certainly like your paper and think Ingle Nook should have a few more pages, also that it is badly needed among the farmers here.

HOME WOMAN.

Northern Ontario.

We are quite willing to have a number of wolves in sheep's clothing, if they are all like you.

Probably Andersen's and Grimm's fairy stories are the best that have been written, so far, for children. There is also an expurgated edition of Arabian Nights Entertainments, prepared especially for children, that is very good.

The enclosed flowers are those of the beautiful touch-me-not or jewel weed (Impatiens biflora), a near relative of the garden balsam. The name "touch-me-not" has been given because of the snapping of the seed-pods when touched; that of "jewel-weed" because of the way the dew-drops range themselves along the edges of the leaves on a misty morning.

HAIR BRUSHES—GASOLINE—GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.

Dear Junia,—Will you kindly publish through your valuable paper the best way to wash hair-brushes? I have been using baking soda but noticed the bristles are a little discolored.

When using gasoline to remove stains, do you press the goods while damp?

Here is a recipe for green tomato pickles—Tomato Soy—slice 4 quarts green tomatoes and 6 large onions, add 1 lb. sugar, 1 quart vinegar, 1/2 tablespoon allspice, cloves, 1 tablespoon pepper, mustard and salt. Stew until tender, stirring often. Keep a month before using.

Rice Pie.—Make as for cream pie. Before putting in the cornstarch add about a cup of boiled rice. Flavor with vanilla, and put meringue on top, or better still whipped cream.

DES. BRISAY.

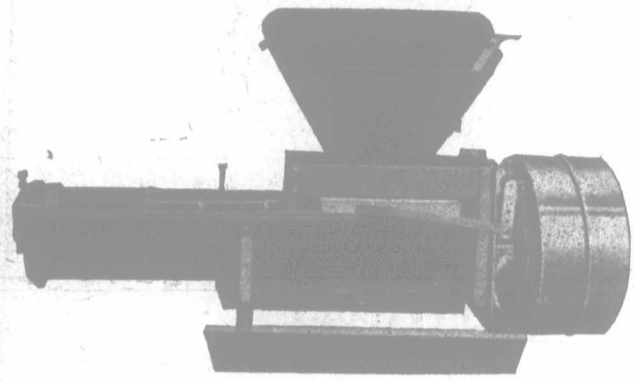
Grey Co., Ont.

To wash hair brushes, throw some ammonia in a basin of water and dabble the bristles of the brush up and down in it until they are clean, then rinse them in cold water and dry, brush side down, in an airy place. A little vaseline rubbed over the back and handle of an ebony-backed brush will prevent injury to the wood from the ammonia.

My dear, never, never touch a hot iron to goods still damp with gasoline! If you did that you might have a flame of fire in your face in an instant. Let the articles dry thoroughly out of doors in a windy place, then if they will not press out without damping, sprinkle them with water, roll them up, and proceed just as in ordinary laundering. Gasoline is very inflammable, and its fumes are explosive. Keep fire and heat away from it.

HOW TO REST AT HOME.

Having just returned from a very delightful and unexpected two weeks rest, by one of our beautiful lakes, I feel all the more sorry for those tired wives and mothers who may be denied the same chance, and would suggest a plan for a

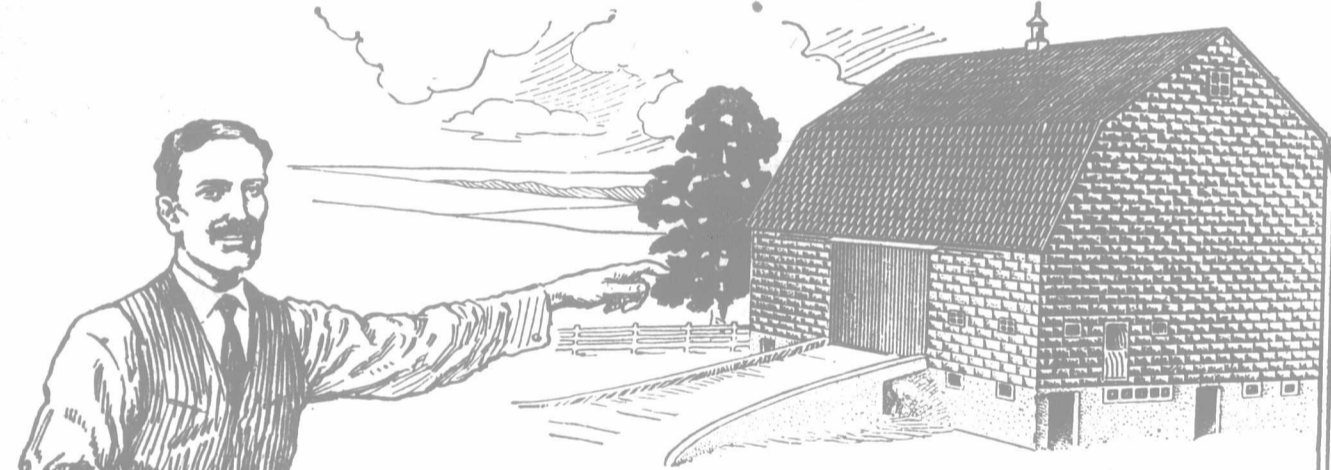


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10
Send
me your
book on
Barns.

F. A.

holiday at little or no expense. Just settle the length of time you can spare, and ask the whole family to co-operate in the "scheme," then make up your mind to shut your eyes to everything and just be a visitor in your own house. If you have been rising early, stay in bed until you are rested in the mornings, only making sure that the windows are all open, then one of your girls will have a tiny breakfast ready for you to eat on the verandah or under the shade of some handy tree. By no means come down to eat at a deserted breakfast table, keep clear of all that and play your part of a visitor. Do not go into the kitchen under any consideration, for your housekeeping eye would surely see cause for worry, whereas, if left alone affairs will right themselves and no harm done. Your husband and daughters will probably be obliged to do without you some day, and surely, to make that time more distant will willingly put up with a few mistakes, and do their part in the scheme.

Sit on the verandah and read, take rambles through the fields, go for trolley rides, unaccompanied or not as you prefer, but be out of doors all the time, rain or shine. If the youngest child is a little one of three or four years, as was mine, it may be a pleasure to take it along on some of your trips, but do not burden yourself with one simple thing, and even if it be only one week that you can spare for this summer, I feel convinced that you will feel the good of it, and lay plans for a similar "holiday scheme" for another year.

AN INTERESTED READER.

Sherbrooke Co., Que.

THE "TYPHOID" FLY.

An interested reader of the "Ingle Nook" would like to give the following suggestion regarding our common enemy, The Typhoid Fly.

I have found by two years experience that the following method is by far the best for "Tangle-foot paper." Open the sheets by warming, then fold up the widest end free from resin, so that the stickiness may not run off; now form into a roll or tube and pin the lower edge with a common pin, bend a small hair pin to form a double hook, and fasten into the top of the roll, then hang up by the same, as near to the ceiling of a room as possible. I put two in the dining room and three in the kitchen with very good results. Hoping I have made this clear, yours

P. Q. K. E. W.

Apples Fit for a King.

Apples are now in. Use plenty of them. If you can't eat them raw, eat them cooked; there is no better blood purifier. And if you are the housekeeper present them to the family in so many different guises that they simply can't become tired of them. Here are a few recipes.

Apple Snow.—Choose nice white-fleshed apples, and pare, core, and cut 1 1/2 lbs. of them. Put 1 cup sugar and 1 cup water in a pan, boil for 4 minutes, then put in the apples and let them simmer very slowly until clear. Take out the apples with a skimmer, and boil the syrup down until it is thick. In the meantime wash 1/2 lb. rice in several waters, put in a pan with 1 cup boiling water and boil until the water is absorbed, then add 2 cups milk and simmer slowly 1/2 hour without stirring. When the milk is all absorbed add 2 table-spoons sugar and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract. Arrange the rice on a platter as a border, put the apples in the centre, pour the syrup over, and cover with a meringue made of the whites of 3 eggs beaten very stiff with 1 tablespoon sugar. Sprinkle the whole with sugar, and set in the oven for a few minutes. This is a nice "company" dessert.

Apple Souffle.—Make enough apple-sauce to fill a bowl, using nice white apples that will pulp up well. Sweeten nicely and add a little nutmeg or vanilla, while still hot, fold in the whites of 2 or 3 eggs beaten very stiff. Serve cold, with good thick cream and sugar, or with a custard made with the yolks of the eggs. In making the apple-sauce for souffle do not use enough water to have it watery.

Apples.—The Best Ever.—Core some nice tart apples, then pare carefully, and drop in water to which vinegar has been added to prevent discoloring—that is, if you are not prepared to drop them in the syrup at once. Have a nice syrup of

water and sugar, not too thick, boiling; put in the apples and simmer until done, then remove carefully. Boil the juice down a little more—if it jellies all the better—and pour it around the apples. Cover all with whipped cream to which the juice of a lemon has been added;

sprinkle with chopped nuts; decorate with preserved cherries, and serve. Apple Porcupine.—Prepare the apples as in the last recipe. When done, stick each full of the meats of almonds, blanched. Serve simply with the syrup. Creamed Apple Tart.—Line a small,

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Apples.—The Best Ever.—Core some nice tart apples, then pare carefully, and drop in water to which vinegar has been added to prevent discoloring—that is, if you are not prepared to drop them in the syrup at once. Have a nice syrup of water and sugar, not too thick, boiling; put in the apples and simmer until done, then remove carefully. Boil the juice down a little more—if it jellies all the better—and pour it around the apples. Cover all with whipped cream to which the juice of a lemon has been added; sprinkle with chopped nuts; decorate with preserved cherries, and serve. Apple Porcupine.—Prepare the apples as in the last recipe. When done, stick each full of the meats of almonds, blanched. Serve simply with the syrup. Creamed Apple Tart.—Line a small,



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With FIVE ROSES flour.

Its *Strength* and *Fineness* hold your batter together in the long well-greased pan.

Bakes *evenly*.

Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy, porous, yielding.

No holes, nor lumps to vex you.

And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot and *savory*, and you spread the under side with "jell"—

It doesn't get *soggy* nor *crumbly*.

Roll it gently, carefully.

Not a *crack*—not a *break*.

Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—*Yours*.

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FIVE ROSES for anything—*everything*.
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deep pudding dish with pastry. Pack in 1½ pints cut apples, with ¼ cup brown sugar and grated rind and juice of one lemon. Cover with pastry and bake until well done. Lift the crust and pour in 1 pint whipped cream. Do not return the upper crust until the whole is cold.

Easy Apple Pie.—In a deep pie dish or shallow pudding dish put 2 cups applesauce, well sweetened, 1 saltspoon cinnamon, ½ cup seedless raisins boiled for 10 minutes, and two egg yolks, all mixed together. Put a sheet of pastry over the top, brush with milk, sprinkle with sugar, and bake. If preferred the raisins may be omitted and a piece of butter or the ~~grated~~ ~~end~~ of a lemon added instead. As there is no under crust, this pie is very wholesome.

Apple Salad.—Peel and core three nice ripe apples. Cut in small bits and squeeze the juice of a lemon out at once to keep them from turning dark. Cut up half as much white celery. Mix together, add salad dressing, and serve on lettuce. To the above mixture chopped walnuts may be added, making "Waldorf" salad.

Apple John.—1 cup sifted flour, 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, all sifted together. Rub in 1 tablespoon butter, then beat in a mixture of 1 well-beaten egg and ½ cup milk. Put 1 pint sliced apples in a pudding dish, and spread the batter over. When baked reverse, cover with sugar, nutmeg and butter, and serve with cream or with a cream sauce.

Cream Sauce for Above.—1 large tablespoon butter, 1 cup pulverized sugar and 1 tablespoon vanilla beater together. Put 1 large cup boiling water in a saucepan and thicken with 1 heaping teaspoon flour blended with a little cold water. When cooked add to butter and sugar mixture, pouring in gradually and beating well until the whole is foamy.



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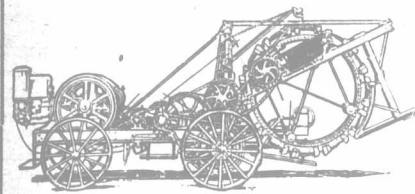
GOSSIP.

A RECORD IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS.

The largest importation of Percheron stallions and fillies ever landed in Canada, and one of the best, is that of the well-known importer, J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont. This splendid lot of horses reached Toronto just in time for the Exhibition, and, although suffering more or less from the effects of the long

voyage, gave a little more than a good account of themselves in the strongest company numerically, which was also of a decidedly higher quality than was ever seen together in Canada, or probably on this continent. Before sailing for France, Mr. Hogate announced that he would bring over the best lot money could buy, and a careful look over the entire lot of forty-four head, is convincing proof that he has made good. Of this number, about half are stallions from

two to four years of age, and half are mares and fillies from one to five years of age, among which are several noted prizewinners at the big shows in France. Big size and draft character are characteristic of almost the entire lot. Scarcely one but will go up to the ton when developed and conditioned, and most pleasing from a Canadian point of view is their superb quality of underpinning, clean, flat, flinty bone, well-sprung ankles, and big, wide feet. This, with their stylish tops and natty action, makes them a most desirable lot from which to make a selection. One of the great four-year-olds is the Toronto first-prize horse of this year, Isole. He is about all that can be looked for in a draft horse. Smooth to a turn, he has size, style, action, and superb quality. Another gray four-year-old is Tetinus, winner of many prizes in France. He is an ideal seldom reached in horse-breeding. Strictly high-class in character and quality, he is one of the best ever imported. In three-year-olds, the splendid uniformity of the entire lot in the matter of type, big size, and faultlessness of underpinning, make individualizing a difficult matter. The only satisfactory way is not to attempt it. This is equally true of the two-year-olds, big size, and coming "tonners" with quality, is the order all through. In mares and fillies, the same high standard is manifest in the selection. All old enough have been bred, and are supposed to be in foal, among them being a number of high-up winners before shipping, and high-up winners at Toronto in remarkably big and strong classes, the whole making a shipment that reflects great credit on Mr. Hogate's judgment, and shows an intimate knowledge of the horse-type requirements of this country. Parties interested will find the shipment in Mr. Hogate's stables at Weston, where visitors are always welcome.



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When writing mention this paper.

GOSSIP.

PERCHERON FILLIES COMING.

R. Hamilton & Son, of Simcoe, whose big, quality importation of Percheron stallions and fillies was reviewed in these columns a week or two ago, mention being made to the effect that almost before reaching their stables in Simcoe all but one of the fillies was sold, and that one has since been sold, following these sales, a big inquiry having been received daily for Percheron fillies, have decided to make another importation of mares and fillies exclusively, and to that end a representative of the firm has sailed for France, and expects to return by October 1st with 20 head. As the breeding season will be over, all two years and over will have been bred, and likely in foal. The orders are to bring one pair of yearlings, and all the others two and three years of age. This is intended to be a high-class shipment, a fact that intending purchasers should bear in mind. Particulars will appear in these columns on their arrival.

A HIGH-CLASS SHIPMENT OF CLYDESDALES.

James Torrance, of Markham, Ont., has again reached home with a choice importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, a lot calculated to still strengthen his reputation as one of the best Clydesdale judges in Canada. Draft character, with faultless bone, ankles and feet, is the outstanding feature in the whole shipment, while the breeding is of the best. Surname is a bay three-year-old, by Baron Gilson, a horse fast making a name for himself as a sire of more than ordinary merit, dam by the noted prizewinner and sire of champions, Marmion. This colt is up to a big size that will beat the ton when developed. He is faultless at the ground, and looks like a coming champion, as he has all the required characteristics found in the toppers. Black Peer is a black two-year-old that has quality enough and to spare, coupled with draft character and style of top. Look out for this colt another year. His breeding is just as good, he having for sire the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Ruby Pride, and dam by the renowned breeding horse, Balmedie Queen's Guard. Another great two-year-old is the brown, Feudal Chief, by the Lanark premium horse, Earl of Angus, dam by the great sire, Flashwood's Heir. This is a colt of outstanding excellence that will certainly be heard from in the future. The fillies are four three-year-olds and four two-year-olds, with the great four-year-old brown mare, Nymph, a mare of superb type and finish, exceedingly smooth, and full of quality, sired by the great Baron Ruby, dam by the still greater Baron's Pride. Prominent among the three-year-olds is the bay, Lily of Muirton, by the unbeaten champion, Everlasting, dam by the noted prize horse, Prince of Brunstain. This is one of the great fillies imported this year, and will certainly be heard from in the showing. Another slashing big, good filly, is the brown three-year-old, Miss Scott, by the grandly-bred Baron Albion, dam by Blacon Macgregor. Other three-year-olds are got by Baron's Enigma and Baron Monkton, with dams by Royal Surprise and Ascot. The two-year-olds have for sires, Baron Watha, Hiawatha, Godolphin, who has to his credit the Cawdor Cup championship; the well-known prize horse, Baron Beaulieu, and Cairndrum Chattan, and their dams' sires, in the same order, are the great sire Sir Everard, the renowned Sir Hugo, Lord Rosslyn, and the invincible Everlasting. In the selection of this shipment, Mr. Torrance had in view the type most in demand in this country, which in all cases calls for size and quality of underpinning, and he certainly got it. Parties wanting ideally in either a stallion or filly, would do well to get in touch with Mr. Torrance, and his prices are as low as those of any man in the business.

A Dirty Carpet Or a Clean Painted Floor! WHICH IS BETTER?

You KNOW which YOU would sooner have. You know which LOOKS the best and is the easiest to KEEP clean. Better decide now to freshen things up right away with a tin or two of M-L Floor Paint.

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Think what a difference a few dimes' worth of M-L Pure Paint would make about the house. It would make some of the wood-work look like new—or a worn-bare, shabby-looking floor made epic and span as when you first walked on it with M-L Floor Paint.

Paint the WALLS and CEILINGS with M-L Flat Wall Colors. You'll find it far easier to keep them clean and sanitary as well as brighter looking. Easiest to apply. The colors are clearer and brighter; keeps its FRESH LOOK longest. Artistic, sanitary, durable, washable and VERY economical.

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Dear Sirs,—Please send me, free of all charge, full information about M-L Paints and your suggestions for decoration, inside and out.

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Grand Trunk Railway System

ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS

September 12, 13 and 14, return rates from LONDON to

DETROIT	\$ 3.40
CHICAGO	9.25
PORT HURON	1.95
BAY CITY	4.35
CLEVELAND (via Detroit)	6.40
GRAND RAPIDS	5.20
SAGINAW	4.25
ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS	25.40
ALL RAIL	32.40
RAIL AND BOAT	32.40

Tickets are valid for return to reach original starting point not later than Monday, September 30th, 1912.

LAST HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION

September 17, via Chicago

WINNIPEG and RETURN	\$34.00
EDMONTON and RETURN	42.00

Tickets good for 60 days. Special train will leave Toronto 10.30 p.m., carrying through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleepers.

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS TO NEW ONTARIO

September 11 and 25

Round trip second-class tickets will be issued from London to all stations on Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry. including the following points:

HAILEYBURY	8.50
NEW LISKEARD	8.60
EARLTON	8.90
ENGLEHART	9.10
MONTEITH	10.70
COCHRANE	11.40
MATHESON	10.45

Tickets good going September 11, are valid returning September 21, and tickets issued September 25, are good to return until October 1st.

Full particulars, tickets, berth reservations, from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. DUFF, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE TOPICS.

Attention is called to the illustrated advertisement of the Dain hay press, suitable for heaviest work, manufactured by the John Deere Plow Company, at Welland, Ont. Farmers and dealers interested should write for their free circular, giving full information.

A Buckeye steam traction ditcher that has been in use three seasons, and is in good order, is offered for sale in his advertisement by H. L. Schisler, Crowland P. O., Welland County, Ont. If intending to undertake underdraining, see this ditcher at work as invited in the advertisement.



Get Our Scale Booklet

STOP THE LEAKS ON THE FARM

¶ Every farmer is a large buyer and seller—and whether he is buying feeding stuffs, fertilizers, seed, etc., or selling live stock, grain and potatoes—unless he has a Scale on the Farm he cannot tell whether or not he is the victim of short weight.
¶ Short weights on purchases and sales soon take the cream off the farm profits. But a Wilson Scale places the Farmer's business on a business-like foundation.
¶ Every farm will pay a profit if all the profit is received—but what farm can stand constant leakage of a few pounds here and a few pounds there? Is it any wonder that profits are sometimes considerably less than they ought to be.

THIS BOOK FREE

Perhaps this "leakage" thought is new to you. Perhaps you have grown accustomed to letting others do the weighing for you. But you can see that this is not good business—you are not **sure** of getting your share of profits. You will be interested in our book "How to Stop the Leaks," which we are willing to send free to Farmers. Do not let another season pass. Stop the leaks now. Send for your copy to-day.

We make two Scales which are specially suited to the varied requirements of a Farm.

The first is No. 86—2,000 lbs. capacity—a good reliable scale—of which we have sold hundreds to Farmers, who usually fit to it a rough platform for weighing live stock.

The other farm scale is our No. 296—4,000 lbs. capacity. This is a larger and more expensive Scale, and is supplied with a cattle platform. It is in our estimation the ideal scale for all farm purposes, and is especially useful on stock or dairy farms.

Both Scales are of the best materials, solidly made and accurately adjusted. They have all the features which have made Wilsons supreme in scale manufacture. Government certificate free with each Wilson Scale.




C. WILSON & SON · SCALES
90 ESPLANADE EAST TORONTO

the Royal first-prize horse, Rycroft, dam by the Glasgow and Dumfries champion, Prince of Clay. He is a colt of immense character, on a faultless set of underpinning. One of the great two-year-olds of the year is the bay, The Peer, whose quality is guaranteed by his having won first in his class, and afterwards championship at Toronto. Sired by the unbeaten champion, Everlasting, out of a dam by the world-renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, he possesses right royal breeding, and is a wonderful colt. Another proper good one that was fourth at Toronto is the big, stylish Merry Prince, by the famous sire, Up-to-Time, dam by Cinquevalli. A great big yearling with character and quality to spare, and with breeding unsurpassed, is the bay, Alert, by the great Baron's Pride, dam by Hiawatha. In fillies, the same royal breeding and high standard of excellence is maintained, representing on their sires' side such great horses as the H.-&A.-S. first-prize Benedict; the H.-&A.-S. first-prize horse, Ruby Pride; the four-times H.-&A.-S. first-prize, Pride of Blacon; the noted prize horse, Baron Cedric; the Royal first-prize horse, Rycroft; the H.-&A.-S. first-prize Garty Bonus; the great Baron's Pride, etc.; and on their dams' side, the Glasgow champion, Gold Mine; the noted first-prize horse and sire of champions, Baronson; the Aberdeen prize horse, Rosario; the great sire, Up-to-Time; the immortal Macgregor, etc. Among them are such grand quality fillies as the Toronto second-prize three-year-old, Vanity, by Garty Bonus, dam by Up-to-Time; the Toronto first-prize and champion two-year-old, Snowflake of Appleby, by Mamilius, dam by Baronson; the Toronto third-prize, Heir Sunray, by Ruby Pride. The above are a few of the Toronto winnings from the Cairnbrogie stables, which included first prize on string of five. There never was a better selection of Clydesdales at this noted stud than now. We have mentioned a few only among the many others equally as good.

GOSSIP.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDES AT CAIRNBROGIE.

T. Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., has again arrived home with a big importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, making the second importation for 1912. This lot arrived just in time for the big Exhibition at Toronto, where they went directly from the boat. As is usual with Mr. Graham's selections, they are an exceedingly choice lot, with plenty of big size, plenty of draft character—just what is being demanded to-day—and relative to their quality of underpinning, it is needless to say that it is faultless, for it is too well known that undesirable underpinning is never seen in the Cairnbrogie stables. The breeding of this lot is also up to the best obtainable all around. We feel safe in saying there was never a better lot of Clydesdales landed in Canada, and the twenty-six head, of which fourteen are stallions, combined with the several that were in service at the farm this season, make such a wide range for selection for intending purchasers as is seldom met with in this country, character, quality, style, breeding and action, considered. Prominent among the stallions is the big, brown ton horse, Lord Gleniffer, the seven-year-old son of the popular Sir Ronald, dam by the renowned sire, Moncrieffe Duke, grandam by Lochburnie Crown. Lord Gleniffer has made a name for himself in Scotland as a sire, his get winning many prizes wherever shown. For some years he has been the chief stud for service at the Netherhall and Banks Farms. He is up to the ton in weight, and has character and quality with it. He is one of the best horses imported in recent years, and will be a decided acquisition to the breeding horses of Canada. At Toronto, within a few weeks after landing, he was placed first in the aged class among a strong entry. Another horse in the aged class is the big, smooth, cart-horse, High Tide, a bay four-year-old son of the Lanark premium horse, Earl of Angus, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha. Several other four-year-olds are equally as well bred, and of as high a standard. Prominent among the several three-year-olds is the Toronto first-prize horse, Royal Cadet, a black, by the noted Montrave Matador, dam by Historian, grandam by Lord Ailsa. His quality and character is proven by the fact that he was first and champion at both the Kelso and Northumberland Shows. Another right good three-year-old is the bay, Bright Smile, a son of

THE BEST LITTER CARRIER MADE.

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Write us for our new proposition before buying. We pay the freight. Get our prices on

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R. DILLON & SON
Oshawa, Ont.



SHORTHORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

At the top among the leading breeders of pure-bred stock in Western Ontario is G. G. Gould, of Edgar's Mills P. O. and station, on the Michigan Central Railway. Mr. Gould is one of the younger generation of breeders whose ambition is to excel, and his success is denoted by his sweep in Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas at leading Western Ontario shows. The Shorthorns are all Scotch-bred, of the most popular tribes, and up-to-date in type, being of the low, thick-fleshed order. The stock bull in service is the thick, good-doing and good-breeding bull, Bellona Victor, a Bellona-bred son of the great show bull, Imp. Jilt's Victor, and out of the famous show cow, Gem of Ballechin 2nd. Sired by him, and out of winning dams, for sale, are a number of right nice heifers and young bulls from four to fourteen months of age. In Poland-Chinas, the herd is probably the leading one in Canada. For some years the breeding stock has been selected from such high-class herds as those of T. D. Winn, of Randolph, Missouri; E. W. Monnier, of Elizabeth, Ill., and T. E. Ellison, Hayfield, Iowa. Mr. Gould has now in breeding about thirty sows, and so great is the demand for breeding stock that he is often behind in his orders. Many of these sows were winners at Toronto, London, and all the leading Western local shows, as well as winners on the other side before shipping. Just now, for sale, are young stock of both sexes, and a number of choice, in-pig sows.



TREASURE STOVES AND RANGES

*A beautiful swain,
A dainty lass,
A Treasure Sign
Both chased to pass.
Now sir, the maid
Was heard to say:
If you would'st haste
Our wedding day,
Buy me a Treasure
of the kind
My mother used,
Here is the sign.*

Look for Treasure Sign

TREASURE Stoves & Ranges

BEST MADE MADE BEST

TREASURES combine all that is desirable in a stove—Efficiency, Economy, Durability; Perfect Flues from properly proportioned firebox, make perfect distribution of heat in oven—result Perfect Baking.

Treasure Nickel is the whitest, brightest and longest lasting (special process).

Casting smooth and made of highest grade pig-iron (no scrap used).

Treasures

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TRADE TOPIC.

A milk-condensery site, on a railway siding, and convenient to a plentiful supply of good milk and cold water, is wanted by J. Malcolm & Son, St. George, Ont. Farmers interested, and in a suitable location, may do well to co-operate in securing the benefit of this proposition. See the advertisement on another page.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A MINIMUM HERD STANDARD.

I am in the dairy business, selling milk in the village, and would like to know how many pounds of milk a cow ought to give to be called a profitable cow, milking, say, ten months. My cows are only common grades. We have been weighing our milk nearly a year.

G. S.

Ans.—Something depends upon the feed given. A well-fed cow of large digestive capacity requires to give more milk to square her board (bill) than a smaller cow subsisting on frugal fare. In general, it is safe to say that a cow which on reasonably good fare fails to produce six thousand pounds of 3.5-per-cent. milk a year, should be disposed of, and room made for a better one. Six thousand pounds is not a very high standard for a good-sized cow, and the enterprising dairyman will try to raise his minimum up to seven or eight thousand.

SWEENEY—TIMOTHY SEED.

The other day I discovered a hollow, or falling away, in one of my horses' shoulders. I at once came to the conclusion it was sweeney. I at once procured a blister of biniodide of mercury, mixed with cantharides and vaseline.

- 1. Was the blistering right, and of the right kind?
2. How often will it have to be repeated?
3. How long will she be off work?
4. Will the hollow in her shoulder fill up again?
5. Is timothy, threshed with machinery, as good for seed as flailed? Why will the seedsmen not pay as much for it?

J. M.

Ans.—1. Yes; if the ingredients were mixed in proper proportions, viz., 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline.

- 2. Repeat every month until cured.
3. This is difficult to state. It requires several months to effect a cure in a well-marked case.
4. Yes; where a cure is effected.
5. Practically speaking, yes, as it generally grows as well, but the flail-threshed is more attractive to buyers, because it is not so badly milled.

HORSE AND COLT QUERIES.

- 1. Is bran and oats the best to feed colts after they are weaned, if they have daily exercise, and how much should be fed?
2. Is skim milk good for them, and how much, and should hay be fed three times a day?
3. Should they be fed with their hay and oats on the floor? Will that make them have a good neck and good knees, or should they have a nice bend on their neck when they are eating their oats, or should their oat-box be so situated that they would have to put their heads up high to reach it? Which would make them have the best neck, or is there any other way to make them have a good neck and develop other ways?
4. What will keep a mare up in flesh if she is working and suckling a colt, if on good pasture?
5. Is alfalfa pasture good for a mare that is suckling a colt and working steady, or is other pasture better for her?

H. E. G.

Ans.—1. Bran and oats makes as good grain ration as any. Give all he will eat up clean. A fair allowance per day, is two to three pounds oats, about one-third bran.

2. Sweet skim milk is of some value. Do not feed too much. Ten pounds at a feed twice daily would do no harm. Some feed hay twice, others three times daily, and all report good results.

3. Feeding all food on the ground is the natural method, and tends to strengthen the animal's front knees, and is no harm to the neck development. This is a matter of character, as a result of good breeding more than a result of eating out of high or low mangers.

4. Nothing is better than good oats.

5. If not being worked too hard, alfalfa should be all right. It may cause a loosening of the bowels, and sometimes an old pasture of some of the harder grasses is more suitable to work horses.

One Man Less to run this Dain Press

MEANS considerable of a saving to you on a season's work. It means a saving worthy of your consideration. It is a saving that is worth investigating.

Pull Power and Self-Feed

enables the Dain to do faster and better work. It is unequalled for labor-saving qualities and rapid baling.

Pull power permits press to be set at most convenient point to pitch to—the middle of the stack and not at the end, where press has to be moved once or twice while baling.

Pull power does away with heavy pitman between press power and plunger. This makes a saving in draft and does away with high obstruction to hinder team in stepping over, consequently capacity is increased.

Self-feed saves hand work and increases the capacity of press. It is automatic and positive in operation. It carries hay well down in pressing chamber. It does not string hay out when withdrawing from hopper.

Dain self-feed is composed of few parts. No chains, springs or

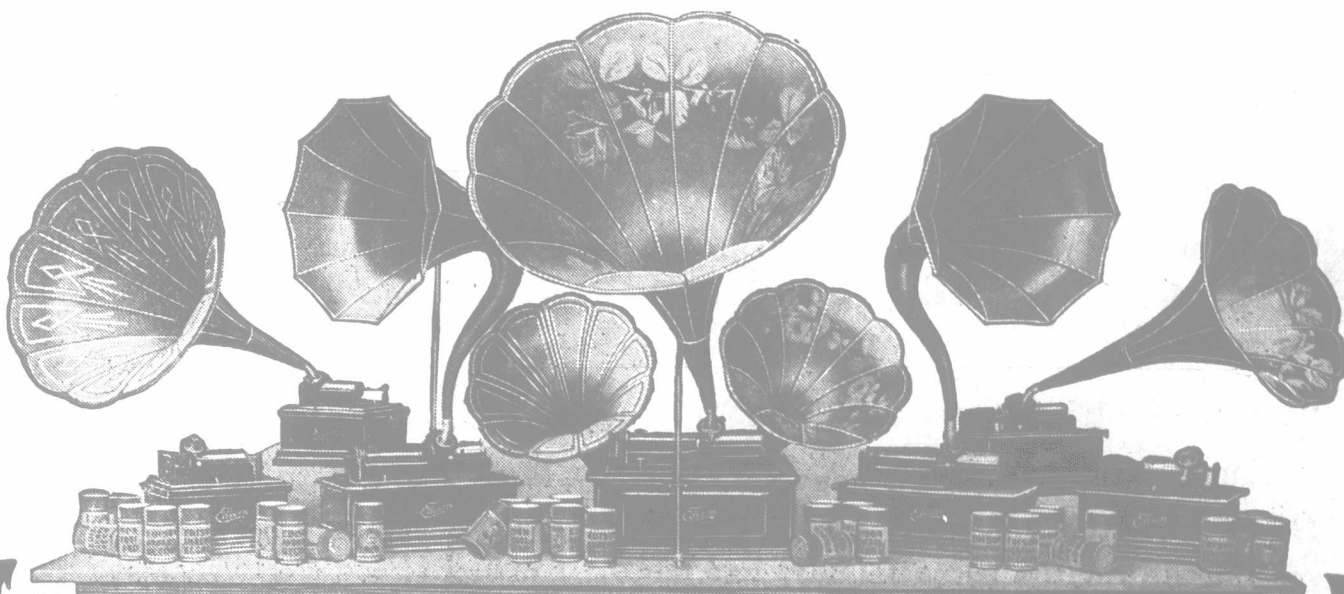
complicated devices are found on the Dain self-feed. Feeder is so simple it is practically impossible for it to get out of order. Neat, smooth, square-ended bales bring top market price. Patent tucker on Dain makes highest grade bales. In all features to lessen labor and cost of baling and to make a strong, durable and satisfactory machine, the Dain Self-Feed Pull Power press is unequalled.

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Three Sizes: 14x18, 16x18 and 18x22



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My Reason: Why should we make such an ultra liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have these free concerts? Well, I'll tell you. We are tremendously proud of this new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are sure that at least some one—if not you then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons (especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price—and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month). Perhaps you yourself will be glad to keep this outfit. But even if nobody buys we'll be glad anyway that we sent you the new Edison on the free loan—for that is our way of advertising quickly its wonderful superiority.

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We will send you our handsome new Edison book and full particulars of our wonderful free loan offer absolutely free and prepaid. You should see our grand new Edison book. It will give you the list of the thousands of records and all the machines that you have to choose from. Write today—do not delay. Get the free book and learn about this wonderful free trial offer. Send postal or letter, or just the coupon without any letter—but WRITE NOW!

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Better Dinners

"Is dinner ready, Mary?"

"Yes, Madam—it is ready, and, I think, a great success."

"Your cooking is improving."

"Well perhaps it is, and I hope so, but really, Mrs. Housewife, I think our new Gurney-Oxford is partly responsible for the success I have had lately. I was never able to cook roasts and fowl so well on our old stove, and as for bread and biscuits, I used to tremble when I went to take them from the oven—they were so often soggy and heavy. Now they are always light and beautifully brown, and, if I do say it myself, something to be proud of."

"That's true, Mary, my husband has said almost the same thing. I'm awfully glad you approve of my choice of a Gurney-Oxford. He approves because of the saving in coal since we got it, also because of the better meals he is getting."

"Indeed he's right, Madam—and it requires so little attention."

"That's fine, Mary. Will you serve dinner in a few minutes please."

The Gurney Foundry Co. Limited
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BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

Subjects taught by expert instructors at the

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Students assisted to positions. College in session from Sept. 3rd. Catalogue free. Enter any time.

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It hastens laying maturity. Insures quick and complete moult. That means fall and winter eggs, which bring the big prices. It acts upon the digestive and egg producing organs. "Your money back if it fails."

25c, 50c, \$1. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50. Sold by dealers everywhere, or PRATT FOOD COMPANY Philadelphia Chicago



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FERTILIZING PEACH ORCHARD

Have a splendid catch of hairy vetch throughout my peach orchard, which was seeded three weeks ago. Would you kindly advise what you would use in the way of commercial fertilizers when plowing this down next spring? Trees are three years old, and had a slight sprinkling of peaches this year. Soil is sand gravel. Could I broadcast phosphates over the vetches during September, and harrow in with lever harrow set slightly back? Are phosphates more available when used in the fall? F. H.

Ans.—Under the circumstances you mention, we would advise broadcasting 300 to 400 lbs. steamed bone flour and 150 to 200 lbs. muriate of potash per acre this month. The fertilizer will promote a vigorous growth of vetches, and the latter will in turn be enabled to assimilate a larger amount of atmospheric nitrogen. We do not think it will be necessary to harrow the fertilizers in, since a slight rain will wash them into the soil. The chief advantage of fall fertilizing is that the materials will be in a readily available form when growth commences in spring, and there is no danger of the potash and phosphoric acid getting leached out of the soil. If for any reason you should decide to fertilize in spring, then substitute 400 lbs. acid phosphate for the steamed bone flour, the former being more rapid in action. B. L. E.

GOSSIP.

D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove, Ont., breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine, has gone to British Columbia to act as an exhibition judge in live-stock classes.

HOLSTEINS BY AUCTION.

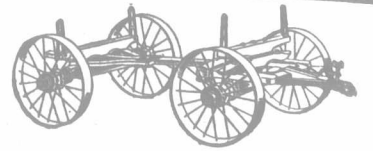
Holstein cattle are still on the upward trend in popularity, demand, and high prices, and no wonder, when the breed can produce cows capable of yielding over 41 lbs. of butter (80-per-cent. standard) in seven days, and plenty of them between 30 and 40 lbs. in seven days, and the end is not yet in sight. Wide-awake business farmers are scouring the country, on the lookout for young Holsteins whose conformation would indicate a development into a paying proposition when given a chance in the official tests. Just such a lot as this will be sold by public auction at the Maple Ridge Farm, five miles from Putnam Station, on the Ingersoll-St. Thomas branch of the C. P. R., on Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1912, the property of J. R. Newell, Crampton P. Ont. All told, there are 35 head to be sold. Nineteen of them are in milk, nearly half of which are two-year-old heifers in their first freshening. Of the others, two are bulls a little over a year in age, two are bull calves, eight are heifer calves, and the balance are yearling heifers. It is needless to say that among this lot are some particularly promising young females as well as mature cows. Not one of the lot has ever been officially tested, consequently all the honor they are capable of will go to their purchasers. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Putnam Station. Write Mr. Newell for catalogue.

Curate—Didn't I assure you that a cow is only dangerous when it has lost its calf?

She—That's why I was frightened; I couldn't see a calf anywhere.

Caller (on the doorstep)—"Is the lady of the house in?"

Housemaid (who has just received a month's notice)—"The mistress is in, but she's no lady."



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For convenience, strength and durability—get a T-A Handy Farm Wagon. Designed especially for farm work, will give everlasting service under the roughest usage to which a wagon can be put. And besides—it is easy on horses.

T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels & Handy Farm Wagons

Carefully and strongly built, of the highest grade material, these T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels will carry 25 to 50 per cent. heavier loads without the least danger of breaking down or getting stuck.

We will be pleased to send you descriptive catalogue. Write for it.

Tudhope-Anderson Co'y, Ltd.
Orillia, Ontario



O.K. Canadian Potato Digger

Don't try to plow up the potatoes, or dig them out with a fork or hoe. It's back-breaking, disagreeable work and you always lose a percentage of the potatoes, which are missed. Let the horses and the O.K. Canadian dig your potatoes, and save you a long, tiresome job.

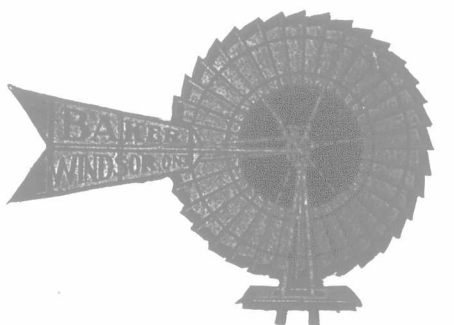
O.K. Canadian does all the work—digs all the potatoes. Soon pays for itself in the bushels of potatoes it saves that the old method would lose.

Write for our catalogue L fully describing this great machine.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Limited. Galt, Ont.

"Baker" Wind Engines

Are built for hard, steady work, and keep at it year in and year out.



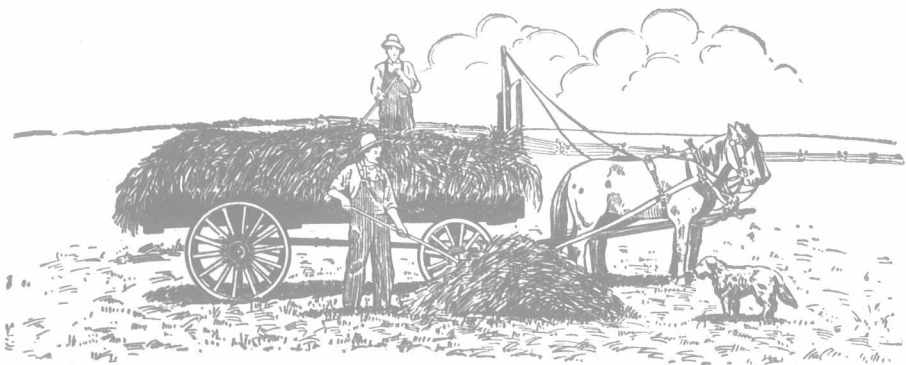
It is the reputation which "BAKER" Wind Engines have fairly won and steadily held ever since their first appearance on the market, 30 years ago, that should be considered. They are famous for their durability, simplicity of construction and easy running. "BAKER" Wind Engines are so designed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle, requiring no babbitting. It has a large number of small sails which develop the full power of the wind and enable them to pump in the lightest breezes. Has ball-bearing turn-table and self-regulating device, and all the working parts are covered with a cast shield, protecting same from ice and sleet. The above is only a few of the many features that have placed "BAKER" Mills in the lead. Let the H.-A. Co. agent give you complete information, or write direct for booklet.

We make a full line of Steel Towers, Galvanized Steel Tanks, Pumps, Pneumatic Water Systems, Spray Pumps and Gas and Gasoline Engines.

THE HELLER-ALLER COMPANY
Windsor, Ontario

For Sale: Poland China Swine

of all ages. Pairs not akin. Imp. and home bred. See them at Toronto Exhibition. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, Ontario



Buy I H C Wagons for True Economy

YOU cannot farm without a wagon any more than you can keep house without a stove. It is something you need every day. You work it harder than anything else on the farm, and when the old one wears out you have to get a new one at once. Figure out how many bushels of corn, wheat, or oats, or how many bales of cotton it takes to keep you in wagons, and then see how much you save when you buy a wagon that lasts longer than the average. It is an easy thing to do, even though all wagons which are painted alike look alike. The difference in wagons is underneath the paint. It is the material and workmanship, as well as the paint of I H C wagons

Petrolia Chatham

which make them the best wagon investment for any farmer. We tell you plainly what material goes into every part of our wagons, and we want every purchaser to convince himself before buying, that when I H C wagons are advertised as having birch hubs, maple axles, and long leaf yellow pine box bottoms, these are the materials actually used.

Such care is taken in the construction of the I H C wagons, and in the culling of the materials which go into them, that when a wagon reaches a farmer's barn, that farmer has one of the best wearing, easiest running farm wagons that skilled labor can make or that money can buy. There is no need to speculate in buying a wagon. Wear and tear and length of service are the points to go by. I H C wagons are made for nation-wide uses, with special features adapted to local conditions. Wherever sold they are right, and ready for use in that locality. The I H C wagon agent in your town sells the wagon best suited to your neighborhood. Ask him to go over the wagons with you. Ask him for I H C wagon literature, or write the nearest branch house.

EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)

At Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, P. Q.
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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



**Wear Guaranteed Hose
Send for Price List**

YOU ought to wear hosiery that really WEARS. Write for the price list on **HOLEPROOF HOSIERY**—six pairs guaranteed to wear without holes, rips or darns for six months. A MILLION PEOPLE are wearing Holeproof Hose because of the wonderful service and comfort they give. These hose are so made that they wear longer than any other hose and yet they are soft and flexible. They are made in the lightest weights if you want light weights. No hose were ever more comfortable, yet they wear **SIX MONTHS**. That is guaranteed. Think what it means!

**6 Pairs Wear 6 Months
Or NEW HOSE FREE!**

That's what we do. If they wear out (one pair or all pairs) we give you new hose free. 6,650,000 pairs *outlasted* the guarantee last year. But we replace every pair that *does* wear out without any question or quibble.

Here's how we get the "wear" and the softness that have made "Holeproof" famous—

We use a yarn that costs an average of 70c a pound, while common yarn sells for 30c a pound. It is Egyptian and Sea Island cotton, 3-ply strands, the softest and strongest yarn that's produced.

We spend \$55,000 a year for inspection—just to see that each pair is perfection, capable of the guarantee.

Then we have had 39 years of hose making experience. We know *how* to make hose wear, and how to make them *stylish, too*.

These are the original guaranteed hose—the whirlwind success—the most popular hose in existence. You ought to try them.



Look for this Trademark

Send for Trial Box! Stop Darning! End Discomfort!

Men need not any longer wear socks with holes in them. Children may now always wear neat-looking stockings. **WOMEN MAY SAVE ALL THE DARNING!** Think of the darning you do now; then order. Or send for the "Holeproof" list of sizes, colors and grades. Don't pay out good money for hose that wear out in a week. Get this Trial Box of "Holeproof" and learn how hosiery should wear—even the lightest weights. Send the coupon with \$1.50, \$2 or \$3 (according to grade wanted) for six pairs of "Holeproof" (women's and children's \$2 and \$3 only). Remit in any convenient way.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada Ltd.

11 Bond Street, London, Can.

Are Your Hose Insured? (360)

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

TRIAL BOX ORDER COUPON

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.
11 Bond Street, London, Can.

Gentlemen—I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children.) Weight..... (medium or light?) Size..... Color (check the color on list below.) Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and one size.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Province.....

List of Colors
For Men and Women—Black, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Pearl, Lavender, Navy Blue, Light Blue.

For Children—Black and tan only—medium weight only.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.**

TANNING SKINS—HOLIDAYS.

1. Give a good recipe for tanning a dog hide for a pair of mitts. How long will it take to get it ready for use?
2. The regular holidays for hired men during the year.

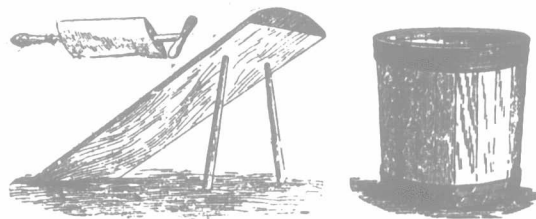
Ans.—1. Following is a description sent us by a correspondent, reprinted substantially in full:

"To tan skins conveniently, a fleshing-beam is necessary. To make it, take a fine-grained hardwood slab, about 5 feet long and 10 to 15 inches wide, as in Fig. 2. Have the round side up, and put in two legs 2 1/2 feet long and 1 foot from widest end, letting the other rest on the floor. Make the top surface smooth. A good fleshing knife, such as that seen in Fig. 1, may be made from an old drawing-knife or piece of scythe, by grinding the edge down to a face about a thirty-second of an inch. This will give two edges to work with by reversing.

"Before tanning a skin, soak it well in a mixture made as follows: Take 4 gallons cold soft water, half a pint soft soap, half an ounce borax, half a pint salt; mix, and immerse the skins. If skins are to be tanned with the hair or wool on, add three-fourths of an ounce of sulphuric acid. Soak from 2 to 6 hours. After soaking, if the hair is to be removed, put the skins in a liquor composed of 5 gallons cold water, 4 quarts slaked lime, and 4 quarts hardwood ashes. Let soak in this from one to six days, until the hair can be easily removed. Then put skin on the fleshing-beam and scrape well, taking off all particles of flesh with the fleshing-knife. Now remove skin and wash thoroughly in cold water, and scrape off all surplus water with the knife.

"Next, place skins in a tan liquor made as follows: To 8 quarts cold soft water add one-fourth of a pound of pulverized oxalic acid and one quart salt. Dissolve well; then put in the skins, covering them well with the liquor. Leave light skins in this from 3 to 4 hours; heavy ones, such as calf skins, etc., should be left 48 or more hours, or until tanned through, which can be told by cutting on the neck, the thickest part of the skin.

"If it is required to have the skin extra soft, the following liquid should be applied to the skin after removing



Tanning Skins.

from the tan: One pint soft soap, 1 pint tanner's oil, or neat's-foot oil, 1 pint alcohol. Let dry in, then dampen with the mixture again to finish.

"As all skins when drying, pull up or contract, it is necessary to stretch them in finishing. To do this, take the skin before it is thoroughly dried, and place it upon the beam over some yielding substance, or a sheep skin, flesh side up; then take the fleshing-knife and carefully push the edges of the blade over it in all directions until it is stretched, soft and pliable.

"Last of all, rub the fur well with a mixture made of equal parts bran and clean white sand or sawdust. Shake out, and the work is done.

"To color fur or wool buff color, take

equal parts pulverized, unslaked lime and litharge, mix to a thin paste with water, and apply with a brush. By using several coats, a brown tint is produced. To dye black, add a small quantity of ammonia and nitrate of silver.

"To color orange on wool of sheep skins, wash out all grease from the wool, then take an ounce of picric acid to each skin; dissolve in soft, lukewarm water, enough to cover skin, and add alcohol or vinegar to set the color."

Our correspondent added that he never had tried the dye, but thought it would

be all right. The rest he could vouch for.

2. A hired man may claim as holidays, after doing all necessary chores, Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, together with any other day appointed by official proclamation as a holiday.

SWEET CLOVER IN ALFALFA SEED.

Is sweet clover counted an impurity in Government standard seed? If so, what is the penalty for selling such seed? I consider I have lost the price of seed and this year's crop by it. The seed was got from a local dealer. Is there any chance of getting anything for my loss, and how should I go about it??
J. W. M.

Ans.—Sweet clover and black medick are both considered useless plants, or, when their seeds are contained in fodder-crop seeds, harmful weeds. Unfortunately, it is difficult to detect the seeds of sweet clover in alfalfa. Seed merchants are quite unable to detect them, especially those of the yellow-flowered sweet clover. If a considerable quantity of white sweet clover seed is present, the odor is usually evident in alfalfa, and there is a difference between typical sweet clover and typical alfalfa seeds. But the two forms blend so much that it is practically impossible to determine the exact proportion of the sweet-clover seeds. Thus, when our report shows that a sample contains 80 sweet clover seeds per ounce, we always suspect that it contains at least three times that number. Your inquirer would be able to make use of the Seed Control Act only by submitting a sample of the seed itself, the certificate of analysis of which might be used by him before the Court as prima facie evidence of the condition of the seed. The penalty of conviction would be a fine imposed on the dealer. To recover damages because of the loss described, he would, I believe, have to base his case on the common law, and, not being a lawyer, I am unable to predict the outcome, except to say that my observations lead me to think that both he and the dealer would lose, and only the lawyers would get any profit.

GEO. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner.

With so many Holstein-Friesian names spun out to a line or two apiece, it takes a good part of a paper to publish the list of awards at a show like Toronto or Ottawa. If the breeders cannot see their way clear to abbreviate the names of their favorites, the livestock press will have to abbreviate its comment.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Neck,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind,
Fuffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Kingbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Bore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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YOUR HORSES



FOALING INSURANCE.
A small premium will secure a policy in our
Company by which you will be fully insured
against any loss resulting from the death of
your mare or its foal, or both. All kinds of in-
surance on Live Stock. Transit Insurance
covering horses on board cars for 5, 10, 15, 20
or 30 days.
PROSPECTUS FREE ON DEMAND.
General Animals Insurance Company
of Canada
Head Office: 71A St. James St., Montreal
OTTAWA BRANCH:
No. 106 York Street, Ottawa
Toronto Agency: J. A. Caesar,
Room 2, James Building, Toronto, Ont.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY
 (Trade-Mark Registered)



Whether on Spavin, Puff, Tendon, or any kind of lameness a permanent cure is guaranteed.
NASSAUBURY, Ont., Dec. 11, 1911.—Troy Chemical Co., Big Hamilton, N. Y.—Dear Sirs: Last June I purchased a bottle of Save-The-Horse for a bog spavin and there, after a cure was drawn on while stoning with a stone machine, which I effected I had one-third of the bottle left. I went West this fall, two days after she fell while playing in a rough pasture. The Veterinary blistered and poulticed her until I came home, two months ago, and she was still unable to put her foot under her. The Veterinary said it was a rupture in the coffin joint, as near the toe as it was possible to get. When I came home I discarded his treatment and used the remainder of Save-The-Horse and she is nearly sound. This mare is a dapple gray percheron, 3 years old, and weighs 1500 lbs. Please send me your opinion and another bottle of your cure, C. O. D., at once from your Canadian office. Yours truly, ALEX. CRAWFORD.
16 Years a Success.
\$5. And every bottle sold with an Iron-clad contract to cure or refund money. This contract has \$50,000 paid-up capital back of it to secure and make its promise good. Send for copy, also latest book and testimonials from breeders and business men the world over on every kind of case.
TROY CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO, ONT.
 Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a signed contract to cure or refund money.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
 that make a horse Wheeze, Hoar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with



ABSORBINE
 also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.
ABSORBINE, J.K., liniment for mankind, reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle all dealers of delivered. Book with testimonials free
F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca
 MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

GOSSIP.

HASTINGS HAMPSHIRE.
 Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., were out in strength at Toronto Exhibition this year. Their large entry of Hampshire swine was one that created a lot of interest and words of commendation from the big flow of visitors continually passing along the aisles. The fact of their being the original importers of this now very popular breed of easy-feeding hogs to this country, and the annual importations they are making from the leading herds of the United States, and their success in competition at the leading Canadian shows, have established for them a large and ever-increasing trade, and it is certain that never before was the firm in so favorable a condition to supply their customers with choice breeding stock, the produce of their many prizewinning sows, and their 1912 champion boar. This is particularly true of the lot they are offering along about breeding age, and includes both young boars and sows. Crosshill is a short distance from Newton Station, G. T. R., or Linwood, C. P. R.

SPRINGFORD HOLSTEINS.
 At the late National Exhibition at Toronto, the well-known Springford herd of Holsteins, the property of M. L. & M. H. Haley, again demonstrated their ability to land the coveted red and blue ribbons in the strongest company that the country could put up—another testimonial of the superior skill of the Haley Bros. as fitters, coupled with the high-class character of their herd. Fortunate indeed for the herd and their owners was the purchase of that remarkable sire now at the head of the herd, Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha, a half-brother to the lately dethroned world's champion cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead. He is not only one of the richest-bred bulls of the breed, but he is proving a marvel as a sire of show things. Last year at Toronto his get won first on the get of bull, and the grand champion was a daughter of his. This year his get won first and second on young herds, also junior male and female and grand championships. This is a record probably unequalled in the annals of Holstein-breeding in Canada, and certainly one to be proud of, a proof of the adage that blood will surely tell. But probably this great result is not entirely due to the bull. He had a strictly high-class herd in which to make this great record, ranging in official records from 20 lbs. for junior two-year-olds, 23.66 lbs. for three-year-olds, up to 28 lbs. for mature cows, and any number of these being winners of more or less note, including the highest winning offered in Ontario at any show, that of the dairy test at the Guelph winter fair, which has gone to this herd for three years in succession. Those mentioned are only a very few of the long list of honors won by the herd in recent years, a fact, coupled with the high official-record standing of the herd, to be kept in mind by parties contemplating the purchase of a herd-header or herd foundation, either of which can be had from the large herd at any time.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.
 Rented a farm; writings all drawn up and signed by both parties. When it came time to take possession owner backed out; put tenant out considerably. Can he claim damages? W. J. E. Ontario.
 Ans.—Yes.

KEEPING CIDER.
 Could you let me know the best way for curing cider so it will keep for a considerable time? S. R.
 Ans.—A lady who has been successful in preserving cider sweet until the summer after it is put up, describes her method as follows: "Heat the cider until it comes to the bubbling point (it will overflow in a jiffy if allowed to boil hard), then fill jars as with fruit, and seal. The cider will remain fresh and sweet for as long a time as the jars keep air-tight."

COMFORT SOAP

"IT'S ALL RIGHT"

MOST POPULAR—WITH MOST PEOPLE—FOR MOST PURPOSES
COMFORT SOAP

POSITIVELY the LARGEST SALE in CANADA



Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd.

HORSE DEPARTMENT
Auction Sale Every Wednesday Private Sales Every Day
Railroad Loading Facilities at Barn Doors
W. W. SUTHERLAND, J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR.,
In Office. Manager.

20 Imported Percherons 20
WILL LAND ON AUGUST 25TH
 In time for Toronto Exhibition, so don't fail to see them. Mares from 1 to 4 years. Some in foal. Winners at the Paris Exhibition. Stallions from 1 to 5, greys and blacks, with plenty of size and best quality. My shipment of Clydes will land about the middle of September. These horses have all been personally selected by Mr. Elliott, and that is a guarantee of the best. Terms to suit.
T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.

GRAHAM & RENFREW COMPANY
CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS
 Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations.
Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P.O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Temperance St., TORONTO, ONT.
 Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
College re-opens Oct. 1st, 1912. N.B.—Calendar on application.
E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M.Sc., Principal.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que.
 My fall importation, which will be the largest yet made by me, will be personally selected, will arrive last week in September. Good colors, heavy bone, best of pedigrees and reasonable prices. Wait for them if you want good ones.
D. McEachran.

Just Arrived—Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies
 Bigger and better than ever before is our 1912 importation just arrived. Stallions with size, character, quality and breeding. Fillies of high-class breeding and quality for show or breeding purposes. Come and see them. Terms and prices right. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P.O. and Sta.,** on Toronto to Sutton Electric Line L.-D. Phone.

PERCHERON STALLIONS—Our 1912 importation of Percheron stallions supply the trade for ideal draft character, flashy quality of underpinning, stylish tops and faultless moving. Let us know your wants. Any terms arranged.
EAID & PORTER, Simcoe, Ontario

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES
 A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.
BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

A Few Choice Clyde Fillies—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.
HARRY SMITH; Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. Phone.

QUALITY AND (SIZE IN) For the best the breed produces in the combination of size, character, quality, breeding and action, see my 1912 importation of Clyde Stallions and Fillies. Prices and terms unequalled.
JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, P. O. and Sta., G. T. R. Locust Hill, C. P. R. L. D. Phone

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.
PORTER BROS., APPLEBY, ONT., Burlington Station. Phone.

MT. VICTORIA STOCK FARM, Hudson Heights, P. Q.
 We have some very choice young stock for sale, both sexes. Clydesdales and Hackneys from champion sires and well bred dams, at reasonable prices.
T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. E. WATSON, Mgr

BLAIRGOWRIE IS OFFERING AT PRESENT:
Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep from Imp. stock. Show sheep all ages, and of both sexes. See my exhibit of Cotswolds at Toronto. Also 50 Shropshire Field Ewes, 25 Shropshire Field Rams, 75 Cotswold Field Rams, 25 Cotswold Field Ewes, Children's Ponies nicely broken and quiet. Myrtle, C. P. R. Stn., L.-D. Phone. **John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, P. Q.**

Please Mention The Advocate

KEEP YOUR
Kitchen
 HYGIENICALLY
CLEAN
 NO CAUSTIC OR ACIDS IN
Old Dutch
Cleanser



See full directions and many uses on large Sifter-Can 10¢

Jas. W. Glendinning, Veterinary Surgeon, Beaverton, Ont. Office and residence, Main St. Operation on Riding horses a speciality. Insurance arranged for if desired. Bell phone, 61

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will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

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Live Stock of all Descriptions
 Draft horses of all breeds a specialty. Intending buyers should write us for particulars, as we can place before them the most attractive proposition they have yet experienced. We can send highest references from satisfied buyers of nearly all breeds.

Shires and Shorthorns
 In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age of highest breeding and quality. **John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield Ont.** L.-D. phone.

Aberdeen-Angus—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. **Drumbo Station.**

Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Mature early. Best of beef. Several young bulls for sale. Apply **MANAGER "GRAPE GRANGE" FARM** Clarksburg, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality. For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers are toppers every one. Showing form and quality, and bred from show winners. **T. B. BROADFOOT, Ferguson, Ont. G. I. R. and C. P. R.**

Shorthorns, Berkshires, Cotswolds
 Nine bulls from 9 to 11 months, cows, heifers and neifer calves; over 50 head on hand. No Berkshires to offer at present. A few shearing ewes for sale.
Chas. E. Bonnycastle,
 P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters
 Will price cheap young bull from 6 to 14 months; also 1 and 2-year-old heifers, some from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times of both sexes for sale. Phone. **W. A. Douglas, Tusearora, Ont.**

Clover Dell Shorthorns
 Real bargains in females. Dual-purpose a specialty. **L. A. Wakely,** Bolton, Ont. Bolton Sta., C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

Shorthorns—Nine bulls and a number of heifers for sale at very reasonable prices.
Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville Ont.

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.
 Butter Eggs Poultry Honey
 Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

57 Front St. E., Toronto
 Established 1899

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Veterinary.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.

Last fall a soft lump appeared on the outside of my filly's hock. It disappeared. Recently she got caught in a barbed-wire fence, and the lump has reappeared. It is larger than before. In fact, the whole hock appears to be swollen. It is not a thoroughpin, as the lump on the outside can be rubbed away in a few minutes, but comes again. Do you think it is a bog spavin? She is not lame.

C. E. McN.

Ans.—It certainly is not a bog spavin, the seat of which is on the inner portion of the front of the hock. It is a bursal enlargement, which is commonly called thoroughpin. It can probably be reduced by blistering, but will be very liable to recur. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie her so that she cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall or paddock. Oil every day until the hair has again grown. Repeat the blistering once monthly as long as necessary.

Miscellaneous.

PROBABLY ECZEMA.

Have a mare six years old which has rubbed all her mane and tail out, and which is now coming out in little lumps around her neck and head. Have drenched her with linseed oil and turpentine, and have washed her with coal oil and Zenoleum. She seems to be gradually getting worse. She has been out on pasture all summer.

J. P.

Ans.—This is, possibly, eczema. Unless her hair is quite short, get her clipped. Give a thorough washing with strong soap suds, well applied with a scrubbing brush. After this, dress thoroughly every second day until cured with a warm five-per-cent solution of Creolin in water. Give her 1 ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, mixed with a pint of cold water, and mixed with chop or bran, or as a drench, twice daily, every second week for six weeks.

HENHOUSE—ROUP—RASPBERRY CULTURE.

1. I intend to build a henhouse next summer, and would like to know whether concrete or board walls are the better, and the main reasons.

2. The eyes of some of my hens look rather peculiar, there being a small swelling all around the eyes, above and below the eyelids. Could you tell me what is the matter with them, and the remedy, if any?

3. Could you either print an article on the culture of raspberries, or tell me where to get any papers on the subject?

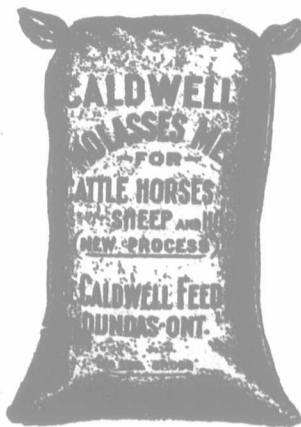
S. P.

Ans.—1. Board walls make a drier house, and being thinner, they let in more light with a given sized window. Boards are also adapted for the construction of portable houses.

2. Cold, or roup. If a bad form of it, kill all affected birds, otherwise isolate them, and give Epsom salts in the drinking water, or in a mash. In the drinking water, about a dessertspoonful to one gallon of drinking water, is the proportion. Each bird that is affected is given one teaspoonful of dry salts. The head should be bathed with a weak solution of any of the commercial roup cures, or a five-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate, or a Seiler's tablet dissolved in a cup of water. The latter treatment is perhaps the best. If you have only one or two birds affected, it is not worth while treating them. Disinfect the house. Use air-slaked lime under the dropping boards, to a bushel of which has been added one pint of crude carbolic acid. It may be well to spray the interior of the house with a whitewash containing five-per-cent. of carbolic acid. Where there is any fear of poisoning from the use of carbolic acid, Creolin is a very good substitute.

3. An excellent article on raspberry culture appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 1st, continued in June 8th issue, 1911.

THE SYSTEMATIC USE OF CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL



means prime conditioned stock at less cost than your present feeding.

Get that fact, Caldwell's Molasses Meal does not add to your feeding costs. It's a distinct economy. Use it according to directions. Your horses will look better, work better and live longer. Cows will keep up in flesh and give more milk. Sheep will thrive and lambs come earlier to maturity.

N.B.—As an addition to the hog ration, our Molasses Meal has given splendid results.

The CALDWELL FEED COMPANY, Ltd.
 Dundas, Ontario

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles

W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY

Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business

Producers for 37 Years

MONROE MICHIGAN

1880

1912

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships.

Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

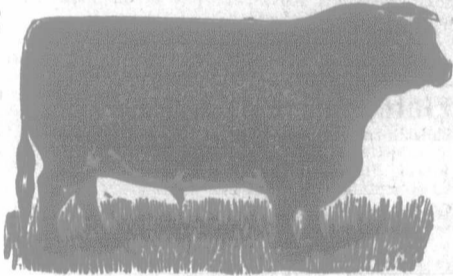
L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

Present Special Offering

- 20 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers
- 10 High-Class Young Shorthorn Cows
- 5 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emmas, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridesmaids, Butterflies, Kinellar Claretts, Miss Ramsdens, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribe, which have been famous in the showing.

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
 Columbus, Ontario



THE "AULD" HERDS

Geo. Amos & Son of Moffat, Ont., announce the sale of their entire herd of Short-horn Cattle to A. F. & G. Auld of Eden Mills, Ont., and solicit a continuation of their friends' patronage to their successors. A. F. & G. Auld announce the purchase as above and solicit your favors for their combined herds. Correspondence promptly answered and visitors met at either Guelph (5 miles) or Rockwood (3 miles).

A. F. & G. AULD Eden Mills, Ont.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF

by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES A CLYDES-DALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns

—Present offering: Three young bulls of serviceable age, from imp. sires and dams. A few very good bull calves. Cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912

Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breeding. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Down rams.
John Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Headed by Gainford Marquis, undefeated bull of three countries. See our show herd at the leading fairs, starting at Winnipeg J. A. WATT, SALEM. ELORA STA., G. T. and C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale

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

Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE. One promising 12 months Imported Bull Calf, a Marr. Flora, recently imported; 12 bull calves from 6 to 11 months old, all by Imported Sire—some good ones among these; also 30 choice cows and heifers in calf, at reasonable prices. Farm 1/4-mile from Burlington Jct. Station. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

Please Mention this Paper.

PANDORA RANGE

PANDORA
—that's the name of the range you will finally buy—why experiment with inferior ranges when the Pandora is guaranteed to give utter satisfaction.

105

McClary's

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1912

Have some **SHORTHORN HEIFERS** two years old from cows giving 50 pounds milk per day, and in calf to my stock bull, Senator Lavender.

Grand young **LEICESTERS** from imp. Wooler of Sandy Knowe, champion at Toronto, and imp. Royal Connought.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Present offering is five choice young bulls, from 7 to 22 months old, reds and roans, out of good dual-purpose dams, and sired by our champion Scotch Grey bull 72692. Visitors find things as represented. Good cattle and no big prices.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783-, and Scottish Pride, =36106-. The females are of the best Scottish families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - - Ayr, Ontario

Shorthorns of breeding and quality—Our offering this year in young bulls and heifers, out of Scotch cow, and sired by our great Mildred Royal, are put up on show lines, and strictly high-class.

GEO. GIER & SON
Grand Valley, Ontario. P. O. and Station

Fletcher's Shorthorns Our herd of Pure Scotch Shorthorns (imp.) or direct from imported stock, is headed by the grandly-bred Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.) = 55038 = (89909) 273853. Choice young stock for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS
Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (imp.); anything for sale.

Dr. T. S. Sproute, M. P. Markdale, Ontario.

Little Girl—"Are you the trained nurse mother said was coming?"

Nurse—"Yes, dear, I am the trained nurse."

Little Girl—"Let's see you do some tricks."

Suffered With Nerve Trouble FOR TWO YEARS

IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SLEEP

Mr. Chas. W. Wood, 34 Torrance St., Montreal, Que., writes:—"For two years I had suffered with nerve trouble, and it was impossible for me to sleep. It did not matter what time I went to bed, in the morning I was even worse than the night before. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me a tonic to take a half hour before going to bed. It was all right for a time, but the old trouble returned with greater force than before. One of the boys who works with me, gave me half a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took them, and I got such satisfaction that I got another box, and before I finished it I could enjoy sleep from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m., and now feel good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STRAWBERRY BLIGHT.

I would like to know what to do for strawberry blight; the kind that turns the leaves red. Should they be treated in the fall or spring, and is the treatment a spray? If so, what mixture?

Huron Co., Ont. I. C.

Ans.—Spray a couple of times in spring with Bordeaux mixture as soon as the young plants are well established. See March 28th issue, 1912, for formula.

DEPTH OF FALL PLOWING.

I sowed 20 acres of wheat on plowed sod last fall, and, like so many more farmers, had a rather disappointing crop of wheat and a fall harvest of weeds, especially buckhorn. In order to prevent the buckhorn going to seed, I am plowing the land about three inches deep, and rolling after each day's work. When all is plowed, I intend disking and harrowing to kill any seeds that may germinate. Ought I to again plow the land later on in the fall so as to leave it in a rough state during the winter, or would it do to leave it in the harrowed state and disk it up in the spring? The land is clay loam. H.

Ans.—For best results in crop production next year, it will be well to plow fairly deeply this fall. On clay soils, we believe in deep fall plowing, not going too far into the subsoil at first, but each year an inch or two deeper than the previous time, until a depth of, say, eight inches has been reached, and we are not sure we would stop at that.

THICK-NECKED ONIONS.

We are growing a patch of onions of about one-quarter of an acre. They are thriving well, and have been kept well cultivated all the season, but some of the bulbs are showing thick necks, among fertilized and unfertilized indifferently, and about equally; perhaps one-fifth of the crop show this tendency. Can you tell us the reason for this? We thought since all conditions of growth seemed equal, that perhaps the fault lay with the seed. We notice that the thick neck makes a strong top growth, and throws out new shoots from the center. Would bending over the tops prevent further degeneration and encourage a hardened bulb? The cultivator has thrown soil over the bulbs in some cases more than in others, though the thick neck shows under both conditions. A small plot of onions of later seeding, 12th May, first lot 29th April, with much smaller tops, has a very low percentage of thick necks. The bulbs have set hard, but the probability, from appearances, is a good crop of well-formed but small bulbs. Acid phosphate, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, and barnyard manure, the last over all plots, were used, and the commercial fertilizer on a portion only. There is just a chance that our soil is slightly acid; it is a light sandy loam.

G. W. O. M.

Ans.—Just what constitutes all the causes which may induce the production of thick-necked or scallion onions is not definitely known, but it is generally conceded that the main cause is poor seed, i. e., seed taken from bulbs which were not thoroughly matured the previous season. Often, however, with good seed, on certain soils and in moist seasons, it is difficult to get the tops to dry off and mature. About all that can be done is to pull the onion when half or more of the tops have died off, and allow the crop to lie in the sun until the tops have dried and the bulbs become well matured, so that the tops can be twisted off. Many growers have practiced breaking down the tops, but other observant ones claim it is little or no use, as the bulbs will continue making growth so long as the roots are undisturbed. Prof. Hutt, of Guelph, has repeatedly stated this through our columns. Perhaps your apprehensions are not fully founded, for, while scallion onions are certainly undesirable, it has been sometimes noted that onions showing a certain stoniness of growth in the neck, afterward broken out into good-yielding bulbs.



Is Your Purse Full?

YOUR farm is the purse from which you take the necessities and luxuries of life. What provision are you making to keep your purse full—to insure a constant supply of food, clothing, heat, light, protection, and worldly wealth?

No purse can stand a steady drain—no soil can produce constant yearly crops—without an adequate income. The purse must be supplied with money, the soil with plant food. It is easier, and far cheaper, to maintain a fertile condition of the soil than it is to build it up after it is once exhausted. Be wise—begin now to use faithfully an

I H C Manure Spreader Corn King, or Cloverleaf

Use your I H C spreader to distribute stable manure and saturated bedding while it is still fresh. Spread in light coats so that the plant food elements of the manure may combine quickly and thoroughly with the soil and become available for the use of growing plants. Spread quick-decaying straw to increase the moisture holding capacity of the soil.

If you would have the spreading well done, do it with an I H C manure spreader. Make the quantity of manure usually spread by the fork do twice the amount of good by distributing it properly with an I H C spreader, leaving the ground more evenly fertilized. The driving mechanism of the I H C spreader is strong and thoroughly protected. The aprons, both endless and return, run on large rollers. The feed is positive. The manure is spread evenly, light or heavy as may be necessary, the quantity spread never changing until the feed is changed.

See the I H C local agent and have him show you the spreader best suited to your needs. Get catalogues and full information from him, or write the nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



Brampton Jerseys

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

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Don Jersey Herd

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern.

D. Duncan, Don, Ont., Duncan Stn., C.N.R.

Phone Long-distance Agriocourt.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

BALAPHORENE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

Present offering: Cows from three to seven years old; calves from two to ten months old; either sex.

JOSEPH SPABROOK, HAVELOCK, ONT.

Ayrshires of production, type and quality. I can supply Ayrshires that will please the most exacting critic. Young bulls or females of any age, the kind that swell the bank account.

R. M. Howden, St. Louis Sta., Que. L.-D. phone.



Burnside Ayrshires

R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec.

Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale.

Long-distance phone in house

FIRST CHEQUE FOR \$50

Uncle Sam dam. How would a bull of this breeding look at the head of your herd?

McMILLAN & LEGGAT, TROUT RIVER, QUE.
Bell Telephone, Huntingdon 81-21. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, N. Y. C. R.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We now offer at bargain bull calves dropped in July, 1911. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; also young pigs.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

City View Ayrshires—Bonnie's Messenger

both dam and gr. dam R. O. P. cows. One yearling bull and calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows.

JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas
One and a half miles from all stations.

Hillcrest Ayrshires—At head of herd is

Ivanhoe of Tanglewild, a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.62 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited.

F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

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

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.



International Poultry Food

keeps chickens healthy — prevents Cholera — and makes hens lay.



SAFE FROM CHOLERA

Feed them right and they will feed you right. Give the roosters, hens and little chicks a daily feed of INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD and you will have fine plump Broilers for your own table— plenty of eggs to eat and sell—and vigorous pullets that will develop into good paying hens.

"International Poultry Food" is a grand preparation, and no one raising fowls can afford to be without it, as it is a sure cure and preventative for Chicken Cholera and other diseases and it greatly increases the production of eggs. It does not cost anything to feed it, because chickens will lay more than enough eggs to pay the cost.—V. V. HOLDEN.

International Poultry Food

is a true poultry tonic and food. It prevents and cures Chicken Cholera, because it keeps the chickens well. Thousands of farmers, breeders and fanciers depend on "International" to keep their chickens strong and vigorous, and make hens lay.

Sold by dealers everywhere, on our spot cash guarantee, at 25c., 50c. and \$1 a box. Write for a free copy of our \$3,000.00 Stock Book. 72

International Stock Food
Co., Limited
TORONTO



PURE - BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.

Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.

MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm"
Thorold, Ontario

The Maples Holstein Herd
offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Aggie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams. For pedigrees and prices write

WALBURN RIVERS,
Felden, Ontario

Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires—Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbecker 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g. dam, average 99.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R.O.P. cows. W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairnsgrove, Ont.

Maple Grove Holsteins Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, whose 17 near female ancestors have butter records from 30.50 to 34.75 lbs. in 7 days, including world's records for 7 and 30 days.

H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 5, Tavistock, Ont
Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—We have four bull calves left for sale, from high-testing dams; sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.
R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm 5 BULL CALVES, fit for service, out of big milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT. Campbellford Sta.

One of the guests at an hotel hurried to the clerk's counter. He had just ten minutes in which to pay his bill, reach the railway station, and catch the train. When he had transacted his business with the clerk, and had turned to dash out of the door, it suddenly occurred to him that he had forgotten something. "Here, boy!" he shouted out to the "boots" who was passing at the time. "Run to room 48 as quickly as you can, and see whether I have left a box on the bureau. But hurry, I've only got three minutes." The boy rushed upstairs. In two minutes he returned out of breath. "Yes, sir," he panted; "you've left it, sir!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BROWN BENT GRASS.

Am inclosing a specimen of weed new to us. You will see how it runs and takes root at each joint, and is very hard to pull out. Seems to grow more in low ground. Would like to know the name of it.

INQUIRER.

Ans.—The specimen is a useless grass of the genus Agrostis, commonly known as brown bent grass, common in poor soil and waste places.

CUTTING THORNS—GRUBS IN STRAWBERRIES.

1. Is there any time of the year to cut thorn trees that they will not grow again from the roots, or how can I get rid of them?

2. I have a strawberry patch set out last spring which the white grubs are killing badly. What could I do to stop them?

A READER.

Ans.—1. Cut or pull them during the growing season, say, in June.

2. You can do little or nothing to combat the grubs now in your patch, unless by encouraging poultry and other birds to pick them up. Cultivating the spaces may give them a chance to work, but at the best they will only reduce the numbers somewhat.

A DESIRABLE SURVEY.

1. Have the township council the right to sell wood on a concession line which is not opened, nor ever will be opened, as it is running nearly parallel with river for its entire length, never more than forty rods from river? This line cannot be exactly located, as old blazes are all gone.

2. Can I be held responsible if I cut timber on line?

3. Should I hire a surveyor to find line, or should council survey line so I will know where it is? This line is in bend of river, and is not more than three miles long?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We think so.
2. Yes.
3. You should do it for your own safety if the council will not. But while they probably could not be compelled to join you in having the survey made, and divide with you the expense of same, we think it would be worth while for you to ask them to do so.

FOUR HORSES ON TWO-FURROW PLOW.

Could you give me any information of how to work four horses on a two-furrow plow, so as to work all without working any on the plowed ground?

R. S.

Ans.—It cannot be done without crowding, and a certain tendency to side-draft, unless perhaps it might be with a plow turning two sixteen- or eighteen-inch furrows, but the draft of such a plow would be very heavy, and the advisability of turning such wide furrows in autumn is very questionable. Our two-furrow riding gang turns two fourteen-inch furrows, and being equipped with short whiffletrees, is supposed to be adapted to use with the off horse in the furrow, but we do not like to use it that way. We have done so with fall plowing, because then we prefer not to tramp the inverted furrow by having a horse walk on it, but it crowds the horses rather too much, and the short whiffletrees cause the tugs sometimes to chafe the flanks of the high horse and its mate while turning, raising lumps that are difficult to reduce. In hot weather this is particularly troublesome. With smaller horses it might not be so pronounced. Of course, to put the off horse in the furrow, one shifts the draft over to the last hole to the left. We do this sometimes, as stated above, in fall plowing, but for other work we intend to get a longer evener, with longer doubletrees and whiffletrees. We believe in the two-furrow plow, but a lot of selling talk has been indulged in by agents about the practicability of adjustments on their respective plows which will permit the off horse to walk in the furrow without crowding or side-draft.

35 Holsteins 35
By Auction



At the farm, Maple Ridge, five miles from Putnam Sta., C. P. R., where conveyances will meet morning trains from Ingersoll and St. Thomas, Mr. J. R. Newell, will, on

Thursday, Sept. 26th, 1912

Sell by auction his entire herd of 35 head of carefully-selected and producing bred Holstein cattle. There are 19 in milk, 8 heifer calves, 2 yearling bulls and 2 bull calves, the balance yearling heifers; all in nice going condition. None of them have ever been officially tested, which is all in the buyer's favor, as they are a choice lot and can produce the goods that make the records.

TERMS.—Cash or 6 months' credit at 5% interest.

For catalogues, write:

J. R. NEWELL, Crampton P.O.
Auctioneer—T. MERRIT MOORE, Springfield, Ont.

Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest sire of the breed, through his sons. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Korndyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you good daughters.

est Holstein sire that ever lived. Look what his daughters are doing. Two of them with records 37 lbs. each. When look at the work his sons are doing. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Korndyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you good daughters.

E. H. DOLLAR,
HUEVELTON, N. Y.

Near Prescott

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!



We are offering several young bulls of the choicest breeding and individuality. They are sired by our son of Colantha Johanna Lad, and their dams are sired by our son of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol. The farm is only one hour from Toronto. Come and see us. Herd bulls: Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona.

E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Come and make your selection from over 70 head. In Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent of first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever. Buy Summer Hill Yorkshires, the quick-maturing kind, and double your profits.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No. 2 Hamilton, Ontario Bell 'phone: 2471, Hamilton.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS

Present offering: Two young bull calves good individuals; nicely marked and well bred; the dam of one of them being Unclay Abbecker, the cow that topped the consignment sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club. Priced right for immediate sale.

A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

Holsteins, Yorkshires, Hackneys Our herd of over 30 Holstein females, from calves up, are for sale. Come and make your own selection. In Yorkshires we have a large number of young sows, bred and ready to breed, of the Minnie and Bloom tribes. No fancy prices asked.
A. WATSON & SONS, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. L.-D. 'phone from Fingal.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians—Special offering: Bulls from one to fifteen months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from a son of Evergreen March, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars.
Bell Telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

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

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, averaging 27.19 pounds. W. H. Simmons, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.

HOLSTEINS OF HIGHEST QUALITY Our Holsteins have won wherever shown. Our herd is away up in the official records. They are bred from the world's best producing blood; there are none better. Let us know your wants in either males or females.
M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. L.-D. 'Phone.

BECAME SO WEAK FROM DIARRHOEA Had To Quit Work

Diarrhoea, especially if left to run any length of time, causes great weakness so the only thing to prevent this is to check it on its first appearance. You will find that a few doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will do this quickly and effectively. Mr. Jno. R. Childerhouse, Orillia, Ont., writes:—"When in Fort William, last summer, I was taken sick with diarrhoea, and became so weak and suffered such great pain, I had to quit work. Our manager advised me to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so on my way home I bought a bottle, and after taking four doses I was cured. We always keep a bottle in the house. We have also used it for our children, and find it an excellent remedy for summer complaint."

Price 35 cents. When you go to get a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," insist on being given what you ask for, as we know of many cases where unscrupulous dealers have handed out some other preparation. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DORSET SHEEP

Choice stock of either sex. Write me before you buy. HERRBERT THEAL, FULTON, ONT. Grassie's Station, T. H. & B.

SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS
Present offering: 20 two-shear ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs from imported sires. W.M. BARNETT & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R. L.

Rosedale Stock Farm Shorthorns & Dorset Sheep for sale. Either sex and all ages. Prices right. For prices write to: E. A. ROSEVEAR, Roseneath, Ont.

A GRAVEYARD STORY.

A man wished to have something original on his wife's headstone, and hit upon—"Lord, she was Thine." He had his own ideas of the size of the letters and the spaces between words, and gave instructions to the stonemason. The latter carried them out all right, except he could not get in the "e" in Thine.

"How is this, my dear sir?" said a puzzled doctor. "You send a note, stating that you have been attacked with mumps, and I find you suffering from rheumatism." "That's all right, doctor," replied the patient. "There was nobody in the house that knew how to spell rheumatism."

CLEAN HANDS



15c a Tin.
Don't let them fool you with a cheap imitation. SNAP is the ORIGINAL and BEST HAND CLEANER. Will remove grease and stains of all kinds.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CONTRACT OF SERVICE BROKEN.

If a man is hired for a term of four or six months, can he leave at two months or not? Is a man supposed to pay him, or can he keep back his money till his time is up and let him go if he wants to? There are quite a number of Englishmen around here, and they think they can leave when they like and make a man pay them any time they want to go. This agreement is not in writing.
H. McD.

Ans.—If the man engages to work for a period of four or six months, he may not lawfully demand full wages for the time put in if he leaves without good and sufficient reason before the time is up. He could probably collect something when the time for settlement arrives, but the inconvenience to which his employer is put by his leaving is a factor in determining the amount. It is well in such cases to compromise, and have an adjustment on the spot.

PRICE OF JUNK—STEER PASTURE.

1. What are the prices of junk?
2. For permanent pasture for fattening purposes, do you think that it is necessary to sow blue grass when it is naturally in the ground? Would red clover and timothy do for seeding?
MIDDLESEX.

Ans.—1. A year ago a local junk-dealer quoted us the following range of prices on his several lines of merchandise: Rags, 4c. per pound; bones, 4c.; bottles, 5c. to 15c. per dozen; old iron, plow points, etc., 40c. to 50c. per cwt.; rubbers, 5c. to 7c. per pound for boots; old rope, 4c. to 1c. per pound; lead, 2c. per pound; brass, 5c. to 8c. per pound; copper, 7c. per pound; horse hair, 20c. per pound.

2. It may not be necessary to sow blue grass under these conditions, but we would recommend a larger variety of seeds than timothy and clover where pasture is desired.

BLACKCAPS AND BLACK-BERRIES.

Could you kindly give us information as to the care of blackcaps? We planted a small piece of ground in spring; they have grown fine, but the new canes seem to lie on the ground, at least many of them. Should they be supported, and, also, could you tell us what sort of soil is suitable for blackberries (thimble-berries)?
J. C.

Ans.—Your blackcaps are merely following their natural habit of growth. They reproduce by bending over and rooting where they touch the ground. Severing the cane between this point and the parent plant or bush gives a new plant for setting. When new plants are not desired, the proper plan is to keep the growth pinched back during the summer, thus giving shorter and stockier canes not so liable to turn over or to be broken by storms. They may still be cut back. During fall or spring the canes should also be thinned out to four or five in a hill. A well-drained clay loam is preferred.

CAPACITY OF SILO—SMUT IN SILAGE.

1. I have a silo fourteen feet in diameter and thirty-four feet in height. Kindly let me know the number of tons of silage this silo will hold.
2. Is smut on corn injurious to stock if fed to them with the silage?
3. How much does one cubic foot of silage weigh?
F. M.

Ans.—1 and 3. A cubic foot of silage is supposed to weigh about forty pounds, but a great deal depends upon the depth of the silo and the maturity of the corn. Green, sappy corn, in a deep silo, will weigh considerably more than forty pounds per cubic foot. Of average corn, your silo would contain, if well filled, something like a hundred tons. By reffling, you could make it hold a little more.

2. We do not think smut in silage is liable to be in any way injurious, except so far as it reduces the feeding value of the corn crop by lessening the production of grain.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

This all I have the best lot of lambs I ever bred. I have plenty of show material, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Order early if you want the best. Ram lambs, shearlings and ewe lambs. Yorkshires of all ages.

J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ontario
Bradford or Beeton stations. Long-distance phone.

Belmont Shropshires and Southdowns

I have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale, both breeds. Anyone wanting a good ram, or a few good breeding ewes, should write me, or look out for me at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. I shall have a few extra show sheep for sale. Write early and get the first choice.

C. HODGSON, Brantford, Ontario

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS and HAMPSHIRE

The Oldest-established Flock in America
Our present offering is a grand lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds. Also a few fitted yearling ewes and ewe lambs by our imported champion rams, and some from imported dams; also 50 fine yearling field ewes. Prices moderate.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO
Phone connection Guelph.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle..	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog.	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds!

In SHROPSHIRE I have for sale 35 imp. shearing rams and ewes from some of England's best flocks, a lot of fine home-bred rams and ewes bred from Minton and Buttar ewes. In COTSWOLDS a lot of rams and ewes, and an extra good lot of lambs. A few of each breed fitted for showing. Order early and get a good choice. Prices very reasonable.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.
Pickering Station, G. T. R., seven miles.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont.

Southdown Sheep

The market to-day demands quality. It pays to breed what the market wants. Can you do this more cheaply or quickly than by heading your flock with a right good ram of this most perfect of mutton breeds?
Orders taken for a few sturdy young rams for all delivery.

ROBT. McEWEN, Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Byron, Ontario

HUNTLYWOOD SOUTH DOWNS

A few choice sheep always on hand.
HUNTLYWOOD FARM, Beaufield, P. Q.
DRUMMOND BROS., Owners.
A. MUNRO, Manager.

SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE

I am offering for sale shearing and ram lambs, shearing and ewe lambs, of highest quality and breed type. Prizewinners among them. Bred from imported stock. Order early.
THOS. HALL, BRADFORD, ONT., P. O. & STA.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. R.O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Large White Yorkshires

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported herds. Write or call on:
H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

Hampshire Pigs

PRESENT OFFERING—7 Sows in pig from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

Present offering: Seven boars from 6 to 10 months old; boars and sow pigs 6 weeks to 4 months; sows bred and others ready to breed, from such noted stock as Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, '02, '03 and '05, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Also a few choice Shorthorn heifers in calf; beef and milk combined. Show stock a specialty. Prices right. L.-D. Phone. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.

Duroc Jersey Swine and Jersey Cattle

Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable.
Mac Campbell & Sons
Northwood, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock, livery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Large English Berkshires

Present offering: Sows bred and ready to breed. Two choice year-old boars; also young stock of both sexes. All from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. LANZ, Hampton, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

Bred from prizewinning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the prize winning herds of England; choice stock for sale; also Shorthorns of the deep milking strain. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

Hampshire Hogs

We have the greatest prize-winning herd of Hampshire Swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed; stock of both sexes not related. Hastings Bros., Crosshill P. O., Ont., Linwood Sta., C.P.R., Newton Sta., G.T.R. Telephone in residence.

Woodburn Berkshires

We are offering for sale 100 head of young Berkshires of both sexes and any sizes required. We can supply pairs or trios not akin; our Berks are noted for strength of bone, length, depth and quality, conforming to bacon type. Show and breeding stock a specialty.

E. BRIEN & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys.
W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

SWINE OF ALL BREDS FOR SALE.

Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.
John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS

We are offering boars ready for service, sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs all ages, from six weeks up.
W. W. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Almost Runs Itself

A SLIGHT push starts the tub moving. That's because the Connor Ball Bearing Washer swings on ball bearings. The ball bearings carry the weight of the tubful of clothes. You have nothing heavy to push. You simply give the tub a little swing. It strikes a set of powerful coil springs. They swing it back swiftly until it strikes another set, which return the tub to the first set. These springs do nearly all the work.

Connor Ball Bearing Washer

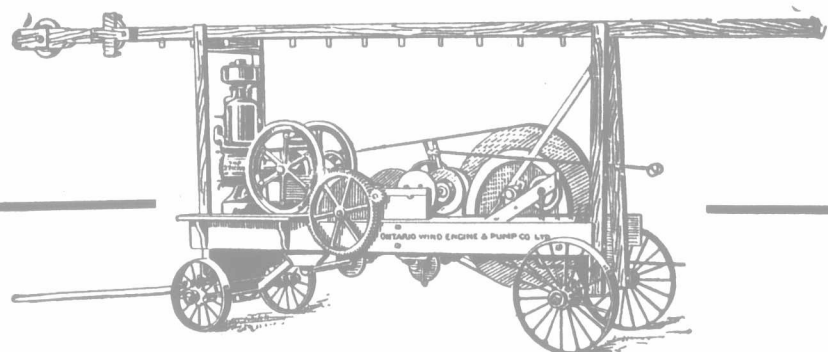
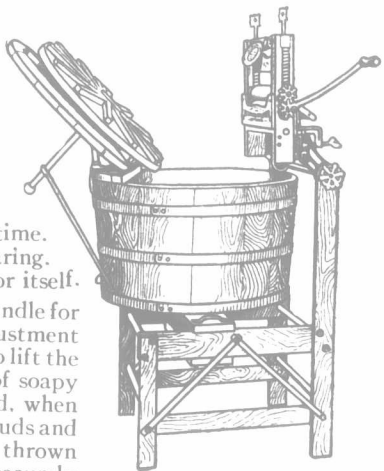
is almost automatic—almost runs itself. Just think of the comfort and satisfaction of owning a machine that would save you your present washtub drudgery, and do the washing better than you can do it yourself.

Yes! Better than you can do it yourself. The swift action of the powerful coil springs sends a perfect cataract of soapy water swirling and surging through every thread and mesh of the clothes, removing the dirt without any wash-board wear. And in one-third the time. Your time is worth money. The Connor Ball Bearing Washer will soon save enough hours to pay for itself.

It's the most convenient washer, too. The handle for swinging the tub, the wringer and the stand adjustment are all operated from one side. You don't have to lift the cover and put it on the floor to leave a puddle of soapy water. The hinged cover, with slusher attached, when raised rests against the handle of the tub. The suds and water drain back into the tub. The wringer is thrown forward out of the way when raising cover, or securely locked into upright position over tub for wringing, by a simple wheel-screw adjustment.

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Three right-hand levers complete every operation. Drills deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. The right man with a little cash can quickly pay for the machine and earn \$75 to \$100 a week drilling wells. Write our office nearest you to-day for full particulars.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP COMPANY, LIMITED
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We supply Well Casing and General Deep Well Supplies of all kinds. Write for prices

Reliable help for the farmer

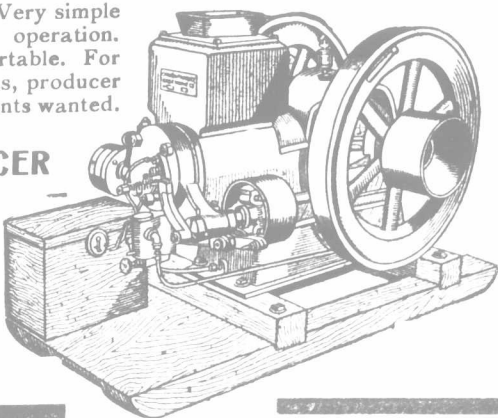
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Our specialty is growing seed potatoes in a climate down by the sea that have proven to give about double the yield when compared to native seed planted in Ontario. This change of seed will make your potato field one of beauty and a pleasure to work in.

Let me help you to make this change. Lots of our individual hills weigh ten lbs. Good seed stock is going to be high again this year. Let me send you some this fall. You can winter them as cheap as I can. "Irish Cobbler," "Early Ohio," Delaware, Empire State and Green Mountain are good varieties. \$1.00 per bag, f.o.b. here. Bags included. Cash with order. Car lots have a better figure.

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Over 1,000 Gallons of Water Pumped With 1 Pint of Gasoline

That's what you can secure with the Eclipse Pumper. This reliable little pumping engine will pump from 200 to 4,000 gallons of water per hour—depending on type and size of pump and lift—and do it on 1 pint of gasoline.

Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Pumper

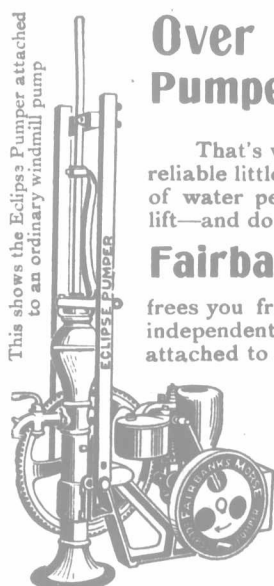
frees you from the labor of pumping by hand and makes you independent of wind or weather. The Eclipse Pumper can be attached to any windmill pump without special attachments.

This powerful pumping engine is simple, has no complicated parts to get out of order. It is reasonably priced and absolutely guaranteed. It makes possible a modern water system with all its conveniences at a very low cost.

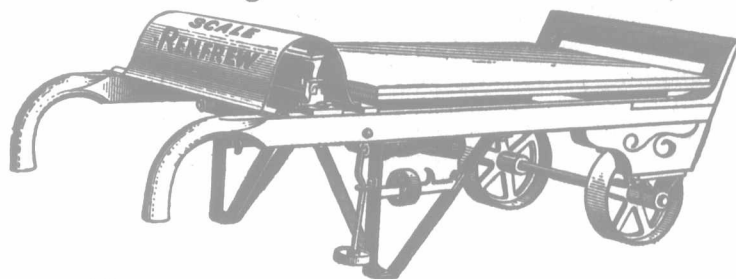
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The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
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This shows the Eclipse Pumper attached to an ordinary windmill pump



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☞ The RENFREW saves every cent of profit for the farmer on everything he sells by weight, because of its absolute accuracy.

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Disc After Your Binder and Plow as Soon as Possible

IF YOU have the extra horses, follow your binder around the field with a COCKSHUTT disc harrow. Or disc the field as soon as possible after hauling in your crop.

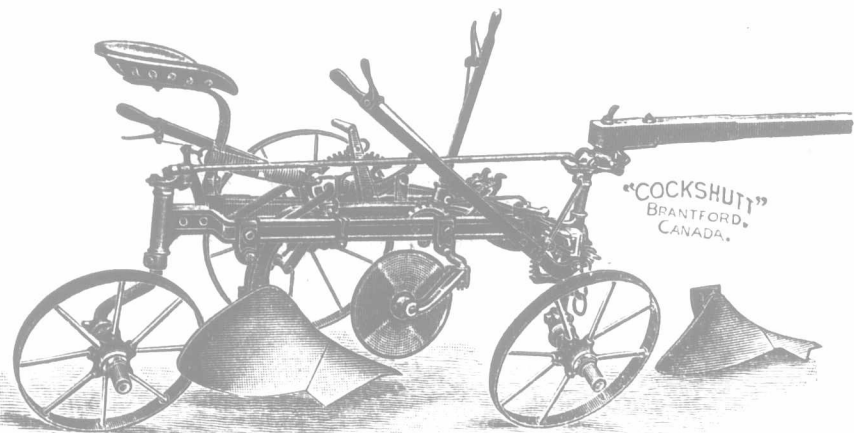
This pays back many times its actual cost. It is authoritatively recommended by Prof. H. W. Campbell, one of the leading soil culture experts.

The prompt discing prevents baking and crusting. It forms a rain-arresting top dressing. It starts weeds growing to be plowed under or winter-killed. It prevents undue drying of the sub-soil. Plowed under, it forms a perfect seed bed. (See our adv. of August 29).

Plow these disced fields under as soon as possible. Plow a little deeper each year, using implements designed for the modern deep furrow of 7 to 8 inches.

Plow Early, Quickly and Cheaply with These COCKSHUTT Plows

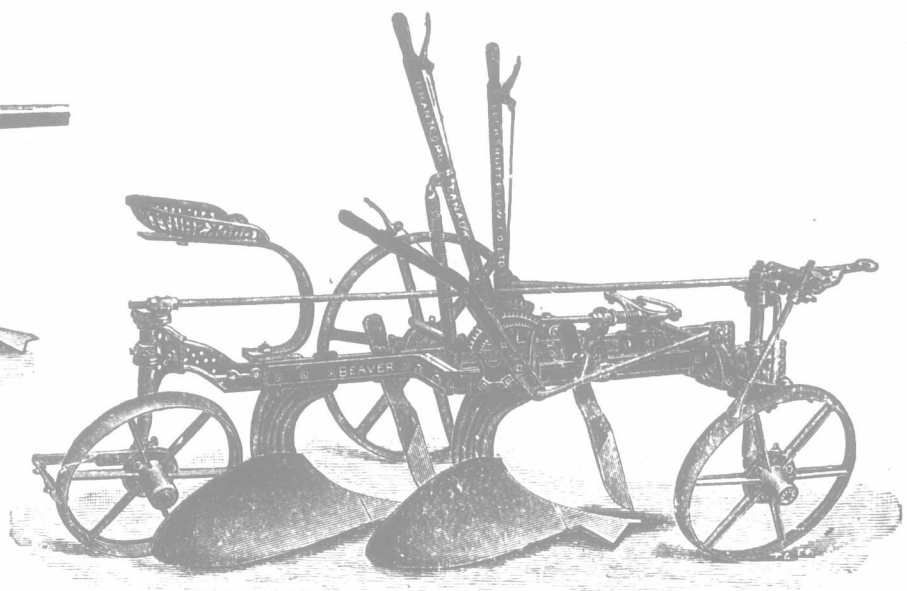
THE ONTARIO FOOTLIFT



THIS is the most satisfactory footlift plow. A boy will do finer, better, quicker work than an experienced plowman with a walking plow. The "Ontario Footlift" is set for width and depth of furrow at the start, and the boy controls it with the "Footlift Attachment," which raises and re-sets the plow with a light touch of the foot. The "Ontario Footlift" plow may be set to automatically rise over boulders and re-set itself, thus avoiding breakages, delay and expense.

The strong steel wheels have dust-proof bearings, with bushings you can renew at small cost. The Judy bottom is best for clay; the No 21 bottom for loam. You have your choice of these, as well as knife, rolling colter or jointer, when ordering your "Ontario Footlift." You can also order steel shares. The "Ontario Footlift" will plow to a depth of 8 inches. Bottoms have unbreakable soft-center steel moldboards.

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THIS is one of the best plows for general farming. It does work equal to that of a walking plow. The "Beaver" will plow to seven inches deep, and keeps at even depth in uneven land, owing to the wheel arrangement. Levers are easily reached from the seat, and have coil helper springs. The high beam prevents choking. The dust-proof wheels, furrow-straightener, short-turn, and other features of design are equalled by the quality of material. Fitted with loam or clay bottoms, and with choice of knife or rolling colters.

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