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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

No. 886

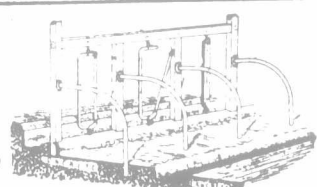
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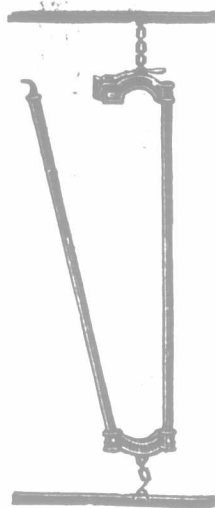
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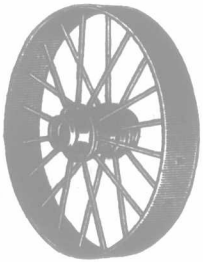
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Rest easy on the neck.
Won't blister.
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STRONG,
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We guarantee them to be O. K.
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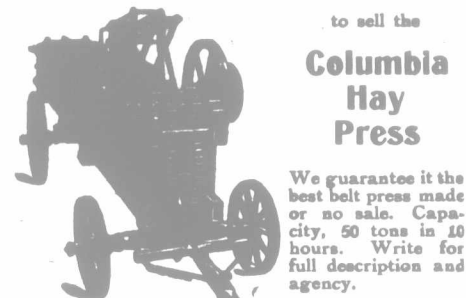
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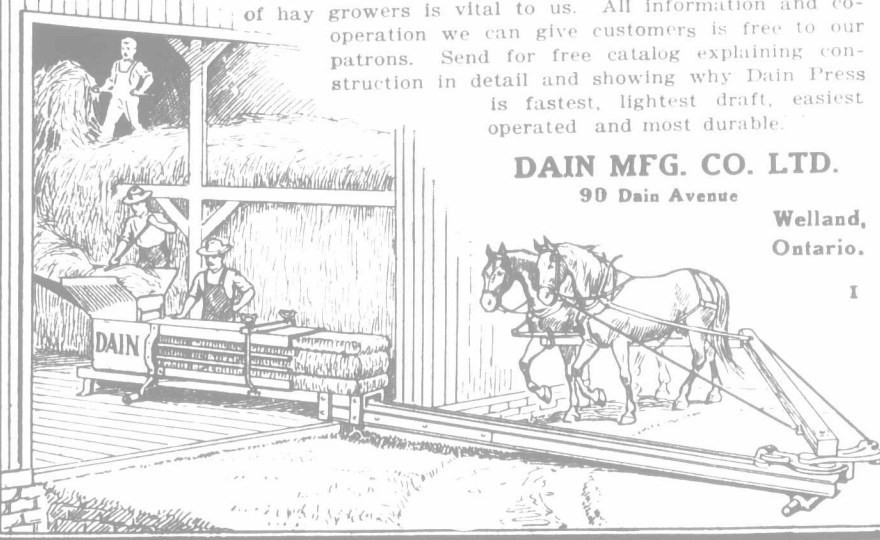
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Write to-day and learn about our co-operation plan, free to users of Dain Hay Presses, by which you can secure maximum profits from your hay. Answer following questions so we can advise you intelligently: 1—How many tons of hay have you, and in what condition? 2—How far from railway? 3—Would you like to own Dain Press and bale neighbors' hay as well as your own, or would you prefer some one else to buy press and bale your hay?

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One horse; two horse; and Belt Driver; several sizes in each style. A Dain Press to suit every pocketbook. We are the largest hay-tool makers in the world. Success of hay growers is vital to us. All information and co-operation we can give customers is free to our patrons. Send for free catalog explaining construction in detail and showing why Dain Press is fastest, lightest draft, easiest operated and most durable.



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"John, you're just the man I want to talk to. You know I'm going to build a new barn. And I don't want to make any mistake about the roof. I had too much trouble with the old roof. Always needing repairs. I guess there wasn't a year that I didn't have a lot of spoiled hay or something, on account of those everlasting leaks. This time I want a roof that won't leak like a sieve, and that'll last awhile!"

"Well, you can take it from me, Tom, Rex Flintkote is in every way the best roofing you or anybody else can get. After fifteen years my roof doesn't show a single sign any place of being any the worse for wear. Never cost me a solitary cent for repairs."

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"Listen. You see Rex is made of long-fibre wool-felt. Now, wool-felt is something that lasts like eternity. Look how a good 'slouch' felt-hat wears—forever, almost. Then this hard-packed wool-felt is thoroughly saturated and impregnated with a special compound that protects against decay. Rain can't soak through that combination—the sun can't soften it—and it's proof against the action of the oxygen in the air, and all those things that so eat the life right out of other prepared roofings."

"That's good, John; now how about fire?"
"Send for a free sample. Try it with a live coal of fire—prove for yourself that Rex Flintkote won't catch fire. Just write to the manufacturers. They'll also tell you just what dealer to go to. And they'll send you free a mighty good book about roofing. Remember, look for the Boy trademark on every roll. Better write tonight, Tom, before you forget it. Here's the address:



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A debenture investment in this Company is so safe that it eliminates all anxiety common with other forms of investment. You simply invest any amount over \$100 for a period suitable to yourself. You get a Debenture which promises to repay the principal at expiration of term, with 4 per cent interest, payable half-yearly during the term. Our Debenture investment requires no attention, and is secured by over \$4,000,000 of assets, principally first mortgages on improved real estate. Write or call for further information.

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A. M. SMART MGR.
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wear well and they keep you dry while you are wearing them
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RUSH'S U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

are swinging stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give cattle. Are strongly made to stand roughest usage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stables. Saves time in tying cattle, because the latch is easily operated and absolutely secure. Made in five sizes. Write for catalogue and prices.

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THE NORTHERN Business College, OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

Students admitted any time. Information from **C. A. FLEMING, PRINCIPAL.**

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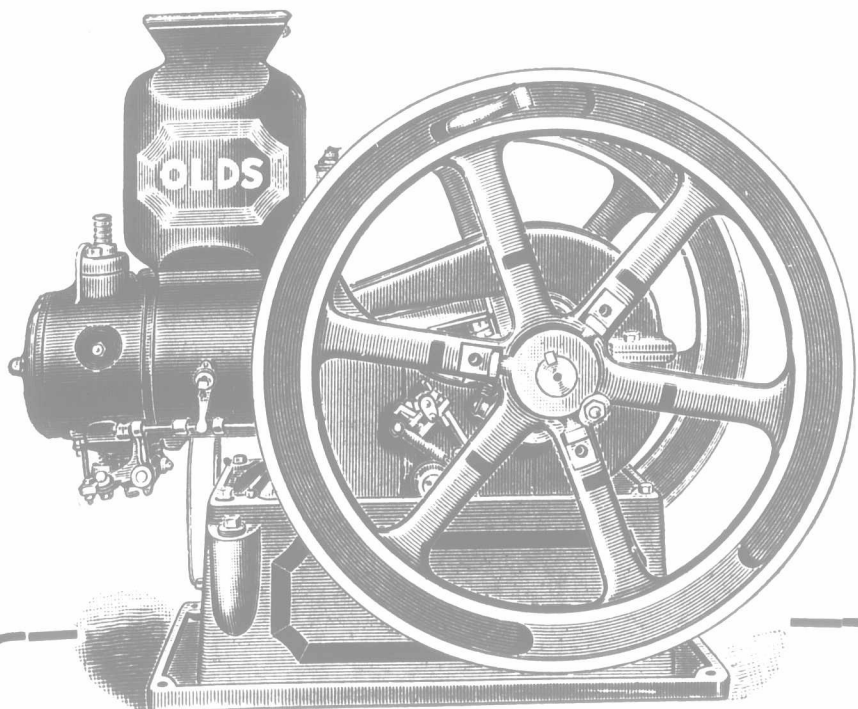
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This is the best practical training school in Ontario. Enter at any time. Write for our large free catalogue.
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Manufactured by Pease Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto, Winnipeg

IRON PIPE CHEAP,
good as new, for Water, Steam, Fencing, Drains, etc., any size. Write for prices.
IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.
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Do Not Think of Buying a Gasoline Engine Without It.

The things that should decide you in selecting the right engine are: **What will it cost to run the engine**—(1) how much gasoline does it use; (2) how many parts are there to get out of order; (3) what will the repairs cost; (4) will the mixer always work; (5) will the gasoline pump get out of order; (6) if water is left in the engine and it freezes, what will have to be replaced; (7) if it is guaranteed, what is the guarantee worth?



THE OLDS ENGINE
is the most economical engine to run:

- (1) The gasoline cost is very low, because the new Seager mixer automatically makes exactly the right mixture of gas and air all the time.
 - (2) It is the simplest, because it has no small, delicate parts to get out of adjustment.
 - (3) You are guaranteed against buying any repairs for one year, because we make the following proposition:
- "We agree to replace, free of charge, any part of an Olds Engine that breaks or becomes worn, from ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. YOU ARE TO BE THE ONLY JUDGE. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones, you decide and we abide by your decision."
- (4) The Seager mixer has **no moving parts**—once adjusted it is adjusted for a lifetime.
 - (5) The Olds Type A Engine has no gasoline pump. The piston sucks the gasoline into the mixer automatically.
 - (6) The Olds water-jacket is a separate casting. In case of freezing, this part alone can be replaced at slight expense, instead of having to buy a whole engine bed and cylinder.
 - (7) A guarantee is limited by the financial responsibility of the concern making it. Ask your banker whether we are good for what we say.

There are cheaper engines made that are painted just as prettily as ours, and their catalogues contain many tempting claims, and make many attractive promises, but in spite of all that has been claimed and promised about other gasoline engines selling at all kinds of prices, we have been making steadily for **30 years an engine that has become the standard of the world.**

E. B. ECHLIN,
19 York St. Hamilton, Ont.

Every man has a hobby. Mine is building engines that are so good the user will want his neighbor to have one. I insist on every Olds Engine becoming an Olds salesman.

Anybody can paint a cheap engine to look good; I never built cheap goods and never will. When I took hold of this business my task was easy, because I did not have to start a new concern. It had already gone through over twenty years of success. The Olds Engine was a magnificent engine, but now it is 100 per cent. better than ever before—better material; better mixer; no gasoline pump; automobile quality cylinder; jump spark ignition—five parts only, all of which are stationary—instead of thirty moving parts as in the old style igniters; removable valves; simplicity; three separate inspections; economy and certainty of operation.

Everyone will be satisfied with an Olds Engine—he cannot help it. I care more for having a pleased Olds user than I do to sell a large number of engines. Every user of an Olds Engine must be satisfied—I will not have any other kind of a customer.

I guarantee every Olds Engine to be in perfect running order when it leaves the factory. I know the engine you get is all right, and that the high Olds standard is maintained. It is the best you can buy, whether you pay more or less than the Olds price.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

An engine that is as finely built as the Olds, that has Olds quality of material and workmanship, backed by our kind of guarantee, or with a record of so many thousands of satisfied customers, **could not be successfully sold for any less than our price.**

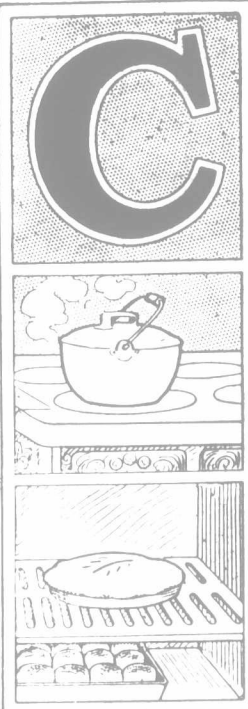
The United States Government uses them in its military posts, government work of spraying and irrigating, because the Olds Engines have stood the most severe tests they could put them to.

Every farmer who requires an engine can afford an Olds Engine. It does not pay to buy a cheap machine of any kind, and the price you pay for an Olds is only a slight per cent. over what it costs us to build them right. We make so many in a year we can afford to have our percentage of profit small. You are really getting an engine of the very **highest possible quality at the right price.** In fact, you get all of your money's worth—one hundred cents worth for every dollar.

Our catalogue mailed you free tells you just what you should know about an engine. Write for it to-day before you forget it.

Write me personally, telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.
Seager Engine Works
Successors to Olds Gas Power Co.
Main Office & Factory: 993 Seager St.
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Cooks on top of the stove, bakes in oven at same time

You can cook over every pot-hole and bake in Pandora oven at same time—and get perfect results. That's because cooking draft is also baking draft. Flues are so constructed that heat passes directly under every pot-hole and around oven twice before passing up chimney. No wasted heat—instead fuel does double duty, saving Pandora owners both time and money.

19
Would you not like to be a Pandora owner?

McClary's Pandora Range

The Great Fire

at Hanlan's Point, Toronto, demonstrated the splendid fire-resisting qualities of prepared roofing as compared with metal and wooden shingles. The buildings covered with wood and metal were **destroyed**. Those covered with **prepared roofing** were **saved**.

Russill's Asphalt Roofing

is the best prepared roofing on the market. Is **weatherproof, waterproof and fireproof**. Costs per hundred square feet upwards from

A DOLLAR-FIFTY

This is the kind of roofing you need. Write for further particulars. Sold only by

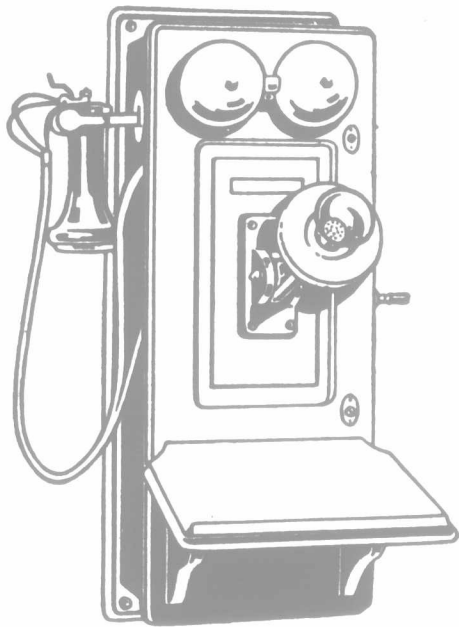
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We are open to receive consignments of Poultry, Live and Dressed. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. All dead poultry must be starved 24 hours, bled at the neck, and dry plucked. We make weekly returns. Be sure to put your name on package when shipping.

HENRY GATEHOUSE, 346-352 West Dorchester St., Montreal.

"OUR FRIEND ON THE WALL"



THAT'S how the farmer's whole family soon gets to regard the rural telephone

UNTIL you have actually learned from our Bulletin 1216 just what use the farm telephone really would be to you, you probably will keep on thinking that a telephone is a luxury not for the farmer.



Perhaps you partly realise the value of a telephone but imagine it takes a lot of capital and organization and outlay to instal a 'phone in a rural community.



Send for Bulletin 1216 ("Rural Telephone Equipment") and you will learn that both ideas are wrong,—'way, 'way wrong. The Bulletin is free, but it is instructive. It tells—



—how to interest your neighbors, every one of them, in farm telephone service;—



—how to get up a company, with very little ready money, to equip yourselves with the same good telephone service they have in the great cities;—



—and it also shows you where, how, and why the installation of such a service on your farm will actually *save* money instead of *costing* money.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

For one thing, the telephone will surely help you to get better prices for what you sell, and help you to sell it to the best advantage every time. A couple of minutes talk over the 'phone will post you as to how the market is *that day*. Even a daily newspaper could only tell you how the market was *the day before*.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

If sudden sickness comes, with the horses far off in the fields at work, or the menfolks away, or nobody able to drive in for the doctor,—there's the 'friend on the wall' instantly ready to summon help. And help may mean life as against death. Because some illnesses develop to a hopeless degree in the *extra* time it would take to go and get the doctor.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

Suppose you think of cutting your hay to-day because the weather looks like holding fair. The telephone would ascertain for you just what the weather man says the weather will be to-morrow. That might make the difference for you between profit and a big loss.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

When the womenfolk are lonesome and want a chat with their neighbors—when you want help in case of fire—when the young folks want to get a jolly little party together quickly for a little fun—when you want to know the outcome of some important event—in a hundred ways, every day of the farmer's year, winter, summer, spring or fall, the rural telephone saves, helps, economises time, spares trouble—and earns its cost so often over and over that you will know in a week after it's in that it *makes* money for you *instead* of costing money.

Please send for Bulletin 1216 Do that to-day—it costs nothing to read it, and it will tell you a great deal you want to know.

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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
1866.

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909

No. 886

EDITORIAL

Cultivate the farm home-life. No effort will repay us better.

Longing for distant fields, we miss the treasures in those about us.

Be of good cheer. As a farmer's country, the equal of ours is yet to be found. Believe in it, uphold it, and we are more likely to get our full share of the richness it has in store for us.

The care and development of a foal or other young animal is a race against time. A month lost means a serious setback and a permanent reduction in the size ultimately attainable. Keep it growing—not hog-fat, but loose-skinned and thrifty. It pays.

Pasteurization of whey has the support of scientists and dairy experts, as well as farmers, in both Canada and New Zealand. Dr. W. T. Connell, Queen's University, and Bacteriologist of the Kingston (Ont.) Dairy School, as the result of original investigations at factories, tells us, in an article contributed to "The Farmer's Advocate," that heating in bulk of whey to 155 to 158 degrees destroys over 99 per cent. of the bacteria.

Economy and celerity have displaced in Great Britain the characteristic features of the old-time harvests. The London Times estimates that the harvest outlay now would run from 5s. to not more than 10s. per acre, whereas, in the old days, what with the vast amount of hand-labor, and the querulous and incessant calls for beer, it was a slow and risky process, costing £1 per acre for cutting and stooking alone. This great improvement has been achieved largely by the advent of the self-binder.

The simple principle is overlooked by protectionists, that, if a nation, by tariffs or otherwise, excludes a certain product of a foreign country, thereby encouraging home production of that commodity, the country must finally produce correspondingly less of some other article, which otherwise would have been exported to pay for imports of articles produced abroad. And since the exotic industry encouraged at home must, in the great majority of cases, be less adapted to the resources of the country than the industries which its people would pursue under a state of unobstructed trade, it stands to reason that protection, as a general and permanent policy, must stultify and injure the community that adopts it.

It is a common belief among some of those who live in the semi-arid regions of the West, that, with the advance of the cultivated area, the annual amount of rainfall increases. Relying upon recollection, they contend that the annual precipitation has increased, say, five inches over what prevailed twenty, thirty and forty years ago. Richard H. Sullivan, of the Weather Bureau, Kansas, in a paper published in the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, asks, "How do they know?" He goes on to say: "They do not know; they rely upon memory." Man has changed, the face of the country has changed, but not the climate. There occur series of years when the rainfall is light, followed by other series in which it is greatly increased, these changes occurring with a measure of regularity. But the records of thirty to forty years show that there has been no permanent change in wind velocity, rainfall, or relative humidity of the atmosphere.

Tree-planting in the West.

When settlers from the wooded East first began to take up land in the West, the greater part of the country was a treeless plain. Coming, as they did, from a land that had once been unbroken forest, and in which clumps of timber are still everywhere to be seen, a land where trees are the most conspicuous feature of the landscape, it is small wonder if they felt keenly the bareness and exposure of the country, and longed for the time when their homestead could be surrounded by a wind-break of living green. Many settlers took with them, or had sent to them afterwards, from the East, bundles of small trees from the forest or nursery, which were planted with some care, but with very little success.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that when the Experimental Farm, at Indian Head, Sask., was started, in 1888, experiments in tree-growing were considered more pressing than any others. It was desired that suitable, hardy varieties of trees be found which would grow in any part of that vast country. Under the superintendency of Angus MacKay, wonderful things have been accomplished. The Farm itself has been transformed from a bare prairie into a bower of trees, almost a thicket. Shady avenues, dense wind-breaks, beautiful clumps and fine single specimens of trees are found there in profusion, giving, to the passing settler convincing evidence of the possibilities of tree culture in that region. But much more was intended than merely showing that tree-growing was possible; it was from the first planned that from the Farm nursery settlers would be supplied with trees for planting free. Since 1893, when tree-distribution began, from 75,000 to 100,000 trees have been thus sent out each year.

The success which has been achieved in forestry work at the Indian Head Farm, has not been secured without difficulty. At a special meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, held at Regina, Sept. 3rd and 4th, Superintendent MacKay gave some of their early experiences. Over 39,000 trees, of 30 different varieties, were planted in 1889 and 1890. A large portion of these were dead in 1900. The winters were too severe for all but eleven of the thirty varieties. Those hardy enough to stand, and still living, were: Scotch Pine, White and Norway Spruce, Cedar, American Elm, White Birch, White Ash, Native Maple, Ash Elm, Poplar, and Birch. Since then, Russian Poplars, American Cottonwood, Willows, Mountain Ash, Larch, Balsam, Poplar and Oaks have been added.

The Native Maple and the Ash have been more largely planted on the Farm than other varieties, and free distribution has been almost wholly of these sorts. This was owing to the fact that in the early years seed from them was easily collected, and that they proved to be very suitable for wind-breaks, and stood transplanting well.

The Dakota Cottonwood, one of the most rapid-growing trees, and easily propagated from cuttings, has so far proved a good avenue or shade tree on the Experimental Farm. Both the Native and the Cut-leaf Birch are hardy, the latter being the most beautiful tree to be found in all Canada. Another beautiful tree is the Mountain Ash, which, though extremely tender in the early years, has now become quite hardy.

In the twenty years of tree-growing on the Experimental Farm, dependence has been placed upon cultivation for success. Water has never been used, even in the driest seasons, except in a few cases. The land has always been prepared the year before planting, and failure to grow

has been unknown when trees were in good condition at the time of planting.

The best time to plant deciduous trees has been found to be the latter end of April or the first two weeks in May, while evergreens succeed better when planted towards the end of May.

The Experimental Farm at Indian Head, which, until last spring, had supplied the whole country west with trees for planting, has discontinued sending them to Alberta, as that Province has now two experimental farms of its own from which trees may be procured.

Economy in Breeding the Best.

How much does it cost to raise a colt up to the age of three years? Neil McKinnon, of Wellington Co., in our issue of August 5th, answers \$70, or, including service fee, \$82. S. B. Armstrong, of the same county, goes higher, and says \$100, agreeing very closely with W. F. Kydd, of Norfolk Co., who puts it at \$98. But these are among the lowest figures given, and from this point they range to \$133, by A. J. Dolsen, Kent Co.; \$140 by J. A. Couture, Que., and upwards, until the estimate of Dr. Standish, of Bruce Co., is reached, which is close to the \$200 mark—\$194, to be exact—one unnamed contributor placing it a little higher still, his figures being \$196. Such are some of the estimates given and published in "The Farmer's Advocate," in response to the question as to cost of colt-raising. Speaking roughly, they run from \$80 to \$200—a wide margin, truly.

How can these different opinions as to cost be accounted for? Partly, no doubt, because different sorts of animals are in mind by different writers, some thinking of heavy drafters, thrifty and well fed right through, others of horses of more moderate weight, not so highly fed. Again, in some of the higher estimates, account is taken of interest on value of mare, interest on service fee, annual depreciation in value of mare, average mortality of mares and colts, and veterinary expenses, which total up, according to one set of figures, to over \$53, while in other estimates of cost none of these items are included. There is a wide divergence of opinion, also, as to the amount of grain food necessary for the growing colt, four pounds per day in winter being mentioned by some, while others would feed twice that amount. It will have been noticed, too, that lower values are placed upon grain, hay, etc., by some than by others. Farmers usually value home products lower than do those who have to pay hard cash for them, and on some things which cost money to buy—straw, for instance—no value has been placed at all.

The estimates given will, on the whole, seem to many of our readers rather high. But as R. P. Stericker, of New Jersey, says, in his letter on the subject, "When a man begins to dot down the cost of keeping a colt each season, figures up the total, and has it staring him in the face, he is likely to experience a sort of jolt that he was not prepared for." There is no wisdom in shutting our eyes to the truth, however; it is well to face the cold facts, and the full discussion of this subject in our columns is in the best interests of horse-raisers.

Much can be done by farmers who are skilled in feeding towards reducing the cost of raising a colt, without lessening his value. Feed counts, but is not everything. By judicious use of the coarser fodders as part of the ration, hay can be saved, and considerable economy in the grain ration recommended by some could be practiced without harm. But no economy which stunts the colt of food necessary for growth and development

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

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is true economy. The colt flesh should never be lost. Condition is half the horse at any time, and in the draft breeds, in particular, value is in proportion to weight. A saving of \$10 in expense is dearly won if the selling price of the horse is thereby lowered by \$20 or \$30.

"It costs as much to produce a given weight of inferior as of superior horse," says Dr. Standish. That note is sounded in several of the letters received. The farmer who breeds common horses receives only a common price, which leaves him little or no profit. The higher-class horses cost no more for feed and attendance, are a source of pleasure to the breeder while he has them, and, when sold, leave him with a much greater margin of profit over expenses. To breed this class of horses, not only should the stallion be of good type and sound, but the mare should also be of the class that is aimed at in breeding. Mr. Dolson, who raises draft horses for commercial purposes, keeps only mares that are sound, good-tempered, and built on approved draft lines, and that weigh from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. With such mares carefully mated, how much more certain is the likelihood of raising colts that will be profitable, than if mares of nondescript breeding and appearance are used, and dependence placed on the quality of the sire alone? The difference in value between a high-class animal and one of slightly inferior type is much greater than the difference between their working capacity and wearing quality. We give quotations from the Montreal horse market: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, \$180 to \$240 each; small animals, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, \$100 to \$150 each; choice saddle and carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each. The moral is plain—the best are the most profitable. Raise the best, and, while practicing reasonable economy in feeding, do not sacrifice a hundred dollars in ultimate value for the sake of saving twenty-five dollars in feed.

The date on the label will tell you whether your subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" has expired or not. Look at it!

Agriculture and Science.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL FEATURES AT THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

We, in Canada, are becoming accustomed to displays of energy on the part of our great western city, Winnipeg; but to many of our overseas brethren it no doubt came as a surprise that so young a city should be prepared, in sentiment, to welcome, and in accommodations to successfully entertain, a society of the magnitude and high intellectual character of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Indeed, the common conception of Winnipeg in England would probably be fairly represented by the remark made to the President of the Association by a friend, who had seen the city on the occasion of one of the earlier visits of the Association to Canada: "Winnipeg! Oh, that is the place where they plow the streets to make them smoother!" To one with such ideas of the crudeness of the place, what an agreeable surprise must have been offered by the broad asphalted streets, the comfortable homes, the luxurious hotels and clubs and the handsome business blocks, including the steel skeleton of the thirteen-story sky-scraper in process of erection near the corner of Portage and Main Sts.! Winnipeg has now reached a stage when a reference to her ancient mud is received with as serene a smile as an allusion to "Muddy York" in Toronto.

Ample accommodation for the meetings of the sections was provided within a convenient radius by the University and Parliament buildings and the neighboring public schools, while the Walker Theatre offered an ideal auditorium for the evening discourses.

Agricultural problems, and particularly those of the Western plains, were prominent upon the programme. For some reason, unfathomable by any but conservative Britons, agriculture has not up to the present been accorded the dignity of an independent section of the Association. The authorities appear to be sadly puzzled as to its classification. At one meeting it has been assigned to economics, at another to botany, and so on. The advisability of constituting it an independent section was urged upon the General Committee at the present meeting, and the attendance at the session, the number and quality of the contributions and the vitality of the discussions would surely justify such a step. The question is still undecided as we write.

WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLIES.

The address of Major Craigie, as President of the Subsection, was devoted to a statistical discussion of the world's demand for and supply of food. Major Craigie's conclusion that in the light of the experience of the eleven years which have intervened since Sir William Crookes, in the presidential chair of the association, gave expression to his fears of an approaching wheat famine, there does not appear to be any just cause for alarm, was concurred in with remarkable unanimity in a subsequent discussion by the combined sections of agriculture and economics. The Major reiterated his formerly expressed opinion, that the transfer of population to the wheat- and meat-growing regions was a much healthier form of development than the perfecting of means of transport of food supplies to vast industrial centers, that it was wiser to bring "the men to the food rather than the food to the men." The address closed with a warning to local agriculturists not to treat their land as "a mere wheat mine, to be exploited in all haste and without regard to its permanence and its future profitable development. . . . The farming of the future must ultimately be one of more careful tillage, more scientific rotations, and of consideration for the changes in the grouping of population, and in the world-wide conditions of man and his varying wants."

Major Craigie's address forms a valuable contribution to the statesmanship of agriculture.

One session of the Subsection was devoted to live stock; another to forestry; a third to questions of soil fertility, and in a joint meeting with the Sections of Chemistry and Botany, "wheat" was discussed from a great variety of standpoints.

At the live-stock session, Prof. J. Wilson traced the history of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, illustrating its evolution with lantern views. Prof. W. Somerville, of Oxford, presented striking results in "Manning for Mutton," the application of 10 cwt. basic slag per acre to a pasture having increased the yield of mutton per acre by 80 lbs. annually, and the profits by 22s. per acre per annum over a period of ten years.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, discussed "Some Economic Aspects of the Western Cattle Trade," advocating the development of a chilled meat trade in preference to the present system of exporting on the hoof.

DANISH METHODS OF CATTLE IMPROVEMENT.

But perhaps the contribution that will prove most suggestive to our stockmen was that of Staats Consulent Morkeberg, of Denmark, describing Danish methods of cattle improvement, which have resulted in raising the average yield of Danish cows from 80 lbs. of butter in 1864 to 220 lbs. in 1908. Methods yielding such a remarkable result are certainly worth studying. One feature of the method is the granting of prizes for collections of cows bred by the exhibitor. No prizes for individual cows, it seems, have been given since 1870. Prizes are also offered for aged bulls and their offspring, no prizes being granted to bulls over five unless their offspring, judged before the show, have been found satisfactory. In awarding prizes for both cows and bulls, the pedigree is taken into consideration, with particular reference to milk production. The official recognition of the best herds as "Breeding Centers" is another special Danish feature; a careful two years' investigation of the milk performance of the herd being conducted before it receives this official recognition. Subsidized breeders' associations are formed for the purchase of good bulls, and a control union of cow-testing associations employ skilled assistants to conduct tests of the yield of milk and milk-fat, and the consumption of fodder of each individual cow of their herds. At present there are 1,300 cattle-breeders' associations, owning 1,500 bulls, and 479 control unions, with 10,925 members, 500 assistants, and 187,345 cows—over 17 per cent. of the total number of cows in the kingdom. The State subsidies are £8 per bull, and £14 per control union per annum.

WHEAT-GROWERS' PROBLEMS.

The discussion on soil fertility made clear that the soils of the Western plains offer scientific and agricultural problems quite distinct from those of more humid climates. In the discussion on wheat, it appeared that there are many problems still unsolved relating to the breadmaking qualities of this cereal. Perhaps the most valuable feature of this discussion was the emphasis laid on the importance of intelligent seed selection, and the breeding of new varieties of wheat specially suited to the climates of the regions in which they are to be grown. The work of our Federal and educational experimental farms in this direction is of the greatest importance and deserves the most cordial support of the whole agricultural community.

SPRAYING TO DESTROY WEEDS.

A paper by Prof. Henry L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, on the spraying of crops for the destruction of weeds, read before the Botany Section, is of great interest to grain-growers. It appears that the process of spraying with the sulphates of copper and iron is now upon a commercial basis in the Northwestern States, and that where it is properly applied not only are such weeds as mustard, Canada thistle, dandelion and ragweed destroyed, but the crop is left not merely uninjured, but capable of producing much more than it ordinarily would. Indeed, certain field crops often yield grain in proportions which would not seem to be warranted because of weed destruction alone. The following crops may be sprayed: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, timothy, bluegrass, flax, corn and millet. Weeds closely related botanically to the crops cannot, of course, be destroyed, but in general herbaceous annuals, which do not shed water solutions, may be destroyed and herbaceous perennials controlled. Whether iron sulphate, copper sulphate or common salt is to be used depends upon the crop to be treated and the weed to be destroyed, as well as upon the relative costs of the chemical.

Agriculture in Canada occupies a more commanding position in relation to other industries than it does in the great Republic to the south of us, yet in the United States it is undoubtedly the basis of the Nation's welfare. United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson estimates the total value of all crops in that country this year at close to eight billions of dollars. Such a sum is too vast for comprehension. It is four times the product of all the mines, including the precious metals and mineral oils. The value of the corn crop alone is enormous. Last year it amounted to \$1,615,000,000, which, it is stated, would pay interest on the public debt, pay for the Panama Canal, and would construct fifty ships of the Dreadnought variety.

As well for a nation to attempt to control the currents of sea and air as to endeavor to secure by force the permanent peace of the world. The best guarantee of universal peace is for each nation to attend strictly to its own business. Let Canada set the example.

HORSES.

Weaning the Colts.

At the age of five or six months, provided it has been previously taught to eat, the foal may safely be weaned; though, in case the dam is not working hard, and has plenty of milk, it may as well be nursed a month longer, for no other feed can fully take the place of mother's milk. But if the mare is carrying another foal, and is working hard, in thin condition, or giving but little milk, the foal may as well be weaned any time after it is four months old. It should be kept in a clean, light box stall, where it has been used to feeding with its mother, and where a little chopped oats and bran has been kept in a box while the mare has been at work, so that it has learned to help itself. If there are two foals on the farm ready to wean about the same time, it is a good plan to keep them together for company, and to avoid fretting and loneliness. If the mare has a flush of milk, the weaning may well, for both, be done gradually, allowing the foal to suck twice a day for a while, and then once a day for a week, before cutting off the supply. To make the best growth and development, it is good practice to teach the colt to drink cow's milk, and a quart or two of sweet skim milk twice a day from weaning time till it is a year old cannot be used to better purpose, as milk is a bone-builder, as well as a flesh-former. The milk should always be given in a cleaned vessel, and the quantity may be increased with the age of the colt, but it is well to avoid overdoing the practice, as "too much of a good thing is good for nothing." Ordinarily, well-saved clover hay and oats and bran, as much as he will clean up, is the standard feed for a colt, and it pays to keep the youngster growing steadily from birth, never losing its foal-flesh. A colt stunted by insufficient feeding, it is safe to say, will never make a horse of as large size or good shape as it would if kept in thrifty condition and constantly growing. After the foal is weaned, it should have regular exercise every day in a yard or field, in order that its legs may be kept in good condition. Its feet should also receive attention, being kept in proper form by means of a rasp, as the hoofs are liable to grow out of shape in winter, when the colt is kept standing on an accumulation of litter and manure. The colt should be trained to submit to handling and to lead by the halter when it is quite young, which will greatly lessen the process of breaking to work when required.

Ladies' Driving Class.

For a number of years one of the leading attractions at the fall fairs have been the lady drivers. In many respects this was useful, as well as an attractive part of the show, for it showed to many of the ladies who watched the performance, either some mistakes to avoid or some actions to copy. Lately, in some places, a new feature has been added to this class, viz., the lady is required to harness, hitch, drive, unhitch and unharness the horse.

In some cases this has shown that the lady has thoroughly understood the whole performance; in other cases it showed that the lady could fasten the horse and buggy together in some shape (if the horse did not grow too old to be useful while she was working at it), and she might, with some horses, even be safe in venturing on the highway. Some ladies managed to leave about half the hair of the tail on each side of the crupper, go to the wrong side to unbuckle the belly-bands, buckle the belly-bands crossed, hitch a trace over a rein, buckle the reins to the shoulder-strap or to the check rings in the bridle, and other just as dangerous errors.

Now, is any woman safe in driving on the public road if she cannot harness, hitch, drive, unhitch and unharness her horse, as well as detect at once any disconnection of any kind to any part of the harness. Yes, and with so many autos, with their speed, dust and bad odor, trying to "set the fences on fire," should the driver not be qualified to unhitch or unharness a horse which is "down," in a ditch, perhaps, or against the fence, as the result of fright and accident. Unless the driver can do this, she should keep off the road with her horse until she has made herself acquainted with the harness.

But, you say, "I have seen men who were not careful about harnessing." So have I, and they ought to know better, or else learn better at once. A few simple rules of direction will clear up much of the difficulty.

Not long ago I heard the second-prize lady driver ask the judge (a man who has acted as

judge of horses at the exhibitions at Ottawa, Toronto, London, Chicago, and many smaller places) in what way the first-prize driver outclassed her. The answer was: "In harnessing, hitching, unhitching and unharnessing the horse." She further asked how to do all that right, and received the following reply, the judge using, as an example, her horse, which he harnessed, hitched, unhitched and unharnessed while he was speaking.

"Assuming that the horse is tied or held by someone, first see that its hair is brushed to its natural position. Place the back-band on the horse's back from the left side of the horse, leaving the breeching and crupper hanging on that side. Place these in position, draw the whole harness a short distance back, put crupper on, being careful to put all the hair through. Take hold of the crupper with your right hand, and hold it secure while you walk up to where the back-band rests. With left hand draw the back-band well forward, and then buckle the belly-bands—inside one first. Place the breast-collar in position on the neck, and then remove the halter and put the bridle on, being careful to draw the fore-top (if one exists) well forward, and leave it smoothly laid under the top of the bridle. Fasten the reins to the bit, if they are done up in the rings of the back-band, or, if they are done up on the bit, put them back to their place through the rings in the back-band. Put up the check-rein. Place the horse between the shafts, and enter shafts into shaft-holes. Hitch one trace, and then hitch the hold-back strap on the same side. Hitch the other trace, and then the hold-back strap on that side, keeping the reins handy to hand at all times.

"In driving, change position of the hands on the reins at each turn made, and don't jerk them nor slap the horse with them. Whether making a



Bledgga Tell Tale.

Welsh Pony mare. First and champion, Royal Show., 1909.

round forward turn or backing to turn, do not let the wheel scrape on the buggy-box. If you are using the whip lightly to quicken the pace, it should be held in one hand, along with one rein—a rein in each hand, mind. If your horse is "acting-up," and you are using the whip to prevent him running backwards, it may be necessary to take both reins in one hand, in order to have a free hand for the whip for a short time. If the reins are both held in one hand (usually the left), the rein on the right side should be held between the thumb and first finger, and the other rein held between the first and second finger, as this hold is much more convenient in guiding the horse or in changing position on reins, or in taking the reins back in both hands again—the top one simply is seized by the right hand.

"When the horse has stopped, step out of the buggy, still keeping the reins in hand. Undo the hold-back strap, then the trace on one side. Undo the other hold-back strap, and then the trace on that side. Do up the reins in the rings of bit or of back-band. Undo the check-rein, and lead the horse to stall. Remove bridle and breast-collar, and then tie the horse. Undo the belly-bands, and remove the back-band, by taking it backwards over the horse—not sideways."

I believe that if each society which has a class for lady drivers would instruct the judge to act according to the above, we would have a great deal better driving done, and far fewer accidents. It would also add very much to the attractions. But its chief value would be the same as any other class at the show—an education to the onlookers.
A. DOUGLAS CAMERON.

LIVE STOCK.

English Correspondence.

CROP PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

In spite of persistent rains, little sunshine and low temperatures, the cereal-crop prospects are the best for years. Storms have laid the grain in many places, and will make the cost of harvesting greater. The spell of warm weather, which has broken the long monotony of cold and wet, will do untold good in filling the ears and ripening the grain. Wheat is undoubtedly the crop of the year, with barley a good second, and oats rather a bad third, though in many districts oats will be a fair average crop. Now that the hay harvest has been practically completed, the result is far better than seemed probable earlier in the season. Potatoes are promising, though there is some complaint of rot, and a continuance of dry, sunny days is needed. Garden produce is abundant, peas being very plentiful and cheap. Cabbages are poor this year. Turnips promise to be a good crop, but mangels are patchy, and much in need of sunshine.

Strawberries have paid very poorly, and thousands of acres were never gathered. Home-grown apples are on the market, and a fairly abundant crop will probably be gathered.

Harvesting of all crops will be later than usual, and much depends on favorable weather from now on. If they can be safely gathered, the cereals this year will belie the saying that a late crop is a poor crop.

CHINESE PORK.

There is a good demand for beef, and prices show a tendency to rise. Mutton, too, is in better demand, and sheep are bringing slightly higher prices. Store cattle are not selling well, farmers being reluctant to buy animals for wintering, in face of poor hay and high prices for millfeeds. Dairy cows are selling well, and newly-calved cows are bringing from £23 to £26. Butchers complain of the scarcity of pigs.

The multiplicity of Britain's sources of food supply is shown by one of the latest consignments to Smithfield market. A shipment of frozen pork arrived from China, and was sold quite readily at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., about 1d. less than English wholesale. Higher prices would probably have been realized if the inspector would have allowed the shipment to be sold in the frozen state, but he insisted on thawing for inspection. Should Chinese pork prove remunerative, it is said there are large supplies to be obtained in China, and a big business will speedily be established. On the same steamer was a large consignment of all kinds of frozen game and wild fowl.

PEDIGREED STOCK SALES.

Good prices were realized at the auction sale of the Coomberlands Berkshire pigs, owned by D. E. Higham. Seventy-eight lots were sold at an average of £6 6s. 8d. The top price was 36 gs., for the sow, Polegate Dejanira, sold to W. J. Collinge.

There were 297 entries at the Totnes sale of South Devon rams. The demand was not equal to the supply, and very uneven prices resulted. The best rams brought spirited bidding. The highest price was 40 gs., for a ram out of J. S. Hallett's offering. In all, 180 were sold, ranging from 4 gs. to 40 gs., and averaging £9 7s. 10d., nearly a pound less than last year.

Forty-nine Oxford Down rams, from the famous Maisey-Hampton flock, were sold at Cirencester Ram Fair. Bidding was brisk, and the total realized was £1,024. A fine ram brought 100 gs., after a keen bidding contest. The buyer was J. F. Moore, of Bourton.

Suffolk horses were entered in goodly numbers for the annual sale at Ipswich. The attendance of buyers was good, and fair prices were realized, foals selling unusually well, making up to 32 gs. The highest price was 84 gs., for R. Eaton White's

mare, Boule Dora, sold to J. S. Agnew, Rougham.

BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE ON THE MILK & DAIRIES BILL.

The bill to create a Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture passed the second reading in the Commons without a division. Until now, agriculture has had no direct representative in the Commons, as have had other Government departments, and this lack will now be remedied. The new office is especially welcome to farmers, in view of the many new duties imposed on the Board of Agriculture by the Small-holdings Act.

The Government are to introduce a bill creating a Scottish Board of Agriculture.

Another bill now before Parliament, Mr. Burns' Milk and Dairies Bill, has been widely discussed by various associations. Much opposition is manifested to the rigid control proposed for the local Government Board, and payment of compensation out of local funds is also opposed. A deputation has waited upon Mr. Burns, but he holds out no hope of amendment in these cases.

Vigorous opposition is offered to the clause that proposes to prohibit the sale of milk from any farm where the supply has caused, or is likely to cause, an infectious disease. This is compared to closing a grocer's shop because one tin of some food is found to be bad. There is no objection to a search for the cause of a taint, and the taking of reasonable precautions. As the clause stands, a medical officer miles away may close a dairy on a report, and stop the whole milk supply from being marketed.

Considerable powers are to be conferred on the medical inspector, who is to be appointed by a local council, of whom a majority may be dairy farmers. It is objected that such an inspector could hardly do his duty impartially. The suggestion is made that inspectors should be under the control of central authorities.

THE YORKSHIRE SHOW.

This year's Yorkshire Show deserted the larger towns of the country, and was held at Beverley, a typical agricultural town in the East Riding. The entries of stock were about an average of recent years, and most of the well-known exhibitors were represented. Horses were a capital section. Amongst the cattle, Shorthorns were excellent, especially the females, though fewer in number than usual. Sheep were in greater number, and unusually fine, the East Riding "wolds" being well to the front. A marked feature was the extensive display of implements, seeds, manures, etc. The live-stock entries totalled 688—smaller than usual, owing to the absence of pigs, which were kept out by the Board of Agriculture regulations. The Shire Society's medal for brood mares was won quite easily by Tom Kay's Ridgeway Forest Queen. In close competition, Arthur Hall's Copmanthorpe Performer, a splendid goer, headed the Hackney stallion class, and took the Society's medal. Lord Middleton's bull calf, Birdsall's Crossus, took the Shorthorn Society's special prize. Superb weather favored the show, and the attendance was moderately good. Next year's show will be held at Leeds.

WELSH NATIONAL SHOW.

The Welsh National Show had grand weather for the fixture. The principal feature was the good quality of the ponies. Horses were rather poor. Hunters were few, but Hackneys were a good class. The Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup for best cob of the old Welsh type, was awarded to a brown cob stallion, High Stepping Gomar 2nd, owned by Evan Davies, Lampeter. Shorthorns were of average quality. The special for best bull was secured by F. Miller's old bull, Royal Duke, with Sir Richard Cooper's Silver Mint 2nd in next place. Welsh cattle were few in number, but of fine quality. The Society's medal went to the University College of North Wales-Herefords were the strongest cattle class. The breed special went to Mr. Faber's bull, Rob Roy. A close second was the King's bull, Admiral. The sheep section was well filled, native breeds being present in great force. Pigs were few in numbers.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY FOR ENGLAND.

Englishmen are greater consumers of sugar than any other nationality, but none is produced in England, though large stretches of land are eminently suited to the culture of sugar beets. Germany has made a wonderful success in the production of beet sugar, and experiments prove that beets, carrying a higher percentage of sugar than German-grown, can be grown in England. Steps are being taken to remedy this lack of sugar production, and at Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, the movement has progressed so far that a site for a factory has been secured, which has capital railway facilities. Contracts for 1,300 acres of beets have been signed, and when the guarantee reaches 3,000 acres, capital for building the factory is ready. An interesting feature of the scheme is a proposal that the beet-growers shall share in the profits after a certain dividend has been attained. The company offers 18s. 6d. per ton for beets, and one grower claims an average

growth of 17 to 18 tons per acre, and has grown as much as 25 tons. Another grower claims that English beets carry 17.3 units of sugar, against 15 units of foreign beets.

BUTCHERS' BOYCOTT A FAILURE.

The boycott of English meat, started by the butchers in May has fallen flat, and farmers are able to dispose of their meats without any warranty. It is said that the butchers are awaiting the coming in force, on January 1st, next, of the new order regarding tuberculous animals, issued by the Board of Agriculture.

* * * *

Foreign trade returns for July were more favorable than for many months. Imports increased by £3,547,573 over July, 1908, and exports of British and Irish produce increased by £1,781,515. The largest item of increase in imports was for wheat, which was £1,500,000 more. Butter and meat showed declines. Manufactured articles accounted for the increase in exports.

FUTURE OF BRITISH STOCK-BREEDING.

The future of live-stock breeding was the theme of an address by Sir Gilbert Greemall, a director of the Royal Agricultural Society, at the Warrington Show. Sir Gilbert claimed that it is difficult to say how long we shall have pedigree stock in Britain. The burdens put upon land, the breaking-up of many large estates, and the cutting up into a general system of small holdings of our large farms, would put an end to pedigree-stock breeding. If we were to have the country cut up into small farms, where were stock-breeders to go? They would have to go abroad, where they would not be interfered with. Sir Gilbert is unduly pessimistic. If small holdings did mean ruin to pedigree-stock breeding, the breeder has still many generations to prosper in at the present state of progress in acquiring small holdings.

F. DEWHIRST.

Oats and Millet for Pasture.

Towards the end of July there comes a period when pastures fail. Even if not eaten bare, as in too many instances is the case, the grass has lost its greenness, and is not relished as it was, and as it will be again when freshened by September rains. Left-over silage comes in particularly useful at this season, and its use is becoming more general. A soiling crop of green oats and peas has been recommended time and again

white grubs as to be almost useless. He plowed it up, and about June 15th sowed it with oats and Hungarian grass, using about 12 bushels of oats and 3 bushels of Hungarian grass seed. In six weeks the crop was knee-high, and stock was turned in. Mr. Wheaton has been delighted with the way the stock has since thrived, and with the opportuneness of the pasture coming in just when other pasture had failed. He has been agreeably surprised, also, with the amount of pasturage such a crop has afforded.

Necrobacillosis: A New Disease.

The officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry have a new field of activity, through the announcement of a new disease discovered among the sheep of Wyoming, known as the lip-and-leg disease. The complaint is known among scientists as necrobacillosis, but with the advent of the ailment in Wyoming it was nicknamed lip-and-leg disease, because of the parts of the animal affected. It has no relation to the hoof-and-mouth disease, which raged in a number of the eastern States during the past year. Officials of the Department of Agriculture say they are at a loss to know how the disease became so widespread in Wyoming, as, so far as is known, it was not brought here from any other country. It is probable, they explain, that a single animal came into contact with other cattle in transportation, and that the others became infected in the cars, where slight scratches of the skin are almost unavoidable.

By U. S. Secretary Wilson's orders, eight counties of Wyoming have been placed under stringent quarantine, which effectively shuts off trade in cattle from the infected counties. The counties under the ban lie in the section where most of the Wyoming sheep are raised.

THE FARM

A Corn-breeding Experiment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some of your readers may be interested in hearing of a little experiment in corn-breeding that I have been making during the last few years.

In the year 1906, my field crop of corn consisted of about three acres Leaming, three acres White-cap, and one acre Longfellow (flint), in parallel strips. After filling my silo, I husked about 300 bushels of ears—all of the Longfellow, nearly an acre of the Leaming, and about an acre of the White-cap that grew adjacent to the Longfellow. Knowing that this latter would be crossed more or less with the flint variety, it occurred to me that something combining the good qualities of both varieties might be got from the hybrids. I therefore selected from the White-cap 16 ears which showed slight indications of having been fertilized by the Longfellow, but which conformed very closely to the dent corn type.

In 1907 these sixteen ears were planted in six rows in my garden, the seed from each row coming from a single ear. From the beginning, the different rows exhibited the most marked variations in height and vigor of plants, in position and type of ear, and in the kernel, although the ears used for seed were almost identical in appearance. When tasselling time came, all barren stalks and inferior plants (principally those showing marked tendencies towards the flint variety) were detasselled, and when fully ripe, each row was separately harvested.

In the spring of 1908 I again made a selection of twenty ears from the best rows, rejecting all of the distinctly flint type, and sowed a seed-plot of twenty rows. These rows, unlike their predecessors, showed very little variation, and I did very little detasselling. The crop was excellent, and was allowed to mature fully. From the ten or so bushels of ears produced by this plot, I selected about half for my field crop, and again chose twenty of the best ears for my 1909 seed-plot.

This year's plot was sown on May 27th, just



Nonpareil Bud II.

Shorthorn heifer. First in two-year-old class, and reserve champion, at the Royal Show, 1909.

for bridging over the dry period, and no one ever disputes its value, but, somehow, very few farmers seem to put into practice the advice to have such a crop in readiness, advice which they admit is good. There seems to be a special disinclination to the extra labor of handling a soiling crop in the busy harvest season, for most people will endure to see the flesh and milk fail for a while, rather than wheel or haul green fodder at that time. Later in the season, when corn becomes fit for feeding, there seems not to be such an objection to handling green stuff, for the practice of feeding corn in the fall months is common, and growing. This may be in part because the shrinkage in flesh, after a month of dry pasture, becomes so noticeable that it is realized that something must be done to stop the loss. Whatever the reason, the facts seem to be as stated. The experience of James Wheaton, of Middlesex Co., Ont., this past summer may be of some value to such as usually have neither silage nor green soiling crop during the month of August. Mr. Wheaton had a 10-acre pasture field so badly eaten by



Strathallan Cheese and Butter Factory, at Hickson, Ont.

One of the largest in Canada. Make last year, 232 tons. Curing-room at back, fitted with fan system to force air in circuit through factory and underground.

one week before my field crop, and the enclosed photos will give some idea of its quality. Number one shows the corn just beginning to tassel, at 60 days from planting, and about seven feet high. Twelve days later it had grown from three to five feet higher, and is shown in number two. Number three shows the appearance of the corn two weeks later, no higher than at 72 days, but rapidly maturing large ears. This year there was a distinct though small variation in the different rows, and a good many of the plants showed a considerable tendency to throw out suckers. However, I detasselled all inferior plants and barren stalks, and in a few years I hope to eliminate most of the undesirable characteristics.

Meanwhile, I have ten acres of very fine corn for either husking or silage, and the promise of still better seed for both next year's seed plot and field crop.

W. C. GOOD.

Brant Co., Ont.

[Note.—The photos were not distinct enough to reproduce successfully, but show the development as stated.—Editor.]

Silo-filling with a Small Gang.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are two important crops that the Ontario farmer should make himself familiar with, if he is at all ambitious to realize the most from a given quantity of land. These two crops are alfalfa and corn, in both of which lie possibilities which too few of us recognize. Many of us who have silos, and the corn growing with which to fill them, will get quite nervous on the approach of cool nights and threatening frost, and will rush into action and "kill the goose that lays the golden egg," for at no time during the growth of the corn crop is it making real value faster than at the time it is developing the ears and maturing the seeds. And unless actually frosted so as to check further development, or the season is so far advanced that a really hard freeze may be expected, I would not cut my corn until the seeds are for the most part well past the dough state, or beginning to glaze.

We have on different occasions put into the silo frosted corn, when the leaves were dry, but failed to discover any harm therefrom; in fact, the first time we ensiled frosted corn our silage was so superior that we have never feared an ordinary frost since. We do not add water to frosted corn. However, if corn is grown on an impoverished soil, and too thickly planted, it may consist almost entirely of leaf and soft stems, which, if frosted, would be very loose, light stuff, at best not much good, but would need water liberally to save it at all.

We are not anxious to have either rain or sand in our corn when we handle it for the silo, so we do not cut much in advance. We are anxious to have as much of the corn, from the root up, in the silo as we can, so we do not use a binder.

We have not used the short-handled hoe, but believe it is all right. We have used the sickle some in the past, and, if well handled, can cut quite short, from one to one and a half acres a day.

Planted in squares $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, the Dain corn-cutter serves our purpose best. This is built on the sled principle, but adjustable on wheels; cuts two rows at a time, and shaves the corn at the surface of the earth. Two men and one horse will cut over one acre per hour with this machine. Having our own corn-cutter, a thirteen-horse-power gasoline engine, a thirteen-inch-mouth blower, a farm force of six men and four team, and two or three neighbors owing return labor, we have no special difficulty in putting away the corn crop when we so decide.

If the frost comes before we are ready, and makes the corn leaves too dry, and checks development, we get ready and put the corn away. If the weather permits the crop to mature well through the dough stage and into the beginning of glazing, we get ready for the work. A few of the men can get the blower and engine in place; others can get three or four wagons ready by putting long reaches in them, putting on 18 or 20-foot plank; while two men and the old horse take the cutter to the corn field, and move up and down the rows, clearing down 14 feet per round, leaving the bundles untied, ready to gather up. When the wagons are ready, those men can go and get them loaded, by putting some bundles lengthwise, butts out, the ends between the standards, so as to raise or fill in between the wheels; then put on the load carefully, crosswise, with all butts on one side, to be towards the machine when driven up to it.

The cutting-box will stand on a platform a little lower than the planks of the wagons, and will extend back beyond the feed-board just far enough to pass and work around the end of it. Thus, when a load is brought up close to the side of the platform, the engineer and the driver, working from the platform, are never more than a step or two from either the corn or the machine; and, by picking it off the wagon, and feeding direct to the machine, can easily keep a constant stream going, with corn from 9 to 12 feet long.

With our outfit, we need not get excited if some part of it is standing idle for hours, only so our men have work. If the men get ahead with the cutting in a few hours, and stop the corn-cutter, it will stay where left until wanted again; little difference if a team is standing up in the field until wanted—they may as well stand there for an hour as in the stable, where they often stand idle; or, if the gasoline engine stands quiet until the men cut more corn and get all the wagons loaded, nothing is lost. With a big commercial equipment it is different; too many men and teams hired are expensive, and too few makes it costly. With our outfit, eight men can keep from four to six loads going per hour, but two or three men can employ themselves profitably at the job, and we have no real figures of the cost.

In the silo, the chief work is to keep the silage evenly mixed and levelled, with tramping around the edges of our round cement silos. In putting in the last four or six feet, more care is taken to thoroughly tramp; lower down, when we are put-

ting in from two to three tons per foot in depth, a man's weight does not count for much.

We would not advocate that every farmer should have a complete outfit; and we also know that it is easier for one man controlling two or three farms to control such an outfit than for two or three persons to do so, but yet we believe much more co-operation could be practiced in this matter than is at present the case, and a more satisfactory control of our corn crop had if farmers stood together for such things that are a common necessity, and yet too costly for individual needs.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

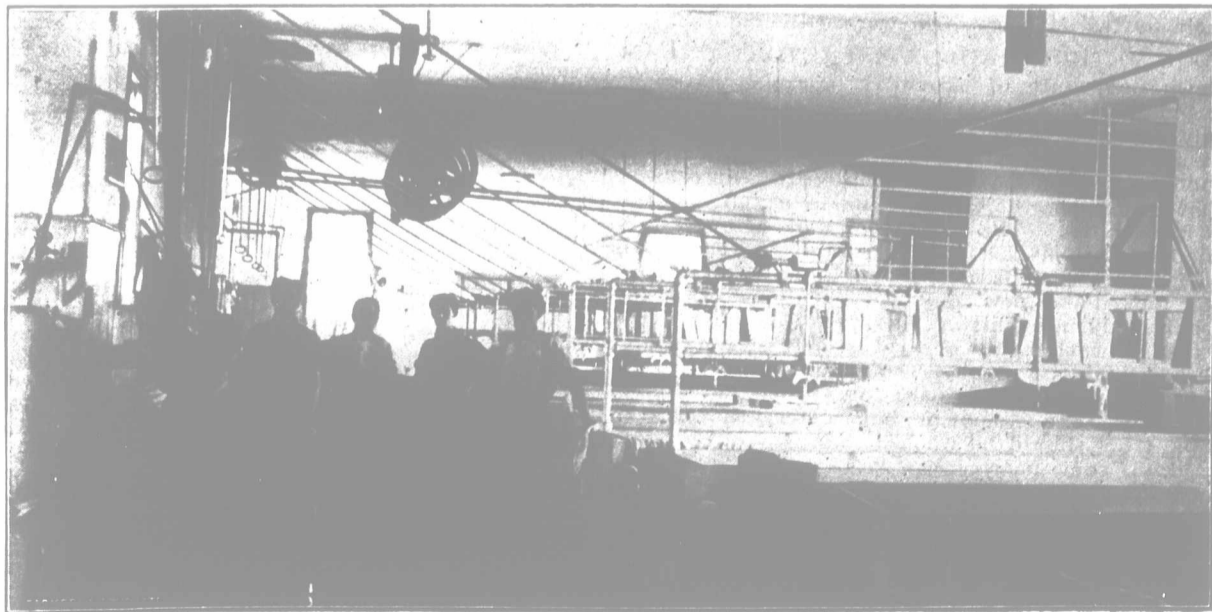
ANSON GROH.

THE DAIRY.

Strathallan Sub-earth-duct Curing-room.

Probably the largest make of cheese turned out from any factory in Western Ontario, if not in Canada, is that of the Strathallan cheese and butter factory, run by a joint-stock company, who employ as maker W. A. Bothwell. At this factory a system of fans was installed about eight years ago for controlling the temperature of the curing-room, and while Mr. Bothwell would not recommend any factory to instal this system to-day, as a better one has been devised, it is of interest as marking one epoch in the development of the cheese-factory curing-room. The air is made to circulate through about 400 feet of tile placed six feet underground, the air being taken from the curing-room through a six-inch pipe, and brought into it through an eight-inch pipe. A fan on the principle of the device used in sawmills for disposing of shavings, forces the air through the tile. The maker estimates that it would take about 2½ hours to deliver the whole air of the curing-room once through the pipes; this assuming that there were no diffusion, but that each volume would pass through only once in that time. As demonstrating the comparative efficacy of this system, it is noteworthy that on the day of our visit (July 14th), rather a warm day, the temperature stood at 68 degrees at 4.30 p.m., having risen only two degrees since the fans were started to work in the morning. The maker informs us that the temperature seldom or never exceeds 70 to 72 degrees with the fans in operation. This, however, is ten degrees warmer than is desirable, and the installation of an ice chamber is contemplated. The size of this curing-room is 28x60 feet, the shelves giving capacity for the storing of 1,200 cheese. Insulation consists of common brick walls plastered on lath inside, above a five-foot wainscoting at the bottom. The ceiling is plastered, and the floor is of wood.

The size of the factory proper is 128x31 feet, and is detached from the curing-room. A 40-h.p. boiler and a 20-h.p. engine furnish steam and power. The make of cheese last year was 232 tons in a little over six months, 23 tons of butter being made during the remainder of the year. Sixty-seven cheese were made this year one Monday in June, the highest make from a single day's milk being 40 cheese. About one-third of the patrons make Saturday night's milk into butter. The majority take fairly good care of the milk, which, consequently, arrives, as a rule, in pretty satisfactory condition. The whey is pasteurized for 50c. per ton, live steam being used entirely for the purpose, as the exhaust steam has been for a number of years used to heat the water for the boiler. For pasteurizing the whey, four angle pipes are placed across the bottom of the tank from which jets of steam issue, giving the whey a circulatory motion. There is no doubt in Mr. Bothwell's mind but that a cool-curing room is a good investment for a factory. "We are always ready for an even temperature," he



Make-room in the Strathallan Cheese Factory.

remarked, "as with this condition the cheese cure right and cure uniformly, and with less shrinkage than when the temperature is allowed to run up."

Near the factory is a fine residence, lately remodelled, for the use of the maker. About \$1,800 were thus expended three years ago. The house contains all modern conveniences. Every factory should have a good residence for the maker, as it goes a long way towards keeping a good man in the business. Innerkip, Strathallan and Bright factories all have fine residences for their makers.

Improvement in Creamery Conditions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your request for information, re creamery instruction work in Western Ontario this season, we are pleased to state that at the creameries and farms visited a great improvement has been made.

The greatest obstacles with which we have to contend are: First, a few creameries are slow to clean up or make improvements; second, quite a number of patrons are careless and indifferent in keeping the milk and cream utensils properly washed, or in giving the cream the necessary care.

It is discouraging to the patron who always has his cream in good condition, to feel that his neighbor's cream, which sometimes has not been properly cared for, will, in the majority of cases, be emptied into the same cream vat, thus lowering the quality of the good cream.

SEPARATORS NEGLECTED AND BADLY LOCATED.

This should not be, but what is the remedy? The majority of patrons have received some instruction in the best method of caring for separators and cream, but claim they do not get any more money for the extra care. Some patrons still follow that very bad system of washing the separator only once a day, although it is used twice. They admit that their cream is not good-flavored and sours much more quickly when the separator is washed only once a day, but claim that some of their neighbors wash only once, therefore they do the same. They say they acquired this habit by neglecting to wash the separator sometimes when in a hurry.

Some patrons still keep their separators in the stables, where the smell is not very nice. The bearings and the different parts of the separator become rusty, making the life of the machine short and the flavor of the cream bad, all because it is handy to feed the skim milk to the pigs and calves, which are generally too near by. They say it makes less trouble in handling. The cream from these same patrons is generally found in the kitchen or pantry, because it is too much trouble to carry it down cellar or put the cream can in cold water. The warm cream is run into the same vessel containing the old cream, because it saves a little time and bother in washing one more cream can, into which the warm cream should have been run and cooled before being mixed with the older cream. They do not remember to stir the mixed cream in order to get it evenly mixed. We thus find cream which in hot weather is usually sour, foamy on top, lumpy and curdy in the middle, with a quantity of whey in the bottom of the can. Quite often we find this class of creamery patron the greatest "kickers" about their test and the price they receive for their cream. They do not wish to go to any trouble in caring for their cream so long as they can get rid of it, then expect more money than they are entitled to for the work they do.

Patrons who do not take good care of their cream do not realize the injustice they do their neighbors who do, or that their own test would have increased and a better price been paid for their butter if their cream were delivered sweet.

GOOD METHODS AND SATISFACTORY CREAM

On one route of thirty-six patrons visited in the middle of August, where cream was collected only twice per week, one half had perfectly sweet cream, the other half cream slightly sour, but of good flavor. Some kept their cream in cellars, others in cans, the cans sitting in a tub or tank of cold water. The separators were nearly all in good condition, the patrons exhibiting them with pride; many had been in use eight to twelve years and looked like new, only costing a few cents for repairs during this period. A few only were guilty of washing the separators but once per day; these running a quantity of cold water through them after finishing separating, which, no doubt, is better than warm or hot water, though the separators should be washed each time after being used. If some patrons can keep their cream sweet and good flavored for three or four days, why is it that in certain districts we do not see sufficient cream sweet and clean-flavored? Of course, where poor cream is taken in at the creamery it is impossible to make nice clean-flavored butter.

BAD METHODS AND POOR RETURNS FOR FAT.

At a creamery which the writer visited lately

two-thirds of the cream received was sweet and clean-flavored, gathered three times per week; the other third was slightly sour and not quite so well cared for. All were using separators. The price paid these patrons for the month of June was twenty-three cents per pound butter-fat. The adjoining creamery collected cream the same number of times per week, but nearly all the cream received was sour and off-flavored. The patrons received nineteen cents per pound butter-fat for the same month. Who is responsible for the difference in the price of butter-fat received from these two creameries?

On one cream route recently visited we found a number of "dilution" separators, which consist of an ordinary tin can with a tap at the bottom, and a sight glass from the bottom one foot in height, to show the cream line when skim milk is taken off. Milk and water are mixed in this can, and the cream is skimmed off when risen. Most of the cream is quite sweet, but had an insipid flavor. This system is not to be commended, as it dilutes the skim milk and leaves too large a percentage of fat, but the cream was in better condition than from some of those patrons having centrifugal separators on the same route, as the milk or cream did not come in contact with anything to contaminate, and the cream was always kept cool.

DIFFERENCE IN SEPARATORS.

In keeping a record of the different patrons visited during the past five years, the writer has taken particular notice of the different separators used by the patrons. Numerous inquiries revealed the fact that different separators have considerable to do with the success and general satisfaction of the patron relative to the creamery business. The points especially noticed re separators were the condition of the cream, sweet or sour, thick or thin, loss of fat in the skim milk, ease of turning and cleaning, cost of repairs and durability. From nearly two thousand patrons visited we came to the conclusion that some three or four different makes of separators were giving general satisfaction. Occasionally a separator other than the three or four mentioned gave good satisfaction, while some makes apparently do not give good satisfaction even in the hands of good patrons under the best conditions. With a number of makes of separators they cannot skim rich cream or run through a large quantity of milk without a large loss of fat in the skim milk. We have asked numerous patrons how they like their separators, and outside of three or four makes previously alluded to the same story is told, "running rough," "hard to turn," "cannot skim a rich cream," "always something going wrong," "have to send away for repairs or send the machine itself to have it rebalanced." The machines that are inclined to vibrate and are hard to turn are never kept at their proper speed, making thin cream and losing a large amount of fat in the skimmed milk. Sometimes the patron is to blame for this, and does not give the separator proper care, but one thing is certain, that the cream-gathered creamery system has been greatly hindered by poor classes of separators. F. D.

Steel Whey Tanks.

Some steel whey tanks have been used in Eastern Ontario for ten or twelve years, with no sign of rust or corrosion, the only observable effect of use being a slight brightening or polishing on the inside. This experience seems to indicate the indefinite durability of steel tanks, which are now being recommended by the instruction staff east of Toronto, instead of any other kind of tank. Wooden tanks will sometimes leak in two or three years, and very often absorb the whey, providing a seeding-ground for yeasts and other troubles, particularly where the whey is not pasteurized. The steel tank, on a cement foundation, is a permanent improvement, and an investment which in the long run yields not only satisfaction, but profit.

East of Kingston, Ont., the bulk of the milk delivered to cheese factories is hauled by the patrons; west of Kingston, most of it is hauled by loads under contract, sometimes by the hundred, but very often by the trip. It is a noteworthy fact that, notwithstanding the opportunity for helpful contact with the patrons which the former system would seem to afford, the most satisfactory conditions obtain in the area where the milk is hauled by loads. This may be due, however, to an independent cause. East of Kingston the majority of the factories are small, and the year's earnings of the maker very meager indeed, with the result that these factories are less efficiently manned than those farther west, and the general conditions attending the cheese business are rather less satisfactory.

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GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Co-operation in the United States.

A writer in Everybody's Magazine draws attention to what has been accomplished by co-operation among producers, and urges that farmers in many lines of production should profit by the experiences quoted, and organize for mutual benefit. Many instances of growers shipping their own produce, and being cheated by dishonest commission men, are referred to. For example, a grower in Southern Texas had a car of potatoes for sale. A buyer offered him a dollar a bushel at the station, but the price was not fancy enough in the grower's estimation, so he consigned the car to a commission merchant in Cleveland, Ohio, and, after a long delay, received a check for \$2.65, the consignee explaining that the shipment had arrived in bad order, that the potatoes were decaying, and that the check enclosed represented the revenue realized from their sale, less, of course, the freight charges and his commission. The grower accepted the \$2.65, when he might as well have had \$400. In dozens of other cases growers not only lost their shipments, but were compelled to pay freight charges after the commission man had gobbled up all the proceeds.

Something had to be done. The growers got together, organized "locals" and a strong central organization, with a high-salaried manager. The same grower who had to take \$2.65 for a car of early potatoes realized through the association a net profit of \$325 an acre on common red carrots. This season, on one railway line alone 1,300 cars of garden truck and melons have been forwarded, and a substantial profit realized. Organization, asserts the writer, has protected them against their own inexperience, their ignorance of market conditions and methods, and the devices of the crooked class of commission merchants.

For years the planting of peach trees has been going on steadily in the State of Georgia, on both large and small farms, until the claim is now made that it is the greatest peach-producing State in the Union. Last year there was a total crop of 8,000 cars. Growers, acting independently, glutted the New York market. One day in July, 209 cars of peaches arrived, and the next day 100 more fruit cars came in. About 150 cars were sold for just enough to pay the freight from Georgia, and tons of peaches were dumped into the bay by order of the New York Board of Health. Speculators made money; the growers got nothing. Nearly 2,000 carloads rotted on the trees because they would not pay for the picking.

That experience gave birth to the Georgia Fruit Exchange, a strong organization, which has its own inspectors in all the principal markets—about fifty in all—as well as inspectors at icing points on railway lines. Arrangements have been made to receive daily special reports from all the principal markets, so the management may regulate the supply sent to any point, according to the demand.

The apple-growers of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado have effective co-operative associations to protect their own interests and extend their business.

In Virginia there are two counties which were largely given to the production of Irish and sweet potatoes and cabbages, but which were, on the whole, unprofitably worked, until the growers organized into an association. A uniform system of grading and packing was introduced, crops were handled and marketed collectively, with the result that those two counties are now examples of profitable agriculture.

As in Canada, so, also, on the other side of the line, the honey-producers have their associations, through which not only information is distributed, but assistance is given in the marketing of the product.

But it is in California that the most complete and powerful co-operative association is to be found. In the year 1893, many hundreds of orange and lemon orchards, on which much labor and expense had been lavished, had at last come into abundant bearing. Great jubilation was indulged in. But of the more than 4,000 carloads of fruit shipped out of the State that season, about half barely paid shipping and marketing expenses. A big convention called, resulted in the organization of The California Fruit-growers' Exchange, an association which has the trade in Western citrus fruits, from the grower to the consumer, thoroughly in hand. In each town the local association operates its packing-houses, and each member's product is credited to him, according to grade. Representatives of the association are in every market to protect its interests. An army of inspectors is stationed along every route traversed by its cars, and divert cars from overstocked markets to those in need of oranges and lemons.

The article closes with this word of advice: "Get together, and stand together."

THE FARM BULLETIN

Montreal Milk-producers' Association.

The tenth annual meeting of the above association was held in Montreal on Sept. 6th. President Malcom Smith, of Lachute, in the chair. Secretary W. F. Stephen presented a favorable report of the past year's work. Treasurer H. S. Tannahill reported a good balance on hand. Owing to the more favorable season and increased milk production, the emergency price of 22 cents per gallon, received during the past two winters, was reduced to 20 cents, delivered in the city. This price commences October 1st, and continues to April 30th. For cream testing 25 per cent. fat, \$1.00, and 30 per cent., \$1.20, for the same season, also delivered in the city.

The following officers were elected: President, John Brown, Howick; Vice-President, H. R. Hammond, Lachute; Secretary, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon; Treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, Trout River. W. F. S.

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Quebec Vegetable-growers Organize.

Over thirty of the most prominent vegetable-growers of the Province of Quebec visited Macdonald College on September 8th, and were conducted through the various departments of the College by Prof. Blair and his assistant, J. T. Monroe, after which a meeting was held and a Quebec Vegetable-growers' Association formed. The constitution of the association is somewhat similar to that of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association. The gathering was an enthusiastic one, and, judging from the spirit of the assembly, this will be one of the most wide-awake associations in the Province.

The following officers were duly elected: Honorary President, Hon. J. L. De-arie, Minister of Agriculture, Province Quebec; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. W. Robertson and Robert Brodie; President, Paul Wattiez; 1st Vice-President, Jack McEvoy; 2nd Vice-President, J. B. Beyries; Secretary-Treasurer, Anatole Decarie. Executive Committee—Chairman, Prof. W. S. Blair; members, D. McMeekin, Valleyfield; F. Lariviere, St. Laurent; Jos. Dequire, Cote des Neiges; John Nesbitt, Petite Cote; James Clark, Outremont.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Horticultural Department for the kind invitation which made it possible for them to visit the College in

body, and for the courtesy extended to the gathering by all of those connected with the institution. All expressed themselves as greatly pleased with their visit to the College, and with the character of the work being done.

Dates Fixed for Dairymen's Conventions.

At two meetings held by the directors of the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations, respectively, in the Farmers' Institute Tent, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 7th, dates were fixed for the coming winter conventions. The Eastern Dairymen's convention will be held at Belleville, January 5th, 6th, 7th, 1910; the Western convention at St. Thomas the following week, January 12th and 13th. At the meeting of the Eastern Association directors, Chief Instructor G. G. Publow submitted a report of the prosecutions for adulterating. The number is, fortunately, not quite so great as last year, but 25 prosecutions having been made up to that date, with 17 cases unsettled, or 42 in all. A number of the directors stated that the quality of the milk in their districts is much improved, due to the effort of the Local and Federal Departments of Agriculture in recommending and pointing out the proper methods for the cooling and care of milk supplied to factories.

Agriculture and Live Stock at the Canadian National.

With nearly 100,000 increase in admissions to the two hundred and sixty acres of instructive entertainment provided, the thirty-first annual Canadian National Exhibition, which came to a close last week, set a new and still higher standard by which future achievements must be gauged. Perfect early-autumn weather, peculiar to the season of Toronto's exhibition, prevailed practically throughout, the grounds being, consequently, firm and dry, with naught to give complaint but a little dust and midday excess of heat, poured from a bright sky by P' Effulgent Majesty King Sol. The grounds thro' with a well-dressed, well-behaved, intelligence comfortable-looking populace, intent on the acquisition of knowledge, as well as the enjoyment of good time.

It is not our purpose or function to fill space with generalities. The story of the Exhibition may be most informingly told in a review of the departments by turn. Dairy cattle and dairy exhibits were reported last week. The remainder of the agricultural and live-stock features are covered severally in this. We have attempted, as usual, to place before our readers a concise, illuminative and systematic survey. Let us, then, to the details.

Provincial Exhibits.

It would be unpardonable omission to neglect mention of the superlative Provincial exhibits staged in the Agricultural Hall. Entering from the south, one stood confronted and surrounded by an impressive array of products from British Columbia's fruit farms, fisheries, forests, mines, and fur-bearing denizens of the wilds. The size, keeping quality and appearance of Pacific Province fruit have already won such wide acknowledgement, as to excite little wonder, save by the novitiate exhibition visitor. Likewise, in a measure, her famous forests, and yet, a cross-section of a clear, straight-grained fir tree, 61 x 65 inches in diameter 25 feet from the ground, the massive blocks of spruce or fir, over three feet square, cut 58 and 50 feet, respectively, from the butt, and the 10 or 12-foot length of Douglas fir plank, 51 inches across, free from trace of knots, and polished smooth, could not fail to attract anyone who had ever framed a beam or put a saw through wood.

Passing casually along, the perambulator was presently struck with a graphic representation of Ontario's pre-eminence in agriculture and various other lines of production. For instance, an immense pyramid represented one-eighteenth of the silver produced in Cobalt, with figures indicating how production of the valuable metal in this world-famous field had sprung from \$111,887 worth in 1901, to \$9,133,375 worth in 1908, footing a total of \$20,128,710 in five years. Turning, then, he read in bold characters above the sheaf-grain-decorated, arched entrance to the north-west wing, that Ontario's 1908 yield of field crops was estimated at \$170,000,000, or between eight and nine times as much as Cobalt's five-years' output of silver. Further on, placards, conspicuously displayed that Ontario produces 75 per cent. of all the fruits grown in Canada, including 60 per cent. of the plums, 70 per cent. of the apples, 80 per cent. of the small fruits and pears, and nearly all the peaches and grapes.

It has been often remarked that the typical American nearly always boasts that his particular town or neighborhood, or county or state, has something that is either the biggest or the best of its kind in the country, if not in the world.

So of Canada's Provinces. Each has its talking points, and no superlative advantage of any one division denies another its features of renown. Of recent years, many in Eastern Canada have come to regard Sunny Alberta as the promising land of the Prairie West, but here along comes Saskatchewan, coolly asserting that she has as much unoccupied surveyed land to choose from as Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia combined. This, of course, does not prove hers is the best heritage, but she has the most UNOCCUPIED SURVEYED LAND. Some other will claim the best facilities, the best climate, or some other point of superiority. Taking them all together, the Provincial exhibits are a revelation of Canada to herself. They are a feature that should be yet further developed.

Standing Field-crop Sheaf Competition.

The exhibit of sheaves of oats, wheat and barley from the prizewinning fields, in the standing field-crop competitions in Ontario, adorned 240 feet of arches in the Provincial display, and was an innovation which attracted great attention. In order to equalize conditions, the Province was divided into three districts, and competitors could show only in the district in which they resided. District No. 1 comprised Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, Nipissing, Manitoulin, Algoma, and the other districts in New Ontario; District No. 2, all counties east of York and Simcoe; District No. 3, York, Simcoe, and all counties west and south-west of same. Following are the prizewinners:

OATS.

- District No. 1.—1, W. E. Streatfield, Emsdale (address), Perry (society); 2, Thos. Nicholson, Warren—Warren; 3, A. Sylvestre, Verner—Caldwell; 4, Geoffrey Streatfield, Emsdale—Perry; 5, Rev. L'Eueyor, Verner—Caldwell.
- District No. 2.—1, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon—Verulam; 2, Jas. Leask, Taunton—S. Ontario; 3, F. Truedell, Collin's Bay—Kingston Tp.; 4, J. B. McLaren, Renfrew—Renfrew; 5, Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Bobcaygeon—Verulam.
- District No. 3.—1, W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere—Scarboro; 2, R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood—Dufferin Central; 3, Jas. W. Edgar, Gorrie—Howick; 4, Arch Greer, Perm—Dufferin Central; 5, A. E. Cornell, Norwich—N. Norwich.

WHEAT.

- District No. 2.—1, Robt. McKay, Maxville—Kenyon; 2, D. Malcolm, Nestleton—Cartwright; 3, Alex. McDonald, Cannington—Beaverton.
- District No. 3.—1, Perry Doupe, Kirkton—Kirkton; 2, W. J. Robinson, Kirkton—Kirkton; 3, John Gillespie, Galt—S. Waterloo; 4, Jas. Scott, Galt—S. Waterloo; 5, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt—S. Waterloo.

GOOSE WHEAT.

- 1, Jas. A. Rennie, Miliken—Markham; 2, P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar—Markham; 3, G. B. Little, Brown's Corners—Markham.
- Special Prize—1, John Orr, Galt—S. Waterloo.

BARLEY.

- District No. 2.—1, S. G. Gourlay, Diamond—Carleton; 2, Melville Trewin, Blackstock—Cartwright; 3, D. Malcolm, Nestleton—Cartwright.
- District No. 3.—1, W. T. Stephens, Aurora—Newmarket; 2, R. J. Robertson, Cainsville—Onondaga; 3, Frank A. Legge, Richmond Hill—Richmond Hill; 4, C. W. Barrill, Onondaga—Onondaga; 5, Chas. Edwards, Onondaga—Onondaga.

- Special Brewer's Prize.—1, Jas. A. Rennie, Miliken—Scarboro; 2, W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere—Scarboro.

RYE.

- 1, H. J. Helliwell, Highland Creek—Scarboro; 2, Geo. McKague, Cannington—Elbon.

Ontario-grown Seed Corn.

Prominently placed in Ontario's department of the Agricultural Hall was an effective exhibit by the Ontario Corn-growers' Association, representing fifteen different varieties of seed corn grown in South-western Ontario, the object being to demonstrate that the counties in this peninsula can produce good, well-matured seed corn, adapted to the climatic conditions of other parts of the country. In addition to a central, truncated pyramid of husked ears, there were representative stalks of various varieties, all planted at the same time, and all cut about a week before the end of August. Maturity, height, leafiness, and other characteristics, were thus illustrated at a glance. Some very interesting and important facts were indicated. For instance, there were two strains of White-cap Yellow Dent, one grown from American, and the other from Canadian seed. Half the kernels on the ear borne by the former strain were shrivelled to nothing, while the acclimatized Canadian strain had ripened its grain. Golden White-cap is an early-ripening, eight-rowed dent, which grows a leafy stalk about eight feet high, and is recommended as an ensilage corn for Eastern and Northern Ontario. Lennocher's Red, on the other hand, is a variety growing about 11 feet tall, bearing much foliage and a dark-red ear, which is recommended for ensilage purposes in Essex and Kent. A stalk of Mammoth Southern Sweet had practically no kernels at all. This variety is grown with varying success for ensilage. Some strains are comparatively early, and ripen well enough in Southern Ontario for seed; others scarcely reach the earing stage. As some half-dozen strains are sold, it is important for one to know what he is securing before putting it into carefully-prepared ground. Bailey is a reliable early dent, recommended with confidence as an ensilage corn for any part of the Province. Reid's Yellow Dent is considered too late for any section with a shorter growing season than Essex and Kent. Two strains of Leaming are sold. One American line of seed is practically worthless, so far as ears are concerned. Another, a Canadian kind, is satisfactory as an ensilage corn in many parts of Canada. Wisconsin No. 7 is a promising corn being tested in Ontario. It seems to be maturing as well as White-cap Dent, and stands up better. Its planting is not yet advised positively, however. Bailey, White-cap Dent, Howie and Golden White-cap are four kinds recommended confidently for ensilage in almost any section of the Province.

Horses.

There has been stronger competition in horses at the Canadian National than was seen at Toronto this year—certainly stronger as to numbers, and, in the opinion of some horsemen, stronger in merit as well. However, in most classes, top positions were graced by individuals that did credit to the show, and, taking it by and large, the quality left little to be asked. To the visitor from a distance, it was a revelation; only the veteran spectator, with ideals raised and critical faculties developed by many successive years' inspection of mettlesome contests, could venture to suggest other than flattering comment.

As noted in last week's issue, judging commenced on Wednesday, September 1st, when the ponies were disposed of, continuing thereafter for six successive afternoons (omitting Sunday), the classes being interspersed according to the fashionable horse-show programme, two or three of each breed being adjudicated per day. Harness and saddle horses were shown before the grand-stand, but the breeding classes were judged in the small ring to the rear of the Manufacturers' Building, where the work was followed, especially during the latter week, by many hundreds of interested farmers and horsemen, occupying the covered seats and lined up around the fence enclosing the ring.

The educational benefit thus received would amply justify an extension of the covered seating accommodation, unless, as would be much better, a large amphitheatre were built, in which both horses and cattle could be exhibited before thousands of seated onlookers, and in a subdued light, where the flies would not be so viciously troublesome. The advantage of such an arena in guarding against interruption or disagreeable conditions caused by rain, should not be lost sight of, although it must be admitted that the Toronto dates are singularly fortunate in this regard. Without wishing the exhibition any ill-success, one might almost hope that a rainy spell should play havoc with the judging some year, just to impress the need and hasten the erection of a judging arena such as many of the American State fairs have provided on their grounds.

A gratifying feature in the horse-ring was the entire absence of friction or difficulty in any regard, and the reasonable liberty accorded to the press, a liberty which was in no instance abused, nor is likely to be. Robt. Miller, as Director-in-Charge, and Jas. Noble, as Superintendent, make an efficient team, and carried out the programme with punctuality and despatch. The single-judge system was followed, except in Canadian-bred heavy drafts, where awards were settled by a committee of two. Clydesdale ratings were made by Robert Copland, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who did fairly satisfactory though not unexceptionable work. He was assisted in Canadian-bred heavy drafts by John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., and, without reflection upon either judge, it cannot be said that the combination of talent conducted especially to consistency or speed. Shire positions were again allocated by a Clydesdale breeder, Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., who had a light task, but discharged it well wherever discrimination was called for. Hackneys and Thoroughbred stallions were placed by Wm. Carr, of New York; Standard-breds and Roadsters by S. J. Cherry, of Preston, Ont.

While these men did probably as good work as any other board likely to be assembled, it did not escape criticism. Whether due to the values involved, the closeness of competition, or whatever may be, it does seem hard to get the ribbons placed to everyone's satisfaction. When, for instance, a prize is given, against the opinion of the ring-side talent, to an entry bred by one of the judges, that may or may not signify a natural partiality for an individual of one's own breeding, but it does lend weight to an opinion expressed in the cattle-ring, that no man should consent to officiate in a class where some of the candidates are of his own breeding.

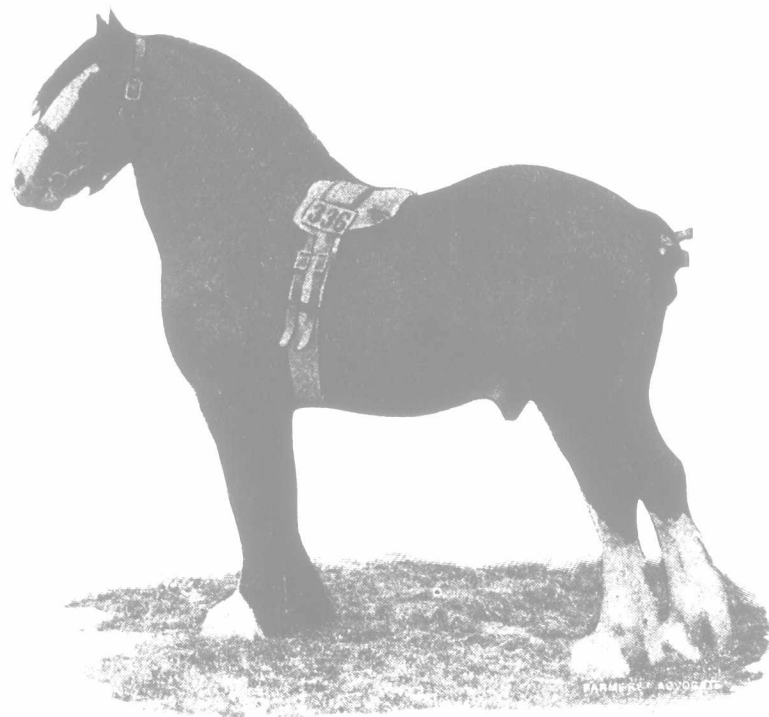
CLYDESDALES.

Scottish material recently imported furnished the competition, as usual, in open Clydesdale classes. It was chiefly a battle of the importers. Exception, of course, was class 47, for aged stallions, importers excluded, though even here it was Scotch-bred horses that entered. Canadian-bred Clydesdales show principally in the section for heavy drafts. The roster of exhibitors comprised such well-known names as Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.; Robt. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.; and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., along with other Ontario men operating on a less extensive scale, including A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Miller & Millan, Brantford; W. J. Cowan, Cannington; John Davidson, Ashburn; J. J. McKenny, Toronto; A. Hewson, Grahamsville; R. T. Wood, Etobicoke, and John Black, Kilsyth. As previously explained, Graham & Rowena's recent importation did not arrive in time to enter. Among the ten aged stallions was no lack of good material to build with. A clear first was found in Gartly Pride, a solid, compact, cresty son of Baron's Pride, supported on first class underpinning, preparing one to expect the capital action he shows. Beside him was placed the Everlasting horse, Royal Choice, imported by Graham Bros., and exhibited as a three-year-old in 1907. He is an impressive-looking candidate, big, strong-boned, with a bold, masculine outlook and splendid forehead, but his two good ends are joined by a middle that inclines to slackness. Mercer's Margrave, in third place, though not particularly heavy-boned, is a fairly well put up and typical horse, by Hiawatha, splendid at the ground, with large feet and approved slope of pas-

terns, wanting only a little more substance to put him well up in any class. The best mover in the lot was Viscount Lothian, selected by R. R. Ness, whose devotion to Ayrshires is not so exclusive as to prevent him knowing a good thing in horseflesh. Passing down, we note in fifth place Borland Chief, a well-knit, well-fashioned kind, by Baron's Chief. Dalgety's Sir Randolph is a big, thick, honest horse, by Monerielie Marquis, the kind we need more of to sire high-class, marketable geldings. Fentland Pride is a strong-boned four-year-old, shown by the same firm, while down the list were the chestnut Gold Stripe, and Smith & Richardson's Baron Curzon, by Baron's Pride.

The aged stallion class, closed to importers, was headed, finally, by Baron Dow, an imported horse, sired by Baron Britton, by Baron's Pride, and owned by R. T. Wood, Etobicoke. He appeared from the ring-side to move well, but had certainly no points to spare to that even, well-balanced five-year-old Buteman, owned by W. J. Cowan, Cannington, Ont., exhibited for first against Royal Choice in Toronto two years ago. A worthy third was Baron Montague, a brown seven-year-old, by Drumflower, by Macgregor, dam by Baron's Pride, and shown by John Davidson, Ashburn. He is a thick, well-built horse, and goes right. The class was rounded out by Royal Ardethen and Talbot, the latter somewhat overburdened with flesh.

The half-dozen three-year-old stallions formed but a fair ring. The red ribbon decorated Graham Bros.' Coniston, a Baron Rowena get. Though not particularly flash as to action or quality, he is up to a pretty good size, and his feet, though apparently soread somewhat by his shoes, present good open hoof heads. Rather on the loose order as the second-prize horse, General



Gartly Pride (imp.) 195551.

Five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, by Baron's Pride. First in the aged class and champion at the Canadian National Exhibition Toronto, 1909. Imported and exhibited by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont.

Favorite. King's Bounty is a very good mover, but wanting a little in body. Captain Vasey is a thick, strong-boned colt, by the Royal & Highland first-prize horse, Silver Cup; while Gay Sprig, a get of the champion, rare-quality horse, Refiner, was relegated to fifth, because, in the judge's opinion, he had not size enough to warrant a higher place. Dumure Acknowledgment, a clean, flat-boned stallion, could spare a bit of length from his back to his quarter.

Two-year-olds made the strongest exhibit of the show. This class, usually well filled, mustered 17, from a catalogue entry of 20, the largest number forward in it for at least four years back, the figures being 12 in 1908, 13 in 1907, and 16 in 1906. When they came in, on Friday afternoon, Mr. Copland had his work cut out. Baron's Pride blood carried the day, one of his own get, Baron's Fancy, bred by the Montgomerys, and imported by Graham Bros., capturing the red. He is a good level colt, well bottomed, and displaying abundance of Clydesdale character. Bay Ronald, next to him, is a very true horse, of a slightly different and rancier type, while Life Guard, in third place, though not quite so thick, moved well, and looks like improving. He was closely followed by Duke of Montrose, and he in turn by Smith & Richardson's Commodore, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, the best breeding son of Baron's Pride. Hard after him was Ness & Son's Bowhill Baron, a direct cot of the illustrious king of living Clydes. In the judge's opinion, these six would have made a very creditable ring at the Highland, and there were more good ones. But

ing one which Smith & Richardson considered the best of their string of five. Among so many good ones, it seems invidious to confine mention to the winners. The others forward, grouping them according to ownership, were: Smith & Richardson's Baron Onslow, by Baron's Pride; Prince of Merton, by Baron O'Dee; Dumure Shepley and Dumure Gold Link, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; Graham Bros.' unplaced candidates were Abbey Blacon and Blacon Cross, by Pride of Blacon, and Abbey Gale, by Douglas Chief. Dalgety Bros. showed Royal Mulben, by Baron Albion. Ness had Encore, by Lancer, and Inglesstone, by Everlasting; while Mercer's Hiawatha colt, Agricola, completed the ring.

Those who saw the yearlings judged, on Saturday afternoon, pronounced them a fine class, the best, in Mr. Bright's opinion, seen at Toronto in a good while. Graham Bros. were first and second with Macgregor Blend, a Benedict colt, something extra at the ground, a good goer, and of fair size, and Paul Jones, an imported animal, by Sir Marcus, out of a Macgregor mare. He was rather excelled at the bottom, and also in scale. Third and fourth went to Smith & Richardson, third on King's Edict, by the same sire as the first-prize entry, and fourth on Baron Crawford, by Baron's Pride. As the fifth colt, King's Counsel, shown by Ness & Son, was also a Benedict, it was all but a clean sweep for Baron's Pride stock.

Three-year-old fillies responded to the number of four, including an uncatalogued entry by Mr. Hewson, and were fittingly headed by Smith & Richardson's extra well-bred Baron Solway filly, Queen Minnie, winner of twenty first prizes and seven championships in Scotland. While not large, she is type and quality from the ground up, and should prove a choice breeder, being now, by the way, in foal to Labori. Graham Bros.' recently imported Ardethen filly, Lady Ferns, won in the two-year-olds, second going to an Everlasting filly forwarded by Ness & Son. There was no class for yeld mares, but a clinking good one appeared to try conclusions for championship honors. Crosby Gem was her name, a sweet, toppy mare, by Baron's Fashion, shown by W. J. Cowan. She moved well, and displayed quality all over. Against her were Queen Minnie, Lady Ferns, and the first-prize yearling, Fourth Maid. It was a close decision. Other things equal, odds should be against a yeld mare, because of the probability of her never proving a breeder. It looked for a time as if Queen Minnie might get it. She did not seem to show her best, however, and Mr. Copland finally cut the knot by awarding the championship to the two-year-old, and reserve to the yeld mare. Male championship was easy for Gartly Pride. Awards:

Stallion, 1 year old and upwards—1, Graham Bros., on Gartly Pride, by Baron's Pride; 2, Graham Bros., on Royal Choice, by Everlasting; 3, Thos. Mercer, on Margrave, by Hiawatha; 4, R. Ness & Son, on Viscount Lothian, by Luffness; 5, Graham Bros., on Borland Chief, by Baron's Chief; 6, Dalgety Bros., on Sir Randolph, by Monerielie Marquis. Stallion, 1 year old and upwards, importers excluded—1, R. T. Wood, on Baron Dow, by Baron Britton; 2, W. J. Cowan, on Buteman, by Pride of Blacon; 3, John Davidson, on Baron Montague, by Drumflower; 4, Miller & Millan, on Royal Ardethen, by Ardethen; 5, A. G. Gormley, on Talbot, by Up-to-Time. Stallion, 3 years old.—1, Graham Bros., on Coniston, by Baron Rowena; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on General Favorite, by Mirrie Prince; 3, Thos. Mercer, on King's Bounty, by Gold Mine; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Captain Vasey, by Silver Cup; 5, W. J. Cowan, on Gay Sprig, by Refiner; 6, Smith & Richardson, on Dumure Acknowledgment, by Baron o' Buchlyvie. Stallion, 2 years old.—1, Graham Bros., on Baron's Fancy, by Baron's Pride; 2, Graham Bros., on Bay Ronald, by Baron Protschids; 3, Thos. Mercer, on Life Guard, by Montague Watchman; 4, Graham Bros., on Duke of Montrose, by Royal Favorite; 5, Smith & Richardson, on Commodore, by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 6, Ness & Son, on Bowhill Baron, by Baron's Pride. Stallion, 1 year old.—1, Graham Bros., on Macgregor Blend, by Benedict; 2, Graham Bros., on Paul Jones, by Sir Marcus; 3, Smith & Richardson, on King's Edict, by Benedict; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Crawford, by Baron's Pride; 5, Ness & Son, on King's Counsel, by Benedict. Champion stallion—Gartly Pride.

Filly, 3 years old.—1, Smith & Richardson, on Queen Minnie, by Baron Solway; 2, Graham Bros., on Maid of Gloucester, by Royal Favorite; 3, Thos. Mercer, on Rose of Gowin Hill, by Breadalbane; 4, A. Hewson, on a post-entry filly; 2 years old.—1, Graham Bros., on Lady

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Fergus, by Ardlethen; 2, R. Ness & Son, on Nettie, by Everlasting; 3, F. W. Batty, on Newbigging Beauty, by Atahualpa. Filly, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros., on Lenrith Maid, by Barold—1, Graham Bros., on Song Thrush, by Scottish Crest. Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, John Black, on Royal Princess, by Royal Carrick. Foal of 1909—1, John Black, by Miss Richardson, by Baron Richardson. Champion female—Lady Fergus.

SHIRES.

If the number of Shires was meagre, the quality was gratifying to friends of the breed. A solitary entry, but a good one, appeared in aged stallions. It was John Gardhouse & Sons' Royal King III. (imp.), a radiant dark-brown five-year-old, by Royal Warrior, bred by R. Moore & Sons, first and champion a year ago. He is well put up, a very nice mover, has much quality, and showed in the pink of condition. Ouse Bridge Champion (imp.), the first-prize three-year-old, is a big, thick horse; while the making of another is the red-ribboned two-year-old Solitaire, exhibited by Clark, a Canadian-bred, out of that choice-quality mare, Black Jewel, and by Nateby King, runner-up for championship honors in 1906, in his three-year-old form. A very good one took second place, Porter Bros.' gray Proportion, a clean-quality colt, by Nailstone Ragged Jacket, out of Tuttle Brook Fuchsia, first yearling in 1908. Better of two yearlings this time was the bay, Admiral Prince, bred by John Gardhouse & Sons, and got by Admiral Togo.

No entries responded in the three-year-old or two-year-old fillies. A pair of yearlings were Black Beauty and Viola Gem, both of Gardhouse breeding, and by Admiral Togo, the former shown by themselves, and the latter by Porter Bros. Viola Gem had suffered a kick on the thigh which did not improve her chances, though the other is a deserving quality sort. Black Jewel won worthily in the class for brood mare and foal, afterwards lifting the championship and nailing the progeny prize with Solitaire and Brilliant. Holdenby Cheerful got second for brood mare with foal, but her foal received only third in its class, first going to Porter Bros.' Admiral Dewey, by Baron Kitchener, though his dam, Viola, was third among the brood mares. An unusually good showing for male sweepstakes resulted in supreme honors for the five-year-old.

Exhibitors.—John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; Porter Bros. and John Breckon, of Appleby; A. G. Clark, Alton; A. Hewson, Grahamsville, and W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Awards:

Imported or Canadian-bred.—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, John Gardhouse & Sons, on Royal King 3rd, by Royal Warrior. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Amos Agar, on Ouse Bridge Champion, by Knowle Orion; 2, John Breckon, on Holdenby Chief, by Hendrick. Stallion, 2 years old—1, A. G. Clark, on Solitaire, by Nateby King 3rd; 2, Porter Bros., on Proportion, by Nailstone Ragged Jacket. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Porter Bros., on Admiral Prince, by Admiral Togo; 2, A. Hewson, Champion stallion—Gardhouse & Sons, on Royal King 3rd.

Filly, 1 year old—1, John Gardhouse & Sons, on Black Beauty, by Admiral Togo; 2, Porter Bros., on Viola Gem, by Admiral Togo. Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, A. G. Clark, on Black Jewel, by Tartar 2nd; 2, W. D. Monkman, on Holdenby Cheerful, by Rokely Egbert; 3, Porter Bros., on Viola, by Pride of Morning. Foal of 1909—1, Porter Bros., on Admiral Dewey, by Baron Kitchener; 2, A. G. Clark, on Brilliant, by Mona's Rocket; 3, W. D. Monkman, on Betty Stair, by Holdenby Abbott. Mare with two of her progeny—1, A. G. Clark, on Black Jewel, with Brilliant and Solitaire; 2, Porter Bros., on Viola, with Viola Gem and Admiral Dewey. Champion female—Clark, on Black Jewel.

PERCHERONS.

The celebrated French draft breed was represented by seven entries, divided between two classes, stallions three years and upwards, and mares any age. Jacob Steinmann, New Hamburg, Ont., had first in each class, his stallion being a gray six-year-old, by Powerful, and the mare a five-year-old of the same color, got by Tiralleur. An uncatagued stallion, shown by C. W. Gurney, of Paris, Ont., which arrived in the ring a couple of minutes late, was placed third. Enghien is his name, sire Ulysse, dam Nectar. A. Welton, of Brantford, Ont., lifted the remainder of the prizes with his string of one young stallion and three fillies. Awards:

Stallions, 3 years old and upwards—1, Jacob Steinmann, on Illinois, by Powerful; 2, A. Welton, on Le Preoniere, by Hoeker; 3, C. W. Gurney, on Enghien, by Ulysse.

Mare, any age—1, Jacob Steinmann, on Star, by Tiralleur; 2, A. Welton, on Basine, by Unay; 3, A. Welton, on Gisela, by Malgache.

CANADIAN-BRED HEAVY DRAFTS.

Canadian-bred heavy drafts, or, practically speaking, Canadian-bred Clydesdales, were exhibited by Graham Bros., Smith & Richardson,

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Thos. Mercer; Geo. A. Bell & Son, Lowville, Ont.; A. G. Gornley; Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater; G. W. Knott, Clinton, Ont.; W. A. Francis, Cammington, Ont.; Andrew Turnbull, Galt, Ont.; J. G. Borland, Claremont, Ont.; John Graham, Derry West; M. McPhaden, of Cresswell; and D. A. Murray, Bennington, the Dominion Transport Co., of Toronto, showing two geldings, and a mare in harness. Aged and three-year-old stallions had each only one entry forward, and yearling stallions a pair. Two-year-olds mustered seven, and it could not be said that the placing commanded universal approbation. The Scotch judge was inclined to bestow the red colors on Roxborough Choice, a well-knit, clean-quality bay, by Right Forward, but, after some deliberation, yielded pride of position to Baron Acme, a very good kind of horse, sired by that typical draft-horse model, Baron Richardson, and bred by Mr. Bright. It is no disparagement of Baron Acme to record that, in the opinion of the non-officiating talent, the other colt deserved the honor, and Mr. Copland admits that he expects him to be the better horse some day. Royal Albans adorned third place, with exceptional quality, but wants a little more substance. Royal Baron's Pride, by Hodgkinson & Tisdale's grand old stud-horse, Royal Baron, is a shapely sort, and did credit to fourth. One by the same sire was chosen for distinction among a trio of three-year-olds, supported in second position by another of his get. Last year's sweet, broody, flint-boned, silk-feathered, sweepstakes yearling, Queen of Quality, scored yet another victory for the old stallion. Though not large, she is lathe-like in accuracy of mold, has a sweet, prepossessing presence, and conditioned fine as satin, renewed her claim to championship honors. She was well followed in her class by a Macqueen filly from Scarboro, third going to a Burgie Stamp filly, and fourth to a somewhat rangy cream by Gold Link. A solitary Macqueen yearling was shown by Mr. Borland. A pair of fine geldings by Gartsherrie Blend, exhibited by D. A. Murray, won first and second in the class for geldings or mares shown by farmers, and first for pair of horses in harness, beaten, however, in the single-harness class by the two 17-hand geldings, Major Graham and Uncle William, and the 16.3 hands mare, Lyndoch Queen, shown by the Dominion Transport Co. The call for brood mares with foals brought out Hodgkinson & Tisdale's fine big eight-year-old mare, Lady Lothian, by Royal Lothian, second going to Borland on the Prince-of-Currah Village Rose, with a foal by Macqueen, which bore the red colors from the next class. First for mare with two of her progeny was won by Village Rose, with the yearling Village Queen and the first-prize foal, Village Princess. Baron Acme was declared the best stallion any age. Placings follow in full:

Stallion 4 years old and upwards—1, McPhaden, on Tom Barney, by Craichmore Darnley. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Graham Bros., on Rising Star, by Pedestrian. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Acme, by Baron Richardson; 2, Graham Bros., on Roxborough Choice, by Right Forward; 3, Thos. Mercer, on Royal Albans, by Montrave Watchman; 4, Jas. Rennie & Sons, on Royal Baron's Pride, by Royal Baron; 5, Alex. Cameron, on Royal Favorite, by Mount Royal. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros., on Right Choice, by Right Forward; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Buster Brown, by Royal Baron.

Filly, 3 years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baron's Queen, by Royal Baron; 2, W. A. Francis, on Mappedale Daisy, by Royal Baron; 3, G. W. Knott, on Princess Garty, by Garty Gold. Filly, 2 years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Queen of Quality, by Royal Baron; 2, H. A. Mason, on Macqueen's Flower, by Macqueen; 3, John Graham, on May Queen, by Burgie Stamp; 4, Andrew Turnbull, on Nellie, by Gold Link. Filly, 1 year old—1, J. G. Borland, on Village Queen, by Macqueen. Gelding or mare, 4 years old or over—1, D. A. Murray, on Baker, by Gartsherrie Blend; 2, D. A. Murray, on Leiper, by Gartsherrie Blend; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Elsie Macgregor, by Wayward Boy; 4, John Graham, on Woodland Bella, by Burgie Stamp. Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Lady Lothian, by Royal Lothian; 2, J. G. Borland, on Village Rose, by Prince of Currah; 3, G. A. Bell & Sons, on Betsy Rights, by Royal Rights. Foal of 1909—1, J. G. Borland, on Village Princess, by Macqueen; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Baron Blucher, by Royal Baron; 3, G. A. Bell & Son, on Moss Rose, by Monteith Favorite. Mare with two of her progeny—1, J. G. Borland, on Village Rose, with Village Queen and Village Princess; 2, John Graham, on Nancy Hurworth, by Hurworth; 3, G. A. Bell & Sons, on Betsy Rights, with Halton's Hero and Moss Rose. Champion stallion—Baron Acme. Champion mare—Queen of Quality.

Heavy Draft (in harness).—Single horses, any breed—1, Dominion Transport Co., on Major Graham; 2, Dominion Transport Co., on Uncle William; 3, Dominion Transport Co., on Lyn-

doch Queen; 4, D. A. Murray, on Baker; 5, D. A. Murray, on Leiper.

Pair of horses, any breed—1, D. A. Murray, on Baker and Leiper; 2, Dominion Transport Co., on Lyndoch Queen and Uncle William.

An interesting and very commendable class was that for the best four animals, Clydesdale or Shire, the progeny of one sire, bred and foaled in Canada. Hodgkinson & Tisdale showed a pleasing quartette by Royal Baron, while disputing honors with them were four Macqueens, exhibited by Graham Bros. It might fitly have gone to either, but, after protracted deliberation, Mr. Copland directed the decoration of the Claremont entry. Both lots displayed quality that did credit to Canadian breeding.

HACKNEYS.

The superexcellence of the winning Hackneys must be in no degree discounted by the paucity of numbers, for the foot, and not the head, of the classes were missing. At least, that is true of the aged stallions. In the major scale class, mature horses, 15.2 and over, Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park, scored first with the slashing bay, Crayke Mikado, imported in 1906 as a two-year-old by Graham Bros., and afterwards owned for a time by Oak Park Stock Farm. He has many winnings to his credit, including male championship at Toronto in the year of his importation. Got by Garton Duke of Connaught, he has lots of substance and a true, extensive range of action, in keeping with his conformation. The Claremont stables of Graham Bros. sent the big, handsome, newly-imported chestnut, Spartan, standing a full 15.3, second at the Royal, and seven times first in Yorkshire, while J. B. Hogate, of Weston, once more entered his good seven-year-old chestnut, Samuel Smiles, landing the white ribbon, leaving fourth to Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, on Linden Renown, the well-known 16-hand bay, by Danegelt's Son. Unplaced was W. P. K.'s Masterful, exhibited by Frank Leach, St. Thomas. A perfect Hackney from head to feet is that brilliant phenomenon, Brigham Radiant, which, not only in his own class, but afterwards, in the championship, outshone his splendid competitors almost to an eclipse. A bright, intelligent head and neck, faultless back and middle, level croup, clean-cut, dense-boned, whipcordy legs, ideal feet and pasterns, with quality of silk, all go to produce a perfectly-mannered, sensational actor. Going straight as a die, seen from behind, high, level, and sufficiently fast, he works his limbs with the regularity of a clock. He had been first and reserve at the Royal when purchased in the Old Country by Robt. Graham for \$3,700, and, while beaten for championship when first shown here against Crayke Mikado, being then out of form, he has since abundantly retrieved his position, winning sweepstakes both in Toronto and Chicago, but this year came out in exceptional fettle, and fairly excelled himself. What is better, he has been in the country long enough to show what he can produce, and is said to be siring some fine colts, "getting them in pairs." Somewhat thin and out of form, but a good Hackney type, is Bonnie Bassett, a chestnut, by Rosador, the sire of Brigham Radiant. Still another by the same wonderful sire is the third-prize Derwent Performer, shown by G. H. Pickering, of Brampton. Hogate's Chaiqueley Admiration was left unplaced. Passing on to the trio of three-year-olds, we find Graham Bros.' choicely-bred B. B. Critic, fifth stallion in harness at Olympia. His superlative action leaves little to be faulted. A quartette of three-year-old fillies faced the judge, and honors were close between Oak Park Daisy and Oak Park Belle, both got by Warwick Premier. The latter displayed beautiful action, as viewed from the side, but went not quite so true in front as Oak Park Daisy, which, also, in the judge's opinion, had a better head and neck, arch of rib, and quarter. First in brood mares went to the celebrated Miss Baker, still good enough to enamor the judge, despite her aged form. She was well followed by the Beaverton mare, Wild Cherry, with a capital foal by Linden Renown, which won first in its own class. Female championship went undisputed to Oak Park Daisy. Stallion championship was a clear win for Brigham Radiant, but Mr. Carr pondered long and called in assistance before leaving out Crayke Mikado and selecting B. B. Critic for reserve. Awards:

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 15.2 and over—1, Graham & Renfrew, on Crayke Mikado, by Garton Duke of Connaught; 2, Graham Bros., on Spartan, by Polonius; 3, J. B. Hogate, on Samuel Smiles, by Blanch Squire; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Linden Renown, by Danegelt's Son. Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, under 15.2—1, Graham & Renfrew, on Brigham Radiant, by Rosador; 2, Graham Bros., on Bonnie Bassett, by Rosador; 3, G. H. Pickering, on Derwent Performer, by Rosador. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Graham Bros., on B. B. Critic, by K. C. Golden Duke; 2, T. A. Cox, on Langton's Colonel, by Gribthope Playmate. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Dictator, by Storm

King. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Oak Park Stock Farm, on Dead Shot; 2, W. Elliott, on Kelso Performer, by Warwick Ranger.

Best Hackney stallion, any age, shown to suitable vehicle—1, A. Yeager, on Chocolate King; 2, Graham & Renfrew, on Crayke Mikado.

Filly, 3 years old—1, T. A. Cox, on Oak Park Daisy, by Warwick Premier; 2, Crow & Murray, on Oak Park Belle, by Warwick Premier; 3, G. H. Pickering, on Waverly Marion, by Royal Denmark. Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, A. Yeager, on Miss Baker, by Ruby; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Wild Cherry, by Squire Rickell; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Rosseau Filless, by Fireworks. Foal of 1909—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Cherry Ripe, by Linden Renown; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Renown, by Linden Renown; 3, A. Yeager, on Lady Elsenham, by Bold Elsenham. Champion stallion—Brigham Radiant; reserve, B. B. Critic. Champion mare—Oak Park Daisy.

THOROUGHBREDS.

It seems impossible to assemble a really first-class showing of Thoroughbreds at Toronto. This year there were but two classes, and one of them monopolized by a single entry. A hundred-dollar donation by the Ontario Jockey Club, however, drew out a very good ring of ten aged stallions, which were placed by Mr. Carr as follows:

Stallion, 3 years old and upwards—1, Wm. Walker, Toronto, on Early Rogers, by Saint; 2, Paterson Bros., Toronto, on Haffing, by Macheath; 3, Thayer Bros., Aylmer, on Nasbaden, by Nanstantine; 4, John Hutchinson & Kee, Sandhill, on Main Chance, by Pirate of Penzance; 5, Neil Smith, Brampton, on Dowf, by Trayles.

Brood mare with foal—1, David Arthurs, Brampton, Ont., on Dodie S., by Charaxus.

STANDARD-BREDS.

The classes filled tolerably well, and proved out some spanking good ones. A stellar attraction in mature stallions was the rattling six-year-old Mograzia, forward in fine fettle, and comporting himself like the celebrated multi-champion he is. To see him dashing around the ring, lifting his feet like a Hackney, is enough to thrill the heart of an ox. He was supported in second by another good Cruickston Park entry, Bingen Pilot. In his comment on this class, Judge Cherry recommended that in future they be shown in harness. Mograzia was not seriously challenged for championship honors, though two or three good horses pulled out. Female sweepstakes was awarded to the gray three-year-old filly, Vanity Oro, by George Wilkes, out of Vanity W. Awards were:

Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, on Mograzia, by Moko; 2, Miss Wilks, on Bingen Pilot, by Bingen; 3, Fred Garbutt, Lambton Mills, on Imperial Jr., by Wilfrid Cecil. Stallion, 2 years old—1, R. A. Stephens, Barrie, on Gonsalvo, by The Reprobate; 2, Angus Kerr, Toronto, on A. B. Brino, by Fritz Bingen. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Alex. Young, Glanford, on Simon J., by Arbutuskan; 2, Miss Wilks, on Oro Boy, by Oro Wilkes; 3, I. I. Wolfe, Cooksville, on Erindale Posey, by Jud Posey.

Filly, 3 years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Vanity Oro, by George Wilkes; 2, Porter Bros., Appleton, on Laura Pointer, by Wild Brino. Filly, 2 years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Directress General, by Director General; 2, Waldie Steen, Derry West, on Woodbine Posey, by Jud Posey; 3, Tilt & Ross, Derry West, on Biss Posey, by Baron Posey. Filly, 1 year old—1, Porter Bros., on Alice Pointer, by Montais; 2, W. Steen, on Derry Maid, by Jud Posey; 3, Miss Wilks, on Mora, by Mograzia. Brood mare, with foal of same breed—1, Crow & Murray, Toronto, on La Belle Buckner, by Governor Buckner; 2, W. Steen, on Woodbine Fancy, by Larabie the Great; 3, Wm. I. Martin, Binbrook, on Jane Howard, by Almont Wilkes. Foal of 1909—1, Crow & Murray, on Baron Bingen, by Fritz Bingen; 2, Miss Wilks, on a foal by Kentucky Todd; 3, W. I. Martin, on Abie Howard, by Arbutuskan. Champion stallion—Mograzia. Champion mare—Vanity Oro.

ROADSTERS.

Mare or gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1, Miss Wilks, on Lady Croeseus, by Croeseus; 2, Fuller Bros., Norval, on Hazel B., by Golden Jubilee; 3, Snow Bros., Toronto, on Violet Hal. Roadster, 3 years old—1, R. H. Boyes, Woodhill, on Sparkle, by Barthorpe; 2, Fuller Bros., on Oro Jubilee, by Golden Jubilee; 3, Jas. McFarlane, Claremont, on Major Mac., by Hal Forest. Roadster, 2 years old—1, Miss Wilks, on Fino Belle, by Beau Ideal; 2, J. D. McKibbin, Milton West, on Bobs, by Mograzia; 3, W. Steen, on Miss Gamey, by Mr. Gamey. Roadster, 1 year old—1, John A. McKenzie, Presq'Isle, on Isabel King's Gambit, by King's Gambit; 2, J. L. Reid & Son, Derry West, on a post entry; 3, A. Cunningham, Toronto, on Nellie Bingen, by Fritz Bingen. Brood mare with foal—1, J. D. McKibbin, on Thelma, by MacCormac; 2, A. & W. A. Bagshaw, Exbridge; 3, J. T. Sharpe, Britannia, on Kitty Pearl, by Star Belmont. Foal of 1909—1, J. D. McKibbin, on Teddy, by Mograzia; 2, R. B. Markle, Millgrove, on a foal by Sandy Scott.

3, Miss Wilks, on Kentucky Baron, by Kentucky Todd. Champion mare—Lady Croeseus.

CARRIAGE.

Mare or gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1, W. F. Wilson, Waterford, on Glitter; 2, Crow & Murray, Toronto, on Queen; 3, J. L. Reid & Sons, on Milly, by Rectara. Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, H. J. Darroch, Harriston, on Rose Bud, by Rosador; 2, J. L. Reid & Sons, on Nellie, by General Buller; 3, F. T. James, Toronto, on Prince, by Barthorpe Performer. Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, John Cartmel, of Brantford, on Ruby Newfinish; 2, L. Walterhouse, Cooksville, on Mabel, by Barthorpe Performer; 3, James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley, on Maggie Barthorpe, by Barthorpe Performer; 4, R. B. Markle, on Charlie, by Sandy Scott. Filly or gelding, 1 year old—1, J. L. Reid & Sons, on Itainbow, by Rectara; 2, G. A. Bell & Son, Lowville, on Topsy, by Waverley; 3, Jas. Tilt, Derry West, on Topsy, by Golden Jubilee. Brood mare, with foal—1, J. L. Reid & Sons, on May Flower, by Regent; 2, J. Bagg & Sons, on Nellie of Hillcrest, by Emperor 2nd; 3, Jas. Tilt, on Nettie Kilnwick, by Kilnwick Fireaway. Foal of 1909—1, J. L. Reid & Sons, on Mabel, by Rectara; 2, Jas. Tilt, on Minnie, by Great Black Doctor; 3, A. & W. A. Bagshaw.

PONIES.

The growing popular interest in ponies was reflected in some measure by numerous catalogued entries, of which, however, a good many candidates failed to report. Awards were placed on Wednesday, September 1st, with the following result:

Pony in single harness, 11 hands and under—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, on Ladysmith; 2, R. O. Morrow, Hilton; 3, Gordon Brown, Toronto, on Carrie Nation. Pony in single harness, over 11 hands and under 12.1—1, Fred Green, Toronto, on Gay Girl; 2, T. A. Cox, Brantford, on Tiny Kit; 3, W. J. Cowan, Cannington, on Billie C.; 4, Miller & Millan, on Dasse, by Donald. Pony in single harness, 12.1 hands, and under 13.1—1, T. A. Cox, on Berkeley Swell; 2, R. M. Jenkins, Todmorden, on Jean; 3, J. A. Wood, Toronto, on Joe Rock. Pony in single harness, 13.1 to 14.1 hands—1, McPherson & Langworthy, Toronto, on Warwick Shrimp, by Fire Boy; 2, Chas. Wilmott, Belleville, on Black Silk; 3, Graham & Renfrew, on Sally. Pair of ponies in harness, 12 to 14.1 hands—1, Chas. Wilmott, Belleville, on Black Silk and Satin; 2, Hamner & Hodgson, Brantford, on Belmont Bess and Belmont Trader; 3, M. G. Chantler, Brampton, on King and Queen. Pony, 13 to 14.1, shown under saddle—1, Chas. Wilmott, on Black Silk; 2, Chas. Wilmott, on Satin; 3, Doyle & Loblaw, Toronto, on Poney. Tandem ponies—1, Chas. Wilmott, on Black Silk and Satin. Combination ponies—1, Chas. Wilmott, on Black Silk. Best stallion, any age, not over 14.1, in harness—1, McPherson & Langworthy, on Sharprow. Boy rider on pony—1, Chas. Wilmott, on Satin; 2, Chas. Wilmott, on Black Silk; 3, J. A. Mills, Toronto, on Minora. Girl rider on pony—1, Chas. Wilmott, on Black Silk; 2, Chas. Wilmott, on Satin; 3, A. W. Miles, Toronto, on Girlie Bay. Children's turn-out—1, Chas. Lovejoy, Mimico, on Gaiety; 2, Fred Green, Toronto, on Gay Girl; 3, T. A. Cox, on Tiny Kit; 4, Miss B. B. Boyd, Toronto, on Dan.

The special for best string of ten horses, owned by one exhibitor, was awarded to Graham Bros., Claremont, second going to Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt.

The Beef Breeds.

The exhibit of Shorthorns was larger than usual, and better than was expected, the number catalogued being 168, contributed by 21 exhibitors. They were of high average excellence, while the tops were quite equal, if not superior, to those of any previous exhibition at Toronto; and they were, with the exception of one herd, brought out in excellent condition, reflecting much credit upon the herds represented and their fitters. Judging from the display at this show, both in the breeding and fat-stock classes, grade and pure-bred, the breed is holding its place of pre-eminence to the satisfaction and gratification of its numerous friends and admirers. The herds competing were all owned in Ontario except one, which was a notable exception, coming, as it did, from the farm of Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, at East Selkirk, Manitoba, and coming to conquer, as it did in the graded-herd competition (by ages), and that for the female grand championship, two of the most important sections of the prize-list, besides taking high marks in many others, a distinct credit to the skill and judgment of Manager James Yule and his son, who fitted and handled the herd. Making due allowance for the fact of unlimited means being at the back of it for securing the sinews of war; the other fact, that all the females in these victories were bred in the herd and sired by one bull, speaks volumes for its management as well as for the fitness of the breed for the climate of the Prairie Provinces, for the cosmopolitan character of the breed itself in its adaptation to varied

conditions and purposes. The breed was judged this year, as last, by W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., who waded through his Herculean task with admirable promptness and despatch, making probably as few mistakes as, under the circumstances, any other one man, or any two, for that matter, would have made, as the result in the only case in which he called in a referee served to indicate.

The principal exhibitors in this class were Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man.; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; John Dryden & Son, Brooklin; W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman; A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills; Peter White, Pembroke; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, and others with smaller numbers.

In response to the call for bulls, 3 years old and over, nine entries filed an appearance, an unusually good lot, from which was selected for first place the massive, low-set, thick-fleshed, roan three-year-old, Bud's Emblem, sired by Old Lancaster (imp.), and shown by A. F. & G. Auld. He was a first-prize winner at Toronto as a calf, has been in the money list each year since, and came to his own place again this year. Huntlywood 3rd (a roan five-year-old son of Senator Drummond's Cicely's Pride), now heading the Van Horne herd, was a strong second; Edwards & Co.'s Goldie's Prince and Elliot & Sons' Rose Victor being given third and fourth places, respectively, with yet three really excellent entries following, in Gardhouse & Sons' Prince of Archers, A. E. Meadows' Challenge Plate, and Pearson & Son's Royal Diamond 2nd. A sensational and popular first was forward in the two-year-old section, in Dryden & Son's light roan, Prince Imperial, sired by their stock bull, Prince Gloster. He came like a bolt from the blue, never having been shown here before, and unheard of by breeders generally, but he walked into the ring with the appearance of the confidence of a conqueror, and went to the top without protest, not only in his class, but also as male senior and grand champion of the breed. It is probably safe to say that never has a worthier grand-champion bull walked out of the show-ring at Toronto. In type, breed character, conformation and quality he fills the bill satisfactorily, and Will Dryden was the recipient of showers of compliments for his contribution to the succession of premiers. There were yet three strong entries in this section, in Edwards' Orange Prince, Gardhouse & Sons' Archer's First, and Eastwood Bros.' Gallant Sailor, the junior champion of last year, all of which were brought out in fine condition, and were placed in order as named. The senior yearling bull section of eight entries was led by an exceptionally strong one, in the roan, Meadow King, shown by James Leask, Greenbank, bred by Miller Bros., and sired by Mistletoe Eclipse. This is a very attractive young bull, full of character and quality, which gained for him, by common consent, the junior male championship, and he was also reserve number for the grand championship. Right good ones were the balance of his class, of which Pettit & Sons' roan, Waterloo Favorite, by their former grand champion, Prime Favorite, was placed second; Van Horne's white, His Majesty, third, and R. Talbot's roan, Waverley, fourth. An excellent roan, Viceroy of Salem, shown by John Watt & Son, Salem, was considered by breeders present worthy of more consideration than he received, and might well have been placed near the head of the list.

In a good class of six junior yearling bulls, Elliot & Sons had forward an uncommonly good entry in the red, Victor E., by their stock bull, Rose Victor, which was worthily placed first, and later declared reserve junior champion. The same firm had a capital second in the white, Village Bridegroom, bred by Harry Smith, of Exeter, which was first in the junior calf class at Toronto last year.

The senior bull-calf section numbered 22 entries, and seldom has a better class been seen here. It is no easy task to select the best half dozen from so long a line of good ones. The judge, many of the ring-side talent thought, had it right when he had placed George Gier, of Grand Valley, at the top, with his exceptionally straight, smooth and shapely red calf, Royal Lad, by Mildred's Royal, but being doubtful, a referee was consulted, and a different placing ordered, which relegated him to third place; Edwards & Co.'s red, Grand Master, by Missie Champion, going to the top, followed by Dryden's roan, Scottish Clipper, in second place. Peter White had a popular first in the junior bull calf class, in Master Mason, a roan son of Nonpareil Archer. Pettit & Sons followed in second place, and Amos & Son third.

The female sections were exceedingly strong throughout the list. In a class of eleven excellent cows, three years and over, a conspicuous first was Spicy's Lady, of the Van Horne herd, only a month over her third birthday, and nursing a calf. She is a white daughter of Imp. Spicy Marquis, some years ago male grand champion at Toronto, and she is probably the most perfect grand champion female in the history of the Toronto Exhibition. Big enough, bountifully fleshed, strong-backed, round-ribbed, smooth and ladylike, she

comes as near perfection as they are grown. The same herd, remarkably strong in show cows, had also the second and third winners. In the class for cows under four years in milk, J. Watt & Son had a typical dual-purpose cow for first place, the beautiful red three-year-old, Duchess 43rd, by Royal Star; dam Duchess 42nd (imp.) =54145=. She is of ideal dairy conformation, a sweet feminine head and neck, and withal a large and well-balanced udder, betokening a heavy milker.

In a high-class entry of six two-year-old heifers, the white Lancaster Bud, bred and shown by Amos & Sons, and sired by Old Lancaster (imp.), was first without a struggle, and was later reserve number in the female grand championship contest. She is an extraordinarily good one, smoothly formed and fleshed and full of quality, one of the very best ever shown at Toronto—a credit to her illustrious sire and her breeders. She has been sold to an Ohio breeder for \$1,800, and will try conclusions with competitors in the American circuit of fairs in the following months. The Edwards heifer, Emma 47th, an exceedingly smooth and typical roan, one of the best things in the show, was popular with the people, and stood in second place for considerable time, but was finally displaced by Elliot & Sons' attractive red heifer, Mischief E.

A baker's dozen of charming senior yearling heifers was led by Spicy's Rose, a capital roan daughter of Spicy Marquis (imp.); Dryden's Golden Princess and Bertie's Heroine being second and third. In junior yearlings, Amos & Sons had the leaders, in the sweet red, Lomond's Mysie, and Pleasant Valley Bud, both by Ben Lomond (imp.). In a very strong class of 17 senior heifer calves, Pettit & Sons had a favorite winner in Handsome Lady 4th, by Scottish Pride, the Van Horne entries coming in for second and third.

In a nice class of junior heifer calves, Amos & Sons were first and fourth with very smooth entries, by Ben Lomond, and Peter White was second and third with entries of superior quality.

The detailed prize-list following shows the placing of the herds and family groups, which were of unusual excellence:

Bull, 3 years old and over—1, Auld, on Bud's Emblem, by Old Lancaster; 2, Van Horne, on Huntlywood 3rd, by Cicely's Pride; 3, Edwards & Co., on Goldie's Prince, by Prince of Fashion; 4, Elliot & Sons, on Rose Victor, by Sittytown Victoria; 5, Meadows, on Challenge Plate, by Sailor Champion. Bull, 2 years old—1, Dryden & Son, on Prince Imperial, by Prince Gloster; 2, Edwards & Co., on Orange Prince, by Royal Favorite; 3, Gardhouse & Sons, on Archer's First, by Prince of Archers; 4, Eastwood Bros., on Gallant Sailor, by Sailor Champion; 5, Pearson, Son & Co., on Royal Luxury, by Royal Diamond. Bull, senior yearling—1, Jas. Leask, on Meadow King, by Mistletoe Eclipse; 2, Pettit & Sons, on Waterloo Favorite, by Prime Favorite; 3, Van Horne, on His Majesty, by Mistletoe Eclipse; 4, Robert Talbot, on Waverley, by Mildred's Royal; 5, Edwards & Co., on Prince of Orange, by Missie's Champion. Bull, junior yearling—1, Elliot & Sons, on Victor E., by Rose Victor; 2, Elliot & Sons, on Village Bridegroom, by Gold Drop; 3, Edwards & Co., on Good Times, by Prince of Fashion; 4, Pettit & Sons, on Limerick, by Scottish Pride; 5, Mitchell, on Bandsman, by Newton Crystal. Bull calf, senior—1, Edwards & Co., on Grand Master, by Missie Champion; 2, Dryden & Son, on Scottish Clipper, by Scottish Minstrel; 3, Geo. Gier,

on Royal Lad, by Mildred's Royal; 4, J. T. Gibson, on Clipper Prince 2nd, by Star Prince; 5, Edwards & Co., on Scotsman, by Missie Champion; 6, Edwards & Co., on Royal Oak, by Royal Favorite; 7, Amos & Sons, on Collynie Prince, by Ben Lomond; 8, Pettit & Sons, on Waterloo Prince, by Prime Favorite. Bull calf, junior—1, White, on Master Mason, by Nonpareil Archer; 2, Pettit & Sons, on Waterloo Victor, by Prime Favorite; 3, Amos & Sons, on Scottish Crown, by Ben Lomond; 4, Amos & Sons, on Orange Hero, by Ben Lomond; 5, J. T. Gibson, on Silver Prince, by Star Prince; 6, White, on Rosewood Courtier, by Nonpareil Archer; 7, Kyle Bros., on Roan Cloud, by Clipper Chief. Bull, senior champion, over 2 years—Dryden & Son, on Prince Imperial. Bull, junior champion, under 2 years—Leask, on Meadow King. Bull, grand champion—Dryden, on Prince Imperial.

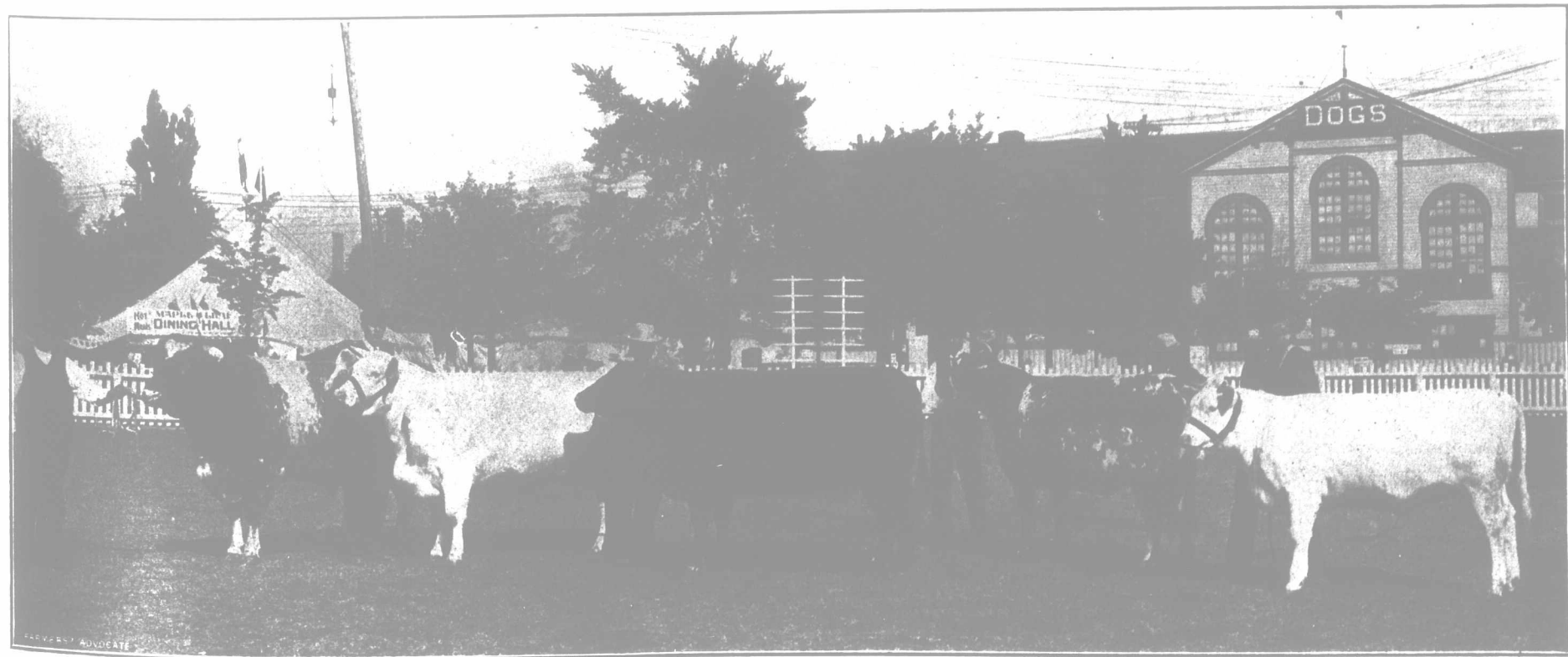
Cow, 3 years old and over—1, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady, by Spicy Marquis; 2, Van Horne, on Mina Princess, by Whitehall Count; 3, Van Horne, on Sunbeam's Queen, by Prince Sunbeam; 4, Gardhouse & Sons, on Fairy Fame, by Scottish Prince; 5, Amos & Sons, on Lady Mysie, by Old Lancaster. Cow, under 4 years, in milk—1, Watt & Son, on Duchess 43rd, by Royal Star; 2, Bagshaw, on Queen Imogene, by Star of Morning 2nd. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Amos & Sons, on Lancaster Bud, by Old Lancaster; 2, Elliot & Sons, on Mischief E., by Robin Marr; 3, Edwards & Co., on Emma 47th, by Missie Champion; 4, Van Horne, on Nonpareil Queen, by Spicy Marquis; 5, Gardhouse & Sons, on Rolla's Beauty, by Scottish Prince; 6, J. Watt & Son, on Lady Baroness 3rd, by Heatherman. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Van Horne, on Spicy's Rose, by Spicy Marquis; 2, Dryden & Son, on Golden Princess, by Scottish Prince; 3, Dryden & Son, on Bertie's Heroine, by Bertie's Hero; 4, Pettit & Sons, on Rosetta 18th, by Prime Favorite; 5, Edwards & Co., on Missie of Pine Grove 9th, by Missie Champion; 6, Gier, on Superba 2nd, by Mildred's Royal. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Amos & Son, on Lomond's Mysie, by Ben Lomond; 2, Amos & Sons, on Pleasant Valley Bud, by Ben Lomond; 3, Pettit & Sons, on Lady Ann 16th, by Scottish Pride; 4, Mitchell, on Newton Jealousy 5th, by Brilliant Star; 5, Edwards & Co., on Lucy of Pine Grove 3rd, by Missie Champion; 6, Van Horne, on Victoria of Selkirk, by Missie's Marquis; 7, Mitchell, on Missie's Rose, by Nonpareil Count. Heifer calf, senior—1, Pettit & Sons, on Handsome Lady 4th, by Scottish Pride; 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady 2nd, by Spicy Marquis; 3, Van Horne, on Spicy Princess, by Lester's Prince; 4, T. E. & H. Robson, on Spring Grove Butterfly, by Strathmore; 5, Mitchell, on Butterfly's Joy, by Jealous Lord; 6, Edwards & Co., on Orange Blossom 3rd, by Royal Favorite; 7, Dryden & Son, on Barbara, by Scottish Minstrel; 8, Pettit & Sons, on Butterfly Lady 3rd, by Red Star. Heifer calf, junior—1, Amos & Sons, on Pleasant Valley Mysie, by Ben Lomond; 2, White, on Rosa Hope 19th, by Nonpareil Archer; 3, White, on Belman Lavender 2nd, by Huntlywood 3rd; 4, Amos & Sons, on Pleasant Valley Victoria, by Ben Lomond; 5, Mitchell, on Greenhill Lovely 2nd, by Redstart; 6, Robson, on Spring Grove Beauty, by Queen's Councillor. Senior champion, female—Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady. Junior champion, female—Amos & Sons, on Lomond's Mysie. Grand champion, female—Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady. Graded herd—1, Van Horne; 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Amos

& Sons; 4, Gardhouse & Sons; 5, Auld. Exhibitor's herd: 1 bull under 2 years old, 2 heifers one year old and under two, and 2 heifers under one year—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Van Horne; 3, Pettit & Sons; 4, Dryden & Son. Breeder's herd: 1 bull under 2 years old, 2 yearling heifers and 2 heifer calves, all bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Pettit & Sons; 3, Dryden & Son; 4, Van Horne. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, Dryden & Son; 3, Amos & Sons; 4, White. Best three animals, get of one bull, owned by exhibitor—1, Van Horne; 2, Pettit & Sons; 3, Edwards & Co.; 4, Amos & Sons. Best two animals, progeny of one cow, owned by exhibitor—1, Van Horne; 2, Elliot & Sons; 3, Amos & Sons. Steer, sired by Shorthorn bull, calved before September 1st, 1907, and under 2 years—1, Stone; 2, Leask; 3, Stone. Steer, sired by Shorthorn bull, calved on or after September 1st, 1907, and under 2 years—1, Leask; 2, Stone; 3, Brown & Sons. Steer calf, sired by Shorthorn bull, calved on or after September 1st, 1908, and under 1 year—1, Leask; 2, Eastwood Bros.; 3, Brown & Sons; 4, Amos & Sons.

HEREFORDS.

The Whitefaces were represented by the herds of W. H. Hunter, The Maples; H. D. Smith, Hamilton; Mrs. M. B. Govenlock, Forest, and L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, making a very respectable showing of the breed; the majority of the first awards going to the Maples herd, including the male championships and the first for graded and junior herds; Clifford winning first for aged cow, on the excellent Amy 4th of Ingleside; Smith first in two-year-old heifers with Rubella 7th of Ingleside, and first in yearling heifers with Rosebud of Ingleside. The prize-list appended shows the rating of the class by Judge R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa:

Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, Hunter, on Improver, by Young Actor; 2, Clifford, on Bourton Ingleside, by Mark Hanna; 3, Govenlock, on Imperial, by Majestic; 4, Smith, on Forest Pride, by Whitney. Bull, 1 year old—1, Hunter, on Picton, by Perpetua; 2, Hunter, on Newton Lad, by Iron Duke; 3, Smith, on Cassio 20th of Ingleside, by Keep On. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, Hunter, on Homer, by General Togo; 2, Clifford, on Curly, by Identification; 3, Clifford, on Melrose, by Amos 15th of Ingleside; 4, Hunter, on Val Jean, by General Togo. Bull, senior champion—Hunter, on Improver. Bull, junior champion—Hunter, on Homer. Bull, grand champion—Hunter, on Improver. Best four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Hunter; 2, Clifford; 3, Govenlock; 4, Smith. Cow, 4 years old and over—1, Clifford, on Amy 4th of Ingleside, by Mark Hanna; 2, Govenlock, on Blossom, by Imperial; 3, Hunter, on Brenda 4th, by Actor; 4, Smith, on Jessie 8th of Ingleside, by Rupert of Ingleside. Cow, 3 years old—1, Hunter, on Brenda 7th, by Temple More; 2, Smith, on Roseleaf Ingleside 12th, by Bourton of Ingleside. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Smith, on Rubella 7th of Ingleside, by Bourton Ingleside; 2, Clifford, on Amy 10th of Ingleside, by Keep On; 3, Govenlock, on Gay Lass, by Duplicate. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Smith, on Rosebud of Ingleside, by Bourton Ingleside; 2, Govenlock, on Miss Charlotte, by Prime Lad 32nd; 3, Hunter, on Pearl, by Archer; 4, Hunter, on Pansy, by General Togo. Heifer calf, under 1 year old—1, Hunter, on Marion 2nd, by General Togo; 2, Hunter, on Jewel 2nd, by General Togo; 3, Clifford, on Amy 12th, by Identification; 4, Govenlock, on Molly, by Whitney. Graded herd—1,



First-prize Shorthorn Herd at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909.

Bred by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Manitoba. The females are all by one sire (Spicy Marquis), and bred by the exhibitor.

Hunter; 2, Clifford; 3, Govenlock; 4, Smith. Junior herd—1, Hunter; 2, Govenlock; 3, Smith. Female, senior champion—Clifford, on Amy 4th of Ingleside. Female, junior champion—Smith, on Rosebud of Ingleside. Female, grand champion—Clifford, on Amy 4th of Ingleside.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed was very creditably represented by selections from the herds of James Bowman, Guelph; John Lowe, Elora, and T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus. All the cattle were brought out in excellent condition, and were typical of the breed, smooth in form and evenly fleshed. The class was judged by John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont. Lowe won first honors in the sections for aged and yearling bulls, with Elm Park Leader and Hundred, the latter capturing the junior championship, both of fine type and quality; while Bowman's two-year-old, Magnificent (imp.), a sturdy representative of the breed, first here last year, took the lead in his class again, and was also awarded the senior championship, the junior champion and grand champion being Lowe's first-prize yearling, Hundred, a very excellent youngster, with evidently a good future before him. Bowman was strong in the bull-calf section, winning both first and second awards. He was also well equipped with winners in the female sections, securing first and second prizes on aged cows and two-year-old heifers; also in the yearling heifer and heifer-calf classes, and first and third for graded herd. The female senior and grand championship also went to the Guelph herd, the dual winner being the first-prize cow, Elm Park Rosebud 4th, a cow of remarkably true conformation and fine quality. Broadfoot had the junior champion, in his beautiful Elm Park Mayflower 10th. The award list following shows the placing in the class in full:

Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, Lowe, on Elm Park Ringleader, by Prince of Benton; 2, Bowman, on Lord Val 2nd, by Lord Barbara. Bull, 2 years old—1, Bowman, on Magnificent, by Idelamere; 2, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Ringleader 6th, by Lord Val 2nd; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Mailbag, by Elm Park Ranger. Bull, 1 year old—1, Lowe, on Hundred, by Black Mark Twain; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Mark, by Elm Park Ringleader. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, Bowman, on Highland Warrior, by Santoso; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park King 13th, by Elm Park Ringleader 3rd. Bull, senior champion—Bowman, on Magnificent. Bull, junior champion—Lowe, on Hundred. Bull, grand champion—Lowe, on Hundred. Cow, 3 years old—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 4th, by Lord Val 2nd; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 3rd, by Elm Park Kaiser; 3, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Kyma 11th, by Oxford King. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 4th, by Elm Park Raider; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Mayflower 9th, by Lord Val 2nd; 3, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Keepsake 6th, by Lord Val 2nd. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Mayflower 10th, by Elm Park Ringleader 3rd; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 10th, by Lord Val 2nd; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Matilda, by Elm Park Ringleader 3rd. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Witch, by Elm Park Ringleader 3rd; 2, Broadfoot, on Batmedie Pride, by Elm Park Ringleader 6th; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Keepsake 9th, by Lord Val 2nd. Graded herd—1, Bowman; 2, Broadfoot; 3, Bowman. Female, senior champion—Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 4th. Female, junior champion—Broadfoot, on Elm Park Mayflower 10th. Female, grand champion—Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 4th.

GALLOWAYS.

The Galloways, contributed by D. McCrae, Guelph, and Robert Shaw, Brantford, were very good representatives of this hardy and thrifty breed. Smoothly formed and typical of the breed, the Guelph herd secured the majority of first awards, including the senior and grand male championship on his fine stock bull, Berwick, and the grand championship on his first-prize cow, Cally; also first for graded herd, Shaw winning second for herd and first for yearling heifer. The awards in full follow:

Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, McCrae, on Berwick, by Cumbrae; 2, McCrae, on Gildery, by Cedric 4th. Bull, 2 years old—1, Shaw, on Bell Boy, by Royal Ensign. Bull, 1 year old—1, McCrae, on Cedric 4th; 2, McCrae, on Valhalla, by Cedric 4th; 3, McCrae, on Cedric 9th, by Cedric 4th. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, McCrae, on Lama, by Buchan; 2, McCrae, on Lord Seaton, by Berwick. Bull, senior champion—McCrae, on Berwick. Bull, junior champion—McCrae, on Cedric 10th. Bull, grand champion—McCrae, on Berwick. Cow, 3 years old—1, McCrae, on Miss Mary A., by Cedric 4th; 2, Shaw, on Moonflower, by Viceroy of Castle Milk; 3, McCrae, on Nellie 15th, by Cedric 4th. Heifer, 2 years old—1, McCrae, on Cally, by Royal Ensign; 2, McCrae, on Jane Seaton 9th, by Royal Ensign; 3, Shaw, on Kris Miss, by College Chieftain. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Shaw, on Hazel, by Viceroy, on Castle Milk; 2, McCrae, on Cealla, by Cedric 4th; 3, McCrae, on Lizzie of Fergus, by Cedric 4th. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, McCrae, on Cedric 4th.

Cedric 4th; 2, McCrae, on Celery, by Cedric 4th; 3, Shaw, on Jeanette, by College Chieftain. Graded herd—1, McCrae; 2, Shaw; 3, McCrae. Female, senior champion—McCrae, on Cally. Female, junior champion—Shaw, on Hazel. Female, grand champion—McCrae, on Cally. Female, 2 years and over—1, Leask; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Stone. Female, under 2 years—1, Leask; 2, Stone; 3, Leask.

GRADES.

There was a very good display of grade females, all Shorthorn grades, in the two sections provided in the prize-list, and shown by James Leask, Greenbank; Jas. Stone, Saintfield, and Kyle Bros., Ayr. The award list was as follows: Female, 2 years and over—1, Leask; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Stone. Female, under 2 years—1 and 3, Leask; 2, Stone.

FAT CATTLE.

In a really good class of fat steers, which were judged by Thos. Crawford, M.P.P., Toronto, the exhibitors were Jas. Leask, Greenbank; Jos. Stone, Saintfield; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; John Lowe, Elora, and Eastwood Bros., New Toronto. Shorthorn grades and Aberdeen-Angus grades were shown, Leask winning first in each section, except for export steers, with superior Shorthorn grades; Lowe and Brown showing Angus grades. The award list follows: Steer, 2 years old—1, Leask; 2, Brown & Sons; 3, Lowe. Steer, 1 year old—1, Leask; 2, Stone; 3, Brown. Steer calf, under 1 year—1, Leask; 2, Eastwood Bros.; 3, Brown & Sons. Two export steers, under 4 years—1, Stone; 2 and 3, Brown & Sons.

DAIRY GRADES.

Female, 2 years and over—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Trothway Model Farm, Weston. Female, under 2 years—1 and 2, Bull & Sons.

Sheep.

A backward season, with many grain fields still in stook, and comparative quietness in the pure-bred export sheep business, combined to make the sheep exhibits somewhat fewer in numbers than the overcrowded pens and alleys in bygone years had for inspection. Numbers alone do not always make a high-class show. High average quality, with slightly lessened numbers, makes a better show, tells the interested public what progress breeders are making towards a greater degree of perfection, and encourages the latter to put forth still greater efforts in reaching the highest possible ideal in their particular section of the exhibition.

In past years, pens were for the most part filled with imported sheep and lambs, and few—very few—Canadian-bred ones which reflected much credit to the breeders. The importations had many extra good ones, and more of a lower standard, so low that it does not require much brain or brawn to produce better in Canada.

This year we have a marked change. The percentage of imported animals, outside of one class, was by far the smallest seen in twenty years; and yet the close observer could not fail to note the general excellence of the whole show, with ninety per cent. being the production of the skillful breeding and careful attention of Canadians, on Canadian farms.

American quarantine regulations have, undoubtedly, done away to a great extent with the temptation to send across the border our best, year after year. Canada is one of the few countries where the sheep industry is perfectly at home, so far as successful breeding, suitable climate, proper feeds, and profitable returns go. The Canadian National Exhibition has strikingly demonstrated it this season. It was the universally expressed opinion of spectators, endorsed by breeders, that never before in Toronto's Exhibition history was there such a high standard of all-round merit seen as was manifest this year. The exhibition of so many really first-class to extra choice home-bred and splendidly fitted sheep and lambs was one of the most telling advertisements the trade can secure. That, with the establishment of eight illustration flocks in different parts of Ontario, will, we anticipate, do much in the way of awakening a deeper interest in this branch of live-stock husbandry, which has proved so extremely profitable to British farmers the past hundred years.

There was one decidedly objectionable feature in connection with the judging, one that is not at all new. What the management gains by ordering sheep into the show early one week, and then deferring the making of awards to the following week, well on towards the end of the show, is beyond the comprehension of exhibitors. This is bad enough, but worse still is the uncertainty, as to when any class may be called into the ring. It may possibly be at the hour stated, but far more likely to be one to twenty-four hours later, and, further, there is a growing feeling when the Sheep breeders' Association's recommendations are ignored, as is frequently the case, it appears that some person or persons on the management are gaining their influence for other ends than that of gentlemanly fair play.

LEICESTERS were the first to get the call the contest in 1908, with eight exhibitors, sixty

ing for honors, was followed this time by a three-corned struggle, and a splendid effort to win resulted in a division of the spoils, with the long-established firm of A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., getting the larger share of the coveted reds, and the two championships. It was interesting to learn that their champion ram was the sire of their champion ewe. James Snell, Clinton, and Hastings Bros., Crosshill, put good representatives into the ring, showing what first-class sheep Huron and Waterloo counties can produce.

The awards made by R. J. Garbutt, Belleville, Ont., and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., ran as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, James Snell; 3, Hastings Bros. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Snell; 3, Hastings Bros. Ram lamb—1, Hastings; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Snell; 4, Hastings. Ram any age, champion—Whitelaw, on aged ram. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Hastings. Ewe, shearing—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings; 3, Snell. Ewe lamb—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings; 3, Snell; 4, Whitelaw. Ewe, any age, champion—Whitelaw, on shearing ewe. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Hastings; 2, Whitelaw. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three years, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings. Pen: Canadian-bred, bred by exhibitor—1, Snell; 2, Whitelaw. Wether, under 2 years—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings.

OXFORD DOWNS got the second call, and for an hour or two the onlookers were treated to the spectacle of ring after ring of excellent specimens of the breed, well brought out, in fine form, well fitted, and none overdone. A few good imported ones were forward, but the large majority were home-bred, and no one could say which were which. P. Arkell & Sons, Trueswater, Ont., after many years' absence from the show yards, have evidently lost none of their skill in breeding and fitting during their period of retirement. J. W. Lee, of Simcoe, and L. E. Nelson, of Fulton, made good showings in nearly every section. The following awards, as made by Prof. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, tell the tale:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ram, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons; 4, Lee & Sons. Ram, any age, champion—Arkell & Sons. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1, Arkell & Sons; 2 and 3, Nelson. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons; 4, Nelson. Ewe, any age, champion—Arkell & Sons. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—3, Arkell & Sons; 2, Lee & Sons. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Nelson. Pen: Canadian, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Lee & Sons. Wether, under 2 years—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Lee & Sons.

COTSWOLDS came next, and again three strong competitors put forth their best efforts to win. As section after section was placed for inspection, it seemed as if good, better and best would not do justice to the exhibits. They were of such true type, and so full of breed character as to almost justify one in describing them as beyond criticism. It was in this class that imported ones played so strong a part, and yet the winning ram lamb, possibly the best in the lot, was Canadian-bred. He was a credit to his breeder, and goes to show that as good can be produced on Canadian soil as in Britain, or any other country. John Rawlings, Forest, Ont.; T. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth, Ont., and Norman Park, Newark, Ont., were the competitors. Prof. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, and S. J. Lyons, Norval, placed the ribbons as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, John Rawlings; 2, Shore & Son; 3, Park. Ram, shearing—1, Rawlings; 2 and 3, Shore & Son. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Rawlings; 3, Park; 4, Shore & Son. Ram, any age, champion—Rawlings. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1 and 2, Rawlings; 3, Park. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Rawlings. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Rawlings; 3, Shore & Son; 4, Rawlings. Ewe, any age, champion—Rawlings. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Shore & Son; 2, Park. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year and under three, and 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, Rawlings. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year and under three, and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Rawlings; 2, Shore & Son. Wether, under 2 years—1 and 2, Rawlings.

BORSET HORNS followed, with R. H. Harding, Thorndale, and H. Bartlett, Kimbo, making the show a good one in all respects, and especially so in their home-bred animals. There was, in common with nearly every class of sheep, a very marked improvement in their Canadian-bred lambs and shearings. John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., in placing the ribbons drew the attention of those around the ring to the excellent quality of the ram and ewe lambs. Awards were as below:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, H. Bartlett; 3, Harding. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Ram lamb—1, Bartlett; 2, 3 and 4, Harding. Ram, any age, champion—Bartlett. Ewe, 2 shears and over—1, Harding; 2 and 3, Bartlett. Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Bartlett. Ewe lamb—1, Harding; 2, 3 and 4,

Bartlett. Ewe, any age, champion—Harding. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Bartlett; 2, Harding. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three years, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Harding; 2, Bartlett. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three years, and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Bartlett; 2, Harding. Wether, under 2 years—1 and 2, Harding.

SHROPSHIRE.—Five Shropshire exhibitors responded: Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Brantford; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; W. D. Monkman, Bond Head; Hamner & Hodgson, Brantford, and J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont. The contest was keen, quality of exhibits good to choice, and as in several other instances, Canadian-breds won over imported ones, by capturing the open pen premium.

J. Lloyd-Jones made a capital showing with imported sheep in a couple of sections, while Hamner & Hodgson won in aged rams, Campbells getting the three other firsts in sections. Of the five first pen prizes offered in opens and specials, Hamner & Hodgson secured one, and Campbells four. H. Noel Gibson, of Millbrook, New York State, awarded the prizes as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 3, Hamner & Hodgson; 2, Campbell. Ram, shearing—1 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Hamner & Hodgson. Ram lamb—1, 3 and 4, Campbell; 2, Hamner & Hodgson. Ram, any age, champion—Hamner & Hodgson. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Hamner & Hodgson; 3, Campbell. Ewe, shearing—1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Hamner & Hodgson. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Campbell; 3 and 4, Hamner & Hodgson. Ewe, any age, champion—Campbell. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Campbell; 2, Hamner & Hodgson. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Hamner & Hodgson; 2, Campbell. Wether, under 2 years—1 and 2, Campbell.

SCOTCHDOONS were a capital lot. While a number of real good ones recently imported were forward, yet those of Canadian breeding stood the test of comparison very well. Four flocks made the show, and were of right good quality. The officiating judge declared the whole exhibit to be of high order, and reflected credit on the breeders who showed. Frank Klienhenitz, of Madison, Wisconsin, who is on the staff of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, and is generally conceded to be one of the most expert fitters and judges of sheep in the United States, awarded the premiums. His thorough, careful and close examination of the sections was noted by all, and the contestants felt that the strictest justice was given in placing the awards.

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.; 2 and 3, J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont. Ram, shearing—1, McEwen; 2, W. J. Martin, Binbrook, Ont.; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Ram lamb—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen; 3, Martin. Ram, any age, champion—McEwen. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1, Geo. Baker, Paris, Ont.; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, McEwen. Ewe, shearing—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Baker; 3, McEwen. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Martin; 4, McEwen. Ewe, any age, champion—Lloyd-Jones. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Martin; 2, McEwen. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three years, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, McEwen. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three years, and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, McEwen; 2, Martin. Wether, under 2 years—1, Baker; 2, McEwen.

HAMPSHIRE were shown by John Kelly, Shakespeare, and Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., of true type and choice quality. Again did the Canadian-bred sheep and lambs hold their own in competition with imported stock. Size, quality and uniformity were apparent in every section. The exhibitors have cause to be well pleased with the results of their doings in their flocks the past twelve months. Noel Gibson, who also judged Shropshires, made the awards as follows:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Kelly. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Telfer Bros. Ram, any age, champion—Kelly. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Kelly. Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Kelly; 2 and 4, Telfer Bros. Ewe, any age, champion—Telfer Bros. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Telfer Bros. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three, and 2 ewe lambs, all bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Kelly. Wether, under 2 years—1, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros.

LINCOLNS. Judged by John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont., were brought out by two new exhibitors at Toronto, while the former showmen of many years standing were conspicuous by their absence. It was a strong class, and the good reputation of the breed was well maintained by R. T. Robinson, of Elderton, and John Lee & Son, Highgate, Ont., who divided honors with the Elderton flock, winning the two championships. Awards are:

Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Lee & Son; 2 and

3, Robson. Ram, shearing—1 and 3, Robson; 2, Lee & Son. Ram lamb—1 and 3, Lee & Son; 2 and 4, Robson. Ram, any age, champion—Robson. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1 and 3, Robson; 2, Lee & Son. Ewe, shearing—1, Robson; 2, Lee & Son. Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Lee & Son; 3, Robson; 4, Lee & Son. Ewe, any age, champion—Robson. Pen: 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor—1, Lee & Son; 2, Robson. Pen: 1 ram, 2 ewes one year old and under three, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Robson; 2, Lee & Son. Wether, under 2 years—1, Robson.

This finished the judging in the sheep barn, and not a word of dissatisfaction from exhibitors regarding the awards was heard. For a pleasant time, to all directly interested, probably the week made a record. The management, though, has margin to mend methods considerably.

Swine.

This year showed a slight falling off in number of entries in the swine exhibit, accounted for by those breeders whose opinion is authority to the active demand during the last few months for breeding stock. Very little change was noticeable in the list of exhibitors of the various breeds this year from that of several years past. This is not a desirable condition. Surely the international reputation of the familiar swine exhibitors at this great show, as breeders of the "world's best," which is vouched for by members of the commission recently sent to Europe to investigate the conditions of the pork-packing industry of the several countries where that industry is in a flourishing condition, after looking over the leading herds of the several countries visited, their unanimous opinion being that nowhere did they see pure-bred hogs of any breed that could compete with Canada's production in the show-rings—should not act as a barrier to the younger breeders coming out to measure swords with the older exhibitors, for certain it is there is no other factor so potent a one to stimulate young breeders to strive for excellence and perfection of type and fitting as a little beating at a show of the world-renowned reputation of the Canada National.

BERKSHIRES.—The first breed to come out for honors before the critical eyes of the judges, S. Dolson, of Alton, and E. E. Martin, of Canning, were the Berkshires. Numerically, they were about the same as last year, but the quality and fitting was slightly below the average. The judges, generally, throughout the various sections, showed careful selection in the placing of the awards, although in some cases taking considerable more time than appeared necessary. Practically the only section in which our wisdom took exception to the judges' award was in the aged boar class, first going to an exceptionally thick fat hog, of a type of forty years ago; today, only fit for the vat of a soupmaker. We cannot see things with any other eye than that Berkshire breeders, acting as judges, are simply driving a nail in the popularity of their own breed by handing awards to this class of hogs, when good types of up-to-date bacon hogs are in the same ring, as in the second-prize animal in this case. The exhibitors were: T. A. Cox, Brantford, fresh from his success at the Western shows; W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove; T. Teasdale & Sons, Concord; P. W. Boynton & Son, Fallas; W. A. Shields, Milton; E. Jeffs & Son, Bond Head; Geo. Wood, Islington; W. Wilson, Brampton, and E. T. Choate, Brantford. Following are the awards in this class: Boar, 2 years and over—1, Wm. Wilson; 2, T. A. Cox; 3, D. Douglas & Son. Boar, 18 months and under 2 years—1, Teasdale; 2, Wood; 3, Cox. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1, Choate; 2, Teasdale; 3, Cox. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Teasdale (this boar afterwards winning championship and silver medal for best boar any age); 2, Brownridge; 3, Cox. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 3, Shields; 2 and 4, Teasdale. Sow, 2 years and over—1, 2 and 3, Cox. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, Cox; 2, Brownridge; 3, Boynton, championship going to entry of T. A. Cox in this class. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1 and 2, Cox; 3, Brownridge. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Brownridge; 3, Shields; 4, Cox. Sow, under 6 months—1, Shields; 2, Teasdale; 3, Boynton; 4, Cox. Boar, 1 and 3, Cox; 2, Brownridge; 4, Teasdale. Four pigs under six months, the get of one boar—1, Shields; 2, Teasdale. Four pigs under 6 months, the produce of one sow, went the same.

CHESTER WHITES. For the first time in several years past, a separate class was on the boards for this breed. We believe this is a move in the right direction, for the Chester Whites are certainly gaining in popularity. The exhibit was a most creditable one both in size and quality, for it must be known that the Chester Whites are most rapid growers. The judge, G. B. Hood, of Guelph, handed out the awards with satisfaction and despatch. The exhibitors were D. DeCourcy, of Borgholm; W. F. Wright, of Gleanworth and R. O. Morrow, of Hilton. Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright. Boar, over 1 year and under 2—1, Morrow; 2 and

3, DeCourcy. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Wright; 2 and 3, DeCourcy. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright. Sow, 2 years and over—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Morrow. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, DeCourcy; 2, Morrow; 3, Wright. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, DeCourcy; 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Wright; 3, DeCourcy. Herd—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Morrow.

TAMWORTHIS.—The Tamworth exhibit was one of the best ever seen at Toronto, or, as a visitor from Uncle Sam's country was heard to say, away the best he ever saw anywhere. Certain it is the animals were brought out in the pink of fit, an exceptionally high-class lot, but a most regrettable fact, plainly discernible, was the away-over-age for their class of some of them. When will judges get backbone enough to throw out hogs plainly over age? In this class, J. C. Nichol, of Hubrey, placed the ribbons, the exhibitors being the well-known breeders, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; R. O. Morrow, Hilton, and H. Germain, St. George. Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Germain; 4, Morrow. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, Morrow; 2, Douglas. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1, Douglas; 2, Morrow; 3, T. Readman. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Germain; 4, Morrow. Boar, under 6 months—1, Douglas; 2 and 3, Germain; 4, Morrow. Sow, 2 years and over—1, Morrow; 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1, 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Morrow. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1, 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Morrow. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3 and 4, Morrow. Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3 and 4, Germain. Herd—1, 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Morrow. Four pigs under 6 months, the get of one boar—1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Germain. Four pigs under 6 months, the produce of one sow, went the same. Championship for best boar any age went to Douglas on their aged entry. Championship for best sow any age went to R. O. Morrow on his entry in the aged class.

YORKSHIRES.—The Yorkshire exhibit was one of the best ever seen at this show, or probably any other show in any country since the breed has been known and bred, when the fact is taken into consideration that many of the entries this year would tip the scales at from 900 to 1,100 pounds, coupled with which was a type ideal from the packer's standpoint, all showing a perfection of fitting, with scarcely a sign of overfitting. Some idea may be gained of the excellent character of the exhibit by the many flattering words of praise heard on all sides from the admiring crowd. And what was of vastly more importance to us as Canadians was the fact that every hog shown in this class was bred and raised in Canada. The awards were placed by R. J. Garbut, of Belleville, and J. E. Brethour, of Burford, both with an international reputation as experts, which to a measure probably accounts for the occasional locking of horns that called for the third man in a few cases. The exhibitors were the well-known breeders, D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove; J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, and J. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; and to say that this year each of these noted firms excelled themselves in the character and quality of their exhibit is but leaving the truth half told. Boar, 2 years and over—1, Flatt; 2, Featherstone; 3 and 4, Wilson. Boar, 18 months and under 2 years—1, Flatt; 2 and 4, Featherstone; 3, Wilson. Boar, over 12 and under 18 months—1 and 2, Flatt; 3 and 4, Featherstone; Wilson did not show in this class. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 3, Flatt; 2 and 4, Featherstone. Boar, under 6 months—1, 3 and 4, Flatt; 2, Featherstone. Sow, 2 years and over—1, 3 and 4, Flatt; 2, Featherstone. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years—1 and 2, Flatt; 3, Wilson; 4, Featherstone. Sow, over 12 and under 18 months—1 and 4, Flatt; 2, Featherstone; 3, Wilson. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1 and 4, Wilson; 2 and 3, Featherstone; Flatt did not show in this class. Sow, under six months—1 and 4, Featherstone; 2 and 3, Flatt. Herd—Not settled at date of writing, on account of some error of entry. Four pigs under 6 months, the get of one boar—1 and 3, Flatt; 2, Featherstone. Four pigs under 6 months, the produce of one sow, went the same. Both the boar and sow championships went to the Millgrove herd of D. C. Flatt & Son.

ANY OTHER BREED brought together for competition the Hampshire or White-belted, exhibited by Porter Bros., of Appleton, and Hastings Bros., of Crosshill; and Black Essex, exhibited by J. Featherstone & Son, of Streetsville, the judges being S. Dolson, of Alton; E. E. Martin, of Canning, and J. C. Nichol, of Hubrey. Boar, 2 years and over—1, Featherstone; 2, Hastings. Boar, over 1 and under 2 years—1, Porter Bros.; 2, Featherstone. Boar, over 6 and under 12 months, —1 and 2, Hastings. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Hastings; 3, Porter. Sow, 2 years and over—1, Hastings; 2, Featherstone. Sow, over 18

months and under 2 years—1, Hastings; 2, Featherstone. Sow over 12 and under 18 months—1, Featherstone; 2, Hastings. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, Hastings; 3, Porter Bros. Herd—1, Featherstone; 2 and 3, Hastings.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Best pen of 4—Great interest was manifested when this class was lined up for comparison, and certainly the exhibits were a credit to their respective breeders; true to type, and fitted just right, and most satisfactory was the fact that they all looked the proper age they should be for a class of that kind. The judges were Messrs. Garbut, Nichol and Dolson. First and fourth went to D. C. Platt & Son, on Yorkshires; second to D. Douglas & Sons, on Tamworths; third and fifth to J. Featherstone & Son, on Yorkshires.

Poultry.

Not only were the entries more numerous than last year, but the quality of the birds seemed better. This was decidedly noticeable in the utility varieties, utility being understood to represent birds which are good for both eggs and flesh. This is as it should be. Progress is certainly desirable. On the other hand, to stand still is to stagnate. To retrograde is to die. Among Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons there was a noticeable improvement in type. This is especially satisfactory at the present time to note, for in recent years there has been evident signs—more particularly to a close observer—of declining size and heft in Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, which varieties have been for years leading market types.

The recent action of the American Poultry Association, in taking half a pound off the standard weight of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, is much to be regretted. It smacks of being a premium for deterioration. It is earnestly to be hoped that our Canadian producers of market poultry will not be influenced by it. We read with pleasure that the Canadian members of the association vigorously combated the suicidal action.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS were fairly numerous and of excellent quality. The first prize for cock and cockerel went to F. Westbury, of London, Ont., while first prize for hen went to G. Norton, of Carleton Place, Ont., who also wins numerous other prizes and the association bronze medal. G. F. Holden, of Port Dover, was first prize for pullet, and she certainly deserves it, for she is of good type and color—a very pretty bird. Other prizewinners were C. Hoekin, London, Ont.; John Bedford, Toronto; R. Hoover, Locust Hill. The latter prizewinner should have excellent results from the cockerel and pullet shown by him when they are a year older. The pullet was of particularly good shape. Among other birds shown by John Bedford, of Toronto, was a cockerel of very fine type. He ought, when fully matured, to make a great breeder.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS were in goodly number and of excellent quality. The greater number of the birds seem to have been shown by F. A. Andrews, of London, Ont., who, besides taking first prize for cock and cockerel, also wins the association bronze medal. R. Hoover, of Locust Hill, was awarded first for hen, which was well deserved, for she was of good color and true W. P. R. type. Other prizewinners in this class were J. F. Brown, of Seaford, and L. Brown & Son, Toronto.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Unusually good class. Winners of prizes were L. M. Campbell, of Crosshill, Ont., who also wins the bronze medal. A. C. Bucken, Listowel, and W. Ellerby, Weston, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES were well represented, of excellent quality and good type. The honors seem to be divided between Mrs. W. Dawson, of London, Ont., and the Russell Farm, the proprietor of which is J. W. Russell, M.P. Mrs. Dawson wins first, second and third prizes on hen, and third on pullet; first and sixth prizes on cockerel. This lady sold the first cockerel for \$125. The Russell Farm wins first, second and fourth prizes on pullet; third on cock, and fifth and sixth on hen. Other prizewinners were J. Bedford, Toronto, who won third on cockerel, second on pullet and sixth on hen; Wm. Kemu and Waterman, London, Ont. In one or two cases the White Wyandotte males from outside points were not of proper Wyandotte shape. This should be carefully guarded against. Incorrect type in one of the leading utility varieties—such as this one is—should be carefully guarded against.

BUFF WYANDOTTES made a good showing. They seem to have got ahead of the Silver variety. First prize for cock and hen and special premium ribbon were won by S. H. Samuels, Norway.

Other varieties of the Wyandotte family, which is now a very large one, were fairly represented. J. R. Johnson, of Leamington, showed a nice little bunch of Partridge Wyandottes.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—This comparatively new but popular variety of the Orpington group was represented by numerous birds of great merit. In several instances the pullets were of typical shape and color. First prizes for cock and pullet went to H. A. Hoffman, of Ridgetown, Ont. The pullet

in this case was particularly good. First prize for cock was given to that well-known breeder, J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, Ont. W. T. Lawrence, of London, Ont., won first prize for hen, with an exceptionally fine bird. She was of true type and color, both inside and out. Suitably mated, she ought to have fine offspring. Second and third prizes for cockerel were won by that veteran breeder, T. Rice, of Whitby. It is a matter for congratulation that he has taken up Buff Orpingtons. He will surely be a hard man to beat at future shows. W. T. Lawrence, the young and successful London exhibitor of both Buff and Black Orpingtons, has up-to-date ideas, and will be heard from in the future with no uncertain result.

BLACK ORPINGTONS were fully up to the mark in quality, and were fairly numerous. It very much looks as if the Black variety will have difficulty in making the friends the Buffs have done on this side of the ocean. In England they are certainly prime favorites. Prizewinners were Hamilton & Scoyn, London, Ont., first and second for cocks; both splendid specimens. First prize for hen was given to P. L. Holden, of Port Dover, Ont., and second went to J. Brown & Son. W. T. Lawrence won on pullet, which was certainly a very fine bird.

WHITE ORPINGTONS were few in number, and, as a whole, not up to the mark. First cockerel was a fine type, but bad in color. The young birds were not a promising lot. The old birds were evidently moulting. This variety ought to do much better.

WHITE LEGHORNS were the largest class of the show, and were a fine lot of birds. Prizewinners in the S. C. class were: F. Wales, of Milton, who also gets a cup for best hen, cockerel and pullet; T. A. Brown, Toronto; W. Ferguson, Brantford, and R. Hoover, of Locust Hill. In the R. C. class the principal prizes were taken by A. & C. Readwin, Guelph; R. A. McLean, Brantford, and R. Hoover.

BUFF, BROWN AND BLACK LEGHORNS were of good quality and numerically strong.

BLACK MINORCAS were a strong and good class. Winners were: T. A. Faulds, of London, Ont., who also won the bronze medal; H. Dunne, Parkdale Poultry-yards, Toronto, who wins besides other prizes the special awarded by the American Black Minorca Club. Other exhibitors were G. A. Walker and Mrs. T. A. Willoughby, H. H. Dunne also won in the R. Comb variety.

Independent Telephone Association.

A year of good progress was reported by Sec. Treas. F. Page Wilson, at the annual meeting, attended by about 50 delegates, of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association, Toronto, Sept. 28th. Between 20,000 and 27,000 independent telephones were reported in operation in Canada. Gratification was expressed that the Railway Commission had decided that independent companies should be allowed to instal phones in railway stations. F. Daggler read a paper, "Is the Telephone a Natural Monopoly?"

It was resolved that no member of the Association should arrange any interchange of service over the lines of the Bell Telephone Company, that a committee should be appointed to watch legislation, and that efforts should be made to bring about Provincial Government ownership of all long-distance telephone lines.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. Doan, Harrietsville; Vice-President, C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. Page Wilson. Executive Committee—T. W. Ralph, North Augusta; F. Daggler, Toronto; Dr. F. Demers, Lewis, Que.; G. W. Jones, Clarke, Ont.; A. Hoover, Green River; S. L. Squires, Waterford; M. House, Bridgeburg; L. Moyer, Beausville; T. R. Mayberry, Ingersoll; Auditors—C. G. Adams, Harrietsville, and John Perry, St. Mary's.

Ontario Veterinary Surgeons' Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association was held at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds on Friday, Sept. 3rd, 1909. Dr. J. P. Bond, President, in the chair. There was a large attendance of veterinary surgeons from various parts of the Province.

The general business of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association was transacted, and Dr. J. P. Bond was unanimously elected to fill the chair for the ensuing year.

The interest of the Veterinary Surgeons, which was considered the foremost matter, and the proposed bill to amend the Act of Incorporation, was fully discussed, and the point that the Provincial Government had in the past ignored the request of the profession, was fully discussed.

Some suggestions along the lines of influencing the support of the various members of the Provincial Legislature were taken up and recommended. This Act, it was felt, would mean a matter of vital importance to the veterinary profession in Ontario, and of Ontario.

Dr. Wm. Mole, M. R. C. V.S., read a paper on some recent discoveries in connection with contagious abortion in cattle, detailing the results of the commission appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society in England, and gave to the meeting the results: the discovery of a serum that had been named Abortin, which gave promise of diagnosing and preventing this disease among dairy herds.

Honey Prices and Crop Report.

The Honey Crop Report Committee, of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, met at the Exhibition grounds Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 8th, and examined the reports as received to date in respect to the buckwheat honey crop and prices received for white honey. The crop of dark honey is good, but the committee find that the markets are clear of last year's crop and buying freely already. The following prices for dark honey are advised: Wholesale, 6c. to 6½c. per lb.; retail, 7½c. to 8½c. per lb. A number of the largest producers have already sold at these figures. In regard to white honey, the committee find that the prices sent out in their previous report are being fully realized, and think that those still holding part of their crop should receive these prices without difficulty. Practically everything has been sold at from 10c. to 11c. Peol and Halton report most of light honey disposed of, much of it going to the Northwest.

Farmers' Club Conference.

It is pleasing to those interested in the advancement of agriculture to note the keen interest taken in the Farmers' Club movement in Ontario. On September 8th, 1909, about sixty farmers, from every part of the Province, met together at the Farmers' Institute Tent, Canadian Exhibition Grounds, for the purpose of increasing the many features of the Club work, and to exchange ideas, so that each and every one present may be able to return to their homes with something not only new, but helpful in advancing agricultural education.

The directors of the Ontario Horticultural Association met in the tent of the Department of Agriculture, on the Exhibition grounds at Toronto, on Sept. 9th, to arrange the programme for the annual convention, to be held in Toronto November 9th and 10th. It was recommended that the President and Secretary be appointed a committee to recommend action regarding the billboard nuisance; also that the Ontario Association recommend that the grant be increased to \$5,000 in aid of horticultural societies. It was resolved to prepare a memorial to the late John S. Pearce, of London. W. E. Saunders, of London, succeeds the late Mr. Pearce on the committee on the incorporation of horticultural topics in the school books.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the American Poultry Association, held during Toronto Exhibition, the following officers were elected: President, Wm. McNeil, London; 1st Vice-President, L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park; 2nd Vice-President, J. E. Bennet, Toronto; Secretary, H. B. Donivan, Toronto. Executive—Mrs. Dawson, London; Prof. Graham, O. A. C.; J. H. Minshall, Brantford; J. Bedford, Toronto; R. Oke, London; H. W. Partlo, Ingersoll. The next meeting will be at the Poultry Institute, held in February at the Ontario Agricultural College. Several cups and medals are offered for the poultry show at the Winter Fair, Guelph, in December.

In the statement of farm crops in Canada at the end of August, issued by the Dominion Census and Statistics office, the wheat crop is put down at 168,386,000 bushels, or 21.73 bushels per acre, and barley, 56,975,000 bushels, or 30.55 bushels per acre. Oats are given at 354,919,000 bushels, a yield of 38.15 bushels per acre; rye, 1,708,000 bushels; peas, 8,184,000; mixed grain, 19,521,000 bushels; buckwheat, 7,791,000 bushels; and hay, 10,246,000 tons. The wheat estimate of the three Western Provinces is away up, being 149,285,000 bushels; oats, 187,802,000 bushels; and barley, 233,893,000 bushels.

A directors' meeting of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association was held at the office of J. Locke Wilson on the Exhibition grounds at Toronto last week, to arrange the programme for the next convention, which will be a one-day event, held in Toronto on November 11th, with an evening session. A number of good speakers have been arranged for. It was decided to ask the Provincial Government to investigate the cabbage and cauliflower industry, as they did in the case of onions.

At the recent annual convention of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, held at Portland, Oregon, August 16th and 17th, G. A. Putnam, Supt. of the Ontario system, was elected president.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 13th, receipts numbered 92 carloads, comprising 1,893 cattle, 444 sheep, 28 calves...

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET. The receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards were moderate last week, the total being as follows:

Table with 4 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows for Cows, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The quality of the export cattle at the Junction was not as good as usual, that is, there were not as many of the better class on sale.

Exporters. The best export steers sold at \$5.20 to \$6.40, but only one load at the latter figure...

Butchers. Prime picked lots sold at \$5.40 to \$7.75, loads of good, \$5 to \$5.35 common...

Feeders and Stockers. Trade in the stockers is commencing to open up, as there have been more farmers and feeders of cattle making enquiries...

Milkers and Springers. Trade in milkers and springers was steady, at last week's prices.

Veal Cakes. Receipts were liberal, with prices steady, at \$5 to \$6.50, and a few new-milk fed calves at \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs. Receipts large, with prices liberal. Export ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4.10 per cwt...

Hogs. Receipts continue to be light. Prices have again advanced, and selects are selling at \$8.50, fed and watered at the market at \$8.25, f. o. b. cars at country rates.

Horses.—For the past two or three weeks, business at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto, has been light...

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white and red winter, 97c. to 97c. outside. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.07, No. 2, \$1.05...

HAY AND MILEFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15. Straw—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$9 to \$9.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices for choice creamery butter, other grades remain unchanged. Creamery, pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.

Eggs.—Prices are firmer, at 25c. per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese.—Prices easier, owing to less export demand. Large, 12 1/2c. and 13c. for AMONS.

Beans. Prices are still firm. Primes, \$2.20 to \$2.25, and hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.35.

Potatoes. Car lots of New Brunswick potatoes on track, Toronto, 75c. to 75c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts large, prices easy, as follows: Live turkeys, 14c. lb.; ducks, 10c.; chickens, 11c.; fowl, or hens, 10c. per lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit were very large, especially plums and peaches, the quality of which was the best of the season this year.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13 1/2c.

Buffalo.

Cattle. Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$6.90. Veals.—\$6 to \$9.75. Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.25 to \$8.65; pigs, \$8.15 to \$8.25; roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London markets for cattle steady, at 12 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight, refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 1/2c. to 11c. per lb.

Montreal.

Shipments of cattle for the week ending Sept. 4 amounted to 3,747 head, against 3,678 a week ago.

The local cattle market was firmer, also, weather, demand and advices being all good, and the quality of the stock being improved.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240...

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Fresh, abattoir-killed stock sold at 12 1/2c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market was on the easy side, and prices gradually declining.

Eggs.—The discovery of 111 nests in the fields and other places still goes on, judging from the quality of the stock offered.

Butter.—Market firmer. Prices in the Townships advanced to about 23c., same quality here, 23 1/2c.

Grain.—Oats, prices rather easier, at 44c. to 44 1/2c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western, carloads, store; No. 3, 43c. to 43 1/2c.

Flour.—Prices steady, at \$5.90 per barrel, in bags for Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.40 for seconds...

Hay.—The market held fairly steady during the week.

Hides.—Market more active, possibly the result of the kinder treatment in the United States tariff.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$10,000,000.00. CAPITAL PAID UP, 5,000,000.00. RESERVE, 5,000,000.00. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. \$1.00 opens an account.

an advance of 1/2c. to 1c. to tanners, the same applying to calf skins, which were purchased at 14c. to 16c. for country...

Cheese Markets.

Woodstock, Ont., 11 1/2c. Madoc, Ont., 11 1/2c. Brockville, Ont., 11 1/2c. Belleville, Ont., 11 1/2c. and 11 5-16c.

Chicago.

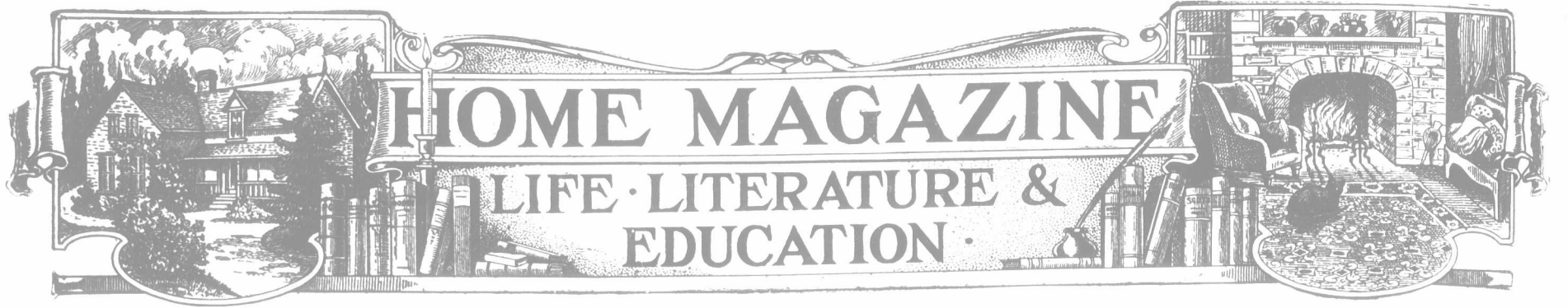
Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$8.30, cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.85; calves, \$3 to \$9.

GOSSIP.

The correct date of Windham Centre Fall Fair is Oct. 5th, not Oct. 6th, as previously published.

J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont., made a successful showing of Shropshire sheep at Toronto's great Exhibition, winning four of the seven firsts offered...

Volume 18, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, has recently been issued, and a copy received at this office, by courtesy of the Secretary and Editor, Charles Gray, Exchange avenue, Chicago, Ill.



HOME MAGAZINE
LIFE · LITERATURE & EDUCATION

Two weeks or so ago, the scientific world was electrified to hear that the North Pole had been discovered. The news came from Dr. Cook, as a quiet statement of fact, just as the news had come, a short time before, of Lieut. Shackleton's near approach to the South Pole; but it was none the less astounding. Among the great mass of people, however, it caused little more than a passing comment, until the subject was given a new and sensational flip by despatches from Lieut. Peary, announcing that he was returning from the Pole, and questioning the claims of Dr. Cook.

We have got used to wonderful occurrences and discoveries. We live in the age of antitoxins and radium, and X-rays, and wireless telegraphy, and airships, and to hear that an expedition is being planned to go to the Pole in a Zeppelin dirigible occasions no excitement at all. Indeed, we can scarcely conceive of the commotion which attended the steaming of the *Clermont*—the first steamship on our continent—just a century ago, and we smile superciliously when we hear of the old man who rushed home to his wife at that time, declaring that he had seen the devil coming up the river in a saw-mill.

Notwithstanding our equanimity, however, we occasionally pause to reflect that it is a grand thing to live in the twentieth century, and to wonder, "What next?" For we are by no means at the end of wonderful discoveries and developments. All over the world men are studying away in dens and laboratories, out among the records of the rocks, and the haunts of men, and there is no telling the announcement that any day may bring forth.

It is not unreasonable to suppose, however, that the greatest revolutions of the future may be in the realms of mind and of a Government. There is an increasing element in every country that demands attention to the latter; there is an increasing few who find in the former a new and fascinating field for research. And as the study of mind increases, so, also, must the publication of discoveries thereon, with the accompanying attraction of popular interest. To-day, "the development of will-power," "auto-suggestion," etc., are little more than vaguely understood terms to the mass of men; but it will not always be so, for one day it will dawn upon the intelligence of people at large that the development of man himself is of more importance than that of all the earth's resources and potentialities.

This century has given us a new word to fit a new conception—"Vehementisch," or "superman." It will be a daring leader who will venture to say that the realization of the superman will not be the great work of the future, and a blind man who will not agree that the world needs it.

People, Books and Doings.

It is sometimes amusing to read contemporary views of writers afterwards famous. Meredith said of Charles Dickens, when the latter's first books had appeared: "Not much of Dickens will live, because it has so little correspondence to life." He was the incarnation of cockneydom, a caricaturist who used the moralist; he should have had to shoot stories. If he would, we could get on in the

future, people will wonder what we saw in them, save some possible element of fun, meaningless to them. The world will never let Mr. Pickwick, who to me is full of the lumber of imbecility, share honors with Don Quixote."

Miss Fiona Scott, of North Battleford, is probably the youngest organist in Canada. She is only eleven years old, yet has full charge of the organ in the Presbyterian Church in her town. Her school studies have not been neglected for music, as she begins, after vacation, to study for her third-class certificate.

In an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), Prof. Y. Delage, of the University of Paris, calls attention to the fact that Lamarck, and not Darwin, originated the modern idea of organic evolution. Before Lamarck, it was believed that every species owed its origin to a special creative act. Lamarck proclaimed that species are derived from one another through the ordinary channels of inheritance being unceasingly moulded under the pressure of surrounding conditions. This was the theory which Darwin made definite, and in support of which he procured a formidable array of evidence. In the words of Prof. Delage, "Without him, the Lamarckian idea would doubtless have to-day only a small group of thinkers for its adherents. Thanks to him, all resistance has been overcome. There are no more objectors."

The story of how the book that launched Mark Twain upon fame and fortune was written, was told some time ago by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in *Saturday Evening Post*.

"I was seated," writes the Nevada Senator, "at my window one morning, when a man slouched into the room. He was arrayed in a seedy suit, which hung upon his lean frame in bunches, with no style worth mentioning. A sheaf of scraggly black hair leaked out of a battered old slouch hat, like stuffing from an ancient Colonial sofa, and an evil-smelling cigar-butt, very much brazed, protruded from the corner of his mouth. He had a very sinister appearance. He was a man I had known around the Nevada mining camps several years before, and his name was Samuel L. Clemens."

The Senator greeted the immortal humorist with the warning: "If you put anything in the paper about me, I'll sue you for libel," and the following conversation took place:

He waved the suggestion aside with easy familiarity. "Said Clemens: 'Senator, I've come to see you on important business. I am just back from the Holy Land.'"

Said I, looking him over: "That is a mean thing to say of the Holy Land, when it isn't here to defend itself. But as you say didn't get all the adventures you ought to go back and take a post-graduate course. Did you walk home?"

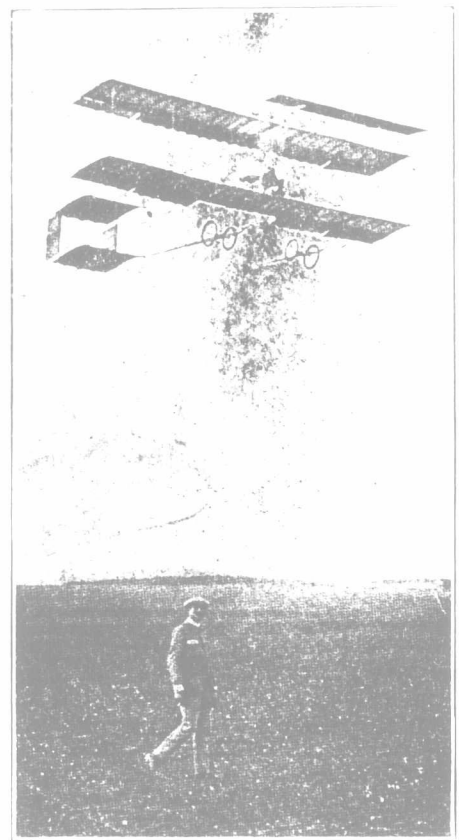
Said Clemens, not at all perturbed: "I have a good reason. There's no lions in it. All I need is a little cash stake. I have a son in the Holy Land with a wife an innocent and ostensible party, who are fairly asking me to be come, and I think I could do the job. I'll give you the sketch if you want to be troubled with other men, and I'll send you a copy. I've started the book already, and it is a wonder I can write for it."

I said to him, as he went out: "I

He pulled a dozen sheets or so from his pocket and handed them to me. I read what he had written, and saw that it was bully."

Said I: "I'll appoint you my clerk in the Senate, and you can live on the salary. There's a little hall-bedroom across the way where you can sleep, and you can write your book in here. Help yourself to the whiskey and cigars, and wade in."

Mark Twain remained a private secretary for some time, and the great book was written in that very room, and christened "The Innocents Abroad."



The Farman Aeroplane.

At the international meet at Rheims, the Grand Champagne Prize of \$10,000, for the longest flight in an aeroplane, was won by Henry Farman, British aeronaut, who made about 112 miles in 3 hours 4 minutes 56 2/3 seconds. The James Gordon Bennett Cup, for the fastest flight of 20 kilometers, was won by Glenn H. Curtiss, the only American contestant, who made 12 1/2 miles in 11 minutes 50 1/2 seconds.

The Canadian National Exhibition.

"Are there any educative features?" If so, what are they? These are questions that must occur to every one who attends the Canadian National Exhibition year after year, or course, each year of the big Toronto Fair sees it the "biggest and best ever." Life, politicians and prospectors, it always keeps its best foot foremost, and very much in evidence, and from the restaurant car was sharp-eyed. "Real linen table-cloths at 18 cents," to the peddler who calls his goods through a megaphone are the most of their kind in the world, an air of brazen audacity quite in keeping with the place. Nevertheless, there is a certain earnestness in the exhibits from time to time. A benevolent or benevolent and the contractor being present with a few of his employees, they are all in a row, the work-

which growth is made, and, ostensibly, the Fair of 1909 is a wonderful creation, compared with that of a decade or two ago.

One of the notable advances was made this year in the Manual-training exhibits, especially those shown by Stratford and Brantford schools. It seemed almost marvellous that mere High-school boys could make chairs and tables such as those shown by the lads-in-training at the latter school. Many of the pieces were quite as good as some of the work turned out by the famous Roycrofters, and the busy industrial city of Brant Co., Ont., has good reason to be proud of its young handicraftsmen.

In this advance in manual-training, we noticed the first strongly-educative feature of our department of the Fair. It indicated a wholesome and growing respect for hand-labor, and a recognition of the all-round development to which skilled hand-labor of any kind must contribute. At the same time, the doing of such work in a High School connotes the joint carrying on of cultural and technical work—the most desirable form of education, as everyone who has looked into the subject must admit. "The boys," the director of the Brantford Manual Training, told us, "sacrifice nothing but the languages in taking up this work. They go on with English, science and mathematics the same as the rest. Some of them go into professions on graduating; others take up trades. But all are in love with manual-training. There is no playing hooky from the classes. Indeed," he continued, "I found a boy climbing in through a third-story window, one day, when the door was locked." And so it seems that modern educationists are recognizing a need of child-nature in supplying such training; and these exhibits at the Canada National Exhibition are proving a valuable factor in advertising the necessity of it over a very wide expanse of the country.

Another educative feature was observed in the softness of color shown everywhere in the decorative work. People need education in color, and almost nowhere in the "Women's Building," this year, was any garishness or crudity of color to be seen. Colored centerpieces, tablecloths, etc., were almost invariably in line shades, worked in soft tones of brown, olive, old gold, Indian red, etc. Some of the Indian work—baskets, etc.—was very beautiful; while, among the portieres, spreads and textile-manufactured by the French-Canadian women, such colors as Copenhagen blue, old rose, olive and gray predominated. It would be hard to imagine any woman who saw such coloring going home to manufacture a sweater and orange quilt, or a mat pressed with a purple and red pattern, the center.

The white work, by the way, building was of course beautiful, as it always is. Bergamo, pottery, Tenor, the best quality of cotton, Maltese and various kinds of lace, and a pick-all were there, delicate and delicate as the work, but I don't say we rather remembered with a certain whom we were allowed to see. I don't know how to find a better. These things do show a desirable waste of time, and a good deal of work. I do think we should be satisfied with such fine work. I see that work is not so much as it used to be. I see that work is not so much as it used to be. I see that work is not so much as it used to be.

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and have time for reading a little, surely.

In the amateur-photography department, some very fine work was shown, but it seemed a pity that the photographers had not taken the precaution to label their pictures, especially where bits of scenery were concerned. The same lack was noticed in connection with the case of statuary. Had each piece in this case been distinctly labelled with the name of the model, and a few lines concerning the history of the original, a more direct interest in statuary in general might have been created.

In the building devoted to Applied Art, the finest photography exhibit ever shown at the Canada National Exhibition was noted. Many of the pictures had been brought from Europe, and all were carefully labelled.

Distinctly educative, from the standpoint of good taste, are such exhibits of house-furnishing as were shown in the Manufacturers' Building. Especially worthy of mention was the suite of rooms designed by Kay & Co.—a bedroom with paper covered with small pink roses; inside curtains of chintz, exactly matching the wall paper, net next the glass; green rug; and early-English furniture, with flowered, in-laid design. The latter must be coming in fashion, for it appeared again in the drawing-room. Personally, I do not like it. Probably it is but a fad of the moment that will soon pass. The drawing room referred to had for its leading tone Copenhagen blue, with cream woodwork, and cream wall paper, with very dainty touches of gold outlining a sort of panel effect. Another bedroom by the same firm was much admired. The wall paper was pale gray, striped in self tone, with a border, or "crown," rather, of pink roses; rug, with rose border; white-enamelled furniture—"twin" beds taking the place of the ordinary double bed.

She who was anxious to know about china and pottery might look to her heart's content at the display shown in the Applied Arts Building, where extensive exhibits of Crown Derby, Copeland, Royal Worcester, etc., were to be seen. We say "she" advisedly, for in this room the petticoated element was very largely in evidence.

We really thought the exhibit of decorative plants in the Horticultural Building the "best ever." Indeed, when looking at the pyramids and masses of greenery shown there, one wondered why these foliage plants—beautiful all the year round—are not more extensively grown in private houses. Ferns of all kinds, palms, crotons, selaginellas, showy red and pink callas, made up the principal display, and were sometimes arranged along miniature creeks, where real water ran over real pebbles. Of course, there were orchids, too, among this wealth of greenery, but one cannot think of them for a private house. They require a temperature and treatment that can be supplied only in specially-constructed greenhouses.

In this building was the usual very instructive display of rock and ore specimens, a very mine of information for those interested in mineralogy. An object that attracted much attention, especially from the men, was an immense obelisk, representing one-eighth of the total output of silver at Cobalt during the years 1904-1908. No other device could have impressed the importance of our chief Canadian silver town so effectively.

In another department was a corner devoted to the O. A. C., with the big bronze trophy won by our boys at Chicago in the foreground, and a group of enthusiastic O. A. C. men about it, giving information regarding the wood, insect, etc., that filled the cases. Across the way was a very interesting exhibit of grain, etc., set forth, the resources of Saskatchewan, and a little farther down a group of roose, timber, wolves, etc., etc., etc.

idea of the denizens of Northern Ontario's boundless forests. Here were also some very fine samples of grain from the clay belt above New Liskeard.

In the British Columbia exhibit the fruit was, as usual, the great attraction, but there were also some stuffed animals, the whole pyramid crowned by an immense "bighorn" sheep. After seeing it, one could realize better Service's reference to "the bighorn asleep on the hill" (Songs of a Sourdough).

We pass over the stock part of the big show, full of "points" for the farmer, and fully described elsewhere in "The Farmer's Advocate," and stop at the Art Gallery. We were a little disappointed here this year. There were too many battle-pictures—war has not the glamor to-day that was thrown over it in earlier times—and there were too many pictures of morbid subjects. True, such canvasses as "The Execution of Charles I.," and "Burial at Sea," drew a crowd of spectators. Morbid things always do; a crowd will always run to see a drowned man hauled out of a river, but it is a question if the satisfaction of such curiosity ever has a wholesome effect. At all events, it would seem that art should be devoted to the beautiful and the inspiring.

Probably the best picture at the Fair was Lord Leighton's "Summer Slumber," wonderful in its brushwork, and worth, in itself, a fortune. "The Studio of Titian," by Villaggio, was very fine so far as drawing is concerned, although rather disagreeable in color. A sheep picture by Verboeckhoven was much admired, as were also Landseer's "The Twins," and Benjamin Constant's "Before the Kadi." Perhaps the best picture shown by a Canadian artist this year was McGillivray-Knowles' "Battleship Indomitable Leaving Quebec," in which a difficult subject was treated most artistically. Another picture, by a Canadian artist, which attracted much attention, was "Taking in the Salmon Nets off Banffshire, Scotland," by Mr. A. M. Fleming, Chatham. One wished, however, that the subject had been chosen on Lake Erie, near the artist's own home. It is a matter for regret that more encouragement to paint home subjects is not given to our artists. Surely there is no lack of material. We have a grand country, and we should recognize the fact.

Space forbids the mention of many other excellent pictures, reproductions of which may appear at a later date in these pages.

Is the Fair educative? We think so. It provides a glimpse into all parts of our Dominion. It calls attention to the real work that some of our institutions—the O. A. C., the Brantford School for the Blind, Schools and Collegiates in various places—are doing. In the Art Gallery we learn something of foreign art; in the Process Building we see how various textiles are manufactured—and so the list goes on. And everywhere we see the surging masses of people, with their never-failing interest. The one danger of the farm, it seems to me, is lest we grow provincial. Farm folk need to be cosmopolitan, as well as other folk, and they can scarcely see as much for so little money anywhere in the Dominion as at the Canada National Exhibition. It is well worth while to go to it, now and then—to the show at night, and all. And it only comes once a year.

D. D.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

"The Glory of the Second Mile."

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.—S. Matt. v. 41.

The other day I heard a sermon on this subject, which was both interesting and helpful. The preacher began by explaining that he had read, some time before, an article on "The glory of the second mile," and that his sermon would be based on that. He said that when Cyrus was King of Persia, he had made a law that anyone who was acting as a postman, in the employ of the Government, could demand assistance, if he needed it, and "compel" a man of any rank to assist him on his journey. But he could only compel a man to go "a mile" with him, after that he was free—if he wished—to return to his own business. The Romans adopted the same plan, and anyone in Government service could "compel" a stranger to "go a mile" with him. The Jews, hating their Roman conquerors, might be compelled to give their help; but not one step beyond the necessary mile were they likely to go, no matter how urgent the need for their services might be.

Here may be seen the "glory" of the

"second" mile. The first was compulsory, but the second was voluntary. Only a man of rare greatness of spirit would be willing to do more than was absolutely necessary for those who were oppressing him and his people.

The preacher, in enlarging on this opportunity for service, described how a boy, sent to the berry-patch with orders to pick a quart of berries, might drag wearily along, thinking himself hardly used, and only obeying because he was compelled. Then, when the work was begun, his interest in it might awaken. Before the required quart was picked, the thought, "Why not surprise mother by taking home two quarts?" would change the tiresome task into pleasure. To work because he was "compelled" might be drudgery, but the very same task would be transformed and glorified by cheerful willingness and the real desire to help.

How wonderfully this fits in with everyday life. Certain tasks are laid upon you, circumstances compel you to attend to them. There are hundreds of little humdrum duties which must be done. Why not accept them in the spirit of the "second mile," doing them because you are glad of the opportunity of helping somebody—though that "somebody" may be domineering or irritating. Don't say, nor think: "Of course, I must do my necessary work, but I won't do a stroke more than I have to!" People who are so jealous of their own rights, so afraid of being imposed upon that they will never do more than they are paid to do, will fail to grasp the "glory of the second mile," and will also put very poor workmanship into their handling of the first mile. Whether they work at home or among strangers, they will not be a success. Others will leave them far behind in the race of life. We can't do anything well unless we do it heartily. Adam Bede expressed strong disapproval of a workman who would drop his tools instantly at the stroke of six. To do anything properly, we must rouse interest in it, and press forward with the desire to make it a success—it may be sweeping a room, or it may be ruling a kingdom.

Gannett says that the wife of President Garfield changed toil to victory once, when she was forced by circumstances to do her own household work. She wrote to her husband: "Here I am, compelled by an inevitable necessity, to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation, and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make? It seems like an inspiration, and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves; and now



Grand Plaza on the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds.

I believe my table is better furnished than ever before. And this truth, old as creation, seems just now to have become fully mine—that I need not be the slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield its best fruits.

No one can possibly learn that truth except from inside. We look at men and women who are compelled by the stress of circumstances to toil for many years, and perhaps we feel that their lives are too hard for the chance of glory. And yet—always—it is possible to be "not the slave of toil, but its regal master."

I feel more and more that this wonderful Christianity of ours has power to glorify any situation. It sounds so cold and difficult to try to do necessary work in the spirit of a noble philosopher. Perhaps we think sadly that we have not time to cultivate such grand ideals as are put forward by the people of leisure who hardly know what hard work means. But we all wake up at the touch of Love's magic wand. When an only child is dangerously ill, the mother does not consider it hard because she must work day and night in eager ministry. She does not say: "I have done my full share of the nursing to-day, and now it is the duty of someone else to take hold."

No, she is far more likely to say, when urged to secure a little needed rest: "Oh, must I go? Surely I can stay a little longer."

When we are given the opportunity of serving those who are dearest to us, joy can make any work or sacrifice a glory. And here is where a true Christian can gain his inspiration, both for the "first mile"—or work which he is compelled to do—and for the "second mile"—or work which he may undertake voluntarily. He may appear to be serving a hard master, but his heart leaps up at the thought that he is serving the Master he loves.

Not "must I do it?" but "may I do it?" is his daily, hourly question. Then the house or office or field will become a Temple—it will be known to be "holy ground" because God is there—and the necessary "chores," as well as the odd jobs which might be left for other hands to do, may be holy offerings, sacrifices bound with golden chains to the horns of the altar.

And they are not "trifling tasks," which may be faithfully done or carelessly neglected, without serious consequences. Every "cup of cold water," given gladly for love's sake, is gathered into God's treasury of jewels. It always shines in His sight, if it was really "cold water"—fresh and sparkling from the living spring of love within the heart. Can He treasure the dull, spiritless, lukewarm offerings which drop carelessly from hands which hang down? Oh, let us lift up our daily gifts, offering them to our King as we look up exultingly into His Face. Then they can never be "trifling," never be "commonplace."

Christ looked sorrowfully on as the rich dropped gold carelessly into the Temple Treasury, but his heart leaped with joy when the poor widow cast in thither two mites. He is the same to-day. God still loves a "cheerful" giver. Are you bringing joy to Him, even once a day, by your gift of a small service—a service that is bright and sparkling, never dull and dispirited? If not, will you not offer Him one now? If you do not love Him, the best way to cultivate love is to serve willingly. If you do love Him, then you are missing the glory and gladness of life if you are not constantly pouring yourself out in willing service to your Brother and your brothers.

Hosekiah was a king, but his kingliness consisted in this: "In every work that he began in the service of the house of God, he did it with all his heart, and prospered." Everything that God gives us to do should be "the service of the house of God." If we do it in kingly, regal fashion—even with all our hearts—we also shall live in the truest prosperity, we also shall live gloriously. Willing service is always noble and splendid, unwilling service is always mean and sordid. The poorest little shack on the prairie opens straight into the glory of God's wonderful "Out-of-doors," as certainly as the grandest of palaces often more certainly. Why should we toil poor to arise we are no diamonds or dazzling with beauty, when we have the solemn glory of the stars? God knows that we need beautiful sights and sweet sounds, therefore He gave trees and flowers and streams, the song of birds, the lashed

rustle of the woods, the indescribable sound of many waters. I picked up just now an "Advocate" which came this morning from Winnipeg, and found in it a description of how a man had sought God in earth and space, and was despairingly giving up the search, when he found Him suddenly in the roses at his window. If we can find God in the things and people beside us, then we can find Him anywhere. If we fail to find Him at home, then it is useless to search the universe. Heaven is within us and around us. Why should we not enter more into its glory?

"Inmost heaven its radiance pours
Thou thy windows, at thy doors,
Asking but to be let in,
Waiting to flood out thy sin,
Offering thee unflinching wealth,
Love's refreshment, boundless wealth,
Voices at thy life's gate say,
'Be immortal, Soul, To-day!'"

HORA FARNCOMB.

Letters dealing with the question given below will be forwarded to "Enquirer" if stamps are enclosed.

Address: "Enquirer," The Quiet Hour, "The Farmer's Advocate."

Dear Hope,—When you have space in the Quiet Hour, will you and others please answer the following:

How is eternal salvation obtained?
Can there be assurance of it in this life?

ENQUIRER.

God's Discipline.

My precious child comes off to me
With eager eyes aglow;
With fond request for some dear thing,
Which he could have, or do.
And when I need not say him nay,
My heart is glad indeed;
But oft I dare not grant him, that
For which he fain would plead.



Having a Good Time.

Sons of Mr. C. W. Benham, Rockwood, Ont.

Sometimes the untutored will rebel,
Or deem my rule too straight;
I only ask him tenderly,
To trust my love, and wait.
He sees not now, 'tis love that prompts
Denial or demand,
Some future day when wiser grown,
He'll know and understand.

I, too, oft to say Father come
To make my wishes known,
For I, to Him, am but a child,
A little older grown.
Sometimes to meet my heart's desire
Love's bright-winged answer flies,
But often, too, the same wise love
My fond request denies.

Perhaps, at present, need so dearly,
He bids me "let it go."
I find, "O," "I that spare me this"
I need not know, say,
He only answers, "wait my child,
Not deem my love too straightly."
For what I do, I do not now,
But trust my love will wait."

I know not now why cherished plans
Seem rudely thrust aside,
Nor why the thing I fondly crave,
So often is denied.
But this I know beyond a doubt,
My Father's love to me
Is wiser, truer, stronger than
Mine, to my child, can be.

To know I'm His, and in His care,
Should be enough, indeed,
He gives not always what I want,
But always what I need.
I cannot, now, see all the love
That prompts His guiding hand,
Some day when I have wiser grown
I'll know and understand.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD,
Corinth, Ont.

The Beaver Circle.

Dear Puck,—Will you accept a fairy story I made up? I expect you will think it sounds funny, but I made it up all myself. The name of it is

"THE TWO CHILDREN AND THE GOOD FAIRIES."

Once upon a time there were a poor man and woman. They had two children, a girl and a boy. The girl's name was Kathrine, and the boy's Ronald. The father was only a poor old farmer, and he could not get enough to eat for his family. One night, when the children were gone to bed, the father said, "Dear Gretchel," that was the name of his wife, "we must to-morrow go to the woods to gather fuel for the fire. We will take with us the two children, and while we are gathering the wood we will work away from them, and so go home without them, seeing as I cannot support the four of us any longer." At this the mother nearly broke her heart with crying, but consented that that was all which could be done, so feeling sad and tired they both lay down to sleep.

As soon as the dawn arose they awoke

the great ball of Queen Falada." "Ah, yes," answered she, "Ah, yes, but there still must be sorrow in the world."

"And, pray, what is the sorrow, dear Malcen?" he cried; "Come, tell me," and just as she started to tell him up jumped the two little children. The fairies asked them to the ball, and when the queen had come she changed them into fairies, and when they were grown up there was a double wedding, and the festival lasted for many years, and they lived happily ever after; but the mother and father were paid, and were miserable all the rest of their lives.

Hope this will skip the w.p.b. If anyone would like me to write another, I will gladly do so. HELEN PARRY, Princeton, Ont. (age 11).

I am quite sure the Beavers will want to hear another story, Helen—P.

Dear Puck,—I saw the boys' and girls' letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," so I thought I would write too, as I haven't written for a long time. We have moved from Mannheim to Canboro. I think it is three months since we came; we like it fine.

I will tell you of my pets. I have an old mare which I can drive alone. I drove three miles alone, and went past an automobile, and she didn't lift her head to see what it was. I have a fat cat. Her name is "Tommy." She jumps up on my lap whenever she sees me sit on a chair. I also have a nice black dog, I call him Jack. Every evening when I come home from school he comes running towards me to meet me. He is a nice dog. I am eleven years old. I wish some of the girls to correspond with me. I think I am writing a long letter, but I will put a story in yet, that the inspector told us.

Once upon a time there was a very wise king. Everybody in the world heard of this king. There was a queen in Sheba who heard of this wise king, and so she came over to him. She wanted to find out whether he was really as wise as the people said, so she brought with her a real rose and a rose that was made just like the same one out of the garden. The cloth one was just exactly like the real one. It smelled the same, and was just the same. So the king put the two roses out in the garden, to find out which was the real rose. The way he found out was to watch which one the bees would go at. He knew that the bees would not go at a cloth rose, so he watched till he saw the bees go to the real rose; then he went and took it into the queen's room, and showed her the real rose, and then the queen knew how wise he was. I will close now, hoping this will escape the w.p.b. Please, will some of the girls correspond with me? FLORENCE KNECHTEL, Canboro, Ont. (age 11).

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about five months, and says he would not be without it, and as I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls, I thought I would write one too. It is my first letter, so I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket. We have eleven cows and six horses. I can milk. Sometimes I milk three cows, sometimes two. We send our cream to the factory. I have a dog named Collie, and three little calves. I live about six miles from Lake Ontario, in the Township of Clarke, in the County of Durham. I have only to cross the road to go to school, so I do not lose many days winter or summer.

A riddle: Beech, birch, and maple, all begins with "a." Answer—"All."

ZITA W. HALLOWELL (age 11), Starkville, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I am a new Beaver in your circle, and will not take up much room. My grandfather, who died five years ago, took this valuable paper for thirty-eight years, or ever since it was begun, and my father has taken it since 1884.

I suppose all of the Beavers heard of the big race between Meadows and Marsh Meadows beating by a hundred yards.

I go to the Macdonald Consolidated School at the O. A. C., Guelph.

I hope my letter will escape the w.p.b. KEITH HENDERSON (age 12), Guelph.

Our Junior Beavers.

NURSERY RHYME.

How would you like to go out for a trot?
 Bumpety, bumpety, bump!
 Rocking-horse ponies are fast, are they not?
 Thumpety, thumpety, thump!
 Rocking-horse ponies are dreadfully shy.
 But if you ask them away they will fly.
 How do you know that they won't till you try?
 Jumpety, jumpety, jump!

How would you like to ride off on a broom?
 Hippety, hippety, hop!
 Twirling and tapping all over the room,
 Up on the tipperty top,
 Go for a ride over valley and hill;
 Brooms are not made to be quiet and still;
 Ask it to take you and maybe it will,
 Flipperty, flipperty, flop!

This is a nice little song for you to sing to your little two-year-old brother or sister some day.

Dear Puck,—As I saw in "The Farmer's Advocate" that you wanted me to write and tell you about my goldfish, I thought I would do it to-night. I would have written before, but I was sick, and now I have to catch up in school. We used to have five, but we have only three now, as two died. I think we fed them too much. We keep them in a large glass globe, and feed them a little piece of food once a day. If we do not feed them in the morning, every time we go in the room where the globe is they will come to the side and look at you, as if they were asking for food. We put the food on a darning needle, and each one comes up for it. Well, I guess I have written a long enough letter for once, so I will close. Hope this will escape the w.p.b.
 ETTIE BAKER
 Greenville, Ont. (age 10).

Is it rice paper that you feed them, Ettie? I know some people who never give their goldfish anything else. One would think they would tire of the same thing all the time, but they don't seem to.

With the Flowers.

Notes.

Do all the gardening you can this fall. Make the borders for annuals ready, mixing in the manure. The soil will be all the more friable after the winter's freezings and thawings, and the fertilizer will be in better condition for plant assimilation.

Perennials, when set in the fall, should be planted in time to have the roots established before hard frosts set in. Massing usually gives best results while the plants are in flower, although it precipitates the difficulty of keeping a succession of bloom. To obviate the latter, some experts in gardening have adopted the plan of planting in "drifts," that is, in strips running diagonally. In this way, the rather unattractive foliage of the plants that have flowered is somewhat concealed by the fresher foliage of those coming into bloom, and the show of flowers all along the border is kept up. Borders may be straight or undulating, according to the width and contour of the grass plot between, and flower-beds, except in an "English" garden, devoted entirely to flowers, should be wholly tabooed.

Some hardy perennials and biennials which are practically perennial, which have been recommended by the Horticultural Department of the O. A. C., Guelph, are as follows:

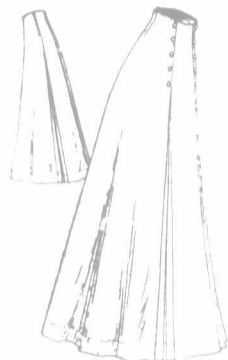
(1) Four to six feet in height.—*Bocconia cordata*, or plume poppy; *Delphinium hybridum* (darkspur); *Helianthus multiflorus* (double sunflower); *Helianthus "Miss Mollish"* (hardy single sunflower); *Hollyhock*; *Golden Glow*; *Garden heliotrope*.

(2) Two to three feet in height.—*Achillea*; *Y-flow*; *Marguerite*; *Aquilegia*; *Aster Novae Angliæ*; *Coreopsis lanceolata*; *Campanula media* (Canterbury bells); *Bleeding Heart*; *Foxglove*; *Gaillardia grandiflora*; *Glaucopala paniculata* (Baby's Breath); *Yellow Day Lily*; *Madonna*; *Tiger*.

and *Turk's Cap lilies*; *Scarlet Lightning*; *Oriental poppy*; *Perennial phlox*, in variety.

(3) Under one foot.—*English daisy*; *Glory of Snow*; *Crocus*; *Lily of the Valley*; *Sweet William*; *Giant Day Lily*; *Forget-me-not*; *Narcissi*, in variety; *Iceland poppy*; *Phlox subulata* (moss pink); *Scilla siberica* (squills); *Tulips*, in variety; *Vinca minor* (*Periwinkle*, or *Trailing Myrtle*); *Viola cornuta* (*Tufted pansy*).

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6322 Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



6298 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



6326 Blouse with Dutch Collar, 32 to 42 bust.

The above patterns will be sent for the low price of 10 cents per pattern. Be sure to give number when ordering, also waist or bust measure, as required.

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

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.]

Hints on Laundering.

(Continued.)

[Condensed from a pamphlet issued in Cornell Reading-course.]

Clothing should be dried in a place where it is exposed to fresh air and sunshine. This purifies and bleaches at the same time. The launderer should be provided with a clothespin bag, or a clothespin apron with a deep pocket. Turn each garment wrong side out before



All flour is made from wheat. But there are different kinds of wheat and several ways of milling.

Royal Household Flour

is made of the best hard wheat in its finest and purest form. It always produces uniformly light, wholesome bread or pastry because its quality never varies. If your grocer does not carry Royal Household Flour, he will get it for you.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal. 11

Duchess

Sateen Waists, 50c. up

Let the "Duchess" Tailors and Seamstresses make all your Waists, White Wear etc. It will save you many hours of hard work and save you money besides.

Just to show you how economical it will be, we mention "Duchess" Black Sateen Waists, in many pleasing styles, from 50c. up.

Let us know if your dealer does not handle the complete "Duchess" line. Every garment guaranteed both by makers and dealers.

DUNLAP MANUFACTURING CO. MONTREAL.



PERFECT

Steel Tanks You Can Bank On

THIS GALVANIZED STEEL STOCK TANK is intended for watering stock, especially where water is supplied from a windmill. It is supported with angle iron frame work, dotted lines represent boards to protect the tank from stock, the frame work is sent out punched so that anyone can nail boards to it. This makes a very satisfactory tank for this purpose, and one that is self-supporting. Send for our Special DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER proposition and Catalogue. Address Dept. T.

The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited
 TWEED, CANADA

DO NOT FORGET

That Our Fall Catalogue Is Now Ready

Write for it To-day SENT FREE.

The very latest Ladies' and Children's Clothing is shown in this new Style Book for fall and winter, and a postcard is all that it costs you to get one. Do not delay, but write for your copy **TO-DAY**, so you will be sure of receiving it early.

If you wish for samples for a made-to-order Suit, Dress or Skirt, state colors preferred, and we shall send you, free and post-paid, a large assortment.

REMARKABLE VALUES.

A 102.—This beautiful Princess Dress is made from genuine French Venetian, Panama or Cheviot Cloth, in black, navy, brown, green or wine, and cannot be duplicated anywhere at anything like this price. The V-shaped yoke and collar are trimmed with narrow satin straps. New Gibson effect shown on shoulders. Plain sleeve, stitched at end; satin belt and sash. The back is cut in the same effect as the front. Trimmed with satin-covered buttons. Price only **\$15**, express paid.

OUR GUARANTEE—We will refund the price of any garment ordered from us which is not satisfactory, and also any transportation charges it may have cost.

We Pay Express Charges To Any Part of Canada.

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putting on the line, and hang so that the garment has, as nearly as possible, its natural shape. Fasten by bands when possible, and avoid hanging anything by the corners. Table linen, bed linen, etc., should be hung very straight, the larger pieces being pinned in at least four places. Care in this respect will greatly reduce the labor of ironing.

Clothes should be dampened (not too much, however) some hours, even over night, before ironing. A clean whisk broom, kept for the purpose, is the best sprinkler yet devised.

COLORED CLOTHING.

When buying colored cottons it is well to buy those recommended as washable. The best coloring, however, will scarcely bear long-continued action of water and soap, strong alkalis or acids; or strong sunlight, which is a powerful bleaching agent. In washing colored clothing it is well to bear these factors in mind.

Colored clothing should not be soaked for any length of time. The soap used in washing should be very mild; or, if the color is very delicate, it should be replaced by soap-bark, bran, rice water, potato water, or cooked-starch water. The washing process should be conducted quickly, and the water should not be very hot. After washing, turn the garments inside out and hang them in an airy but well-shaded place. Washing powders or strong alkalis of any kind should never be used. If the water needs softening use borax. If bran, rice water, starch water, etc., is used instead of soap, use the mixture as if it were soap-suds.

To set colors. It is always well, if possible, to test a small bit of the material before washing a colored garment. If it fades, then an attempt should be made to set the color. The best household mordants for this purpose are brine, vinegar, sugar of lead and alum, used in the following proportions: To 1 gallon water add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mild vinegar, or 2 cups salt, or 1 tablespoon alum, or 1 tablespoon sugar of lead (poison). To be sure, test a bit of the material in above solutions, using the one that suits best. Vinegar is best for pinks. The cloth should be left in the solution over night, and even for several days. Even with strong colors, soaking a fabric over night in a brine solution before washing it for the first time may render it far less susceptible to fading influences. Colored goods are often rinsed in a dilute salt solution just before drying them.

ON STARCH.

Commercial laundries use three kinds of starch, those made from corn, wheat and rice. The first gives the most stiffness to a fabric, but is rather yellow in color. When great purity of color is desired, rice starch is used. When good color, smoothness of surface, pliability and a fine finish are desired, wheat starch gives better results, and possesses the additional advantage of preventing "limpness" of the fabric starched with it, in damp weather.

In this country starch made from corn, being the cheapest, is the kind invariably placed on sale in the retail groceries, but, since there seems no good reason why the use of wheat starch should not extend to the home laundry, it is to be hoped that the time will come when the retail trade will place it also on the grocery shelf. If a demand were created it would probably be supplied.

Borax in starch increases its gloss, aids in preventing the starch from sticking to the iron, increases the penetrability and whiteness of the starch, and is said to give greater body and a more lasting stiffness.

Wax, paraffin, turpentine, kerosene, lard, butter, etc., are used to give a smoother finish, and to prevent the starch from sticking to the iron.

Gum-arabic, glue and dextrine are used with starch to increase its stiffening power, and are sometimes used alone for colored fabrics.

MAKING STARCH.

In making starch a naturally soft water is desirable, but if the water is hard it should be softened with borax, never with washing soda or lye, which, when used with starch, produce a yellowish color.

Cooked Starch—Starch should first be mixed with a little cold water, and then stirred slowly into boiling water, and

cooked slowly (1) for 20 minutes for ordinary starch made from corn; (2) 25 or 30 minutes if wheat starch. Thorough cooking of starch is very desirable, as it increases the penetrability of the starch and decreases its tendency to stick to the iron. The borax and lard, kerosene, etc., should be cooked with the starch.

Thick Starch— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup starch mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water, 1 qt. boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 level tablespoon borax (if borax is used), $\frac{1}{4}$ level tablespoon lard, or butter, or kerosene, or turpentine. Mix and cook as directed above.

Thin Starch— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup starch mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water, 3 qts. boiling water, other ingredients, etc., as above.

Clear Starch (Used for thin muslins, infants' dresses, etc.)—Dilute $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick boiled starch with 1 qt. hot water.

Raw Starch—Same proportions as for thick starch. Use borax, but omit butter, lard, etc. Stir thoroughly before using. Raw starch is used to increase the stiffness, but it increases the difficulty in ironing, and does not give as durable a finish as cooked starch.

Rice Starch— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice, 1 qt. boiling water. Wash rice and cook in the water until it is a pulp. Add more water as it evaporates to keep it up to a quart. When cooked, add another quart of boiling water. Strain without squeezing through a double thickness of cheese-cloth or through flannel, and use while hot. This is the best starch for delicate fabrics, and may be used in place of clear starch.

Glue for stiffening dark-colored materials: 12 ozs. dark glue, 1 qt. water. Boil together until the glue is dissolved. Cool a little. Dip the garment in the glue and wipe off the excess of glue with a piece of dark sateen or print. After sprinkling, roll the garment in a dark cloth and iron on a board covered with dark cloth. Left-over glue may be used again.

To increase stiffness: Partly dry the garment before starching. Add 1 tablespoon powdered gum-arabic reduced to a liquid, in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water to the starch mixture. Dry as quickly as possible.

Gum-arabic as a starch substitute: 4 tablespoons pulverized gum-arabic, 1 pint cold water, 3 tablespoons alcohol. Put water and gum-arabic in a saucepan and set into a pan containing boiling water. When dissolved, strain through cheese-cloth, cool, add the alcohol, pour into a bottle, cork, and set away for use. The alcohol acts as a preservative, and the mixture may be kept for any length of time.

IRONING.

When ironing shirtwaists, iron the cuffs first, then the collar band, and after that the sleeves, back and front, in order. A silk waist should be ironed while still damp, and on the wrong side. Table-cloths should be ironed partly dry, on the wrong side, then finished on the right side. Fold selvages together first. Iron flannel dresses, etc., also colored garments, on the wrong side, with irons only moderately hot.

After ironing, dry and air clothing thoroughly before putting away.

Irons should be kept perfectly clean, and, when not in use, preferably wrapped in paraffin paper. They should never be left on the stove while cooking meals, and if at any time it is necessary to use them at such a time, they should be washed well with soap and water, dried, and rubbed with paraffin before putting them away. Another valuable adjunct to the laundry is the sleeve-board, which is good not only for sleeves, but for gathers in any part of a garment, and for children's dresses. When beginning to iron have all ready, the ironing-board, covered with a blanket and a clean sheet tightly fastened underneath; clean cloths for cleaning the irons when necessary; a bit of beeswax or paraffin tied in a cloth for smoothing the irons; a piece of paper folded several times for testing the irons, and a bowl of water and clean cloth for moistening parts dried by exposure to the air. Also, place under the ironing board some newspapers, spread out, to receive the edges of table-cloths, etc., which may descend to the floor during ironing.

For ordinary ironing a good firm surface is desirable, for embroideries or wool a thick covering is better.

Iron first those parts of the garment which will be least missed by further

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY.

Send for terms and sample copies. Specially liberal commission allowed for obtaining new subscribers.

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Horses, Hogs, Hay, Grain, Implements, Etc.

The Property of DAN CAMPBELL, Harrietsville. One and one-half miles from Harrietsville Station, C.P.R. On

Wednesday, October 20th, 1909.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK, SHARP, RAIN OR SHINE.

This is one of the best Dairy Herds in the Province. For Description, Terms and Conditions, see Catalogue. Catalogues will be mailed on application to the Proprietor, or to

R. H. LINDSAY, Copenhagen. H. WOODRIF, Aylmer.
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THE HARVESTING FINISHED



It is now time to clear your lands of the stumps and boulders which have been an eyesore to you for so long. This work can be easily done by using

STUMPING POWDER

MANUFACTURED BY
HAMILTON POWDER CO.

A recent letter received from Maple Steek Farm, Paris, Ont.:

Aug. 21, 1909
Hamilton Powder Company,
Toronto.
Dear Sirs,—Please send me a case of your Stumping Powder, same as last February; it does great work. Yours truly, C. W. GURNEY.

See what happened to this stump by using Stumping Powder.

WRITE

HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY

(nearest to where you reside)

TORONTO, ONT., MONTREAL, P. Q., or VICTORIA, B. C.,

for descriptive catalogue and prices.

What the "Crown" Gang Plow does



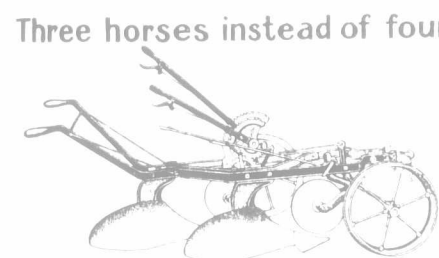
One man instead of two

Make this test: The first day give your hired man a single-furrow plow and two horses. Take another single-furrow plow and two horses yourself. Then do one day's plowing. Together, you will plow three acres, under favorable conditions.



Next day, use the "Crown" Gang plow and three horses. You'll find that you can still plow three acres.

The second day the same work has been done with one man instead of two, three horses instead of four, one "Crown" Gang instead of two single-furrow plows. What this saving means to you in dollars and cents you can figure out for yourself. But it is enough to pay for the "Crown" Gang in a few weeks.



Three horses instead of four

The "Crown" Gang stays right down to its work. It turns the furrows more evenly than a single-furrow plow. The easy-working levers are conveniently located. The wheels have dust-proof boxes with roller-bearings. You should learn more about the "Crown" Gang right away, and about our special orchard gang plows, too. So write for CATALOGUE F 15.

FROST & WOOD COMPANY, Limited
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA.

Frost & Wood

TRADE TOPIC.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT AT TORONTO.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited, had a very fine exhibit in the South Wing of the Process Building. It included everything that is required in the way of material for the construction of a rural telephone line, or in the way of apparatus for the equipment of such a line. There were telephones of all kinds, and they showed two switchboards, which were connected up, and gave the telephone man an excellent opportunity of finding out the up-to-date character of these switchboards.

The Company had made a rather unique exhibit in connection with their telephone display, by showing all the parts of a telephone in process of manufacture. The visitor could see how the raw material was taken, and by the use of special tools, formed up by one or more operations into the finished article. The Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited, have established a large connection throughout Canada with the independent operators, and they are maintaining their business on a permanent basis. One of the first essentials to accomplish this they recognize is the establishing of a high standard for their goods, and maintaining this standard. With

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



Learn, please, August 5, 1909.
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—I ordered \$6.00 for one bottle of Spavin Cure and one pound of ointment. I used both on a bone spavin last year and it worked to perfection.
W. L. Bessons, 24 Front Street, Bay City, Wis., August 10, 1909.
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—I bought two bottles of your Spavin Cure about three years ago for a mare and a foal. I worked the mare every day and cured her of two spavins, and she is as sound today as when a colt. Bessons.
Glenview, Ind., August 4, 1909.
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—I took off a Windpuff as big as your hat from two of my horses. I only used one bottle.
Orro Botes.

\$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for sample bottles and letters on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone, Low-knee, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bolt, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No wear or loss of hair. Best service as usual.
Troy Chemical Company.

148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

handling, or in which a little wrinkling will not interfere with good results, and always leave as much of a garment folded as possible to keep it moist. Sometimes it may be convenient to lay a piece of dampened cheesecloth over any unironed part for this purpose. If a garment is trimmed, pressed, and embroidered first, as these processes of their porous nature dry it quickly.

this in view, they have expended a large amount of time and money in the making of special tools for the forming and manufacture of all the parts of a telephone. The great care taken with this feature of their business ensures uniformity of quality in all their telephones, so that customers are just as sure of getting the very first quality of telephones at one time as another. The object of the manufacturing exhibit was to demonstrate this fact to their many customers, and it, no doubt, accomplished it very effectively.

A visit to their factory on Duncan street, Toronto, bore further evidence of this fact. The factory is equipped with a modern, up-to-date plant, and turns out nothing but high-grade work.

Further evidence of this fact was shown in the Lorimer Automatic telephones, which were included in the exhibit. These telephones were the same as have been installed in the City of Brantford, where the last Automatic Exchange was opened up a few weeks ago, and where it is in successful operation. This is the telephone that does away with the "Hallo Girl" in towns and cities, and is capable of giving what is claimed to be the ideal telephone service.

The Golden Dog

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Continued.

Angelique replied only with a smile. A compliment from La Corriveau, even, was not wasted upon her; but just now she was on the brink of an abyss of explanation, looking down into the dark pit, resolved, yet hesitating to make the plunge.

"No witch or witchery, but your own charms is needed, Mademoiselle," continued La Corriveau, falling into the tone of flattery she often used towards her dupes, "to make what fortune you will in this world; what pearl ever fished out of the sea could add a grace to this wondrous hair of yours? Permit me to touch it, Mademoiselle!"

La Corriveau took hold of a thick tress, and held it up to the light of the lamp, where it shone like gold. Angelique shrank back as from the touch of fire. She withdrew her hair with a jerk from the hand of La Corriveau. A shudder passed through her from head to foot. It was the last parting effort of her good genius to save her.

"Do not touch it!" said she quickly; "I have set my life and soul on a desperate venture, but my hair—I have devoted it to our Lady of Ste. Foye; it is hers, not mine! Do not touch it, Dame Dodier."

Angelique was thinking of a vow she had once made before the shrine of the little church of Lorette. "My hair is the one thing belonging to me that I will keep pure," continued she; "so do not be angry with me," she added, apologetically.

"I am not angry," replied La Corriveau, with a sneer. "I am used to strange humors in people who ask my aid; they always fall out with themselves before they fall in with La Corriveau."

"Do you know why I have sent for you at this hour, good Dame Dodier?" asked Angelique, abruptly.

"Call me La Corriveau; I am not good Dame Dodier. Mine is an ill name, and I like it best, and so should you, Mademoiselle, for the business you sent me for is not what people who say their prayers call good. It was to find your lost jewels that Fanchon Dodier summoned me to your abode, was it not?" La Corriveau uttered this with a suppressed smile of incredulity.

"Ah! I bade Fanchon tell you that in order to deceive her, not you! But you know better, La Corriveau! It was not for the sake of paltry jewels I desired you to come to the city to see me at this hour of midnight!"

"I conjectured as much," replied La Corriveau, with a sardonic smile which showed her small teeth, white, even, and cruel as those of a wildcat. "The jewel you have lost is the heart of your lover, and you

PEA SEED WANTED

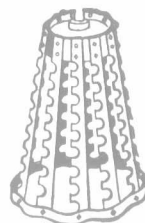
We are open to purchase a quantity of the following varieties of Pea Seed, viz.:

Alaskas, McLean's Advancer, Horsford's Market Garden, Coryell's Glory.

All must be true to name. Persons having these or any other varieties of wrinkle Pea Seed to offer will please send samples and best prices to the

SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY, SIMCOE, ONT.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



is the best on the market.

See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—suitable for any kind of feeding.

The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it. In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully. The Eureka Planter Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.



Save Yourself

from becoming sensitive and discouraged because your face is spotted, blotched or disfigured with ugly, red

PUSTULES

blotches, blackheads, rashes and discolorations. Our Home Treatment is always successful even in chronic cases. Don't wait. Write or call for particulars and booklet "P." No expense.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,

moles, warts, etc., permanently removed by our reliable method of antiseptic electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 61 College Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 831.



EVERY TEN-CENT PACKAGE OF Wilson's Fly Pads

Will kill more flies than 300 sheets of sticky paper. 4

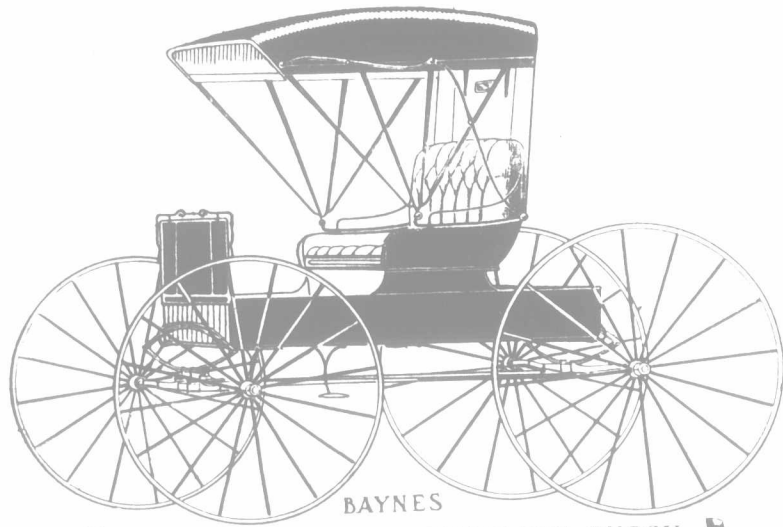
ERSEA SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our \$5.00 Dollar Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, fully jewelled (English Government Stamped) as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gent.)

Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & Co., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:—

Miss E. M. Riddick, The Grange, Lytton, B.C.
Mr. Alfred Friday, Percival, Sask.



NO. 450. STANDARD PIANO-BOX BUGGY

The standard Piano-box buggy of Canada.

We ship from 25 to 50 of these jobs every day, and we have built so many of them, and built them so long, that we have brought them up to a degree of perfection that we can say they are as near perfect as can be.

BAYNES BUGGIES

Our job has a little more room under the seat—in fact, it is a little larger every way, yet at the same time the good lines on which it is built make it look light.

We build this job plain or fancy, and we also build it extra fancy.

The extra fancy is the finest decorated and ornamented wagon built anywhere at any price; and while it is gay, yet it is not too gay and is in good taste, and will please the most exacting.

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods, write us direct.

General Agents:

Gravel & Duhamel, Ltd., Montreal, Que.; A. C. McRae, Winnipeg, Man.;
W. J. Bell, Saskatoon, Sask.; G. C. Smith, Elkhorn, Man.;
M. C. Drew, Vancouver, B. C.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.

IT IS THE INSIDE OF A CREAM SEPARATOR THAT COUNTS

The poor cream separator with its slim stand, nicely painted, is able to stand up because screwed down to the floor, "but the worm gearing," well, ask an honest mechanic, he'll tell you it may skim all right for a time, but sooner or later it is bound to give trouble, and that trouble comes on your busiest days, when you can least afford to have a break-down, and right here is where the value of the strong square gear MAGNET works come in. It is made right, and can be depended upon at all times. You never lose time, temper or profit when you own a MAGNET. Why? Because the MAGNET has square gears cut from solid blanks, a skimmer in one piece, easy to clean, a large bowl supported at both ends (MAGNET Patent). So easy to turn, children operate it. A perfect brake stops in eight seconds, preventing wear.



Look at the MAGNET stand, so strong and rigid, it holds the parts so firmly that it will skim perfectly sitting on the ground or any floor. Compare it with the flimsy stand and gearing in others. A blind man may be fooled by talk, but surely anyone who can see and compare the construction would not fail to buy a MAGNET. It is a real cream separator, built to last for fifty years. It will cost one cent to examine the MAGNET in your dairy.

THE PETRIE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CAN.

BRANCHES: Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B. Calgary, Alta. Montreal, Que.
Vancouver, B. C. Regina, Sask.

GOSSIP.

T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus, Ont., announces that he is breeding Oxford Down sheep, as well as Polled Angus cattle, and has a number of ram and ewe lambs for sale. This notice reached us too late to make correction in Mr. Broadfoot's advertisement in this issue.

At the dispersion sale of the Clydesdale stud of the late W. S. Park, Bishopston, Scotland, on Sept. 2nd, six aged stallions sold for an average of \$175. Four 3-year-old stallions brought an average of \$965, and four 2-year-old stallions an average of \$605. The 21 head sold young and old, made an average price of \$590.

D. Campbell, Harrietsville, Ont., advertises in this issue an important auction sale of Holstein females, to be held on the premises, October 20, 1909. Fuller details will be published in later issues.

LIVE STOCK CAR FOR THE WEST

It is expected that an Association Car will start from Ontario about Sept. 28th, with pure-bred stock for distribution in the West. The car will go through to New Westminster, and stock may be loaded for delivery or reshipment at any point on the main line of the C. P. R. Persons having stock that they wish to send in this car should at once notify A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

thought La Corriveau had a charm to win it back; was not that it, Mademoiselle?"

Angelique sat upright, gazing boldly into the eyes of her visitor. "Yes, it was that and more than that I summoned you for. Can you not guess? You are wise, La Corriveau, you know a woman's desire better than she dare avow it to herself!"

"Ah!" replied La Corriveau, returning her scrutiny with the eyes of a basilisk; a green light flashed out of their dark depths. "You have a lover, and you have a rival, too! A woman more potent than yourself, in spite of your beauty and your fascinations, has caught the eye and entangled the affections of the man you love, and you ask my counsel to win him back and how to triumph over your rival. Is it not for that you have summoned La Corriveau?"

"Yes, it is that, and still more than that!" replied Angelique, clenching her hands hard together, and gazing earnestly at the fire with a look of merciless triumph at what she saw there reflected from her own thoughts distinctly as if she looked at her own face in the mirror.

"It is all that, and still more than that—cannot you guess yet why I have summoned you here?" continued Angelique, rising and laying her left hand firmly upon the shoulder of La Corriveau, as she bent her head and whispered with terrible distinctness in her ear.

La Corriveau heard the whisper, and looked up eagerly. "Yes, I know now, Mademoiselle—you would kill your rival! There is death in your eye, in your voice, in your heart, but not in your hand! You would kill the woman who robs you of your lover, and you have sent for La Corriveau to help you in the good work! It is a good work in the eyes of a woman to kill her rival! but why should I do that to please you? What do I care for your lover, Angelique des Meloises?"

Angelique was startled to hear from the lips of another words which gave free expression to her own secret thoughts. A denial was on her lips, but the lie remained unspoken. She trembled before La Corriveau, but her resolution was unchanged.

"It was not only to please me, but to profit yourself, that I sent for you!" Angelique replied eagerly, like one trying to outstrip her conscience and prevent it from overtaking her sin. "Hark you! you love gold, La Corriveau! I will give you all you crave in return for your help—for help me you shall! you will never repent of it if you do; you will never cease to regret it if you do not! I will make you rich, La Corriveau! or else, by God! do you hear? I swear it! I will have you burnt for a witch, and your ashes strewn all over St. Valier!"

La Corriveau spat contemptuously upon the floor at the holy name. "You are a fool, Angelique des Meloises, to speak thus to me! Do you know who and what I am? You are a poor butterfly to flutter your gay wings against La Corriveau; but still I like your spirit! women like you are rare. The blood of Exili could not have spoken bolder than you do; you want the life of a woman who has kindled the hell-fire of jealousy in your heart, and you want me to tell you how to get your revenge!"

"I do want you to do it, La Corriveau, and your reward shall be great!" answered Angelique with a burst of impatience. She could bear about the bush no longer.

"To kill a woman or a man were of itself a pleasure, even without the profit," replied La Corriveau, doggedly. "But why should I run myself into danger for you, Mademoiselle des Meloises? Have you gold enough to balance the risk?"

Angelique had now fairly overleaped all barriers of reserve. "I will give you more than your eyes ever beheld, if you will serve me in this matter, Dame Dodder!"

"Perhaps so, but I am getting old, and trust neither man nor woman will take a job of your kind."

WHAT A DIFFERENCE

On the right is the light, simple, sanitary, easy to clean, wear a life time, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator bowl. On the left is a common, disk-filled "bucket bowl."

Compare them. What a difference! Tubular bowl weighs 6½ pounds. "Bucket bowl" 12½ pounds. Tubular has one tiny, instantly removable piece inside. "Bucket bowl" has 40 to 60 disks. Tubular simplicity makes easy cleaning, light running, long life. All other separators are complicated, hard to clean, short lived.

Tubular for you? Of course! The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Write for Catalog 193.



The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.



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 count 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.

FARM TO RENT, about 300 acres, must be good pasture and suitable for sheep-raising. Will take possession this fall. Hoddinott, care G. M. Hillman, Stony Creek, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two acres, located few rods from railway station, two miles from Petrolia. On property are good frame house, barn, henhouse and brick dairy. Waterworks connection. Fine selection of good bearing apple trees on property. A good purchase. Apply: Moncrieff & Wilson, Barristers, Petrolia.

FOR SALE—Meadow Valley Farm—100 acres: lot 8, con. 1 North Dorchester. Good farm and buildings. Convenient to church and school 3 miles to London. Apply: Miss Phebe Weir, McWilliams P. O., or T. W. Scandrett, 98 Dundas St., London Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial count 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.

CUT PRICES on White Leghorns and Mottled Anconas. Write your wants quick. Edmund C. Apps, Box 224, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE—Choice White and Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas. Large, very early, prize-winning chicks. Bred in line with winning stock for years. Order now for to show at your fall fair. C. Day, Highgate, Ont.

Dare You Throw Burning Coals On Your Roof?

Burning coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid harmlessly sputter away—and die out.

They do not set fire to the Ruberoid. They do not set fire to the timbers underneath.

Yet a roof of Ruberoid is more than mere protection against fire.

It is protection against the cold of winter. Being a perfect non-conductor of heat, it keeps the warmth of the house in.

It is protection against the heat of summer. It keeps the building cool by keeping the sun's heat out.

Seventeen Years of Test

And it is more. It is wind proof, rain proof, snow proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes. Because of its great flexibility, it is proof against contraction, expansion and the twisting strains which every roof must bear.

A roof of Ruberoid is practically a one-piece roof.

For with every roll comes the Ruberoid cement with which you seal the seams and edges—seal them against the weather and against leaks. You will find many roofings which look like Ruberoid—but none which wear like Ruberoid.

For the first buildings ever roofed with Ruberoid—more than seventeen years ago—are still watertight and weatherproof.

These buildings are the oldest roofed with any ready roofing. Ruberoid was by several years the first.

And of more than 300 substitute roofings on sale today, not one can employ the vital element which makes Ruberoid roofing what it is.

This vital element is Ruberoid gum—made by our own exclusive process.

It is this wonderful Ruberoid gum which gives Ruberoid roofing the life and flexibility to withstand seventeen years of wear where other roofings fray out in a few summers.

These substitute roofings are made to resemble only the uncolored Ruberoid.

Ruberoid can also be had in colors. It comes in attractive Red, Brown and Green—suitable for the finest home.

The color is not painted on. It is a part of the roofing. It does not wear off or fade.

Get This Free Book

Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, get our free book which tells what we have learned in twenty years of tests about all kinds of roofing. This book is frank, fair and impartial.

It tells all about shingles, tin, tar, iron and ready roofings.

To get this book, address Dept 98N The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

More bread and Better bread —And the Reason for it

A STRONG FLOUR can only be made from strong wheat. Manitoba hard wheat is acknowledged the strongest in the world—and that is the kind used for Purity Flour.

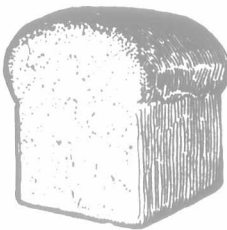
But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade parts from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.

Of course this special process is more expensive to operate but it means a lot to Purity flour users—that's why we use it.

It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread."

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



PURITY FLOUR



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON

A boy once inquired why leaves of tables were scattered, since they did not resemble leaves of the least. Not having received a satisfactory answer, he thought for some time and then said "I know I know now they're called leaves, because you scatter them up or leave them down."

Don't Throw it Away

USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them: fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS SORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. AGENTS WANTED. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

faith, before you speak one word farther to me on this business, Mademoiselle des Meloises." La Corriveau held out her double hands significantly.

"A pledge? that is gold you want!" replied Angelique. "Yes, La Corriveau; I will bind you to me with chains of gold; you shall have it uncounted, as I get it—gold enough to make you the richest woman in St. Valier, the richest peasant-woman in New France."

"I am no peasant-woman," replied La Corriveau, with a touch of pride, "I come of a race ancient and terrible as the Roman Caesars! But pshaw! what have you to do with that! Give me the pledge of your good faith, and I will help you."

Angelique rose instantly, and, opening the drawer of an escritoire, took out a long silken purse filled with louis d'or, which peeped and glittered through the interstices of the network. She gave it with the air of one who cared nothing for money.

La Corriveau extended both hands eagerly, clutching as with the claws of a harpy. She pressed the purse to her thin, bloodless lips, and touched with the ends of her bony fingers the edges of the bright coin visible through the silken net.

"This is indeed a rare earnest-penny!" exclaimed La Corriveau. "I will do your whole bidding, Mademoiselle; only I must do it in my own way. I have guessed aright the nature of your trouble and the remedy you seek. But I cannot guess the name of your false lover, nor that of the woman whose doom is sealed from this hour."

"I will not tell you the name of my lover," replied Angelique. She was reluctant to mention the name of Bigot as her lover. The idea was hateful to her. "The name of the woman I cannot tell you, even if I would," added she.

"How, Mademoiselle? you put the death-mark upon one you do not know?"

"I do not know her name. Nevertheless, La Corriveau, that gold, and ten times as much, are yours, if you relieve me of the torment of knowing that the secret chamber of Beaumanoir contains a woman whose life is death to all my hopes, and disappointment to all my plans."

The mention of Beaumanoir startled La Corriveau.

"The lady of Beaumanoir!" she exclaimed, "whom the Abenakis brought in from Acadia? I saw that lady in the woods of St. Valier when I was gathering mandrakes one summer day. She asked me for some water in God's name. I cursed her silently, but I gave her milk. I had no water. She thanked me. Oh, how she thanked me! nobody ever before thanked La Corriveau so sweetly as she did! I, even I, bade her a good journey, when she started on afresh with her Indian guides, after asking me the distance and direction to Beaumanoir."

This unexpected touch of sympathy surprised and revolted Angelique a little.

"You know her, then! That is rare fortune, La Corriveau," said she: "she will remember you; you will have less difficulty in gaining access to her and winning her confidence."

La Corriveau clapped her hands, laughing a strange laugh, that sounded as if it came from a deep well.

"Know her? That is all I know; she thanked me sweetly. I said so, did I not? but I cursed her in my heart when she was gone. I saw she was both beautiful and good—two things I hate."

"Do you call her beautiful? I care not whether she be good, that will avail nothing with him; but is she beautiful, La Corriveau? Is she fairer than I, think you?"

La Corriveau looked at Angelique intently and laughed. "Fairer than you? Listen! It was as if I had seen a vision. She was very beautiful and very sad. I could wish it were another than she, for, oh, she spoke

to me the sweetest I was ever spoken to since I came into the world."

Angelique ground her teeth with anger. "What did you do, La Corriveau? Did you not wish her dead? Did you think the Intendant or any man could not help loving her to the rejection of any other woman in the world? What did you do?"

"Do? I went on picking my mandrakes in the forest, and waited for you to send for La Corriveau. You desire to punish the Intendant for his treachery in forsaking you for one more beautiful and better!"

It was but a bold guess of La Corriveau, but she had divined the truth. The Intendant Bigot was the man who was playing false with Angelique.

Her words filled up the measure of Angelique's jealous hate, and confirmed her terrible resolution. Jealousy is never so omnipotent as when its rank suspicions are fed and watered by the tales of others.

"There can be but one life between her and me!" replied the vehement girl; "Angelique des Meloises would die a thousand deaths rather than live to feed on the crumbs of any man's love while another woman feasts at its table. I sent for you, La Corriveau, to take my gold and kill that woman!"

"Kill that woman! It is easily said, Mademoiselle; but I will not forsake you, were she the Madonna herself! I hate her for her goodness, as you hate her for her beauty. Lay another purse by the side of this, and in thrice three days there shall be weeping in the Chateau of Beaumanoir."

Angelique sprang up with a cry of exultation, like a pantheress seizing her prey. She clasped La Corriveau in her arms, and kissed her dark, withered cheek, exclaiming: "Thanks—a million golden thanks—La Corriveau, if you fulfil your prophecy! In thrice three days from this hour, was it not that you said?"

"Understand me!" said La Corriveau, "I serve you for your money, not for your liking! but I have my own joy in making my hand felt in a world which I hate, and which hates me!" La Corriveau held out her hands, as if the ends of her fingers were trickling poison. "Death drops on whomsoever I send it," said she, "so secretly and so subtly that the very spirits of the air cannot detect the trace of the aqua tofana."

Angelique listened with amaze, yet trembled with eagerness to hear more. "What! La Corriveau, have you the secret of the aqua tofana, which the world believes was burnt with its possessors two generations ago, on the Place de Greve?"

"Such secrets never die," replied the poisoner; "they are too precious! Few men, still fewer women, are there who would not listen at the door of hell to learn them. The king in his palace, the lady in her tapestried chamber, the nun in her cell, the very beggar on the street, would stand on a pavement of fire to read the tablets which record the secret of the aqua tofana. Let me see your hand," added she abruptly, speaking to Angelique.

Angelique held out her hand; La Corriveau seized it. She looked intently upon the slender fingers and oval palm. "There is evil enough in these long, sharp spatulae of yours," said she, "to ruin the world. You are worthy to be the inheritrix of all I know. These fingers would pick fruit off the forbidden tree for men to eat and die! The tempter only is needed, and he is never far off! Angelique des Meloises, I may one day teach you the grand secret; meantime, I will show you that I possess it."

CHAPTER XXXV.

"Flaskets of Drugs, Full to Their Wicked Lips."

La Corriveau took the ebony casket from her bosom and laid it solemnly on the table. "Do not cross yourself," she exclaimed angrily as

PAIN YOUR FARM BUILDINGS

YOU KNOW it ought to be done—and mighty soon at that. **Now** is the best time. The wood has dried out, the pores are open, it's all ready for what it needs—life-giving

Martin-Senour Pure Paint

Two gallons of **unadulterated positively pure paint** will go as far as three gallons of ordinary paint. Feed your hungry farm buildings with **Martin-Senour Pure Paint**. It will preserve and lengthen their life—it will make your property worth a great deal more and of course, make you look more prosperous—and it pays, now-a-days, to look prosperous. Your neighbors will look up to you with more respect and admiration. Neglected old farm buildings can be made to look like new—and look new for years and years, with very little expense if you use **pure, honest, rightly made Martin-Senour Paint**.

Insist upon your storeman giving you **Martin-Senour Pure Paint**—if he does not have it, send us his name and you will receive a fine book on painting **FREE**. Write today.

MARTIN-SENOUR CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL

Debentures

If you are looking for an **ABSOLUTELY SAFE** investment you will find it in our Debentures. Our Assets of over \$11,000,000 provide ample security for your money. The Debentures are issued for sums of \$100 and upwards, and for periods of from one to five years. They are a profitable investment, earning 4% interest. Banking and Debenture Booklet mailed free on request.

Huron & Erie
Loan and Savings Co.
LONDON, CANADA
Incorporated 1864
Assets over \$11,000,000

FLY KNOCKER

A sure and effective remedy against **Flies and Mosquitoes**. Is easily and quickly applied with any sprayer. **Guaranteed the best preparation on the market**. Protects animals effectually from the unendurable torments of **FLIES and VERMIN**. It is cheap. **ONE GALLON** applied properly will keep **25 COWS FLY FREE for 2 WEEKS**. Cows yield **ONE-THIRD MORE MILK** when sprayed with **FLY KNOCKER**. **PRICES: 50 cents quart. \$1.75 gallon. Freight paid.**

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 152 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

she saw Angelique mechanically make the sacred sign. "There can come no blessings here. There is death enough in that casket to kill every man and woman in New France."

Angelique fastened her gaze upon the casket as if she would have drawn out the secret of its contents by the very magnetism of her eyes. She laid her hand upon it caressingly, yet tremblingly—eager, yet fearful, to see its contents.

"Open it!" cried La Corriveau, "press the spring, and you will see such a casket of jewels as queens might envy. It was the wedding-gift of Beatrice Spara, and once belonged to the house of Borgia—Lucrezia Borgia had it from her terrible father; and he, from the prince of demons!"

Angelique pressed the little spring—the lid flew open, and there flashed from it a light which for the moment dazzled her eyes with its brilliancy. She thrust the casket from her in alarm, and retreated a few steps, imagining she smelt the odor of some deadly perfume.

"I dare not approach it," said she. "Its glittering terrifies me; its odor sickens me."

"Tush! it is your weak imagination!" replied La Corriveau; "your sickly conscience frightens you! You will need to cast off both to rid Beaumanoir of the presence of your rival! The aqua tofana in the hands of a coward is a gift as fatal to its possessor as to its victim."

Angelique, with a strong effort, tried to master her fear, but could not. She would not again handle the casket.

La Corriveau looked at her as if suspecting this display of weakness. She then drew the casket to herself, and took out a vial, gilt and chased with strange symbols. It was not larger than the little finger of a delicate girl. Its contents glittered like a diamond in the sunshine.

La Corriveau shook it up, and immediately the liquid was filled with a million sparks of fire. It was the aqua tofana, undiluted by mercy, instantaneous in its effect, and not medicable by any antidote. Once administered, there was no more hope for its victim than for the souls of the damned who have received the final judgment. One drop of that bright water upon the tongue of a Titan would blast him like Jove's thunderbolt, would shrivel him up to a black, unsightly cinder!

This was the poison of anger and revenge that would not wait for time, and braved the world's justice. With that vial La Borgia killed her guests at the fatal banquet in her palace, and Beatrice Spara in her fury destroyed the fair Milanese who had stolen from her the heart of Antonio Exili.

This terrible water was rarely used alone by the poisoners; but it formed the basis of a hundred slower potions which ambition, fear, avarice, or hypocrisy, mingled with the element of time, and colored with the various hues and aspects of natural disease.

Angelique sat down and leaned towards La Corriveau, supporting her chin on the palms of her hands as she bent eagerly over the table, drinking in every word as the hot sand of the desert drinks in the water poured upon it. "What is that?" said she, pointing to a vial as white as milk, and seemingly as harmless.

"That," replied La Corriveau, "is the milk of mercy. It brings on painless consumption and decay. It eats the life out of a man while the moon empties and fills once or twice. His friends say he dies of quick decline, and so he does! ha! ha!—when his enemy wills it! The strong man becomes a skeleton, and blooming maidens sink in their graves blighted and bloodless, with white lips and hearts that cease gradually to beat, men know not why. Neither saint nor sacrament can arrest the doom of the milk of mercy."

(To be continued.)

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.

Veterinary.

SCROTAL HERNIA.

Colt, two months old, has double scrotal hernia. The enlargement often disappears for a time, then reappears.

E. E.

Ans.—Leave the colt alone and in all probability the hernia will permanently disappear during the winter. In some cases it is noticed until two years old, and in rare cases is permanent. If still present when he is to be castrated, an operation known as "the covered operation" must be performed by a veterinarian.

Miscellaneous.

HOLIDAYS.

What holidays and Sundays is a man hiring by the year entitled to? There was no agreement made regarding them.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In the absence of any agreement, a hired man can claim all Sundays and eight other holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day (24th May), Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. He has, however, to do a fair share of all necessary chores on these holidays, Sundays included.

COMBS NOT GROWN—WEIGHT OF MINORCAS AND ORPINGTONS.

1. Can you tell me, through your valuable paper, what will make Black Minorcas combs grow? I have a bunch of them nearly full size, and their combs have never grown.

2. What is the standard weight of Minorcas and Bull Orpingtons?

3. Can you tell me anything about rearing rabbits, when they have young, and when it is time to wean them, and oblige?

W. B.

Ans.—1. When the fowl have developed sufficiently, the combs will grow.

2. Minorcas—Cock, 8 lbs.; hen, 6½ lbs.

3. Rabbits are a nuisance. They breed several times during the year, needing no special care in the matter of weaning.

SPIKENARD.

We are sending by mail, sample of a berry that is growing along our fence. Will you kindly inform us what kind it is? We thought it was a dewberry. Kindly answer through your paper.

Oxford Co., Ont. J. J. C.

Ans.—The plant enclosed in the letter signed "J. J. C." is not the Dewberry, but a plant known as Spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*). The berries of the plant are not edible, nor is it, as far as we are aware, of any commercial value. It is, however, closely related to the valuable Ginseng plant.

O. A. C. J. E. HOWITT.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

I have a colt, three months old, ruptured at navel about size of a small hen egg. Kindly let me know what to do, and whether it can be cured? C. J. W.

Ans.—In most cases nature effects a cure of umbilical hernia in foals, so that unless the rupture seems to be increasing, it will be wisest to let it alone till winter. If it grows worse, it will be advisable to apply a truss. This consists of a bandage four to six inches in width, with an elevation about half the size of a baseball on it. Apply so that the elevation presses upon the rupture and keeps it pressed up into the abdomen. Be careful to have bandage so that it will not move back and forth. Where this treatment is of no avail, a skilled veterinarian will operate.

WHIPPLE HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

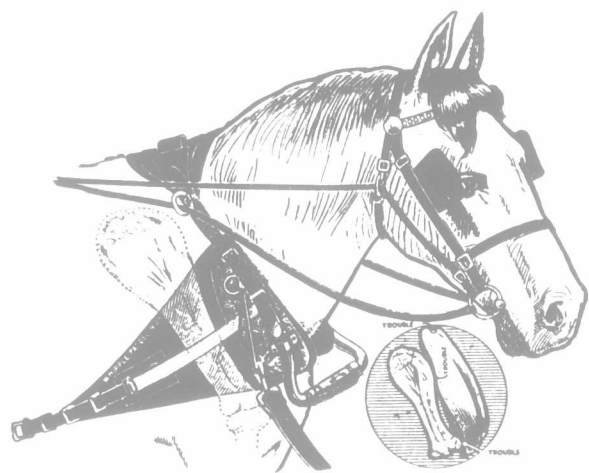
Protect Your Valuable Horses and Cure Your Suffering Horses—Sold on 15 Days' Trial. Cost No More Than Old-style Collar, Hames and Short Tugs Which They Displace.

When a man can buy a Whipple Humane Horse Collar that will keep his horse well, it is a crime to torture him with a collar that will make him sore. And it's bad policy from a money-in-your-pocket point of view. We ask you to consider these facts, and decide to try at least one set of Whipple Humane Horse Collars.

Sold By Over 4,000 Harness Dealers on the Other Side Of the Border, But If Your Dealer Don't happen to Have Them Yet, We Will Supply You—Over 35,000 Sold Last Year.

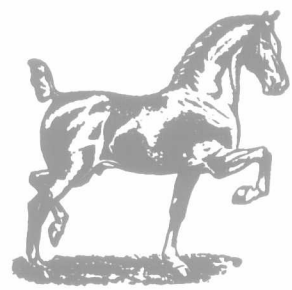
Don't use "sweat pads." It's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses, and costs more in every way. Use Whipple Humane Horse Collars, and your horses will have no more sores—galls or bruised shoulders. No more wasted time. No more loss of valuable horses ruined by sores, bunches or diseased shoulders. No more sweened colts either; can't be. Tell you why. You'll see in a minute from the illustration here, but better in our Free Book, "Horse Collar Sense," or by examining Whipple Humane Horse Collars at your harness dealer's.

The simple facts are just these: 1. The pulling surface on these collars is properly distributed. 2. Your horses pull the heaviest load easiest with these collars, because there are 45 square inches of pulling surface on each shoulder as compared with only 10 square inches on old-style hame collars. 3. The burden of pulling comes above the lower shoulder joint, giving the horse a chance to step without bruising the joint where most bruises come. 4. There is no pressure on the thin skin and flesh over the shoulder blade, where so much trouble is caused with old-style collars. 5. No pressure at all on top of the neck or on the windpipe or breast to shut off the horse's breathing.



Every set comes complete and ready to use—less trouble to put on and take off, and fit any horse perfectly all the time by simple adjustment. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and of durable materials. Write us to-day for Free Book and testimonials. Address our nearest factory as below:

Whipple Horse Collar Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada.



UNION STOCK YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day.

The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. **HERBERT SMITH, Manager.** (Late Grand's Repository).

Clydesdale Studbook of Canada.

We will buy a few copies each of volumes 1, 8 and 12, or will give in exchange any of the following volumes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

To complete sets we can supply to members volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 at \$1 each. Volumes 13, 14, 15 or 16 may be had for \$2 each. Address:

Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., LATE OF MILLBROOK.—As I have just completed one of the finest stallion barns in Canada, in addition to the large barns purchased last year, I am now in a position to compete with any opposition in the stallion trade. I have made the largest importations of any firm in Canada the last three years, and the quick sales prove that I always have the right kind of horses, and sell at a right price. I intend sailing for Europe in August, to return with a larger and better importation than ever in September, and, consequently, will not be an exhibitor at the Toronto Exhibition, and would strongly advise intending purchasers to wait and see my stock, and judge for yourselves before buying, and not be governed by some of the judging so frequently done at show fairs. Markham is only 20 miles from Toronto, on the G. T. R., and 3 miles from Locust Hill, on the main line of the C. P. R., where I am always pleased to meet visitors upon short notice, by letter or phone. Long-distance phone in connection.

I TAKE this opportunity to thank my many customers. In the past year I have sold 25 stallions, and every customer pleased. I am going at once to Europe, and intend bringing out something better than ever. Will have a large choice for intending purchasers, and will sell at right prices, and give you right good ones to choose from. I am very careful to select the right kind. Will not be able to attend the Toronto Exhibition. Wait and see my stock. Bolton is 28 miles from Toronto, on Owen Sound Branch, C. P. R. **T. D. ELLIOT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.**

Clydesdales SMITH & RICHARDSON & SONS, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Wait for our new importation of Clydesdale stallions and mares, which will arrive about the middle of August. We have still a few flashy Canadian-bred stallions and mares.

Clydesdales and Hackneys We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.** G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

Hackney Stallions Royal Saxon 468, sired by the champion, Saxon; bred by H. N. Crossley; 4 years old, stands 15.3 hands; a superior actor, two-year-olds, sired by Winchester, Imp. **HENRY M. DOUGLAS, Box 76, Meaford, or 48, Stayner, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., writes under date Sept. 3, 1909: "I expect to start for Scotland next week for a good lot of young stallions."

In making change in his advertisement for this issue, Walburn Rivers, Falden's Corners, Ont., informs us that he has found ready sale for all the Holstein females he had to spare. He could have sold many more. He now has nothing to offer but some choice young bulls, fit for service, from Record-of-Merit cows.

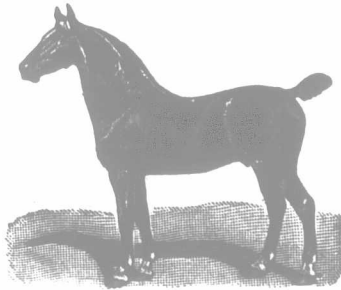
H. Arkell & Son write, under date of Sept. 6th, 1909: We are having a very successful season's trade so far. We have now 95 registered Oxford rams in quarantine for the Knolling Sheep Company, of Chicago, and 200 yearling ewes to go later, for Mr. J. M. Johnson, of Weiser, Idaho, now being bred to "four" superior imported rams. Notice our change of ad. We are still offering some grand imported and home-bred yearling rams, and the best lot of ram lambs we ever had.

DALGETTY'S NEW IMPORTATION.

Dalgetty Bros., of Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have lately landed at their stables in London, Ont., an exceptionally choice lot of Clydesdale stallions, a lot that will sustain and increase their reputation as importers of the very best class of Scotch Clydesdales, a lot that combines to a most marked degree, the highest type of Clyde character and flashy quality of bone, a remarkably smooth conformation, and bred from the most fashionable blood to be found in the home of the breed, selected at leisure by the resident member of the firm in Scotland. In age there is one 7-year-old, two 4-year-olds, and three 2-year-olds. Sir Randolph 9547 is a brown 7-year-old, by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Moncrieffe Marquis, dam by the good breeding horse, Tulloch, grandam by Stanleymuir, the renowned breeding son of the great Darnley. This is an extra-good type of the big, quality draft horse, smooth and heavily-muscled. As a yearling he was first and champion at Bishopston, first at Paisley and Barrhead, second at Glasgow, and highly commended at the H. & A. S. Show at Dumfries; as a 2-year-old, he was first and champion at Bishopston and Paisley; third at Glasgow Summer Show, and second at Glasgow Autumn Show. As a sire his get won first in the 4-year-old yield mare class, Bishopston, and first and second in the 3-year-old yield mare class at Kintyre this year. Montrose Rajah 9548 is a bay 4-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup and H. & A. S. champion, Hiawatha, dam the noted show mare, Montrose Rena, by the world renowned Baron's Pride, grandam by the \$15,000 champion, Prince of Albion. The Studbook of Great Britain does not contain the pedigree of a richer bred horse than this, and he is a right good kind; big, smooth, and quality all over, and a faultless mover. Pentland Pride 9553 is a brown 4-year-old, by the noted breeding horse, Prince of Brunstane, dam by Young Lord Blackburn. This is one of the big, massive, thick horses, full of draft character, with ideal bone, ankles and feet, as a foal and as a yearling, he was first at Dalkeith. Several Dale 9550 is a brown 2-year-old, by the great breeding and show horse, Allandale, dam by the noted winner of many prizes, Prince of Millfield, grandam by the renowned Flashwood. This is a massive big colt, with a grand quality of bottom. Royal Mulben 9553, a brown 2-year-old, by Baron Albion, one of the best breeding sons of the famous Prince of Albion, dam by Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, grandam by Balyreddan Prince. This is a colt of strength and character throughout. Sir George McGill 9549, a brown 2-year-old, by the noted Sir Hugo, the second-best breeding son of the great Sir Everard, dam by the great show horse, The Mint, grandam by Cairngorm, an ideal draft colt of character and quality that will go over the ton when developed, the whole making an excellent selection of richly-bred Clydes.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone 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, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: **The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

Don't Have a Blind One

Wonderful Discovery "VISIO"



MOON BLINDNESS and all Diseases of the Eye successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY. Money Back if it fails to cure. \$2.00 per bottle postpaid on receipt of price. Visio Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 8, 1833 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.



Bickmore's Gall Cure

Money refunded if Bruses, Cuts, Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Grease Heel, Chafes, Rope Burns and similar affections are not speedily cured with Bickmore's Gall Cure. Old, tried remedy for these troubles. At all Dealers. Be sure you get Bickmore's. Trade-mark on every box. Valuable Horse Book and Liberal Samples free if you'll send 6 cents for packing and postage. **WINNATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian Dist'rs, 505 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA.**

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free. **ABSORBINE, JR.** (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocoele, Prostatitis, Hilar Pain. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass., LYONS Bldg., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**

Horse Book FREE

100 pages, illustrated. Tells about symptoms and treatment of all common ailments. Also explains how and why. **Tuttle's Elixir** cures Spavin, Lameness, Curb, Splint, Sprains, etc. Also Cuts and Founder. Years of use by many thousands have proved its worth. Send for proof and valuable book. Dealers sell Tuttle's Remedies. **TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 60 Beverly St., Boston, Mass., 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Can.**

Peachblow Clydesdales AND AYRSHIRE

Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Ayrshires of high-class quality and productiveness, 40 to 50 lbs. of milk a day; females of all ages and bull calves. My prices are right.

R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.

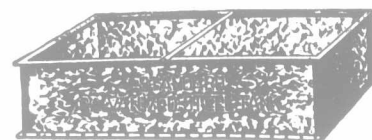
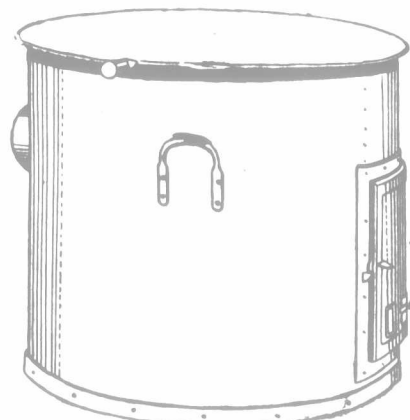
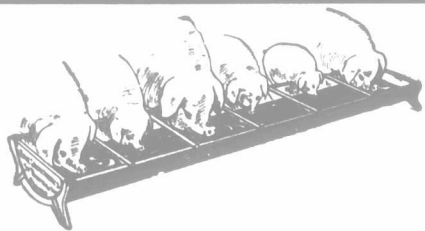
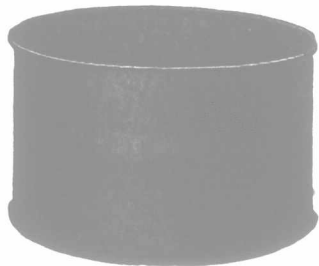
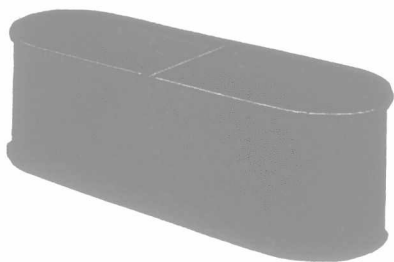
MR. A. J. HICKMAN

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England Exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references. Stock ordered is purchased direct from the breeder and shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can imported stock be purchased so cheaply.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, ORMSTOWN, P. Q.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of high-class pure-bred Farmers or ranchmen starting breeding Clydes. pure or grade, specially invited to correspond.



These goods are all manufactured and placed on the market by the
ERIE IRON WORKS, LIMITED, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

Heavy Steel Stock Watering Troughs (galvanized) 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 feet lengths.
Heavy Steel Hog Troughs (galvanized) 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 feet lengths.
Heavy Steel Jacket Feed Cookers, 20, 30, 40, 60, 75, 90 and 120 gallons.
Heavy Galvanized Steel Tanks, of any size or description, for storing water or other purposes. Round, square, oblong or oval ends. All goods made right.

If your dealer cannot give you full information, write direct to the
Erie Iron Works, Ltd., St. Thomas, Ont.

You know what is in the food you buy. The law gives you that protection.

Why shouldn't you know what is in your roofing so that you may be sure of your buildings' protection?

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—Nature's absolute waterproofer that doesn't crack, rot, break, or leak.

Ask your dealer for Genasco, and thus make sure of economical and lasting protection for every building on the farm. Mineral and smooth surface. Guaranteed in writing and backed by our thirty-two-million-dollar organization. Look for the trade-mark; take no substitute. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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



PHILADELPHIA.

New York. San Francisco. Chicago.

Roofer's Supply Co., Ltd., Bay and Lake Sts., Toronto.
Alex. McArthur & Co., 82 McGill St., Montreal.
D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.

ARE YOU USING

CRYSTAL GRANULATED SUGAR?

INSIST ON GETTING IT.

For preserving, culinary and all other purposes it has NO SUPERIOR. Your grocer can supply it.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Dominion Sugar Company, Limited
WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit.
C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU POINT, QUEBEC. "Close to Ottawa."



MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.

In my new importation of 4 Clydesdale Stallions and 6 Clydesdale Fillies, I have material that will stand comparison with anything ever imported. They have great size, beautiful mould, full of quality, right fashionably bred and perfect action.
JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AN UNSATISFACTORY WILL.

A dies, leaving a family of three sons and two daughters. His wife had predeceased him. When the "will" was read, it was found that everything had been left to the youngest son, with legacies to be paid to the daughters. Can the two elder sons, by taking legal proceedings, break the "will" on the plea of their names not having been mentioned therein? C. A. O.

Ontario.

Ans.—No.

LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

If A rents a farm from B for five years without any breaks in the lease, and A takes a notion to make a move in two, three or four years, as the case may be, and give B six months' notice before the time he wants to leave, can B come on A for any more money than just the yearly rent as long as he has been there on the place? H. T.

Ontario.

Ans.—B can hold A for rent to end of term of five years, unless he consents to an earlier determination of the lease.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

Will you kindly give me some information on Boards of Trade. I do not see anything in the statutes about it, except in cities. Can the citizens of a small village and, say, two townships, join in and form a Board of Trade? If so, how should we go about it? How many members, officers, who the officers are? W. H. E.

Ontario.

Ans.—The information you seek is to be found in Ch. 124 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Is it legal for a Protestant and Catholic to marry, or has one or the other to change their belief and become a member of the other's church? Has there been any law passed to that effect in Ontario or Quebec?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—There is no law forbidding such marriages. The authorities of the Catholic Church in Quebec have become more strict in regard to such marriages of late, having actually forbidden them, but that is purely a church order.

TRADE TOPIC.

There is no doubt that shopping by mail with a reliable house is a great saving of time and trouble. The National Cloak and Costume Co., of Montreal, P. Q., (whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue), has issued a handsome catalogue of their fall and winter styles, giving prices and full particulars. This catalogue will be sent to anyone on application, and with it to refer to, it should be an easy matter to select what is desirable for the coming season. This firm does an exclusively mail order business, and guarantees to give satisfaction or refund the money.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Unrivalled, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

3 1/2%

On Your Savings

You would accept a higher salary if it were offered to you, so why not accept our offer to pay you 3 1/2% interest on your savings instead of usual 3%? Our \$2,000,000 assets is your Security.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.,
109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle FOR SALE: COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

Good strains at reasonable prices. Apply to:

Andrew Dinsmore, Manager,
"Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

Balmedie Polled Angus—I am offering several exceptionally nice heifers, and a few young bulls. Discriminating buyers will be pleased with what I have to offer. Anything in the herd will be priced.
T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus P. O. and Station.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS
I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.
GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STA.

Shorthorns and Leicesters—A number of choice bred young bulls and heifers from grand milking dams and imp. sires. And an extra good lot of rams and ewes of all ages, in show trim. **W. A. Douglas, Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

The Gulls Behind the Plough.

"It's oh! to be done with sighing!
And oh! to be free of care,
As the seabirds wheeling and flying
At the side of yon ploughman there!
And I would we could bury trouble
As deep in Time's furrow-fold,
As the ploughshares bury the stubble
In the breast of the broken mould!"
—Ribbons of Brown.

With the foregoing quotation, Will H. Ogilvie introduces the concluding one of a series of beautifully sentimental chapters, published in book form, with the title "My Life in the Open," published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, Eng. The following prose is scarcely less poetic than the verse quotation:

"When I was very, very young—a bit laddie, in fact—I used to love more than anything else in life to toddle up and down beside the men who were ploughing. It seemed to me in those days a grand and desirable thing to grow up and drive two horses. I used to watch with wondering awe the great white-faced Clydesdales as they lifted their feathered feet with slow and faultless rhythm, leaning into their collars with generous persistence, as they faced the curve of the brae. I loved to hear the ring of the taut chains, the tap of the heavy swinglars, the whine of the share as it grated here and there over a stone, and the soft "slather" of the moist earth as it fell in a chocolate cascade over the mould-board; but better than all I loved the squawk of the hungry, gray gulls as they flew overhead in white clouds of clamor, rising and settling, and rising again as the fresh furrow lengthened behind us.

"I knew where they lived in the spring and summer, my friends the seagulls, because once I had been taken up to look at the broad blue loch that lay in the bosom of the hills, wreathed round with purple heather, and I had been shown the island in this moorland-mirror where they nested and fed their young, and I had seen them, thousands and thousands and gray thousands, wheeling over the blue water and crying into the wind.


"We had bonnier birds by far in Scotland, and many with sweeter voices, but none of them carried with them the scent of the newly-turned earth and the salt of the sea winds as the gulls did—my gulls that followed the plough.

"Perhaps it is always the first vivid scene impressed on a boy's mind that stays most clearly with him to the end. Whether that be true or not, when anyone names Scotland, at once memory holds up before me the same bright picture in the same frame of blue March sky—the big team drawing steadily, the old man stumbling between the handles of the plough, with one foot in the furrow and one foot on the lea, and behind and above him the gray mist of the gulls.

"What a team it was! and what a driver! "Co' way, Jean, lass! "Co' way, wumman!" he would call, every word a caress, to the big bay mare that, if she was lazy at times, was only so that she might have excuse for hearing the voice she loved. Then Clyde would turn his proud head and bite at Jean's bridle, resentful because he hadn't been included in the tender words.

"Then old Jimmy would look round and see me lagging behind. "Coom on, ma mannie! What ails 'ee?" The birds'll be takin' 'ee for a bit worrin and gobblin' 'ee up, 'ee dinna look shairp!" But I knew better than that, and waved my little whip at the white flock squawking overhead. If it had been the old turkey gobbler in the stack-yard I might not have been so brave. But the gulls were my friends, I had no fear of them.

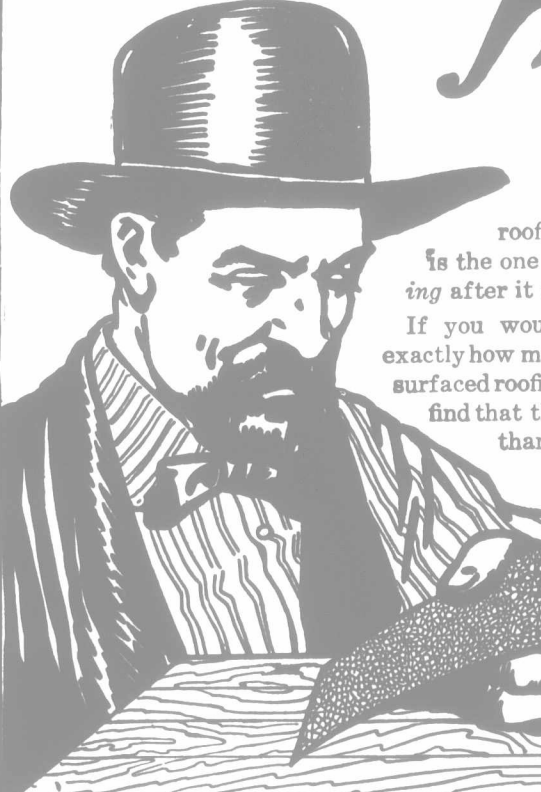
"Old Jimmy, the ploughman, is dead, gone over the last headland into the great unfurrowed lea. The white-faced boys are buried with the youth of the boy that followed them so lovingly—somewhere down by the burn in the shelter of the hawthorn hedge, and new horses and new men tramp from heading to heading along the remembered lands, but memory, whenever I hold out my hands to her, brings forward the fair old picture in its frame of blue, and when I listen very closely I can hear the grating of the plough iron in the loam and the ceaseless chatter of the gulls as they circle overhead.



SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE

Amatite

ROOFING



IF you will write to-day for a free sample of Amatite, the end of your roofing troubles is in sight. It is the one roofing that needs no painting after it is once laid on the roof.

If you would sit down and figure out exactly how much it cost to paint a smooth surfaced roofing during its life, you would find that the cost of this paint is more than the roofing itself.

Amatite, on the other hand, has

a real mineral surface, and we sell the goods on the broad statement that it needs no painting of any kind.

The man who puts Amatite on his buildings is insured against leaks and trouble for many years to come.

Send name and address for a sample and booklet, which will prove conclusively how much better Amatite is than the old-fashioned "rubber roofings" which require constant painting and care to keep them tight.

PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
 Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg.
 Vancouver. St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

IT PAYS

To make your stock comfortable. Any progressive dairyman will tell you that



U-BAR STANCHIONS and ACORN COW BOWLS

will earn their cost many times over by increasing the profits from your herd.

U-BAR STANCHIONS are strong, safe and easy to operate. There is no better stanchion made.

ACORN COW BOWLS are the only perfect automatic watering device. They require no float tank, and the piping may be either above or below the stall. The bowls may be placed wherever convenient. Cows immediately learn to press the disc and drink whenever they wish.

Write at once for our Free Illustrated Booklet.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited,
 PRESTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

SHORTHORNS

One red bull one year old, one roan bull eleven months. Cows and heifers from Lord Lieutenant, Imp., and some from imported dams.

SCOTT BROS., HIGHGATE, ONT.
 M. C. Ry. Office near both stations. P. M. Ry.

SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables.

CLYDESDALES

One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,
 Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 62942 = (90066) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68708 = 288894 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

Shorthorn Cattle

AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.
 1854—Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1909

Shorthorn bulls and heifers of extra quality and breeding, and from best milking strains.

Leicesters of first quality for sale. Can furnish show flocks.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ontario.
 Lucan Crossing Sta., G. T. R., one mile.

Spring Valley Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 = (94673). If you want to get an imported bull, or a good Canadian-bred one to head your herd, be sure and write, or come and see them. Long-distance telephone.

KYLE BROS., AYR P. O., ONT.

Green Grove Shorthorns and Yorkshires

My Scotch Shorthorn herd, among which are many valuable imp. cows, is headed by the A. T. Gordon-bred, Sittyton Butterfly bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =. Present offering: Three choice show bulls now fit for service; also Yorkshires four and five months old, of either sex. **Geo. D. Fletcher, Pinkham P. O., Ont.** Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Short-horns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself.

HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.
 Weston Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. Long-distance phone in house.



SHORTHORNS

SOME SHOW PROPOSITIONS IN BOTH MALE AND FEMALE

as well as a number of the useful sort of both sexes. Prices right. Large lot to select from. Up-to-date in breeding, etc. Catalogue.

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Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls—Nonpareil Archer, Imp., Proud Gift, Imp., Marigold Sailor, Nonpareil Eclipse, Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls. An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

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Show Cattle

The best bunch ever on the farm. All ages. Not exhibiting this year.

H. Smith, Exeter, Ont.

A FEW YOUNG BULLS and 20 YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS

COMPOSE OUR LIST FOR PRIVATE SALE.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO. ELORA STATION, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. FARM ADJOINS TOWN. BELL TELEPHONE.

MAPLE LAWN SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale young stock, both bulls and heifers, of richest Scotch breeding, and of high-class show type. I can show some of the best young things in the country.

F. W. EWING, SALEM P. O., ONT., ELORA STATION.

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BE SURE AND SEE THE TRADE MARK: "The Maple Leaf"

Mrs. A. Schnare Black Point, N.B. writes: "For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have laid in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Price, 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering specify "Doan's."

Scotch Shorthorns

Have yet for sale, two extra good bulls, imported, just ready for service; also one good roan Canadian-bred bull, grandson to Batton Chancellor, imp.; also a grand lot of heifers. Write or call on H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. & G. T. R. Long-distance Bell 'phone.

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, COTSWOLDS.

In Shorthorns: 20 calves, also cows and heifers. A few young Berkshires; and a number of good lambs. CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, STATION and P. O., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

GLENGOW Shorthorns

Have two excellent bulls left yet, both about ten months old, and good enough for any herd; also a number of choice heifers, all ages. For particulars write to: Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218 = (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor. The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttler ram. H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont. London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

Geo. Amos & Sons, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.

For Sale: Seven bulls, some of them show bulls, most of them from imported sires and dams. Write us, or call and see us before buying. Moffat Station, 11 Miles East of City of Guelph, on C. P. R.

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Am offering an extra choice lot of 1, 2- and 3-year-old heifers, Scotch and Scotch-topped, Clarets, Non-pareils, etc., sired by Royal Bruce, Imp. and among them are daughters and granddaughters of imp. cows. Young bulls also for sale. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont. Phone connection.

Shorthorn Cows and Heifers.

I have Village Maids, Village Blossoms, English Ladies, Lancasters and Wimples for sale. Four with calves at foot, and one yearling heifer fit for any show-ring. One mile east of St. Mary's.

HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Clover Dell Shorthorns

Have several young bulls for sale, of show quality; dark colors, from good milking dams. No fancy prices asked. L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT. Bolton Junction on C. P. R., within 1/2 mile of farm.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HIRED FOR A YEAR.

Can a farmer legally discharge one of his hired help for unsatisfactory service at the end of six months, when he has engaged him for a year, on paying him his wages for the time he has worked? He was engaged in winter when the work consisted, for the most part, of stock-feeding and choring generally, and at that time was to work one month on trial, and, if he gave satisfaction, he would then be expected to serve the other eleven months. Owing to the fact that he is a very poor teamster, and cannot be trusted to drive horses, as for plowing, etc., the farmer wishes to pay him for the time he has worked and let him go.

Ontario. Ans.—We think not. The man was on trial for a month and proved satisfactory, and a contract for a year was then entered into, so that the farmer's right to complain on the ground of the man's inefficiency is gone. Only insubordination, wilful neglect of work, or some such cause, will now justify dismissal.

AMOUNT OF SEED—EARLY CORN—ALFALFA IN P. E. I.

1. I have a book on Canadian farming, published by Messrs. Rennie, of Toronto, which gives 14 bushels of oats or wheat to be sown per acre. Now, that is a lot smaller quantity than we sow in this country. Can you tell me if 14 bushels is enough per acre, on land in fair condition, with good seed, in Canada, or what amount of seed do you advise?
2. How much extra seed per acre of oats or wheat do you sow when seed is sown broadcast?
3. What is the earliest corn to grow to get a good-matured crop for Northern Ontario or P. E. Island?
4. Do you think alfalfa can be successfully grown in the Province of Prince Edward Island?

H. H. B. Ans.—1. The quantity mentioned is all right on very rich land, and with some varieties. Most farmers, however, sow from 1 1/2 to 2 bushels of oats per acre. In the Maritime Provinces, some sow oats as thickly as five or six bushels. 2. A half bushel or less. 3. There are several early flint varieties of corn, of which Compton's Early and King Philip are probably the best known. 4. Alfalfa cannot be called a demonstrated success in Prince Edward Island, although a few farmers have grown it with fairly satisfactory results.

LAWN-GRASS MIXTURE.

Professor Hutt received and answered the following query, and believing that the subject would be of general interest, sent both question and answer to "The Farmer's Advocate," for which we thank him:

We are about to seed our park at Hespeler, and would appreciate very much any information you could give us, as to kind and quantity of seed you would advise us to sow; also when do you think would be the best time to put the seed in. W. B.

Ans.—We have tried a number of lawn-grass mixtures, and find the following suits us best: Red Top, Blue Grass, and White Dutch Clover, mixed in equal parts by weight. This should be sown at the rate of about two measured bushels per acre. It may sometimes be sown in the fall with good results, if there is sufficient moisture early in the fall to give the grass a good start, so that a fairly-thick sod is made before winter sets in. If the seed does not germinate until late in the fall much of it is destroyed, and the short-rooted plants are heaved out of the ground by alternate freezing and thawing in the spring. I would advise keeping the ground thoroughly cultivated until late in the season so as to destroy all weed growth. Then work up the surface again in the spring as early as the ground is dry enough to work. Sow the seed and roll the ground when sufficiently dry to avoid baking.

O. A. C. WM. L. HUTT.

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMP. SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

One Cruickshank Butterfly (red), 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhooks (roan), 14 months old; two Marr Roan Ladies (reds), 13 and 14 months old. Among these are some high-class herd headers and show prospects; also will sell one of my imported stock bulls, and one choice rich roan, 14 months old, imp. sire and dam. Females all ages. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington station. Long-distance 'phone.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

PRESENT OFFERING Two yearling bulls, eight under a year, at very reasonable prices in order to clear; also choice young females, all in show condition. We can sell some extra well-bred cows, bred or with calves at foot, at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Farms close to Burlington Junction Station. Long-distance 'phone. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality. W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.



Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs 1- and 2-yr.-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted. PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STATION.

WILLOWDALE SHORTHORNS

I have for sale some very fine young stock bulls and heifers ready to breed. Descendants of Joy of Morning, Broad Scotch and other noted sires. Also Chester White Swine and Imported Clydesdale Horses.

J. H. M. PARKER, LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

For sale: 4 choice pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 14 months old, and other young bulls from 8 to 10 months old, out of grand milking strains, and some nice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers about 50 head. Also a smooth, even lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowdale P. O. and Sta., C. P. R.

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's premier herd. Dairy quality. Bulls all ages for sale, from best dairy and show cows in Canada, and by best sires. Our herd is 175 strong. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Weak and Sickly Men

CAN BECOME STRONG AND HEALTHY

THIS IS HOW THEY FEEL.



The men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life and overflowing with joyous spirits. Pains are gone, weakness has gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear the grand, life-saving appliance for two months, at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel rejuvenated and invigorated. It puts steam into your run-down body, drives away pain and renews youth.

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden person?

Feel like a person of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were eighty years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up, and saying to yourself, "I AM STRONG AND HEALTHY!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and poky as you do now.

MR. HARRY A. ARNETT, Wareham, Ont., says: "I have tried your Belt and it has entirely cured me of my Rheumatism. I thank you very much."

MR. HENRY FAUST, Fordwich, Ont., says: "I have worn your Electric Belt according to directions, and am pleased to say it has done all and even more than you said it would. I have recommended it, and will recommend it to others."

You-Run No Risk in Using My Belt. I Take All Chances

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt. I will arrange it with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

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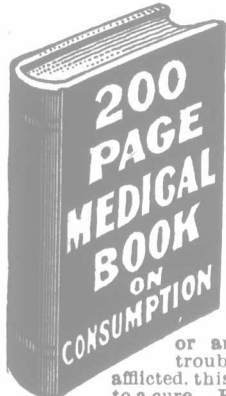
I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

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Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yockerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 1354 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Imperial Holsteins!

For sale: Bull calves sired by Tidy Abbekirk Mercedes Poch, whose seven nearest dams have records within a fraction of 27 pounds, out of show cows with high official records. A most desirable lot of coming herd-heads. **W. H. SIMMONS,** New Durham P. O., Ont., Oxford County.

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mochthilde Poch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Ianthe Jewel Mochthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality. Shipping stations—Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R. **A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mochthilde Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit dams.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's Corners, Ont.

"George," said the Titan-haired school marm, "is there any connecting link between the animal kingdom and the vegetable kingdom?" "Yeth, ma'am," answered George promptly. "Hash."

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Saddlebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Makes a right beginning by sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

"A POOR DITCH."

About the first of June, 1908, the Engineer appointed or chosen by the Township Council, surveyed a ditch as an outlet for my neighbor and myself. The ditch starts on the road and continues some distance, then crosses another neighbor and runs for a distance in his farm, and then enters the river. The first part of the ditch into which our water runs, was dug with a fall of 4 inch to 100 feet. The stakes which the Engineer used were driven on edge of road, and, of course, were higher than the level of the ground, and we now find, by surveying, that our outlet is not low enough, and still, to deepen the ditch on the road, would make it too large to maintain. We are considering putting in tile in the bottom of this ditch low enough for to run our tile into it.

1. Does the Engineer's award hold good for all time, or how soon could we cancel his award, and try to make it more satisfactory?

2. Does a Township Engineer have to hold papers for a Civil Engineer before he can survey for a township? L. S.

Ans.—1. The award is now, after the lapse of time mentioned, binding as it stands, but it is open to the parties interested to institute proceedings to have another award made whereby the ditch would be deepened and tiled, and a sufficient and satisfactory outlet afforded.

2. We know of no statutory provision making it necessary.

POOR CATCH OF CLOVER.

1. Last spring I seeded down ten acres to timothy and red clover, with a crop of oats. The clover now is very thin, about half a catch, what there is, though, is very even. Would there be any use in putting on more clover seed next spring, and try to thicken the catch, or would it be wiser to plow it up and try again? I am very anxious to get a crop of hay off the field next year, and do not want to plow it up if I can possibly avoid it. The field is a good clay loam, with one end rather gravelly.

2. The late owner here seeded six acres with alfalfa and timothy, mixed, last year. Both timothy and alfalfa caught very well, and I had a good crop the first cutting, but the second wasn't worth bothering with. There is a hillside here, facing south-east, I would like to have seeded to alfalfa. It is a good clay loam, inclined to be sandy at the bottom of the hill. At present it is under a crop of roots, and is pretty clean, I think. It was extremely bad with thistles before, but I think I have them pretty well killed out now. Would you advise me to plow up the alfalfa and seed in the same place, or to use the hillside? The present place is quite level and pretty gravelly, but has good, natural drainage. A. M. B.

Ans.—1. Sowing clover seed next spring would thicken the stand, but would have little effect on next year's crop of hay. If the timothy has not missed, would certainly advise doing that rather than plow up the field.

2. It would be good policy to seed the hillside with alfalfa, but why plow up the field already established? Though the second crop this season was light, yet, if alfalfa roots are living and unharmed, the crop next year will be all right. Probably you left the crop rather late before cutting, which would much lessen the second growth.

TRADE TOPIC.

The new Marlin hanger is entitled, "Quail Shooting in England," and depicts a hunter with two fine dogs at his side just sighting a rising bevy of quail. The dogs are standing with strained muscles, waiting to be released by the shot. A copy of this hanger will be sent to any of our readers who will send six cents in stamps to The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.

Waiter—The gent in the other room says there's a chicken in his egg.
Manager—Take him a knife and fork, then.

Holsteins

FOR SALE: COWS AND HEIFERS

All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire of the "world's champion milking cow," De Kol Creamelle, which gave 119 lbs. in one day, over 10,000 lbs. in 100 days. Also for sale daughters of De Kol's 2nd Mutual Paul, sire of Maid Mutual De Kol, which gave over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, also granddaughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

Fairview Herd Centre and Hillview Holsteins

Offers for sale a son of Rag Apple Korndyke. His dam is a daughter of Pontin Korndyke, with an A. R. O. record of 13.08 lbs. butter in 7 days at two years. Price, \$150.00.

E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y.
NEAR PRESCOTT.

World's Champion Bred Bull WILL HEAD THE HOMWOOD HOLSTEINS!

M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.

MAPLE GLEN Holsteins For sale: Only 1 bull, 11 months old, left; dam is sister to a 26-lb. tested cow. Any female in herd for sale, 7 with records 20 3/4 to 26 3/4 lb. official tests. An 8-yr.-old G. D. of Paul Beets De Kol, in calf to Oakland Sir Maids—her record 21.88 as a 5-yr.-old. Price \$400, or will dispose of herd en bloc; a great foundation privilege. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.** Long-distance phone connects with Brockville.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS

Special offering: Am now offering for first time my stock bull, Sir Mercedes Teake (2489), champion bull at Toronto and London, 1908. Can no longer use him to advantage, as I have twelve of his daughters in my herd.

G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

HERE AGAIN! E. & F. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS! Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS!

Head of herd, Pieterje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pieterje 22nd, has a record of 31.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Manner Johanna DeKol, out of officially-tested cows. **W. M. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.**

Lakeview Holsteins Herd headed by the ONLY BULL in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT. W. D. Breeken, Mgr.**

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, safely in calf to Sir Abbekerk De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Poch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write. **H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.**

Holsteins For Sale: Ten females. Cows and heifers to calve this fall and winter. Cows and heifers bred to Count Calamity Mercedes, sire of champion two-year-old of Canada. If you wish to buy, come and inspect herd. **DAVID RIFE & SONS HESPELER, ONTARIO.**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pieterje Poch De Boer, whose dam and sire's official 7-day test of over 27 lbs. She was also sweepstakes cow in dairy test at Winter Fair, Guelph. Young bulls for sale. **J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

Holsteins at Ridgedale Farm—Eight bull calves on hand for sale, up to eight months old, which I offer at low prices to quick buyers. Write for description and prices, or come and see them. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont.** Shipping stations: Myrtle, C. P. R., and Port Perry, G. T. R., Ontario Co.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont.** Campbellford Station.

Stoneycroft Ayrshires
Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality. Large improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship. **Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

ISALEIGH GRANGE AYRSHIRES!
Our herd were all selected on their ability to produce a heavy yield of milk. We have a number of 40, 45 and 50 lb cows, imported and Canadian-bred. From them are young bulls and heifers for sale. None better. **JAMES BODEN, DANVILLE, QUEBEC, ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM.**

Ayrshires—Four young bulls, all bred on dairy lines, out of famous dams; fashionable in color, as well as in breeding. Will be sold worth the money. Females all ages. **N. DYMONT, Clappison's Corners, Ont.**

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Our present offering is 20 superior yearling rams for flock headers; some imported, and others by imported sires and from imported dams, or choice Canadian-bred ewes. Also a large number of first-class ram and ewe lambs. Our prices are reasonable.

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Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Hogs.—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.**

HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE

YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD RAMS and a lot of grand Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs of high class, both breeds, and all of the best breeding. Will sell them in large lots or singly at prices you can afford to pay. Short-horn bulls and heifers, two good registered Clydesdale mares, and a few beautiful Welsh ponies will also be priced at attractive figures.

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One ram lamb. One aged ram. Also some ewes. All registered.
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SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES. The ideal mutton sheep for early-maturing lambs. Improve the quality of the fleece and mutton of your flock in the cheapest way. Select a Southdown ram to head your flock now, and get a good one.

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I am now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of both breeds, also a few of the best ram lambs I ever bred. They are large and extra well covered.

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Claremont Station, C. P. R.

Pine Grove Yorkshires
classes. Our Yorkshires are noted for superior excellence. Both sexes and all ages for sale.
J. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

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Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin.
JOHN McLEOD, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Milton P.O., Ont.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES. Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old.
W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Milton, C. P. R., Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

Monkland Yorkshires
to 3 years old that have had litters. All large and excellent sows—proved themselves good mothers. Bred again to farrow in July and August. Also 50 young sows to farrow in August.
Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires! Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented.
J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION. C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

MORRISTON & TAMWORTHS. Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowle King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding.
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Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Embden geese.
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Newcastle Herd of Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales Present offering: 2 young bulls, 9 months old, at \$75 and \$80 each, both sire and dam first-prize winner at Durham County Fair. Several heifers from 8 months to 3 years old. Prices very reasonable. One registered Clydesdale mare 7 years old, supposed to be in foal again to one of the best horses in the country; regular breeder. A few choice Tam. sows in pig, due in Sept., and a lot of choice young sows from 2 months to 6 months old; all sired by imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Dam sired by Colwell's Choice. My imp. hog for sale. Long-distance telephone in house.
A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, 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. and Stn.

GOSSIP.
PROLIFIC IRISH COW.

At the last meeting of the Irish Cattle-traders' and Stock-owners' Association, Mr. Field mentioned the case of a prolific cow at Castlebar, which gave birth to four calves, two of each sex, one of each black and one of each red. A poor man is the lucky owner, and the secretary was directed to write to the Royal Dublin Society and the railway company with a view to having the cow and calves, which are thriving well, exhibited at the Winter Show free of charge.

LINDEN OXFORDS.

R. J. Hine, of St. Mary's, Ont., late of Dutton, the well-known importer and breeder of Oxford Down sheep, is just now showing an exceptionally choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs, very many of them out of ewes of his own selection and importation from the leading flocks across the seas, and sired by an imported Tredwell ram and imported Hobbs-bred ram, a winner at the Royal, and others sired by a Canadian-bred ram. Mr. Hine needs no introduction to breeders of Oxford Down sheep in Canada and the United States, the high-class character of his flock, both in the breeding pens and in the show-rings, is well known. Parties wanting a choice flock-header or something extra for show purposes, should correspond with Mr. Hine, at St. Mary's P. O.

POPULAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.

With a lifetime's experience as a breeder of Southdown sheep and Berkshire hogs, S. Lemon, of Kettleby, Ont., is owner of Poplar Lodge Stock Farm, situated in York County, a short distance from Aurora or Schomberg. A prospective buyer for either of the above breeds expecting to find something above the average, will not be disappointed on paying a visit to Poplar Lodge. Especially interesting to parties looking for show stuff is a show flock of Southdowns. Mr. Lemon has fitted for this fall's circuit of shows, but, changing his mind, he is now offering them for sale at ordinary prices, besides shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Parties wanting Southdown sheep should get in touch with Mr. Lemon, as his offering is A1 stuff. Also, in Berkshires, he has on hand young things of both sexes, from sows ready to breed and boars fit for service, down to youngsters just weaned. Mr. Lemon always endeavors to describe an animal exactly as it is, and his long experience has made him an expert on what a typical Southdown or Berkshire should be.

J. WATT & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

For 55 years the herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, the property of John Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., have been recognized as one of the leading herds in this country. For the major part of that time being annually strengthened by new blood from Scotland's leading herds, the high-class character and noted excellence of these cattle have made them eagerly sought after by parties looking for the best. Today the herd is 40 strong, representing such fashionable breeding as the Marrs, English Ladys, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers, Merry Maids, Miss Ramsdens, and Duchesses, they being strongly infused with the blood of the two greatest bulls Canada ever knew, Imp Royal Sutor and Barnpton Hero. The present stock bull is Imp, Pride of Scotland, a Cracksank Bessie, by that noted sire and show bull Clinton, dam Ruan Bessie, by Prince of Fashion. He is a bull of grand type and flesh, and a noted sire of excellence. There are on hand for sale 32 heifers from 1 to 2 years of age, and 5 bulls from 8 to 24 months of age, most richly and fashionably bred, and of good weight, up to date in type, carrying a wealth of flesh and of good bones.

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Constipation or costiveness clogs the bowels, chokes up the natural outlet of impure matter, and retains in the system the poisonous effete waste products of nature, thereby causing Biliousness, Headache, Piles, etc. Avoid this serious trouble by the use of

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

They act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing constipation and all the diseases which arise from it.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave. Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good, whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill and I can heartily recommend them to those who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25¢ per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by the manufacturers, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Of Special Value to Farmers. Use it Outside and Inside Buildings. There are thousands of OLD WEATHER-BEATEN houses, barns, sheds, hogpens, henhouses, etc., throughout the country that never saw a drop of paint, and it is for this class of buildings that Powdr Paint is especially adapted.

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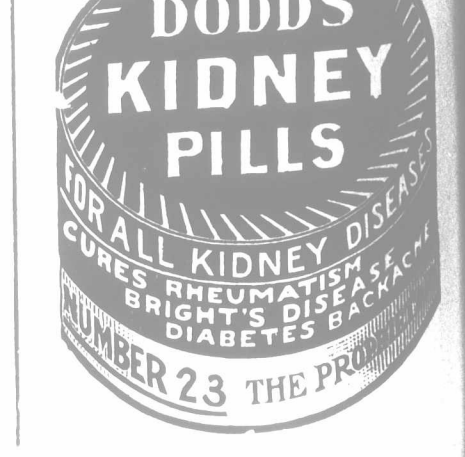
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The other day a man took his young nephew to the barber for the first time. He hated to see the soft little curls cut off, but his mother decided they must go. As the barber tied the towel under his baby chin, he remarked, "How do you want your hair cut, young man?"

"Wif a little round hole in the top, like my father's."



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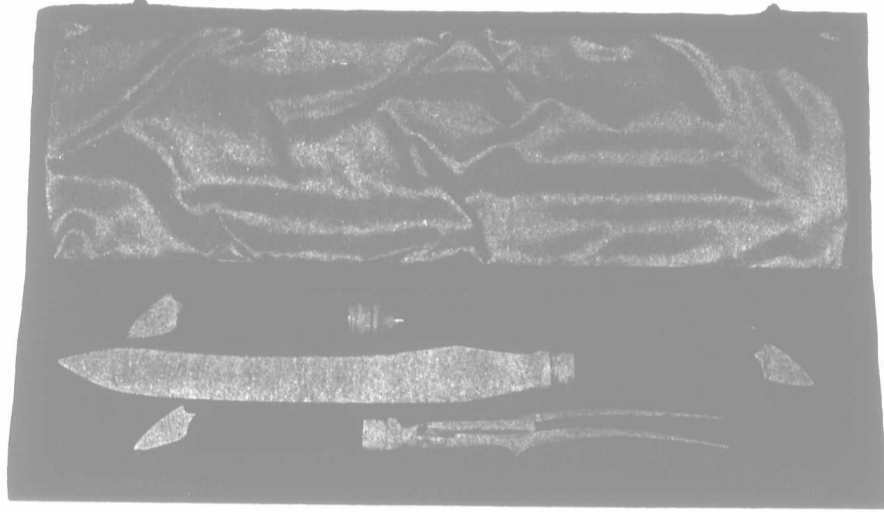
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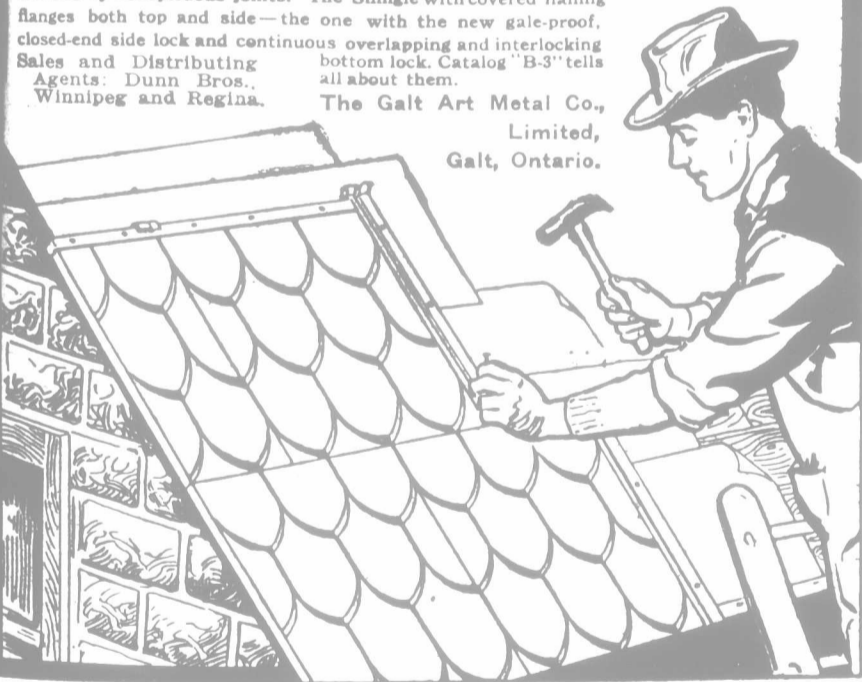
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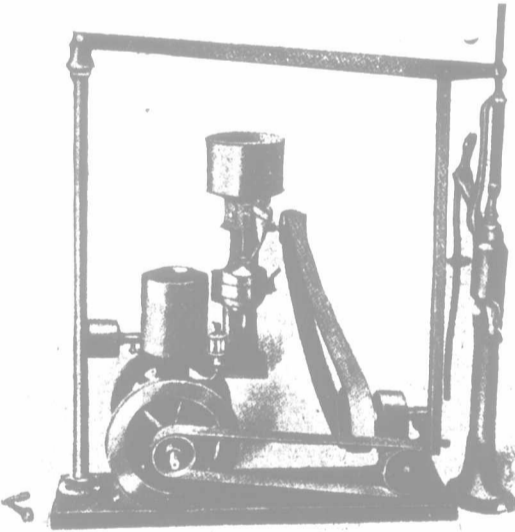
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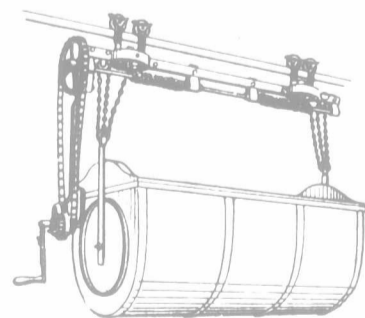
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You will not suffer from corns, bunions, callouses and blistered, aching feet if you wear Steel Shoes. They are shaped to fit the feet and need no "breaking in." Easy on—easy off. No warping, no twisting, no curled-up soles. The rigid Steel Shoes force the uppers to keep their shape. They rest the feet by affording support exactly where it is needed.

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Steel Shoes are setting the swiftest pace in sales of any work shoes in existence. They are so strong and durable, so easy and comfortable, that farmers and all classes of workers are simply astonished. One pair will outwear from three to six pairs of the best leather-soled shoes you can buy.

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Steel Shoes Give Absolute Protection from Colds, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Stiffness, Discomfort.

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Steel Soles and Sides—Waterproof Leather Uppers— Adjustable Steel Rivets in Bottoms—Hair Cushion Insoles.

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come. The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel! As a further protection from wear and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The "Immortality" of the Sole! The adjustable rivets add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of the toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity.

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair-cushion Insoles, which are easily slipped out for cleaning and airing. These insoles absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

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Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging:

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.

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Learn by actual test, the tremendous advantages of "Steels." We will fill orders for "Steel Shoes" direct from this advertisement, under a positive guarantee to refund purchase price promptly if, upon inspection, you do not find the Shoes exactly as represented.

Remit the price of the size and style of shoes you wish. Be sure to state size of shoe you wear. We will ship shoes promptly, safe delivery guaranteed.

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For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes, such as ditching, lumbering, hunting, etc., our 12-inch or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. They give the UTMOST POSSIBLE PROTECTION.

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