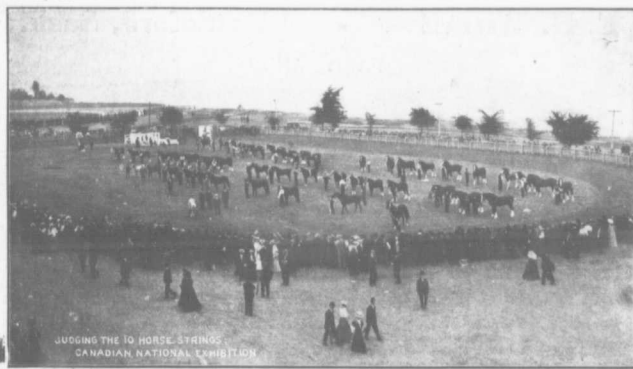


THE FARMING WORLD

DEVOTED TO

CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



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CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

SEPT. 16, 1907
VOL. XXVI., No. 1 B

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Potash Fertilizer Experiments

The Dominion agricultural officers of the Potash Syndicate, whose attractive and educative exhibit at the recent Canadian National Exhibition attracted so much attention, have had their headquarters since January of this year in the Temple Bldg., Toronto. Mr. Emslie, the manager, who is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, graduated from the Agricultural College in Glasgow, and is also a member by examination of the Surveyors Institution, London, England.



B. LESLIE EMSLIE, C.D.A., (Glas.) F.A.S.I.

Previous to coming to Canada, Mr. Emslie was for over two years assistant agricultural chemist to the "Kalisyndikat" (Potash Syndicate) at Leopoldshall, Staffort, Germany, and during that time had charge of extensive experimental work in different parts of the country, being also assistant director of the Leopoldshall Experiment Station.

The Kalisyndikat, which controls the output and sales of potash salts from over 40 mines in Germany, has established educational propaganda offices in almost all countries of the world, and the gratifying success of this method led them to establish the Dominion offices in the beginning of 1906.

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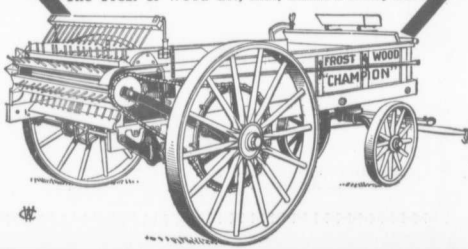
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free of cost to reliable farmers, and when the crop from the plots has been harvested, the farmer submits his report, these being afterwards published.

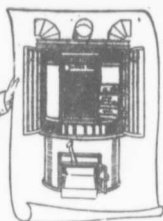
The results of these experiments in different parts of the Dominion during the past two seasons as graphically illustrated at the Potash Syndicate's exhibit, show the value of a well balanced fertilizer containing phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash, many of these results have been published in pamphlet form and can be obtained from the Potash Syndicate's offices in the Temple Bldg.

This year Mr. R. S. Duncan, B.S. A., a graduate of Guelph, was appointed superintendent of experimental work for the Dominion offices of the Potash Syndicate in the Maritime provinces.

Mr. Emslie, the manager, left on Monday, 9th Sept., for the Pacific coast, where he will visit the Victoria and New Westminster exhibitions and obtain photographs of some results of experimental work in that province.

The Nova Scotia Government is importing another shipment of pure-bred stock for that province, consisting of eighteen Clydesdales, two Ayrshire bulls, and eighteen Blackfaced Highland sheep for the hilly districts of Cape Breton.

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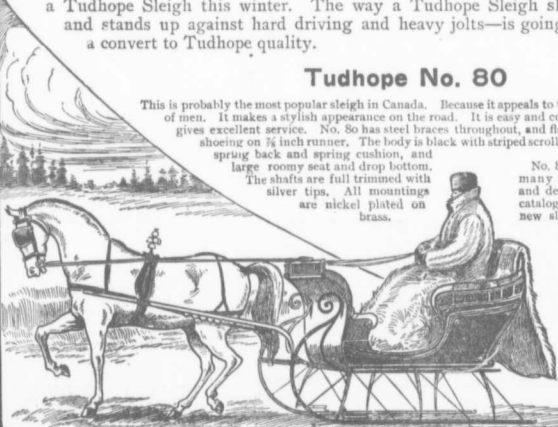
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The Farming World

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Vol. XXVI.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1907.

No. 18

Note and Comment

Owing to the large amount of space that of necessity has been given in this issue to the report of the Canadian National and other shows the regular departments are somewhat condensed. The "forestry" and "nature about the farm" pages, will appear in next issue as usual. The annual fall exhibitions are important factors in our agricultural development, and in season must receive the attention they deserve.

The advent of harvest in the West brings more encouraging reports regarding the crop yield. In many districts where only a yield of five or six bushels per acre was expected a month ago the estimate is now placed at double these figures. In the more northerly sections, not injured by frost, prospects continue bright. A week or two more of favorable weather and an average yield is assured. Damage by frost so far, if reports are to be relied upon, is rare. Some sections more exposed than others have suffered, but on the whole the injury from this cause has as yet been very light indeed.

Another year of nearly an average crop, with an advance of 10 cents per bushel over last year's prices, will cause things to hum again in the West. The temporary check in land speculation will, perhaps, do no harm. There were signs last spring that things were going just a little bit too fast for the country's permanent good. Farmers instead of paying current expenditures were buying more land. This slight set-back will, therefore, do good and not harm if it causes the people of the West to realize their financial obligations and honorably discharge them. Pay day must come sooner or later and a financial obligation is never made any the easier by deferring payment beyond a reasonable time. The hope of the Dominion is in the West and every Canadian has faith in its possibilities. But a steady growth is the safest in the long run and nothing is to be gained by pro-

gressing faster than a country can profitably assimilate.

Since last writing the "yellow peril" in British Columbia has reached an acute stage. The riots of the past few days in Vancouver may serve to bring things to a head and cause the Canadian and Japanese Governments to come to some reasonable understanding. There is no excuse, however, for the treatment meted out to the Japs by this "white mob." Such outbreaks do no good and only tend to complicate matters. The same result would have been attained by other means, leaving Canada free from those "black spots" which have been characteristic of the treatment of the Oriental to the south of the line. But be this as it may there is need for urgent action on the part of the governments concerned. Though his labor is needed for the development of many enterprises now under way in the Pacific Province, it will never do to allow the Oriental, whether from China or Japan, to become so important a factor in the West as to drive the white man east of the Rockies. Moderation is needed on the part of all parties concerned. Let there be a reasonable adjustment of the difficulty by limiting the number who shall come in, in any one year to enough to meet the needs of the labor market and the demand for men to do the more menial work necessary in the development of a new country.

The Provincial Health Department is taking a more active interest in the improvement of the sanitary conditions of towns and villages. This has come none too soon. In the large cities where thousands of people are congregated in a small space perfect sanitary conditions are necessary for self-protection. In the country and on the farm nature provides these conditions in her own way. Between these two, however, the artificial and the natural, there are many towns and villages that have neither the sanitary facilities of the large city nor the conditions which nature provides in the open country, and

they are not strong enough financially to provide for permanent inspectors to look after their sanitary affairs. The remedy proposed, that of having central officials who will devote their whole time to this work seems a reasonable one. More independence could be exercised by a provincial official than a local one in dealing with the sanitary conditions of manufacturing concerns, which are often the prime cause of the unhealthful surroundings of many of our smaller towns and villages. For the past year or two we have experienced what officials controlled from one centre can do in the improvement of the sanitary conditions of cheese factories, creameries and dairies. Already a marked improvement has been effected without any real harshness to anyone interested.

The Crop Situation in Ontario

The crop situation in Ontario is somewhat of a conundrum. The President of the Farmers' Association estimates a shortage of \$80,000,000 in the value of farm products in this Province for 1907. The Secretary of the Canadian Millers' Association takes definite issue with this estimate and characterizes the statement as absurd. A medium position between these will, perhaps, be nearer the mark. Not for many years have estimates of crop yields from different counties varied so much as this year. From the eastern sections a half crop or less is reported, and this holds true of many counties in Western Ontario. In the central portion of the Province at least as good yields as last year are expected.

The August crop report, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, at the beginning of the month, gives a pretty fair idea how matters stand. The wheat has turned out better than expected, with an average yield of 21.1 bushels, as compared with 23.9 bushels in 1906. Spring wheat stands 17.1 and 19 bushels; barley 27.9 and 33.4 bushels; oats 30.4 and 39.9 bushels, and peas 21 and 18

THE FARMING WORLD

Devoted to Canadian Country Life

Published on the
1st and 15th of each month

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Eastern Agency of The Nor' West Farmer

bushels per acre for the two years. The yield of hay and clover is estimated at 1.18 tons, as compared with 1.53 tons per acre in 1906, a decrease of nearly 24 per cent. This is an off year for fruit, which will be more or less short of an average crop. The make of cheese and butter will be short of that of 1906, owing to the backwardness of the spring and the severe droughts of the past month or two. The rains of last week will help pastures considerably, as well as the root crop, which has suffered for lack of moisture. The acreage of corn is larger than last year and if September conditions continue favorable there will be a fair yield. On the whole therefore the situation generally speaking is not so serious as many believe it to be, though farmers in many sections will have to curtail expenditure a little to meet the shrinkage.

A feature of the crop situation that is worth considering is the increased price for nearly

all cereals as compared with a year ago. One authority places this increase at twenty per cent. for wheat and oats and ten per cent. for barley.

A year ago baled Timothy hay was quoted in Toronto at \$9.50 to \$10 per ton. To-day the price is \$14 to \$15 per ton, or an increase of 50 per cent., while the decrease in yield is less than 25 per cent. Taking therefore the yield and price into consideration it does not appear that the farmers' position is much different from that of a year ago.

It should be remembered, however, that in Ontario comparatively little grain, with the exception of wheat, is sold off the farm. The great bulk of it is fed to live stock. The shortage therefore in such crops as barley, oats, hay, roots, corn, etc., will bear more heavily on the farmer on that account than it otherwise would. For some weeks past many farmers have had to feed their stock, pastures hardly yielding enough to keep the animals alive. This will help to deplete the fodder crop still grown for winter feeding, compelling farmers to sell their stock, at very much below its actual value. We may expect to see this fall and winter plenty of unfinished cattle and other stock, offering for what it will bring, just because there will not be sufficient feed to keep them over. Already many are selling off their stock in preparation for the feed shortage that is expected later on. It is this feature of the situation that will make the shortage in Ontario bear most heavily on the farmer, who unlike the Western agriculturist, does more than grow grain and sell it off the land.

Crops in Southern Alberta

Mr. A. E. Keller, Lethbridge, Alta., writing on August 31st, says:

"I wish to call your attention to what I think must be a 'typographical error' in your article on 'The Crop Situation of the West,' in your issue of August 15th. In a letter from The Farming World's special correspondent at Winnipeg, whom you say is a most reliable authority, I find the following statement: 'Ten bushels to the acre for the greater part of Southern Alberta is, I fancy, a fair estimate.'"

This statement unchallenged would be a gross libel on Southern Alberta. I do not know of a crop anywhere in Southern

Alberta of any kind of grain, not excepting flax, which any sane man could estimate at 10 bushels per acre, but I know of crops of fall and spring wheat, that will yield 50 bushels, barley that will yield 65 bushels, and oats that will yield 100 bushels to the acre. At this date fall wheat is all cut and stacked, and barley practically all cut, and oats and spring wheat, about ready, and some cut. In the Lethbridge district, at all events, no frost, to hurt the tenderest garden, has yet appeared."

Wants More Light on the Beef Question

Editor The Farming World:

I have read with much interest the articles on beef production and prices in The Farming World, and I agree with J.H. M., on page 691, that a commissioner in the service of the Government might do much to regulate the business and put it on a better footing. The Government has done a great deal for the dairy with the result that dairying is crowding out beef raising in many sections. In South Western Ontario beef cattle must take a secondary place to the bacon cow. If anything were to go wrong with either the dairy or bacon industries we would soon have a Government commission making an investigation to find out the cause. Why should not the beef business receive the same careful consideration.

Where labor is scarce beef raising can be more advantageously carried on than dairying, and it is a more economical way of turning coarse feed into manure than in raising hogs. There are, however, points about the breeding, feeding and marketing of cattle that should be better understood by the rank and file of our farmers if we are to produce the high quality of beef that the market demands and do it economically.

We naturally look to The Farming World to give us light and information along these lines, and would ask that The "Farming World man on the wing" visit cattle men who have been successful in the business and write up their methods with the same kind of attention that is given to the herds of pedigreed stock, and that he gives us portraits of cattle that have paid their way at the price they will bring sold by the pound in Toronto market, just

(Continued on page 885.)

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THE DOMINION EXHIBITION, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Beautifully situated at the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers, in the heart of the Eastern Townships, is the thriving manufacturing city of Sherbrooke, drawing its power from the former stream, that has a fall of over 150 feet within the confines of the city. This city bid for the Dominion Exhibition on previous years but was outdone by other places, until this occasion when the Association was successful in securing the Dominion grant of \$50,000. This money has been well expended in providing the necessary accommodation for the increased number of exhibits over former years. Among the additions to the already good equipment, are a hall for Woman's Work, Dairy Building, covered platform in front of the grand stand, enlargement of grand stand, and a number of neat stables for the live stock.

There were a large number of new exhibitors in live stock and a large increase in the entries. More detailed reports of these will appear next issue.

The exhibition was opened by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, one of the men the people of the Eastern Townships have reason to be proud of, as this is his home and constituency. In his address he spoke of the pleasure of the occasion, and realized that there were great possibilities before the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

Unfortunately for the exhibition management the weather was very unfavorable during the first three days, as it rained most of the time. It had the effect of keeping many at home, consequently the receipts were much lessened; but during the latter part the weather was more propitious and large crowds attended, swelling the receipts to a good figure.

We cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and attention to the exhibitors, judges and guests by the management. President Ames and Secretary Tomlinson were ever ready to hear complaints and aimed to remedy them if possible.

The exhibit in the Main Hall was principally one of manufacturers, and we noticed many from Quebec and the neighboring provinces, but here there were also many exhibits of interest to a farming community. Small Bros., Dunham, and the Maple Tree Producers' Association of Waterloo had attractive

exhibits of maple tree products; the Ogilvie Milling Co., and the McDonald & Robb Co., of Valleyfield, Que., had tastefully arranged exhibits of the product of their flour mills. The Quebec Central Railway had a most interesting exhibit from the mines situated on their line of railway, consisting of crome, ore, asbestos, copper ore, soapstone, lime, brick tile, etc., besides pulp, pulpwood, birch, cherry, and several other woods the township is noted for producing.

No exhibit was more interesting nor of more value to farmers than that arranged by the officials from the Experimental Farm and the Seed Department at Ottawa. The former was tastefully arranged with grain in the sheaf, and grains arranged so as to form the picture of a plow, crown, lion and other fantastic shapes. There were also large drawings on canvas of some of the best bacon hogs and dairy cows at the farm at Ottawa. Notably, the Ayrshire cow "Jessie A," which gave in one year 11,008 pounds of milk, 458 pounds of butter-fat that had a value of \$103; and the French Canadian cow "Zamora," whose product in one year had a value of \$100. They had samples of milk, records, forms which were given free for the asking, but they lacked the spring balance scale, to complete the outfit. Their exhibit of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits made a fine display.

The Seed Growers' Association had charts illustrating the four steps in seed selection, through the seed plot, grains produced from large and small heads and from stalks which had not stooled largely and which had stooled heavily, all showing what may be done by following nature's laws as regards plant life. Samples of clover and grass seeds, not conforming to the Seed Act of 1907, in which a large percentage of weed seeds was noticed. Different varieties of noxious weeds, mounted on cardboard, in all 42 samples. Oats in glass pipes, showing the amount of grain and percentage of hull. The Joannette ranks highest in feeding value with 24 per cent.; Daubine 29 per cent., and the Pioneer with 36 per cent.

In the Machinery Hall were many exhibits of interest to farmers, implements of various uses, gasoline engines of various makes, cement block machines. The Dairy Building was al-

ways an attraction, as there was a milking machine, a novelty to many, who had not seen such an invention before. Various makes of cream separators were exhibited. The De Laval had an exhibit of one being run by dog power, a large dog of 70 or 80 pounds weight doing the work very nicely. This was of great interest, especially to the boys and girls. The Canada Dairy Supply Co. had a large exhibit of dairy supplies. Their model of a Green Mountain Store Silo was examined very carefully by many dairymen who are contemplating building silos. These are shipped already to be erected, direct from the factory, and are made mostly from the best tongued and grooved spruce, painted on the outside, and treated with creosote on the inside, to preserve the wood. In this building was also a splendid exhibit of butter and cheese, both colored and white. The judges pronounced both good, especially the butter. Quebec makers captured most of the prizes in this class.

Fruit and vegetables were arranged in large tents, and the green swart made a nice contrast with the different colored fruit. Fruit was not quite up to former years, especially apples and plums, owing to the lateness of the season. Winter apples were somewhat immature, while fall apples were fairly good.

P. E. Paquette, Rougemont, had a very fine display of apples packed in boxes for export. The Land and Orchard Co., of Kilotuna, Okanagan Valley, B.C., had a fine display of apples, plums and pears.

The vegetables while of excellent quality were not overly large. Potatoes made a fine showing.

The exhibit of maple products was unexcelled, that of Mr. Goddard, of South Stukely, arranged in pyramidal form, with a bust of King Edward, moulded from maple sugar, was the "sweetest" exhibit in the building, barring the honey, of which there was a nice display.

In poultry, there was an exhibit of over 2,000 birds, and this would have been swelled to 2,500 had the Dominion Express Company forwarded all the birds in time. Leghorns made the largest exhibit, closely followed by the Rocks. The Model Colony poultry house, chicken coupats and fattening crates, incubators, brooders, etc., from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, made an attractive and profitable display. "Habitat."

The Canadian National Exhibition

A Record Attendance and a Record Show

When the Canadian National Exhibition closed its gates on the evening of Sept. 7th there passed into history the most successful fair ever held in Toronto, which means the most successful ever held in Canada, and for an annual exhibition, on this continent. The aggregate attendance totalled fully 50,000 in excess of that of 1906 and this would have been increased by several thousands more had not one wet day interfered with the gate receipts. The net returns, however, accruing to the city will not be as large as last year, owing to the extra expense incurred by the Association in the erection of new buildings and in the improvement of the grounds. Americans were there in larger numbers than usual, all testifying to the value of Canada's great show.

Without sufficient financial aid the large prize list for live stock and agricultural products could not be met and to this extent the agriculturist should be vitally interested in the cash receipts. The Canadian National puts up a prize list in these branches not outclassed perhaps, by any other show of its kind anywhere. How have the breeders and agriculturists of the Dominion responded to the liberality of the management in this regard? Taking the backwardness of this season and the scarcity of skilled farm help into account, we think they have responded nobly. There was arrayed on the exhibition grounds this year a display of live stock rarely equalled at any other exhibition, both in quality and quantity. This is something that every Canadian should be proud of. The quality of the live stock generally speaking was excellent, and for the most part brought out in fine condition. An encouraging feature was the advent of several new exhibitors who measured up with the veterans of many a show ring, winning not a few of the best prizes. The management would do well to encourage new exhibitors to come out. This can be done by spreading out the prizes a little more and by selecting competent and impartial judges, who are not tied up to the interests of particular exhibitors. The judges of past years in some classes have not

been altogether above reproach in this respect. And while the judging this year was on the whole honestly and well done, there were murmurings from exhibitors in a few instances that seemed to indicate that everything was not above suspicion in making the awards. The management should guard against the least ground for suspicion, no matter whose interests are hurt; though many will complain in any case, if they do not win.

There was an innovation this year in the method of paying the prize money, which was not altogether satisfactory to exhibitors. Others years this was paid out the last day of the show. Exhibitors had gotten into the habit of looking for it and depending upon their winnings to help in paying the expenses of exhibiting and getting their exhibits home. We heard of a few who were somewhat hampered by this action of the management. It should have been widely published in advance so that exhibitors might know what to expect before coming here. This year prize money was paid by cheque the week following the show.

Another year the management should see that the judging rings are in proper shape for doing the work. The cattle ring was in very bad shape, making it impossible for an animal to stand at ease while the awards were being placed. A little forethought in leveling the hubs and filling in the holes in this ring would have helped matters very much. However, this is of minor importance. On the whole the management is to be congratulated upon the care exercised in making everything agreeable for both exhibitors and visitors. For a show of its size and importance the exhibition of 1907 passed off very harmoniously indeed, with perhaps fewer complaints as to the treatment received both from the management and the judges, than usual.

The reports of the individual exhibits which follow will bear careful reading. They were prepared by men who know and correctly summarize the exhibits in the various branches. Our reporters have tried to be fair with each exhibitor and to give him his just due. If justice has not been given in every case make sure that no one was intentionally overlooked:

HORSES.

ENTRIES FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1905.	1906.	1907
Thoroughbreds	39	47	47
Roadsters	61	70	38
Standard Bred	91	40	37
Carriage and Coach	54	47	54
Hackneys	93	130	84
Clydesdales	93	130	125
Shires	19	25	27
Heavy Draughts	64	48	51
General Purpose	19	25	27
Foams	2	2	2

Throughout the entire horse exhibit considerable improvement was to be seen. Almost all the old time exhibitors were out with good representation of their favorite horses, while many new ones appeared to contend the honors for the first time. A great deal of favorable comment on the high class character of the exhibition was heard on all sides. This year saw the introduction of several innovations in the show ring which were the subject of much unfavorable criticism. All classes of horses were shown before the new grand stand in the large speed ring. Formerly all breeding classes as well as draught horses in harness were shown in the small horse ring at the back of the Manufacturers' building. The people were not prepared for this change, more especially as the catalogues announced that these classes, this year as before would be shown in the small ring. The judging of classes in the speed ring was interrupted from time to time by calls for races, which necessitated exhibitors retiring to the in-field, far away from all spectators. Only attendants and a few who were able to obtain the special favor of a ring badge, could observe the judging of many very interesting classes.

Another unpleasant feature lay in the fact that the entrance and egress to and from the speed ring was made through the eastern gate, situated directly between the grand stand and the midway, and the leading of high-spirited and sometimes excited stallions through crowds, mid noise and din, was necessarily attended with considerable danger. In one case at least, a spectator was severely injured by a kick from a frightened horse. Added to this was the additional unpleasant feature of an arrangement of the program which called for no more than two or three classes from each of the separate breeds during one day. This extended the judging of each breed over an entire week, a period which most horsemen found too long to remain away from home at such a busy time. It is doubtful if more than a solitary score of Canadian horse lovers, exhibitors excepted, saw the judging in every class of their favorite horses.

But most unpleasant of all, irksome to exhibitors and disgusting to spectators was the system of veterinary inspection put into execution by the horse ring committee of the Canadian National Exhibition. Although every horse had to pass veterinary examination at his own stable before being allowed to compete in any class, all winners before receiving their awards were again inspected before the spectators, and several horses, previously approved, were not allowed to receive the honors awarded to them by supposedly competent judges.

There are not dissenting among Canadian horsemen those who might attribute other than honorable motives for carrying out of such a program, which at best has little or nothing that can be offered in its defence and a great deal that is distinctly and detrimental. The Judges were one and all capable, efficient and con-

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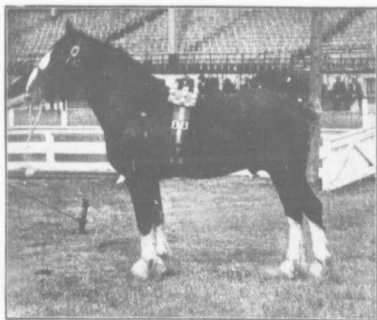
The draught classes were for the most part well filled, and were of a character throughout which speaks volumes for the improvement which horse-breeding is making in Canada.

SHIRES

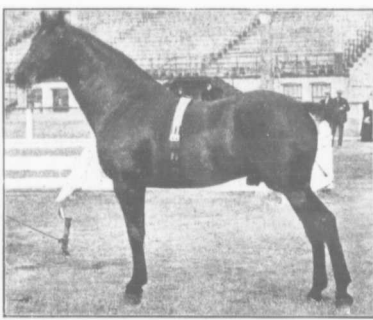
In the Shire classes, the almost universal advancement was possibly less noticeable than elsewhere, but many good representatives of the English draught horse were on exhibition. Although such old time exhibitors as Mr. J. M. Gardhouse of Weston, and Messrs. Jacobs, of Peterboro, were this year missing from the

list, and as usual, the interest was keen. The leading firms of importers had expended their best efforts to obtain the kind of goods which would win the coveted honors for their stables. Each class brought out numerous entries, and perhaps never before has the high character and quality of the winners been so well maintained from end to end. Old time ring side frequenters were only able to compare this year's exhibits of Clydesdales with that banner year which saw Royal Baron, King's Crest, Baron Gartlev, Baron Sterling, Yester, Wiggton, Life Guard, Baron Bertram, and all down the line to the yearling, Moncrieffe Baronet, carry

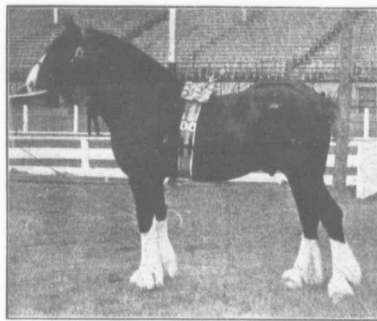
brought forward a strong battery, headed by their massive brown Argus colt, Celtic Laird, and known to Canadian horsemen as winner of the first and reserve in 1905, winner in his class at Chicago International, 1906, and now grown into a big, flashy, active drafter of an even ton in scale. With them was their Mains of Airies Stallion Cairndale, a new importation, as was also Sir Marcus, a magnificent light bay of more than ordinary size, but of finest quality, smooth, frictionless gait, first class confirmation and sweet all over. The firm of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., had three splendid representatives on the ground to



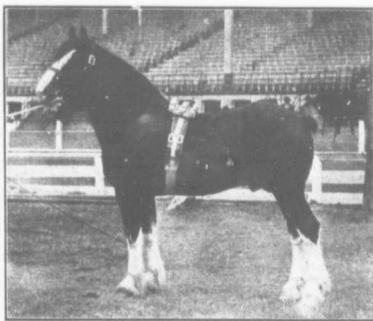
Kilfilan Chief, 4th prize 3 year old, C. N. E.



Hackney Stallion Diamond City, Imp., 1st in aged class



The 4 year old Stallion Hall Mark, Sire Hiawatha



Bulls Eye, Imp., 3rd prize 2 year old, C. N. E.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT.

list, the exhibition was almost, if not quite, up to the standard of former years. The champion stallion was found in Bramhope Cardinal, exhibited by Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont. He is a good sized, shapely bay, now three years of age, of smooth confirmation, and good in his paces. The champion female was the three-year-old brown brood mare, Holidenby Nicausa, shown by John Gardhouse and Sons, of Highfield, Ont. She is well turned and of a good draft size, and shows lots of quality and character at the ground.

CLYDESDALES

In the "Clydesdales" classes the exhibits were numerous, of high qual-

ity, and as usual, the interest was keen. The leading firms of importers had expended their best efforts to obtain the kind of goods which would win the coveted honors for their stables.

At the call for aged stallions, 17 splendid animals carried the colors of Canada's leading importers into the ring. Graham Bros. were represented by their grand Prince Thomas horse "Right Forward", winner of the championship of the Canadian National and Chicago International of 1906, now six years of age, fully developed and fitted to the "minutes". He possibly never appeared to better advantage before. He was ably supported by Baron Allister and Celtic Pride from the same barn, a son of their one time champion "Stately City", Graham & Renfrew, of Bedford Park,

back their claims. President Roosevelt, a big, rangy bay of superlative style, quality and Clydesdale character, also a new importation, somewhat lacking in condition, legs showing a trifle bare of feather, but with that size, draughtiness and smoothness, combined with the style and activity of a Hackney, which could not fail to make him conspicuous in any company. Their "Adam Bede," now five years old, has grown into a massive, blocky animal, while still retaining the flashiness and sharpness of bone for which he was noted as a youngster.

Mr. O. Sorby of Guelph had two old time Scottish champions in Moncrieffe

Marquis, winner of Highland and Agriculture championships, still fairly fresh at 14 years of age, and the premium horse Rozelle, also in fair condition. The third place was won by the four-year-old Hiawatha stallion, Hallmark, lacking somewhat in condition, and a tripe rangier in confirmation than the type followed by the judges in awarding the prize. He is nevertheless a horse of outstanding merit and outclassed by none in the superlative quality of his underpinning.

After considerable deliberation, the judges, Capt. T. E. Robson, London, and A. Russell, of Richmond Hill, sent the Graham & Renfrew stallion, Sir Marcus, to head the list. The fight for second prize was between Graham Bros. "Right Forward" and the Smith & Richardson entry, the four-year-old Baron Pride stallion "Adam Bede," the former going to the front. The fourth place was won by Baron Beau, sire Baron's Pride, and exhibited by Robt. Davies, Todmorden. He is a horse of good size of smooth, even and massive build, and good action, though lacking somewhat in width of hoof-head and springiness of pastern.

Stallions four years old and upwards with importers excluded from competition, were a class that aroused a great deal of interest, bringing together as it did champions of other years to contend for supremacy in Toronto show ring. Once more Hodgekinson & Tisdale of Beaverton brought out their handsome stallion Royal Baron, looking as fresh as he did the day he headed that memorable class of 1905. The Oro Clivedale Co. had out a massive horse in Lavender, an animal that was more than once made good his claim for supremacy in Ontario showings. Durbair, imported a year ago, was this year to the front in finer bloom than ever. David Grayson of Cayuga had on exhibition Cairnagan, possibly the heaviest horse in the class. The judges found Royal Baron good enough for first place. Once more Cairnagan was placed second with the Baron's Pride stallion Caliph, third.

The three year old stallion class brought out 16 entries and the high character of the preceding classes was well maintained. The winner, in this class, the Graham Renfrew Co.'s Buteman is a horse of striking character, of medium height, of thick, massive confirmation, pleasing appearance, and good at the ground. The winner of second place, Graham Bros.'s Royal Choice, by the good sire Everlasting, is a horse of similar character and style. Winner of third place was a big, rangy roan, from the Smith & Richardson stables, carrying an undesirable, but giving every promise of finishing into a grand individual of over a ton in scale.

In two-year-old stallions, the Graham & Renfrew Co. again landed first, with Draviville Baron, a colt of outstanding merit and good size, the winner of second place being Graham Bros. Boreland Chief. Third in this class was Jas. Dalgetty's Bull's Eye, a horse of smaller, finer type, but irrefragable in the character of underpinning and action. Fourth place was filled by Smith & Richardson's Baron Columbus, a beautifully balanced, flashy roan of good size and superlative character. This class was an exceptionally strong one and many good ones were left unplaced.

In yearlings, the Graham Renfrew Co. had to acknowledge the claims of

the grand young Royal Benedict, owned by K. Ness & Sons, of Howick, P.O. The former firm, however, were hard to defeat, and landed second with Toppet, and again third on Gay Sprig, a shapely youngster sired by Refner, the well known champion of 1905.

The yield mares proved an interesting class, and were headed by a magnificent specimen of the breed in Robt. Davie's Flora of Ardyne. Competitors worthy of special mention in this class were Pearl, shown by D. Gunn & Son of Beaverton, and Queen Bess, a Canadian bred, sired by the matchless McQueen, and exhibited by Geo. Davidson of Cherrywood.

In three year old fillies Messrs. Hodgekinson & Tisdale captured the red, with Fifehire Lass, the popular champion of the spring stallion show of 1907. This was a strong class, and the exhibits made by John Cowie of Markham, Robt. Davie's Todmorden, Donald Gunn & Son of Beaverton, and Smith & Richardson, were of a very creditable and pleasing character.

The two year olds were out strong with over twenty entries in which the leading stables were represented.

Brood mare with foal by her side was headed by the reserve champion female of the show in Dunrobin Mabel, shown by D. Gunn & Son. The champion stallion was the Graham Renfrew Co.'s aged horse, Sir Marcus, and the champion mare the big, flashy, good going Flora of Ardyne.

The Canadian-breds showed marked improvement over former years. The class for aged stallions had eight entries and was headed by a big, draughty horse, in Smith & Richardson's Lord Roberts.

Three-year-olds were fewer in number, but even better in quality. The winner, McArthur, sired by Matchless McQueen, and exhibited by Geo. Davidson & Sons of Cherrywood, being an animal of sweet character. He was closely followed by a few first-class sons of Pioneer, Lavender, and Foremost.

Among the two-year-olds was found the champion of the Canadian-breds in Balmanno Bold Prince, shown by W. J. Howard of Amber. Colts by such horses as Borewell, Lavender, Gallant Chattan, Glen Livet, and McQueen helped to make the class a strong one.

The class for three-year-old fillies brought out a number of good ones. Among the exhibitors, Graham Bros. of Claremont, Alex. Jamieson of Reddickville, John Cowie of Markham, and W. J. Howard of Amber, had exhibits of a pleasing kind. The winner of third place, owned by Mr. Nelson Wagg, of Claremont, was a big, shapely mare, scaling about 1,800 lbs., and sired by McQueen.

In two-year-old fillies, another colt by the same sire was the winner, Queen of the Roses, exhibited by Geo. Davidson & Sons. Geo. Crawford of Oro Station, had a fine draughty filly sired by Lavender, and there were again forward a number of good ones by Royal Baron, Balmanno, Peerless, and the Matchless McQueen.

Class for gelding or mare, four years old, brought out a fine exhibit by the Dominion Transport Co. In this class, Mr. Nelson Wagg of Claremont, was also to be seen, third place with an eight-year-old bay mare, scaling about 2,100 lbs. Jos. Russell, of Toronto, also exhibited a fine pair of geldings in this class.

Class for brood mare with foal by

her side brought out some fine horses. The winner, Fair Queen, shown by Geo. Davidson & Sons, being a good individual, but by no means an outstanding winner, in the kind of company which she had to face. This mare was again winner in the class for two of her progeny.

Entries in the General Purpose classes were numerous and of fair character, but lacking generally in the substance which one expects in a general purpose horse.

HACKNEYS.

The Hackney classes were very strong. New comers, purchased and imported to beat horses already here, met with old timers carefully trained and prepared to win. In the aged class, Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, landed first on Diamond City, a tall rangy bay with a big gait and high action. A large number of good ones were exhibited. Robt. Davie's Todmorden Bros. contending with Cuddington, a fine shapely chestnut, and the smooth trappy Rosary, twice champion at Toronto shows. Other good ones were Bold Elsenham, shown by A. Yeager of Simcoe, Hodgekinson & Tisdale's Lynden Renown, and the Graham Renfrew Co.'s Coveney Marmon.

Stallions four years old and under 15.2 hands were also a strong class. The Graham Renfrew Co.'s handsome, flashy, Brigham Radiant, a beautiful bay with white markings, showing in his conformation a rare combination of elegance and strength, together with his big, true action, being an outstanding winner. The three-year-olds were equally good in general character, the Graham Renfrew firm having a good one in Cliff Royalist, while Drake Millington's roan, was brought forward in beautiful bloom, by Mr. T. A. Cox of Brantford.

The class for three-year-old fillies had only three entries. The winner, Hollin Orchid, a fine, shapely and stylish animal, was shown by W. E. Butler of Ingersoll, Ont. The two-year-old class was composed entirely of Canadian and American-bred fillies, the winner being a handsome roan of Crossley breeding, sired by the noted champion, Saxon. In the class for brood mare with foal by her side was found the champion female of the show in Graham Bros.'s Ganymede mare, Minerva. Championship in stallions was awarded to the Graham Renfrew Co. on their stylish horse, Brigham Radiant.

THOROUGHBREDS.

In the Thoroughbred great improvement was noticed. In aged stallions, Robt. Davie's beautiful chestnut, Orme Shore, was a winner over the champion of the Toronto Spring Show, the handsome brown Halling. The class for stallion, any age, most suitable for siring half-bred stock, was one in which there was strong competition. To win the red ribbon, Morris & Wellington's Shafford had to defeat such horses as Halling, Kapanga, Athol, Cricklyle, Cobourg, Ben Carrick and Trinity. The breeding classes were well filled with high-class animals from the stables of Robt. Davie, T. Ambrose Woods, Patterson Bros., Morris & Wellington, and other fanciers.

STANDARD-BREDS.

In Standard-bred horses it was pleasing to note the great improvement. Canadian breeders appreciate more and more the importance of conformation, style and action. Wide-

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gaited, ill-formed trotters and sprawling pacers now meet with little favor at the hands of Canadian judges. Horses combining the handsome conformation, strong, free action and individual merit of Miss K. L. Wilkes' Mograzia, are the kind of animals now demanded by Canadian breeders. This horse was awarded the championship in stallions, while the female championship, won by Lady Croesus, and the sweepstakes harness mare, the fine, flashy chestnut, Lulu McGregor, are all owned by the same exhibitor.

The classes in Roadster and Carriage horses were well filled, and among them many individuals of high merit were to be found.

In Hackney ponies some fine exhibits were made, notably by Graham Renfrew Co. and Dr. Brodie of Markham.

HARNESS HORSES.

The show of harness horses was not large, but very select. Seldom have so many good, well schooled animals been seen together. In judging these classes conformation, quality, style and all-round action was considered. In the roadster class there were many very good clean legged, well broken animals. Miss K. L. Wilkes, Galt, had several winners. Lady Croesus, her beautiful chestnut mare, and a favorite in many show rings, was again first in her class, and with her mate Lulu McGregor, won for pair. Her stable companion, Emma Hunt, a fine high standing bay, was a winner in both roadsters and in standard bred. R. H. Fortune, Ayton, had a good second in a free moving brown gelding of a serviceable type. There were some good pacers, though the style is hardly as popular with the public as the trot. Burns & Sheppard won in the class for low standing type with a black gelding much admired by some, with John Watson & Co. Listowel, second with a brown mare. In the class for carriage horses C. D. Worley, Port Ryker, headed the sixteen hands and over with a fine chestnut mare four years old, named All Ablaze, with A. Yeager, Simcoe, with Wide Awake, a good second. Dr. Young, Toronto, showed some good animals, as also did Crow & Murray, Geo. Pepper, Toronto, made another win with the aged bay gelding Creighton, a very good type, with Crow & Murray's Golden Glow close up. The carriage class was a good one, though the entries were not as numerous as one sometimes sees at a good country show. The horses shown were well brought out, but there was an absence of the farmer's boy who formerly filled the classes to overflowing with green animals fresh from the farms. Classes that would get a few hundred of these out to this show would confer a boon on buyers and help the farmers as well. We are pleased to see the dealers make such a good display, but feel sure they would welcome just such classes as we have in view.

BEEF CATTLE.

ENTRIES FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1905	1906	1907
Shorthorns	216	202	201
Herefords	44	43	45
Angus	30	19	18
Galloways	30	30	26
Red Cattle	20	23	16
Fat Cattle	30	30	

SHORTHORNS.

The Shorthorn entry, as shown in above table, was on short of last year. There has been a slight falling off in numbers the past three years, notwithstanding the fact that the

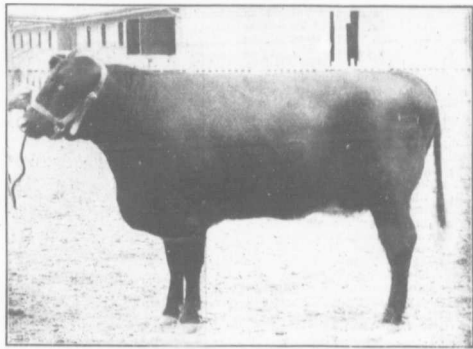
prize list for this breed is the largest on the continent. The scarcity of competent help and good pasture may account for some of the falling off this year, especially among the smaller breeders. A revision of the prize list in some of the sections might encourage more to come out. There should be more than six prizes in the junior classes when prize money is so plentiful. Might it not be possible to regulate the number of prizes by the size of the entry? Nevertheless, a splendid display of the "red, white and roan" was to be seen, with the average quality of a very high order, though there were not as many outstanding animals as former shows have given us.

Mr. A. T. Gordon, of Camboscaway, Insch, Scotland, placed the awards. His work, on the whole, was well done and gave good satisfaction. He rather favored a smaller type of animal than Mr. Duthie, who judged last year, though some of his decisions would hardly bear this out. Unlike Mr. Duthie, he followed the common practice of judges of sending part of the class out of the ring, after a cursory examination, when the

class. James Leask and James Lemon showed a couple of serviceable bulls, but they were not good enough to win in their company.

The two-year-olds were not an outstanding class. A. E. Meadow's Sailor Champion bull, Challenge Plate, a roan of good type, but a little rough, was placed first; Prince of Archers (imp.), shown by John Gardhouse & Son, was second. He is a bull with many excellent points though a shade flat in the rib. Lancaster Champion, shown by John Miller, Jr., and Golden Emir, shown by Jas. Cowan, followed in the order named.

There were only three senior yearlings in the ring as compared with four in 1906. This class was lacking in the sensational features of a year ago, when Royal Favorite, the Pine Grove exhibit, carried off the honors, going to the top as the best bull of the show. First place this year went to W. R. Elliott & Sons on Rose Victor, a son of Stittvon Victor; second to Geo. Amos & Son on Bud's Emblem of "Old Lancaster" stock, and third to Snowball Hero, shown by Hastings Bros. Junior yearlings



MINA LASS, 14TH, THE JUNIOR CHAMPION

Shorthorn Female, Canadian National Exhibition, owned and exhibited by P. White, Penubroke, Ont

entry was large. Mr. Duthie placed them right through to the end of the line whether the number was five or twenty-five, a practice that pleased both exhibitors and visitors.

Six animals faced the judge in the aged bull class. W. G. Pettit & Son's Prime Favorite, winner of second place in 1906, went to the front, afterwards coming in for the senior and grand championships. He is a smooth bull with well filled crop and heart girth coupled with lots of bred character. He shows some weakness in his hind quarters, but with this exception, little fault can be found. Next to him stood J. A. Watt's Jilt Victor, one of Isaac's importations. A splendid roan, smooth and straight in outline and a favorite with many for first place. Then followed Bertie's Hero, first as a two-year-old last year, and shown by W. C. Edwards & Co. He was shown in splendid form, displaying to the best advantage his great wealth of flesh of the right sort. Peter White's Marigold Sailor had to be content with fourth place, and stood in the same relative position to the Pine Grove exhibit as he did last year in the two-year-old

class. He was a stronger class. Clipper Chief (imp.) and shown by Kyle Bros, was first and came in for junior champion honors later. He is a bull of good character, plenty of depth, and strong in front. He was closely followed by Watts' The Dreamer, a smooth, tidy light roan. Third went to Victor of Maple Hill, shown by Elliott & Sons, and fourth to Jno. Gardhouse & Sons on Prince Victor, a good son of Scottish Prince.

The bull calf classes were strong in numbers with the general quality good. There were more entries a year ago, but 1906 had no advantage over 1907 in quality. Thos. Redmond's Gallant Sailor, of the same breeding that has produced many a showing animal at Millbrook, was first. He is a fine type, though the judge thought he lacked little in character. Many thought he stood to win the junior honors as well as first in his class. Amos & Sons were second with a good red and white. Talbot & Son third on a calf a little thin in flesh. John Miller, Jr., fourth, John Fairburn fifth, and Harry Smith sixth. The junior calves presented a rather uneven appearance, but when

thinned down to the winners made an excellent showing. Harry Smith's Baron's Pride, a calf that handled well, was first. Kyle Bros. second and third, with Pettit & Sons, Elliott & Sons and the other lots following in the order named.

The females made, on the whole, a stronger show than the males. The classes being all well filled, with the exception of that for milking Shorthorns. Harry Smith had the only entry here in a good type of the dual purpose animal. This is a class in which more interest should be taken. The milking Shorthorn is a most useful animal on any farm, and more exhibitors should show in this class. In order to encourage this class, the age limit might be extended.

The aged cows were a strong class. The four-year-old Pine Grove Clipper, a worthy daughter of Marquis of Zenda, shown in that fine condition which James Smith knows how to get, was first. J. A. Watts followed with two tidy cows, Pettit & Sons coming in for fourth for a good cow but hardly in good fit. The two-year-old ring had only six entries, with some sensational animals. Amos & Son easily won first on a cow of Old Lancaster type. This is an outstanding heifer, claimed by several good judges who were there to be superior to the two-year-old winner at the Royal last June. She came in for the senior and grand championships, honors which she richly deserved. Pine Grove farm had the second in Butterfly Girl, a winner of last year, with Pettit's Rosetta 12th third, and Watts's Fanny B. 35th fourth.

The junior champion was found in the senior yearling class in Peter White's Mina Lass 14th, second as a calf in 1906. She is a good heifer, straight in her lines and well finished. The Edwards herd secured second on Pine Grove Mildred 13th, with the third going to Maple Shade for the Prince Gloster heifer, Golden Flower. The Pembroke herd also had first in the junior yearling class with a nice even run heifer that should be heard from later. This class had more quality than the senior yearlings and honors were not easily won. A College Senator heifer won second for John Currie, and a heifer of the same breeding as his first prize bull calf won third for H. Smith. Redmond's 2d prize calf of 1906 went down to fourth place this year.

In the senior calf class, twenty-five lined up. A brief examination by the judge sent fourteen out, all good ones too, and fit to win at many first-class shows. Then followed another examination of the more critical kind, after which seven were left to compete for the six prizes. They were a "bonnie" lot, not a weak one in the bunch. A Bertie's Hero calf of first quality from Maple Shade won first. A sweet one brought second honors to J. A. Watt, with Peter White, Amos & Sons, Pettit & Sons, and Goodfellow Bros. following in the order named, with choice quality. The juniors, though smaller in numbers, were an even, smooth lot. First and second honors went to Harry Smith on two runs of choice quality, with Watt, White, Pettit and Kyle Bros. coming in for the balance.

Herds and groups are always difficult to judge, and to an Old Countryman, who rarely has to pass judgment on classes of this kind, it is somewhat perplexing. Nevertheless, Mr. Gordon did the work with skill and despatch. In graded herds, W. C.

Edwards & Co., J. A. Watt and Pettit & Sons had good strings out. The Pine Grove lot was strong in females, and an even lot they were, winning first place with the other two following as above. A somewhat unusual feature of this class was the absence of first prize animals, only two being out in the three herds, Edwards' first prize cow and Pettit's champion bull.

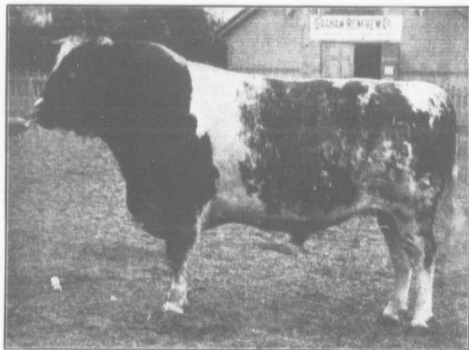
The junior heifer, one bull under 1 years, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves, were a nice even lot, first going to Peter White, second to Harry Smith, third to Kyle Bros., and fourth to J. A. Watt. Breeders herds of the same classification were strong in females, John Dryden & Son winning first on a nice bunch, with H. Smith second, J. A. Watt third, and Geo. Amos & Son fourth.

Nine lots lined up in the class for four calves bred and owned by exhibitor. Here honors went to Amos & Sons, Goodfellow Bros., Edwards & Co., and Pettit & Sons, in the order named. For get of one bull, Edwards was first, Amos second, Dryden third and Goodfellow fourth; and for progeny of one cow, Pettit, Redmond and Smith were to the front, winning in this order.

Messrs W. G. Pettit, Freeman, and J. Dunn, Toronto, judged the steer and fat cattle classes.

HEREFORDS.

The old English white faces were out in force this year with a larger number of entries than usual and three herds well brought out. John A. Govenlock, Forest, Ont., won both the head prize, all the female champion prize for his bull calf, there being no yearling bulls shown and but one two-year-old. He won first for cow, for three-year-old, for yearling heifer and for heifer calf. H. D. Smith, Hamilton, who was formerly of Compton, Que., had an off year in his prizes, only winning one first for a two-year-old heifer. This herd for many years held first place at the Canadian shows and will no doubt be heard from again. This year, however, a record of one first and six seconds told the tale. W. H. Hunter, The Maples, had the winning aged bull, Improver, a very good type, and also first with the only two-year-old shown. In bull calves he had second and third, and in females he had to be content with third place both for cows and heifers. The



CHALLENGE PLATE, FIRST PRIZE

2 year old Shorthorn bull, owned and exhibited by A. E. Meadows, Port Hope, Ont.

In the steer classes some good ones were shown. Honors went largely to James Leask and John Brown & Sons, with Jos. Stone second for yearling and Kyle Bros. second for calf. The first prize steer calf, shown by that veteran breeder and litter, James Leask, was the best seen at Toronto for many a year. The consensus of opinion of those who saw him was that he should be sent to the Chicago International in December. At any rate, Mr. Leask intends showing him at Guelph. He would do credit to any breed at any show.

The fat classes were fairly well filled. Leask and Brown & Sons being the chief winners.

There were four entries in export steers. John Brown & Sons won first and second places with four animals representing crosses of the Angus, Galloway, Hereford and Shorthorn breeds. The Angus and Galloway won first place, with the Hereford and Shorthorn following. Joseph Stone won third place on a pair of Shorthorn grades.

classes were judged by R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen-Angus had an off year, there being only one exhibitor, James Bowman of Guelph, who, as usual, brought out his herd in good form. He showed fifteen head, all, excepting the aged bull, Lord Val 2nd, of his own breeding.

GALLOWAYS.

Galloways had but two herds forwarded, Robert Shaw of Brantford, and D. McCrae of Guelph. The former showed his imported bull, Viceroy, winner last year, and bred by the late Sir Robert Jardine of Castle-milk. He was put second to the younger bull, Stormont, brought out fresh and fat. For grand champion, the yearling, Cairngorm, by Cedric IV., bred and owned by D. McCrae, was put first. He is well made, with a fine coat of hair. R. Shaw was first for bull calf and also for yearling heifers, D. McCrae following



in the other heifer. Mr. Smith's female grade has a good and smooth soft, silky judge the

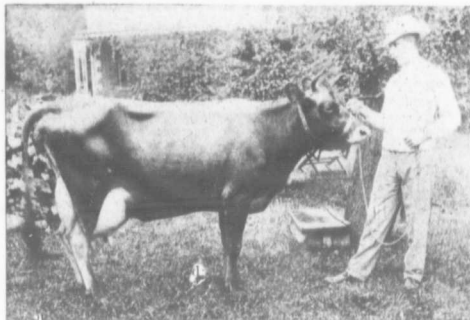
Entries

Ayrshires...
Jerseys...
Guernseys...
Holsteins...
Grades...

The exhibit largest was that of Holsteins, numbers that they brought in former years bare pasture

Jerseys nearly 150 from the Brampton, Wicks & Son, Carleton, Kirkfield, C. T. Grav, while approximations accord points, laid formation judges of Je

In aged 1 Kirkfield. He is of grand dairy handler. The bull's impo grand type should have aged class v animals all so much for were a good 1st and 2nd O'Dreamworld Brown. The lot. Porter's a very hands T. Porter, C. can's Founda for 2nd place. In bull calf judge had decisions as



THE GRAND CHAMPION JERSEY COW
Owned and exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

in the other classes. His two-year-old heifer, Miss Mary A, a fine type of this hardy breed, was awarded the female grand champion prize. She has a good head and a body round and smooth as a barrel, with long, soft, silky hair.

Mr. James Smith, of Ottawa, judged the polled classes.

DAIRY CATTLE.

ENTRIES FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1905	1906	1907
Ayrshires	93	78	127
Jerseys	118	133	147
Guernseys	139	110	82
Holsteins	139	110	82
Grades	29	21	16

The exhibits in this class were the largest since the Canadian National was established, with the exception of Holsteins, which were fewer in numbers than last year, nor were they brought out in as good form as in former years, owing largely to the bare pasturage.

JERSEYS.

Jerseys made the largest exhibit. Nearly 150 head were brought out from the herds of B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; David Duncan, Don; E. Wicks & Sons, Bedford Park; T. Porter, Carleton West; Wm. McKenzie, Kirkfield, Ont., and E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que. These were judged by C. T. Graves, Matiland, Mo., who, while apparently making his decisions according to the latest fancy points, laid greater emphasis on udder formation and utility than some judges of Jerseys.

In aged bulls, McKenzie's Pearl of Kirkfield (Imp.) won the red ticket. He is of strong Jersey character, grand dairy formation and a firm handler. He was closely followed by Bull's imported Percor, a bull of grand type, whom many thought should have gone to the top. The aged class was made up of superior animals all through. We cannot say so much for the 2-year-olds. They were a good average lot. Bull won 1st and 2nd with King's Winged Fox O'Dreamwood and Brampton Buster Brown. The yearlings were a choice lot. Porter's Golden Fox of Dentonia, a very handsome fellow, won 1st for T. Porter, Carleton West, and Duncan's Fountain Boyle closely followed for 2nd place.

In bull calves under 1 year, the judge had difficulty in making his decisions as they were an even lot.

Bull & Son won 1st, 2nd and 3rd on some choice ones. The junior bull calves were also a good lot, and it speaks well for the Jersey breed of the future that so many youngsters, the making of good sires, are in the country.

It was in the aged cow class where the judge had some difficult work. Fifteen cows lined up before him. To say all were good would be putting it too strongly, and yet there were no inferior ones to be seen. Bull's Sweet Eyes, a strong, deep-bodied, dairy type of cow, took the red ticket, and was well worthy of it, too. She was closely followed by Duncan's Lady Primrose of Don, a handsome cow, looking every inch a performer at the pail. Bull's Pretty Maid was 3rd, Duncan's Marjoram of Markham 4th.

In the 3-year-old class, Bull's Catalina of St. Martins, imported from Jersey Island, of exceedingly fashionable type, a heifer of choice quality, captured the red ribbon. McKenzie's Mabel Denton, somewhat out of form but carrying a perfectly balanced udder, came 2nd. Duncan's Fairy Queen was 3rd, and Wick's Ida of Elmwood 4th.

The 2-year-old heifers were a difficult lot to place as both dry and fresh were shown together. At most exhibitions these are divided into two

classes, and rightly so, as while there may be superior dry heifers, yet a judge always feels like placing the heifers in milk ahead of their dry sisters. First went to a heifer of very nice form, Blue Fly, owned by Bull & Son; 2nd to Duncan's Rosetta of Don, of grand show type, carrying a splendid udder, but a shade weak in constitution; 3rd and 4th went to heifers owned by Bull & Son.

Duncan won 1st in both classes of yearlings, Bull & Son taking 2nd place.

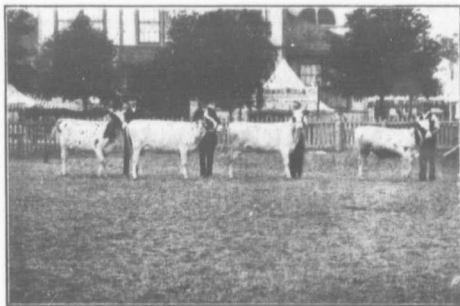
In both the calf classes were noticed a lot of typical and fashionable young Jerseys. Both Bull & Son and Duncan made splendid showings in the aged and young herds and the four animals get of one sire. McKenzie had the champion bull, and B. H. Bull & Son the champion cow.

GUERNSEYS.

This breed of cattle have not been represented of late at Toronto. Three Quebec exhibitors were on hand this year to do business. Messrs. F. M. Ball, Stanstead; E. P. Ball, Rock Island, and Guy Carr, Compton, exhibited some forty head, among them some superior animals. Ball's aged bull, Golden Thistle, bred by Hon. S. Fisher, and Carr's Jewel's Aurora, bred at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are good sires. Among the females were many bred by J. Green-shields, Danville, Que., as well as a number bred by the exhibitors. Among them were some superior animals.

AYRSHIRES.

This popular breed was out in larger numbers than usual, and besides such old exhibitors as A. Hume & Co., Menie; Wm. Stewart, Menie, (the only two Ontario breeders who exhibited), there were R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and the new exhibitors from Quebec province: P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers; Hector Gordon, Howick; and Harold M. Morgan, St. Anne de Bellevue. Many of the Quebec herds were imported animals; in fact, we think we are safe in saying that there were more imported animals shown than at any previous exhibition since 1902. Most of the stock was in good form, in fact, some of the imported heifers were almost too fleshy. They had been well fitted for the showing in Scotland, and their trip across the Atlantic,



FOUR AYRSHIRES GET OF ONE SIRE SHOWN BY WM. STEWART, MENIE, ONT.
(Winning 3rd place. The cow is Sprightly, with 3rd prize 2 year old heifer, 3rd prize yearling heifer and 2nd prize bull calf.

their stay in quarantine, and grazing on Canadian pastures had not reduced them in the least.

In aged bulls, Ness again won the red ribbon with the Barcheskie King's Own (Imp.), an animal that comes as near perfection as any Ayrshire bull we have seen, and the fact that many of his get were winners in the junior classes goes to prove he is worthy of all his good, and in fact the consensus of opinion among the Ayrshire men was that the grand champion prize should have gone here instead of to Nettie's Goodtime (imported and owned by Ness). This decision was an unpopular one. Stewart won 2nd with Rob Roy, and Gouin 3rd with Farmer King.

The 2-year-olds were all good ones. Morgan well deserved 1st place with Monkland Guarantee, but we cannot see why Hume was placed 2nd with Lessnesock's Ovama's Heir, a bull of good type, but lacking in depth of rib, over Gordon's Stoneham Abram, a bull of grand conformation and type and brought out in the best of form; 4th went to Morgan's Monkland Victor, a worthy animal.

Scarcely have we mentioned a ring of yearlings, all heavy, vigorous fellows, and should make grand dairy sires. Ness' 'Netherhall Goodtime' was an easy winner. This is a very symmetrical fellow and cannot readily pick flaws in him. He afterwards won the grand champion ribbon. Second went to a large, strong fellow of Hume's importation, Lessnesock Royal Warrans; 3rd went to Stewart's Gordon's Rare Gem Bull, another good one; 4th to Gouin's Lord Belmont. Hume's Gardrum National Blend, although small, is a choice lad.

In bull calves under 1 year, Gordon easily led with Stonehouse Snow King, closely followed by Stewart with Sandy o' the Brae.

Morgan led in the young class with a large, fine calf, Stonycroft Chief Pontiac (Imp.), a young fellow, whom we think, will be heard of later. Stewart won 2nd with one of his own breeding, Robbie, also a good one.

The ten aged cows that entered the ring gladdened the heart of every dairyman. Hume's Era of Menie, a Canadian-bred cow, wrongly took the red ribbon, closely followed by Ness' Barcheskie's Heather Bell, not quite in as good form, but carrying a good udder and a better shaped teat; 3rd went to Gouin's Garlaugh's Primrose, 4th to Stewart's Scotland's Best of Dentonia, and 5th to Gouin's Garlaugh Longhomer Maggie.

In cows 3 years old, Hume again led with one of his own breeding, Pride of the Hume Farm, a cow of great depth of rib, and carrying a large udder, but, having just freshened it, was not quite as shapely as it will appear later. Second went to Ness' Barcheskie's Lucky Girl, a better cow, in the opinion of many, but was too far from the calving to show to advantage; 3rd was won by Gouin's Monkland Fanny 6th, and 4th by Ness' Monkland Dorothy.

In the dry cow class we could not follow the placings. First went to Morgan's Broomhill Blossom 2nd, a fine shouldered, deep-bodied cow; 2nd to a large dairy type cow of Hume's, Highland Lass; 3rd to Gouin's Monkland Pansy; 4th to Ness' Nellie Burns.

In the 2-year-old class the judges had difficulty in making decisions, as both milkers and dry ones were shown together. Seventeen lined up. In most cases the judges gave the

heifers in milk the benefit of the doubt. Ness' Monkland Maud was rightly placed 1st, and is of show-yard form in Scotland, a heifer of the right stamp with good dairy qualities. Gordon's Monkland Jenny Lind won 2nd place, and Hume's Bargeon Snowdrop, 3rd. Stewart's May Mitchell of Menie, 4th; and Gordon's Whitehall of Ducks 2nd, 5th. This heifer was worthy of a higher placing.

Seventeen yearlings lined up. While some were almost too much fleshed, a few were too thin. Ness' Nellie Burns 4th easy won, closely followed by Morgan's Barcheskie Emily 2nd, Stewart taking 3rd, Hume 4th, and Gordon 5th.

Ness won 1st, 2nd and 3rd with heifers sired by Monkland Speculation, and three choice ones they were too. Hume and Stewart took 4th and 5th places. Hume won 1st and Gordon 2nd in the junior calf classes, with two nice heasts.

Ness rightly won 1st place with aged herd, and Hume 2nd, although it appeared to outsiders that the judges did not readily agree on this decision; Gouin won 3rd, Stewart 4th and Gordon 5th. The young herds were all good ones. Ness again led, closely followed by Stewart coming 3rd and Gouin 4th.

Four by the same sire was easily won by Ness with four by Barcheskie King's Own, Hume coming 2nd with youngsters by Royal Star, Stewart 3rd by Rob Roy, Gouin 4th by Lessnesock Rare Lyle's Heir.

Senior final champion and also grand champion went to Hume's Era of Menie. The junior championship was won by Ness' Nellie Burns 4th of Burnside.

The judging was done by R. Hunter, Maxville, and A. Kains, Byron, and which we cannot agree with all their placings, yet they were fairly made. They possibly were longer in reaching their decisions than if either had judged alone.

HOLSTEINS.

This useful breed was not out in as large numbers nor were they in as good show form as usual. Some of the old exhibitors were missed, but new exhibitors, Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S., helped to make up the deficiency. These young breeders were very successful in the show-ring at Sherbrooke and in the Maritime Provinces last year, and came west for the first time to try their luck, and were successful in capturing the lion's share of the prize ribbons. They have a superior herd and, apart from the aged bull and cows, were all bred by the exhibitors. The literary exhibitors were: G. W. Clemons, St. George; A. C. Hallman, Breslau, and J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Logan Bros. exhibited 24 head, Clemons 17, Hallman 14, and Lee & Sons 11.

Only three aged bulls were led into the ring. The judge, H. A. Morgan, Syracuse, N.Y., who laid great stress on the mammary glands and milk-producing organs, had no difficulty in placing 1st ribbon on Logan's Artia Mercedes Posch, a bull of grand form and substance, and hard to beat in any show-ring. Outsiders thought Clemons' Sir Mercedes Teake would take 2nd place, but it was to Hallman's Nannet Pieterje Posch, who, although out of form, but in good working condition, showed better mammary glands; Clemons' won 3rd place. Logan Bros. won 1st and Lee 2nd in the 2-year-old class.

Bulls, 1 year, was won also by Logan Bros.' Jacob Clark, Clemons

taking second place with Prince Posch Pieterje, having as a dam the noted Bontake 2nd Pieterje de Kol; 3rd was taken by Lee & Sons with Bonheur King Posch.

In bull calves under 1 year, the judge had difficulty in making his awards, as they were an even lot. First went to Hallman's Prince Pieterje East. This calf also won the junior championship; 2nd went to Clemons' Korndyke Teake, a calf of grand type. Logan Bros. won 1st and 2nd and Hallman 3rd in junior bull calves. They were three good ones. Logan won the senior male and grand champion with their 2nd bull.

Nine cows, and grand ones they were, gave the judge some thought in making his awards. Some of Logan's had not freshened or they would have been in even heavier. As it was, they went 1st and 2nd with two grand cows, Jewel Sylvia and Falorit 2th. Had the latter freshened, she would have undoubtedly taken 1st place. These are cows of grand form and dairy type. Clemons won 3rd with a grand cow, Kaatz; de Boer 3rd and Hallman 4th with a good heifer, Princess Margaret 2nd, and 5th with Minnie Gray.

We cannot speak so highly of the 3-year-old cows, as there were none of special merit. The 2-year-old heifers were a strong class. Here Clemons won with a heifer of grand quality, Rose de Kol Teake, Lee coming 2nd with another good one, Bessie Posch Netherland, Logan Bros. 3rd with Oraa Roscoe and 4th with Artia Molly, both splendid types of heifers; Lee came 5th with Lady Bonheur Posch. Two nice heifers in milk were shown, Logan Bros'. Elthron won 1st, Clemons' Julia Arthur 2nd.

First and 2nd in heifers out of milk was easily won by Logan Bros. with two typical lasses, Clemons and Hallman taking 3rd and 4th places.

Logan Bros. won 1st and 2nd in calves under 1 year with a pair of choice ones, and they captured all the prizes in the next class with four uniform calves. Logan Bros. were exceptionally strong in aged herds, and won 1st, Clemons 2nd, Hallman 3rd and Lee 4th. The same may be said of Logan's young herd. Here again they won, Hallman taking 2nd and Clemons 3rd. In the 4th of the set of one sire, Logan's rightly won 1st and 4th place, 2nd to Hallman 3rd to Clemons. The female champion and grand champion ribbons went to Logan's Jewel Sylvia. The junior champion ribbon to Logan's Minnie Rooker's Poem.

SHEEP.

ENTRIES FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1905	1906	1907
Cotswolds	86	67	71
Leicesters	85	105	72
Shropshires	102	149	145
Oxfords	68	57	58
Southdowns	68	52	46
Dorsets	80	71	100
Lincolns	60	41	49
Hampshires	46	54	53

SHEEP.

The sheep exhibit was larger this year than it has ever been before excepting, perhaps, one year. The quality, with a few exceptions, was never better. There were, however, several pens of sheep on exhibition that were in no way a credit to the breed, whether at home or in the showyard. These inferior sheep filled up the pens in the sheep building, forcing better

(Continued on page 893.)

THE FARM

The Value of Fall Cultivation

In order to get the land into the best mechanical condition for the production of cereal crops and at the same time obtain control of the various weeds which of late years have taken possession of our fields, fall cultivation, with a short rotation of crops is essential.

As soon as possible after having all clover intended to be followed by corn or roots should be carefully ploughed; the ploughing of each day being harrowed down before night. In about a week or less the weed seeds brought near the surface will have germinated and the tiny plants show green over the field, when this happens go over the land with a broad shared cultivator cutting not more than about two inches deep, the effect of this will be to destroy weeds of every class before they can become established and at the same time provide a mulch upon the surface sufficient to conserve moisture and promote fermentation. This at the interval of another week should be followed by a thorough cultivation with a lance-toothed cultivator, lapping the work so as in fact, to cover the ground twice. By working the land in this way alternately each week with broad shared and lance-toothed cultivators, slightly deeper each time of going over it, bacterial action will be promoted, moisture conserved, and every weed seed near the surface caused to germinate and be therefore destroyed. At the end of September or early in October a suitable implement may be used to rib up the land, making the ridges about sixteen inches apart. If when this is done there are any hollows or even slight depressions in which water can lie, a man with brains should be sent on the field with a narrow round nosed shovel to cut water furrows or channels in such a way as to effectually surface drain the whole. The land can then be laid by for the winter. Under ordinary circumstances fields treated as above may be successfully worked two weeks earlier in the spring than those upon which insufficient cultivation was done in the fall, and the resulting crops will be at least fifty per cent. larger. In one case well known to the writer, where this system has been followed for some years, oats or mixed grains have

averaged ninety bushels per acre, while clover has never failed and in fact has always yielded fully double the crop produced on adjoining farms where spring cultivation was chiefly practised.

Of course with regard to the use of tools or the exact time for doing each particular item of the work, no cast iron rule can be laid down, for instance, it may happen that under some circumstances it would be best policy to disk a field where the sod was heavy, before cultivating it, and in the case of heavy land, particularly when the season is wet, favorable opportunities must be seized for cultivating.

What has here been said with regard to grass or clover land applies with equal if not greater force to stubble fields. In the Province of Ontario it is often the practice to seed down all grain and farmers object to losing their seed, but if our farms are to be freed from the weed curse and are to be brought up to their highest producing power fall cultivation must be practiced. In our Western Provinces this system requires to be carried out rigidly or serious results will follow.



Campaign for Good Seeds

A special meeting of the officers of the agricultural societies in Ontario, together with representatives from the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture was held in the Farmers' Institute Tent, Exhibition Grounds, last week. The object of the meeting was to discuss the results of the competitions in standing fields of seed grain which had been held throughout the Province during the year, and to formulate plans for continuing the work for another year.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Secretary of Agricultural Societies, presided and outlined the steps that had been taken to organize this year's competitions. He reported an unqualified success.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Dominion Seed Branch, one of the judges in the competition, expressed himself as being strongly in favor of holding these competitions. They are a means of stirring up greater interest in the use of good seed. He recommended further, that where possible a public meeting be held in each district after all the competing fields had been judged.

Mr. P. H. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, stated that the above Association had followed with much interest the progress that was being made by this system of stimulating an interest in the use of good seed. At the last annual meeting of the Association the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that this Association commends the action of those agricultural societies which have carried on competitions in standing fields of seed grain as a means of stimulating a greater interest in the use of high class seed." He then explained briefly the need for taking combined action with a view to overcoming some of the prevailing difficulties. There were several adverse conditions peculiar to the growing of good seed which must be combated. These difficulties become intensified from year to year where care is not exercised, hence the common complaint that "seed is running out." Then again there are many prejudices in regard to such things as the changing of seed, which should be either proved or disproved. An accurate judgment of the real value of a variety or strain could not be given simply upon the threshed product, as shown at a seed fair. The place to secure such a judgment is in the field before the crop is harvested.

The chief advantages which might be attributed to these competitions were then enumerated as follows:

- (1) To stir up general interest in the use of good seed in local centres.
- (2) To show that an ear of corn or a grain of wheat is not always "what it seems."
- (3) To show the degree to which a crop will respond to the exercise of a little care in respect to the choice of seed.
- (4) To show the utility of a system which provides a special seed plot or field as a general source of seed.

Because of these and many other advantages which might be enumerated, the speaker was firmly convinced that the system might be developed into a most comprehensive and far-reaching one.

Mr. Simpson Rennie, who had judged over 200 fields this season, claimed that the field was the only place where the merit of a variety or strain could be fairly determined. Among many of the observations which he had made on his trip, he noted with concern that many of the

farmers were not practising a proper system of rotation. The importance of treating seed for smut was clearly demonstrated throughout the districts where he had judged, while the effect on the crop resulting from treatment the soil had received previous to seeding was also most conspicuous. Another matter of considerable importance was the multiplicity of names often applied to the same variety. In one case he knew of a certain variety of oats that had received at least ten different names.

Mr. Andrew Elliott, another of the judges, expressed himself as being strongly in favor of these competitions. He thought that this method strikes at the root of the matter and that enormous benefit should result were the societies all over the Province to take hold and promote the scheme generally. During his trip he had noted the lack of proper rotation of crops and had remarked that some districts seem particularly well suited to the growing of certain crops. In the Parry Sound District for instance, he found that potatoes could be grown to great advantage, and thought that special encouragement might be given the growing of this crop by means of this system. At the present time 90 per cent. of the potatoes imported into Toronto come from the Maritime Provinces, while this trade could easily be supplied by Ontario.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., Guelph, felt confident that this is a most important work. The present value of the farm crops of Ontario is \$135,000,000 and a considerable amount of money should be devoted to the improvement of these crops. While seed fairs and such similar institutions had their place, more real benefit would result from five years with field competitions than had resulted from the past twenty years of seed fairs. Mr. Zavitz also thought that more encouragement should be given the improvement of pasture land and the growing of hay and clovers. Owing to the enormous field open for improvement and to the many advantages arising from such a comprehensive system, he thought this to be one of the most practical and useful schemes that had been started for some time.

Plans for next year's operations were then discussed, it being unanimously decided to continue the system as far as possible another year at least.

LIVE STOCK

Clydesdale Registration

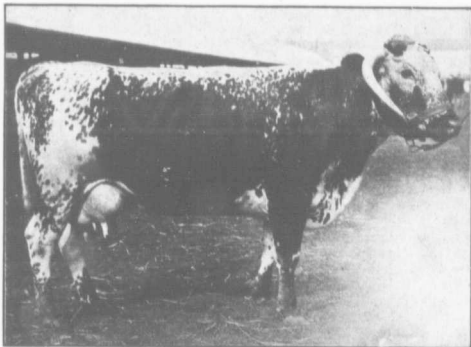
Editor The Farming World:

The late amendment passed by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada regulating the registration of imported Clydesdales has been the subject of considerable criticism, both favorable and unfavorable, during the past few months. The amendment was directly intended to meet conditions existing in Canada, and to benefit horse breeding generally. All members of the Clydesdale Horse Association who have those interests at heart, were entirely in sympathy with the movement, which was to remedy the conditions which had been the cause of so much complaint in the past. But there are always a few who do not understand, and

columns of your contemporary, the Farmers' Advocate. After attributing all sorts of sordid motives to the actions of these two gentlemen, he says:

"Should these gentlemen succeed in inducing the Scotchmen to alter their rules in such a manner as to harmonize with ours, it would entitle them to as grand an ovation on their return to our shores as greeted the Premier on his arrival home from the Colonial Conference."

Congratulations are now in order, and the ovation will be patiently and unassumingly awaited by Mr. Wm. Smith, the mover of the amendment, and his seconder, Mr. John Bright, Vice-President of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, who, together with Messrs. Robt. Graham, John Boag, and Wm. Graham succeeded, as they



A TYPICAL LONGHORN COW

also those who do not entertain any solicitude for public interests, and who are unwilling to sacrifice anything for personal gain. There are in Canada, as elsewhere, a small number of so-called "horsemen," whose operations should earn for them another designation, and who long to import "rubbish" to swell the number, if not the character, of Canadian "imported" brood mares. Some few of these have viewed with bitterness and dissatisfaction the tightening of the lines around their "graft," and have squealed with characteristic puerility. One of the too ennobling name "Horseman," has succeeded in making an uncalled for attack upon the mover and seconder of this amendment through the

succeed in most things they undertake, not only in passing a good and universally beneficial amendment, but finally in obtaining the assistance and co-operation of the mother Clydesdale Association of Great Britain and Ireland, in their efforts for the good of the breed.

"Another Horseman."

Longhorn Cattle

American and some other papers, or papers from other countries from which representatives have visited the Royal Show at Lincoln give in very high terms their opinion of the old Longhorn breed of cattle which was there exhibited in not especially strong fighting form, but sufficiently to give pause to those pessimists who but a few years

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ago spoke of the race being either totally extinct or past-reviving. It was a great point that a Longhorn cow at that show should have stood very nearly at the top in the way of butter, having produced over two pounds of that product per day without forced feeding. The cattle also attracted strangers by their great size and their heavy flesh, as well as by their picturesque general appearance, which has always been a means of attracting attention. For crossing purposes we have several times mentioned the Longhorn as being quite one of the most valuable, if not entirely the most valuable, of all breeds; the last line we add because the Longhorn, when crossed upon almost every other known breed of cattle, gives you females possessing very high dairy properties, as well as males that will hold their own for beef against all comers.

There are now some twenty herds of this old breed doing good work in England, and so popular has the Longhorn cross become that bull calves are all sold in advance for the purpose, and at prices that pay their breeders well. These cattle are being used now with great advantage to cross upon West Highland, Sussex, Galloway, Devon, Angus, and Shorthorn, as well as other breeds.

A. W. S.

Regulating the Hog Supply

I note the statement in your last issue that packers are now receiving too many over-fed hogs. I cannot explain this in view of the high prices prevailing throughout the spring and early summer, except it be that farmers, not fearing either a decline in prices or discrimination against over-weights, held their hogs as long as it seemed profitable to feed them. Or it may be the price on light hogs had the effect of making some hold back from marketing longer than was necessary.

Packers could do a great deal toward overcoming this difficulty of an over-run of unsuitable weights coming at any time, if they would go about it in the right way, but I do not altogether like the harsh means suggested in your letter above referred to, becoming the rule. Such discrimination might be all right occasionally when other means fail. But since we are all glad to see the good feeling now apparently existing between packer and farmer, any sudden action taken that could

be termed unfair to either party would be unwise.

Farmers generally seem to be well suited (as we think they should be) with the prices and treatment accorded them for the past year and a half. The discussions of two years ago which at one time threatened to seriously affect the production of hogs, seem to have resulted in bringing about a better understanding between hog raiser and packer. Both understand now more fully that the one cannot exist without the other, and that they are really partners, between whom it is necessary that a feeling of friendly confidence should exist. It would be a mistake if that feeling of confidence should again be shaken. And I would suggest that some channel for the free interchange of information be established, whereby the packer can acquaint the farmer of the condition in which hogs are arriving, the class of hogs, and the weights that must command the highest price at different seasons. And impress if necessary the fact, that if other than the right kind is shipped, they will have to be discriminated against in price to the extent necessary to cause their discontinuance. This, with other information which could be given, would, I think, have a good effect from the standpoint of the packer alone, and also do a great deal towards stimulating the interest of farmers in the hog industry.

The proper medium through which to convey this information is the agricultural press, as some paper of this class enters almost every farmer's home. If this plan were adopted farmers would also communicate their side of the subject through the same medium, and give the packers much information, which they at present do not appear to obtain. As things are and have been, about the only channel of information existing be-

tween the packer and farmer is the drover, who, very often, cares absolutely nothing for the interests of either party, or for the future of the industry, his only anxiety being to take as much profit as he can off both the producer and packer.

Many farmers as well as the packers will agree with me when I say that if a proper understanding between packer and farmer is to be maintained, and the best interests of both served, it is high time that new methods be adopted for conveying information from the packing house to the hog producer. If the packer finds it necessary to encourage, or discourage the breeding of certain classes of hogs, the marketing of the unfit, or the actual state of the market, he can be sure that his wishes will be expressed as desired, and the farmer will know that he is receiving the same.

F. W. S.

A Profitable Ewe

It is not often that such a good bargain is made as in the following instance, which has just come before my notice:

The purchaser of the ewe in question may be congratulated on having made an uncommonly good bargain. The ewe was bought at his nearest market town for 32s. (\$8); she reared two lambs, and the trio have just been sold at a price regarded as altogether very satisfactory. The figures shall, however, tell their own tale:

The Ewe, 12½ stone, at 6s. 6d.	
(\$1.50)	3 15 0 (\$17.50)
The two lambs, 14 stone, at 7s. 6d. (\$1.92)	5 7 4 (\$26.82)
Total	29 2 4 (\$44.32)

With the exception of having had a little cotton cake in the winter, this has all been done running loose on the pasture where there are bullocks fattening at the rate of more than the proverbial "One to an acre."

A. W. S.

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THE DAIRY

The Butter Situation

The butter trade of 1907 so far may be put down as a local one. The Canadian market has been able to take the bulk of the product and has been the chief factor in influencing prices. Up to the middle of August the decrease in exports from Montreal was 151,467 packages, while the total decrease from this side of the Atlantic was 219,557 packages. The average price of fine creamery from May 1st to date was 21½¢, which would mean a shrinkage in the value of our butter exports from Montreal this season of \$1,817,604. The average price for the same period of 1906 was a shade over 21c. per pound.

With rapid development in the West, the growth of towns and cities all over the Dominion and the extensive railroad building and mining operations of the next few years, there is bound to be an increasing demand for good butter. This demand will be sufficient, unless there is a more marked increase in the output than the past year or two has shown, to take the bulk of the Canadian make. It would be well, however, for butter-makers to keep the export market in view. Though conditions are shaping for an increasing demand at home, a rapid increase in the make would soon utterly demoralize the trade did not the export market give a profitable outlook for the over plus.

A factor that must be reckoned with in the future expansion of the butter trade is the cream gathering creamery. Butter exporters may condemn this system as much as they like, as many of them are doing, but it is here to stay, and the buyer, the maker and the producer will

have to make the best of it. There is now very little butter made in Ontario on the whole milk plan. The farmers of Quebec are clamoring for a change, and that Province, which has for so long held out against the cream gathering plan, may have to succumb before very long. In fact there are not a few creameries now operating in that Province on the cream gathering plan.

The objection which buyers have to the plan is that the quality of the product made is inferior to that made on the whole milk system. There is no reason why this should be so if the business is handled properly. With proper facilities the farmer should be able to take care of the cream as well as the whole milk from which that cream has been separated. One great weakness in the present way of running a cream gathering creamery is in the handling. There should be individual cans for handling each patron's cream, the same as for milk. Dumping the cream from each one into the same receptacle makes it impossible for the butter-maker when it arrives at the factory, to tell who is sending good cream and who is sending poor cream. The individual can should be adopted by every creamery. The maker would then be in a position to separate the good and bad cream and make them up separately, and if need be return the latter to its owner. The managers of such creameries should also take up Pasteurization. If properly used this would help the maker in getting a more uniform cream.

Another weakness in creamery management in this country is the lack of cold storage facilities for cooling butter properly before it is put upon the refrig-

erator cars. The refrigerator car is not a cold storage as many seem to think it is. It is merely a car fitted up with ice bunkers for preserving butter at the same temperature at which it is put into the car till it reaches its destination. Butter put into such a car that is not cooled to below 40 degrees will raise the temperature of the whole car and injure other butter that has been put into the car at the proper temperature. There has been considerable improvement in this respect in connection with this season's trade and the butter is arriving at seaboard in much better condition. There are a few creameries, however, that still persist in putting butter not properly cooled in refrigerator cars. The railways should refuse to take it.

On the whole the outlook for butter production is bright. Though direct cash returns the past year or two have been larger from cheese than butter, still when the value of the by-product for stock-feeding and the small percentage of fertility taken out of the land by making butter rather than cheese, is taken into account the balance of profit lies with butter-making. However, there is plenty of room for expansion in butter-making without taking a single patron from the cheese factory. While cheese prices continue high and the market strong, it is not a sufficient reason for expansion in cheese production. It would be better to limit the production of cheese to the present capacity of the factories now in operation and direct any enlargement of the dairy business in this country along the line of butter-making.

J. W. W.

The Maker

The average milk producer may not realize it, but conditions are shaping for a shortage in men competent to manage

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

will make most money for you because it gets most cream. It averages to skim cleaner than other separators, and that's what counts in the long run. The U.S. has been doing the best work in many thousands of dairies for the past 10, 12 to 15 years. Do not throw away money that a U.S. will save. The U.S. is also the simplest, strongest, safest, neatest separator.



Examination, comparison, experience, ALL prove it. Only two parts in the bowl — easy to wash. Gears ALL enclosed, turn in oil, run surprising easy. No spattering of oil or slopping of milk with the U.S. Costs you nothing to find out why the U.S. is the best and it's money in your pocket to learn. Just write: "Send Catalogue No. 110."

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cheese factories and make first-class cheese. During the past few years the price of making has advanced somewhat, but not enough to make up for the increase in cost of supplies and the labor necessary to run a factory. The maker, more especially in the small factory, finds it hard to make both ends meet. Many are going out of the business and what is more serious there are few bright young men coming forward to take their place. It will shortly be a case of not who is the best man to secure to manage a factory, but will it be possible to get anyone at all who will manage it. The situation is, indeed, a serious one, and dairymen must hold out better inducements to makers or the supply of good makers will run out.

There is no doubt about it, small, badly equipped factories are a curse to the business. They are located close together and owing to competition make it impossible to manufacture cheese in the cheapest and best way. Should the time come when there will not be sufficient makers to manage the factories, as seems likely from the present trend of things, the smaller ones will be the first to have to close down. This may perhaps not be an unmixt evil. It will compel a reorganization of the business and the merging of smaller factories into larger ones, where fewer skilled makers would be required to manufacture the product. At any rate the maker's position is a much stronger one than it was five years ago. He can command higher pay if he wants to and by a little co-operation is in a position to bring about a great improvement in the milk supply. Let him be firm and refuse to take in milk that will not make good cheese and to pay for cheese whose inferior quality he is not responsible for.

Value of Succulent Feed for Cows

The importance of succulent feed is well illustrated by the yield of a herd in the St. Prosper, Quebec, Cow Testing Association. On June 5, the yield of 11 cows was 286 pounds of milk; they had been on dry feed and pastures were backward. On June 25, the same 11 cows gave 371 pounds of milk. At a moderate estimate that herd could easily have given 1,200 pounds more milk during the month, if succulent feed had been available. What applies here applies to hundreds of other herds. There would be an enormous in-

crease in the general flow of milk and a vast improvement in our dairy herds if provision were made for green or feeding crops, ensilage and succulent feed generally to tide over backward seasons and dry, hot spells. Have you built a silo yet? There is still time this season. Feeding ensilage almost invariably means making more money from the same number of cows.

Ottawa. C. F. W.

Cheese and Soil Fertility

In answer to a correspondent Hoard's Dairyman deals with this subject as follows:

A cow that gives 4,000 pounds of milk a year is perhaps a fair average. That amount of milk contains nitrogen in the form of casein, which has a fertilizing value of over \$1.00; that is, you would have to pay that amount for the same amount of nitrogen if you bought it in the fertilizer.

If you made butter you would send away only the butter fat, which has no fertilizing value. By feeding the skim milk to calves or pigs, you retain at least 75 per cent. on the farm in the form of manure. So it has been found that sections of country where butter is made and young stock is grown, constantly increases in fertility. Sections where cheese is made or the milk is shipped out, gradually decreases in fertility. Some of the old cheese-making sections of New York and Ohio will not produce to-day more than fifty per cent. of the forage and grain they did fifty years

ago. What has caused this? We answer, constant sending away from the farm of nitrogen and phosphate and no adequate effort to put it back. Following on this policy is the robbing of the soil of humus so clover will not grow.

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Simple can wash it, you can fill it with one hand. All parts enclosed dirt free, absolutely self-cleaning—no oil holes, no bottles, needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—takes twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 3 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's heavier—there are old axles. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guarantee. Write immediately for catalog J-26 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

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TRY ONE

POULTRY

Silver-Grey Dorkings

No fowls are more pleasing to the eye than a flock of Silver-Grey Dorkings as seen strutting about on a green field.

In this country they require protection in extreme cold weather otherwise their combs are apt to freeze, but if given fair treatment they are good winter layers, producing large, white, saleable eggs. As table birds they are unquestionably the best for the export trade, their pure white juicy flesh being highly appreciated in Great Britain for its flavor and tenderness.



CHAMPION ENGLISH DORKING COCK

Poultry at Toronto Fair

Poultry at the Canadian National this year was not as good as in former years, especially the young stock. Owing largely to the cold, backward spring and the dry summer most of the young stock shows lack of development. In a dry season like

this the birds do not get enough fresh green feed which assists so much in bringing them forward. A few breeders provided for this by keeping a patch of clover, rape, or kale, watered, and thus had the green feed which assisted in forcing their stock. They were able to win on well matured birds, which count at a show like this.

The entries were about 600 short this year, owing to the management cutting down the prize list on small entries and changing the judges. Nearly all the old judges were cut off this year and new ones put on much to the dissatisfaction of the exhibitors.

The White Wyandottes were the largest class in the show this year, there being 88 birds on exhibition. Buff Orpingtons came next with 80 birds, Barred Rocks with 75, White Rocks with 76, Black Minorcas with 50, White Leghorns with 68, and Brown Leghorns with 32. The awards were as follows:

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Cocks—1, W. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake; 2, Philpot Bros., Guelph; 3, W. M. Kurb, Toronto.

Hens—1, 2 and 3, W. Dawson. Cockerels—1 and 3, J. Bedford, Toronto; 2, W. Dawson.

Pullets—1, B. E. Case, Seaforth; 2 and 3, W. Dawson.

W. Dawson won the silver cup for the best exhibit.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

59 birds on exhibition.

Cocks—1, H. J. Hurd, Berlin; 2, G. W. Johnson, Hamilton; 3, Mabees & Son, Toronto.

Hens—1, 2 and 3, Mabees & Son. Cockerels—1 and 2, J. H. Samuel, Norway; 3, Mabees & Son. Pullets—1 and 3, Mabees & Son; 2, J. H. Samuel. Bronze medal for best collection—Mabees & Son.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES.

9 entries.

Cocks—1, F. W. Krouse, Guelph. Hens—1, F. W. Krouse; 2 and 3, A. Curtis, Toronto.

Cockerels—1, F. A. Krouse; 2, Brown & Son, Toronto. Pullets—1, F. W. Krouse.

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTES.

Cockerels—1, R. J. Foster, Toronto; 2, Ford & Son, Duggannon; 3, R. J. Foster, Toronto.

Hens—1, Ford & Son.

BARRED ROCKS.

Barred Rocks made a fine showing. J. K. Millard and Newton Cosh were



CHAMPION ENGLISH DORKING HEN

close rivals in competition with birds possessing that close, narrow barring of feather and barred down to skin.

Cocks—1, J. E. Fidler, Brockville; 2, N. Cosh, Pt. Dover; 3, J. K. Millard, Dundas.

Hens—1 and 3, N. Cosh; 2, J. K. Millard.

Cockerels—1 and 3, J. K. Millard; 2, N. Cosh.

Pullets—1, J. Karnes, Freeman; 2, J. K. Millard; 3, N. Cosh.



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Breeder of lot of young all last season

WHIT Have an Cockerels at beautiful bir son 50, are a bird from m

Mr. Cosh had a very fine cockerel which was overlooked by the judge, being at one side. This bird would have been near the top had he been judged. Mr. J. K. Millard won silver cup and N. Cosh medal for the best collection.

WHITE ROCKS.

These made a fine showing, with some excellent colored birds of good size and type.

Cocks—1 T. A. Young, Markham; 2, F. Berner, Toronto; 3, W. H. Edwards, Toronto.

Hens—1, J. R. Boyce, London; 2, G. Allen, Toronto; 3, T. A. Young.

Cockerels—1, P. Dill, Sealforth; 2 and 3, G. Bell, Brampton.

Pullets—1, J. A. Carroll, London; 2, P. Dill; 3, W. H. Edwards.

BUFF ROCKS.

Buff Rocks made a very poor showing. Only seven birds in competition. J. G. Bogue, London, won all the prizes.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

The Rhode Island Reds made a good showing with 26 birds. This breed is coming well to the front.

Cocks—1, F. J. Barber, Georgetown; 2 and 3, N. C. McMaster, Guelph.

Hens—1 and 2, T. J. Barber; 3, N. C. McMaster.

Cockerel—1, Philpot Bros., Guelph; 2, J. R. Boyce, London; 3, N. C. McMaster.

Pullets—1, N. C. McMaster; 2 and 3, J. Barber.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

The Buff Orpingtons were out in good numbers, 80 birds being in coops. The quality in this class is making great improvement in color and type. The chief exhibitors were Barnes, Toronto; Clark, Cainsville; Hellyer, Ottawa and Montreal; Hoffman, Ridgeway.

Cocks—1 and 2, A. W. Hillyer, Ottawa; 3, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgeway.

Hens—1, R. Barnes, Toronto; 2 and 3, A. W. Hillyer.

Cockerels—1, R. Barnes; 2, A. W. Hillyer; 3, H. A. Hoffman.

Pullets—1 and 2, R. Barnes; 3, P. E. Aird, Montreal.

Black Orpingtons made a good showing with some very fine specimens. The 1st cock was a very large bird of excellent color and type and in perfect condition.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

68 birds.

This variety seems to be as popular as any class in the show.

Cocks—1 and 2, Wm. Ferguson, Brantford; 3, F. Wales, Milton.

Hens—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Ferguson.

JAMES MORROW

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Breeder of choice **WHITE LEGHORNS**. Fine lot of young stock for sale. Would dispose of all last season's breeders. Prices right.

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Have an exceptionally fine lot of early Cockerels and Pullets for sale, bred from a beautiful bird, full brother to Dawson's Madison S. male winner. You cannot buy an inferior bird from me. Correspondence solicited.

R. T. BLIMON, B.A.,
Box 776, Oshawa.

Cockerels—1 and 2, Wm. Ferguson; 3, E. Harp, Dundas.

Pullets—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Ferguson.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

32 birds.

Cocks—1, W. A. Gurney, London; 2 and 3, G. G. Henderson, Hamilton.

Hens—1, Orr & Creedon, Brantford; 2 and 3, G. G. Henderson.

Cockerels—1 and 2, Orr & Creedon; 3, W. A. Gurney.

Pullets—1, G. G. Henderson; 2, Orr & Creedon; 3, W. A. Gurney.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

16 birds.

Cocks—1 and 3, J. H. Minchall, Brantford; 2, W. C. Brock, Waterford.

Hens—1, J. H. Minchall; 2 and 3, W. C. Brock.

Cockerels—1 and 2, J. H. Minchall; 3, W. C. Brock.

Pullets—1 and 2, J. H. Minchall; 3, W. C. Brock.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS.

Cocks—1, A. C. Moyer, Waterloo; 2 and 3, G. J. Lawrie, Maple.

Hens—1, G. J. Lawrie; 2, A. C. Moyer; 3, T. Miller, Orton.

Cockerels—1, 2 and 3, A. C. Moyer.

Pullets—1, 2 and 3, A. C. Moyer.

ANDALUSIANS.

12 birds.

Cocks—1 and 2, R. H. Smith, Lambton Mills; 3, T. W. Krouse, Guelph.

Hens—1, T. W. Krouse; 2, R. H. Smith.

Cockerels—1 and 2, T. W. Krouse.

Pullets—1 and 3, R. H. Smith; 2, T. W. Krouse.

ORPINGTONS AND OTHER VARIETIES.

28 birds.

WHITE AND JUBILEE.

Cocks—1 and 2, J. J. Logan, Morrisburg; 3, W. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Hens—1, W. Dawson; 2, J. J. Logan; 3, I. E. H. Irving, Toronto.

Cockerels—1, E. Schully, Toronto; 2 and 3, J. J. Logan.

Pullets—1 and 2, F. C. Bogart, Napanee; 3, J. J. Logan.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

W. Dawson won nearly all the prizes with a string of very fine, large, even-colored birds.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.

50 birds.

Cocks—1 and 2, J. H. Minchall, Brantford; 3, A. McInnis, Prescott.

Hens—1 and 2, J. H. Minchall; 3, Geo. Cook, Toronto.

Cockerels—1 and 2, J. H. Minchall; 3, H. Dunne, Toronto.

Pullets—1, 2 and 3, H. Dunne.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

28 birds.

Cocks—1, 2 and 3, J. Cameron, Brantford.

Hens—1, C. W. Waters, St. Thomas; 2 and 3, J. Cameron.

Cockerels—1, 2 and 3, C. H. Waters.

Pullets—1, 2 and 3, C. H. Waters.

INDIAN GAMES.

19 birds.

W. N. Reaman, Toronto, and C. Finchamp, London, were the chief winners, the prizes being well divided among them.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

This new variety is coming to the front very rapidly, although most of the specimens were too high on the legs for good utility types. W. Dawson, Niagara, was the chief winner.

The other varieties were fairly well represented, although the classes were very small, in most of them. The Bantam classes were fairly well filled and attracted considerable attention, especially from the boys and fanciers.

In the pigeon and canary department was to be seen a large number of admirers every day of the show. Gold and Silver pheasants, rabbits and Guinea pigs were very attractive. In the water fowl department were shown some good specimens although the number was much less than formerly.

The dressed poultry exhibit was larger than former years and contained some well finished birds. The egg display was good, with some fine lots on exhibition.

This department should be shown nearer the live poultry building, so that visitors could see the live and dressed birds of the different varieties as well as the egg product display.

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J. J. SACKETT, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of White Leghorns, S.S. Hamburgs and Barred Rocks.

J. P. RYLEY, Lindsay, Ont.—Breeder of Barred Rocks, W. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and B. Minorcas.

STEPHEN OLIVER, Lindsay, Ont.—26 kinds of fowls—Hamburgs, W. Leghorns, H. Caps, Houdans and W.C.B. Falcans.

FOR SALE—Pekin Ducks, two dollars each. Splendid layers. T. L. SMITH, Jamestown, Ont.

FOR SALE—White Rocks, splendid layers. MISS A. HYFIELD, Brooklin, Ont.

J. L. BROWN, Box 49, Sealforth, Ont.—60 Pekin Ducks at \$1.00 each; 2500 White Rock maker's strain; also Barred and White Rock Cockerels at \$1 to \$2 each, Will's strain.

T. L. SMITH, Jamestown, Ont.—Smith strain Pekin Ducks, early layers, \$2.00 each; \$4.00 per pair; \$5.50 per trio. Order now before prices go up.

F. W. WEGENAST, Brampton, Ont.—25 White Leghorn Cockerels, selected out of a flock of 200 pure bred birds. Large stock, laying large eggs. \$1.50 each.

HORTICULTURE

Apple Tree Disease in Eastern Ontario

From several fruit growers in Eastern Ontario we have received enquiries with respect to the disease which is now destroying their apple and pear trees.

As this disease has already caused serious loss and may if not checked, produce disastrous effects in the near future, "The Farming World" has very carefully investigated the matter with the result that the disease is ascertained to be "Fire Blight" (*Bacterium amylovorum*) one of the most destructive bacterial diseases, the fruit grower has to contend with, but like all others of its class, one which can be conquered by persistent well directed effort.

Fire Blight is peculiar to this continent and so far seems to be unknown elsewhere. It extends from New York to California and from the Northern Counties of Ontario to Texas where it is often very injurious.

The first indication of Fire Blight is seen either in the browning and subsequent blackening of the leaves or of the young shoots. Pears show the presence of the disease more frequently by the blighting and blackening of the leafy tufts of the spurs and especially by the darkening of the blossom clusters on the large branches while later the branches themselves become blackened. The progress of the disease is always downward an inch or more each day depending upon the season until the larger limbs are infected. In the susceptible varieties it spreads more quickly involving the whole tree; but in the more resistant varieties the progress of the disease is not so fast. When the disease is active the bark of the diseased branches cracks and a thick blackish gummy fluid exudes; later the affected bark becomes hardened dry and shrunken. The disease occasionally appears on the larger branches and trunks of fruit trees when these have been bruised or otherwise injured, when its appearance is similar to the injury known as "sun scald". The inner bark and

cambium layer of the limbs and trunk are the most important parts of the tree killed by the blight. It sometimes attacks the fruit producing watery ulcers accompanied by brown discoloration and decay.

When the disease is in progress the discolored blighted portion blends gradually into the colour of the normal bark; but when the disease has stopped, there is a sharp line of demarcation between the diseased and healthy portion.

Climatic conditions influence the blight materially; warm moist weather with much rain favour it, whilst bright, dry, sunny weather tends to check it. High cultivation, rich soil, heavy manuring, free use of fertilizers, heavy pruning or any other treatment which has a tendency to induce new and succulent growth encourage the disease as the bacteria grow with far greater rapidity and penetrate more quickly from cell to cell when the tissues are gorged with sap.

The bites and punctures of insects having their mouth parts contaminated with blight germs often serve to infect the tree. Thus it is that healthy vigorous well fed and well cultivated trees are more liable to the disease than others and hence the severity of an attack of fire blight may be lessened by conditions under the control of the grower.

There is only one way in which a tree can be affected by this blight and that is by being inoculated, or having the germs of the disease placed upon it. From the time at which the blight is most prevalent and from the fact that it always starts from flowers or bud tips, it is evident that the germs are largely spread by insects, such as bees, etc., in search of nectar and which in passing from flower to flower and from diseased to healthy parts account for the rapid spread of blight at blossoming time. Even before blossoming time insects are carrying about the sweet gummy sap which has exuded from the diseased limbs. This is undoubtedly the original

source of the microbes for the early infection. In the gummy exudate the germs are found in millions and laboratory cultures of them may readily be made from it. An insect having visited the exudate from blighted limbs will inoculate every twig and flower it alights upon. This explains how the blight starts in buds and blossoms in an irregular manner. Often on one limb of a tree every fruit spur will be blighted the whole length of a branch where bees have visited the flowers and then flown away, leaving the other blossoms exempt. Experiments have been tried where bees were placed upon the gummy exudate and the flowers upon which they were allowed to alight soon showed the disease. As if to further facilitate the spread of the blight the germs will grow and multiply in the nectar of the blossoms just as they will in a culture medium in a laboratory. This makes every diseased blossom a centre of infection which it is almost impossible for an insect to visit without spreading the contagion. From this it will be very apparent why fire blight spreads with such wonderful rapidity at blossoming time. Later in the season after the leafing and blossoming season is past, the introduction of new trees is only occasional, so during the summer the spread of the disease is slow.

REMEDIES.

The treatment of Fire Blight is of two kinds. That which is designed to put the tree in a condition to withstand the attack of the blight microbe and those methods which aim at the extermination of the casual bacterium. Unfortunately all methods which may be adopted for hindering the attack of the microbe will also restrain the full development of the tree hence any such system should not be followed unless an orchard is very badly attacked. High cultivation, winter pruning, manuring with fertilizers which tend to stimulate growth and any other conditions predisposing trees to blight should be avoided but the trees should be encouraged to ripen their wood. In order to do this the



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fruit grower must use any method which will check the amount of moisture in the soil, as for instance by the use of cover crops.

The fire-blight organism cannot be exterminated by spraying as the microbe exists in the tissues beneath the outer bark and it is impossible to reach it with any spraying solution; for unless the bacteria come into contact with the germicide, spraying is ineffectual.

There is but one method of prevention, which is the removal of the cause of the disease. There can be no blight if the blight bacilli do not come in contact with the tree. The complete destruction therefore of the blight bacillus is the only real remedy. But this as experience has proven is no easy matter. The only means at our disposal seems to be to cut off and burn the diseased parts and so stop the spread of the germs. The branches removed should be burned at once. When cutting off the blighted limbs the cut should be made three or four inches below the lowest sign of the disease. The germs do not spread far into the tree and below the blighted portion the tis-

sue is perfectly healthy. However there is great danger in cutting diseased limbs, of inoculating the cut on the healthy parts; for this reason the knife should be disinfected after every cut; for this purpose the pruner may carry a small pail containing a solution of corrosive sublimate in the proportion of one to one thousand parts of water. Tablets may be obtained from the drug stores which are of convenient size for making this solution. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and must be handled with care. It should not be carried in a metal receptacle.

Complete destruction of the germs is the only sure remedy. A few diseased twigs left will contain enough germs to destroy a whole orchard. For this reason the blight must be cut out and burned as soon as it is seen. The work should begin as soon as growth stops and be followed up all through the winter so that there will be no gum exuded to start the disease in the spring. By following this system fire-blight can be controlled, but where the disease exists, eternal vigilance and careful attention will be required to stamp it out.

Harvesting Vegetables

In harvesting most garden vegetables care should be taken to remove all refuse that would contain the germs of disease or the eggs almost invisible of some insect pest. Potato stalks if affected with the blight should be gathered and burned and all rubbish not infected may be composted with some lime and sods and so furnish a valuable addition next spring to fertilizer and manure. Squash and pumpkins are most susceptible to frost and may be covered for a week or two, if the vine is still growing, with old newspapers or pieces of bagging, and when removed from the vine they should be cut so as to leave a few inches of stem attached, as when broken off close to the fruit, decay is liable to set in rapidly.

Cucumbers should be picked every day or two, as if allowed to ripen the formation of new fruit is checked and the vines stop bearing.

Tomatoes unless already supported by stakes or trellis should have a bunch of hay or a single placed under clusters where they are apt to lay on the ground and they should



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be picked regularly and fast before they become dead ripe.

Otherwise, although sometimes by contact with the warm soil the fruit ripens earlier, still rot and worms play havoc with the maturing fruit.

Cabbage and similar plants may remain out for another month, although with early varieties the heads are apt to split or burst. If the plants are partly pulled, enough to break most of the roots, their growth will be checked and some of the early sorts are on account of their better flavor the best for home use in winter.

Cauliflower must be gathered every few days as they are only in good condition for a day or two before they divide and start running to seed. They cannot be kept like cabbage and a surplus may be pickled in salt and water or vinegar for use throughout the winter.

Beans and peas unless wanted for winter use and for seed should also be picked every few days or they will stop pod bearing.

The root crops, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions may be left for some time yet, as they are all quite hardy, especially the parsnips which many people leave in the ground all winter, but this can only be done successfully in some well drained locations, for I have found that the soil which gives the heaviest yield of parsnips, a level piece of black loam, is liable to hold so much water that during a soft period of weather, they start to decay at the crowns.

Corn, especially the dwarf sugar varieties, does not keep long in a good condition for table use and needs to be gathered every few days. It is a mistake to remove the tassels as many do, as that is the male blossom of the corn plant, the silk being the female, and it takes a union of the two to produce a perfect ear.

E. MacKinlay.

Halifax, N.S.

Autumn Session

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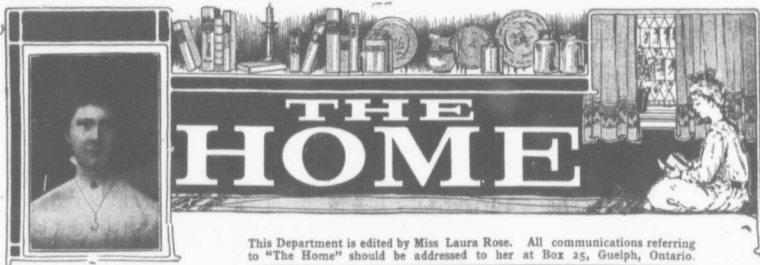
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We want our children taught to love fair dealing and thorough workmanship, to despise idleness, cowardice and lying; to have as much scholarship as their capacity and circumstances will allow; to fulfill, in brief, the great novelist's definition of gentle breeding: "To be honest, to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave; and possessing these qualities, to exercise them in the most graceful outward manner."

Editorial

In a home where I was visiting lately for a few days, there were several small children. The father—a keen business man—seemed especially anxious that his children should have a good bringing up. He realized that while a thorough home training (and his children were getting it) did very much towards good behavior, yet it wasn't sufficient. He said deportment, and especially table etiquette, should be taught in our schools. Someone here remarked: "What if the teacher lacks in this respect?" "But that shouldn't be," he continued. "That should be part of their normal training and should be so well learned by each teacher as to become part of herself or himself."

"Why," said this gentleman, "boys or girls who have been neglected in this respect are handicapped for life. They can never acquit themselves properly nor get into the society of really cultured people."

I think, perhaps, that Mr. W. felt a little too strongly on this subject, but it was refreshing to see the father taking such a vital interest in his children. In this busy age this is often left to the thought and care of the mother.

A serious fault with parents is often that of talking disparagingly about the teacher before the children, or encouraging the children when they pick flaws or make unkind, even though they may be true, remarks about their teachers.

Very much more care should be exercised in our conversation before children. Their ears are wider open than we think, and we do much harm to them and others by expressing our adverse opinions too freely.

The grown-ups are largely responsible for the disrespect and disobedience of boys and girls to those in authority over them. A wise parent stands by the judgment of the teacher every time, if at all possible.

The schools are again open and the children are crowding the school-rooms. I have much sympathy for the teachers. There is no more strenuous work than governing, encouraging, spurring on forty different natures or dispositions in as many boys and girls. A mother may say of her only son: "I cannot understand why Miss B. does not manage Willie better. He's such a good

child and I haven't the least trouble with him."

Likely not, for Willie at home alone with his mother and Willie at school with thirty-nine other children is a very different boy. He is probably the biggest mischief and tease in the crowd. Children seem to have a certain amount of animal spirits they have to give vent to, and if there is no outlet in the home other people get more than their share of the pent up energy.

Prompt obedience in a child is absolutely necessary in the school room. A mother may have the time to reason or coax a child into doing the thing requested, but a teacher is infringing on the time and rights of all the other pupils when she waits and tries to convince a child to do the thing he should have done immediately.

I would say to the parents in the country and in the town, do all you can to cheer and help the teachers. Visit the school if you can, or at least when you meet the teachers, if you can conscientiously say your boys and girls are getting on well with their studies, don't neglect to do so.

These little encouragements do much to relieve the nervous tension and make lighter the burden of the day.



The Little Schoolma'am

Speak of queen and empress
Of other ladies royal
Not one of them has half the power,
Or subjects half so loyal
As she, the little schoolma'am,
Who trips along the way
To take the chair she makes a throne
At nine o'clock each day.

Her rule is ever gentle;
Her tones are low and sweet;
She is very trim and tidy
From her head unto her feet.
And it matters very little
If her eyes be brown or blue;
They simply read your inmost heart
Where'er she looks at you.

The children bring her presents,
Red apples, flowers galore,
For all the merry girls and boys
This queen of theirs adore.
The darling little schoolma'am,
Who reigns without a peer
In a hundred thousand classrooms
This gayly flying year.

—B. G.

The Loving Cup

By IDA ALEXANDER

The little old doctor lay awaiting the return of the big new doctor. There had been many of those visits at first—three—four—five a day. Now they had dwindled down to one. There had been no others in the long three weeks, yet he had never before been alone since his illness began. The trained nurse had always been at hand, firm, capable, noiseless.

He did not exactly like her. He had sent her for a walk, noting with quick, professional eye the girl's pale cheeks. He knew the case had been a trying one. At any moment she might come back, there was no chance of her forgetting one dose of the nauseous medicine. He turned to look at the clock. No, there were yet thirty minutes, and it was not likely she would return before that time.

He gave himself up to thought, and the thoughts were not pleasant. How easily he had dropped out of the lives of his people! How little it would have mattered if he had left them forever! He had been such a careful shepherd that he had begun to look on the sheep as his own. Well, they had all forgotten him. The hastily summoned stranger, with his cheery voice and pleasant, merry ways, had taken up the old doctor's practice, and fallen into the ways and graces of the old doctor's people, as if he had been the one who had loved and worked over them for thirty odd years.

The doctor moved restlessly. Why,



THE TEARS RUNNING DOWN ON THE HANDS THAT LOVINGLY HELD A LOVING CUP

even his present illness had been caused by working for others. Five hours he had fought for the life of a little half-drowned baby. When the fight was won and the thanks of the mother still echoed in his ears, he had met Mrs. Davis hurrying in search of him.

It was not such a long walk to the little cottage where we Pinky Davis lay struggling for his breath, but the night had been cold, bitterly cold. And then—well, even to himself he had never quite acknowledged that the chill which ushered in pneumonia had been caused by making Mrs. Davis put on his heavy overcoat. Whatever the cause, the effect was only too apparent. It had taken but three weeks to undo the work of thirty years.

Something very like a tear was trying to find its way from the little doctor's trembling eyelid, but he forced it back, and the smile which answered the nurse's gentle touch was steady. She came in flushed and animated. "I've had the best walk," she said, "thanks to you! Do you know, there are very few patients who would have thought of it? In fact, in my professional capacity, I have come to look on the word 'patient' as a misnomer. Most of them could more truthfully be called 'im-patients'."

The doctor laughed, just as she meant he should when her observant eyes took note of his wistful ones.

"And I've brought you a basket of daffodils—the darlings! I may I bring them in?"

"Thank you, if you will be so good," answered the doctor. "Why do you ask for permission?"

"Well, at first you made me take some flowers away. I suppose I ought not to have bothered you with them, but nearly every one is so pleased to have them. Don't you like flowers?"

"Why, yes," said the doctor, "I am very fond of flowers. I—"

But somehow he could not bring himself to explain to this matter-of-fact young woman that he had sent them away because none of his people had cared enough for him to bring him any. "Medicine first, then daffodils," said the nurse, smiling.

When she came back with her basket of flowers the big new doctor sat by the bedside.

"Another present for the popular patient?" he asked. "Why, that reminds me I have a package and a letter. I'll get them. I've left them downstairs with my coat."

The little old doctor broke the seal with an apology. He could hardly wait to read the letter. Miss Lydia Deltiver had traced it in her stiff penmanship, of a fashion long gone by. He read:

Dear Friend, This loving-cup is sent to you by all of us who love you. Every one gave something, from Pinky Davis, who gave his candy penny, to Malachi Boone, who gave fifty dollars. Now that the danger is past, I'll tell you how we came to do it. I put my apron over my head and I cried—cried as I haven't cried since—well, no matter. Every one was doing the same. By ones and twos they kept coming over, until it was like a party for numbers, and a funeral for faces. Then I told them about flowers. In that way we could show you what we have never showed you, knowing all the time in my heart that then it would be too late.

But when the news came that you were going to live—then I can't tell you. But I think we cried as much as at first. So God bless you. I suppose you knew there were many who honored you. But I believe in telling before it is too late.

There was something about the little doctor's face as he finished the letter which made the nurse retreat to the window-seat with her basket of daffodils. But the big new doctor cut the string of the package, and passed it unopened to the hands which released the letter.

"Come, come!" he said at last, gruffly, through the catch in his throat. "This will not do—will not do! What are these precious neighbors of yours about? Trying to make you worse?"

"No," said the other, gently, "they wouldn't try that—and they couldn't this way. I shall be better for it. You'll see." And the doctor, who had had such, guessed that it would indeed be so.

He carried the picture with him, not knowing that it was because this patient was the best-loved. He thought in his cheery, tender heart that the picture haunted him because it was such an unusual occurrence to see an old man sitting up in bed with the tears running down on his hands that lovingly held a loving-cup.—Youth's Companion.

Mechanical Ingenuity

"Willie," said his mother, "are you making the baby cry?"

"No'm," replied the boy. "I'm holding my hand over her mouth to make her stop."—Watchword.



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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Children, who read my lay,
Thus much I have to say:
Each day, and every day,
Do what is right!
Right things in great and small:
Then though the sky should fall,
Sun, moon, and stars, and all,
You shall have light!

This further I would say:
Be you tempted as you may,
Each day, and every day,
Speak what is true!
True things, in great and small:
Then, though the sky should fall,
Sun, moon, and stars, and all,
Heaven would show through.

Dorothy Dean

Dorothy Dean had come home for her holidays.

She had been two years at school, and had not as yet won any prizes.

"Mother," she said, one day, with tears in her eyes, "all the girls in the school seem so much cleverer than I; some paint so beautifully, some play and sing, while others speak different languages; and some of these have taken home such handsome prizes. Cousin Julia took home four this



quarter, and every one in the school says she is so clever. I do wish I could play like she does, mother dear, and be able to give such pleasure to others, but I am told I have no ear for music, and that to learn the piano would be waste of time." And the tears flowed down poor little Dorothy's cheeks.

"My darling," said her mother, "there are plenty of things you can do to give pleasure to others, if you be willing to do so."

"What are they, mother?"

"Well, my child, you can make yourself useful to all those around you. Never miss any opportunity of doing a kindness to your schoolfellows. If you should happen to have any little disagreement with any of them, always be ready and willing to make it up. Try to sympathise with them and comfort them in all their little troubles, and rejoice with them in all their pleasures. If you would like this, my dear, you will find that you will be beloved quite as much, and perhaps more than those who are clever. Forget yourself and think of others."

"But, mother, don't you feel sorry and disappointed when I bring home no prizes?"

"No, dear, I would rather my little girl be good, and have a kind heart, than that she should be clever. At the same time, if you continue to be industrious, you will be sure to get on very well in time."

"Well, mother dear, if I am not clever, I will try to be kind and useful!"

When Dorothy went back to school again she thought of her mother's words, and did her utmost to please her mistresses and be kind to her schoolfellows, and found that she became greatly beloved in consequence.

Once more the time came round for the prizes to be given out before going home for the holidays; on the day before the head mistress told the girls that it was her intention to give to the girl who had been most amiable and obedient during the term a set of books in a pretty book-slide, and asked them all to write the name of the girl who they thought deserved the prize on a little slip of paper and hand it in at tea-time. There was much whispering and consultation all that afternoon, but when the votes were counted by the teachers, it was found that Dorothy Dean was the favorite.

When Dorothy went up the next day to receive the prize, her little heart was so full of joy that she could scarcely speak; not merely for the prize itself, but also because of the loud cheering of her schoolfellows, which proved to her that she was really liked by them all.

And, believe me, my children, that although you may not be particularly clever, and possess any brilliant accomplishments, all of you have it in your power to make yourselves beloved by striving to be thoughtful and kind to those around you.

A. R. A.

Imported Fruits—Bananas

Banana trees are more common all over the island of Porto Rico, than the maple or the elm in Canada, but if you were to see one, you would call it a plant and not a tree. I suppose that is what it really is,—a banana plant; for the trunk is not wood but a kind of pith with the outer surface smooth and green—something like a reed—and if you stick a knife into it, the sap will spurt out and run faster than from our maple trees when sugar time comes in the spring.

The trunk of the plant seldom grows higher than ten or twelve feet, but the leaves sometimes extend up to fifteen and eighteen feet from the ground. These leaves are of a most beautiful green, and when protected from the wind, the entire five or six feet of leaf remains in one piece, but the wind generally turns them into ribbons.

When it is time for the bunch of bananas to start out from the trunk, we first see a purple blossom about a foot long, with a stem about the same length. This blossom begins to open, and under each leaf is concealed what is called a "hand" of bananas, for when they first appear in this way they are so small that they have the appearance of a child's hand, the little bananas being the fingers. Each leaf of the blossom covers one of these but they do not all mature, a regular bunch in the market being one with eight "hands," while sometimes ten or twelve will start and only four or five be good. Bananas grow upwards and not down as you see them hanging in the stores. The saddest thing for the banana

plant is that after it has borne one bunch of bananas, it is of no more use, and is cut down and thrown away. It takes nine months for a plant to grow and mature its fruit, and by that time the original plant is surrounded by four or five baby plants of various heights, which grow up one by one, bear their fruit and are in their turn cut down. These baby plants can be taken up and transplanted, thus forming the nucleus for another group.

Here in the north we see only two kinds of banana, the yellow and the red; but there are many different kinds in Porto Rico and each kind has its distinctive flavor. All of the kinds that are eaten there have a yellow-skin for the red ones are not liked at all. There is the dwarf banana, where the plant does not grow more than four or five feet high, and there are several kinds where the fruit itself is dwarfed, being about three or four inches long. These are the sweetest as a rule, but some of them are an acquired taste, as for ex-



ample, the apple banana which has a taste between an apple and a banana, but rather more like the former.

How would you like to live where bananas grow wild, and where you could buy a whole bunch of them for fifteen cents? That is the average price for the smaller ones. The largest ones, bigger and more delicious than any in Canada, sell five for one cent. The boys and girls of Porto Rico certainly have the advantage of those living in Canada so far as bananas are concerned.

Ingenuous Statement of a Preference

A little girl was told by her teacher that ferment meant "to work," and was requested to write a sentence containing that word.

Her sentence was:

"I would rather play out of doors than to ferment in school!"—The Watchword.

Health in the Home

Remedies That Should be Remembered in Case of Poisoning

When poison has been swallowed, the treatment must be prompt to be of any use. There are two classes of remedies to be administered, and whichever is most readily to be got should be given first, these are:—

1. Emetics.
2. Antidotes.

Get the poison out of the stomach as soon as possible by an emetic. Ticking the back of the throat with the finger, or a feather, will cause vomiting.

One tumbler after another of lukewarm water will do the same.

The principal classes of poisons are—

Alkalies, as potash, ammonia, etc. For these, acids are the antidotes as vinegar, lemon juice, etc.

Acids as oxalic acid, carbolic acid, etc., for which alkalies are the antidotes as baking soda, lime water, magnesia, etc.

Acrid poisons, as croton oil, alcohol, turpentine, etc., for which mucilages are the antidotes; as gum arabic dissolved in warm water, starch dissolved in cold water and thickened with boiling water, arrow-root made in the same way, etc.

Irritant poisons, as corrosive sublimate, arsenic, saltpetre, calomel, copperas, etc. The symptoms are much the same as in acrid poisons, but they affect the bowels more permanently. The antidote is albumen, as white of egg stirred into water, wheat flour in water, milk, etc.

Narcotic poisons, as opium in its various forms, such as laudanum, paregoric, morphine, etc., tobacco, belladonna, digitalis, etc.

Give strong coffee, apply cold to head and warmth to feet, rub the limbs and supply fresh air. Try to keep the patient roused and awake.

General directions. It is always safe to give plenty of milk. If the poison was of an irritating nature, it soothes the inflamed membrane.

When the pulse is weak, give some stimulant, whiskey or brandy, mixed with water. If the mouth and throat are burned by the poison, give the stimulant as an enema mixed with an equal quantity of lukewarm milk. Use a bath syringe and inject very slowly. Keep the patient in bed and perfectly quiet. When out of danger, give a dose of castor oil to carry off any traces of poison that may linger in the stomach or bowels.

Give light diet for a few days.

Do not keep liniments, which often contain poison, in the same place as medicines that are to be taken internally.

For Diarrhoea

Take some common Indian corn, roast it as you would coffee, grind it in a coffee-mill and make it, in the usual way, into a mash or gruel, or make it into thin cakes nicely browned, and eat either hot or cold, mixed with sugar or salt or syrup or butter, in whatever way the stomach will receive it most kindly and retain it. This parched corn or parched rice, boiled in sweet milk, is one of the best non-medical remedies known for the relief of diarrhoea or even dysentery, if the patient will remain quietly in bed for a day or two.

This is especially valuable for children suffering with bowel complaint.

If you are inclined to be wakeful at night sip slowly after getting into bed a glass of milk as hot as you can drink it. Many people find it an excellent plan also to sprinkle a little toilet-vinegar on the pillow.

Laughter

Laughter is a most healthful exertion. It is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted, and the custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles.



Which?

The Genuine or the Imitation
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WOMEN'S HAIR GOODS

Which will you wear, maid or wife? Something to make you look better or something harmful to your appearance? We originate dainty and becoming Hats, Fashions and Hair Goods that are unquestionably of great value to the wearer's look.

These Hair Fashions and Hair Goods are Imitated, and the Imitators, lacking the skill and artistic knowledge, miss altogether the essential of style that is apparent in the genuine.

The Imitations sell for a few cents less, are worn a few times, and then discarded in disgust, thus proving a loss.

The Genuine Pompadour Bangs, Switches and Waves will always remain handsome, pleasing and satisfying.

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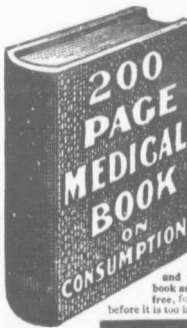
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Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone 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 was hopeless.

Write at once to the Yerkeman Consumption Remedy Co., 233 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. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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If people with a tendency toward catarrh would frequently sniff up handfuls of lukewarm salted water, they would prevent it from becoming a settled disease. It is well to do it when one has a cold or if one has been exposed to dust or heat.

Ten Commandments for the Home-Maker

1. Make your household one harmonious whole, no matter how small the scale.
2. Use only what you can comfortably afford in good quality and ample quantity.
3. Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.
4. Treat your servants wisely and kindly and it will be impossible for them to either impose or oppose.
5. Have time for everything, and be never in a hurry.
6. A certain formality is necessary to save everyday life from triviality, and freedom from looseness.
7. Do not forget that "society" is the death of home life, hospitality its flower.
8. Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse.
9. Have many interests and no studies.
10. Do not forget—your home should not only be a well conducted dormitory and boarding-place, but truly a home, the centre and focus of all interest, pleasure, and happiness for everybody connected with it.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Homes Wanted for Children

One of the pleasant things to reflect upon in this age of rush and worry is the splendid work of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province under the direction of Mr. J. J. Kelso. Thousands of our readers will be going to Toronto for the great fair,

When the butter is streaked,
you may be sure it was not

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

that was used to salt it---for
Windsor Salt gives an even
colour.

All Grocers sell Windsor Salt.

and among them will be some looking for a baby or a bright little boy or girl for adoption. Anyone calling on Mr. Kelso at the Parliament Buildings will be given all the assistance possible. It is not so easy to get grown children, but there are small children wistfully waiting for motherly hearts to give them the loving care and affection they need. There is no better work in the world and our readers should have a share in it. If you are not going to the city just now, write to Mr. Kelso. He states that over one thousand poor children have been given a two weeks' holiday in the country this summer through the Fresh Air Fund and wishes to thank all who assisted in this way.

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Go to the Post Office or Express Company and get an order, payable to the Union Trust Company, Toronto. It will cost you less than if you lived right in Toronto and paid street car fare down town.

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Extract from a letter just received from a graduate whose salary is \$5,000 a year. For free Catalogue, address

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Onward

Thank God a man can grow !
He is not bound
With earthward gaze to creep along
the ground :
Though his beginnings be but poor
and low,
Thank God a man can grow !
The fire upon his altars may grow
dim,
The torch he lighted may in darkness
fall—
And nothing to rekindle it avail—
But high beyond his dull horizon's
rim,
Arcturus and the Pleiads beckon him!
—F. E. Coates in Dec. "Atlantic."

Helpful and Restful

Good Eating and Good Resting

The world has been a long time learning what was well-known and constantly practised in Palestine by the Great Physician centuries ago. It was His custom after an itinerant preaching trip, after an exciting experience with great multitudes in the metropolis, teaching and preaching and healing, labors which taxed his physical system to its capacity, and tore the nerves of His disciples into shreds, to take a boatripe across the lake of Galilee into the solitudes of the opposite shore, and in the wilderness, "far from the maddening crowd," or in the mountain fastnesses, breathe the healing air of the highlands, and take in strength and recuperation, prone on the breast of nature.

This has been the practice of some of the world's greatest men through

the ages. The world would never have heard of Moses, if he had not dreamed away forty years in the deserts of Midian keeping in the sheep of Jethro and developing a physical constitution that forty years of the most strenuous subsequent activity could not break down. The Psalms of David were evolved under the stars that shone on the Judean hills while the shepherd boy watched his flocks by night.

Christ fed the 5,000 in the wilderness, not with indigestible and inappropriate food, but with the good, old-fashioned, homely nutritious diet of bread and fish. It would have been as easy for Him to have provided a banquet such as epicures partake of, but such fare would have been entirely unmitigated for women and children who composed a great part of that crowd. The food He provided was appropriate for them.

One reason why the apostles were such spiritual giants was that those early ministers were not invited out to late suppers, with yellow-legged chicken and fried cakes. They kept good hours, and lived on substantial diet, that furnished nitrates for the muscles, and phosphates for the brain, and carbonates for the whole frame. They had good diet. Fish was cheap along Galilee, and this, with unbolthead bread, gave them plenty of phosphorus for brain food. Doubtless God can do a good deal for the world with a sick man. Some sick men are worth a dozen well ones. But, other things being equal, that man who eats to live, instead of living to eat, will live longer and live better than the man whose stomach is always out of order through unfair treatment.



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CLOTHES
IN FIVE
MINUTES**

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand.

8 minutes to do it better with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water. Simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water, put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free.

The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

**NEWS
ABOUT
COFFEE**

**Camp
COFFEE**

is the purest, best, and most pleasing coffee obtainable. There is absolutely no waste with it, and it's delicious fragrance and flavour never vary.

It is the easiest of all coffees to make—boiling water, milk and sugar to taste—and it's ready at a moment's notice.

Ask for "Camp" at your Store and insist on having it.

**R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists,
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For Field, Garden and Orchard

This mostly important **Plant Food** may be obtained of all leading **Fertilizer Dealers** in the highly concentrated forms of

MURIATE OF POTASH
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Excellent results have been obtained by applying **POTASH** along with a phosphatic fertilizer in the Fall.

POTASH does not get washed out of the soil but is firmly retained.

Write for our illustrated Souvenir of Toronto Exhibition, 1907, which will be sent **GRATIS**.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate

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IN THE KITCHEN

To Clean Carpet

To every 2 buckets of rain water use 1-1/2 bars of soap (naphtha is the best), 1 oz. of fuller's earth, 1 oz. of borax, 1 oz. of cleaning soda. Use a scrubbing brush and then wipe dry with cloths. I cleaned a velvet carpet used in the city, where coal was burned, and it was badly soiled. When the above recipe was applied the carpet looked almost new.—Mrs. C. E. R.

Peach Cobbler

Make a rich pastry or puff paste and line a deep porcelain dish. Fill with peeled and halved peaches, sweetened and slightly stewed, if desired. With ripe peaches, however, this is hardly desirable. Drop in three or four cracked-peach pits. Cover with paste and bake in a quick oven. When done break the top crust lightly with a fork and mix with the peaches. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the top and serve with rich cream.

A new maid who came to us had dainty ways of serving butter when she could not find time to pat it into balls. She cut it in neat squares for example, and laid them in two tip-tilted rows on a pretty plate, with space enough between for a slender handled silver fork.—I. G. C.

Reminiscences

A wealthy Westerner last year joined the multitude in New York on account of his wife's social aspirations.

The outsider gave a dinner to such friends as his wife had already gained since their descent upon the Empire City. The repast was magnificent, as were the service, appointments, and decorations. The hostess, gorgeously clad, was in fine form.

In a lull in the conversation, the Westerner, bored to extinction, was listlessly watching a servant remove crumbs from the table. Then his glance wandered along the glistening board till it rested upon his bejeweled wife. Quietly he observed:

"Maggie, do you remember when you used to shake the table-cloth out of the back door at the chickens?"—N. Y. Tribune.

Directions for Washing Embroideries

Wash the piece by itself in a basin containing plenty of water, at a temperature which is comfortable to the hand. Make a light suds with white soap and wash the piece quickly. Rinse in clean warm water and dry immediately as follows: Have a dry towel or sheet and spread the piece out flat, roll it up in the sheet or towel so that one part of the wet piece does not touch another, rolling it tight; do this several times, till the piece is nearly dry; then spread the piece out flat on the ironing-board, put a clean cloth over it, and iron with an iron not too hot. When the piece is dry, remove the cloth and finish by running the iron over the whole.

Tomato Soup for Eight Persons

Put a can of tomatoes, a slice of onion, a bay leaf and a blade of mace to simmer for ten minutes. Put a quart of milk into a double boiler; when hot add two tablespoonsfuls of butter and three of flour rubbed together; cook until smooth and thick, add a teaspoonful of salt and a salt-spoonful of pepper. Strain the tomatoes, add half a teaspoonful of baking-soda, stir and add the milk. Serve at once.—Mrs. Rorer.

English Sponge Cake

Take the same weight of sugar as eggs, and half the weight of eggs, of flour.

Beat eggs and sugar very light (20 minutes), then add flavoring and flour. Beat 10 minutes, pour into a paper-lined tin and bake in a slow oven.

Note—Do not add any milk, butter or baking powder.

Potatoes En Surprise

Line a baking-dish with mashed potatoes beaten very light, and fill with creamed oysters. Cover the oysters with potatoes pressed through a colander. Garnish the top with



sections of hard-boiled eggs and place in the centre a large star cut from a scarlet sweet pepper.

Communications

1. Bertha G. tells us of a good way to skin tomatoes for slicing without scalding them. She takes the upper edge of the knife and scrapes it rather firmly over the tomato. This loosens the skin and it can be peeled off quite easily. I find this a splendid method.

2. Mary R., Brantford, tried the Devil's food cake—(she objected to the name and I don't wonder) and it was delicious as well as economical. She gives her method of mixing all cake batters. She creams the butter and sugar together, adds the beaten eggs, beats thoroughly, then pours in the milk or wetting, and immediately before stirring sifts in all the flour, and stirs only enough to mix the ingredients.

3. A subscriber asks for a good sweet mixed pickle recipe. Perhaps some of the kind friends will send in one for the next issue. Another lady would like a reliable recipe for tomato marmalade.

Build a Metal Home

In every way metal is superior to wood or plaster for the interior of homes. Classified Metal Ceilings and Walls, designed and manufactured by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont., are to be preferred over all others for their beautiful and harmonious finish. They are made in a great variety of designs to suit all tastes, and are classified according to the prevailing styles of architecture.

Metal ceilings and walls are fire-proof and vermin-proof, are sanitary and easily cleaned. They may be beautifully decorated at small cost.

Those who are tired of the yearly expense of re-plastering, re-painting and re-papering, should make a change to metal ceilings and walls. They may be put on over the old plaster, without dirt or fuss, and in much less time than plastering would require. They last a lifetime, and never need repairs, so that the first cost is the only cost.

Life insurance companies recognize the security which metal ceilings and walls afford, by making their rates one-third less on homes constructed of this material.

Illustrated catalogues and complete information as to cost may be obtained by writing the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

Childrens Suits Made New

At a Cost of 10 Cents.



"I have a family of young children and find it to my advantage to frequently use Diamond Dyes to brighten up and renew little suits and articles of clothing when they get discolored and faded. For this work alone Diamond Dyes have proved of great value and saved me much money. After an experience of many years, I must say that Diamond Dyes are the best and safest dyes to use in the home."

Mrs. S. F. Mavor, Winnipeg, Man.

DIAMOND DYES WILL DO IT

A New Color means practically a New Garment. Nine times in ten the cloth is as good as new, while the color has become too familiar to you and to your friends. To change the color is easy, delightful and certain, if you use Diamond Dyes. At a cost of a few cents they will double or quadruple your wardrobe.

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that Diamond Dyes will insure your success because they are the only dyes which put home dyeing on a scientific basis by furnishing one class of dyes for Wool, Silk, and combinations of Wool and Silk; and another class of dyes for Cotton, Linen, and those combinations in which cotton or Linen generally predominate.

— SEND FREE OF COST —

Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your merchant's name and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes), and we will mail you free of cost our new Direction Book and 50 samples of dyed cloth.

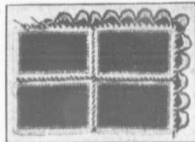
WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Limited
MONTREAL, P. Q.

Have you a Farm for Sale? If so, advertise it in The Farming World.

In the Sewing Room

A Pretty and Easily Made Slumber Robe

This illustration suggests a section of a slumber-robe, as shown for using odd ends and ends of cloth—do not know of any better use to make of them. They are all cut in squares about four inches by three. Using any shade of double zephyr wool you de-



sure, crochet all around, throwing your thread over once. In this specimen the cloth was black, trimmed in old gold. Any combination you desire can be used. These were whipped together with the black zephyr, and the scallop was then crocheted on in black shells (triple crochet) and edged with the old gold. It makes the most delightful light covering for an afternoon nap.

Boy's Blouse Suits 5752

The blouse suit is the favorite for the active boys and seems never to lose its popularity. This one is made with the plain trousers that are so becoming and so satisfactory and can be made available for a whole host of materials. In the illustration it is made of white linen but it would be both fashionable and serviceable made of galathea, khaki cloth and the like, while a little later the same model will be available for such materials as serge and other wool suitings. Again, if liked, the trousers can be made of wool or of heavier linen, while the blouse is made of percale or madras or some similar washable stuff.



5752 Boy's Blouse Suit,
4 to 12 years.



5751 Blouse with Over
Waist,
32 to 40 busts.

The pattern 5751 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

The suit consists of the blouse and the trousers. The blouse is made with fronts and back and is finished with a shirt-waist box plait at the front edge. There is a turn-over col-

lar at the neck edge, which means both style and comfort, and the sleeves are finished with regulation over-laps and straight cuffs. If liked, however, the neck can be finished with a hand only and a separate collar worn. The trousers are snug fitting, made with the pockets that every small boy finds essential.

The pattern 5752 is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.



5743 Child's Drawers
with Waist,
2 to 8 years.

5755 Misses' Corset
Cover,
14 and 16 years.

The pattern 5755 is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

The pattern 5743 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

Talking with a city dressmaker, she said browns and navy blues will be the prevailing colors this fall. The skirts were to be mostly pleated in some style or other, and flat trimming, such as straps, bands of velvet, folds would be greatly used. In the regulation shirt waist the sleeves are to be long with a rather narrow cuff. In the blouse waist the sleeves for dressy occasions are shorter than ever. Skirts for the street are a sensible walking length; for evening wear, trains will be in style.

The girl in the country, will, I hope, not forget to favor her city sisters to whom she intends giving presents with some of the many beautiful wings and quilts which she is sure to get from the turkeys. They will be appreciated in these days of wing-trimmed hats.

The Ladies

"Mark Twain," said a Chicagoan, "crossed the Atlantic with me on the Minneapolis last month, and his conversation made the captain's table very gay."

"The ladies continually encircled the humorist, and the last night on board he proposed a toast in their honor."

"The ladies," he said, raising his glass and bowing. "The ladies—second only to the press in the dissemination of news."

A Compliment at Last

"How much postage will this require?" asked the young author. "It is one of my manuscripts."

"Two cents an ounce," answered the post-office clerk. "That's first-class matter."

"Oh, thank you!"—Judge.

Write
for Samples
and Booklet of

FLINTKOTE REX ROOFING

and see for yourself

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
19 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Canadian Office
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Montreal



IS YOUR HAIR ALL RIGHT?

Even if you have admired the hair of other ladies, and wished yours was like it. Undoubtedly they were wearing

DORENWEND'S HAIR GOODS

An expert can be deceived with them, therefore is it any wonder you were. If you are visiting Toronto Fair this year, we invite you to call and let us demonstrate our latest creations to you. It will be an eye opener to you, especially our Bon Ton Transformation, Elite Pompadour and Puritan Curles.

IF YOUR HUSBAND IS BALD

We can put back the clock for him at least 10 years. With a

DORENWEND PATENT TOUPEE

you will see him as you first knew him. He will be better in health, and get more enjoyment out of life, when nature's covering is replaced.

Professor Dorenwend is well and favorably known to the farming community throughout Canada and can refer with pride to 85,000 wearers of his renowned goods. Drop in and talk it over, or send for our list.

DORENWEND CO. LIMITED

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TORONTO, ONT.



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outdoor life. To watch the plants grow and develop in turn into bud, flower, fruit, and seed, to feel that one has a hand in directing and helping them to produce the most perfect results of which they are capable, to pursue one's calling in the open air, these must surely make the work of the woman horticulturist both interesting and healthgiving. Poultry-raising must also, one would think, be an interesting occupation, acting the part of fairy godmother to the downy chicks and fluffy ducklings, from the time they emerge into the world until they themselves are mothers—by way of the incubator—and producing of eggs. As for the dairy work, what charming pictures have the novelists given us of the Hetty Sorrels and other pretty maids in the cool, shady moistness of the dairy, skimming the rich cream with deft turns of their dimpled wrists, or patting the golden balls of butter into shape.

In England, some of the women graduates of agricultural colleges have gone into market gardening on their own account or into partnership with a male relative; some have taken positions on large estates, where their taste and knowledge find scope in the laying-out of gardens, bedding the plants, arranging the conservatory, and, when occasion arises, decorating the reception rooms. A few of the more elderly women have small dairies of their own. In this country, many of the woman graduates, especially those who are farmers' daughters, may find their best opportunities as a teacher or in their own homes.—Montreal Witness.

Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

Surprising how easily and rapidly a roof may be covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles. Simple matter to lock the sides together, and just as easy to lock the top shingle to the one below.

The nails are "concealed"—can never pull out. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles lie so closely to the roof that they really might be said to be cemented on. And they lock together in the tightest kind of a grip. These shingles form a solid armor of galvanized steel, affording not the slightest opening for wind to get under. They can't drop off or blow off; neither can they rust or burn off.

Just as cheap as ordinary shingles. Last a life time. The wisest kind of an investment to make.

Catalogue and further information free on request.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited
GALT, ONT.

—THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.—



If you want to enjoy life Buy a Fruit Farm in the Kootenay British Columbia's favorite district

Magnificent soil, delightful climate, and
the best local market in the world

Average price for fruit and dairy products are:—

Strawberries	- - -	\$2.10 per crate
Raspberries	- - -	3.00 " "
Apples	- - -	1.75 per box (40 lbs.)
Cherries	- - -	.20 per lb.
Plums	- - -	1.00 per crate
Eggs	- - -	35 to 75c. per doz.
Spring Chickens	- - -	7.00 per doz.
Hens	- - -	12.00 per doz.

Everything else in proportion. Write for our illustrated booklet. It's free.

McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B.C.

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Perth Co.

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PURE-BRED

NOTES AND NEWS I

These columns are set apart exclusively poultry. Any information as to importation condition of herds and flocks that is not in the *Our desire is to make this the medium for our bred animals and the condition of live stock all breeders is earnestly in making possible.* *The Editor reserves the right to edit suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing

The firm of John Garhouse & Sons of Highfield, Ont., are well maintaining an honestly earned reputation as breeders of high-class pure-bred horses, cattle and sheep. At the head of their fine herd of Shorthorns is the young bull, Prince of Archers (Imp.).

The Paragon Chestnut

In your issue of Sept., and you recommend the Paragon chestnut for planting. Would this grow well on a sandy hillside? If so, where can I buy the seed and how can I winter them to the best advantage?

Norfolk Co.

A. H. D.

In your section the Paragon chestnut ought to succeed, if grown on a sandy hillside, particularly if protected on the north and west by a windbreak of evergreens.

The seed can be purchased through any of the leading seedsmen of Toronto and should be kept through the winter packed in sand, in a cool place, and planted in the following spring.

Wild Rice

In *The Farming World* I recently read an article on the Bobolink, in which wild rice was mentioned as forming part of the food of this bird during certain seasons of the year.

Please let me know where I can obtain wild rice seed.

Elgin Co.

I. C.

Wild rice seed can be obtained from any of the leading seedsmen in Toronto. It should be sown in the fall in a marsh where there is always from six inches to one foot of water.

Transplanting Asparagus

I have one or two patches of very good asparagus on my farm growing wild, will you let me know through *"The Farming World"* the best time and way to transplant and cultivate same.

York County

E. H.

The best time to transplant asparagus is in the spring, usually from the middle of April to the middle of May, but the bed into which the plants are to be set should be prepared this fall by trenching it deeply and at the same time incorporating with the soil an abundance of well rotted manure.

Asparagus flourishes best in a rich, alluvial soil in which sand predominates. In an early issue we will give full directions as to the cultivation of this valuable vegetable.

Clearing Off Willow Scrub

Can you give me a speedy and efficient way of clearing a piece of low lying land of willow bushes? The original crop was cut some years ago, but they sprouted from the roots and are now worse than before they were cut.

Perth Co.

I. H.

If the bushes are not too large hitch a team of horses to each one and tear it out by the roots as far as

possible, after which the rest can be grubbed out as occasion requires.

Filtering Rain Water

Will you give me some information regarding filtering rain-water in the cistern to make it available for domestic use?

York County

O. C. J.

Rain water can readily be filtered through layers of charcoal, sand and gravel so as to render it perfectly pure and fit for any purpose, though it will not be as pleasant to the taste as spring water.

The charcoal should be placed at the bottom of the filter, upon this clean sharp sand, and the sand covered with a good layer of clean gravel.

Dipping Shingles in Oil

Will it pay to dip shingles in oil before putting them on for roofing?

York Co.

O. C. J.

Dipping shingles in linseed oil would undoubtedly preserve them for a long time and would also prevent them from warping to some extent, but whether or not it would pay to do so depends upon circumstances.

White Grub in Corn

In your next issue would you kindly suggest a remedy for white grub in corn, as they are very bad in some fields in this district? In our crop there are from one to six in every hill.

Elgin Co.

I. B. H.

The white grub is apt to be abundant and injurious to any crop planted on land which has been recently under sod. The only method of preventing their attack is to cultivate frequently in the fall, thereby throwing the insects up to the surface, where birds can get them or the frost kill them. Nearly all our ground-feeding birds destroy vast numbers of them and where these are encouraged the white grub is seldom seriously harmful.

Rural Law

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

Dispute About Wages

If a man hires another for six months and at the end of two and one-half months the servant leaves, how much can he collect? If not paid and settled by the time the six months are expired can he collect full pay for the whole six months?

Shenker (Ontario).

If a person is engaged to work for another for a definite period as six months, and wrongfully quits his masters service during the period, he cannot recover any wages for the portion of the period during which he has served.

You do not give us any of the circumstances in regard to the reason or reasons (if any), why the servant left his employer, but from the statement given us we presume that he quit merely of his own accord. He cannot do this and recover wages under such conditions.

Dispute About Horse Sale

A sold a mare coming four years old to B for \$130. A stated that so

far as he knew she was alright, but refused to guarantee her. B took her out and tried and examined her thoroughly and bought her on these conditions. The following day B sent word to A by another person that the mare became lame before reaching home, but he did not return her, nor did he personally speak to A about it for three weeks. Then he wanted A to take her back or pay part of the price back. A refused to do either.

After another three weeks B again asked A to make it right or take her back, and A again refused. B threatens legal proceedings. A had driven the mare just two days before selling her to B and can prove that she was not lame during that time. Can B compel A to take back the mare, and if not can he recover damages? Does the price paid for any horse warrant him to the purchaser if the seller refuses to warrant such horse?

J. M. S. (Oxford).

From the facts stated it would seem that B relied entirely upon his own judgment in purchasing the mare and bought her only after a thorough examination and after A had refused to warrant her, that A knew nothing of the defect complained of, and did not misrepresent the mare to B. Under such circumstances it would not appear that B had any legal claim against A for damages, nor that he could compel A to take back the mare and return the purchase money.

If the seller of a horse refuses to warrant him, the price paid cannot be construed as a warranty.

Wants More Light on the Beef Question

(Continued from page 856.)

as we now get the portraits of stock that win prizes at shows in England, no account being taken of what it may cost to produce them, and that he also tell us of the performance at the pair of the dams of these animals.

H. M.

Kent County, Ont.

Note.—The suggestion to gather information on the beef question is an excellent one. Something has already been done in this connection, which will be published shortly, when the fair rush is over. We would be glad to hear from cattle feeders and others who have any information to give on the beef question.—Editor.

BUSINESS EDUCATION

qualifies young people to do the work the world wants done and it is therefore, an education that pays; those who have it will always find profitable employment. The British American Business College, Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Toronto, was the first school in Canada to provide such training, and its course to-day are unequalled in producing good results. Catalogue and journal mailed on request.

T. M. WATSON, Principal.

Notes from the Capital

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—A recent visitor at the seed branch of the Department of Agriculture was Mr. H. H. Miller, formerly a member of the staff, but now in charge of the seed laboratory of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Mr. Miller says that from observations gathered in a tour of that Province he finds that the farmers are expecting the fall wheat crop to be above the average and the spring grains to be an average yield. Regarding the possibilities of the further development of Alberta as a wheat growing Province Mr. Miller shares the same faith as the majority of those who have seen it. He states that it is believed that the country for 250 miles to the north of Edmonton may be made to yield wheat profitably. Not half the available wheat land in sight is yet under cultivation. As to methods of cultivation he believes they must change. More care will have to be taken in the selection of seed grain of requisite vitality and in preserving the fertility of the soil.

A recent innovation has been experiments in "dry farming" introduced by a United States expert. It consists of a system of packing the soil in arid parts of the northwest so as to conserve the moisture. An experiment is to be made of this system at the Dominion Experimental farm at Lethbridge. It is likely also that assistance will be given to farmers to try the merits of the system and if advantageous to introduce it throughout the Province. Another feature of the development of the Northwest Mr. Miller speaks about is tree planting. The trees that have been planted in the Province of Alberta, he says, are growing well. Nurseries have been established and the next step is expected to be the establishment of a unified system of tree planting all over the cultivated parts of the Province.

In an address before the Ottawa Horticultural Society recently Mr. Alexander McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, gave a very interesting history of the McIntosh red apple. Accompanying the address he presented the Society with a gravel made of the wood of a dead branch of the original tree from which all in the Province have sprung. He gave the Society also a picture of the tree, framed in its own wood, as it stands

to-day on the McIntosh farm, near Iroquois, Eastern Ontario. This tree grew from a seedling transplanted by the grandfather of the present holder of the farm shortly before the beginning of the 19th century, over a hundred years ago. A number of similar seedlings had grown on the farm and the attention of the owner was attracted to a value of the fruit by the fact that boys used to steal it. He then planted the original tree from which the valuable fruit has been spread by scions alling. Last a over the Province. Mr. McNeill has a plan for erecting a suitable monument on the McIntosh farm to perpetuate the early history of the apple.

"Shingles

idly a roof may be covered with matter to lock the sides together, shingle to the one below. Galt "Sure-grip" that they really might be said to together in the tightest kind of armor of galvanized steel, afford to get under. They can't they rust or burn off.

vestment to make.

on request.



F. D.

A Phenomenal Record

As a tree is known by its fruit so also a life company is known by its actual results to policyholders. In this respect

The Mutual Life of Canada

has few, if any, equals; the "actual results" realized under its policies have never been excelled by any Canadian Company.

This may be accounted for by the fact (1) That as this Company has no stockholders to absorb a part of its earnings, all its surplus belongs to and is equitably distributed among its policyholders; (2) It has the lowest expense ratio to income of any Canadian Company, notwithstanding that its net business in force in Canada during the past ten years has increased more rapidly than the Canadian business of any other native Company; (3) That its death losses have been, for many years, only about one-half of the amount "expected" and provided for, thus showing the excellently fine quality of the Company's business, and (4) That in 37 years, during which the Company has been in operation, "not one dollar received from its policyholders has been lost out of the millions invested for their security"—a phenomenal record.

All safe styles of policy issued at rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere.

HEAD OFFICE - - - WATERLOO, ONT.

R. MELVIN, President. GEO. WEGENAST, Managing Director.
W. H. RIDDELL, Assistant Manager. CHAS. RUBY, Secretary.

Has your Horse an old Strain or Swelling?

Here's the way to cure it.

Rub three teaspoonfuls of Fellows' Leeming's Essence in the sore place, and repeat the rubbing in 24 hours if a sweat or running does not appear.

This running turns to a scurf and forms a firm bandage on the part. So long as it stays over the strain or swelling, the effect of the dressing holds good. In 14 to 16 days, the scurf falls off and the horse is well.

And you can work the horse all the time Fellows' Leeming's Essence is curing it.

Try it on your horse. Get

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

for Lameness in Horses.

50c. a bottle. If your dealer has none, write

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing

The firm of John Gardhouse & Sons of Highfield, Ont., are well maintaining an honestly earned reputation as breeders of high-class pure-bred horses, cattle and sheep. At the head of their fine herd of Shorthorns is the young bull, Prince of Archers (Imp.) sire Royal Emblem, a full brother of the famous Royal Emblem. He replaces the late herd bull, Scottish Prince, winner of the senior championship at Toronto and second in the aged class at Chicago in 1906. Prince of Archers is a model Scotch kind, medium in size and superlative in quality, thick, low set, and at the same time smooth and stylish and giving ample evidence of thriftiness and feeding quality. Among the females in the herd, the popular Cruickshank, Marr and Campbell strains have good representatives, Broadhorns, Jilt Lovely, Miss Ramsden, Rosebud, Claret, Roan Lady, Cecilia, Brwitt's Bull, being among the families, while a few choice English strains of breeding, with a Scotch top-cross or two, are retained on account of outstanding milking qualities. Messrs. Gardhouse seldom fail to vindicate their reputation at Toronto and other leading shows, and this year they won several prizes with a number of their herd's representatives. At the present time about 100 head of choice Lincoln sheep give to prospective purchasers an opportunity for wide selection, and in horses a number of first-class Shire mares and colts, both imported and home-bred.

Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ont., have on hand about 200 head of Oxford Down sheep, and as they have for many years supplied show-ring winners to leading breeders everywhere, it can be readily understood that a visit to their farm will show the prospective purchaser goods of the highest order.

T. W. Arkell, Teeswater, Ont., is also breeding a few choice Oxford

YORKSHIRE SWINE

We have a stock of over 1300 to choose from, and have a fine lot of specially selected young males and females for sale. Prices reasonable.

Glenavy Co., Limited, Davisville
Glenavy Farm, Eglington Avenue East
North Toronto.

WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONTARIO

DEC. 9th to 13th, 1907

For Prize List, etc., apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary
TORONTO

Downs and has on hand a few rams and ewe lambs, which can be bought at a reasonable price.

Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater P.O. and station, C.P.R., and Mildmay station, G.T.R., has on hand a fine crop of Leicester ram and ewe lambs, as well as a number of both Scotch and English Shorthorn cattle. The latter are big, roomy cattle of fine milking qualities. The herd is headed by a grand imported English bull, and a fine two-year-old bull of Scotch breeding. Mr. Armstrong gives The Farming World credit for a very successful year's sales in Leicester sheep. We can recommend our readers to do business with him.

Jas. Tolton & Sons, of Walkerton, Ont., are old-time breeders of Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle, and are in good shape at the present time to supply customers with the right kind of young stock in both. A number of choice young rams are for sale.

The firm of H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Ont., take pleasure any time in showing to visitors their splendid herd of Shorthorn cattle. The herd is in splendid shape at the present time. The cows are all in their prime, big, well-grown and fresh,

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For
Curb, Splint, Sweny, Gapes Hoof,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Hooves,
Blisters and other horse lameness.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria, Removes all
Scabs from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Gripes, Sore Throat, etc., it is
equally effective. Full directions on
each bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by
mail, 25 cents per bottle. Price 50
cents for six bottles. Write full name to
the U.S.P. for complete catalogue,
sent absolutely free.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir

Sovereign Horse Remedy.

We offer this for any case of colic, curb,
sprain or lameness it fails to cure when
every cure is possible. Our great stock
of Veterinary Experience. Price 50
cents per bottle. Write full name to
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Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
120 Beaver St., Boston, Mass.
Solely by
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Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.
Most successful Vet. Institution in America
Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.
Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

Large English Yorkshires

The Largest Herd
in America.

We are headquarters for the profitable feeders. The Summer Hill type of Yorkshires is different from the rest. That's why they win wherever shown. Our Herd has won more first prizes during the last six years at Toronto, London, Pan American, Chicago International, and St. Louis, than all other herds combined. We always have plenty to select from. Our prices are right and our stock is right — and you will be right if you buy Summer Hill Yorkshires.

D. C. FLATT & SON — Millgrove, Ont. — Six miles from Hamilton.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

I HAVE FOR SALE Pigs of all ages, both sexes, from eight weeks to eight months old, sired by such Stock Boars as Woodstock Laddie and Polgate Doctor's Rival. All true to type and prize-winning stock. Call and see or write for prices.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not skitt.

J. W. BOYLE, Woodstock, Ont.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford, Ont.

with calves at foot also in fine condition. It is a treat to the lover of good cattle to spend an hour among them. As is well known, this herd, consisting of some hundred imported cows, are all selected from the most valued strains and choicest breeding known in Scotland, and has had at its head such animals as Golden Drop Victor (Imp.), Lord Mistletoe (Imp.), Merchantman (Imp.) At the present time the two latter are assisted by the recent importation, Blood Royal, bought at Mr. Duthie's last sale, and recommended by him as one of the best he had to offer in his entire crop of 1906 calves. He is a splendid individual of typical Shorthorn character all over and is doing well in every way.

* * *

John Cosens & Sons, of Harriston, Ont., offer some choice Oxford Down sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine for sale. Their Shorthorns are good milkers, and the herd is headed by a grand young bull bred by Mr. Arthur Johnston and sired by his late stock bull, Baron Cypress. He is proving a good sire, and his calves are thick, broad-backed, low-set and thrifty. Their flock of Oxford Downers are a very choice lot, and the ram now in use is a fine individual used for some years by Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont.

Gossip

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont. write:—Our annual importation of Oxford Down sheep arrived from England last week in excellent condition. They are the finest lot ever imported

USE Carnefac Stock Food For That Thin Horse

CRAIGIE LEA STOCK FARM

HIGH CLASS

Hackneys and Clydesdales

Some fancy performers for sale. Apply

H. J. SPENCLEY, Box Grove, Ont.

Millcrest Clydesdales

We have now for sale 8 imported fillies, sired by such sires as Royal Favorite, Giant Chastan, Sir Hugo, Baron Mitchell and Marston, etc. Seven rising three years old and broken to harness. Long Distance Phone Chesterhampton, P.O. and Station, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

R. M. HOLTRY.

Clydesdales, Hackneys

I have just landed a splendid shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, and several very fine, flashy and good going Hackney Stallions. The Clydesdales include horses sired by Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Marcellus and other noted sires.

Parties desiring something choice can find it at right prices at my barns at Millbrook, Ont., or at Regina, N.W.T.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S., Proprietor.
MILLBROOK, ONT.

J. G. FYFE, V.S., Manager,
REGINA, N.W.T.

THE CHAMPION IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION

BARON KITCHENER (10499)

this year's winner of the Cawdor Challenge Cup at Glasgow, will stand for service to approved mares for the season of 1907, at "The Fir," Woodstock, Ont. Mares from a distance will be kept out, pasture at One Dollar per week. Terms to insure—\$25. For further particulars address the owner.

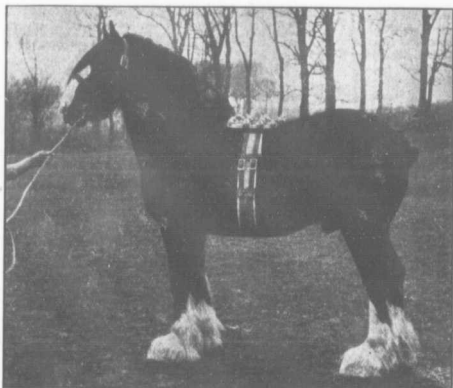
J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

GREAT CLYDESDALE SALE

At Public Auction, Woodstock, Oct. 30th, 1907

— 40 —
Imported
Clydesdale
Fillies

Choicely bred, and from one to five years of age. Recorded in Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book



Catalogue

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Oct. 1st,

1907

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into America, all bred by the following noted English breeders: Mr. J. T. Hobbs, George Adams, James Harlick, H. W. Stelgou and W. A. Treavick, Royal sires and men of the highest reputation as Oxford breeders in Great Britain. One yearling ram is especially worthy of praise, being the finest and best of the kind we ever owned—and we have owned some good ones. These sheep will be exhibited at Toronto, Sherbrooke, London and Ottawa. They were all selected for us by that veteran Oxford Down breeder, George McKerrow, of Pewaukee, Wis., U. S. A."

Mr. S. F. Staples, Ida, Ont., writes:—"I have made the following sales through my advertisement in *The Farming World*: To John Downer, of Emily, the three-year-old bull, Queenston Cavalier, sired by Derby (Imp.); to Jameson Bros., of Mount Pleasant, a nice yearling bull sired by Queenston Cavalier; to Richard Mulligan, a grand young bull sired by my present stock bull, Jack McKay (56577); to Samuel Sedmon, of Peterboro, a big sappy yearling by Queenston Cavalier, out of a Landlord Boy cow; to Mr. Snowdon, of Peterboro, another big roan of the same breeding, that will make a very large bull; to John Dixon, of Otonabee, a very fine young bull, also sired by Queenston Cavalier and out of the grandest milking cow in the herd, and also a pair of Tamworth sows. I have at present some nice young things, both bulls and heifers, which will be sold very cheap on account of feed being scarce. I have also some nice Tamworth about three weeks old, and five Leicester ram lambs."

Messrs. James Leask & Son, Tunton, Ont., have been raising Scotch Shorthorns for a half a century. They have animals from such noted families as the Secrets, Minas, Claretts, Strathallans, Lavinias, and others headed by the Duthie-bred bull, Count Sarcasm—32957—74301, of the Secret family. Their bull, Right Ruler, is also a good one; \$5,000 was refused for his grand dam when a show cow in Scotland. They have a lot of fine bulls and heifers for sale. They are also breeders of Clydesdale and Roadster horses and Shropshire sheep. Their farm is half-way between Oshawa Station on the G.T.R. and Myrtle on the C.P.R.

Mr. David Birrell, Greenwood, Ont., has sold a very fine young bull, Cruskbank Butterfly, to John Miller, Thistle Ha farm, Brougham, Ont. Mr. Birrell, whose reputation as a breeder of high-class Shorthorns is widely and honestly established, has now to offer a few choice heifer calves by Royal Prince, the sire of the bull sold to Mr. Miller. What is good enough for Mr. Miller is good enough for anyone.

Berkshires Sell Well

York Lodge Farm, Islington, Ont., the home of Mr. W. H. Durham's famous herd of Berkshires, was the scene of what might be termed a

W. E. JEWELL,

BOX 82. BOWMANVILLE.

Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackneys
Young Stock for Sale.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines—horse power, ranging simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earned!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Clydesdale Fillies

A number of fine imported fillies, sired by such horses as Everlasting Royal Chattan and Prince of Carruchan, now on hand and for sale. Good value will be given for the money.

G. A. BRODIE, Bethesda, Ont.

STOUFFVILLE STATION, G.T.R.



DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires

Bookings Orders Ahead

Order your young large Yorkshires from the choice of the litters of our seventy-five blood sows to farrow in a few weeks. 125 young boars and sows now on hand. Pairs not akin a specialty. Write for prices. Inspection invited. Customers met at G.T.R. or C.N.O.R. stations on notification.

DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton

Long Distance 'Phone,

P.O. and Sta.

SMITH & RICHARDSON

IMPORTERS OF

HIGH CLASS CLYDESDALE HORSES

We have now on hand only the choice imported colts, Dashing King 3 years old, and Baron Colman, a 2 year old Toronto winner, as a 2 year old. Also a couple of good Canadian 7 and 8 year olds.

Come and see them at their stables at

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Oshawa Station, G.T.R.

Myrtle Station, C. P. R.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

LISTOWEL, R. O. AND STATION

Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, Bedford Park, Ont.

Simcoe Lodge

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales and Hackneys
[For Sale]

Our stables have won Firsts and Championships at America's leading Shows, and a few individuals of the showing-kind are always on hand. Come and see them

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

Long distance telephone at Farm. C.P.R. & C.N.R. Stations

most successful auction sale of imported and home-bred hogs on Thursday, Sept. 5th, (Monday) the morning was most unfavorable for those wishing to attend. We venture to say, however, that any who did attend were those determined to get possession of some of this famous stock, or at least have a glimpse of the great collection of prize animals. The visitors were met at the C.P.R. station or terminal of electric line and driven direct to the farm, where they were treated with such hospitality that they soon forgot about the weather. As if in accord with the brightened spirits of the people, the clouds parted and the sun shone beautifully, during the few hours required for the disposal of what was undoubtedly the finest lot of Berkshires ever offered at the public sale in Canada, if not in America. Col. McEwen of Weston acted as auctioneer very acceptably, and the arrangements of the sale bring for the speedily increasing handling of the animals was perfection itself, and is a standing tribute to Mr. Durham's ability and energy, and was only surpassed by the excellent quality of the animals offered, which although constituting only a small portion of his herd of imported and pure bred animals, represented the most famous blood of England, including champions and gets of champions of both England and Canada. Considering the above, it is not to be wondered at that from when the first hog entered the ring, till the last was sold, the bidding was brisk and interest keen. The prices we understand were sufficient to satisfy Mr. Durham that he may continue to hold annual auction sales in Canada, as well as in the United States.

Several Americans were among the bidders, and were keen competitors for some of the choicest animals. However, as an evidence of the ever increasing interest in the grand breed of hogs, the highest price offered was by a Canadian. This was for the grand yearling boar "Quality Jim", a winner at the Royal Show, just previous to being imported by Mr. Durham, possessing, together with size and quality the best blood of the Sallies and other leading champions. He was purchased by Messrs. Thompson & Stickler, of Woodstock, Ont., for the sum of \$500; and will replace at the head of their herd that noted sire "Polegate Doctor". Although the price seems being the best judges did not consider it so, as this animal, barring accident, will undoubtedly do much for the Berkshire fanciers of this country. The next highest priced animal was a heifer imported some Belle of Balham 16th, sold to G. G. Council of Vandalia, Ill., for \$200.

It was noticed among the purchases that the Compton sows, and the Barrens Kitchener stock took the lead in prices, and of this blood the herd largely consists. We give below a partial list of purchasers and prices:

Wandsworth Princess (Imp.)	Albert Smith, Ruscomb, Ont.	\$ 95
Belle of Balham (Imp.)	G. G. Council, Vandalia, Ill.	200
Compton Bertie (Imp.)	L. E. Morgan, Milligan, Ont.	65
Compton Grace (Imp.)	Peter McEwen, Hillsboro, Ont.	65
Doctor's Manx (Imp.)	H. Koedling, Glen Allen, Ont.	30
A Sister of above, W. T. Hall, Snellgrove, Ont.		\$50, who also purchased Doctor's May Burton for..... 40
May Burton, 2nd E. Grafton Mount Charles, Ontario		35
May Burton, 3rd J. Burr, Owen Sound, Ont.		40



You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocoe, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 71 Monmouth Street, Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal

Joint Sale by Public Auction

At ST. THOMAS, ONT., September 17th, 1907

New Importation Just Arrived

Consisting of 21 Registered Shire and Clyde Fries from one to five years old. This is by far the best lot we ever imported, and amongst them will be found some rare show material. Nearly all of them have bred to first-class Stallions and are believed to be in foal. We have decided to sell in connection with the St. Thomas Horse Show, at their Grand Ring, St. Thomas, at 12 o'clock THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th. Come and buy a mare that will make you money, and at a price that you will set yourself. Reduced fares on all railroads.

ALEX. McNIVEN and W. IRVANS.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES.

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

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Unbroken record of several years' success at all leading Canadian Exhibitions, is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of Live Stock on the American continent.

When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON

Brampton, Ont.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

Glydesdale Horses, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs

FOR SALE—Two imported Glydesdale Stallions, six years old; one imported Hackney, five years old; five Berkshire Boars, fit for service.

R. REID & CO. Hintonburg, Ont.

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Money in Early Lambs

"DORSET HORN SHEEP"

Are the only ones to produce lambs for Christmas as well as Easter, when fancy prices can be realized. The ewes are great milkers and the lambs develop and fatten quickly.

"RAMS FOR SALE"

To cross with grade ewes or other pure breeds. Now is the time to buy them. Will crate and guarantee delivery. Also a few ewes and eye lambs. Write for prices and particulars.

FORSTER FARM, OAKVILLE, ONT.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

FOR SALE - Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine and Shropshire Swine, and Shropshire Sheep; Young Bulls from 8 to 16 months; 8 Young Cows in calf, with calves at foot; 6 two-year-old Heifers in calf to Royal Diamond II.; 8 Yearling Heifers and 10 Berkshire Sows due to farrow soon; 40 Berkshires, both sexes, and Shropshire Rams, Lambs.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.

Quality Jim, Thompson & Stuckley, Woodstock, Ont., 500
L. E. Morgan got Lady Kate for \$30; R. Vance, Ida, Ont., got Lady Martha for \$30; W. Thomas, Oak Ridges, got Lady Jane for \$25; L. Chard, Lambton Mills, got Compton Myrtle for \$40; J. Wallace, Renfrew, got Compton Myrtle, 2nd, for \$30; H. Reed, Mimosa, got Compton Myrtle, 3rd, for \$25; J. Burr, Owen Sound, Myrtles Duke for \$45.

Several of the above were under six months old. Quite a number of imported and home bred from two to three months old were sold at an average of about sixteen dollars per head.

Thorncroft Yorkshires

Have on hand an excellent assortment of young pigs for sale. My herd is known on prize winning lines and true to type. Careful selection made for all mail orders.

C. C. WILSON, Hawkestone, Ont.

MEADOWVALE FARM

High class Shorthorns from recent importations; Tamworth Swine bred from prize winner at Toronto, London, prize winning Leicester Sheep, Toulouse Geese. For sale, some nice young Bulls and Heifers that will be sold cheap because of scarcity of feed; also several nice young Tamworth pigs, and five six-year Ram Lambs. L. P. STAPLES, Ina, Ont.

Dorset Sheep, Lambs, Yearlings and Aged, of the Choicest!

[Quality, for Sale]

For prices and particulars apply to

R. H. HARDING

Mapleview Farm - - Thorndale, Ont.

AUCTIONEERS

T. E. ROBSON
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

2 Becher Street London, Ont.

Geo. JACKSON, Port Ferris, Ont.
PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEER
Pure Bred Stock a Specialty.

LEVI A. W. TOLE, Bowmanville, Ont., live stock auctioneer.



HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM MITCHELL, ONT.

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

W. J. THOMPSON,
Mitchell, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

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

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

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

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

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

James Smith W. C. Edwards & Co.,
Superintendent. Proprietors, Limited
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont.



Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep. A good selection of young stock of both sexes for sale.
Farm 2 1/2 miles from Weston station, O. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

AYRSHIRES

Bred from best stock in America for size and extra high milking qualities. Some fine young stock for sale. Enquiries solicited.

F. T. GUY - Darlington, Ont.

THOMAS REDMOND

MILLBROOK, ONT. & Guelph.
Breeder of Shorthorns of high quality. Winners wherever shown. Correspondence solicited. Long distance Phone.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian BRED BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS at all times for sale. Also some excellent CALVES of both sexes for show purposes.

Imported YORKSHIRE SOWS and YOUNG PIGS, all ages, of true bacon type. Write

H. J. DAVIS,
Woodstock, Ont., C.P.R., G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS 50 Imported and Canadian bred. Young stock always for sale, male and female, top crossed by such bulls as Baron's Heir (imp.), Derby (imp.) and Golden Abel (imp.). The imported Bruce Mayflower bull Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

THE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AT MAPLE SHADE



are the most uniform lot that we ever offered. They have the best of breeding, which is shown in the catalogue, where you can see the English and Irish milk used in the herd. The value of this good breeding is best shown by a look at the animals.

Come and see them Ask for a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

Maple Avenue Stock Farm SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS, TAMWORTHS

A few fine young bulls fit for service. Choice breeding and character.

Some fine Lincoln, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep for sale.

Two grand young Shire Stallions and a number of Welsh Ponies for sale. Will buy any quantity of Canadian pure bred Shropshire, Hampshire, Lincoln and Cotswold rams.

F. H. NEIL & SON

Phone at Residence Lucan P. O. and Sta. G. T. R.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AT FARNHAM FARM

We have for present offering a number of first-class imported and home-bred ram lambs, the home-bred ones being all sired by imported rams; also a number of yearling two-shear and ewe lambs.

Our flocks will be seen this fall at Toronto, London, Sherbrooke and other exhibitions.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.
GUELPH, G. T. R.

Breeders' Directory

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

Horses

S. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ohio. See large ad.

R. B. NESS, Howick, Que.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont. —Clydesdale —Stallions and fillies for sale.

JOB. EADY, Vaux P. O. and Station, G.T.R. —Clydesdale stallions and fillies, imported and Canadian bred. Right prices for the goods.

Sheep

J. LLOYD JONES, Burford, Ont. A fine selection of choice home-bred and imported Shropshire Sheep.

FORBSTER FARM, Oakville, Ont. Breeders of Dorset Horn Sheep. Registered stock for sale. Correspondence cheerfully answered. See large ad.

C. B. ROSS, Jarvis, Ont. Cotswold Sheep. Prize-winners at America's leading shows, imported and home bred. Also some good Clydesdale Horses.

W. COSENS & SONS, Harrison, Ont. C.P.R. and G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

E. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont. — Leicester breeding swine. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, P.O. and sta., C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, shorthorn and breeding stock, imported and home bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

JAS. TOLTON & SONS, Walkerton, Ont. J. Breeders of Oxford Down Sheep and Short-horn Cattle. Young breeding stock for sale.

Swine

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont. (successor to Colwill Bros.) Shorthorns and Tamworth Swine. Choice young stock for sale.

JOHN ELLENTON & SON, Hornby, Ontario. Choice young Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

D. O. COLLINS, Bowesville, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire Swine. Good Young Stock for sale.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, Ferguson, Ont., breeders of Yorkshire Swine, Young Boars and Bores of choice breeding for sale.

J. COWAN, Donnegi P.O., Atwood Sta., G.T.R. Choice breeding stock in Leicester Swine and Berkshire Swine.

D. N. GLAZIER, Manhard, Ont. Yorkshire Whites and Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

CATTLE

JOHN SCOTT, Dunblane, Ont., Shorthorns. Young stock for sale. Write us.

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS Young stock of both sexes for sale. J. MATHIAS, Jackson P.O., Ont. Tarns Station, G.T.R.

ROBERT SHAW, Brantford, Ont., breeder of Galloway Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. See large ad.

HENRY REED, Mimosa, Ont. —Herefords. —Young stock for sale. Write us.

THOS. ALLEN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont. Short-horns —Gloster, Hamden, Ryson families.

A. E. MEADOWS, Port Hope, Ont. Short-horns, Matildas, Isabelles, Gloster, Lady Ann families. Choice young stock for sale.

MADISON COOPER, Watertown, N.Y. —Pure-bred Holsteins. Good pedigree bulls for sale. Sons for price, pedigree, photograph.

H. W. JEWELL, Bowmanville, Ont., Box 179. Breeder of Short-horns, Gloster, Lavina families.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ont. See large ad.

JOHN BRYDON, Milverton, Ont., G.T.R. —Breeder of Short-horn cattle.

GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, Teeswater, Ont. —Imported and Home-bred Short-horns for sale.

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntington, Que. —Shropshire Aryburns —for sale —some young stock, both sexes.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle G.T.R. and C.P.R. Some grand breeding young stock, sire by Village Secret and other topgers. Prices right for the goods.

GLEN GOW SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, from such choice strains as Imp. Wedding Gifts young stock sired by Killibean Beauty bull, Imp. Ben Leonard and Imp. Joy of Morning. Some fine young bulls from six months to months of age. Some very fine females. Prices right. Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.

E. BAIN, Taunton, Ont., breeder of high-class Shorthorns. Registered young stock from best females for sale.

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Miscellaneous

JAMES DOUGLAS, Oshawa, Ont. Short-horn cattle, Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont., Sta. G.T.R. Imported and Home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.

H. BARTLETT, Kimbo P.O., Ont., Lincoln's H. Co., Riverview Stock Farm. —Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep.

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

Buy Ontario Sheep

Mr. Thos. Peters, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick, returned home from Toronto Fair with a large consignment of sheep, some of which he purchased at the exhibition and some in the country. The shipment was made up of five Leicester sheep purchased from J. T. Woodcock of Kennicott, thirteen from Hastines Bros., Crosshill, and a number from Whitelaw Bros., Guelph. In Cotswolds he secured twenty-seven from J. C. Ross, Jarvis, two from Haslins & Bailey, Forest, and one from Park Bros., Burgessville, and in Shropshires, ten from Robt. Miller, Stouville, and twenty from Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. These sheep were taken to Fredericton for the exhibition there, which began on Sept. 14th, where they will be sold by public auction on Sept. 18th. The average price paid in Ontario was about \$25 each.

American Shropshire Ass'n.

The annual meeting of this Association will be held on Dec. 3rd next, at 10.30 a.m., in the Live Stock Records Building at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Special rates on all

railroads will prevail to the International Live Stock Show, which will be held Dec. 2-7, 1907. The Association this year has granted \$553 to the International, \$100 to Toronto, and \$160 to Guelph Winter Fair to be given in prizes for Shropshires, with their crosses and grades.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that all other doctors have abandoned. Free and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day, and these nasty troubles are a thing of the past. Cures most cases within thirty days. See the home seal and envelope. All particulars given in Fleming's **Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Write us for a free one. Stintless paper, containing more than a hundred valuable recipes for all the most common diseases and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

We breed registered and prize-winning Guernsey, French Canadian, and South-down Sheep. Our prices are yours, and our stock the best. A Guernsey Bull Calves must be sold before Xmas.

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GILSON ENGINE for Pumping Cream Separator, Cheese, Wash Milk, and other purposes. Ask for catalogue also. **GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd. Dept. J, GUELPH, ONT.**

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blenheim, how long the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's **Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-cent veterinary application. Leads to the cure in two or three days. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and other bone and joint troubles. Write for \$25 information and a free copy of Fleming's **Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Nixty-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Copies to our kindred veterinary colleagues. Lead still book, bound in pro from any kind of leather. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

Thou onerous a high casing gether for but rules a are hig

Tuesda 1-2 c at Win cent ar slump loading should of a whole lere va ly, con as the dul shere at 87c. to and old

The c likely t crop sh per acr Departm This in Dealers A4c. loc the oab per bus outside, rule hi general quoted

Very and pri for No. mixed. ton. C loose ti \$20 per Baled in quot lots on

The g a conti lots are and selc lots. 11c. an to 25c. There chickens to 11c. On the chickens

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Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1907.

Though money conditions are not so onerous as they were, money keeps at a high figure. There are signs of an easing off in the situation, and altogether conditions are more favorable for business generally. Call money rates about the same and discounts are high even on good security.

WHEAT.

The wheat market is more active. Tuesday there was an advance of 1-2 cents at Liverpool and 1 cent at Winnipeg, while Chicago dropped a cent and a half on wheat. This slump was probably due to much unloading of wheat by speculators and should not be taken as an indication of a general drop in values. On the whole the market is strong with present values likely to continue. Locally, conditions remain about the same as at last writing, business being on the dull side owing to the paucity of shipments. Manitoba wheat is quoted here at \$1.02 to \$1.06, and Ontario at 87c. to 90c. per bushel for both new and old.

COARSE GRAINS.

The oat market keeps firm and is likely to continue so. The Ontario crop shows a decrease of nine bushels per acre in yield according to the Department of Agriculture's report. This in itself is sufficient to maintain values at their present high level. Dealers here quote at 45c. for old and 43c. for new at outer points. On the local farmers' market here, old oats bring 51c. to 52c., and new 50c. per bushel. Barley is quoted at 56c. outside, and peas at 79c. Corn prices rule high and there are signs of a general advance. No. 3 American is quoted at 75c. per bushel, Toronto.

HAY AND STRAW.

Very little hay is being delivered and prices are firm at \$15 per ton for No. 1 baled timothy and \$14 for mixed. New is quoted at \$12.50 per ton. On the farmers' market here, loose timothy is quoted at \$18 to \$20 per ton.

Baled straw, which is very scarce, is quoted here at \$9 per ton in car lots on track.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market keeps firm owing to a continued local demand. Straight lots are quoted at Montreal at 21c., and selected at 23c. to 24c. in case lots. Here prices are firm at 20c. to 21c., and on farmers' market at 24c. to 25c. per dozen.

There is more demand for live chickens, which are quoted here at 9c. to 11c. and hens at 7c. to 8c. per lb. On the farmers' market, dressed chickens bring 90c. to \$1.20 per pair.

FRUIT.

Fruit is arriving in fair quantities, but prices keep at a high level and are likely to continue so as the crop is not a large one. Choice fruits are in demand. Peaches vary from 75c. to \$2.25, pears from 40c. to 70c., and plums from 60c. to 85c. per basket, as to quality, on Toronto fruit market. Apples sell at from 30c. to 30c. per basket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The cheese market rules firm, with prices high. At Montreal, finest Ontario are quoted at 12-3-8c. to 12-1-2c. and Quebecs at 12-1-8c. to 12-1-4c. per lb. The receipts at Montreal so far this season show a falling off of nearly 140,000 boxes as compared with the same period last year. At the local markets quotations range from 12-1-6c. to 12-1-4c.

The butter market also rules firm, and there has been some advance since last writing. Finest Townships creamery is quoted at Montreal at 22c. to 23c. Creamery prints are coming forward in larger quantities here, yet values keep up and quotations are 23c. to 25c. for choice creamery prints and 21c. to 23c. for solids, and dairy prints at 21c. to 22c. and tubs at 19c. to 20c. per lb.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock rule about the same. Very few choice and a great many animals of poor quality are offering. Trade is fair for good cattle with the poor stuff draggy. Prices are easier all round excepting for good quality. Export cattle sell at from \$4.50 to \$5.25 and export bulls at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt., with few offering. The best lots of butchers' cattle bring from \$4.25 to \$4.75, medium at \$3.75 to \$4.15, common at \$3.25 to \$3.50, cows at \$2 to \$3.75, and canners at \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. Few feeders and stockers are offering and few are wanted, though the recent rains may help. Milch cows are quoted at \$25 to \$50 each, and veal calves at \$3 to \$6.25 per cwt. Only a few picked ones bring the latter figure.

Export ewes sell at \$1.25 to \$4.40, bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 and lambs at \$5

to \$5.60 per cwt. Choice lambs will bring 25c. per cwt. better than this higher figure. Lambs at East Buffalo sell at from \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt.

Hog receipts are fair with the market slow. Quotations are \$6.15 per cwt. for selects and \$5.90 for lights and fats, Toronto, fed and watered. At Buffalo the best hogs bring \$7 per cwt.

Oakville Dorsets

Among the sheep exhibits we noticed a flock from the Forster Farm, Oakville, and they had a tidy, well-cared-for appearance, and but for the great quantity of imported sheep would have figured prominently among the prize-winners. The sheep looked creditable to their owners and will be heard from another year. The flock has a strong Canadian-bred ram, with heavy head and neck, well shouldered and most beautiful horns. The ewes are true types of Dorsets and should form the foundation for a fine Canadian flock as everything indicates that the breeders will handle them carefully. Judge John Campbell visited their pens at Toronto and pronounced the sheep to be all true to type.

Canadian National Exhibition

(Continued from page 864.)

and more representative sheep to the hog pens for shelter. There should have been some better arrangement than this, and it does not seem fair that this poor stuff should replace well-fitted and representative sheep in the regular sheep pens. It might be a good plan to number the pens and allot them as the sheep are entered. Another feature criticized severely by some exhibitors was the lateness of the judging. It was Wednesday of the second week before the judging began. The sheep were in the pens a

Horse Breeders, Attention!

R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields Stud Farm, Nottingham, England, expect to arrive in the city of London, Ont., with the choicest contingent of

SHIRE STALLIONS, BROOD MARES AND FILLIES

ever brought into Canada.

This stud has won at the leading shows in England upwards of 600 first and other prizes. Further announcements later.

If Your Horse Gets Hurt?

If one of the horses should be kicked—cut a knee—strain a shoulder—go lame—have you the remedy at hand to CURE the injury?

Kendall's Spavin Cure

ought to be in every stable and barn in Canada. It prevents little horse troubles from becoming big ones—and takes away all signs of lameness. With a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy, you are prepared for accidents that may happen at any time.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success in many things, such as Barb Wire Cuts and Raw Sores."

CROSSFIELD, Alta., Jan. 14 '06
M. J. MORRISON.

Don't be without it another day. Get a bottle at your dealers. 51¢ per 67. Our "Treatise On the Horse" tells just what you ought to know about horse diseases, and how to cure them. Write for free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 35



week before this, which prevented sales, as many held back from buying till the prizes are awarded. The judging could easily be done a few days earlier. Exhibitors would be better pleased if it were finished the first week of the fair.

It is doubtful if there ever were so many English sheep shown at Toronto as this year. Cooper & Nephevs showed a large number of excellent sheep of all breeds except Leicesters, most of which, we understand, are destined for points in the West. The exhibit of Canadian-bred stuff was scarcely equal to that of other years, especially in the lamb classes. They seem never to have fully recovered from the setback received on account of the late spring.

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One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

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

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FOR SALE—One hundred acres good land. Good buildings, orchard. One mile from Ottawa, Ont. Will be sold cheap on terms to suit purchaser. Possession to place after harvest buildings Oct. 1st. W. J. STEVENSON, Box 620, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—48 acres, with frame house, frame barn 50 x 30 and other outbuildings; orchard; also stock, crop and implements. 14 miles from Post Office, 1 mile from S. H. Price ulars. S. G. READ & SON, 120 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

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Help Wanted

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best in the business. Established over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto.

WANTED—Farmers and others wishing farm, home, domestic servants, apply ALEX. STEVENSON, Immigration Agent, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home; waste space in cellars, garden or farm can be made to yield 75 to 225 per week during fall and winter months. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Imported Shire Horses "Abby Stetsman," brown, 3 years, sure footed, one of the best stock horses in Canada, and a money maker; might consider real estate exchange. Address for particulars, W. M. KLEIN, Hamilton.

FOR SALE—Three hundred stock, grain, fruit, dairy, garden and cannery factory produce farms in the Niagara District. No better land, climate, or more prosperous town in Canada. Write for free list. THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE CO., Dunville, Ont.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle. In tons and sacks. — Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.

Cotswolds were a strong exhibit and were shown by J. C. Ross, Jarvis; E. F. Park, Burgessville; Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; and Cooper & Nephevs, Burnhamthorpe, Eng. The two first named divided honors fairly evenly in the open classes, while Rawlings & Bailey led in the home-bred stuff.

Leicesters were in fewer hands than the shows and were scarcely equal to the usual of former years of this breed. The exhibit was a very creditable one notwithstanding, the exhibitors being Hastings Bros., Crosshill, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, and J. J. Woolcott, Kinnicott. First honors were about evenly divided between the two former, Mr. Woolcott winning the few seconds and thirds.

Shropshires were out fairly strong and of good quality, and were shown by J. G. Hamner, Brantford; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burlington; W. D. Monkman, Bondhead; W. E. Wright, Guelph; and Cooper & Nephevs, Eng. Hamner had rather the best of it, winning both silver medals. T. A. Cox and Lloyd-Jones Bros., with good stuff out, made a strong second, Wright and Monkman winning in some of the home-bred sections.

Oxfords were shown in about the usual numbers and of good quality. Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., had a strong lot, but both imported and home-bred, and won most of the premiums. J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe, had out a useful lot, winning 1st on aged ram as well as some seconds, Jacob Loughed, Woodhouse, a new exhibitor, winning 2nd and 3rd on ewe lambs. John Fairhair, Maple Lane, also a new exhibitor, showed a useful bunch of unfitted sheep. W. E. Wright, Guelph, had the winning wethers.

Southdowns were shown in excellent form, but with less competition than usual, Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., and Cooper & Nephevs, Eng. being the only exhibitors. They divided honors about even, both capturing a silver medal. In this, as in all other breeds, imported stuff figured largely in the winnings.

Dorsets were out in larger numbers than before. Breeders of this class never had so much high-class stuff to their credit. However, we would not be doing our duty by the breed if we said no more. They also had some of the worst specimens of the breed out that could possibly be found anywhere. The exhibits were in the hands of eight different parties, viz. B. H. Harding, Thorndale; Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton; Cooper & Nephevs, Eng.; Howard Bartlett, Kimbo; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; Forster Farm, Oakville; Gordon King, Onondago; and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton. The prizes were distributed pretty well among the first five, Harding's flock winning nearly half of the money. He won 1st and 2nd on Canadian-bred ewes against imported ones, perhaps the only instance of its kind at Toronto show. Robertson & Son and Cooper & Nephevs were strong seconds. Bartlett won well in Canadian-bred sections.

There was more competition in the Lincoln class than usual and some excellent sheep fed the judge. The exhibitors were J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Cooper & Nephevs, Eng.; J. H. Patrick, Iderton; and Wm. Oliver, Avonhamb. Gibson won about half the money, the next two winning the balance except one third prize, which went to Oliver.

Perhaps the most sensational part of the sheep exhibit was the Hampshire display made by Telfer Bros., Cooper & Nephevs, John Kelly, Shakespear, L. E. Morgan, Milliken, and C. B. Baldwin, Scarborough, Ont. The Paris and English flocks were about even in the open classes, with Kelly and Morgan winning in the home-bred sections. Morgan had the honor of winning the Zenolium Cup for the best pen of five lambs, any breed, bred by exhibitor.

The judging was generally satisfactory and was done by the following gentlemen: Cotswolds, T. Hardy Shore, Guelph; Leicesters, E. J. Garbutt, Belleville; Shropshires, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N.Y.; Oxfords, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Southdowns, J. C. Duncan, Dorsets, John Campbell, Woodville, Lincoln; Gairdhouse, Highfield; Hampshire, John Millar, Brougham, Ont.

SWINE.

ENTRIES FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1905	1906	1907
Berkshires	94	133	124
Yorkshires	94	44	98
Tamworths	86	87	95
Other Distinct Breeds	56	67	95
Bacon Hogs	9	8	9

SWINE.

The swine exhibit at the Canadian National was most interesting this year than usual, if we may judge from the many familiar faces that were present to witness the placing of the awards. The entries numbered 378, as compared with 423 in 1905 and 353 in 1905. Berkshires were about equal to former years in numbers, and while there were some good Canadian bred as well as imported pigs, the general excellence was scarcely equalled up to that of former years, several of the pigs showing a little overfitting. The exhibitors in this class were W. H. Durham of Islington, Samuel Dolson, Alton; J. C. Shadwell, Milton; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, P. W. Boynton, Dollar, and Cooper & Nephevs, England. We understand that the latter firm sold their exhibit to Mr. Durham before showing. Mr. Durham won the bulk of the first prizes and both silver medals upon imported entries. The other exhibitors followed in the winnings in the above order. It was difficult to form a placing of the awards in every case. They did not give entire satisfaction if one were to judge from the murmurs among the exhibitors. Space will not permit of individual criticism of the different animals, as we would like in this as well as in other classes.

The sensational part of the swine exhibit was the yorkshire displays made by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Jos. Featherstone & Son, Streetsville, and Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus. Larger exhibits with more competitors have been out in former years, but we think it is safe in saying that there never was such a large percentage of strictly first-class quality shown in this class before. The Sumner Hill herd of D. C. Platt & Son was an excellent winning nearly all the firsts and several seconds, while the Featherstone and Wilson herds made up of individuals worthy of the highest honors under ordinary conditions had to be satisfied with secondary places in this company. The Yorkshires also won four out of the five prizes offered in the export bacon class. A choice pen of Tamworths, bred by Douglas & Sons captured 2nd prize.

The Tamworths were about as numerous as last year, and some ex-

cellent stuff to be found in the exhibit. It is probably best past. It is Douglas man, B. George, Chas. C. named J. both sides exhibit. His criticism happens, that Tam working a bred. It well up to

Other a mixture However, & Garbutt according ferent bred to give shown by and D. J. by Jos. shires a by Hastings Chester W. have been course w Essex and even.

The Ha type of t so thick, head and be excellent do not kn The Jud ning and shires R. Wm. Jones and Nichol, H

The ches National v years in q doubtless 1905. The ally speak with the These were with the e very much The finish were good, understood the forward out had the tion when

The judge of Belleville of Ings. R. making the awards was lenge trophy succession h Newry, it and goes to the honor. August Wl points, the good form Eastern Ont The follow Sec. 1, J. A. Thompson Whatman, R. Picton a 3 View.

Sec. 2, J. A. Mitchell Newry & D. Newry & J. A. Pator

DOM
A choice pen of Tamworths, bred by Douglas & Sons captured 2nd prize.

cellent specimens of the breed were to be found in each of the herds. The exhibit as a whole ranked considerably better than for several years past. It was in the hands of D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Herbert German, St. George, R. O. Morrow, Hilton, and Chas. Currie, Morrison. The first named had the best of it, including both silver medals. Each of the other exhibitors had one or more firsts to his credit, a coincidence that rarely happens, and which goes to show that Tamworth breeders generally are waking up to the fact that all their breed requires is pushing to keep it well up in the race.

Other distinct breeds brought out three different types of hogs, forming a mixture very difficult to judge. However, the judges, Messrs. Jones & Garbutt, endeavored to place them according to the standard of the different breeds represented, and seemed to give general satisfaction. The three breeds were Chester Whites, shown by W. E. Wright, Lawtonville, and D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; Essex, by Jos. Featherstone, and Hampshires (a new breed in Canada) shown by Hasting Bros., Crosshill. The Chester Whites were the best lot that have been shown for years, and of course won the bulk of the prizes. The Essex and Hampshires broke about even.

The Hampshire is somewhat of the type of the Poland China, not quite so thick, but fairly smooth in the head and shoulders. They are said to be excellent grazers, but as to this we do not know.

The Judges were E. E. Martin, Canning and S. Lyons, Norval, on Berkshires; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville, and Wm. Jones, Zenda, on Yorkshires; and other distinct breeds: J. C. Nichol, Hulsey, on Tamworths.

THE DAIRY.

The cheese display at the Canadian National was equal to that of other years in quantity. As to quality it is doubtful if it measured up to that of 1906. The August cheese were, generally speaking, fine in quality. Not so with the June and July exhibits. These were wanting in flavor, and with the exception of a few lots were very much lacking in this respect. The finish and mechanical make up were good, showing that makers understood their business, and would have forwarded fine quality throughout had the milk been in good condition when received at the factories.

The judges were Mr. James Whittam of Belleville and Mr. J. B. MacLaren of Ingersoll, who had no easy task in making the awards. A feature of the awards was the winning of the challenge trophy for the third time in succession by Miss Mary Morrison of Newry. It now becomes her property, and goes to one who richly deserved the honor. She won on her exhibit of August Whites, which scored 96 points, the highest at the show. A good share of the awards went to Eastern Ontario.

The following are the awards:—
Sec. 1 June and July colored—1 R. A. Thompson, Attwood; 2 J. E. Whattam, Elmbrook; 3 J. E. Carter, Pictou; 4 J. A. Mitchell, Mountain View.

Sec. 2, June and July, white—1 J. A. Mitchell; 2 Mary Morrison, Newry; 3 D. Menzies Molesworth; 4 J. A. Paton, Attwood.

Sec. 3, August, colored—1 L. Timning, Snyder; 2 J. A. Mitchell; 3 R. A. Thompson; 4 J. E. Stedehar, Fordwich.

Sec. 4, August, white—1 Mary Morrison; 2 J. A. Paton; 3 J. A. Mitchell; 4 J. F. McNeil, Listowel.

Sec. 5, Flats—1 J. A. Mitchell; 2 J. E. Carter; 3 Thos. Sheaster, Lansdowne.

Sec. 6, Trucks—1 R. A. Thompson; 2 Mary Morrison; 3 L. R. Kinell, Iversley.

Sec. 7—For the instructor whose syndicate won the highest aggregate score, James Burgess, Listowel, was first; Dr. Chas. Pablow, Pictou, second; and R. H. Green, Cayuga, third.

BUTTER.

The butter display was not as large as last year, there being comparatively little from the cream rathering creameries. Quebec as usual cut quite a figure in the awards, though the makers from that province did not have it all their own way by any means. The general quality was good. Mr. J. W. Steinhoff was Judge.

Salted tub butter—1 W. H. Stewart; 2 B. J. Pain; 3 James Walker; 4 Renfrew Creamery Co.

Unsalted tub—1 W. M. Waddell, 97; 2 W. H. Stewart; 3 Jas. Walker; 4 Jed Tuttle.

Best 50 pound creamery, in pound rolls or prints—R. M. Player, score 56½; 2 Jas. Walker; 3 J. H. Leclerc; 4 F. E. Brown.

Best 40 pounds creamery, in 10 lb. packages—1 R. M. Player, score 97½; 2 J. H. Leclerc; 3 W. H. Stewart; 4 F. E. Brown.

Best tub dairy, not less than 30 lbs.—1 Mrs. W. H. Stewart, score 96½; 2 Andrew Thomson; 3 Maggie Johnston; 4 Mrs. Lyons.

Best dairy in 10 or 20 pound crocks or tubs—1 B. D. Young, score 96; 2 Mrs. Leatman Wilson; 3 Mrs. Potter; 4 Maggie Johnston.

Best dairy in one-pound rolls, not less than 10 pounds—1 Mrs. L. Wilson, score 95½; 2 F. W. Grealy; 3 Mrs. W. Baldock; 4 Andrew Thomson.

Small butter packages, from 10 to 20 pounds—B. D. Young.

CHEESE AND BUTTER SALES.

There was a keen demand for the exhibition cheese. They were offered to the highest bidder by Mr. A. F. MacLaren, M. P., the director in charge, and he did his work so well that top prices were received all round. They ranged from 12½ to 14c. per lb., June and July colored selling at 12½, June and July white at 12c., August white and colored at 12½c., Flats at 13½c. and trucks at 14c.

Pure Bred Imported Shires at Auction

Direct from the World Renowned Breeding Farm of John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England.

On September 21st, the largest and best consignment of pure bred Shires (10 Stallions and 35 Mares and Fillies) that ever came to America at one time will leave Liverpool and arrive here about the first week in October, and will be Sold at Public Auction, at St. Thomas, Ont. The Fillies have all been bred to the best stallions. Among them are Matched Pairs, and many that will develop to be prize winners.

Mr. L. O. CHAMBERS accompanies the above consignment.

Send for catalogue with full description of animals and exact date of Sale, and if you want a first-class animal where the BUYER FIXES THE PRICE, then attend this Sale. Address—

C. K. GEARY (Agent for Jno. Chambers & Sons), St. Thomas, Ont.

Butter prices ranged from 21c. to 23c. per lb., 35c. creamery prints sold at 25c.; salted creamery in boxes at 22½c.; unsalted at 21c.; dairy prints at 24½c., 10 lb. dairy packages at 24c., and dairy crocks and tubs at 22½c. to 22½c. per lb.

Mr. J. P. Dillon was superintendent of the Dairy Building this year, and it is needless to say discharged his duties satisfactorily.

BUTTER-MAKING COMPETITIONS.

The butter-making competitions were as usual a feature of the dairy building. Miss Shuttleworth, Guelph, was in charge. There was keen competition in all the classes, and the work of the contestants was watched by hundreds.

The awards are as follows:

Section 1, open to butter makers, farmers' wives or daughters, or female help residing in Canada or the United States—1 Mary Carrick, Roseville; 2 Margaret Carrick, Galt; 3 J. A. Logie, Nassagaweya; 4 Miss A. W. Green, Loyal; 5 Miss Maggie Johnston, Bowood; 6 Miss Ruth Pirie, Winterborne.

Section 2, free for all, open to any farmer, farmer's wife, son or daughter or hired help, who have never attended any Institute, Domestic Science, or Dairy School, 1 Miss Maggie Johnston, Bowood; 2 Miss M. A. Jayce, Cobourg; 3 Miss Houston Simpson, Atwood; 4 Mrs. B. Alexander, Dixie.

ADDITIONAL



NORTH-WEST EXCURSIONS

Homesekers' second-class round-trip
Excursions leave Toronto:

TUESDAY, AUG. 27
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** **SEPT. 10**
**
** **OCT. 8**
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** **NOV. 22**

LOW RATES for return tickets to all
North-West points, ranging from Winnipeg
\$32 to Edmonton \$42.50. Good for 60 days.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
on each excursion. Comfortable berths at
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C.P.R., Toronto.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, two-stroke engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single-cylinder engine, with greater durability. Cost is only 100 lbs.—less in weight than any other engine of its kind. It is a non-oxidizing, portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

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