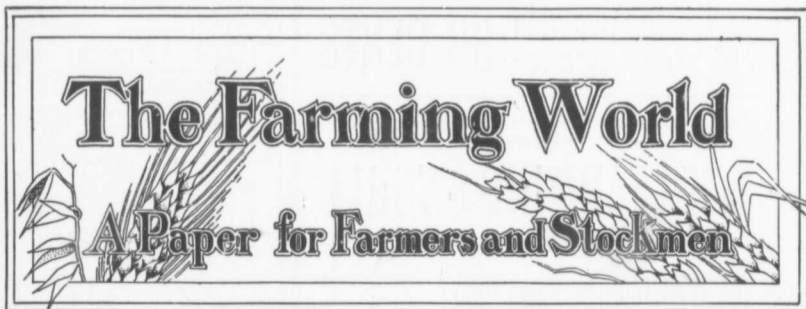


TORONTO, CANADA

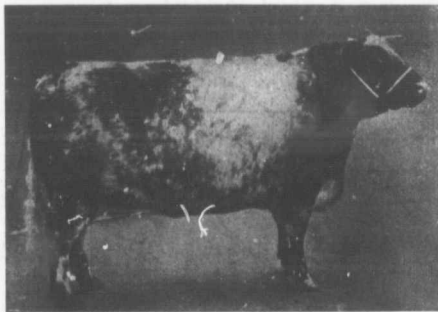
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Devoted to Country Life in Canada

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Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Owing to the big task of getting the Exhibition report ready, this issue will reach subscribers a day or two late. However, the report which appears in full in this issue will make the delay worth while.

It is not too late to begin canvassing for subscribers at the fall fairs. Our terms are said by everyone who has tried them to be the most liberal.

Write for particulars and outline. We want every FARMING WORLD subscriber to assist us in extending our subscription list this fall. If you get new subscribers for us we will pay you well. The more readers we get the better reading matter we can give you.

Our Exhibition Number has been very highly complimented by everyone who has seen it. We have a number left. These will be supplied to new subscribers as long as they last. To insure getting one subscriptions should be sent in early.

Ontario Veterinary College

The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, for the approaching session (1935-36) is out. This well known and popular institution will open on Wednesday, October 11th, with most favorable prospects for a successful session.

Burned on a Bug

Alice rushed in from the garden, where she had been picking flowers. She was badly stung by a bee, and was holding on to her finger and sobbing pitifully.

"Oh, mamma," she cried, "I burned me on a bug!"

Canadian Firm Honored Abroad

The United States Trade Reports of Cincinnati, Ohio, writing of the pea harvesters made by Tolton Bros., of Guelph, Ont., says:

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conducting a very large business, having a patronage that extends to all parts of the country, and which is constantly increasing, owing to the great value of their products and their honorable methods pursued in managing their business."

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Our **QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**, with Iron Wheels and wide Tires, is of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.



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Canadian Northern Railway

Rapid progress is indicated by this railway's report to 30th June last. Increases are shown over the previous year in gross earnings to the extent of \$747,000, and in net earnings \$254,100. The mileage has also increased during the year from 1,350 to 1476, or 520 miles, nearly a mile and three-quarters for every working day of the year, winter and summer.

Vegetable Growers

The recently formed Ontario Vegetable Growers' Ass'n will organize branches of the Association in the leading cities and towns of Ontario. The Association will receive a grant of \$800 from the government this year which will be used largely to hold a convention and to give prizes for vegetables at the horticultural exhibition to be held in Toronto in November. Parties interested in this work should write to H. B. Cowan, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1905

No. 18

Agriculture its Chief Feature

AFTER the unprecedented success of this year's exhibition, the city council and the management of the Canadian National show had no hesitation in pushing forward at once the enlarging of the grounds and the erection of new buildings. In its great annual fair the city of Toronto has one of its very best assets. It is the event of the year both in the city and in the country alike and should be upheld with a liberal hand.

The needs of the exhibition in the way of new buildings, etc., have been so often discussed in these columns that what we may have to say here will be more in the way of repetition. The first need in the way of buildings is an agricultural hall, large enough to accommodate the horticultural, honey and agricultural products under one roof. Such a building, arranged with a court in the centre for flowers, would be one of the most attractive places on the grounds. This comes the long-promised live stock arena. This is badly needed and when completed will make the facilities for showing stock at Toronto second to none on the continent. For several years the poultrymen have been calling for larger and more sanitary quarters. In fact there are several of the smaller classes of exhibits badly in need of it that could be fitted up with suitable accommodation without any great outlay of money.

Nothing further on this line need be said. The exhibition directorate are, we believe, sufficiently impressed with the needs of these departments as to require no special urging just now. It is in the city council where delays will occur and time will be wasted. If that body would hand over to the exhibition board the whole question of buildings they would be forthcoming at an early date and what is more would be erected at less cost to the city.

With the other interests outside of those we have named we are not much concerned. The manufacturers have shown in the past that they are quite capable of looking after themselves. It might be opportune just now, however, to impress once more upon the management the importance of keeping the agricultural features of the show to the front. It is these that make the Canadian National known at home and abroad as the greatest exhibition of its kind on the continent. As surely as the agricultural and live stock features are allowed to fall behind so surely will the exhibition begin to lose its hold upon the country and to recede from the proud position it now occupies.

Stands by the Farmer

The stand taken by the Hon. Mr. Monteith at the conference with the

exhibition horsemen last week marks him as a strong champion of the farmer and breeder rather than of the dealer and city man who has a "fancy" for good horses. Ever since the advent of the new government in Queen's Park, an element in the horse industry, that has not heretofore shown very much concern for the farmer or breeder's side of the business, has been exerting its influence with the new Minister of Agriculture in behalf of the horse industry. That same influence showed itself in the recent conference and Mr. Monteith did the right thing in suggesting that a more representative committee be appointed than the one presented at the meeting. Few public men would have had the courage to do as he did and he is to be commended for it.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Our present readers are of one opinion regarding the high standing of *The Farming World* as a reliable authority on Agriculture and Live Stock. Read it. Recommend it to your friends. The paper that gives honest advice for an honest price. Don't pay two prices for so-called journals which attempt to persuade you that extortion implies value. The contributors to *The Farming World* are experienced and successful agriculturists and stockmen, and their opinions will be found to be a **TIMELY WORD** at all seasons of the year. **Subscribe now. We will send *The Farming World* to any address from date until Jan. 1, 1907, for SIXTY CENTS, or until Jan. 1, 1908, for ONE DOLLAR.**

While the dealer and the city horseman are no doubt of great service to the industry in helping to provide a market for horses, the breeder and the farmer are the backbone of the industry and their interests must be consulted first when ways and means are being considered for improving the quality of the Ontario horse. The interests of the dealer or the city man, however, should not be ignored, but they are very insignificant as compared with those of the thousands of farmers and breeders who are engaged in raising horses. It is the fellow who is putting his energy and skill into producing a good horse that the government should help and not the fellow who buys the horse after he is produced. It is to be hoped therefore that a thoroughly representative committee will be secured to meet Mr. Monteith at an early date and discuss

ways and means of further advancing the horse industry of Ontario.

As to the suggestions made to the Minister at the exhibition conference and reported elsewhere in this issue, they will have to wait a future time for consideration. Much of the advice given was along the right line, but a great deal of it was visionary and not calculated to aid in any practical way the horse breeding industry. The whole question is, however, open for discussion and we shall be glad to publish in these columns any comments upon the suggestions made, or any advice to the Minister of Agriculture as to the best means of aiding the industry.

The Press and the Show Ring

Certain events have transpired during the recent Toronto Fair that make it incumbent upon the agricultural press to put up a strong fight for its rights. The question at issue is, whether the agricultural press should be allowed access to the judging ring in order to get a report of the live stock exhibits. During the past few years this privilege has not been accorded freely by the management and very often only after a vigorous "kick" has been made. This year matters came to a head when the director in charge of the horse ring ordered the agricultural press representatives out. Though at the unanimous request of the exhibitors he was forced to recede from this position, the question is still an open one and what we are desirous of knowing is what is to be the policy of the future. If the management desires to exclude the press from the ring when the horses and cattle are being judged, all well and good, the agricultural press will bend its energies in other directions than making the critical report of the exhibits which both exhibitors and visitors alike expect of it.

As to the merits of the case, the breeder or exhibitor who appreciates a good report can have but one opinion. To make a critical report of a live stock show the person doing so should have as free access to the animals being judged as the judges themselves, and be given the same opportunity of examining the animals. The animals competing in a class must be seen together. Looking over each individual animal in the stables will not suffice. As well expect the judges to place the awards in the stables as make a report of the exhibits that would be worth publishing.

As far as precedent goes the evidence is overwhelmingly on the side of the agricultural press. In Great Britain the agricultural press is accorded every facility at the shows in order that critical reports may be given the public, and we venture the statement that

these reports which are published so freely and fully in the agricultural press of the Old Land have been greater factors in educating the people as to the value of good stock than the shows themselves. In the United States the same privilege is accorded at the agricultural shows. At the great 'nticago International the press is given every facility to obtain a report. To the freedom with which this is accorded is due in a large measure the great success of that show. At every other agricultural show in Canada, excepting Toronto, the same privilege is accorded without hesitation. The only shows in Canada where the privilege is not accorded is at semi-society functions like the spring horse show, with the result that they are every year less attended by the farmer.

However, in taking the stand we do on this question, we quite appreciate the difficulty which the management of a great show like the Canadian National has to face. There are always at every show, persons who for some reason or another desire access to the judging ring, and oftentimes there are too many people in the ring, and exhibitors become suspicious that everything is not fair and above board. Some more definite procedure should be followed. Let a special ring badge for the press be prepared and given only to accredited representatives of the press, who are in the ring for the purpose of reporting in the show. It would be a good plan, especially in the horse ring, to have two covered places, one for the judges and another for the press. If need be have these separated so that there would be no possibility of the judges being influenced by the press and vice versa, and give the latter the same privilege of examining the animals as the former. If the peculiar position of the agricultural press were recognized in some such way, the interests of exhibitors would be better served and the show itself made a greater influence as an educational factor in the country.

The Outlook in the British Market

At this season of the year the Canadian farmer is always more or less interested in the British markets and what the prospects are for prices. Prof. Dean returned a few weeks ago from an extended tour through Great Britain. Generally speaking, he found the country more prosperous than on his last visit. Manufactures and all branches of trade are in a flourishing condition and the people are able and willing to buy large quantities of food products.

Prof. Dean states that Canadian bacon has a good reputation in the British market. To quote:

"Dealers in Leeds mentioned that the Canadian bacon trade is in great danger from the fact that American hogs are imported in bond to Canada, and this bacon is being sold in the city of Leeds as Canadian bacon. This, they say, will ruin the Canadian trade, because the American is not so good—the fat is too soft. On the other hand, a dealer in Bristol said, if he could get these Am-

erican sides, which were nearly as good as the Canadian, at 45 shillings, he, as a merchant, did not believe he should pay 54 shillings for Canadian. This is a matter which should receive the attention of the authorities in Canada."

As to Canadian butter, Prof. Dean does not make as favorable a report. It is hard to sell in Manchester and the Northern towns where it comes more in competition with Danish and other European butters shipped in casks. The box is not popular, and to work up a trade in these towns the butter should be put in casks. London is the great market for butter of all kinds and it will sell there at some price. At Bristol the box is all right. The British trade prefers some preservatives in butter to insure keeping quality, but they are careful to warn against using too much, not over one-half per cent.

As to cheese, Prof. Dean reports a variety of demand that is almost bewildering. On the whole, our cheese is in good repute. Some dealers want the date of manufacture branded on each cheese. Stenciling of weights on the boxes is also asked for. Another merchant wanted the cheese carried at a temperature of 40 degrees across the Atlantic. On the whole our cheese give good satisfaction and if some of the minor defects in the way of marking and boxing are remedied there will be little complaint.

The egg trade in Britain is one worth looking after. In the past large supplies have come from Russia. Owing to the apple and store fruit crops of England being destroyed by frosts last May, Prof. Dean thinks there should be a good demand for Canadian fruit this fall. Canadian canned fruits and vegetables seem to be little known. He heard very favorable comments regarding Canadian hay. It is now being largely used by carters, tram-men, etc., in preference to Scotch hay. Fine quality of baled Canadian hay is in good demand, and is a line of export that would pay in some districts in Canada.

Prof. Dean thinks it is worth while considering whether or not it would pay to cultivate trade for special markets in special districts. For instance, Listowel and Belleville cheese are favored in Glasgow, and Brockville cheese in Bristol and Leeds. Manchester likes the Cheshire cheese. Owing to this variety of demand it might pay to divide the cheese districts in Canada so as to make special cheese for special markets.

Prof. Dean's concluding advice is:

"A good name is equal to great riches for those exporting food products to Great Britain. Denmark may be cited as an example. Soft, indifferent flavored Danish butter sells for 112 shillings, while Canadian and Irish, equally good and better, is worth 94 to 100 shillings, possibly 104 owing to scarcity, but this is paid grudgingly. Wherever we have gained a good reputation this should be well guarded.

"Great Britain is our best market for food products, and we should study what is wanted, then produce the goods. The question of grading and improved transportation are points to be carefully considered."

EDITORIAL NOTES

This seems to be a great year for fairs. Reports from both London and Ottawa indicate larger attendance and more exhibits than last year. May this progress continue.

Reports of 40 and 50 bushel wheat yields in the west are quite common these days. Should they prove to be anyways general a 100,000,000 bushel crop is assured. These, however, may be the top-notchers, and an average of 25 bushels per acre may be nearer the mark.

The bulk of the western wheat crop is cut and threshing from the stock is now in full swing. The call for help has been as usual liberally responded to by Ontario and the Eastern Provinces.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, whose resignation was announced some weeks ago has decided to remain in his present position. He was offered and accepted a similar position at the new Macdonald college. Mr. Macoun is doing excellent work for horticulture in his present position.

The directors of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations have decided to hold their next annual conventions in January next, the former at Peterboro and the latter at Ingersoll. These are the important gatherings of the year for dairymen and should be well attended.

In Uganda, in Central Africa, is, perhaps, the cheapest place in the world to buy meat. Cows can be bought at from \$10 to \$15 each, oxen and bulls at about half that price, and young cattle at from \$2.50 each up. Full grown sheep can be bought at \$1.00 each, and goats for less money. Fresh mutton costs 6 cents per pound, and the best beef never exceeds 12 cents a pound. Eggs sell at 40 for 15 cents, and fowls at from 6 to 8 cents each.

The following table shows the value of four of Canada's exports for the years ending June 30th, 1903 and 1904:

	1903	1904
Eggs	\$ 14,361.30	\$ 1,053,399
Butter	6,954,618	4,724,155
Cheese	24,712,943	24,184,550
Bacon	15,455,174	12,603,521

The following interesting statistics regarding the horse breeding industry are gathered from U. S. government reports recently issued: The number of horses in the United States on January 1, 1905, was 17,057,702, and the average price per head was \$70.37. Iowa stands first with 1,144,456 head, and Florida is last with 47,413 head. Ohio has 785,803 head; Indiana, 636,141 head; Illinois, 1,232,304 head; Missouri, 809,887 head; Kansas, 886,627 head; Nebraska, 795,552 head; Wisconsin, 597,551 head, and Minnesota, 688,796 head. During the year ending March 31, 1905, there was an estimated loss from disease of 306,051 horses. The largest loss was in Texas, where 45,590 died, and the smallest in Rhode Island, where only 189 horses died.

Horse Breeders Meet the Minister

On Thursday evening, Sept. 7th, through the kindness of the Exhibition management, the horsemen attending the Canadian National Exhibition were entertained to supper and given an opportunity to present their views as to the needs of the horse breeding industry of Ontario to the Hon. Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture. Present were: Hon. Mr. St. John, E. King Dodds, W. E. Wellington, Col. McGilivray, Wm. Smith, W. Herland Smith, Robt. Ness, Dr. Andrew Smith, J. D. Graham, Geo. Pepper, H. M. Robinson, H. J. P. Good, J. Russel McLean and Mr. West, of Vermont.

A great deal of advice, some good and some bad, was presented for the Minister's consideration. We have not the space to give it all in detail and the source from whence it came. Among other things it was advised that the Government should give cash prizes at local fairs for horses, limited to the county in which the foals were bred; that the Government grant be administered by a commission, three representing the Government and three the horse

breeders; that the Government import good stallions and mares and hold a sale each year at the Ontario Agricultural College; that the licensing and inspection of stallions be undertaken; that the number of grade horses in the country be lessened and the number of pure-breds increased; that representatives of each of the leading breeds of horses be placed at the Agricultural College for the benefit of the students and the people who visit that institution; that the Minister uphold the horse industry with a liberal hand, and do more than has been done in the past for the smaller breeders; that money be saved from some of the sources where it is not doing any good at the present time, and given to the farmers; that the interests of the importers of good horses be safeguarded by not allowing inferior horses in duty free (this is a Dominion affair); that Western bronchos be kept out of the country; that there be an advisory board to assist the minister in the distribution of grants to the live stock industry; that premiums be given to stallions to serve a certain number of mares free and that farmers be given a bonus to use the best stallion in the county.

These are the chief items presented for the Minister's consideration, and it

is little wonder that he decided not to express any definite opinion as to their effectiveness. In a brief address in reply Mr. Monteith emphasized the great need of educating the farmer as to what was required in a good stallion or mare of the different breeds. He said that many have overlooked the fact that a great deal is being done for the horse industry. Nearly \$80,000 is given annually to agricultural societies, a large proportion of which goes as prize money in the horse classes at the local shows. This prize money, however, should be limited to the counties in which it is given. The average farmer is not in a position to compete with the professional. Private persons can do better importing stock than a government, and so long as this country had men who would import good stock, the government should not do so. Some system of inspection and registration, if properly enforced, might help the importer. There should be a certificate of soundness for stallions in order that the farmer might have some guarantee that the animal he was breeding his mares to was serviceably sound. This should, perhaps, be optional and not compulsory.

The Minister in these words showed that he had some grasp of the situation

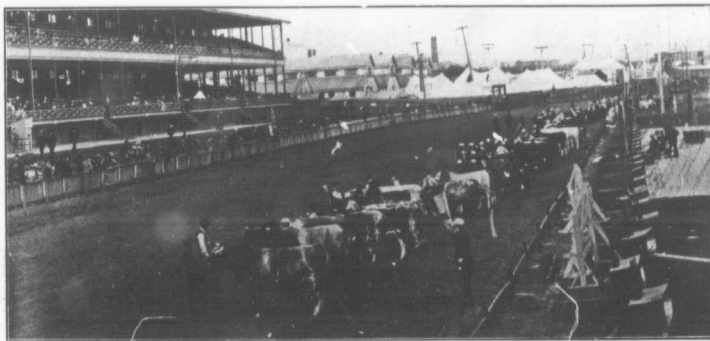
Among the Farmers of South-west Scotland

By J. A. RUDICK, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

Landing from the Belfast steamer at Stranraer it was my good fortune to be taken in hand by Mr. John Robertson, brother of our own Prof. Robertson. Mr. Robertson knows this part of Scotland very thoroughly as a cheese buyer, and no one could make a better guide.

It was market day at Stranraer, and the sturdy farmers of Wigtonshire were out in large numbers. After a few hours' stay we proceeded to Castle Douglas, passing en route many interesting places, among others the scenes of Crockett's "Raiders," including the bridge where the fight with the cattle stealers took place.

Early next morning we started for a tour of inspection of some of the cheese dairies of Kircubright (Kir-coo-bree, with the accent on the second syllable), and a great treat it was. Good company to begin with, a clear sky overhead, a delicious freshness in the bracing air, roads as smooth as asphalt winding in and out among the hills, bringing fresh views of the lovely landscape at every turn, all combined to leave an impression which will ever be a very pleasant memory. We visited



The prize cattle on parade, Canadian National Exhibition. On view before the grand stand.

and was conversant to some extent, at least, with the needs of the horse industry. He also showed his desire not to do anything rashly, and to consider the needs of the rank and file of the breeders and farmers, rather than the city horsemen, before taking action, when he promptly advised the meeting, when a motion was made appointing a committee to consult with him about further assistance to the horse industry, not to do so, but to have the various breed associations and other organizations appoint representatives to meet him and carefully go over the whole situation. The meeting very wisely acted upon his suggestion, which we understand will be carried into effect at an early date.

The program was varied by a short address from Mr. West on breeding ponies. For the show pony he advised using a dam sired by a small Thoroughbred or Arab crossed with a good Hackney. For larger ponies the Thoroughbred or Hackney would be the best. Some good show horses were, however, sired by Standard-breds. Hackney blood was usually very effective in producing good harness horses. A good horse was got by breeding Hackneys on Morgan mares.

10 farms, at all of which we were received with the greatest hospitality, a statement that will be readily believed by those who know the district, when I mention the names of "Wynholm Mains," "Cumstone Mains," "Montgomery's of the Banks," "Bartheskie," "Bombie" and "Craigley," etc. Some of these farms are well known for the excellent stock which they produce, as well as for their cheese. Many of the finest Clydesdale farms and Ayrshire cattle that have been taken to Canada have gone from these places. The farmer at "Craigley" is James McAdam, a nephew of the late Robt. McAdam, of Rome, N.Y., a name well known to Canadian dairymen.

I wanted to find out if I could how the Scotch cheese makers are able to produce a cheese which to-day is selling for over a pound more than the finest cheese I think I know the secret of. That's all. Clean pastures, and in the care of utensils. My readers will understand that I am speaking of cheese-making on the large farms, where anywhere from 50 to 125 cows are kept—cows which average over 5,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

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The "dairyman" usually has full charge of the feeding and milking, as well as the cheesemaking proper. All cows are milked in clean, well ventilated stables, with concrete floors. After milking, the floors and stalls are thoroughly flushed and scrubbed with water—even though, as in some cases, water had to be carted a considerable distance for the purpose. During the day, or after the cows are out and the place cleaned, a person would never know by the sense of smell that the building had ever contained cattle. After careful milking, the evening's milk is strained directly into the cheese vat in the dairy or cheesemaking room. No aeration, but sufficient cooling to insure the mixed milk being just right for cheesemaking in the morning. The cheese vat and everything in the cheese room fairly shines, and there is not the slightest trace of the odors too commonly found in and around such places in Canada. The heavy cement floors. The inside finish of the walls is a smooth cement plaster or white glazed brick, but always impervious, so that it never harbors molds of any kind.

It was the 4th of August, yet I found all the June cheese on the shelves, some May and even April's, and although we examined many hundred cheeses, there was not one that could be called "off" flavor, and I would say that every cheese would pass as No. 1 grade according to Canadian standards. Cool curing has something to do with this, but in some of the dairies the temperature has been as high as 75 degrees for a short time this season.

The Scotch cheesemaker possesses no secret in the art which is not shared in by the Canadian maker, but he, or she, usually she, would soon to follow the careless practices the latter too often adopts. As those in charge of the milking are guided by the same standards of cleanliness, the result is possibly about as near perfection as will ever be attained in the production of cheddar cheese.

Circumstances favor the Scotch cheesemaker, yet there is no reason why Canadians should not set themselves the same standards and it will pay handsomely to do so.

J. A. RUBDICK.

The Selection of Seed Corn

The selection and storing of seed corn is rapidly becoming a subject of considerable interest to farmers, and should at this season receive immediate and careful attention. Generally speaking there has been a great deal of carelessness in this connection, which may be largely attributed some of the defects in the resulting crops. It is a well recognized principle among stock breeders that "like begets like," yet it is too often ignored that the same law which forms the basis of improvement in animals is equally true when applied to plants. The persistent use of good seed involves but little care and labor, and this is more than offset by the augmented yields and uniformity of corn. Even in "off years," when the climatic conditions have been most unfavorable, what might otherwise have been a heavy loss was entirely prevented and a good crop secured.

The best way to select seed corn is to go through the field at the time of ripening, two rows at a time, and take out the best; being guided not only by the ear, but also the stock, on which it grows. A medium sized stalk, on which is growing one long, heavy, well-filled, well ripened ear, is to be preferred, unless where there are two ears the yield is appreciably greater. When, however, a stalk with half a dozen small ears growing on it should be



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MONTREAL.

passed by as undesirable, as the seed thus obtained would have a decided tendency to degenerate to a still greater degree. Then again, the larger the stalk the more food material necessary to produce them, the greater the shade, and consequently a less number can be raised per acre. It has been estimated that there is 30 per cent of barren stalks in an average field of corn. Whether inferior, or entirely barren it is evident that a plant possessing these mongrel characteristics has been brought into existence through the fertilization of the silk by the pollen from the tassels of a similar plant having no prepotency save that which will produce its own undesirable qualities. Hence it will be seen how important it is to eliminate the tendency in corn to produce unprofitable plants.

It is well that the quantity of ears from which the stalk of seed is to be selected should be several times more than is required, so as to give an opportunity for discarding many kernels that for various reasons are unsuitable for seed. As regards to type, a good ear of dent corn should be from ten to eleven inches in length, and from seven to eight inches in circumference. It should be as nearly as possible cylindrical, that it may hold the maximum amount of corn; tapering ears usually having less grain in proportion to the cob. Well developed tips and buttes are essential, and all the kernels should be deep, wedge-shaped, and set closely together in straight rows. Irregularity in size and shape, the full development of some kernels, and the suppression of others in the same ear, are points in deterioration that are to be avoided. Thus it is necessary that all the seed ears be taken only from those plants which shed their pollen and mature at the same time. If the pollen, if the silk of a late variety receives the fertilizer from the pollen of an earlier variety they will develop unevenly, the latter growing so rapidly as either to suppress the soft growth of the former variety or forcing them out of shape.

After selection it is very necessary that the corn be thoroughly dried in order to preserve its vitality. No matter how carefully the corn has been selected if it is allowed to freeze before the kernels are thoroughly dried the tissues are destroyed, and the seed thereby rendered unfit for planting. By leaving two or three husks on each ear so that they may be plaited together in bunches of ten or a dozen, they can then be conveniently hung up in a summer kitchen on hooks in the ceiling. Here the drying process will be completed before heavy, freezing weather begins. Leave it hanging until the planting time and there need be no fear of failure, in fact, it will give better satisfaction than most of the seed corn on the market. "Acad." Elgin Co., Ont.

Institute Workers

A gathering of Institute workers and Institute secretaries was held in the government tent at the National Exhibition on Sept. 6th. The Hon. Mr. Monteith presided. A somewhat heart to heart talk was indulged in and suggestions for the improvement of the Institutes presented. Some of the new lines of work discussed and advocated by Supt. Putnam were live stock judging and an educational campaign for pure seeds.

Uncle Josh—"It seems ter me there's jest two things you kin do if you've got rheumatism."

Uncle Silas—"What's them?"

Uncle Josh—"You kin grin an' bear it, or you don't need ter grin."

The Canadian National Exhibition

A Record Attendance—A Bigger Show Than Ever

With an aggregate attendance of nearly 700,000 and receipts showing an increase of fully 25 per cent. over last year, the twenty-seventh annual Canadian National Exhibition, held in Toronto from August 29th to Sept. 9th, must be considered a great success. From the time when His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenburg and Premier Whitney assisted in the opening ceremonies greater crowds than ever thronged the grounds. Each succeeding day, with one exception, became a record breaker in point of attendance, including the last day, when the children again had possession. The presence of the Prince and his "jolly" sailors no doubt proved a drawing card at the beginning of the show. But there were other features just as attractive, including the Windsor plate, Abbey's Coronation picture and the loan collection. All these special features no doubt helped to attract visitors from near and far

show was the generally higher average quality in nearly all the sections as compared with a year ago, though there were not so many outstanding winners facing the judges. Detailed reports of the various sections follow. They have been prepared by experts, and will bear careful reading:

Light Horses

The show of light horses was decidedly good. The quantity was not greater than has before been seen, but the general quality was much above an average. There were few stars of surpassing excellence, and many of the prize winners had been seen in previous years—some of them in their old places and others varying somewhat from their previous records. At the head of the light horse brigade and furnishing a good deal of the basis of the best of other varieties stands the Thorough-

colts and fillies, and the first prize yearling were all sired by Kapanga Colt.

STANDARD BRED AND ROADSTERS

These classes were very much the same type and both were well filled. In the standard bred class the winning stallion was Lord of the Manor 2216, a fine rangy, black 13 years old owned by Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton. Second stood another black, the Bison 36013, owned by W. H. Riddell, V.S., Orangeville. Both these winners were bred by C. I. & Harry Hamlin, N.Y., U.S. John A. Kerr, Perth, Ont., had the winning three-year-old, a chestnut bred at Palo Alto Farm, named Monomaniac 29403. Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, had the winning yearling colt in Crutchston, a speedy looking dark brown with black points. In the roadster class the sweepstakes medal was captured by the two-year-old colt Lord Walnut, bred by D. G. Maddock, Walnut, Ont., sire Lord of the Manor, the winner in the former class. This is a very promising bay colt with good action. In the aged roadster class Golden Crown, owned by James Carmichael, Hillsburg, was first.



The Heavy Drafts in the Judging Ring.

and to swell the annual receipts up to an unprecedented figure.

But these were not the only drawing features of the show by any means. We have realized it for some years, and others are now beginning to realize it, too, that the one thing that stands out most prominently at the Toronto show is its splendid exhibit of live stock and the products of the farm. This, more than the transient special features, which are all right in their way, makes the Canadian National the attraction to thousands of people, both in Canada and the United States. The usual remark of the American visitor to the show for the first time is: "I had no idea that there was so much fine stock in Canada. This show beats anything I have seen in America." Imbued with this idea he talks it over with his neighbor on his return home and comes next year, bringing his friends along.

While not showing any great advance over the splendid show of a year ago, the live stock exhibit was quite up to the mark and in some sections a little in advance. The live stock show at Toronto has reached such a point of excellence that it is very hard to improve upon, and hence the difficulty of making any great step in advance in any one year. A feature of this year's

breed. This year they were of extra quality. Robert Davies, of Toronto, won the most of the first prizes, having six to his credit, with two sweepstakes. His recently imported stallion Orme Shore, sire Orme, dam Virginia Shore was placed first. He is a four-year-old chestnut with little white on one hind leg and a fine type of a horse, thick hearted, and with well sprung ribs, and without the high withers so common in the breed of race horses. A grandson of the Great Ormond, he is half brother to Flying Fox and many other notables in racing circles. Next to him stood Milner, a beautiful bay bred by the Duke of Portland and now owned by Joseph E. Seagram, M.P., Waterloo, Ont. He is by St. Simon, the sire of so many winners, and whose get has done so well in the racing stables of King Edward. Milner is a bay with fine sloping shoulders, compact middle and great quarters. He was awarded the special prize as stallion of any age best calculated to get hunters. Third prize went to the Kapanga colt, a race horse. He is a beautiful chestnut, and this year has made a record as a sire of winners both on the turf and in the showing. Here the winning two-year-olds, both

and in the three-year-olds Golden Chimes, bred and owned by Albert Holmes, Ballyduff, was first. This is a bay by Hawley Chimes 27998. There was a fine lot of mares and fillies shown. Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, had the largest exhibit and won several prizes. Her three-year-old roadster winner was Clay Lady, a bay with white hind socks and she was awarded the medal as best mare any age. Her two-year-old filly, Rosa Ora, was a very nice dark bay.

John A. MacKenzie, Presque Isle, had the winning yearling filly, sire McKinley. Baker Bros., Guelph, had the winning roadster mare in their aged brown mare Brownie, and second for her colt foal. In the standard bred class, Joseph A. Towell, Guelph, won first for his brood mare, Laura Wright, 14 years, sire Loraine 8524. Second went to Miss Wilks for Cressidar, a ten-year-old dark brown mare by Palo Alto. Laura Wright was good enough to win the sweepstakes medal for best standard bred mare any age. In the filly classes a black yearling by Lord of the Manor was first and in the three-year-olds another black owned by T. G. Patterson, East Toronto, was first. In two-year-olds Miss Wilks had first and second, with a pair of bays with slight white markings behind.

In the

HARNESS CLASSES

Miss K. L. Wilks was a clear first and distanced all competitors. In these classes conformation, quality, style and all round action have to be considered by the judges. Miss Wilks' pair of matched roadsters, Rhea W. and Easter Belle, are the champion team of the Province, and have been shown frequently in the U. S., and have never yet been beaten. They are bays, well schooled and speedy travellers. They won first as pair, 15½ hands and over, first as a pair. Standard bred, Rhea W. won first as best single roadster, and was beaten by her stable companion, Lady Cresceus, for single standard bred. Lady Cresceus is a very beautiful mare. She won first as single roadster, with the three-year-old Clay Lady second, and with her mate, Lida McGregor, won as a pair of matched roadsters under 15½ hands and second as a pair of standard bred, being beaten by the champions, Rufus Dalton, Delhi, Ont., had second prize for a finely made pair of chestnuts, 13½ hands and over. Crow & Murray won second under that weight with R. L. Henderson, Toronto, third. J. A. Kelly, Listow, got third place with a black upstanding mare, Baroness, by Baron Moore.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES

This year the carriage class was not a large one, but was crowded by the display made by J. Crouch & Son, La Fayette, Ind., U. S. This firm are large importers of Oldenburg German Coach horses for the U. S. market. They won in the aged class and first, second and third in the three-year-olds. Their black stallion Scharnhorn being placed first in his class and awarded the medal as best coach stallion any age. Amos Agar, Nashville, Ont., was second with his bay aged horse, Lone Mintre, bred by exhibitor. Third went to Robert Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., for Denie Lug 11583, imported, and the same exhibitor was fourth in the three-year-old class with Cervinus, a chestnut with good legs and feet. In the class for two-year-old stallions H. W. Cox, Streetsville, had first for Golden Crown, by Golden Jubilee. L. Manery got second with Performer, by Mooreland, and Telfer Bros., Milton, third with Newlight, a brown by Performer. The yearling colts were headed by O. H. Duncombe, V. S., Waterford, first, and Elam Chapin, Waterford, second, with colts bred from the Hackney sire Hillhurst Sensation.

In the filly class this Hackney blood was also prominent. The same sire had first, second and fourth in the three-year-olds, owned by A. Yeager and Willey & Davis, Simcoe, Ont. J. G. Wilson, Paris, had the best two-year-old filly, and Dent Dalton, Delhi, won with his yearling by Norfolk Performer. For brood mares Maud, a nine-year-old brown mare by Denison, won for her owners, Morris & Wellington, Ponthill. She was awarded the medal for best carriage mare any age and the sweepstakes prize for best light mare any breed.

HACKNEYS

There was not a large exhibit of Hackneys, but those forward were brought out in good order and as always they were very popular with the occupants of the grand stand. Graham Bros. captured first and second place in the aged class with Rosary and Carlam King and third place went to Telfer Bros., Milton, for Warwick Paragon. Rosary, a well built chestnut with white markings, was brought out in beautiful bloom and has the sensational action of the breed in good measure. He was awarded the silver medal as best Hackney stallion any age and

also the medal given by the English Hackney Society for the best stallion eligible for the English record. He had also the great honor of being placed first in the "free for all" contest arranged by Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham amongst the different breeds. Rosary won as the best stallion in all the light horse classes. Graham Bros. won first in the three-year-old class with Anticipator, by Rosador. J. B. Hogate, Weston, was second with Demark Chancellor, by Lord Chancellor, a very promising bay, and Smith & Richardson had third place with another bay, Kysdale Duke, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Robert Beith, with Cedar Go Bang, another son of Garton Duke, won first amongst the two-year-olds. This is a highstepping chestnut of good conformation. Graham Bros. were second with a bay colt and Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, third with Ballymen, a dark chestnut by the very celebrated sire Ganymede. There was but one yearling colt, the imported Paramout, by Royal Denmark, owned by Robert Beith. The fillies were few, but of good quality. Robert Beith had first for the three-year-old Terrington Ada, a nicely formed chestnut with three white stockings. He had also first for his yearling, Lonesborough Lady, another chestnut with white markings on all four legs. His mare, Lady Yapham, a bay with small white markings is a very good mare, and quite capable of taking a place in good company. She was a clear winner in the sweepstakes class and her foal, by Royal Denmark, was also awarded first. In the three-year-old class Hodgkinson & Tisdale were second with the brown filly Wild Cherry, bred by Robt. Beith. A. Sheard, Malton, had second in the two-year-olds with an imported bay filly by Hayton Whales, and L. L. Pound & Co., Glen Collin, had third for a brown filly by Hillhurst Sensation. The same exhibitors had same position for a nice brown mare by Jubilee Chief, and same ticket for finer bay colt foal.

There was a very large class of high steppers in harness and amongst them very many good ones. The dealers had somewhat the best of the contests, Crow & Murray winning first, second and fourth for pairs, with Geo. Pepper, Toronto, third. The class for general purpose horses was not large. A. G. H. Luxton, Milton, Ont., had the winning mare and foal and also won first for two-year-old filly. I. & I. Harrison, Georgetown, won for three-year-old and yearling fillies. H. Morrison, Ashgrove, had the winning gelding, a long-bodied bay with good legs. Several of the animals in this class showed a good deal of the Hackney type.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES

A large and good class, with many old favorites again in front. They were judged by quality, paces, manners and ability to carry weight, in their respective classes. The gait required were walk, trot and canter. Geo. Pepper had the winner of the most places in Glendale, a beautiful chestnut gelding now eight years old, showing good conformation and fine action. He won first in class for saddle horses carrying 150 pounds, first for lady's saddle horse, first for best saddle and harness horse, and was first in champion saddle class.

J. G. Wilson, Paris, won first in the heavy class, with Masterpiece, a five-year-old chestnut with white hind markings. He is Michigan bred and a good goer. For the three-year-old half-bred class G. F. Smith, Guelph, was first with Rosewood, by Rosedale, and Joseph Kilgour second for Japanese, bay filly, and A. G. H. Luxton, Milton, third with a get of Trinity, out of a Hackney bred mare. In lightweight hunters Hugh

S. Wilson, Toronto, was first with Fox Hunter, a bay four-year-old. Joseph Kilgour had first for the middleweight Twilight, a brown gelding five years old, and Crow & Murray, Toronto, first for heavyweight hunter, Sam. Toy won for G. H. Weatherbe in the light qualified hunters. Cloth of Gold, a nice chestnut, won in the middleweight, and this horse was fortunate enough to win as the best hunter and was awarded champion medal.

Heavy Drafts

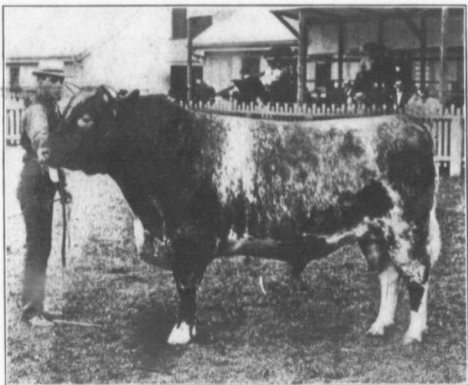
With the most of the judging in the cattle ring fairly over, the crowd around the horse ring was a large one, and an appreciative one, too, not only of the kind of goods they were looking at, but of the opportunity to be there to see the ribbons awarded. They were there, too, to see an unprecedented show. Never before have such classes of drafters stood up for inspection in Toronto. There were some orderlies at the outset. Prof. Carlyle, who was one of the appointed judges, did not arrive in time to take his draft classes at the appointed hour, and the chairman of the horse committee, Mr. Geo. Gooderham, instead of appointing another competent judge to take his place made the mistake of overruling the arrangement of the published program, and had orders sent to the stables to bring out the Hackney classes instead. This order was strenuously resisted by the exhibitors, who were totally unprepared for it with the result that the order was countermanded, and the draft classes were ordered out without due notice for preparation. Later this same gentleman made the mistake of ordering the agricultural press to withdraw from the ring, and though, at the unanimous request of the exhibitors, this order was also withdrawn, yet it was not done in time to permit the order to be reported doing the different classes justice.

The Canadian bred drafters on parade this year showed considerable improvement over those of last year. The Shires were out in force, and the Clydesdales were never out in stronger numbers, and, though, with, perhaps, the exception of the championship stallion, Refiner, shown by Graham Bros., none would have been outstanding winners over the best of last year, they did, as a whole, show a far better all round average.

A new system of judging was used, that of selecting, by ballot, from the three official judges, one to take charge of each class. This system, which has manifold and obvious advantages, has also the disadvantage, which was so evident in the judging of the Clydesdales this year that where the different judges select according to varying ideals, the ring loses something of its educative features. When the aged stallion class of Clydesdales were called out, they responded

SEVENTEEN STRONG,

a magnificent display of Scotland's "bonnie" drafters. To Prof. Carlyle fell the lot to name the winners, and this class soon began to show a very strong resemblance to the same event of last year. At the head of the procession was placed Royal Baron, winner in the same class for his importers, Messrs. Graham Bros., last year. Brought out looking even better than ever, a high compliment, by the way, to pay to his present owners, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale of Braverton, he is indeed, he is named, a royal horse. Baron Gartly, who stood next, had won third honors in this class a year ago, and was this year faster company than ever. Looking flashier in his appearance, better grown, and more "horsey" all over. The winner of third place was also an old friend, a big handsome



Senior and Grand Champion Shorthorn bull, Old Lanester, owned and exhibited by Geo. Ames & Son, Moffat, Ont.

black, The Rejected, who had stood fourth in this class last year, a good son of Ethiopia, who will be remembered as the sire of Cairnhill, the winner of championship honors at this show two years ago, and this year at Brandon, Man. The owner, R. Ness & Son, of Howick, P.Q., had another one out which had figured in Ontario showings before in the handsome horse Senator's Heir, winner of championship at the Ottawa Winter Fair a year ago. He is a smooth well turned horse with a shade less scale than many of his competitors in this grand class. There was also a new man at the bat this year, Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., and he landed for fourth with Royal Citizen, a good drafty horse and a good mover, sired by Clan Chattan, as he had to be to land inside the money in a class of this kind. This exhibitor had another entry worthy of notice in Bogside, another sensational mover, sired by Clan Chattan also, a sire whose colts are noted for their action. Dalgetty Bros., of London, Ont., had out another horse worthy of more than a passing remark in Royal Carlunge, a deep, thick, massive and well turned horse by Prince of Carlung.

FOURTEEN THREE-YEAR-OLDS

lined up at the call, as they were a splendid class. It is history that the champion is found in this class at Toronto, and this year was no exception. Unlike the aged class, this one was new all round. Mr. Alex. Galbraith, the veteran horseman from Janesville, Wis., was in his element with such a string before him, and got the good ones to the front with unerring certainty. The winner was found in Refiner, a splendid big Baron's Pride-McGregor colt imported by Graham Bros., and his cut-glass conformation and fine style had met with admiring eyes before, when he won the championship at the Royal in England a year ago as a two-year-old. There was no more question as to the winner of second honors than first, when the ribbon was awarded to Baron Black, a thick, solid, but smooth and well turned son of Baron's Pride and a Flashwood dam, imported by Messrs. Smith & Richardson of Columbus. He is a colt of great substance, with a wealth of fine bone, a fair goer and feet like iron. Third place was won by the exhibit of R. Ness & Son, Diamond, a nice smooth bay, with good

legs and feet, fetlocks showing a trifle bare of feather, a son of the good horse Up To Time. Fourth again went to Graham Bros. on Lord MacLure, a very sweet and trappy horse of good size and style, sired by Airlies (10954).

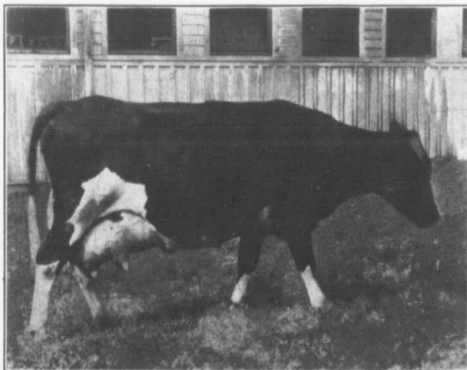
TWENTY-FOUR

two-year-olds responded to the call, and to Mr. Geo. Moore, of Berlin, was relegated the task of naming the winners. It was a large and heavy class to handle, and over an hour was spent in which a decision seemed no nearer than at first, but after long deliberation the prizes were awarded, first going to Leanside, a well brought out Sir Thomas colt exhibited by A. Aitchison, of Guelph, Ont. He is a very well matured colt for his age, of fair conformation and good underpinning, but it would seem a little hard to accord him his position over the kind of quality he had to misplace. A seemly candidate for this place was Celtic Laird, sire Argus, a big, well made, good limbed and fine going brown shown by Graham Bros. This firm scored second with scarcely

as taking a horse, Celtic Baron, sired by Royal Baron, and third was awarded to Drumburle Chief, a big, drafty and flashy roan from the Smith & Richardson stables, a colt with every evidence of great outcome, but scarcely so well matured as the rest. Fourth place was filled by T. Mercer's Hillhead Chief colt, Bathgate, the heaviest boned colt in the class. Altogether the class was badly handled, and to the ringside man a casual glance would suggest the idea that the biggest horses had been selected, regardless of anything else. The yearling class was a lighter one, consisting of only three entries, in which Graham Bros. won with Baron Chime, a smooth, flashy colt by Pride of Blacon, and Smith & Richardson second and third with a draftier black colt by the champion stallion Everlasting, perhaps the only Everlasting colt yet imported. Their second entry, Baron Smith, is also a colt of great promise, flashy and active, but rainer immature.

IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP

for Clydesdale stallions the fight was on between Royal Baron and Refiner, and it was to the general satisfaction that Refiner won the ribbon. In the three-year fillies a strong class came out, in which the big, flashy and active Woodend Garry mare purchased by Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale at the auction sale of imported fillies held a year ago by Messrs. Graham Bros., got more of what was coming to her than she did a year ago, coming in for first honors. Second place went to Graham Bros' exhibit, Chiming Bell, a filly of the right kind, but scarcely as drafty as the winner. Smith & Richardson got third place with the beautiful Carbiner filly, Lady Minto, and fourth with another by the same sire, Lady Aberdeen. Thos. Mercer had out a good pair sired by Moneycorn, and a promising filly by Garty Squire was also shown by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston. The two-year class was one of exceptional quality, a deserved first going to Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, for a beautiful filly by Royal Carrick, and second to a Lyon McGregor filly, shown and bred by R. Davies & Son. Third went to Smith & Richardson for a right good one, Queen of Maple Grove. A nice, big, flashy mare wearing a long and heavy tail was shown by Graham Bros., and did not look in first class showing bloom, but was of a kind which looked as if she ought to have been inside the money. First in



Champion Holstein Cow, Favorite 7th, owned and exhibited by Jas. Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

BLOOD MARES

was won by R. Davies, with his Chicago champion mare, Lady Superior, with foal by her side, and her foal by their Prince Thomas stallion, Right Forward, and first in yearlings went to a sweet imported filly owned by Graham Bros., sired by Majestic. It would be impossible to find a more perfect set of feet and legs than this mite of horse-meat was. The call for champion mare was answered by the winners in post entries and the ribbon awarded to Donna Roma, a mare which, with a little more size in knee and fore leg would make a close approach to perfection. The grand championship was also won by this mare, and in stallions went to Graham Bros.' Refiner, the latter item also winning the same in Hackneys with the stallion Kosary.

IN THE SHIRES

a strong class of aged horses came to the front, in which Morris & Wellington landed first with their big black stallion, General Favorite, a horse of exceptional scale and a fine goer, and second with a smaller but compact and typical stallion, Bank Statesman. Third place went to John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont., for Coleshill Royal Albert, who lacked a little in action to make a good candidate for first place. J. B. Hogate got fourth with a heavy, thick and drafty bay, Eskham Wanderer, a get of Gunthorpe Advance. In the three-year-old class a stallion of good conformation and style belonging to Hergott & Meier, of Berlin, and imported by J. B. Hogate, of Weston, got the first money, and Ossington Admiral, owned by J. Fletcher, of Oxford Mills, second.

In the two-year-old stallion class Nately King, thick, drafty and well turned, landed the first for J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., with second to J. B. Hogate's Nately Royal. In the yearling class John Gardhouse got the first money on a splendid dark bay colt of grand conformation and very fine underpinning, with second to another flashy-legged exhibit by Morris & Wellington. Only one three-year-old filly was shown by John Gardhouse. In the two-year class first went to the exhibit of Morris & Wellington for their sensational mare, Lady Penzance, who also won the championship in the female classes. Second went to Chas. F. Maw for his good mare Lady Luetta, third to Morris & Wellington, with fourth to John Gardhouse & Sons. Morris & Wellington landed first in the brood mare class for their brood mare Lancashire Lass, second to John Gardhouse & Sons for their champion mare of last spring Laura, and third to J. M. Gardhouse, for his mare Victoria. J. M. Gardhouse also won first in foal of 1905 with Victoria's colt by the champion horse Sandby. Championship in Shire stallions was awarded to Morris & Wellington for their first prize stallion in the aged class, General Favorite.



Beef Cattle

SHORTHORNS

As is usual at this exhibition the red, white and roans attracted the greatest interest among the beef breeds of cattle. From morning until evening the little cotton covered stand by the ring side was thronged by critical spectators, and for most of the time the picket fence around the ring was lined three and four deep with a transient throng. The long promised live stock pavilion is slow in coming, but will be most highly appreciated when it does materialize. The catalogue, which was very complete this year, shows 150 entries of

Shortorns, as against over 200 in 1904. The show was purely a local one, no entries coming from without the province. This detracted somewhat from the interest and enthusiasm which attached to the showing of last year, when the great Robbans herd from Indiana and the splendid aggregation from Sir William Van Horne's Manitoba herd were marshalled against the home herds. Our impression is that in males the show just closed was not equal to that of a year ago, but in females, particularly in the younger classes, it was fairly well up to the average.

Among the principal exhibitors were: R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem; Peter White, Jr., Pembroke; John Dryden & Son, Brooklin; Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, P.Q.; Harry Smith, Exeter; George Amos & Son, Moffat; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; John Watt & Son, Salem; Ed. C. Attrill, Goderich; Thos. Redmond, Millbrook; Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.

In a vain effort to cater to the various classes and interests the management made another experiment in the way of appointing three judges who were to act alternately in pairs. The system is worse again than the two-judge system which obtained in these columns last year, and has absolutely nothing to commend it, unless, perhaps, it is the beautiful opportunity it affords the judges to play to the galleries. Whenever a friend or a big "kicker" is to be judged, it is so simple to "split" and have No. 3 called in to settle the "difficult" question. We reaffirm that the single judge system is the best, is more expeditious, and throwing the judge completely upon his own resources, calls forth the best that is in him. Where we have so many excellent judges, it is passing strange that it should be so difficult to find one competent in whose integrity it is safe to trust the division of honors.

The judges were Capt. Robson, Frank R. Shure and Prof. Geo. E. Day, any one of whom singly could undoubtedly have done the work more quickly and with greater general satisfaction. However, our exhibitors are mostly good fellows and take their victories and defeats most philosophically.

The class for bulls three years and upwards brought out 9 entries, mostly good useful animals but nothing of a sensational character. At first sight one was inclined to fancy it was a very strong aggregation, but on more careful inspection, and there was ample time as all three judges acted and took considerably over an hour to settle the order of standing, one was forced to modify this opinion somewhat. It would scarcely do to say the judges satisfied themselves, at least they satisfied very few of the onlookers.

For first place Sir Geo. Drummond's Cicely's Pride, bred by His Majesty the King, sired by Pride of Collynie out of Cicely, was selected for first. He is a good bull forward of the hoofs, but a bit short in quarter and a plain tail attachment. Harry Smith's red Gold Drop fell into second place. Though one of the thickest-fleshed bulls

in the lot he was badly down on hoofs and drooped behind. John Gardhouse & Sons got into third with their unimproved Scottish Prince, a strong-shouldered good-fronted bull that some good judges would have put first, but for others for being a trifle too big (not a bad fault, by the way), or rather we think, lacking a little in depth of hind quarter. Fourth went to an imported Nonpareil bull shown by J. White, Jr., Nonpareil Archer was with many a favorite for first honors. He was strong in his lines, deep and thick, perhaps a trifle soft in flesh and a little wide in the hooks. R. & J. Watt scored 3th with the well-known white Valasco, shown a little off bloom, owing, perhaps, to his long journey to the Winnipeg Fair in July last. Of the three entries that did not receive recognition, the Crimson Flower bull Crimson Ribbon, shown by J. W. Sutton, was by many considered worthy of a third or fourth. Out of seven two-year-olds, Amos & Son had an outstanding winner in imported Old Lancaster, a strong, masculine-looking deep-bodied, thick, well-fleshed roan bull. He was afterwards properly rated senior and grand champion. Next him stood a good, thick-headed, soggy roan, Wanderer's Star, shown by Elliot & Sons, with Dryden's Clipper Prince and Talbot's Colledge Senator next.

But five senior yearlings faced the judges, two of which were extra good ones, and required the referee to place them. The red roan Marigold Sailor, full of the blood of old Challenger, fitted to a finish and full of quality, did the trick for Peter White, while Dryden's Bertie's Hero, a Polish red equally well brought out, had to be contented with the blue. Crerar's had a good third in Scottish Prince, with J. I. Davidson and Erindale Stock Farm following with Choice Hero and York Pilot respectively.

There was nothing sensational in the junior yearlings. Huntlywood 2rd, a smooth roan of nice quality, won out for Sir Geo. Drummond. Redmond's Lord Primrose, John Gardhouse's Success and Attrill's Blythesome Kuler following in order named.

The call for senior bull calves brought out a string of 18 promising young bachelors, and the pessimist who would have the Ontario Shorthorn industry going to blue ruin must have found cold comfort in contemplating such an array of sappy youngsters. The first draw included a short leg of 10. Dryden's Golden Satellite, a deep, thick, furry-coated calf, being one of the first to fascinate the judges, being closely pressed by a very sweet roan from the "Edwards" contingent, Village Clipper. Next were two of Redmond's, the very handsome, well-fleshed Thornhill Sailor and Challenge Plate. Following these came Brave Prince, a very thick, low-set roan, from H. Smith's stables. Then came another of similar type, Royal Favorite, from the Rockland stalls, with John Watt's Merry Archer, Attrill's Redgewood Challenger and Edwards' Golden Champion under the money. The junior calves presented a string

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Champion Dorset Horn Ewe, Canadian National, 1905. Owned and exhibited by John A. McGillivray, 1' sbridge, Ont.

of 15, five of which went to the barn the first draw, followed shortly after by four more, leaving the ribbons and the money for the following in order—an order that might almost have been reversed without drawing forth any more criticism from the ringside:

Jas. I. Davidson, Golden Hero; Geo. Amos & Son, Gold Mint; H. Smith's Sea Dog; J. Dryden & Son, Scottish Victor; R. & J. Watt, Earl of Stamford, and Thos. Redmond's Margold Champion.

The females were judged on the second day, and the crowds about the ringside were even larger than on the preceding day. The Watt boys, who had not been doing much so far, now began to rake in the pretty ribbons, and to begin with, captured the red and the blue. They were simply invincible, having recently returned from a pilgrimage to the summer fair at Winnipeg with that marvelous model of bovine perfection, Mayflower 3rd, winner of all female champions at Winnipeg and Toronto last year and this year at Winnipeg, while in the Van Horne herd under the skillful management of that veteran herdsman, Jas. Yule. Shown in the park of condition at Winnipeg in July, she entered the list at Toronto as fresh as a peach. Six years old and carrying a wealth of flesh and yet without a wrinkle, she is one in ten thousand, and was again unbeaten for senior and grand champions. Her stall mate, Olga Stamford, comes out in improved form over last year, a wonderful big soney cow, good enough to head any class with Mayflower out of the way. The Pembroke herd had two entries forward and got third on a very sweet, tidy little cow with a fearsome name, Carrie Nation. Imported Martha 4th, shown by Amos but for a little roughness at both ends would have got higher than fourth.

The Watts again scored in a ring of twelve two-year-olds, with the smooth quality heifer Tiny Maud. The big white heifer Moss Rose 4th won second for Mr. White. Cramer was 3rd with Gem of Ballechin 3rd, Drummond's Lavender 4th next, with Watson's Loda Van Alan and John Watt's English Lady following.

An even dozen senior yearlings responded to the call, and included some sensational numbers. The two great contestants in the calf class of 1904 came together again, but this time in the

hands of one exhibitor, and the vanquished of last year, Queen Ideal, had the pleasure of winning out and afterwards capturing the junior championship. The Watt boys are young, but they certainly know how to do the trick in the way they have carried on this great heifer. She is big and deep and thick, smooth as an egg and sweet as a peach, in fact she is a lovely heifer and nothing but the matronness and surpassing femininity of Mayflower kept the young lassie from the grand championship. Her present stall mate and erstwhile rival, Spicy Duchess, was not showing her best, and the judges placed her down to third, sandwiching into second a well brought out heifer, Blossom, of the Dryden string. Attrill, H. Smith and Goodfellow followed.

The junior yearlings were not so strong a lot and only five lined up. They were rated in the following order: Cramer's, Scottish Lass first and Rosabel 6th second; Amos' Daisy Dean 3rd; Wat-

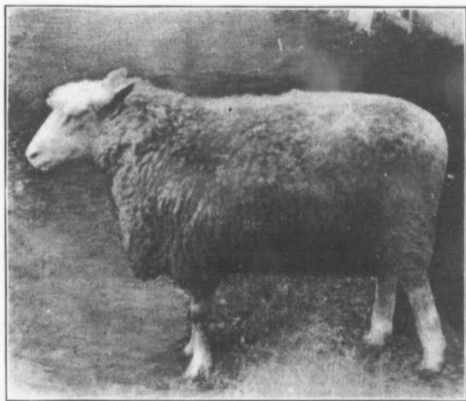
son's Maud Adams and Gardhouse's Highfield Blossom.

A string of 18 beautiful senior calves were presented to the judges to decide on their respective merits, and it gave them about as hard a task as they had during the day. Judging from the substance and quality of this and the following strings of winsome young heifers the day of Shorthorn ascendancy is by no means over. The first draft was a selection of ten from which the winners were gradually sorted. Senator Edwards, who had no entries in any of the senior classes, got three into the short list, and finally landed the red on a white Marquis of Zenda calf, Pine Grove Sunshine, deep, thick and sappy. Redmond had in Margold 4th an equally good calf, but had to be content with the blue ribbon. Attrill furnished the third winner in Lady Hope of Ridgewood 2nd, H. Smith fourth on Vanity 5th, P. White fifth on Kenwood Lass, the Watts sixth on Florence, while John Watt, with Lady English, John Gardhouse, with Apricot 2nd, came just next to the money. "We are seven" would have been the response could the junior calves have spoken. And a pretty tidy lot they were. Harry Smith was the lucky one this time with a Gold Drop calf, Mary Bockingham. The White herd furnished the second and third with Fanny B. 3rd and Early Bud 5th, while Israel Groff scored 4th on Roan Lady Sarah, the Watts fifth on Susan 2nd, H. Smith fourth on Vanity 5th, perha, while Jas. Davidson got fifth on Susan 4th.

The prize list this year called for a graded herd. That is, bull over two, one cow over three, a two-year-old heifer, a yearling and a calf. This ruling, of course, makes it a more difficult class to fill, and only the larger exhibitors have any chance.

There were but three entries, the Watts had two herds, winning first and third, with Peter White's herd in between.

The junior herds required a bull under two, 2 heifers under two and 2 heifer calves, which also tends to limit competition without adding anything to the value or attractiveness of the showing. Peter White won out with a herd headed by his first prize senior yearling. Watts got 2nd on the strength of their yearling heifers, Queen Ideal and Spicy Duchess. Dryden held the third trophy



Champion Lincoln Ewe, Canadian National, 1905. Owned and exhibited by J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

on a group headed by the second prize yearling bull and second prize yearling heifer, while H. Smith got all three was left.

The class for the best four calves made a good show, but was a mix-up to judge. The ribbons were placed in the following order: Senator Edwards, H. Smith, Thos. Redmond and John Dryden & Son.

Best three animals the get of one bull brought another red ticket to the Watt herd, with gets of Royal Printer Dryden's Prince Glastor gets next with Edwards' Village Champion calves 3rd.

The Watt herd again won on two animals the progeny of one cow, with Attrill second and H. Smith third.

Some good steers sired by Short-horn bulls were shown, the principal exhibitors being Jas. Leask, Greenbank; Israel Groff, Alma; Jas. Rennie & Sons, Blackwater; John Brown, of Galt; W. R. Elliot & Sons, of Guelph.

HEREFORDS

There was an excellent show of the beautiful whitefaces. There were, perhaps, not quite so many entries as on some former occasions, but the average excellence was higher than it has been for some years.

The competition was limited to Messrs. Smith of Compton, Hunter of Orangeville, and Govenlock of Forest, and the reputation of these well-known herds is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the exhibit. Mr. Govenlock of Forest, it is true, is a comparatively new exhibitor, but it will be remembered that he was out last year with a very creditable exhibit, and secured a fair share of the prizes; he made a better showing this year and secured five seconds and three thirds, including second on his junior herd. This is a feat well worth while in competition with the noted herds of Messrs. Smith and Hunter. Both of the latter gentlemen were out with exceedingly good exhibits, Mr. Smith securing first on senior herd and both the male and the female championships. Mr. Hunter won first place with his junior herd, second on senior herd, and a good share of the red and blue in the individual classes.

The exhibit of females was particularly good. In the aged class there were seven entries, a thick, deep-bodied, massive, breezy-looking lot. The competition was especially keen between Messrs. Smith and Hunter for first place and second place. Mr. Hunter finally winning out with his imported cow, Butter Maid 2nd.

The junior females were a nice lot all through. It is hard to particularize, but worthy of special mention is Mr. Smith's first prize two-year-old, Amy 4th of Ingleside, got by the noted Mark Hanna. This heifer is about as good a Hereford female as we have seen for some time.

ABERDEEN ANGUS

The "doddies frae the land o' cakes," although few in numbers, made a very creditable exhibit from the standpoint of quality, demonstrating very well the capabilities of this smooth, thick-fleshed breed as producers of beef of the finest quality in goodly quantities.

The competition was limited to the well-known herd of Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, and that of John G. Smith & Son, of Caledonia, Michigan. The honors were about evenly divided between these two exhibitors, Mr. Bowman winning the female championship and a good share of the first and second prizes, and Messrs. Smith & Son securing the male championship and first on the herd.

We are of the opinion that it would be well to divide the yearling and calf classes under a year into senior and

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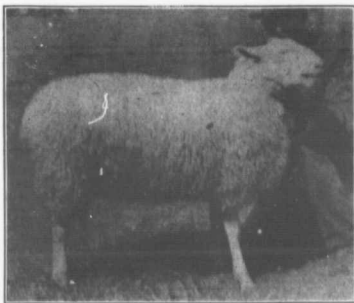
junior yearlings and senior and junior calves, as is done in the Shorthorn classes. We believe that if this system were adopted in the Hereford, Angus, and Galloway classes, it would be more satisfactory to all concerned than the present system, even if it were necessary to reduce the money value of the prizes. In cattle under two years old a difference of five or six months in age places the younger animal at a great disadvantage. An animal thirteen months old cannot well compete with another of similar quality that may be twenty-three or nearly twenty-four months old. It is all very well to say that the judge should make some allowances for the difference in age. He cannot in all

share of the first prizes, but Mr. Shaw supplied the winning heifer calf and secured a number of seconds, with McCrae scoring again in third place. Mr. McCrae secured both the male and the female championships and the herd prize.

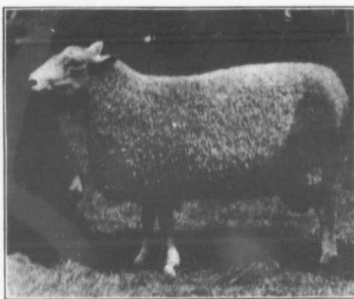
Dairy Cattle

The general arrangement of the judging in the live stock department was much more satisfactory than heretofore, giving, as it did, a much better opportunity for the public to get a look at the different breeds in the showing. The dairy cattle were brought out the first Friday and Saturday of the show, and all interested were thus enabled to attend, not having other interests to take

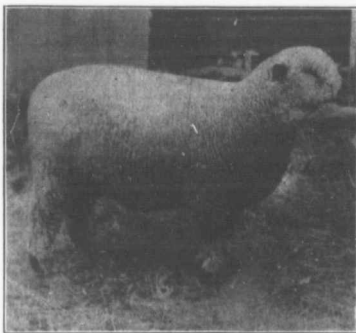
breeders who are more zealous or successful in their efforts for better things than the Ayrshire men, and great and continued improvement is noticeable in the kind of home-bred stock which they bring to the shows from year to year. Larger, roomier cattle, a more consistent combination of points which make for milk production and stamina, beautifully blended with the peculiar winsome beauty and grace which is all the Scotch dairy cow's own is what the Scotch Canadian dairymen is bringing to Toronto show from year to year. The herd from the home of R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., an aggregation of individuals carefully selected from the best herds of Ayrshire, Scotland, and



Champion Leicester ewe. Owned and exhibited by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.



Champion Leicester ram. Owned and exhibited by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.



Champion Shropshire ewe. Owned and exhibited by W. C. Edwards & Co., Hoekland, Ont.



Champion Shropshire ram. Owned and exhibited by J. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont.

cases do this; any way, he is not supposed to know the relative ages of the animals on which he is asked to pass judgment. He must award the prizes to the best animals as they appear before him in the ring, assuming that all the animals entered are eligible to compete in their respective classes.

GALLOWAYS

This rugged, shaggy, beef-producing breed was represented by the herds of David McCrae, of Guelph, and Robert Shaw, of Brantford, each of whom was out with a creditable exhibit. The classes were not large numerically, but included in most instances some worthy claimants for preferment.

The old established herd of Mr. McCrae succeeded in cornering the lion's

share of the first prizes. Perhaps there was not a very strongly marked improvement to be noticed over the strong classes of last year, but competition was as keen, and the quality of the exhibits as well calculated to inspire interest and admiration as ever. In the

AYRSHIRES

there was no lack of interest shown, and though the classes missed the grand strings of animals from Lachine, St. Anne's, and the Ottawa herd, which have so strengthened the ranks of Toronto's Ayrshire exhibits in past years, yet the exhibitors which were out deserve the sincere congratulations of press and public generally, as it is safe to say that not one of them was ever stronger in the showing before. Canada has no class of

at their head the grand imported bull Lessnessock King of Beauty, was undoubtedly the best showing herd which that well-known firm have ever brought to Toronto. Alex. Hume & Co., of Menie, Ont., had a herd which showed equal improvement, a grand lot of stylish and typical cows for the most part of their own home breeding, at their head a flashy, stylish and handsome bull, Lessnessock Royal Star, imp. A younger herd from the stables of the same exhibitors, headed by a splendid young St. Annes bred bull, Prince Sunbeam of St. Annes, also give promise for the future. Wm. Stewart, of the Menie Stock Farm, Menie, Ont., was to the front with a herd which, particularly in the younger classes, was very strong. His aged herd was headed by Rob Roy,

a son of Kitchener—1215— and Edna—296—. He is a handsome and stylish bull, and the herd consisted of such cows as Bessie of Warkworth, third in aged cows, Ethel Mary Stewart, second in three-year-olds, the entire herd taking equal rank in such strong competition. The call for aged bulls brought out the herd-headers already mentioned and first place went to the Hunter bull, his sweet smoothness and style making him the first choice. Perhaps a deeper and heavier bull was the Lessnescock Royal Star, and his eminent dairy qualities selected him for second place. There were no two-year-olds out, and in yearlings A. Hume & Co. got first with the St. Annes bull, Prince Sunbeam, Stewart second with Irishman's Duke, a son of Rob Roy, and White Floss of Menie. A strong class of bull calves were to the front, in which the Hunter firm came first with a fine promising and stylish calf sired by their aged bull, dam Lessnescock. Stylish Alice imp. Second was the Stewart exhibit, Scottie of Menie, and third by the Hume herd with Lochinar, sired by Prince of Barcheskie, dam Lady Belle.

The aged cow department, always one of keenest interest, was not at all lacking this year. A dairy cow that would be hard to beat was the winner in this class, Robert Hunter & Son's Garclough Queen of the Sconies. Large, roomy and of fine conformation, with great big udder and large teats, prominent veins, and at the same time sweet and smooth all over, she well deserved this place. Next in order was Eva of Menie, shown by Hume & Co. A fine cow of grand proportion, well placed udder and fair sized teats, she looked the consistent and typical milk producer. This place was also won by the same firm with Cora of Menie, a low set, deep cow with very large udder and teats of faultless size, a splendid dairy cow, but not showing the milk which was necessary for higher honors. Fourth place went to the same exhibitors for Highland Lass, also a grand cow, with lots of udder, but rather small in teat, while fifth was awarded to Wm. Stewart for Bessie of Warkworth, a very neat and pretty cow, that no one need be ashamed of in any company. There were only three cows out in the three-year class, first being the Hunter firm's imp. Stylish Betty, with second to Stewart's good cow, Ethel Mary Stewart. Hunter's imp. Garclough Bloomer got first in dry cows, and second with Lessnescock Stylish Dew Drop imp., while Stewart came third with his home-bred May Beauty. In two-year heifers the Hunter firm got first and fourth, with Stewart second and Hume third, and in yearling out of milk Hunter was awarded first and second with Hume third. Championship 4 males and females went to the Hunter firm, they also capturing most of the best prizes. The complete prize list appears elsewhere in this issue. The

JERSEYS

were called on Saturday, and the exhibitors were few in number, and, although the quality of the exhibits was on the whole good, yet the showing suffered severely from the absence from the ring of the Dentonia herd. Representatives of their breeding were, however, to be seen on every hand. The firm of B. H. Bull & Son, Brantford, Ont., captured most of the first prizes, a notable exception to this, however, being that for aged cow in milk, which went to D. Duncan, Don, for his good cow Gussie Currier. The aged cows were out to force, and though of undoubted quality, many of them showed an age which forbade their proving formidable in the showing. In aged bulls the first prize bull Blue Blood of

Dentonia was one which showed superior merit, and was an outstanding winner in a strong class. Larger classes and stronger competition marked the

HOLSTEINS

when they entered the ring. Size, capacity and large production is their merit, and their votaries are both numerous and enthusiastic. Four grand bulls were led into the ring in response to the call for aged bulls, and the prize was awarded to the exhibit of Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, Cornelia's Posch, a grand individual, with all the requisites for a superior herd bull to recommend him for the position. Second honors went to G. W. Clemons, of St. George, for Sir Mercedes Teake, a large and strong bull of good dairy points. W. H. Simmons, of New Durham, got in for third with Prince Pauline De Kool, bred by H. Bollert, and fourth was R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, Ont. The two-year-old class was also a battle ground for some good ones, first going to Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, for Brookbank Butter Bacon, with second to Rettie, third to W. H. Simmons, and fourth to C. J. Gilroy & Son, Gen. Ruell, Ont. In yearling bulls Gilroy & Son won first, with A. C. Hallman second, Rettie third and Clemons fourth.

The female classes were strong all the way through. The class for cows four years old and over was especially good. A string of twelve, large, roomy-looking matrons carrying unusual udders and every one of them bearing all the hall marks of a producer, faced the judges. James Rettie, of Norwich, carried off the red with Favorit 7th, a cow of great scale and capacity and having all the lines of the most approved dairy conformation. She has a strong constitution, a deep, well-sprung rib, showing lots of capacity for food, and a capacious well-attached udder and large well-developed milk veins, indicating the propensity to turn her food to good account in milk production. Geo. Rice fell into second place with Queen Pieterje Mercedes, also an exceedingly good cow. She is, perhaps, a trifle finer than her rival, has the three way wedge form strongly marked, and carries a beautiful udder with very pronounced milk veins, with every indication of milking propensities; but she lacks the scale and capacity of the Rettie entry. The five prizes awarded in this class were taken alternately by Messrs. Rettie and Rice.

The remaining female classes were strong not only in numbers but also in quality. There were a number of animals of which we should like to make particular mention, but space forbids. It is enough to say that there was ample evidence that the Holstein breeders have not been resting on their oars. By a reference to the prize list, which we publish in this issue, it will be seen that the honors were fairly well distributed among the breeders represented.

Sheep

While the sheep exhibit at the Canadian National may not have been quite so large as is sometimes seen in the building, there was a good, full and creditable showing in nearly all the classes, and the falling off in numbers was accounted for more by the absence of what may be called sale sheep or such as their owners do not expect to win prizes with, but to have an opportunity of selling. Some of sheep are now so good that this class have ready sale at home, and do not appear in the pens of the exhibition. In nearly every section for lambs it was apparent that the season had not been favorable for them. They were not quite up to the usual size.

The Leicesters and Shropshires had the greatest competition and very keen was the fight for place, while in some of the other classes, although the number of exhibitors was less, the contest was very close.

COTSWOLDS

In the Cotswolds J. C. Ross and E. F. Park divided the premiums fairly well; Ross getting 1st in all the ram sections. Park had the best of it in the ewes, although Ross was first on shearing ewes which was also champion ewe. Ross got champion honors for ram also, while the flock prizes were divided. The competition must have been very close, for in some cases in placing the association prizes the judge reversed some of his own previous awards.

LEICESTERS

In the Leicester class the competition was very close and seldom has been seen a better all around exhibit, and if the awards were not all well made, they were at least very well divided. For many years the best breeders of all municipalities have been striving to perfect their respective favorites up to practically a common standard—the two absolutely essential qualities of which are a thorough covering of wool and of flesh at the best quality, and it seems a pity when a judge overlooks these points, and taking a remote standard, places higher honors on sheep lacking in both, providing they were large.

In aged rams Hastings Bros. were 1st ram with a good, deep bodied, splendidly fitted ram, a little lacking at both ends, but with excellent middle. C. F. Maw came 2nd, with a good strong sheep not over-fitted. Whitelaw Bros. 3rd, with an aged ram, with perhaps as many good points as any, but slipped in flesh, and showing his age. In shearing rams the largest were selected, Whitelaw's going first with by no means the best sheep they had in the ring. Frank Kelly, Aylmer, Ont., a new exhibitor in Toronto, was second with a real good sheep, perhaps a little too long in body, but with excellent hair and excellent covering of good wool. Hastings was third.

(Continued on Page 705.)

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THE HOME WORLD

The Four-Leaved Clover

I know a place where the sun is like gold
 And the cherry blossoms burst with snow,
 And down underneath is the loveliest nook
 Where the four-leaved clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope and one is for faith,
 And one is for love, you know,
 And God put another one for luck—
 If you search you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith;
 You must love and be strong, and so,
 If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
 Where the four-leaved clovers grow.

The Old Days on the Farm

I MADE nineteen hundred pounds of butter the first year after I was married, and I was only nineteen years old—made it in an old stone churn with a wooden dasher, and sold some of it for as low as ten cents a pound," said one of a company of old ladies sitting around a quilt.

"Dear, dear, those old stone churns!" said another lady. "What backache producers they were when one was all tired out! I'm thankful the creamery has driven them to the attics, where they keep company with the spinning wheel."

"And with the candle molds," said another old lady. "I was almost grown before I ever saw a kerosene lamp, and I remember perfectly well the first time I ever saw a match. My father had been to town to sell a wagonload of produce, and he brought home about a dozen matches, and in the evening all the neighbors were invited in to see him strike three or four of them. Some folks thought them too dangerous to have around the house. We didn't have a candle mold at our house; we dipped all our candles. Some folks used to call it 'dippin' taller.' The whole house would smell of it on the days we 'dipped taller.'"

"Then there was the old rag-carpet loom," said the old lady who had first spoken. "I made the first yard of carpet I ever had. I cut and sewed the rags and wove the carpet with my own hands. Hard work it was sitting at the old loom beating the rags up in the warp with the bar. Do any of you remember old 'Coloring Ann,' as we used to call her? I remember her very well. She used to go around from farm to farm coloring carpet chain or linsey-woolsey or jeans or anything the farmer folk wanted colored. Had a tongue loose at both ends and fastened in the middle. We always expected to hear, and did hear, the news for miles around whenever 'Coloring Ann' came around. Sometimes she would boil soap for us.

"Not many folks had their own soap nowadays, but when I was a girl no one ever thought of buying a bar of soap.

We always had an ash leach dripping, and every scrap of fat was saved for soap.

"And now quiltmaking has gone out! When I was a girl it was thought to be something of a reflection on a girl if she didn't have about fifteen quilts she had pieced and quilted. I had sixteen, and I began to piece some of them when I was six years old. I used to have a regular stint of so many blocks a day of patchwork. I had one quilt with three thousand scraps in it. It took the blue ribbon three years in succession at our county fair. There was some beautiful quilting on that quilt. I had it quilted in a feather-and-herringbone pattern. Nobody could set neater, finer stitches than my mother, and she quilted all the feathers and herringbones herself.

"Then, one hardly ever hears of any one doing any pig work now. Why, when I was a child at home my father used to kill six great fat hogs just for our own use, and we had only six in the family! We used to butcher along in November, and it was such a great event that the children were allowed to stay at home from school that day. Then in the evening the neighbors used to come in and help make and stuff the 'sassingers,' as some folks called them. We made a regular frolic of that

part of the pig work, and mighty greasy work it was. We used to put up a thirty-gallon oaken cask of lard for our own use, and now some folks never use lard or pork on their farms, unless it is a little smoked ham. Customs change.

"I think that farmer folks used to be better prepared for entertaining company unexpectedly than they are now. I know my mother always planned it so that she had pound cake and pies and other things on hand in case we had company unexpectedly and we never thought anything of hitching up and driving three or four miles to spend the evening with our friends.

"I know how we used to go that far and farther to attend a singing school or a spelling school. My, what good songs we used to have, and how folks would turn out to a spelling bee! One school would challenge another to a spelling match, and they would see which school could spell the other down. I can see the old schoolhouse now, lighted with tallow candles, and all the horses hitched to the trees outside and the schoolhouse full of people. I know that it was considered quite a privilege to choose sides for the spelling match. And how the boys and girls would study their old blue-covered spelling books! One hardly ever hears of a spelling school nowadays."—*Farm and Fireside.*



A NEW PICTURE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Royal Family always attend church on Sunday morning, and when the service is over they frequently stroll around the Palace gardens, which consist of about forty acres of land, well wooded, with terraces and very very lawns. It is safe to say they enjoy such an outing very much.

THE DAY OF THE TORTOISE

By C. W. RANKIN, in *The Youth's Companion*

Without much mental effort Mrs. Fraser had named her first three babies May, Augusta and Julia, for the months in which they were born; but she had found herself unable to take some little thought before the fourth child, whose birthday happened to be November 30th, could be christened. She had risen to the occasion, however, and little number four became Novenda, which, being interpreted, means in Fraser language the end of November.

By the time Novenda, who heartily disliked her name, was seventeen, the adjective most frequently applied to her was the word "slow."

No one meant that the girl was stupid, for her brain was active enough; but in every matter of business she was so deliberate, so exasperatingly leisurely that her own particular adjective stood greatly in danger of becoming overworked. Whatever she did with her patient, painstaking fingers was beautifully done, when it was done, but in all her movements everybody agreed that Novenda was as slow as the coming of spring.

All attempts to hurry her were futile. No way of accelerating Novenda was ever discovered. Particularly to Julia, whose fingers flew with almost lightning like celerity, was Novenda a severe trial; and all partnerships between the two were pretty sure to lack harmony.

When Mr. Fraser's trusted clerk speculated in copper, when all the capital so sorely needed in the business went to pay margins and finally vanished completely, and when Mr. Fraser went home one noon, leaving about everything he owned in the hands of a receiver, and all partnerships between the two were pretty sure to lack harmony. When Mr. Fraser's trusted clerk speculated in copper, when all the capital so sorely needed in the business went to pay margins and finally vanished completely, and when Mr. Fraser went home one noon, leaving about everything he owned in the hands of a receiver, and all partnerships between the two were pretty sure to lack harmony.

For many years it had been the custom of the family to go for a day's outing to the vast berry-fields lying a dozen miles south of their little city. The Fraser children had often said, laughingly, that if they ever needed money, they would take to berry-picking as a profession, because the work was so pleasant and the profit so large.

Side by side in the morning parer stood two fatal items. One announced Mr. Fraser's failure, the other stated that the berry-train would make its first trip for the season the following day.

To the enthusiastic young Frasers the coincidence seemed absolutely providential.

Armed with baskets and their mother's permission, and clad in their simplest gowns, the four Fraser girls promptly purchased round-trip tickets for the berry fields and courageously boarded the anything but palatial train.

One day of the berry business proved more than sufficient for May, who was overfastidious and not over strong. Before the end of the week, however, she had obtained a good position in an office, and was filling it satisfactorily. Augusta, too, had found employment.

But quick-fingered, impetuous Julia and slow-going, overcautious Novenda remained faithful to the berry fields.

The pickers were all women, girls or young boys, unpollished in their ways, perhaps, but safe enough as traveling companions; and all, seemingly, were moved by the one mercenary motive, to pick as many berries as possible in the shortest time. The berries were sold afterward to the regular shipper, who was always to be found on the home-going train.

Both girls enjoyed their days in the open. There was an enchantment about the berry plains to be found nowhere else. The rainy spring had worked wonders for the berry fields, and the crop was an unprecedented one.

The prices, too, were good—from a dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars and a half a bushel, according to quality. A rapid picker could easily make three dollars and a half a day. Julia went home every night with a berry picker's appetite and two or three silver dollars—she might have had more if her berries had been cleaner. Novenda's proudest achievement had been eighty-seven cents.

As a berry picker, Novenda was certainly not a success, but Julia, while she jeered at her sister's slowness, was glad of her companionship. Julia was not alone in her scorn, for the other pickers snickered contemptuously at Novenda's nightly burden. It was not customary—indeed, it was considered almost a disgrace—for any "all-day picker" to board the train as Novenda was doing, day after day, with less than half a bushel of the abundant, easily gathered fruit to her credit.

Still, to the undisguised amusement of the successful pickers, the leisurely Novenda continued to go berrying. She was too painstaking to be rapid. There was no cleaner, evenly big, evenly blue berries than hers, but it was clear that unless berries suddenly soared to unheard-of prices, Novenda would never capture a very large share of the big bag of coin disbursed each day in the "office-car."

There was Julia picking with apparent nonchance, both slim young hands going at once, and her tongue going at the same time, getting four times as many berries as her sister, who went home nightly, tired, soiled, sunburned, weighted down by perhaps eighty cents—minus a quarter for car fare—and a burning sense of defeat.

To be sure, Julia's berries were not paid for at the highest rate because they so often lacked uniformity in size, color and ripeness. Moreover, they were always plentifully interspersed with such extraneous matter as happened to meet Julia's rapid, indiscriminating fingers. If thistle-down grew in her patch, Julia was certain to gather thistle-down. If there were green, unripened berries, the swift-handed girl inadvertently gathered these. If there were fallen needles from the scrub-pines, these, too, were industriously culled.

"What! Only a quart!" Julia would exclaim, when the girls, fresh from a good night's rest, had been picking for perhaps half an hour. "Goodness, Novenda, I do believe you're falling behind your usual disgraceful record! All this time, and you haven't picked enough to make a respectable pie!"

"Well," Novenda would retort, "whoever makes pie out of my berries won't have to stay up the night before to pick them over. I don't see any use, for instance, in gathering great big fuzzy caterpillars like the pair in your basket. Do they pay extra for caterpillars?"

One day an elderly, prosperous-looking man stood beside the shipper in the market car. He was a passenger from the regular north bound train to which the berry cars were attached, and he seemed to be greatly interested in the yield.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the passenger, as the shipper's assistant was about to pour the contents of Novenda's basket

into the crate. "I want to buy those berries just as they are—finest fruit I ever saw."

Novenda's basket was typical. Clean inside and out, the berries of uniform size, and free from the leaves and other litter that made so much of the crop picked by careless hands unskillfully and almost unavailably, the basket was indeed tempting. The man viewed his purchase with satisfaction, and then turned again to the dealer.

"Does the girl who picked these berries happen to have any sort of an education?"

"Yes," returned the dealer, "she seems way above the average—quite a little lady, in fact. But her sister beats her all hollow for speed—there's the sister's day's work in that crate."

"They're a mussy lot," said the passenger, eyeing Julia's untidy bushel unfavorably and expressing his opinion with undisguised candor. "It's berries I want, not botanical and zoological specimens. The sister may pick faster, but she sends me pick just about everything that comes her way. No, I'd like to meet the girl who goes with this small basketful—I have a reason."

"Well," returned the dealer, "there she is, on the next train, just next car—the slim one in the sailor hat."

The purchaser of Novenda's berries stepped up and asked the surprised girl if she thought she could learn to do type-writing and other office work, and offered her immediate employment with excellent remuneration in her own town.

"Why," gasped Novenda, coloring furiously, "I can do typewriting already—too, and business course in school—and I think I can do whatever else I'm told, but I'm awfully slow about everything! K. L. by Mr. Page"—Novenda had recognized a prominent real estate man in the buyer of her basket—"I'm probably a great deal slower than the slowest person you have ever known. I—I can't begin to pick berries."

"Oh, yes, you can," said Mr. Page, with a peasant smile that inspired instant confidence. "A workman is known by his chips, and it was your berries that made me think you'd be good for the place. I could see that you were careful and painstaking. Those are the qualities I'm looking for."

"But I am so slow!" reiterated honest Novenda.

"I'm glad of it," returned Mr. Page. "There isn't a great deal of work, but what there is has to be done exactly so. Live in town, do you? That's good. The young lady I have has just asked for a permanent vacation—she's going to be married—and it occurred to me that I might find her successor right here on the train among all this flock of girls. And I have, so I have. Now I call that luck."

So did Novenda call it, and so it proved. The position was a good one. Novenda happened to fit her somewhat eccentric employer's need, her fingers were more at home in the well ordered office than they were in the berry fields, and the Frasers, in their reduced circumstances, found Novenda's comfortable salary a welcome addition to the slender family purse.

"But think," exclaimed amazed Julia, from time to time, "of any man's being foolish enough to take a snail or a regular tortoise—like Novenda, when he might have had me!"

"Perhaps," twinkled Novenda, without guessing how close she came to the truth, "he caught her bare napping."

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "magines dey's helpin' to save de country jes' to make a show of de speakers. And 'em jines in de chorus when de brass band starts a tune."—Washington Star.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Squirrel's Philosophy

Yes, I'm a queer fellow—a curious chap—
I chatter and frisk over every mishap;
When things seem forbidding, horizons loom gray,
I still find the sunshine, just over the way—
Here's a nut ready cracked, you may pass it around.
You never will yet keep a squirrel on the ground!
It is not my nature to grovel, you see,
I'm off, with a bound, to the top of the tree!
While seemingly dancing and laughing in play,
I gather my hoard for the cold winter day.

Remember, my friend, for the lesson is clear,
Don't yield to "the blues" and look solemn and queer;
But up with the dawn and the squirrel, never stop.
And choice nuts of wisdom we'll gather and drop;
For the gloomy old world we can brighten with song.
Just carol a bit, as you journey along,
Keep working and saving to add to your store;
But, if you should lose it, why, start in for more!
One kernel of truth you can treasure from me:
The finest nuts grow in the top of the tree.

A Boy's Apiary

I was a boy when I was master of an apiary, thirteen when I made my start with a dozen hives. The home was on Lake Champlain, and close by the shore of the lake, and in clover time my father's bees would streak by thousands for the rich fields two miles over the lake. In light breezes or even fairly rough weather they made the passage very well, but Lake Champlain can be mirror-still for days at a time in June, and then the poor honey-seekers could be seen dotting the quiet water by hundreds, many dead, many still struggling, but not one rising after the wetting of their wings. I suppose it was the glare of the still water which confused the little creatures, rather than any weariness, for repeated observation established beyond doubt that if the surface were but slightly rippled, or if the waves were high, the brave voyagers would make their four-mile flight for the tiny fraction of the contents of one cell of honey, in perfect safety.

Therefore, both for mercy and for profit the apiary was moved a mile and a half back from the lake, the boy of thirteen was placed in charge, and we heard no more of the swarms of dead bees in the water on calm days, and from the basswoods on the craggy sides of Bellwaga Mountain and the clover patches in the scanty farms of "Cootie Hill" the descendants of those twelve swarms paid my way in the simple life of a very respectable Vermont colleege. It is a great thing for a boy to be master of something—of anything. I would rather be Tom Sawyer, the boss of one bedraggled pup of mighty prowess in the imagination of his master, than the son of a man who owned every-

thing in sight, so that his boy could not own anything at all. Thirteen years old—and to see the dozen graceful bees-mansions increase one by one! Twelve colonies, and then your first new swarm, all your own! Thirteen, then two in a day—whoppers, both of them, and it's only May, and Bill Reed, who's been at the business twenty years, hasn't a swarm this year! Fifteen! Sixteen! How they do sing of a warm June night now! Is there any music in all God's earth like the soft roar of the apiary, when every hive "hangs out," and the scent of the ripening nectar makes one extend his nostrils, and breathe, and just breathe? And to be a boy, and to know that in each of those little palaces there is tier on tier of snow white sections, put together by his own hands, filling with the fairest, sweetest honey the earth affords, the nectar of our northern clover and the basswoods of the hills!—N. Y. Post.

Floating Paper Trick

Take a piece of writing paper about three inches square, and with a lead



A Barrel of Fun.

pencil the point of which has been dipped in water draw a circle, a square, a triangle, or any other geometrical figure. Put the paper carefully on a pan of water, letting it float and leaving the surface dry. Carefully drop water on the surface of the paper until the space within the figure is filled. The moistened pencil lines will keep it from flowing outside the figure. Now place the point of a pin over some point in the figure near the edge. The pin point must penetrate the surface of the water, but must not touch the paper. At once the paper will float around until the pin points directly to the centre of the figure. See if you can find out why it does this.

Try Your Wits

Why does a hen lay an egg? Because she can't lay a brick.

What insect does a tall father represent? A daddy-long-legs.

Why is a thunderstorm like an onion? It is peal on peal.

Why is a kiss like a sermon? Because it requires two heads and an application.

What is the last thing you take off before going to bed? Your feet off the floor.

What is the longest word in the dictionary? Rubber, because you can stretch it.

What is the best way to enjoy the happiness of courtship? Get a little gal-an-try.

When a lady faints, what figures should you bring her? You should bring her two.

Why is a school year larger at recess than during school hours? Because it has more feet in it.

What is the difference between a lady and a soldier? One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

What is the difference between vegetable soup and a pretty girl? One is herb soup and the other is superb.

What is the difference between a man in straitened circumstances and a heavy lawn roller? One is hard pushed, the other pushed hard.

Short Grammar

The whole science of grammar cannot be comprised in twenty lines of verse, but the ten couplets which are here given have started many young learners upon the difficult road which leads to the mastery of languages: Three little words you often see
Are articles, a, an and the.
A noun's the name of anything.

As school or garden book or swing,
Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand,
Her head, his hand, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell of something to be done—
To read, count, laugh, sing, jump or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together,
As men and women, wind or weather.

The proposition stands before
A noun, as in or through the door.

The interjection shows surprise,
As Oh how pretty, Ah! how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Rubbing it in

A little five-year-old boy at Hart-ford was asked by a lady a few days since for a kiss. He immediately complied, but the lady, noticing that the little fellow drew his hand across his lips, remarked: "Ah, but you are rubbing it off."

"No, I ain't," was the quick rejoinder. "I'm rubbing it in!"

A Dog that is a Mail Carrier

A Kansas town boasts of a Newfoundland dog intelligent enough to be a mail-carrier. The depot is only a short distance from the postoffice. The mail trains do not stop but drop the bags on the platform in passing.

When the dog hears the whistle of the approaching train he hurries to the depot and waits for his burden. The mail clerk kicks the mail bag out of the car door and it falls somewhere in the vicinity of the freight house. The dog goes at once to the sack, and taking it carefully in the middle so that neither end will drag on the ground, walks sedately and directly to the post office, where he deposits his trust in a safe place.

The dog is now five years old, is two feet high and strong in limb. His teeth are strong from carrying the heavy mail bags, which sometimes weigh at least forty-seven pounds when the bag is tightly packed during a busy time. He is well cared for and well fed.

THE KITCHEN

The Country Kitchen

The modern kitchen will become a right sort of kitchen when the mother once more begins to spend there the best part of her imaginative and creative force.

In the kitchen there is also room for the inventive skill of the husband. While the wife and mother exalts cooking into creating, the husband should see to it that this room, above all others, is the most expressive of convenience. There should be seats, which constitute lockers. Broad window seats should serve for a few choice plants—generally those of a homegrown sort. A kneading table should swing on hinges, that will let it hang on the wall when out of use. A lamp shelf should be used for nothing else, for the smell of kerosene should be carefully debared from those products that enter into food. A closet should never be lacking, where brooms, mops and ironing board may be stored. The dining room should be adjacent, and between the two there should be an open way, with shelves for passing through food. The closet that contains dishes for use in the kitchen should open down to the middle of the wall, while from there to the floor it should open from the dining room, to contain those dishes and utensils which the housekeeper must treasure.

I would in all cases, however, restore the old fireplace, and where this cannot be duplicated elsewhere about the house I would insist upon a free gathering of the family in the kitchen during the long evenings of winter. Let the young people have simplicity with refinement. Let them perch corn over the coals, as of old—it is just as good as it used to be, if not so aromatic. Crack nuts and jokes, laugh and drive away care. Modern life needs something of this sort—a fusion of the family in modest form.—E. P. Powell, in *The Country Calendar*.

Ways to Prepare Liver

A very appetizing part of a beef is the liver, and it may be prepared in so many ways that even for a small family a beef liver may be purchased entire and eaten before it grows tiresome. I have tried all sorts of ways of serving it, partly because it is cheap and I have to be careful of my finances, and partly because it is such a tender meat and we are very fond of it. We like it in any way save simply boiled; in that case it is too dry to be very palatable. As a foundation for several made dishes of the liver, however, it is first plain boiled.

The School Lunch

Try baking loaves of bread in baking powder tins, then slice thin and make into round sandwiches with any nice filling. The little one with a dainty appetite will eat nearly twice as much as bread cut from the large loaf and left in large slices or in ugly shapes.

Get a little glass with a screw-top, such as the children use at school for their painting, fill with sauce, and put in tiny spoon.

Add an apple or some fresh fruit, or a few nuts. Raisins, a bit of candy or a cube of sugar are also nice, and in cold weather, children that have a long cold walk or ride to school need the sweets for their fuel value.

Plenty of nice sweet butter is also valuable in the same way.

Pie may be added occasionally, but not often, and should be baked on a tin tin that will go into the lunch box. A one-crust pie is generally liked for luncheon better than one having two crusts.

And now, parents, teach your children to clear up the crum's from their desk after eating, not to look over and see what others are eating; not, if they finish first, to hang about the desks of those who have not yet finished.

I know one small boy who has been taught to eat slowly who complains that he can't eat enough luncheon at school because so many of the other scholars finish before he does and then come and stand around his desk. He also complains because other scholars tease him to bring apples and candy to them.

Tried and Found Good

To Utilize Meat Scraps.—Cut fine all scraps of loiled, fried or roast meat; brown with butter in spider, add enough hot water to make quantity desired; have ready some thickening made of flour and cold water, and when the liquid comes to a boil stir in the thickening; season to taste.

For Tea.—Pour enough hot water over scraps and slices of stale bread to soften; season with salt and pepper; add to one quart of soaked bread one large or two small onions sliced thin or chopped fine. Mix well and let stand an hour or more. Fry in butter or meat drippings and serve hot. Scraps of meat or bits of cheese may be added to the mixture with good results.

Snow Pudding.—One pint of boiling water, three good-sized tablespoons of cornstarch; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, moisten the cornstarch with a little cold water, then stir it into the boiling water; while still boiling add one tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and the beaten whites of the three eggs; let boil a few minutes, then pour into a mold to cool. For sauce, make a common custard of the yolks of the three eggs and a scant pint of milk, and sweeten and flavor to taste.

Pickled Onions.—Small white onions make very nice pickles. They are easily prepared, requiring only to have boiling brine poured over them four days in succession, when they are drained, placed in jar and covered with vinegar.

Peach Jelly.—Fruit slightly under-ripe rather than over-ripe should be selected for jelly, and a bright, sunny day for the making. For peach jelly use tart yellow peaches. Cut in quarters and cook in just enough water to cover until very soft. Then strain through folded cheese cloth and measure juice. To one pound juice allow one pint loaf or granulated sugar, or equal measure of juice and sugar. Boil juice steadily 20 minutes, then add sugar, stir until all dissolved, then let boil briskly for 10 minutes, or until it will keep its shape when tried in cold water. This will not be as firm as other jellies but is most delicious. If desired firm add one-half apple juice. It does not disguise the peach flavor in the least, and insures a firm, delicate jelly. Another jelly may be made by using one part each of red raspberry and apple or red currant juice to two parts of peach.

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BY ROYAL WARRANT, MILLERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

What Flour Granulation Means in Bread-Making

Flour is composed of myriads of tiny granules.

To make good bread these granules must be uniform in size.

In poorly milled flour some granules are large, some small.

The small ones absorb yeast, "rise" and "ripen" before the large ones—the result is bread of coarse, poor texture.

The large granules are not developed into "sponge," they bake into heavy hard particles, spoil the texture of the bread and make it harder to digest.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is perfectly milled—all the flour granules are uniform in size—the sponge rises uniformly—the bread is even in texture—perfect in flavor—good-looking, appetising bread—easily digested.

Ogilvies back it with their reputation by branding it

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

The Anglo-Saxon's Part

The British Empire numbers 400,543,713 citizens. The recent completion of the Cape census enables the total to be made up. The 11,876,745 square miles of which the empire consists contains about 36 inhabitants per square mile.

This huge area includes nearly one-fourth of the land surface of the globe, and more than one-fourth of its population.

If to such large figures we add the United States, with its 2,700,000 square miles and 84,462,000 inhabitants, we have 15,877,000 square miles, or nearly

one-third of the land surface, and 485,000,000 inhabitants, about the same proportion of the human family.

A Memory Verse

"If any little word of mine
Can make one life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
Can make one heart the lighter,
God help me speak that little word,
And take my bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing."

Sunday at Home

Why Counterfeited

Did you ever see a counterfeit ten-dollar bill?

Yes.

Why was it counterfeited?

Because it was worth counterfeiting.

Was the ten-dollar bill to blame?

No.

Did you ever see a scrap of brown paper counterfeited?

No.

Why not?

Because it is not worth counterfeiting.

Did you ever see a Christian counterfeited?

Yes, lots of times.

Why was he counterfeited?

Because he was worth counterfeiting.

Was he to blame for being counterfeited?

No.

Religion at Home

"A candle that won't shine in one room is very unlikely to shine in another," quoted a young lady's pastor when she expressed fear that she could not be a Christian at home. "Christ said to one whose soul he had restored, 'Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee.'"

In striving to live the Christian life before those who know us best is golden opportunity for witnessing for Christ. True, our most intimate friends must know our failures; but they also can appreciate our struggles and the little victories we gain; they must know as others cannot when "a power not of ourselves" is in control. One sometimes fears the unveiled frankness of home criticisms lest they prove too much for self-control, but one can learn to look at them from another side and accept the criticism as hints that improvement is needed, and thus really find them more profitable than the silence or cold politeness of strangers.

Again, the intimate relations of the home afford many opportunities for showing love's kindness, and so of testifying of Christ's love in very simple and natural ways. It is always wise to profess little and love much. Love applied to very commonplace things is the religion of Christ.

The religion that cannot stand being practised and demonstrated right where one must live is not worth professing.

Not Having to be Sorry

"Well, I'm glad there are many things I don't have to be sorry for," said an aged saint in reviewing his life. "To be able to say that of one's choices is indeed a great comfort. In the morning time of life it is hard sometimes not to do things that look attractive. An afternoon side is sure to come, however, and to have that not too cloudy with "sorry-fors" one must think and plan in the morning. The results of some choices, of some denials, will never be on the list of regrets—one may be as certain of them as of the rising of the sun.

One will never have to be sorry for living a pure life, for being kind and considerate, for sympathizing with those in trouble, for holding judgment of others in suspense till the truth is known, for bridling the tongue, for resisting temptation to too great self-indulgence, for improving opportunities for culture, for striving to serve God with all one's might, with all one's heart.

HEALTH IN THE MOUTH

The Dread of Drafts

Through unwarrantable fear of catching cold from every breath of air, many people house themselves, both day and night, in rooms and apartments that are little better than air-tight chambers. They force themselves to breathe an atmosphere that is deficient in oxygen and contaminated with carbonic acid and other poisonous gases. And, as a rule, they have their rooms excessively warm. A good fire in an open fireplace may carry part of the contaminated air away with the smoke, but steam radiators and other heating devices which require neither air-ducts nor flues in no way diminish the impurity.

The effects of breathing vitiated air are especially pernicious to the health of children. They are generally manifested first in the nervous system by the production of drowsiness and mental dullness. Poisonous matters that are normally exhaled by the lungs and skin are retained in increasing quantities in the blood. They render it impure, and a form of anemia is soon produced. This becomes apparent in pallor of countenance, languor, weakness, depression and loss of appetite. The power of resisting disease is diminished and a condition of chronic invalidism is ultimately developed.

The exclusion of fresh air is a radical mistake that should be corrected before permanent damage has been done. The practice of ventilation can be learned best during the summer season, when drafts are least noticeable. After one has become accustomed to the breathing of pure air the oppressive closeness of an unventilated room is intolerable. While this habit is being acquired, however, the body should be strengthened against sensitiveness to drafts by systematic bathing in cold water. The cold of winter then produces an agreeable stimulation of the nervous system, and a moderate draft need not be feared.

The Care of the Teeth

Children should be taught to use a tooth brush and some good dentifrice after every meal, and especially before going to bed at night. There are few things more offensive to the sight than a foul, neglected mouth, and few things easier to avoid, if proper care is given the teeth. One of the cheapest and most effective dentifrices is common table salt, dissolved in a little water, and if used with a good brush regularly, very little else will be needed. There are many tooth soaps on the market, at reasonable prices, and many of them are very good, but often they are harmful, and it is as well to make one's own dentifrice. If the gums are tender and inclined to bleed easily, select a brush adapted to their tender condition, and do not give them excessive friction. Your dentist will tell you a preparation for hardening the gums without harming them. A great many persons cannot use a hard brush. A very good tooth soap is made of prepared chalk six parts, and good, pure soap, one part, rubbed together thoroughly. Charcoal, powdered pumice stone, cuttlefish and similar substances are not readily soluble in the mouth, and often do more harm than good. The teeth should be brushed downward from both sides of the upper teeth and upward from both sides on the lower teeth, and the mouth well rinsed with a simple

solution of water and powdered borax, or water and table salt. A bit of thread, or dental floss, should be run between the teeth in order to remove any deposit which has escaped the brush.

If children are taught these little niceties of the toilet from their earliest years, the habit would become fixed, and they would not think they could neglect this important duty of cleanliness of the mouth.

The Healthy Baby

A healthy baby wakes early in the morning, and in the summer he should be dressed at once and taken out in the cool morning to take his first meal under the trees, and to enjoy himself with singing birds and the young life of nature. If the child is taken out and fed as early as six o'clock in the morning, and if he is well, he will soon fall asleep under the trees and sleep until his bath is ready. Ten o'clock in the morning is an hour when it is usually convenient to bath him, and if the baby is given his bath systematically at this hour, in winter as well as in summer, he will be eager for it, and his morning outing will give him a vigorous appetite. After the meal following the bath the child will usually take his longest nap. A strong, healthy baby may sleep three or four hours after his bath, or if quite young, may wake up long enough to take food once.

The child will take a hearty meal at two o'clock, and again at four o'clock, but after the midday rest is over the baby cannot be expected to sleep much during the afternoon. If he is to sleep at night it is not desirable that he should sleep after four in the afternoon. This time should be spent in some gentle amusement which will keep the child awake, so that he will be ready to go to sleep at six o'clock. It is easy to teach him to form the habit of being awake between these hours.

The Prevention of Cooking Odors

Odors from cooking, the careful housekeeper may be glad to know, can be prevented by tying up in a linen bag a lump of bread about the size of a billiard ball, and placing it in the pot with the boiling greens, hams, etc. This will absorb the gases which oftentimes send such an effluvia to the regions above. A few red peppers or pieces of charcoal put in to the pot are also said to stop the unpleasant odor which generally fills the house when green vegetables are boiled. Still another means of preventing cabbage odor is the following: Put the cabbage in a net, and when it has boiled five minutes in the first pot of water, lift it out, drain for a few seconds and place carefully in a second pot, which must be ready on the stove full of fast boiling water. Empty the first water away, and boil the cabbage till tender in the second. Bits of charcoal placed about the kitchen and elsewhere are useful in absorbing gases and other impurities.

Tired feet should be well bathed in warm water, to which a little sea salt has been added. Dry thoroughly, and rub with a little lemon juice. It is wonderful how this treatment soothes them.



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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Manton's Hints

NEGLIGEE OR HOUSE JACKET 4904

House jackets made in surplice style with contrasting chemisettes are among the latest shown and are eminently graceful and attractive. This one is adapted both to general use and to the neglige worn in one's own apartment, and to a wide range of materials, but as illustrated combines pale one cashmere, trimmed with ribbon banding, with ecru lace. The shawl collar is a feature, and together with the bowing sleeves, gives exceedingly graceful lines, while the belt confines the fullness at the waist when the jacket is designed for wear beyond the limit of one's own apartment. The chemisette can, properly, be of any contrasting material and can be omitted when a simpler garment is desired.

The jacket is made with fronts and backs and is finished with the big collar at both neck and front edges. The chemisette is separate and is arranged under the fronts, attached to the right one and hooked over under the left. The sleeves are in one piece each, gathered at their upper edges.

TUCKED BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 4906

Dainty waists made of fine lawn and tucked in lingerie style are among the most attractive of the season and are shown in many variations. This one is eminently simple and can be laundered with ease at the same time that it is smart and attractive. As illustrated the material is Persian lawn, the tie and belt being of pale blue, but the waist is adapted both to similar thin materials and to all those suited to tucks, whether



4904 Neglige or House Jacket, 32 to 42 bust.

4906 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

of silk, wool or cotton. The sleeves are quite novel and are tucked at the wrists where they are jointed to the straight cuffs.

The waist is made with fronts and back, the back being plain, simply being drawn down in gathers at the waist line, while the fronts are tucked at the shoulders and are finished with a regulation box plait. The sleeves are in shirt waist style, finished with openings which are cut beneath the tucks and finished invisibly. The collar consists of the stock and the tie, which are made complete and closed at the centre back.

THREE-QUARTER COAT 5109

The long coat is quite certain to be the accepted one of the coming season, while already it has appeared in materials for immediate wear and is held essentially chic and smart for the tailor-

ed suit. Here is one of the very newest and best that is made in regular style, finished at the neck with collar and lapels, and at the back in true manish style. Illustrated the material is dark blue Sicilian mohair stitched with holding silk, but linen is greatly liked in this style for immediate use while chevot and all the cloths are already being made for the colder weather.

The coat is made with fronts, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores, the many seams providing perfect fit, and



5109 Three-Quarter Coat, 32 to 42 bust.

5093 Tea or House Gown, 32 to 40 bust.

can be made in the full length shown or cut off slightly below the arm as preferred. The sleeves are the favorite ones that are full at the shoulders and narrower at the wrists and are finished with handsome buttons.

TEA OR HOME GOWN 5093

The graceful home gown has entirely superseded the ugly wrapper of the older time and is always attractive and desirable. This one is made with a Watteau plait at the back that means most becoming and satisfactory lines and with the capes that give the fashionable broad effect while the front is shirred, so being soft and full. The original, from which the drawing was made, is collarless, the neck being finished with the stole, and the sleeves are in elbow length, but the high collar and cuffs can be added whenever desirable. Flowered batiste combined with a front of plain white lawn and banding of pink, which matches the design, are the materials used for the model, but available ones are many. For immediate wear dimities, lawns and the like are, of course, to be preferred above everything else, but summer does not last forever and challie, cashmere and veiling will be found desirable for the cooler season.

The gown can be made either with or without the fitted foundation, which extends to the waist line only, and itself consists of fronts, centre front, backs and under-arm gores, with the applied plait. Over the shoulders are arranged the cape collars and the stole trimming finishes the yoke. When unlined the shirrings in both centre front and sleeves are stayed by means of plain material beneath.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only 10 cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving the size wanted.

THE FARM BOOK OF THE CENTURY

"The Fat of the Land"

Read what some leading agricultural authorities think of it:—

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion all have formed is that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer, who has to start with small capital?" There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the science of agricultural practice are worked out in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, un-demonstrative Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experiences with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all, or accept all the recommendations. I believe it will do good to the struggling farmer as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his stately city office for the free air of the country.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which records in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HODSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information, and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

This book recently sold at \$1.50. THE FARMING WORLD has arranged for a new edition of this book, bound in paper and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition.

This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

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The Farming World
TORONTO

Women's Work at the Big Pair

While men turned their attention to stock, judging, pacing, etc., women found their way to the Women's Building, every entry in which bore some practical relation to their everyday life. Eaton's model kitchen suggested many little ideas that could be adopted in our country homes; for instance, the checked white and blue oilcloth, covering the walls—how convenient and clean it would make the bluish finished walls found in many kitchens. Many times I heard the remark, "If we could only have things like that how much easier our work would be." With the women of creative ability and ingenuity many of the contrivances seen in this thorough practical kitchen will soon find a place in their homes. The chief value of such an exhibit is in the ideas suggested for saving labor in the arrangement, and in the many little inexpensive articles that may be procured to make work easier in the kitchen.

The fancy work cases showed nothing particularly new unless it was a tendency to make things useful as well as ornamental. I only noticed one pillow that could not be used upon occasions, so if there is only one such found in each home in the land the men of the family will certainly begin to believe the evolution of women. The old-fashioned tidies and picture drapes have become almost entirely a thing of the past. There were still a number of crazy work quilts exhibited, requiring hours of cutting up of material and sewing it together again; and in marked contrast to these and to the patchwork quilts, with their thousands of blocks and hundred thousand stitches, were the shabby entries of cake, bread, buns and fruit.

In order to increase the entries for household produce, the suggestion was made by one of the committees that prizes be offered to members of Women's Institutes throughout the province. If more women could be induced to compete, the quality of the exhibit would very soon improve. Scores of women, through the country make as good, if not better, bread and cake than was shown at Toronto. But there seems to be a kind of fear of exhibiting at the great industrial. If these prizes were offered it would be necessary to give more information in regard to uniformity of baking, decoration, etc., and this in itself would prove of inestimable value to the housekeepers of the province.

The importance of our Women's Institutes is beginning to be felt everywhere through the land. Another year it is expected their headquarters at the fair will be in the Women's Building, or some more permanent and accessible place than the tent used the past two years. One feature of the Women's Institute work at the Exhibition that was very much appreciated was the instruction given in preserving fruit. And for members of the Institute it was a pleasure to gather together from different parts of the province and talk over their discouragements and successes, as well as listen to the lectures given every afternoon at 2 o'clock. These lectures, explaining the work of the Institutes and discussing up-to-date topics of genuine interest to everyone, surprised our American visitors. One lady from Ohio remarked that she thought these Institutes must be wonderfully helpful, but she was surprised that they were organized in Canada before the U. S. "Everything bright and helpful originates with us you know. I wonder that your people thought of it first." I was proud to be able to inform her that our system was recognized to be the leading system in the world.

The great historical pictures in the Art gallery were of special interest this

year. The Coronation picture is recognized to be the greatest masterpiece of the last fifty years. But not only was this picture and the other great productions—loaned by the French and English governments—intensely enjoyed by the crowds of eager spectators, but also the pictures by our Canadian artists appeared to be of higher quality and of more real merit than at any previous exhibition and attracted a small share of the general enthusiasm.

For those interested in costly plate and historical relics, the Windsor Plate exhibit was a very great treat. It was of very little use visiting this exhibit without the catalogue, as one could not know the significance or purpose of the different articles. Many were the amusing mistakes made. Christening fonts were mistaken for punch bowls and punch bowls for fern stands.

The whole exhibition savored of royalty this year. The visit of the Prince, the Coronation picture, the Windsor Plate, and last and best, the Royal Irish Guards' Band. Day after day, rain or shine, crowds gathered round the grand stand and earnestly speaking above a whisper, from the moment the first selection was given to the singing of God Save the King. The beautiful melody, perfect training and wonderful intonation, were quite equal to the Coldstream Guards of two summers ago.

All one can say in conclusion is: The great Canadian National 1905 was a success from start to finish.

R. B. M.

Inaugural Ceremonies at Edmonton

On Sept. 1st the great agricultural province of Alberta had birth. The ceremony of duly sworn in the new Lieutenant-Governor, R. H. V. Bulaya, was witnessed by 15,000 people. His Excellency, Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Sir Gilbert Parker, Wm. Patterson and many prominent public men from all parts of the west were present. The city of Edmonton was an fete. It was richly and profusely decorated and the proceeding were a grand success, being blessed by beautiful weather and marked by fine features in parade, military review, speeches, sports, concerts, balls and wide open hospitality. The northern capital was a revelation to visitors in its massive blocks, palatial residences, but most of all in its abundant and varied resources. The occasion brought the city and locality into well deserved notice.

The new province of Alberta is about 275,000 square miles in extent. It is about eight hundred miles from north to south and nearly half as wide. It has the best climate of any of the provinces of the Dominion. Its winters are moderated all the way from the International boundary to its northern limits by Pacific winds that stream through the passes and by the famous Chinooks, though the influence of the latter is more characteristic of the south country. It is dry in the south and not so moist in the north as in Ontario. Its precipitation ranges from 12 to 20 inches. Most of the province is considerably elevated, averaging nearly four thousand feet. It is co-terminus with what is called the third prairie step. The soil is generally good. It is rather more productive in the north than in the south. This is more a matter of moisture than of soil, but the south has what is generally conceded to be the best stock range in the world, being covered with luxuriant mixed prairie grasses. A considerable part of the south country about Lethbridge and Calgary is being converted to intensive agriculture by irrigation. The same method of artificial watering is vastly increasing the value of the range country for stock purposes.

Though the south is called the range

country, there are few parts of it that are not being invaded by the cultivator, and the opinion that the land is good for stock alone is being discredited. The effect of tillage in conserving soil moisture is making a most important grain and root crops fairly and generally successful. The most prominent feature of the development of Alberta's agriculture recently has been the introduction of winter wheat growing. The Kansas variety is used, and it is proving a phenomenal success. A fortunate accompaniment of this development is the opening up of an important International trade. Vancouver instead of Winnipeg is our wheat port. Alberta flour has been going to Japan for three years and the demand is more than keeping pace with the rapidly increasing supply.

The thing to be confidently anticipated in the future is a northward development. Railways are as much a cause of development as is the opening up of development and rather more so in the early stages of a country's progress. Edmonton, with Strathcona included, which together number a population of twelve or thirteen thousand, has grown to this status from 2,500 in 1901, and this with no railway communication except to the south. The Canadian North-west will this fall complete their line between Edmonton and Winnipeg; the Grand Trunk Pacific will cover the same route by a parallel section next year, and the C.P.R. cannot well be behind, and it is expected they will open a short line from Moose Jaw to this point. The first of these railways will mark a new era in freight rates to Edmonton and will open up a large country tributary to Edmonton on the east. The pushing of the G.T.P. farther west than Edmonton into the Peace River Valley will open a rich country there. Its completion to Fort Simpson will open a short route for wheat and flour to the Orient from the beautiful north.

There will be a new field open for Canada's sons in the northland before very long.

J. McCaig.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

(Continued from Page 696.)

In ram lamb Whitelaw was 1st and 2nd, and Maw 3rd, Hastings 4th, one of the most palpable mistakes, the third prize lamb was clearly entitled to first place. Hastings had championship with his aged ram.

In the two-shear ewes Maw was 1st and 2nd, and Hastings 3rd. Whitelaw should have been 3rd, with a fresher, better-wooled, better-covered ewe.

In the two-shear ewes Maw was 1st with a good type ewe, Maw 2nd and Whitelaw 3rd. Ewe lambs had Hastings 1st, with an upstanding, well-lit lamb that was also given championship over a better 2-shear and shearing ewe. Whitelaw had 2nd prize ewe lamb and Maw 3rd and 4th. Whitelaw was 1st for pen of 4 lambs, Hastings 2nd. Maw got 1st on the open flock, Hastings 2nd, and Hastings came 1st on exhibitors' pen, with Whitelaw 2nd.

SHROPSHIRE

The Shropshire exhibit was well up to the mark, and while John Campbell was missed from the pens, the flock of Senator Edwards made an excellent exhibit, and the competition seemed to be keen as ever. Upon the whole Hamner, perhaps, got rather the best of it in the awards, although the best places were pretty evenly divided between him and Edwards.

Lloyd-Jones Bros. went 1st in aged rams, with a strong, good sheep that might have been better in fleece. Edwards 2nd and Hamner 3rd, and it appeared to the looker-on as if Hamner might have been a place higher up, although the second prize ram was a good handler. In shearing rams there was a very strong entry, nearly all of them imported, and Hamner went 1st with a right good one which was afterwards given championship. John Dryden & Son had a splendid lot out, and were given 2nd and 3rd places. With Edwards 4th. Robt. Miller has some good ones unplaced. In ram lambs Edwards was 1st and 4th, with Hamner 2nd and 3rd.

In aged ewes Hamner was 1st and 2nd, Lloyd-Jones 3rd. Shearing ewe had Hamner 1st and 3rd, Edwards 2nd, and in ewe lambs Pine Grove came 1st and 2nd, and Lloyd-Jones Bros. 3rd and 4th. Edwards was first also for pen of four lambs bred by exhibitor, 1st for pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor; also for pen prize for four lambs, offered by Shropshire Association. Hamner won 1st for pen bred by exhibitor, and 1st for flock over one year, offered by Shropshire Association. Championships were divided between Hamner and Edwards & Co.

THE OXFORDS

had only two exhibitors, Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, and J. W. Lee & Sons. Simcoe. Arkell had a decided lead in prizes, getting 1st and 2nd in aged rams, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on shearing rams, 1st and 2nd on aged ewes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd shearing ewe. Lee had a splendid type of ewe in the shearing section that could have been very justly placed 2nd. Arkell was 1st, 2nd and 3rd with ewe lambs. Lee 4th. Arkell had championship with his shearing ram, and also with his 2-shear ewe. In pen of lambs bred by exhibitor Lee was first, Arkell 2nd. In open flock Arkell was 1st and 2nd. Flock, bred by exhibitor, Lee was 1st.

In Oxford Association prizes Lee was first on shearing ram and on pen of 4 lambs. Arkell was 1st and 3rd on shearing ewe, Lee 2nd.

SOUTHWARDS

Sir George Drummond, Robt. Mc-

Ewen, Telfer Bros. and Thos. W. Smith made the exhibit of Southdowns. Drummond had a beautiful lot, exceedingly well fitted, and shown in perfect bloom, with the exception of lambs which were not equal to the older ones in his flock. Telfer's were stronger in lambs, while McEwen's were not in high flesh, nor were Smith's.

Drummond went 1st and 3rd on aged rams, Telfer's 2nd, and the same order in shearing rams. In ram lambs Drummond was 1st and 3rd, and McEwen 2nd. The first prize lamb was also made champion ram. We thought the shearing better entitled to that honor. Drummond was 1st and 2nd with aged ewes, Telfer's 3rd, and the same with shearing ewes, the 1st prize shearing getting the championship. Telfer's came 1st and 2nd with ewe lambs, and Drummond 3rd and 4th. We thought the black face and legs of the fourth prize lamb would have sent her farther down the line, but the judge must have seen something redeeming in her, for there were some good ones below her. Pen of 4 lambs had Drummond 1st, McEwen 2nd and Smith 3rd. Telfer's imported lambs not competing. Drummond was first also in open and exhibitors' flocks, Telfer's and Smith 2nd and 3rd respectively.

DORSETS

Col. J. A. McGillivray got all the first prizes in the sections with his well fitted flock of Dorsets, as well as both championships, and first for open flock. R. H. Harding had a nice lot out, getting 1st for pen of 4 lambs, and also for flock bred by exhibitor, 2nd on shearing ram, 2nd and 3rd on ram lambs, 3rd on aged ewe, and shearing ewe, and 2nd and 4th on ewe lambs. Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton, got 3rd on aged ram and Hastings Bros. 3rd on shearing ram.

LINCOLNS

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, had out an excellent exhibit of Lincolns, and took all the prizes.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS

The best showing of Hampshires that has been made in Toronto, faced the judges. John Kelly, Shakespeare, was first on aged and shearing rams with two good ones, Telfer Bros. getting 2nd in each case. Telfer's won 1st on ram lambs and Kelly 2nd and 3rd, the first prize ram lamb taking the championship. Freeborn Bros., Denfield, Ont., are new exhibitors, and got 1st on aged and also on shearing ewes, with Telfer Bros. 2nd and 3rd in each case. It looked like the placing of the aged ewes could have been changed very justly. In ewe lambs Telfer's were 1st, their lamb being also made champion ewe. Freeborn Bros. won 2nd and Kelly 3rd. Pen of 4 lambs bred by exhibitor went 1st to Freeborn Bros., 2nd to Telfer's. In open flock Telfer's were 1st, Freeborn Bros. 2nd and Kelly was 1st, exhibitors' flock, Telfer's 2nd.

FAT SHEEP

In shearing long-wool wethers J. T. Gibson had a capital sheep, thick and firm in flesh and well covered loin and saddle, a little narrow on top of hind-quarter, but with good leg of mutton. Whitelaw Bros. had a nice second and Hastings Bros. came 3rd.

In wether lambs, C. F. Maw had first with a real good one, thick, smooth and even, Hastings Bros. 2nd and Whitelaw 3rd.

Short-wool shearing wethers had Sir George Drummond 1st and 2nd, with two superb little Southdowns, Senator Edwards 3rd. Wether lambs had Telfer Bros. 1st and 2nd, with two beauties, Drummond 3rd.

SWINE

There was the best exhibit of swine that we have seen for many years at Toronto Exhibition. This is especially true of the Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths. Most of the classes were well filled, and the quality of the exhibits was, on the whole, of an exceedingly high order. Some of the hogs on exhibition seemed to leave very little to be desired by way of improvement.

YORKSHIRES

These bacon producers made a strong showing, being represented by the herds of Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove; J. Featherston & Son, of Streetsville; R. F. Duck & Son, of Port Credit, and James Wilson & Sons, of Fergus. Each of these firms was creditably represented. Messrs. Flatt and Featherston had the most numerous entries and captured the lion's share of the prize money. Messrs. Duck & Son managed to break into the prize winning row in several classes, winning first place on their sow over six months and under one year, and securing a number of seconds and thirds in other classes. Messrs. Wilson & Son secured second on sow over six months, third on aged hog and fourth on sow, over six and under twelve months old.

BERKSHIRES

Messrs. W. Wilson, of Brampton; W. H. Durham, of Toronto; and Thos. Teasdale, of Concord, were all out with exceedingly good exhibits, making in all about as strong an exhibit of Berkshires as one is likely to see in many a day. Mr. Teasdale was particularly strong in his young stuff, and Messrs. Durham and Wilson in the mature classes. The honors were pretty evenly divided among these three exhibitors, with Durham to the front with both sweepstakes.

TAMWORTHS

Tamworths also made a good showing, perhaps not quite so striking as either the Yorkshires or the Berkshires, but still a very creditable exhibit, upholding well the reputation of the breed as a source of prime bacon. The breeders exhibiting were: Messrs. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell; A. C. Hallman of Breslau; Colwill Bros., of Newcastle; and Herbert George, of St. George.

BACON HOGS

This section was judged by Dr. F. J. Smale, of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, and Mr. Thos. Teasdale, of Concord. They had to adjudicate upon as fine a lot of bacon hogs as we have seen in many a day. Seven lots were out, made up of six Yorkshires and one worth pen. The owner of the last lot had not been careful enough in his selection and did not figure in the prize list. There are certainly much better specimens among the Tamworths than those which faced the judges. The Yorkshires made a fine showing and certainly deserved to carry off all the prize money. Flatt had first and third, Duck second and fifth, and Featherston fourth. Flatt's first prize pen were almost ideal types. If they had a fault it was being a little light in the ham. Duck's pen were excellent types also, better looking than the first prize pen, but not so good in front. Featherston's pen were a good lot, but as they bordered a little on the heavy side they were put lower than they would otherwise have been. As the Toronto Exhibition Association should see to it that scales are provided to weigh all bacon hogs exhibited. It is not fair to either the exhibitor or the judge to have any guess work in the matter. If a bacon hog has to be of a certain weight let the necessary utensils be provided to weigh him.

Agriculture

The agricultural hall this year was filled with the usual quantity of roots, grain and vegetables. The roots were better in quality than last year, and more of them. The grain exhibit was about of the usual character. Some specimens of kale tobacco and sweet potatoes attracted some attention. The sweet potatoes, with the full plants, were shown, were grown by M. J. Runball, of Toronto, who claims that he can grow them to maturity.

An interesting and instructive exhibit in this building was a collection of weeds, some 23 varieties, included in the seed bill. The collection includes the complete plant of each variety, with the seeds mounted under glass on the card. These collections have been made for the benefit of the seedsmen more particularly, and are for sale at \$2.50 for each collection.

HONEY

The honey exhibit this year was considerably larger than last year, with several new men out. The new exhibitors were John Timmers, Cherrywood, and A. Anguish, Scottville, who won first for comb honey, his exhibit of this quality being very fine. The other exhibitors, including R. H. Smith, S. Thomas; A. Lang, Hamilton; G. Deering, Milton, and Grainger & Co., Deer Park, have been showing for years. Gould, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, made a fine display of bee-keepers' supplies. The honey crop this season on the whole is a fair one. In western Ontario the crop is large, while in eastern Ontario it is light. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have a fair crop. Manitoba is far in front as a producer of honey. Whether it be the abundance of wild flowers or what, the prairie province can produce honey, and that of good quality.

Again we urge upon the Exhibition management the need of new quarters for the honey men. At present they are sidetracked and an attractive exhibit is seen by comparatively few fair visitors.

THE DAIRY

The dairy building presented as usual an attractive and instructive display. While there was about the same number of entries in the cheese section as last year, the number of cheese shown was about one-half of what was there last year. This was due to the change in the regulation requiring one cheese from each exhibitor instead of two, as was the case last year. The quality of the cheese was very fine, perhaps the best in years, though the judge, Mr. B. Muir, scored pretty severely, knocking out several makers who were entitled to medals. If the cheese were as fine as the judge reports them to be, no good reason existed for scoring them so severely. Comparatively few scored over 94 points. There was no syndicate exhibit this year, which helped to lessen the number of cheese shown. Prizes were, however, given to the syndicate instructor whose factories secured the highest aggregate in prizes. The winners are as follows: 1. Listowel Syndicate, J. R. Burgess, instructor; 2. Picton Syndicate, C. A. Publow, instructor; 3. Woodstock Syndicate, Frank Hern, instructor.

The following are the awards in the cheese section: Cheese, two factory colored, not less than 70 lbs. each—1, J. W. Clarridge, Glen Huron; 2, T. E. Wattam, Picton, Ont.; 3, J. S. Izard, Paisley, Ont.; 4, R. Ross, Woodstock. Cheese, two factory white—1, Carlane Christie, Woodstock; 2, Walter Hamilton, Listowel; 3, G. N. McKenzie, Ingersoll; 4, J. L. Thompson, Hawkesville. One cheese, factory, colored—1, C. A.

Publow, Picton, Ont.; 2, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry, Ont.; 3, J. A. Mitchell, Picton, Ont.; 4, J. E. Carier, Picton, Ont. Cheese, factory, white—1, Miss Mary Morrison; 2, S. G. Lawson, St. Andrew's West; 3, Alex. F. Clarke, Poole, Ont.; 4, Donald Menzies, Carleton Place, Ont. Canadian titton or cheddar loaf—1, Miss Mary Morrison; 2, W. F. Gerow, Nanapan, Ont.; 3, R. N. McKenzie. Two Canadian flats, June make—1, J. W. Clarridge; 2, Miss Mary Morrison; 3, Carlane Christie, Woodstock.

Miss Mary Morrison, Newry, Ont., won the challenge trophy, securing the highest individual score, 97 3/4, and the highest aggregate score, 383.

Mr. Brice, of Montreal, the judge, paid a high compliment to the quality of the butter on exhibition, both factory and farm dairy. He stated that he had never examined a finer quality of dairy butter. Quebec was right to the front in the butter section this season, and carried off the bulk of the best prizes, including the highest score. Last year the butter trophy went to J. G. Bouchard, of St. Hyacinthe. This year Mr. Bouchard was at the top, but another Quebecer, J. W. Evans, tied him and the judges decided not to award the trophy but to give a special prize to each. Both scored 97 3/4. The following are the awards in the butter section:

Butter, salted, best tub or box, 50 lbs., factory or creamery—1, Canadian Milk Products, Brownsville, Ont.; 2, J. W. Evans, Kinsey, Que.; 3, J. G. Bonard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 4, W. Bernard, St. Eustache, Que. Butter, unsalted—1, J. W. Evans; 2, J. G. Bouchard; 3, St. Francis Creamery, Richmond, Que.; 4, Canadian Milk Products. Butter, best 50 lbs. creamery, in pound rolls or prints—1, J. G. Bouchard; 2, G. Balkwill, La Fontaine, Ont.; 3, S. M. Sinclair, N. York, Ont.; Standard Dairy Co., Montreal. Butter, 40 lbs. creamery, in packages not more than 10 lbs. each—1, J. W. Evans; 2, W. Waddell, Kerwood, Ont.; 3, Waterloo Creamery, Waterloo, Que.; 4, M. Robertson, St. Mary's, Ont. Butter, best tub, not less than 30 lbs., farm dairy—1, Mrs. A. Thompson, Fergus, Ont.; 2, Mrs. A. L. Hemstreet, Hornby, Ont.; 3, W. Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.; 4, Mrs. W. White, Mahaffy, Ont. Butter, firkin, crock or tub, not less than 20 lbs. each—1, Mrs. W. White; 2, R. Tufts & Sons, Tweed, Ont.; 3, W. M. Horne, Frontier, Que.; 4, W. Whitelaw. Butter, basket, 1-lb. prints or rolls, not less than ten lbs., made at any farm dairy—1, W. M. Horne, Frontier, Que.; 2, Mrs. A. Thompson; 3, Mrs. W. White; 4, Miss L. F. Galbraith, Ellesmere Ont. The cheese and butter were sold by auction. The export cheese brought 10 1/2c, a little low considering the condition of the market, and flats and stitons 11 1/2c per lb. Salted creamery brought 22 3/4c, unsalted 18 1/2c, prints 24c, and small packages 23 1/2c. The dairy butter sold at 21 1/2c to 23c per lb.

Mr. J. N. Paquet, Canboro, Ont., was superintendent in charge of the dairy building, and it is needless to say performed his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. The director whose duty it was to look after the dairy building was conspicuous by his absence. The association another year should make an effort to get someone more in touch with the dairy business.

The butter making competitions were conducted as usual, though the number of competitors does not appear to increase. Mr. H. Weston Parry, Compton, Que., had charge of the competitions and gave good satisfaction. The awards are as follows:

Open to butter-makers, farmers' wives or daughters or female help—1, Miss E. A. Valens, Valens, Ont.; 2, Miss

A. L. Carrick, Galt, Ont.; 3, Mrs. L. T. Jayne, Grafton, Ont.; 4, Mrs. F. H. Dennis, O.A.C., Guelph.

Free-for-all—Open to any farmer, farmer's wife, son or daughter—1, Miss E. A. Valens, Valens, Ont.; 2, Miss L. E. Jayne, Grafton, Ont.; 3, Miss L. Carrick, Galt; 4, Mrs. F. H. Dennis, Guelph.

A fine display of dairy machinery was located in the Machinery Hall. The cream separators shown included the Melotte, Sharples, Oxford, U. S. Separators, National, Simplex, Magnet and Empire. Owing to lack of space the De Laval Company were compelled to show their goods in the Machinery Hall, as also were the Unedea people.

The lectures in the dairy building proved to be rather unsatisfactory, as it was found difficult to lecture and make butter at the same time, consequently during the second week most of the lectures were cancelled. Among those announced to lecture were: Professors Harrison, Gampert, Reynolds, Zavitz, Day and Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Messrs. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, and G. H. Barr, London, Ont.

FRUIT

There is nothing of an unusual character to say about the fruit exhibit. Apples were not so large in numbers and were more immature than usual at this season. The fruit, however, presented a clean appearance, showing that the trees on which it was grown had been carefully sprayed. A new feature was the exhibit of export apples in boxes. There was a large number of competitors. The exhibit as a whole looked somewhat tawdry, and might have been much better arranged. The lids of the boxes might have been put out of sight and the paper in the boxes more tastefully arranged. As compared with the British Columbia fruit exhibit, as presented in the last exhibition, Ontario export apple packers have much to learn. Grapes, plums, pears and peaches made a good showing. The Ontario Experiment Stations made a creditable display. Mr. W. P. Hodgetts, secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, was in charge. Instead of a collection of all the varieties grown at the stations samples of some of the best staple varieties were shown. These included commercial apples, home-grown and varieties suitable for the northern district. The Ontario Agricultural College made a fine display of weeds in this building which attracted much attention.

Manure and Odors

In the summer season the odors arising from the poultry houses are exceedingly disagreeable. This can not easily be avoided even when the house is daily cleaned, but the poultry manure can be so treated as not only to be of greater value but also to lessen the disagreeable odor to a certain extent. The roost should, of course, be so arranged that the droppings will fall on a platform. Keep the platform covered half an inch thick with well-sifted, fine dirt. First scatter the dirt, and then over it sprinkle a handful of kaimite (German potash salts), which will arrest the escape of ammonia when decomposition begins. Twice or three times a week—or better, daily—sweep the platform with a broom. After it is clean, sprinkle the platform and floor with a solution of a tablespoonful of carbolic acid in a gallon of water, then scatter the dry dirt on the platform. Ordinary dry land plaster may be added to the dirt with advantage, in the proportion of a peck of land plaster to every bushel of the dirt.

The Awards at Toronto

The following are the awards in the live stock classes at the Canadian National Exhibition:

HORSES

Hackneys—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1 and 2, Graham Bros., Claremont; 3, Telfer Bros.; 4, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Stallion, 3 years old—1, Graham Bros.; 2, J. B. Hogate, Weston; 3, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Stallion, 2 years old—1, R. Beith, Bowmanville; 2, Graham Bros.; 3, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Stallion, 1 year old—1, R. Beith, Stallion, any age—1, Graham Bros. Filly, 3 years old—1, R. Beith; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Filly, 2 years old—1, J. Cowie, Markham; 2, A. Sheard, Malton; 3, L. L. Pound & Co., Glen Colin, Filly, 1 year old—1, K. Beith, brood mare, with foal of same bred by her side—1, R. Beith; 2, Graham Bros.; 3, L. L. Pound & Co. Foal of 1905—1, R. Beith; 2, Graham Bros.; 3, L. L. Pound & Co. Best mare of any age—1, R. Beith. For best Hackney or pony mare, nily or filly foal—1, R. Beith. For best Hackney or pony stallion—1, Graham Bros. Standard-breds—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards—1, Geo. W. Kennedy, Ilderton; 2, W. H. Riddell, Orangeville; 3, J. H. Noble, Dufferin Park, Stallion, 3 years old—1, A. Kerr, Perth; 2, Miss K. Wilks, Galt; 3, R. Davies, Toronto, Stallion, 2 years old—1, Miss K. L. Wilks; 2, Ashley Stock Farm, Belleville; 3, A. C. McMillan, Erin, Stallion, 1 year old—1, Patterson, Gosham, East Toronto, Filly, 2 years old—1, T. G. Patterson; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks; 3, Waldie Steen, Derry West, Filly, 2 years old—1 and 2, Miss K. L. Wilks, Filly, 1 year old—1, R. Fitzgerald, Rebecca; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, brood mare, with foal of same bred by her side—1, Jos. A. Tovell, Guelph; 2, Miss K. L. Wilks; 3, A. F. Hillock, Bantam, Foal of 1905—1, Miss K. L. Wilks; 2, J. A. Tovell; 3, Ashley Stock Farm, Best mare of any age—1, J. A. Tovell, Leora Wright, Heavy draught single horses, geldings or mares, any breed—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Robt. Davies; 3, R. Davies; 4, Dominion Transport Co. Thoroughbreds—stallion, 4 years or over—1 and 2, Robt. Davies, Toronto; 3, J. E. Seagram, Waterloo, Stallion, 4 years and upward, best calculated to get hunters and saddle horses—1, R. Davies; 2, W. J. Thompson; 3, Riverdale Stables, Stallion, 3 years old—1, G. J. Henderson, Hamilton; 2, R. J. Laughlin, Toronto; 3, Riley & Wright, Toronto, Stallion, 2 years old—1, J. J. Davies, Toronto; 2, Messrs. Barbour, Toronto, Stallion, 1 year—1, T. Ambrose Woods, Toronto, Best stallion to get hunters—1, E. Seagram, Best stallion any age—R. Davies, Filly, 3 years old—1, J. H. Noble, Toronto; 2, J. J. Davis, Toronto, Filly, 2 years old—1, 2 and 3, R. Davies, Filly, 1 year old—1, R. Davies, Brood mare, with foal of same bred by her side—1 and 2, Robt. Davies; 3, T. Ambrose Woods, Foal of 1905—1, 2 and 3, R. Davies, Best mare any age—R. Davies. Roadsters—Stallion, 4 years and upwards, not less than 15 hands—1, James Carmichael, Hillsburg; 2, Thos. Glazier, Toronto; 3, Ira Natrass, Millbrook, Stallion, 3 years old—1, Albert Holmes, Ballynny; 2, J. A. McKenzie, Preston Isle; 3, Dent Dalton, Delhi; 4, Robt. T. Edwards, Manilla, Stallion, 2 years old—1, D. G. Maddock, Walnut; 2, Dr. McCulloch, Blackstock; 3, S. James, McNab, Stallion, 3 years old—1, R. H. Boyes, Woodhill; 2, W. H. Treway, Port Union; 3, Baker Bros., Guelph, Stallion, any age—D. G. Maddock, Filly, 3 years old—1, Miss L. K. Wilks,

Galt; 2, Rufus Dalton, Delhi; 3, W. L. Tilt, Derry West; 4, Willis Bros., Pine Grove, Filly, 3 years old—1, Miss Wilks; 2, J. D. McDougall, Milton; 3, D. Denton; 4, Thomas Graham, Omagh, Filly, one year—1, Jno. A. McKenzie; 2, Harold Currie; 3, G. Bennett & Sons, Carlisle, Brood mare, with foal—1, Baker Bros.; 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood; 3, Miss Wilks; 4, N. W. Ross, Cannington, Foal of 1905—1, Miss Wilks; 2, Baker Bros; 3, A. Strong, Lansing, Best mare, any age—Miss Wilks.

Carriage and coach horses—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 16 hands and over—1, J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.; 2, A. Agar, Nashville; 3, R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; 4, J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Stallion, 3 years old—1, 2 and 3, J. Crouch & Sons; 4, R. Ness & Sons, Stallion, 2 years old—1, H. W. Cook, Streetsville; 2, J. Manarey, Goring; 3, Telfer Bros., Milton West; 4, T. Anderson, Drumgum, Stallion, 1 year old—1, O. H. Duncombe, Waterford; 2, Elam Chapin, Waterford; 3, A. Agar; 4, G. Bennett & Son, Best stallion, any age—J. Crouch & Son, Filly, 3 years old—1, Yeager, Simcoe; 2, Woolley & Davis, Simcoe; 3, Willis Bros., Pine Grove; 4, Woolley & Davis, Filly, 2 years old—J. G. Wilson, Paris; 3, G. Bennett & Son; 3, J. J. & H. Harrison, Georgetown, Filly, 1 year old—1, Dent Dalton, Delhi; 2, H. W. Cook; 3, W. Shaver, Burnhamthorpe; 4, G. Bennett & Sons, Brood mare, 16 hands and over, with foal—1, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill; 2, W. N. Scott, Milton; 3, W. J. Thompson, Hamilton, Foal of 1905—1, W. N. Scott; 2, W. J. Thompson; 3, Morris & Wellington, Best mare of any age—Morris & Wellington.

Clydesdales—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; 3, Smith & Richardson, Columbus; 3, R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; 4, Thos. Mercer, Oxford Mills, Stallion, 3 years old—1 and 4, Graham Bros., Claremont; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, Robt. Ness & Sons, Stallion, 2 years old—1, Andrew Aitchison, Guelph; 2, Graham Bros.; 3, Smith & Richardson; 4, Thos. Mercer, Stallion, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros.; 2 and 3, Smith & Richardson, Stallion, any age—Graham Bros. Filly, 3 years old—1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Graham Bros.; 3 and 4, Smith & Richardson, Filly, 2 years old—1, Thos. Mercer; 2, Robt. Davies, Toronto; 3, Smith & Richardson, Filly, 1 year old—1, Graham Bros.; 2, Jno. W. Cowie, Markham; 3, James I. Davidson, Balsam, Brood mare, with foal—1, Robt. Davies; 2, Henry W. Ironside, Puslinch, Foal of 1905—1 and 3, Robt. Davies; 2, Graham Bros. Best mare, any age—Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

Shires—Stallion, 4 years and over—1 and 2, Morris & Wellington, Fonthill; 3, Jno. Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; 4, J. B. Hogate, Weston, Stallion, 3 years old—1, Hergott & Meir, Berlin; 2, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 3, Dr. J. Watson, Howick, Que. Stallion, 2 years old—1, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; 2, J. B. Hogate, Stallion, 1 year old—1, Jno. Gardhouse & Sons; 2, Morris & Wellington, Best stallion, any age—Morris & Wellington, Filly, 3 years old—1, Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, Filly, 2 years old—1 and 3, Morris & Wellington; 2, Chas. F. Maw, Omagh, Brood mare, with foal—1, Morris & Wellington; 2 and 4, Jno. Gardhouse, Balsam, J. M. Gardhouse, Foal of 1905—1, J. M. Gardhouse; 2, Morris & Wellington; 3, Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, Mare and two of her progeny—1, Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, Best mare, any age—Morris & Wellington. Heavy Draft Horses—Stallion, 4 years old and upward—1, Hisey & Blackburn, Creemore; 2, A. Ager, Nashville; 3,

J. W. Cowie, Markham, Stallion, 3 years old—1, K. L. Graham, Schomberg; 2, A. Cameron, Oshawa; 3, A. Grady, Mayfield; 4, A. Agar, Stallion, 2 years old—1, J. Vipond, Brooklin; 2, J. Fisher, Ringwood; 3, J. Vipond, Stallion, 1 year old—1, G. Davidson & Sons, Cherrywood; 2, Smith & Richardson; 3, L. Dewitt & Sons, Freeman, Gelding or mare, 4 years old or over—1, Dominion Transport Co., Toronto; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 3, Dominion Transport Co. Best stallion, any age—Hisey & Blackburn, Filly, 3 years old—1, John Graham, Derry West; 2, C. F. Maw, Omagh; 3, J. Devis & Sons, Filly, 2 years old—1, J. W. Cowie; 2, J. M. Gardhouse; 3, Graham Bros. Filly, 1 year old—1, A. Jamieson, Reddickville; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 3, Graham Bros. Brood mare, with foal of same bred—1, G. Davidson & Sons; 2, J. W. Cowie; 3, G. Davidson & Sons, Foal of 1905—1, J. Cowie; 2 and 3, Geo. Davidson & Sons, Mare and two of her progeny—1, Geo. Davidson & Sons; 2, Jno. Cowie, Best mare, any age—Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Progeny prize—Graham Bros.

Ponies—Stallion, 14 hands 1 in. and under—1, Gibb Bros, Sarnia; 2, C. F. Chas. Wilmot, Port Hope, Colt, filly or gelding, 2 years—1 and 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons; 3, Gibb Bros, Colt, etc., year old, 1 year old—1, G. Woodstock; 2, Gibb Bros.; 3, G. Foster, Brood mare, with foal—1, E. Mead, Norway; 2, Geo. Davidson & Sons; 3, H. Ewart Mills, Toronto, Foal of 1905—1, E. Mead; 2, W. J. Mills; 3, Geo. Davidson & Sons.

CATTLE

Shorthorns—Bull, 3 years old and upwards—1, Sir G. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; 2, H. Smith, East Toronto, J. Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; 4, P. White, Jun, Pembroke; 6, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Bull, 2 years old and under—1 and 2, G. A. Amos & Son, Moffat; 3, Thos. Mercer, Oxford Mills, Guelph; 4, J. Dryden & Son, Brooklin; 4, Talbot & Son, Everton, Bull, calved before Jan. 1st and under 2 years—1, P. White, Jun.; 2, J. Dryden & Son; 3, J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare; 4, J. Davidson, Balsam, Bull, calved or after Jan. 1st, 1904—1, Sir G. Drummond; 2, T. Redmond, Millbrook; 3, J. Gardhouse & Sons; 4, E. C. Atrill, Goderich, Senior bull calf, calved before Jan. 1st, 1905, and under 1 year—1, J. Dryden & Son; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 3 and 4, T. Redmond; 5, H. Smith; 6, W. C. Edwards & Co. Junior bull calf, calved on or after Jan. 1st, 1905—1, J. Davidson; 2, G. Amos & Son; 3, H. Smith; 4, J. Dryden & Son; 5, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 6, T. Redmond, Bull, senior, champion, over 2 years—1, G. Amos & Son, Bull, junior champion, under 2 years—1, P. White, Jun., grand champion—Geo. Amos & Son, Cow, 3 years old or over—1 and 2, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 3, Peter White; 4, Geo. Amos & Son, Heifer, 2 years and under—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, Peter White; 3, Jas. A. Crerar; 4, Sir Geo. Drummond, Heifer, calved before Jan. 1, 1904, and under 3—1 and 3, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, Jno. Dryden & Son, Heifer, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1904—1 and 3, Jas. Crerar; 3, Geo. Amos & Son; 4, A. J. Watson, Castlederg, Senior heifer calf, calved before Jan. 1, 1905—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, Thos. Redmond; 3, E. C. Atrill; 4, H. Smith; 5, Peter White; 6, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Junior heifer calf—1, H. Smith; 2 and 3, Peter White; 4, Israel Groff; 5, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 6, Macdonald Bros., Woodstock, Senior, junior and grand champion—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt, Graded herd—1 and 3, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, Peter White, Junior herd—1, P.

White; 2, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 3, Jno. Dryden & Son. Best four calves—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 4, H. Smith. Sons. Best three animals—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, John Dryden & Son; 3, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 4, H. Smith. Two animals, progeny of one cow—1, R. A. & J. A. Watt; 2, C. A. Atwill; 3, H. Smith. Steer, under 3, sired by Shorthorn bull—1, Jas. Leask & Son, Blackwater; 2, James Leask, Greenbank; 3, Jno. Brown, Galt. Steer, under 2 years, sired by Shorthorn bull—1, James Leask; 2, Israel Groff; 3, James Rennie & Son. Steer calf—1, Israel Groff; 2, W. R. Elliott & Sons; 3, J. W. Sutton, Ospringe.

Herefords—Bull, 3 years and over—1, H. D. Smith, Compton, Que. Bull, 2 years—1, W. H. Hunter, The Maples; 2, Jno. A. Govenlock, Forest. Bull, 1 year—Jno. A. Govenlock; 2, W. H. Hunter. Bull calf—1, H. D. Smith; 2 and 3, W. H. Hunter. Heifer, 2 years and over—1, H. D. Smith. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 3, W. H. Hunter; 2, H. D. Smith. Cow, 3 years—1, H. D. Smith; 2, Jno. A. Govenlock. Heifer, 2 years old—1, H. D. Smith. Jno. A. Govenlock. Heifer, 1 year—1, H. D. Smith; 2, W. H. Hunter; 3, Jno. A. Govenlock. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, H. D. Smith. Graded herd—1, H. D. Smith. Best female—H. D. Smith. Junior herd—1, W. H. Hunter; 2, Jno. A. Govenlock. Best calves—W. H. Hunter. Best 3 animals—H. D. Smith.

Aberdeen Angus—Bull, 3 years and over—1, Jno. T. Smith, Caledonia, Mich. Bull, 2 years—1, Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Bull, 1 year old—1, Jas. Bowman; 2, Jno. T. Smith. Bull calf—1, Jas. Bowman; 2, Jno. T. Smith; 3, Jas. Bowman. Bull, any age—J. T. Smith. Herd of 4 calves—1, J. T. Smith; 2, Jas. Bowman. Cow, 3 years—1, Jas. Bowman; 2, J. T. Smith. Heifer, 2 years—1, Jno. T. Smith; 2, Jas. Bowman. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 3, Jas. Bowman; 2, Jno. T. Smith. Heifer calf—1, 3 and 4, Jas. Bowman; 2, Jno. T. Smith. Graded herd—1, Jno. T. Smith; 2, Jas. Bowman. Best female—Jas. Bowman.

Galloways—Bull, 3 years and over—1 and 2, D. McCrae, Guelph; 3, Robt. Shaw, Bramford. Bull, 2 years—1, D. McCrae. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 3, D. McCrae; 2, R. Shaw. Bull calf—1, 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Bull, any age—D. McCrae. Cow, 3 years old—1, 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Heifer, 2 years old—1, D. McCrae; 2 and 3, Robt. Shaw. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 3, D. McCrae; 2, R. Shaw. Heifer calf—1, R. Shaw; 2 and 3, D. McCrae. Graded herd—1, D. McCrae; 2, Robt. Shaw. Best female—D. McCrae.

Grade Cattle (Beef)—Cow, 3 years and over—1, James Leask; 2, Jas. Wilson & Son, Ferguson; 3, Jas. Rennie & Sons. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Jas. Leask; 2, James Leask. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 3, Jas. Leask; 2, Jas. Rennie & Son. Heifer calf—1, Jas. Rennie & Sons; 2, Jas. Leask; 3, Fried & Sons, Roseville. Four females—1, Jas. Leask; 2, Jas. Rennie & Sons. Best female—James Leask.

Fat Cattle—Steer, 2 years old—1, Jas. Leask; 2, Jas. Rennie & Sons; 3, Fried Sons. Steer, yearling—1, Israel Groff; 2 and 3, James Leask. Steer calf—1 and 3, Fried & Sons; 2, Israel Groff. Two export steers—1 and 3, Jno. Brown, Galt; 2, Jas. Rennie & Sons.

Argyshire—Bull, 3 years and up—1, Robert Hunter & Son, Maxwell; 2, Alexander Hume & Co., Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie. Bull, 1 year old—1, Alexander Hume; 2, Wm. Stewart & Son. Bull calf, under 1 year

—1 and 4, Robert Hunter & Son; 2, Wm. Stewart & Son; 3, Alexander Hume & Co. Bull calf—1 and 4, Alex. Hume & Co.; 2, Robert Hunter & Son; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son. Cow, 4 years and up—1, Robert Hunter & Son; 2, 3 and 4, Alex. Hume & Co. Cow, 3 years old—1, Robt. Hunter & Son; 2, Alex. Hume & Co.; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son. Cow, dry, in calf, any age—1 and 2, Robert Hunter & Son; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 4, Robert Hunter & Son; 2, Wm. Stewart & Son; 3, Alex. Hume & Co. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, R. Hunter & Son; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son; 4, Alex. Hume & Co. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1, 2, and 3, R. Hunter & Sons; 4, A. Hume & Co. Heifer calf, after Jan. 1st, 1905—1, R. Hunter & Son; 2 and 3, A. Hume & Co.; 4, Wm. Stewart & Son. Four animals, progeny of 1 bull—1, Alex. Hume & Co.; 2, 3 and 4, Robt. Hunter & Son; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son. Herd under two years—1, R. Hunter & Son; 2, A. Hume & Co.; 3, Wm. Stewart & Son. Herd, one bull any age, two females over 3 years old—1, Robert Hunter & Son; 2, Alex. Hume & Co.; 3, Alex. Hume & Co.; 4, Wm. Stewart & Son. Cow, any age—1, Robert Hunter & Son. Bull, any age—1, Robert Hunter & Son.

Jerseys—Bull, 3 years and over—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; 2, David Duncan, Don; 3, Robt. Tufts & Son, Tweed. Bull, 2 years old—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Alex. Duncan. Bull, 1 year—1, T. O. Critchley, Weston; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, D. Duncan. Bull calf—1, Thompson Porter, Carleton West; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 4, D. Duncan. Bull calf, after Jan. 1, 1905—1, R. Tufts & Son; 2 and 4, D. Duncan; 3, Thompson Porter. Bull any age—B. H. Bull & Son. Cow, 4 years and over—1, D. Duncan; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 4, R. Porter. Cow, 3 years old—1, 3 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Duncan. Heifer, 2 years old—1, D. Duncan; 2 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 3, R. Tufts & Son. Heifer, 1 year old in milk—1, 3 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, D. Duncan. Heifer, 1 year, out of milk—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2 and 3, D. Duncan; 4, T. Porter. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 4, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, R. Tufts & Son; 3, D. Duncan. Heifer calf—1 and 2, D. Duncan; 3 and 4, R. Tufts & Son. Four animals, progeny of one bull—1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2 and 4, D. Duncan. Herd, 1 bull and 3 heifers—1 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, D. Duncan; 4, R. Tufts & Son. Bull and 2 females—1, 3 and 4, any age—D. Duncan.

Holsteins—Bull, 3 years and over—1, James Rettie, Norwich; 2, G. W. Clemons, St. George; 3, W. H. Simmons, New Durham. Bull, 2 years old—1, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg; 2, James Rettie; 3, W. H. Simmons; 4, C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell. Bull, 1 year old—1, C. J. Gilroy & Son; 2, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; 3, James Rettie; 4, G. W. Clemons. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, W. H. Simmons; 2, A. C. Hallman; 3, C. J. Gilroy & Son; 4, G. W. Clemons; 5, J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe. Bull calf, calved Jan. 1—1 and 3, J. Rettie; 2, A. C. Hallman; 4, W. H. Simmons. Best bull of any age—Rettie. Cow, 4 years old and upwards—1, 3 and 5, J. Rettie; 2 and 4, George Rice. Cow, 3 years old—1 and 3, J. Rettie; 3, Geo. Rice; 4, C. J. Gilroy; 5, W. H. Simmons. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 4, G. Rice; 2 and 3, J. Rettie. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1, W. H. Simmons; 2 and 3, George Rice. Heifer, 1 year old, out of milk—1, C. J. Gilroy; 2, W. H. Simmons; 3, J. Rettie; 4, G. W. Clemons. Heifer calf, under 1 year old—1, A. C. Hallman; 2, J. W. Lee &

Sons; 3, J. Rettie; 4, R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; 5, C. J. Gilroy. Heifer, calved after Jan. 1—1, James Rettie; 2, C. J. Gilroy; 3, A. C. Hallman; 4, W. H. Simmons. Four animals, the progeny of one bull, to be under 2 years—1, J. Rettie; 2, C. J. Gilroy; 3, W. H. Simmons; 4, J. W. Lee & Sons. Herd of one bull and four females, over 1 year old—1, J. Rettie; 2, George Rice; 3, C. J. Gilroy; 4, W. H. Simmons. Young herd, consisting of one bull and four females, 1 year old and under 3 years—1, George Rice; 2, J. Rettie; 3, W. H. Simmons; 4, G. W. Clemons. Best female—James Rettie.

Grade Cattle (Dairy)—Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2, Geo. Rice; 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Cow, 3 years—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Geo. Rice. Heifer, 2 years—1, B. H. Bull & Son; 2, Geo. Rice. Heifer, 1 year—1, Geo. Rice; 2 and 3, B. H. Bull & Son. Heifer calf—Geo. Rice. Four females—1, Geo. Rice; 2, B. H. Bull & Son. Best female—Geo. Rice.

SHEEP

Cotswolds—Aged ram, 1 year, 3, J. C. Ross, Jarvis; 3, E. J. Park, Burgessville. Shearling ram, 1, J. C. Ross; 2 and 3, E. J. Park. Ram lamb—1 and 3, J. C. Ross; 2 and 4, E. J. Park. Best ram—J. C. Ross. Aged ewe, 1 year—1, E. J. Park; 2, J. C. Ross. Shearling ewe—1 and 3, J. C. Ross; 2, E. J. Park. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, E. J. Park; 4, J. C. Ross. Best ewe—J. C. Ross. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, 1, E. J. Park; 2, J. C. Ross. Pen Canadian-bred—1, J. C. Ross; 2, E. J. Park. Flock, 4 lambs—1, E. J. Park; 2, J. C. Ross. Yearling ram (A.C.R.A.)—1 and 3, E. J. Park. Yearling ewe (A.C.R.A.)—1 and 2, J. C. Ross; 3, E. J. Park.

Leicesters—Ram, 2 shears and over—1, Hastings Bros. Crosshill; 2, C. F. Maw, Omagh; 3, A. N. Whitelaw, Guelph. Shearling ram—1, Whitelaw Bros.; 2, F. Kelly, Aylmer. Cow, 3, Hastings Bros. Ram lamb—1 and 2, Whitelaw Bros.; 3, A. N. Whitelaw; 4, Hastings Bros. Best ram, any age—1, Hastings Bros. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3—1 and 2, C. F. Maw; 3, Hastings Bros. Shearling ewe—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, C. F. Maw; 3, Whitelaw Bros. Ewe lamb—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Whitelaw Bros.; 3 and 4, C. F. Maw. Best ewe, any age—1, Hastings Bros. Pen of Leicesters, ram, lamb and three ewe lambs—1, Whitelaw Bros.; 2, Hastings Bros. Pen of Leicesters, one lamb and 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 3, and 2 ewe lambs—1, Chas. F. Maw; 2, Hastings Bros. Pen of Leicesters, Canadian bred, 1 lamb, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Whitelaw Bros.

Oxford Downs—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, H. Arkell & Son, Arkell; 2, J. W. Lee & Son. Shearling ram—1, 2 and 3, H. Arkell & Son. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 4, H. Arkell & Son; 3, J. W. Lee & Son. Best ram, any age—H. Arkell & Son. Ewe, 2 shears and under 2—1 and 3, H. Arkell & Son. Shearling ewe—1, 2 and 3, H. Arkell & Son. Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, H. Arkell & Son; 4, J. W. Lee & Son. Best ewe, any age—1, H. Arkell & Son. Pen of 1 lamb and 2 ewes—1, J. W. Lee & Sons; 2, H. Arkell & Son. Pen of 1 ram, 2 ewe lambs—1 and 2, H. Arkell & Son. Pen of Canadian bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs—1, J. W. Lee & Sons; 2, H. Arkell & Son. Best yearling ram—1, J. W. Lee & Sons; 2 and 3, H. Arkell & Son. Best yearling ewe—1 and 3, H. Arkell & Son; 2, J. W. Lee & Son. Best pen, 4 lambs, either sex—1, J. W. Lee & Sons; 2, H. Arkell & Son.

(Continued on Page 719.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Sick Colt

I have a four-year-old colt that has a swelling on the outside of the hind fetlock and when she stands in the stable for a day two or three swellings inside and both legs stalk up very badly. Please tell me what to do, and is there any danger of what is called "grease-leg"?—Reader, Metcalfe, Ont.

There are so many causes for swellings on the leg that it is impossible to say what is wrong from the description given. If both legs swell on the inside there may be a danger of there being something wrong with the general health of the animal. It would be best, perhaps, to consult some qualified veterinary surgeon in your district.

Pink Milk

My cow has been milking since January last, looks well and milks well. About six weeks ago, when skimming milk, we noticed that the cream looked quite pink; but the milk looked blue. It looks alright when milked. Sometimes cream looks more pink than others; and when pails are emptied and a little water put into rinse out the pans it goes blue into the bottom of pan. The cow is running on prairie pasture with creek running through it and gets no grain.—T. H. Asa.

The pink color of the milk is caused by a small quantity of blood escaping into it from ruptured capillaries in the milk gland. This may be due to accidental injury or to excessive congestion of the gland in the early period of lactation in a heavy milker. The milk is not necessarily unwholesome, but of course it is not advisable to use it unless the feeding pigs or calves. The condition should be only temporary.

Lame Heifer

I have a valuable heifer that got very lame last fall. She got her foot hurt in the joint above the hoof. It is hard like bone and about twice the size it should be.—Subscriber.

In this case the bone must have been injured and probably the joint above the hoof. As a result, the two bones have grown together and there is no joint now, so that the animal is likely to remain permanently lame.

Worbles

This spring I noticed that my cows were covered with small bunches; and on examining them I found that in each bunch there was a worm about three-quarters of an inch long.—Enquirer.

These grubs are the larvae of the bot fly, which deposits its eggs upon the cattle during the summer months. Prevention is accomplished by keeping the cattle housed while the bot fly is prevalent. The grubs seem to do little harm to the general health of cattle but they damage the hide considerably from the tanner's standpoint.

A Peculiar Case

Cow came home from pasture apparently all right. Next morning she was moaning with every breath, which was very short. She coughed up some froth and blood. I gave her a bottle of linseed oil, and she coughed up more blood. On second day she

was swollen over the kidneys and on the sides of the neck. She has taken neither food nor water for two days. She urinates all right, but bowels seem sluggish.—Subscriber, Man.

Your cow has either had an attack of blood poisoning or else has been eating a poisonous weed. In such a case a good dose of physic is the best remedy, and a pound of salts should be given at once, with an ounce of powdered ginger, well shaken up in a quart of water. If this does not act promptly, repeat the dose.

Lameness

I have a lame horse that is sometimes better and sometimes worse. He ran away when he was being broken in, and ran a splinter into his foot. He has been lame on and off for about a year.—J. T. F.

If due to the splinter, the lameness is likely to get better gradually unless some of the important structures of the foot, such as the bone, tendon, or joint, were injured. Keep him well shod and try a leather sole under the shoe. A blister round the coronet should help him.

Out of Sorts—Scratches

1. I have a horse that ran out all winter; and he has not shed all his old hair yet. I work him some; but he seems to catch cold very easily and seems a little dull. 2. I have another horse with cracks on his hind heels. He stocks up when standing, but goes down to natural size when working.—Subscriber, N.B.

1. This horse is in a poor state of health, and yet shows no symptoms of a definite disease. You had better give him a dose of physic and follow it with tonics for a time. 2. Be careful not to feed this horse as much grain when idle as when working, and do not allow him to remain without exercise for more than a day at a time. Paint the scratches with tinning until they dry up, then use vaseline.

Chronic Lameness

Have a mare lame since last November. Went lame when ground was frozen hard. Was not so bad till four weeks back. Since then she does not use her foot; trouble seems to be in hind fetlock, which is very stiff and swollen. Had a foal this spring; is thin, but feeds well. Can see nothing wrong with hoof.—J. N. O., Nova Scotia.

You are probably right in supposing the seat of lameness is in the fetlock joint, which seems to be afflicted with chronic arthritis. The best treatment would be firing and blistering, followed by a good long rest.

ABOUT 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.

Building Line Fence

A owns a farm adjoining a small lot owned by B. A purpose of fencing his farm with woven wire fencing. B's lot extends only 19 rods along A's farm and B is unwilling to pay for fencing half of the said division line. If A fences the whole can B be compelled to

pay for half of it, and how should A proceed?—G. S. N. B.

By the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick (1903), chapter 187, it is enacted as follows: Sec. 8, sub-section 1—"All line fences dividing lands under cultivation used as pasture, or otherwise, or enclosed, shall be sufficiently erected and kept up at the joint and equal expense of the occupiers; but no owner or occupier of any woods, barren, or lands not under cultivation, or used as pasture land, although adjoining the improved lands of another, shall be obliged to erect or repair any such division line fence."

Sub-section 2—"Any dispute arising between the occupiers of such lands as to the erection and repair of any such fences, shall be settled by the nearest fenceviewer on application to him."

By section 9 it is enacted as follows:—"The fenceviewer shall on such application give notice to the parties to attend. He shall then view the place where the proposed erection or repair is to be made, and in each case determine the portion thereof each party shall erect or repair."

Section 11 provides that if either party after six days' notice of such determination neglects to comply therewith the fenceviewer may cause the same to be done.

Section 12 enacts as follows—"The person employed by the fenceviewer to erect or repair any such fence may recover from the party so refusing all the expense of making or repairing the same (including a reasonable allowance for his labor) with costs of suit in an action deemed in any court of competent jurisdiction."

Section 2 of the said Consolidated statutes provides: "All sufficient fences four feet high shall be lawful fences, whether line fences or otherwise, and no fence shall be of a less height."

If, therefore, there is no sufficient line fence between the two properties the proper course for A to pursue is to apply to the nearest fenceviewer, if one has been provided, and have him determine what is necessary under the circumstances. If there is a sufficient fence between the two properties, as defined by above section 2, and A's desire is merely to compel B to erect a woven wire fence we do not see that he could do so. You will no doubt be able to apply the above sections we have quoted or given the substance of to the circumstances of your own case.

Rented Farm Sold

I rented a farm from B for five years and have been in possession of it and working it under the lease for over three years. The lease runs out on the first day of March, 1907. B sold the farm to a neighbor a few weeks ago and the purchaser has given me notice that he wants me to give up possession of the farm the first of January next. Can I be compelled to leave before my time expires?—R. B., Ontario.

As your lease does not expire until the first day of March, 1907, you cannot be compelled to give up possession of the farm until that time, provided you pay your rent and do not break any of the terms of the lease. And provided further that the lease does not contain any provision under which you agree to give up possession before the expiry of the lease on notice being given to you. You can readily ascertain this by reading over your lease and if it contains no such condition you cannot be compelled to give up the farm until your full time has expired. The purchaser of the farm can have only the same rights to demand possession from you which the original landlord had.

A spinster was taking down in her admission register the name, age, address, etc., of a little "new" school girl.

"What is your name, my dear?" asked the lady.

"Dolly Brown, ma'am."

"Yes, and how old are you?"

"Six years, one munt, ma'am."

"Why, Dolly," said the teacher, looking down interestedly at the child, "you are just the age of a little niece

of mine, and have just the same merry face and twinkling eyes. And how old should you think I am, child?"

"Don't know, ma'am; me can only count up to fifty?"

One day a number of children in the parlor were talking over the difficulty Adam must have had in finding names for all the animals. The littlest girl did not speak for some time, but when she did, she said: "Except with

the hog. Anybody would know what to call that."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

A Farmer's Bookkeeping

How many farmers keep an accurate record of their business matters? That is, memoranda of cash receipts and disbursements, and entries properly written in a suitable book regarding the yearly product of each field, the cash returns received for that product, and the cost of seed and labor bestowed upon it, entries of cash returns from cattle and other live stock, and of amounts paid out for labor, insurance, threshing, etc., and last, but not by any means least, a yearly inventory of all goods, property and other assets on the one hand, and of all moneys owing and other liabilities on the other hand. The answer to the questions is difficult to give with any degree of certainty, but we are inclined to think that the great majority of our farmers keep such records in their heads. These are usually good heads, but this is not the correct place for such accurate memoranda. On the other hand, while it may be difficult to answer accurately the question of "how many," it is much easier to answer the question of "why" should a farmer keep such records and such inventories. It may be said that the good farmer knows what he is doing, and at the end of the season knows what he has received for his various crops, and that, together with the knowledge of his bank balance, is sufficient, and also that the labor involved in such work is non-productive labor. This is one of the questions we wish to look into just here.

We must, first of all, have it understood that the farmer is a business man, conducting, if you will, a manufacturing business, and the products of this business, grain, vegetables, fruit, live stock, etc. he had to find a market for, as have other manufacturers. His "plant" consists of his farm and buildings, and he has raw material, implements and labor to pay for, as well as taxes and insurance, like other business men. The processes may vary from those usually included under the head of manufactures, but the fact of production and sale is the same.

All business men keep books of some kind—this is recognized as a necessity. What, then, are the advantages of these records? First, that accurate information of each day's financial transactions be kept, so as to show at all times the amount owing by or to each person with whom credit dealings have been had; and also of cash sales or purchases; and, secondly, that comparisons can be made in any account or department, of the business with previous years to note any changes, increase or decrease, in that account or department, also to be able to ascertain what profit or otherwise any department, or the business as a whole, is making.

Are not these matters as important in a farmer's business as in that of any other? Is it not as necessary that he should keep accurate records from day to day, not only of his financial transactions, but also, as do other manufacturers, records concerning the ordinary operations of his business, so that from these it may be possible to make up the exact cost of each product that leaves the farm? And, too, is it not as necessary to have accurate yearly re-

ports for comparison with those of other years, so that conclusions may be formed as to the most remunerative methods of handling the different departments of the farm. It will surely be agreed that there is but one answer to these queries, a decided affirmative, and also, as the ordinary business man finds it profitable to carefully note these tables of cost and profit, so will the farmer find it both interesting and profitable to take the time necessary for such work, or to have some one of his household do it.

What records should be kept, and in what method? This must be largely decided by each one for himself. A few suggestions may, however, help. First, a cash account should be kept showing on the one side all items of cash received, and their sources, and on the other, all items of expenditure, with sufficient particulars to identify each. All items of household expenditure might be lumped under that designation. In other portions of the book, pages should be set apart for each field or product, for instance: Apple orchard, 10 acres; N. W. field, 5 acres; Home

field, 15 acres; dairy, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and in each case charges should be made as accurately as possible for all cost for labor, seed, or stock made on that account, and on the other side should be shown all moneys received from its products. In this way the profit from each department of the farm would be known, and comparisons made from year to year as to total yield, prices and profits. It might even be thought wise to charge up yearly to each field say three or four per cent. of its value, as it should produce a profit over and above mere interest on principal invested.

Such records would, we believe, reveal to the thoughtful man unexpected information as to cost, labor or profit on certain lines, and the yearly inventory of assets, which should show actual present values in all cases, deducting all amounts owing, would be a very definite illustration of the year's gain when compared with the sheet of the previous year, and would moreover present a very tangible statement to a banker, should a temporary loan be required.

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(NOTE—The above is the largest Mail Spectacle House in the United States and perfectly reliable.)

Please mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.

Poultry at Toronto Fair

One of the leading exhibits at the Exhibition this year was the feathered tribe. The poultry buildings were crowded mostly all the time with visitors admiring the different varieties. The weather this year was all that could be wished. Being comparatively cool all the time, no dead birds were reported.

Dr. Bell, superintendent of the poultry department, deserves great credit for the way the judging was managed this year. All specimens were in their coops on Friday Sept. 1st. On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, with closed doors, the judges commenced their duties, and at noon all birds were placed. No one was allowed in the building with the judges, not even the exhibitors. It has been many years since better satisfaction has been given by judges in placing the birds. No great rumbling could be heard this year by owners of the birds as to their placing.

All the classes were well filled and the quality was almost equal to any year in most varieties. More space is urgently needed. Two rows of new coops were placed on top of the others to accommodate the birds, making them three tier deep. The upper row could scarcely be seen to advantage by the crowd as they passed by. Many of the exhibitors said they would not show at Toronto again unless better accommodation was provided for their birds.

On Friday Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, the exhibitors gathered in the board room on the grounds to lay their demands before the board for better accommodation for the poultry. We hope before another year new buildings will be erected, with sufficient space to show the birds to their best advantage.

We are glad to know that the utility classes are taking the lead. Great improvement has been accomplished in a better commercial type in Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. We hope the breeders will not soon lose sight of this all important step in advancement.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTES

This year headed the list in point of numbers, there being 94 birds on exhibition. Mr. John Martin, of Port Dover, winning nearly all the prizes except in young stock, Mr. W. Dawson, of Davisville, a new exhibitor, carrying off the majority in 1905 birds.

In Silver Wyandottes there were 18 good specimens. T. W. Krouse, of Guelph, and Jas. Arthur, of London, were the principal exhibitors, the prizes were pretty well divided between them.

There were only two specimens of Golden Wyandottes to be seen. This variety seems to be losing favor among breeders.

THE BARRED ROCKS

rank second in point of entries, there being 90 birds in coops. The awards were divided this year among several breeders. 1st cock, a good shaped and fine feathered bird, was won by J. R. Boyce, of London; 2nd, J. K. Millard, Dundas; 3rd, J. N. Harris, Marmia. Hens—Newton Cash, Port Dover, won 1st on a typical hen well barred with that grand undercolor and narrow barring so much required. Mr. J. K. Millard followed with a grand specimen. Mr. Boyle 3rd. In cockerels Mr. J. K. Millard won 1st with a bird hard to equal in shape and color. Mr. Bowdin won 2nd and Parson 3rd. In pullets the first went to Mr. Alexander, 2nd to Hoskin, 3rd to Cash. The White Rock this year made a splendid showing, there being 37 birds in number. This variety seems to be gaining favor every year. In no class was there a better showing of well developed young stock. Several new exhibitors carried off their share of the prizes. The winners are:

1st cock Carroll, 2nd Shelly, 3rd Andrews; 1st hen Lawrie, 2nd Carroll, 3rd Andrews; 1st cockerel Andrews, 2nd and 3rd Shelly; 1st pullet, Carroll, 2nd Andrews, 3rd Shelly.

THE BUFF ORPINGTONS

again this year made a creditable showing, much improvement has been accomplished in type and color since last year. The principal exhibitors were, Hoffman of Ridgetown, Boulbee, Toronto; Clark, Cainsville; Aird, Montreal; Pascoe, Mt. Dennis; Daniels, Toronto. The following are the awards: 1st cock Hoffman, 2nd Clark, 3rd Pascoe; 1st hen Aird, 2nd Boulbee, 3rd Clark; 1st cockerel Boulbee, 2nd Hoffman, 3rd Daniels; 1st pullet Hoffman, 2nd Pascoe, 3rd Boulbee.

In black and white Orpingtons there were some excellent birds, especially in blacks. Their numbers did not compare with the buffs. In black there were 27 entries, whites 20. Messrs. Hoffman, Daniels and Stroh were the chief exhibitors in black and white, Coats and Roberts, McNish and Chinnick, the prices being well distributed among them. The Buff Wyandottes and Buff Rocks made a fine exhibit, the Wyandottes had 63 entries, while the Rocks had 27. Messrs. Bartlett, Edgar and Johnson were the leading exhibitors in Buff Wyandottes, with Inouen and Boyce in Buff Rocks.

The S. C. Dorkins were out in larger numbers than last year, there being 56 birds. Messrs. Goldie, Wilson and McKie carried off the prizes. In White Dorkins there were only three specimens to be seen.

THE BRAHMAS

scarcely up to last year, 43 light and 12 dark were brought out. Messrs. Pickard, Cameron and McDonald were the chief exhibitors.

The Cochins seem to be losing in numbers each year. In buffs there were 13, in black and white 15 each, and partridge 14. These varieties seem to be kept solely for exhibition purposes by a few breeders. The Black and White Langshans could almost be said the same about, as their numbers compare about the same.

THE LEGHORNS

were out in large numbers, both in white and brown, and seem to be very popular, although not a good market fowl, but have many favorites as layers. The whites had the lead in 90 specimens, while the s. c. brown were 59 in number. Messrs. Fullerton, McCormick, Edwards and Wales were among the chief exhibitors in whites, and Henderson, Becker and Wales in brown.

The buffs numbered 25, with some grand colored specimens, while in black there were only birds shown. The Black Minorcas were 39 strong, with several excellent specimens. Messrs. Minchall and Warrington carrying off the prizes.

THE GAMES

were quite equal to last year, both in numbers and quality. Many farmers claim they can get a better market check by using a Game cock on their hens.

The Polands, Hamburgs, Silkies and Houdans are classed as fancy poultry and have their admirers. Very few of these varieties are seen in the farm yard at the present time.

THE WATER FOWL

department was filled to its capacity. In ducks could be seen some of the finest specimens ever exhibited. The geese were also especially good and attracted considerable attention. The turkeys were not quite equal to former years in numbers and quality though some choice specimens were exhibited.

YOUR ROOF

What's the test of a good roofing? First, wear and tear; second, reputation. "Paroid" has stood both tests for a good many years. Before you build new or repair old buildings, write us for free sample of

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and our booklet "Building Economy." It will help you in deciding the important question about roof covering. The difference in price between PAROID and the numerous imitations represents quality, not cost. Write us.

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ROOFING

The pet stock, bantams, pigeons, canaries, rabbits and guinea pigs, formed considerable amusement for the boys and girls, as well as many admirers among older people. All these classes were well filled with excellent specimens. There was a very fine display of pheasants, both golden and silver. Mr. A. J. Morgan, of London, again occupied the south end of the first wing with his display of poultry supplies. The Steele, Briggs Company, Toronto, also had a nice display of incubators, brooders, home grinders and supplies. Mr. C. J. Daniels, of Toronto, as usual had his incubators and brooders in operation, catching chickens. The Royal Incubator Co. also had an exhibit of brooders and incubators, showing the superiority of their makes.

GOVERNMENT POULTRY EXHIBIT

Outside the poultry building was located the Dominion Government poultry exhibit, with Mr. F. C. Elford, chief of the Poultry Division, and Mr. A. W. Foley, manager of the Bowmanville station, in attendance. They were kept busy from morning till night, ascribing the merits of the trap nests, fattening crates and model poultry houses. This was probably the most instructive exhibit on the grounds. Cards were hung up showing the difference in individual hens where trap nests were used. On the card could be seen records of hens that during January laid 27 eggs each, while in the same pen were hens that laid only 2, others 8 to 10 eggs each.

The dressed poultry and eggs in the dairy building were few in number compared with former years. Although there is no entrance fee on dressed stock it seems difficult to get a good display.

J. W. CLARK.

Seeing is Believing

Rosenbaum—I dined with Eckstein last night. Very swell affair—silver spoons.

Cohen (incredulously)—Not real silver?

Rosenbaum—Real solid silver, s'help me!

Cohen (still incredulous)—Show us one.—The Tattler.

Pat—"Do you ever get dispondent, Moike?" Mike—"Only when O'irm feeling 'blue.' Oi always feel O'irm as long as O'irm feeling foine!"—Puck.

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.

Some Early Canadian Clydesdale History

(Continued from Exhibition number.)

The year 1857 saw the first Clydesdale importation into Quebec when Thos. Irving, of Montreal, brought out Rob Roy, sired by Young Fancy. Very little has been ascertained of this horse, and the lower province has never achieved prominence as a horse breeding district.

We now come to a period when that

VETERAN HORSEMAN.

Mr. Joseph Thompson appears on the scene as an importer. All his life an enthusiastic horseman, he had been in a smaller way identified with the business previously, having traveled, Merry Farmer and other stallions, but he now decided to import for himself. His early attempts were rather disastrous, two successive trips he was able only to bring back two empty halters. It should be remembered that in the days of long voyages on sailing vessels, the vicissitudes of the importing of live stock were a hundred fold greater than in modern times. When Mr. Eady, in the year 1871, imported the famous Jock 37, the first importation into the Ottawa district, he encountered rough weather on the voyage, and the horse was for part of the time suspended in slings, and it was nearly two years before the wounds caused by the heavy ropes around his chest were healed. However, when Mr. Thompson got home with the horse he wanted, alive and vigorous, he had achieved a service for the horse interests of Canada which has never been surpassed. This was the famous horse Netherby—8—, bred in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, sired by Mossrooper, dam by Lord Bryon (475). He was by two past at the time of importation, and was an upstanding, rangy horse, rather leggy, and, with very little else to recommend him as an individual to the modern horse fancier, but he possessed full measure of all the evidences of power, vigor and virility, which marks most of the successful sires. Perhaps no horse ever proved more successful as a sire, and it has been stated on undoubted authority that in one season he was bred to 365 mares and from these he left 250 or more foals. His stock were eagerly sought after, and went to all parts of America. About this time the stallion, Young Comet—178—, was imported by P. R. Wright, of Cobourg, Ont. A nice dappled grey with white face and fetlocks, he was easily the handsomest horse of his time, of the up-to-date type in smoothness, sweetness and quality. He was sired by Grey Comet (192), dam Grey Sally, by Pope. He was afterwards owned by the late John Miller, of Brougham. He was not a large horse, but his colts were often large and always smooth, hardy and servicable.

It was in the fifties that Mr. Andrew Harvey, whose descent from injuries received from the vicious stallion, Walpole Chief, many readers will remember, made his first importation, the Pride of the West. He was considered a good stallion for his day, had no white marks of any kind, was a good

getter, but later importations into that part of the country seem to have had little opportunity of crossing on his stock, for we can find but little trace of him in the herd books. About 8 years later Champion was imported by a fine young fellow, good mover, with the best of feet and underpinning. Both he and "King of the West" died old horses. Champion was exhibited a good deal, and was a prizewinner of some nature. The only other importation made by Mr. Harvey was Ontario Chief, who came to this country about '75. He was a light bay in color with two white hind feet, was a nicely turned horse with fine rangy head and neck. He stood for service nearly ten years. Mr. Harvey only imported three, and never sold one of them.

About this time importations into Ontario County and other parts of Ontario became more frequent.

The year 1889 saw the importation of Old Lord Haddo—49—, by Messrs. Brooks and Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., into Perth County, Ont. A big and rather roughish horse, bay in color, with star on face, of hind leg white, sired by Lord Haddo (486), a get of Old Clyde, he proved of the greatest benefit to the country, was the sire of a large number of colts. At the present time there is to be seen in the town of Mitchell a gelding, the get of Old Lord Haddo, still at work on the streets, though now nearly 30 years of age. In the year 1874 Mr. D. Fisher imported the stal-

lion General, and the same year Young Topman was imported into the Ottawa district by Benj. Rothwell. Meanwhile Ontario County received many valuable

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hock, Sprained Tendons, Foulness, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Bruise, Rhabdomyosarcoma and other heavy tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria, Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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Without laying the horse up. Does not blister, and cures the cure. 25¢ a bottle, delivered.

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- W. HAY,** Tara, Ont. Clydesdale Horses, W. Shorthorn Cattle, best Scotch Strains. Present offering some choice young bulls, also a number of females.
- DOBT. NICHOL,** Brussels, Ont. P.O. and sta., G.T.R. A few good Shorthorns, also a limited supply of choice Yorkshire breeding stock.
- J. T. GIBSON,** Denfield, Ont. sta. G.T.R. Imported and home-bred Scotch Shorthorns. Choice breeding stock in Lincoln Sheep.
- H. C. GRAHAM,** Altona Craig, Ont. sta. G.T.R. Short-horn Cattle of choice milking strains. Also some fine Collie Pups for sale.
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- H. M. STOCKTON,** Hedgerow P.O., Harrison Ont. sta., C.P.R. Yorkshire Swine, breeding stock from imported and home-bred. Pairs not akin furnished. Write for prices.
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- M. GARDHOUSE,** Weston, Ont. Clyde and Shire Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.
- B. HOGATE,** Sarnia, Ont. importer of Shire, Clyde and Hackneys. Write for catalogue.
- W. COLQUHOUN,** Mitchell, Ont. P.O. and U. sta., G.T.R., importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

additions, Mr. Simon Beattie, whose name appears in Vol. 1 C.C.S.B., for 30 registrations, Mr. Richard Graham, successor to Mr. Arch. Ward, Mr. Joseph Thompson, the founder of the present firm of Smith & Richardson, with others, were keen rivals in the business in Ontario County. Mr. Chas. Mason, until recently of Brucefield, Huron County, Mr. D. Fisher, Goderich, Messrs. Brooks and Colquhoun, of Mitchell, together with Mr. Andrew Harvey, and Mr. Peterson, of Waterloo, were in the importing business in the western portion of Ontario. Mr. W. Eadie, Mr. John Clark, father of the well-known Clydesdale and Ayrshire breeder, Mr. J. G. Clark, were strong champions of the draft horse in the Ottawa Valley, and it is a pleasure to know that nearly all the old firms, or their successors stand at the head of the business still, and together with many contemporaries, make their only point of rivalry that of obtaining and importing never the cheapest but always the best stock obtainable in the land of the bonnie Clyde.

Sails for England

Mr. J. B. Hogate sails on Sept. 16 via the Etruria for Great Britain, France and Spain, to purchase stock for the winter trade. He expects to return by November 30th with a choice lot of the different breeds of horses, and a specially fine lot of Spanish Jacks.

Dispersion Sale

Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., announces for October 11th a dispersion sale of his herd of Ayrshire cattle and Shropshire sheep. The fine young imported bull "Admiral Togo," sweepstakes winner at Sherbrooke and first at Quebec and other shows last year is at head of his herd. He has a very choice selection of cows and heifers, comprising 25 cows, 6 2-year-olds, 15 yearlings, 16 calves and a number of young lambs. Writing regarding his sale Mr. McCallum says:

"I have won the diploma for three years in succession for the best young herd of Ayrshires, and the flock prize for Shropshire County sheep are mostly imported from the best flocks in England."

Mr. McCallum expects to go west in the spring and consequently everything will be sold. Fuller particulars will be given later.

To Import Clydesdales and Hackneys

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. the well known horse breeder and importer, sailed on Sept. 9th for Great Britain, for the purpose of bringing out another contingent of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions. Mr. Hassard has a reputation for dealing only in the very best, and we are assured his coming importation will be first class in every respect.

Mr. Hassard has recently opened a branch barn at Regina, Sask., to meet his growing trade in the west. The Regina branch will have J. C. Fyfe, V.S., as manager.

John Boag's Importation

John Boag & Son, of Ravenshoe, Ont., who have been identified with the draft horse interests for years past have this year landed a consignment of choice Clydesdale stallions and fillies. They were personally selected in Scotland by Mr. John Boag, sr., which is a guarantee of their quality. Included in the shipment is Lord Durham, 2 years of age, black in color, with three white feet and face, standing 16.1 hands, was shown once as a foal, twice as a yearling and once as a two-year-old, and was never beaten, winning silver medal

SMITH & RICHARDSON
Importers of
High Class Clydesdale Horses
We have just landed a choice and carefully selected lot of grand, big horses, of the splendid quality which Scotland's best blood alone can impart. Come and see them at their stables at
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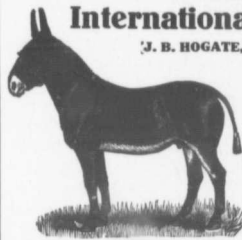
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A few fine Clydesdale and Hackney stallions always on hand. Write to

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Importer of

Clydesdales, English Shire, Hackney, Percheron Stallions, and Mammoth Cattle and Spanish Jacks, ranging in height from 14½ to 16 hands. Buy imported Jacks and raise big mules.

BARN: Half-mile from C.P.R. and G.T.R. Stations, Weston. Nine miles west of City Hall, Toronto. Take Dundas Street car to Toronto Junction and transfer to Weston Street Railway.

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.

Farms 3½ miles from Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. and electric cars from Toronto.

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Those desiring something in high quality Clydesdale Stallions will find a splendid choice in our stables, Sons of Scotland's best sires of the kind that Canada wants. Write or call on

MESSRS. LAVIN & RICHARDSON

Harriston, P. O. and Station C.P.R. and G.T.R., Ont.

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Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

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J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

Clydesdales

I have just landed a carefully selected shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies. They are of the right kind, and will be sold at prices that will interest you. Write to

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THOS. MERGER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.
Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Car lots far western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

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Auctioneer, PORT PERRY, ONT.
Live Stock a Specialty.

at Hamilton show as the best Clydesdale on the ground. He is sire of Lord Faulteroy and has five recorded dams. Lord Hamilton, by the same sire is two years of age, black with white face and white hind foot, was shown once in class of 15 and stood 2nd to Lord Durham. He stands 16.1 hands and is the right kind in every particular. Emulator, purchased from Peter Crawford is a colt by Lillhuist Chief, 2 years of age, bay in color, 2 white hind feet and face, is a strong boned big fellow that will scale a ton at maturity, a splendid mover with fine style. Another by the same sire is Forland Chief, a yearling bay with 2 white hind feet and white face. He will grow into a big one of the right kind. Another good yearling, sired by Baron Blaen, is a strong, wide boned horse with grand feet and ankles, a good mover and a colt of great promise. Included in the shipment is a fine Prince Tom filly, 2 years of age, bay with 3 white feet and face, a very flashy, showy filly. She won 4 firsts last year as a yearling and was never beaten in class. Mr. Boag has several other fine fillies, sired by such premium horses as Lord Lohian, Prince Tom and Roselle.

Gossip

Mr. Geo. Stewart, Howick, Que., writes from Williamston, Coieff, Scotland, as follows: "I am sailing from Glasgow on August 26th on the S.S. "Tritonia" with one 4-year-old stallion, "Lord Mac," bred by John McNece, Esq., Coieff, sire "Montreuve Mac" dam "Jess of Juchrya," by Sir Everard. This pedigree speaks for itself—there is no better Clydesdale blood in Scotland. I have also one very fine yearling colt by "The Dean." This colt is a fine dark color and good weight and bred by J. Huntly Macdonald, Esq., of Inverness. I have made the selection of fillies a specialty for this trip and have been fortunate in securing 7 two-year-olds and 2 yearlings, by such sires as "Mount Royal," "Pearl Oyster," "Macedie," "Blatte Axe," "Baron Britton," "Prince of Roxburgh," etc. These are all big, sound fillies which I am prepared to sell at once for small profits and are really worth seeing, as showing what the Clydesdale breed has now attained to in respect to weight and quality of limbs and feet.

Sheep Shearing

An interesting feature of the Canadian National is the sheep dog trials. These are watched every year by an eager crowd, mostly shepherds and sheep breeders.

In the shearing by hand contest four entered. John Clegg, of Cumberland, made the fastest time, 9 minutes, but as he cut the sheep in several places and did not make a clean job at that he was not given the prize. First money went to Wm. Butler, of Shropshire, England, his time being 14½ minutes; second to Fred Silversides in 21 minutes and third to W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, who finished in 21 minutes.

In the machine contest much quicker time was made. Fred Silversides had first money, time 4¼ minutes; Geo. Allan second, time 8 minutes, 10 seconds; S. Bradburn third, time 13 minutes 45 seconds.

Sheep Dog Trials

The sheep dog trials advertised so extensively before the show did not pan out as well as expected. There were three trials. At the first the Collie, "Bob," who did such good work last year, won easily. At the second trial two new dogs were to compete; only one turned up and he was not up to much, though the sheep he had to handle were of the lively sort and scaled the five-foot fence along the ringside without any difficulty. It is a difficult task to pen up reasonably quiet sheep, but a flock of high jumpers is rather beyond the ability of the average sheep dog. The third trial saw Bob at it again, and so well did he do the trick that he was put on for a special attraction before the grand stand, in which he acquitted himself well, considering the wet weather and wild sheep. Perhaps the task assigned the dogs is a little too difficult for show purposes.

Clydesdales for Canada

Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, have made yet another extensive sale of high class stallions. These, twelve in number, go to Messrs. Macmillan, Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Manitoba. This is their first shipment from Scotland, although they have been for some time in the Clydesdale business in Canada and the States. Through the present consignment their firm is likely to become even better known. They have selected animals of rare breeding and individual merit, and it is quite safe to say that there has been no more select shipment made during the

Big Dispersion Sale "Nether Lea" Ayrshires

ON OCTOBER 11TH, 1905,

I will offer for sale my herd of **Ayrshire Cattle** and flock of **Shropshire Sheep**. The herd comprises 25 cows, 6 two-year-olds, 15 yearlings and 15 calves, and is headed by the Sweepstakes Bull "Admiral Togo." Both my Ayrshires and Shropshires have been large winners at the Quebec Fairs.

Catalogues and full particulars will be sent on application to

T. D. McCALLUM,
DANVILLE, QUE.

Important Auction Sale
Of Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Under instruction from the Minister of Agriculture
there will be sold at the

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario,
on October 25th, 1905

A number of **Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, and Galloway Cattle;**
Shropshire, Leicester, and Oxford Sheep;
Large Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, and will be held in the comfortable
judging pavilion at the college farm.

Bids by mail will receive special consideration.

For catalogues, apply to G. E. Day, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Thos. Ingram, Auctioneer.

G. C. Creelman, President.

NOTICE

We have been greatly reducing our herds but still have a few
good Jerseys and a number of Guernseys to dispose of. Breeders
will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

DENTONIA PARK FARM, Coleman, P.O., Ont.

CHAS. RANKIN Wyebridge, Ont., importer
and breeder of **Shorthorn
Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep**. Herd
headed by Fries of Scotland (imp.). For Sale
—Females and bulls of all ages, from noted
Scottish families.

**HOLLYMOUNT STOCK
FARM**
MITCHELL, - ONT.

Pure-bred Shorthorns of best imported
strains. Present offering—A grand 2 mos.
bull calf from imported sire and dam.

Address:

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.
Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and
quality. Choice fillies, imported and home bred,
Shearling and ram lambs, imported, Mansell,
Price's Moterials, & A. WILSON,
Bethesda, Ont., Stanville Ont.

BOOK FREE, entitled "How to Make Home
L.I. a Profitable Investment in the Thompson Mfg. Co.,
L.I., Grand Bay, N.S., brings it.

Ashland Stock Farm

Large Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred
from imported stock of grand Scotch blood; all
Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. H. BISHOP, Ashland, P.O., Ont.

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Most successful Vet. Institution in America.

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DAVID McDRAE, Innesfield, Guelph, Canada,
Importer and Breeder of **Galloway Cattle,**
Clydesdale Horses and Outward Sheep. Choice
animals for sale.

Wm. Grainger & Son
Hawthorne Herd of Deep
Miking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero, (imp.) at head of herd.
Breeders of High Class good young bulls by
Scottish sires. Come and see what we have.
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Scottish Shorthorns, Choice Miking
Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters,
Young Stock for sale—imported
and home bred.

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm

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

Second Annual Sale of Shorthorns at farm,
Wednesday, JANUARY 10th.
Herd Catalogue on application. Address
C. W. WILSON, W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited
Superintendents, Proprietors,
Rockland, Ont., Canada.

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MYRTLE, ONT.

Choice breeding stock in Shropshire and Lin-
coln Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale
Horses. Some fine flock headers in sheep.
Choice young breeding stock in Shorthorns,
and some fine imported and home bred fillies.
Myrtle Sta. G.T.R. and C.P.R. Long Distance
Telephone.

year. The following is a list of the horses: The four-year-old Baron St. Clair (11699), by Baron Pride (9122). He was the Scone, Strathrod, and Murtle premium horse in 1904, and the Central Banffshire premium horse this year. The four-year-old Silver Coin (12934), by Baron's Pride. The Silver Coin was the Atholl and Weem premium horse in 1904 and 1905. Elator Prince (12566), also four years old, and by the good breeding Baron's Pride horse Elator (10373). Royal Crown (11898), four years old, by the good breeding Baron's Pride horse Magnet (10392). Cambridge (12399), four years old, by the prize Royal Pride horse Casabianca (10223). Proud Royal (12295), four years old, by Prince Regnant (10418), dam by the first prize Glasgow winner, Sir Morell Mackenzie (9416). Stainsby Boy (12379), also four years old, by the first prize Aberdeen horse Cannyman (10323). Lambton Prince (Vol. XXVIII.), the last of the four-year-olds, by the first prize Glasgow horse Prince of Clay (10407), Comrade (12533), a nice three-year-old, bred by Mr. Marshall of Kachan, and got by Baron's Pride (9122), dam Heartase (10242), by Macgregor Taylor. Fiscal Policy (12145), a three-year-old, own brother to Labori (10791). Culke Chief (12542), three years old, by Royal Chief (10876), dam by Hardyman (12549), by the first prize Royal winner Breatplate (8489). Topper (12774), a capital two-year-old, sired by the good breeding Macgregor horse Montrave Dauntless (11119).—Scottish-Farmer.

A Royal Champion Horse for New Zealand

At the Highland Show last week Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery sold their prize two-year-old colt Baron Fyvie to Mr. Irving, of Clinton, Otago, New Zealand. Mr. Irving came to the show for the purpose of purchasing, regardless of cost, the animal which he considered the best in his class. He was shown in the main Clydesdale trial yard, and he had as his adviser Mr. James Barrie, Balmie, who led the art and science of Clydesdale breeding with the late Mr. Lawrence Drev, at Mertryon, before he went to Balmie, where he now acts as demonstrator for the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Agricultural College in the judging of horses. Baron Fyvie, the horse which Mr. Irving and Mr. Barrie fixed their choice upon, and finally secured, has had a wonderful showyard record. In fact, he has had a triumphal march through the shows of this year—Castle-Douglas, Kilmarnock, Ayr, the "Royal," and the "Highland"—and has never been beaten in his class, while at the Ayr and Royal shows he won with universal approval the championship as the best male animal of the breed, and was reserve champion at the "Highland." He is a colt of great substance and rare quality, with the very best conformation and quality of legs, feet and pasterns, and great gravity of action. Baron Fyvie was bred by Mr. John P. Sleigh, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, and was got by the champion breeding horse Baron's Pride, out of Fyvie Bell, whose sire was the Highland Society champion horse Prince Thomas.—N. B. Agriculturist.

Prince Edward Island

We had very little rain for several weeks up to nearly the last of August. The springs were low, and the crops were beginning to suffer from drought. But on the afternoon of the 20th the welcome, long-looked for rain came down in torrents, making everything look fresh again, and laying the dust,

which had been almost blinding travelers in the country. The weather has been quite cool, and very windy, during the last two weeks in August. Some of our farmers commenced harvest on August 26. They report excellent crops, far ahead of last year.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qr. per lb. 6 to 8c; small, 8 to 12c; mutton, per carcass, 6 to 8c; butter, fresh, per lb. 23 to 24c; eggs, per doz., 18 to 19c; flour per cwt., \$2.50, per bbl., \$5.50 to \$6.50; oatmeal, per lb., 3½c; potatoes, per bu., 22c; turnips, per bu., 25c; new oats, per bu., 35c, old 48c; hay, per cwt., 33c; apples, per peck, 30 to 36c; fowl, per pair, 80c; chickens, 60 to 65c; pork, per lb., 7c; carrots, per bunch, 3c; onions, 3c; beets, per bunch, 3c; peas, per qt., 12c; string beans, per lb., 3c.

At the meeting of the cheese board on August 23rd, cheese sold at 11 3-16c. We are informed that the number of binders sold on the Island this year is about 350, totaling over 40,000 dollars in value. Very few repears are seen at work now, they are becoming out-of-date.—A. R.

Books and Bulletins

APPLE CULTURE—Bulletin 144 Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
LEUCOCYTES IN MILK—Bulletin 102. Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM,** Box 1052, Toronto.

CANADIAN CATTLE AND YORKSHIRES

We have for sale 3 fine Young Bulls by our great sire Prince Elegant II, considered by several experts to be the best bull of the breed (in Canada) and out of some of our best cows. **Prices Low for Quick Sale.**

YORKSHIRES

2 fine Yearling Boars of good breeding and Individuality; also Young Pigs, singly or in pair or trios not akin, at living prices.

MOUNT VICTORIA FARM, Hudson Heights, P.Q.

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 feeders and ideal bacon hogs.

Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BURTHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires. A choice lot of

Indian bred. Boars ready for service, and a fine lot of spring pigs from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied, not akin.

Address **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.**



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Are the best stockmen in Canada competent judges of feeds and feeding? If so, **YOU** should use

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for they use it, and are unanimous in recommending it. Write us for proof of the above.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Sept. 14, 1905.

Fall business has already begun in wholesale centres. Country trade is good and on a sound basis generally. A good demand for money continues.

WHEAT

The wheat situation has changed but little since last fall. Prices here are held steady at from 74 to 75c per bush for red and white, and 72c for goose and spring. The general outlook at the moment does not indicate higher values in the near future. There are reports of serious injury to the Argentine and India wheat crops, but these may be rumors. On the other hand exports from Russia and the Danube have increased lately. On this continent it is expected that the United States and Canada will have 225,000,000 bushels to export.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is reported firm with considerable business doing. Here oats are quoted firm at 28½ to 29c at outside points and a couple of cents a bushel higher at Montreal. From many sections comes the report that oats are not yielding as well as the quantity of straw taken off the field would indicate. There is very little doing in peas and barley in the American corn is quoted here at 61 to 62c per bushel.

HAY AND STRAW

Quite a lot of hay is being booked for export, mostly from Quebec, where the crop is large and of good quality. The market is quiet at quotations. Baled straw is easier in tone and lower in price.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes will likely be liberal in supply this year. At Montreal they are quoted at 40 to 45c per bag of 80 lbs. Here quotations are 40 to 50c per bushel in a jobbing way.

Bean prices are easing off somewhat. They are quoted at Montreal at about \$1.35, in a jobbing way.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market rules firm at higher values. Straight gathered stock are quoted at Montreal at 18 to 18½c, and here at 18 to 19c per dozen. At country points 17 to 17½c are the ruling figures. Prices are too high for export.

The dressed poultry trade is beginning to open up. Jobbers prices here rule at 7 to 8c for fat and 6 to 7c for thin hens; 9 to 10c for fat, and 7 to 8c for thin chickens, and 8c per lb for ducks, live weight.

FRUIT

With only one-third of an apple crop reported for all Canada prices are likely to rule high this season. There has been a plentiful supply of early fruit. Winter fruit is in demand by shippers who are trying to buy orchards ahead. From \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bin, have been offered for apples on the tree, where the fruit was particularly good.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

While cheese exports so far from Montreal show an increase of nearly 100,000 boxes as compared with this time a year ago, prices still rule high. At the local markets this week none have sold under 11c, which is somewhat lower than the market was ten days ago. There has not been the response from across the water to the advance here that was expected. But holders seem confident that English will have to come up on their ideas sooner or later as the old land supply is not large.

What is true of the cheese trade is also true of butter. Prices on this side

are too high for export. At time of writing the market has an easier tone and 22c is about the highest quotation for Eastern Townships creamery at Montreal. The demand here is less active and the situation has an easier tone at quotations.

LIVE STOCK

Receipts of cattle at the Toronto markets during August show a decrease as compared with August 1904. Both hogs and sheep show an increase. At this week's markets there has been a brisk trade for beef in all classes for good quality, but common inferior stuff has been slow of sale. A few exporters, generally of light weight cattle, \$4.25 to \$4.50, and export bulls at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Choice picked lots of butcher's cattle sell at \$4 to \$4.25; good at \$3.75 to \$4; medium \$3.50 to \$3.75, and common at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt. There is a fair demand for good quality feeders and stockers at steady prices, but common to inferior ones are slow of sale. The best feeders, 1000 to 1,150 lbs. each, sell at \$3.70 to \$3.90; medium of same weight at \$3.40 to \$3.60; best feeders, 850 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.70; medium \$3.20 to \$3.40 per cwt. Best yearlings, 600 to 750 lbs., sell at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and good stock feeders, 700 to 850 lbs., at \$2.90 to \$3.10 per cwt. Other qualities sell at from \$2 to \$2.85 per cwt.

Milch cows sell at \$30 to \$55 each, and the trade is not brisk at that. Calfve prices are firm though no prime quality is offering. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., with a few choice ones selling at \$6 per cwt.

Sheep deliveries rule large. Export ewes sell at \$4 to \$4.20, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs are lower owing to lower prices in the United States. Prices range from \$3 to \$5.75 per cwt., with some picked lots of ewes and wethers bringing \$6 per cwt. as quoted.

Hogs are quoted at \$6.12½ for select and \$5.87½ for lights and fats. Packers have lately been docking 50c per cwt. on very light hogs. If they would do a little more of it they would soon increase the percentage of selects in the country.

HORSES

While business during Exhibition week has been quiet, business this week is brisker. Enquiries for horses are plentiful, but good horses are very scarce. At the sales this week horses have brought their full value and find ready buyers. Prevailing prices at the Repository are as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$225; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$190; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers \$60 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers \$60 to \$85.



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Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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PRESIDENT.

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G. de C. O'GRADY, General Manager.

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Poorer stuff lower.

Date	Toronto	Montreal	St. John	Halifax	Winnipeg
	15	14	11	11	11
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 74	\$ 0 80	\$	\$	\$ 0 90
Oats, per bushel.....	29	35	45	45	40
Barley, per bushel.....	40	45	55	50	35
Peas, per bushel.....	60	73	77	78	....
Corn, per bushel.....	62	63	65	66	....
Flour, per barrel.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	6 10*	....
Bran, per ton.....	14 00	15 00	19 00	19 00	14 00
Shorts, per ton.....	18 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	16 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	75	45	50bu	50bu	1 25
Beans, per bushel.....	1 80	1 50	1 10	1 00	1 75
Hay, per ton.....	7 50	8 00	11 00	12 00	6 00
Straw, per ton.....	6 00	5 50	9 00	9 50	....
Eggs, per dozen.....	19	20	20	20	18
Chickens, per pound, d.w.....	10	12	per | 50	per | 13	....
Ducks, per pound, d.w.....	8	11	per | 100	per | 12	....
Turkeys, per pound, d.w.....	11	13	20	20	18
Geese, per pound, d.w.....	7	10	16	16	11
Apples, per barrel.....	2 50	2 50	3 50	3 50	7 00
Cheese, per pound, d.w.....	11½	11½	11	12	11½
Butter, creamery, per pound.....	23	22½	24	24	22
Butter, dairy, per pound.....	20	19	20	20	18
Cattle, per cwt.....	4 80	4 65	5 50	5 00	3 25
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 25	4 15	5 50	5 00	4 25
Hogs, per cwt.....	12½	50	7 00	7 00	6 25
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	5 50	3 00	3 00	....

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 9, 1905.

The produce market continues unchanged with the exception of cheese. The factories are now asking 12 cents.

Eggs are very limited in supply and the market is very steady at 20 cents. From this time forward we may look for firmer prices.

Butter remains firm. The dry weather of the past month or two has had a serious effect upon the grazing industry of the province and as a result the supplies of butter and cheese have fallen off considerably. At the same time there is a very firm market reported from Great Britain and Canadian butter is the favorite over all others at present. Creamery prices are quoted here at 24 cents, creamery solids, 23 to 24 cents. Dairy is scarce and will bring 20 cents. An average price of about three cents per pound more is paid for butter this year over last. The bulk of the storage butter this year was bought at 20½¢, as compared with 17½¢ last year.

As regards hay, there is nothing to say beyond the fact that new stock is arriving and that prices will likely be lower. The jobbing price is now \$11 to \$12. New oats are offering in small quantities at 45 cents per bush. The old are selling at 53 cents.

New potatoes are quoted at 50 cents per bushel. Turnips, \$1.50 per bbl.; carrots and beets, 30 cents per doz. bunches. Cabbage, \$1.25 per bbl.

✽

Only Honest Fruit Wanted

Shippers of fruit will do well to give heed to section 6 of the Fruit Marks Act which reads as follows:

No person shall sell or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a close package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of No. 1, or XXX, first, best, or extra good quality, unless such fruit consists of well grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises, and other defects, and properly packed.

✽

The American Royal

The seventh annual American Royal Live Stock Show, will be held at the stock yards, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9-14, 1905. Upward of 1,000 prizes in the 234 sections aggregate \$26,000 in cash, of which \$12,000 is for purebred cattle.

✽

We want capable persons in every district to represent The Farming World at the fall fairs. You can visit your fall show and make a little pin money at the same time. Write for particulars to The Farming World, Toronto.

Ontario Fall Fairs

The following is a list of the fairs to be held during the next two months, as supplied by the superintendent of Agricultural Societies:

Ashworth	.....	Sept. 30
Atwood	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Auburn	.....	Sept. 3 and 4
Acton	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Artigny	.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Almonte	.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Ancaster	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Alvinston	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Alliston	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Amherst	.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Bancroft	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Bradford	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Brimley	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Burlington	.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Barrie	.....	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Boston	.....	Oct. 19 and 20
Blenheim	.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Brockville	.....	Sept. 12, 13 and 14
Burford	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Bowmanville	.....	Sept. 27
Brussels	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Catawago	.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Colborne	.....	Sept. 25 and 26
Coventry	.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Comber	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Cochran	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Colborne	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Chatham	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Colborne	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Chatham	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Calson	.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Castleton	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Cambridge	.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Carp	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Corwall	.....	Sept. 5 and 6
Coleen	.....	Sept. 21 and 22
Corwall	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Dunnville	.....	Sept. 19 and 20
Dresden	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Dresden	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Purham	.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Dundas	.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Delta	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Essex	.....	Sept. 26, 27 and 28
Clatside	.....	Sept. 28
Elmvale	.....	Oct. 2, 3 and 4
Chesleron	.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Forest	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Fenwick	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Florence	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Fort Erie	.....	Oct. 3, 4 and 5
Fondouille	.....	Oct. 11 and 12
Feversham	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Georgetown	.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Gorrie	.....	Oct. 7
Gravenhurst	.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Gore Bay	.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Grand Valley	.....	Oct. 17 and 18
Gravelly	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Gordon Lake	.....	Sept. 29
Harrison	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Hilgates	.....	Oct. 13 and 14
Harrow	.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Huntsville	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
Jarvis	.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Kinmount	.....	Sept. 10 and 11
Kemble	.....	Oct. 10 and 11
Kirkton	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Kinross	.....	Oct. 5 and 6
Listowel	.....	Sept. 26 and 27
London	.....	Oct. 4 and 5
Lakefield	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Lombardy	.....	Sept. 30
Little Current	.....	Sept. 29
Lindsay	.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Lyndhurst	.....	Sept. 19 and 20
London Head	.....	Oct. 10
Langton	.....	Oct. 14
L'Amable	.....	Oct. 4
Metcalfe	.....	Sept. 20 and 21
Moncy	.....	Oct. 10, 11 and 12
Milton	.....	Oct. 12 and 13
Montfort	.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Marmora	.....	Sept. 27 and 28
Manitowaning	.....	Oct. 3 and 4
Mt. Vernon	.....	Oct. 2 and 3
Midland	.....	Sept. 28 and 29
Milumay	Sept. 28 and 29
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 28 and 29
Magnetawan	Oct. 2 and 3

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THE course of instruction in Railway Accounting and Telegraphy received at the Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto, is superior to that of any other school or college in America. Our graduates are always in demand, and receive larger salaries than the graduates of any other institution. Write for free catalogue to W. W. EMERLE, Principal.

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

A priest once threatened a bibulous parishioner that if he did not reform he would change him into a mouse. "Biddy, me jewel, I can't believe Father Pat would have that power over me; but, all the same, you might as well shut up the cat."

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1908, " " \$1.00.

Name.....

P.O.....Prov.....

Maxville	Sept. 25 and 26
Morrison	Sept. 25 and 26
Marville	Sept. 25 and 26
Norwich	Sept. 28 and 29
Netherby	Oct. 2 and 3
North Bay	Sept. 4 and 5
Newington	Sept. 10 and 20
Newmarket	Sept. 10 and 11
Norwood	Oct. 10 and 11
Oakville	Sept. 19 and 20
Ottawa	Sept. 19 and 20
Owen Sound	Sept. 12, 13 and 14
Orondaga	Sept. 19 and 20
Oterville	Oct. 6 and 7
Orangeville	Sept. 28 and 29
Odessa	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Peterboro	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Pleton	Sept. 28 and 29
Paris	Sept. 28 and 29
Priceville	Sept. 21 and 22
Petrolia	Sept. 21 and 22
Perth	Sept. 13, 14 and 15
Park Hill	Sept. 19 and 20
Palmerston	Sept. 26 and 27
Port Carling	Sept. 28 and 29
Perry Sound	Sept. 28 and 29
Powassan	Oct. 4 and 5
Port Eglon	Sept. 28 and 29
Richards Landing	Sept. 28 and 29
Ramsay	Sept. 28 and 29
Ridgeway	Oct. 10, 17 and 18
Ripley	Sept. 26 and 27
Roseau	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Richmond	Sept. 25, 26 and 27
Renfrew	Sept. 27 and 28
Rodney	Sept. 27 and 28
Rockwood	Oct. 4 and 5
South River	Sept. 28 and 29
Shelburne	Sept. 20 and 21
Stait St. Marie	Sept. 27 and 28
South Mountain	Sept. 18, 14 and 16
Strathroy	Sept. 18, 19 and 20
Straith	Sept. 26 and 27
Summit	Oct. 3 and 4
Smithville	Sept. 25 and 26
Spenceville	Sept. 25 and 26
Sturgeon Falls	Sept. 20 and 21
Shanty Bay	Sept. 21 and 22
Shabougon	Sept. 20 and 21
Stratfordville	Sept. 20 and 21
Shedden	Sept. 27 and 28
Sunderland	Sept. 20 and 21
Thornton	Sept. 26 and 27
Tiverton	Oct. 2 and 3
Thessalon	Sept. 26 and 27
Teeswater	Oct. 2 and 3
Tilsonburg	Oct. 3 and 4
Tara	Oct. 3 and 4
Thamesville	Oct. 3 and 4
Tenderfoot	Oct. 3 and 4
Utterton	Oct. 3 and 4
Udora	Oct. 3 and 4
Vanhook Hill	Sept. 25 and 26
Wallacetown	Sept. 28 and 29
Wooler	Sept. 28 and 29
Waterdown	Sept. 11 and 12
Woodville	Sept. 21 and 22
Welland	Oct. 11 and 12
Woodstock	Sept. 21 and 22
Watford	Sept. 28 and 29
Wingham	Sept. 28 and 29
Waintry	Sept. 3 and 4
Wallenburg	Sept. 3 and 4
Warton	Sept. 27 and 28
Warkworth	Sept. 27 and 28
Williamstown	Sept. 13 and 14
Winchester	Sept. 13 and 14
Welland	Oct. 11 and 12
Woodbridge	Oct. 18 and 19
Waitby	Oct. 2, 3 and 4

The Awards at Toronto

(Continued from Page 708)

Shropshires—Aged ram-1, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Burford; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co. Rockland; 3, J. G. Hamner, Bramford. Shearing ram-1, J. G. Hamner; 2 and 3, Jno. Dryden & Son, Brooklin. Ram lamb-1 and 4, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2 and 3, J. G. Hamner. Best ram—J. G. Hamner. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1 and 2, J. G. Hamner; 3, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Shearing ewe-1 and 3, J. G. Hamner; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co. Ewe lamb, 1 and 2, W. C. Edwards & Co. 3 and 4, Lloyd-Jones Bros. Best ewe—W. C. Edwards & Co. Pen, lamb and 3 ewe lambs-1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, J. G. Hamner. Pen, 1 ram, 2 ewes, etc.—J. G. Hamner; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co. Pen Canadian bred-1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, J. G. Hamner. Best flock, 1 year or over-1, J. G. Hamner; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Best four lambs-1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, J. G. Hamner; 3, W. E. Wright. Southdowns—Ram, 2 shears and over-1 and 3, Sir G. Drummond, Beaconsfeild. Que.; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris. Shearing ram-1, Sir G. A. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb-1 and 3, Sir G. Drummond; 2, R. McEwen, Byron; 4, Telfer Bros. Best ram, ewe and age—Sir G. Drummond. Ewe,

2 shears and under 3-1 and 2, Sir G. Drummond; 3, Telfer Bros. Shearing ewe-1 and 2, Sir G. Drummond; 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb-1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3 and 4, Sir G. Drummond. Best ewe, any age—Sir G. Drummond. Pen of Southdowns, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs-1, Sir G. Drummond; 2, R. McEwen. Pen of Southdowns, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs-1, Sir G. Drummond; 2, Telfer Bros. Pen of Southdown, Canadian-bred, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs-1, Sir G. Drummond; 2, T. W. Smith, Glanford.

Dorset Horns—Ram, 2 shears and over-1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; 3, J. Robinson & Son, Milton. Shearing ram-1, J. A. McGillivray; 2, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Ram lamb-1, J. A. McGillivray; 2 and 3, R. H. Harding; 4, J. Robinson & Son. Best ram, any age—J. A. McGillivray. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray; 3, R. H. Harding. Shearing ewe-1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray; 3, R. H. Harding. Ewe lamb-1 and 2, J. A. McGillivray; 3 and 4, R. H. Harding. Best ewe, any age—J. A. McGillivray. Pen, one ram lamb and three ewe lambs-1, R. H. Harding; 2, J. A. McGillivray. Pen, one ram lamb and two ewe lambs-1, J. A. McGillivray; 2, R. H. Harding. Pen, Canadian-bred-1, R. H. Harding; 2, J. A. McGillivray.

Lincolns—All the prizes in this class were won by J. G. Gibson, Denfield, Ont. Hampshires and Suffolk Downs—ram, 2 shears and over-1, J. Kelly, Shakespear; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris. Shearing ram-1, J. Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros. Ram lamb-1, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 3, J. Kelly. Best ram, any age—Telfer Bros. Ewe, 2 shears and under 3-1, Freeborn Bros., Denfield; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Shearing ewe-1, Freeborn Bros.; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ewe lamb-1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Freeborn Bros. J. Kelly. Best ewe, any age—Telfer Bros. Pen of Hampshires or Suffolk Downs, 1 ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs-1, Freeborn Bros.; 2, Telfer Bros. Pen of Hampshires or Suffolk Downs, 1 ram, 2 ewes and 2 ewe lambs-1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Freeborn Bros. Pen of Hampshires and Suffolk Downs, Canadian-bred-1, J. Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros.

Fat Sheep—Wether, under 2 years, long-wooled breed-1, J. G. Gibson; 2, A. & N. Whitelaw; 3 and 4, Hastings Bros. One fat wether, under 1 year, long-wooled breed-1 Charles Maw; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Whitelaw Bros. One fat wether, under 2 years, short-wooled breed-1 and 2, Sir G. Drummond; 3 and 4, W. C. Edwards & Co. One fat wether, under 1 year, short-wooled breed-1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Sir G. Drummond.

SWINE

Berkshires—Boar, 2 years and over-1, 3 and 4, W. H. Durham, Toronto; 2, Wm. Wilson, Brampton. Boar, over 8 months and under 2 years-1 and 3, W. H. Durham; 2, Wm. Wilson. Boar, under 12 months and under 18 months-1, Wm. Wilson; 2, T. Teasdale. Concor; 3 and 4, W. H. Durham. Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months-1, 2 and 4, Wm. Wilson; 3, W. H. Durham. Boar, over 6 months-1, 2 and 3, T. Teasdale; 4, W. H. Durham. Sow, 2 years and over-1, 2, 3, 4, W. H. Durham. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years-1 and 3, W. Wilson; 2 and 4, W. H. Durham. Sow, over 12 months and under 18 months-1, 2, 3, 4, W. H. Durham; 3 and 4, W. Wilson. Sow, over 6 months and under 12-1 and 2, W. H. Durham; 3 and 4, W. Wilson. Sow, under 6 months-1 and 2, W. H. Durham; 3, W. Wilson; 4, T. Teasdale. Best Berkshire boar and 2 sows-1 and 3, W. H. Durham; 2 and 4, W. Wilson. Four pigs, under 6 months old, the get

of one boar-1, T. Teasdale; 2, W. H. Durham. Four pigs, under 6 months old, the produce of one sow-1, T. Teasdale; 2, W. H. Durham. Best boar—W. H. Durham. Best sow—W. H. Durham.

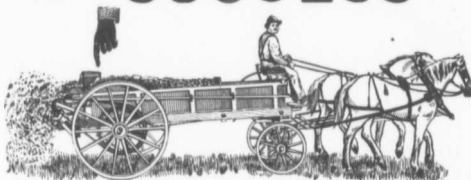
Yorkshires—Boar, 2 years and over-1, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove; 2, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3, Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; 4, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years-1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son; 2, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, Jos. Featherston & Son. Boar, 12 to 18 months-1, 2 and 3, D. C. Flatt & Son; 4, Jos. Featherston & Son. Boar, 6 to 12 months-1 and 2, D. C. Flatt & Son; 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Wilson & Son. Boar, under 6 months-1 and 4, Flatt & Son; 2 and 3, Duck & Son. Sow, 2 years and over-1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Sow, 18 to 24 months-1 and 3, Flatt & Son; 2, Featherston & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Sow, 12 to 18 months-1 and 4, Flatt & Son; 2, Duck & Son; 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, 6 to 12 months-1, Duck & Son; 2, Wilson & Son; 3, Featherston & Son; 4, Flatt & Son. Sow, under 6 months-1, Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, Flatt & Son; 4, C. Bear and 2 sows-1, 2 and 3, Flatt & Son; 4, Duck & Son. Four pigs, under 6 months, get of 1 boar-1 and 2, Flatt & Son. Four pigs, produce of one sow years and over-1 and 2, Flatt & Son; 3, Duck & Son; 4, C. Bear and sow-D. C. Flatt & Son.

Tamworths—Boar, 2 years and over-1 and 2, Colwill Bros., Newcastle; 3, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 4, H. German, St. George. Boar, over 18 months and under 2 years-1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; 3, H. German; 4, Colwill Bros. Boar, over 12 months and under 18 months-1, A. C. Hallman; 2, Colwill Bros. Boar, over 6 months and under 12 months-1 and 4, Colwill Bros.; 2 and 3, D. Douglas & Sons. Boar, under 6 months-1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, 2 years and over-1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros.; 3, H. German; 4, A. C. Hallman. Sow, over 18 months and under 2 years-1 and 2, Colwill Bros.; 3, Colwill Bros. Sow, over 6 months and under 12-1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, H. German; 4, Colwill Bros. Sow, over 12 months and under 18 months-1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros.; 4, A. C. Hallman. Sow, under 6 months-1, Douglas & Sons; 2 and 4, Colwill Bros.; 3, A. C. Hallman. Best boar and 3 sows-1, 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Colwill Bros.; 4, A. C. Hallman. Sow, under 6 months, the get of one boar-1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, Colwill Bros. 4 pigs, under 6 months, the produce of one sow-1, D. DeCoursey. Best boar—Colwill Bros. Best sow—D. Douglas & Sons.

Other Distinct Breeds—Boar, 2 years and over-1, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2, Wm. Smith, Scotland; 3, Daniel DeCoursey, Bornholm. Boar, 1 to 2 years-1 and 2, W. DeCoursey; 3, Wm. Smith. Boar, 6 to 12 months-1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2, Featherston & Son; 3, DeCoursey. Boar, under 6 months-1, D. DeCoursey; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, 2 years and over-1, Featherston & Son; 2, W. M. Smith; 3, W. E. Wright. Sow, 1 to 2 years-1, Featherston & Son; 2, W. T. Wright; 3, W. M. Smith. Sow, 18 to 24 months-1, W. E. Wright; 2, Featherston & Son; 3, D. DeCoursey. Sow, 6 to 12 months-1 and 2, W. M. Smith; 3, Featherston & Son. Sow, under 6 months-1 and 3, D. DeCoursey; 2, Featherston & Son. Best boar and 2 sows-1, Featherston & Son; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, D. DeCoursey.

Export Bacon Hogs-1 and 3, D. C. Flatt & Son; 2 and 5, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, Jos. Featherston & Son.

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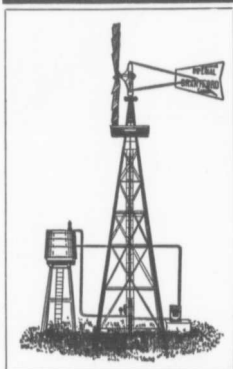
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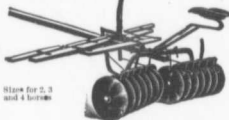
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